

Introduction to Sahidic Coptic

BY THOMAS O. LAMBDIN

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by Thomas O. Lambdin

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Preface

The present work is an expansion of a series of elementary lessons developed gradually during twenty years of teaching Sahidic Coptic at the college level. The Lessons are designed to provide a carefully graded introduction to the basic grammar and vocabulary of the language. The content of the Lessons and the mode of presentation were dictated by purely practical pedagogical considerations; the book is in no way intended to be a scientific reference grammar. The Reading Selections are furnished with glosses designed to facilitate the transition to unsimplified material. A thorough mastery of these and the Lessons will bring the student to the level at which any Sahidic text of average difficulty can be read with no trouble. The emphasis on basic matters has necessitated the omission of much technical linguistic data not immediately relevant to the needs of the average beginning student. Those who are interested in a detailed study of the phonology, in the relationship of Sahidic to the other Coptic dialects, or in the historical development of Coptic from ancient Egyptian may consult the standard works on these subjects as cited in the Bibliography.

A special effort has been made to provide a Glossary that will be useful to the student beyond his first year's study. In addition to covering the words used in the present text, the Glossary is intended to contain the full vocabulary of the Sahidic New Testament, including most associated phrases and idioms, as well as a generous selection of lexical items from other Biblical and literary texts. Deliberately excluded from the Glossary are words of a specialized nature, such as the names of plants, vessels, implements, drugs, and animals occurring only in technical texts that usually provide little clue to their precise meanings; nor has any effort been made to include the unusual lexical usage of Shenute. For these items the reader must consult the indispensable *A Coptic Dictionary* of W. E. Crum, which, together with M. Wilmet, *Concordance du nouveau*

testament sahidique, is the main authority for the Glossary included here.

I would like to express my sincere thanks to my colleague, George W. MacRae, the Charles Chauncey Stillman Professor of Roman Catholic Theological Studies, Harvard Divinity School, for encouraging me to undertake this work and for his helpful comments on a large portion of the manuscript; to Mr. Gary A. Bisbee, for the exceptional skill and care with which he prepared the final copy for publication; to Mr. Watson E. Mills, Director of the Mercer University Press, for his part in initiating and publishing this work.

Thomas O. Lambdin

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Abbreviations and Conventions

adj.	adjective, adjectival	obj.	object
adv.	adverb, adverbial	oft.	often
aft.	after	p.c.	participium conjunctivum
art.	article	part.	particle
bef.	before	Perf. I	the First Perfect
Boh.	Bohairic	pers.	person
c.pl.	common plural	phr.	phrase
caus.	causative	pl.	plural
cf.	compare	pred.	predication, predicate
Circum.	the Circumstantial	prep.	preposition
conj.	conjunction	Pres. I	the First Present
Conj.	the Conjunctive	prob.	probably
coord.	coordinated, coordinating	procl.	proclitic
cpd.	compound, compounded	pron.	pronoun, pronominal
dat.	dative	Q.	qualitative
def.	definite	q.v.	which see
e.g.	for example	recipr.	reciprocal
eth.	ethical	reflex.	reflexive
exclam.	exclamatory	Rel.	Relative Form
f., fem.	feminine	s.	singular
fig.	figuratively	s.v.	sub voce
fol.	following	Sah.	Sahidic
Fut. I	the First Future	sim.	similar(ly)
Fut. II	the Second Future	sing.	singular
Fut. III	the Third Future	sthg.	something
Gk.	Greek	sub	under
Gr. In.	Grammatical Index (Coptic)	subj.	subject
Hab.	the Habitual	suff.	suffix(ed)
i.e.	that is	tr.	transitive
idem	having the same meanings as the immediately preceding word	usu.	usually
imperf.	imperfect	vb.	verb, verbal
Imperf.	the Imperfect	Vocab.	Vocabulary
imptv.	imperative	w.	with
indef.	indefinite	±	with or without
indep.	independent	+	with, plus, and
Inf.	Infinitive	=	is fully equivalent in function and meaning to
Infl. Inf.	Inflected Infinitive		
intens.	intensive		
interrog.	interrogative		
intr.	intransitive		
Intro.	Introduction		
lit.	literally		
m., masc.	masculine		
n.	noun, nominal		
neg.	negative		
no.	number		

The names of specific conjugations and inflected verbal forms are capitalized throughout the book.

Introduction

The political unification of Egypt took place around the beginning of the third millennium B. C. with the establishment of the First Dynasty at Memphis. Soon afterward written records began to appear in the hieroglyphic script, which together with its cursive derivatives, hieratic and demotic, remained the sole medium for writing the Egyptian language until the end of the second century A. D. At that time, the missionaries of the Church, then centered in Alexandria, undertook the translation of the Bible from Greek into Egyptian in order to facilitate their task of Christianizing the country. They abandoned the three-thousand-year-old hieroglyphic writing system, probably as much because of its complexity and imperfections as for its "heathen" associations, and chose instead to employ a modified form of the Greek alphabet. Egyptian in this new guise is known as Coptic, a modern term derived from Arabic *qubṭī*, itself a corruption of the Greek word (*ai*)*gúpti(os)*, Egyptian.

The conquest of Egypt by Alexander the Great in 332 B. C. and the subsequent Greek-speaking administration of the country under the Ptolemies led to the thorough Hellenization of Lower (i. e. Northern) Egypt. Egyptian-Greek bilingualism was apparently commonplace in the Delta, and it is probable that much Greek technical, legal, and commercial terminology was introduced into spoken Egyptian at this time. Rough and unsystematic attempts to transcribe Egyptian in the Greek alphabet were made as early as the third century B. C. It was only natural, then, that the Coptic translators of the Bible not only adopted the Greek alphabet but also generously supplemented the native lexicon with many more borrowings from Greek. The Greek vocabulary of any Coptic text is significantly large.

Evidence of dialectal differences is found as early as the third millennium B. C., but the general conservatism of the hieroglyphic script and the practice of standardizing a particular form of the language for long periods of time (e.g. Middle Egyptian, New Egyptian) tend to obscure the great dialectal diversity that must have existed

in the spoken language as one traveled the 750 miles down the Nile from Aswan to the Mediterranean. The individual dialects first become recognizable when we reach the Coptic period and see the language spelled out in the Greek alphabet. The exact geographical location of the dialects is still a matter of scholarly debate, but the reader should become familiar with their names and the approximate chronological range of their use for literary purposes.

Sahidic, the dialect treated in this book, was the dialect chosen for the official translation of the Bible mentioned above. There is conflicting evidence on its geographical location: the name Sahidic, from Arabic *aṣ-ṣaḥīd*, Upper (i.e. Southern) Egypt, places it in the south (hence its alternate name: Theban, Thebaic); linguistic considerations, however, favor a northern locale, in the neighborhood of Memphis and the eastern Delta. One cannot rule out the possibility that both locations are correct; the fact that Thebes and Memphis alternated as the capital of Egypt through much of its history and were the chief centers of religious (priestly), building, and commercial activity could have led to the development of an "urban" dialect in these two areas, quite distinct from the dialects of the "rural" areas that lay between. By the fourth century A. D. Sahidic was firmly established as the standard literary dialect and retained this status until its demise around the tenth century. Surviving texts in Sahidic include, in addition to the New Testament and a large portion of the Old, a considerable corpus of Church literature and some remnants of secular literature, nearly all of which is translated from Greek. Of native works we have only the writings of Pachomius (c. 300), the founder of Egyptian monasticism; Shenute (c. 400), the administrator of the White Monastery in Upper Egypt; and Besa, a disciple of Shenute. The Coptic writings of Shenute, who attempted to mould the language into a literary vehicle comparable to Greek, are often referred to as the "classics" of Sahidic literature. Their syntactic complexity and unusual vocabulary usage, however, place them beyond the scope of the present work, which is based on the language of the more widely studied translation literature.

Bohairic replaced Sahidic as the standard literary dialect.

Bohairic texts are attested as early as the ninth century, but the dialect does not seem to have achieved wide usage until it was adopted as the official language of the Coptic Church in the eleventh century. Most Bohairic texts come from after this time, and many of them were translated from Sahidic originals. The term Bohairic comes from Arabic *al-buhairah*, Lower (i.e. Northern) Egypt; it is generally assumed that Bohairic was the dialect of the Western Delta, including Alexandria and Nitria. The designation Memphitic has also been used for this dialect.

Fayyumic, as its name implies, was the dialect of northern Middle Egypt in the vicinity of the Fayyum Basin. It is well attested in texts ranging from the fourth to the eleventh century, but it apparently never attained the status of Sahidic.

Achmimic, generally located in the area of Akhmim (Panopolis) in southern Middle Egypt, enjoyed only a brief literary period from the third to the fifth century.

Subachmimic, tentatively localized between Akhmim and Thebes, was used extensively in the fourth and fifth centuries for the translation of Manichaean and Gnostic literature. Its association with this heretical material probably had much to do with its early demise as a literary dialect. The Nag Hammadi texts are in Subachmimic or a variety of Sahidic influenced by Subachmimic in varying degrees.

For further details on the dialects the reader should consult the works of Worrell, Vergote, Kahle, and Till cited in the Bibliography.

The Arab conquest of Egypt in 641 A. D. and the subsequent suppression of the native Christian population resulted in the gradual dying out of the Egyptian language in favor of Arabic. We cannot be sure how long this process took, but it is safe to assume that by the fifteenth century Coptic had ceased to be a native spoken language, thus bringing to an end a continuous written record of over four thousand years.

The Coptic Alphabet

Sahidic Coptic is written in the Greek alphabet augmented by six letters borrowed from Demotic script, the last stage of Egyptian hieroglyphic writing. The letters of the full alphabet, together with their conventional transcription, are as follows:

Ⲁ	a	Ⲩ	ē	Ⲛ	n	Ⲧ	t	Ϩ	š
Ⲃ	b	Ⲫ	th	Ⲭ	ks	Ⲯ	u	Ϡ	f
Ⲅ	g	Ⲭ	i	Ⲛ	o	Ϥ	ph	Ⲱ	h
Ⲇ	d	Ⲭ	k	Ⲛ	p	Ⲭ	kh	Ⲭ	j, ġ
Ⲉ	e	Ⲭ	l	Ⲛ	r	Ⲯ	ps	Ⲫ	č, c
Ⲋ	z	Ⲛ	m	Ⲭ	s	Ⲯ	ō	Ⲱ	ti

The following paragraphs deal with the Coptic, not the Greek, pronunciation of this alphabet.

Spelling and Pronunciation

a. The Consonants

Ⲃ was apparently pronounced like English *v* in *voice*, but it is generally read simply as *b* in *back*.

Ⲅ occurs only as a positional variant of Ⲭ in a very small set of forms. Pronounced like the *g* of *good*.

Ⲇ and Ⲋ do not normally occur in standard Sahidic spelling. Ⲋ may occur for Ⲭ in a few words, e.g. ⲀⲚⲚⲨⲂⲈ for ⲀⲚⲬⲨⲂⲈ school. Pronounced *d* as in *dog* and *z* as in *zoo* respectively.

Ϥ, Ⲫ, and Ⲭ occur in Sahidic Coptic words only as combinations of two consonants: Ⲛ + Ⲱ, Ⲧ + Ⲱ, and Ⲭ + Ⲱ respectively. Ⲫ is fairly frequent, e.g. ⲚⲈⲪⲪⲮⲮ evil, for ⲚⲈⲦⲮⲮⲮ. Ϥ and Ⲭ are rare and need not be used at all. The Copts seem to have used this same pronunciation for these letters in Greek words, contrary to the ordinary Greek pronunciation of Ϥ as *f*, Ⲫ as *th* (*thin*), and Ⲭ as *ch* (German

ich, ach).

κ, π, and τ were like English *k*, *p*, *t*, but without aspiration. Thus, they were more like the *k*, *p*, *t* of *skin*, *spin*, *stop* than the aspirated sounds of *kin*, *pin*, *top*.

λ, μ, and ν were probably the same as English *l*, *m*, and *n*.

ξ is simply a combination of κ + c, rarely used. E.g. ξοϕϕ ring.

ρ is conventionally pronounced like English *r* in *road*. Its actual pronunciation is unknown.

σ was like English *s* in *see*.

ψ is simply π + c, rarely used. E.g. ψίτε nine (*psite*).

ϑ was the *sh* of *shall*.

φ was the *f* of *foot*.

ζ was probably like English *h* in *hope*.

ξ is conventionally pronounced like the *j* of *judge*.

Its actual pronunciation was probably closer to that of the [tʰ] of *tune*.¹

ε, conventionally like the *ch* of *church*, was probably closer to the [kʰ] of *cue*, *cute*.

† is merely a graphic symbol for τ + ι, but it was the normal way to spell this sequence of sounds. E.g. †με village (*time*).

b. The simple vowels

α like the *a* of *father*. E.g. αϕ [af] meat.

ε like the *e* of *let*. E.g. εεν [hen] some.

η probably like the *a* of *hate*. E.g. ηητ [met] ten.

ι like the *i* of *machine*. This vowel is always spelled ει in initial positions: εινε [íne] to bring, εις [is] behold. Internally and finally the spelling alternates between ι and ει, but ι is preferred.

¹ Brackets are used to indicate phonetic pronunciation in standard phonetic symbols. Do not confuse these with the conventional transcriptions.

o like the o of *log, fog, dog, off, on*. E.g. $\tau\omicron\eta$ [tɔp] edge.

γ does not appear as a simple vowel in Coptic words.

ογ is the normal writing of the vowel [u], the oo of *food*. E.g. $\eta\omicron\gamma\epsilon$ *noub* [nub] gold.

ω like the o of *hope*. E.g. $\epsilon\omega\eta$ [hop] to hide.

c. Semivowels and diphthongs

The consonants *y* and *w* of English *yet* and *wet* are often referred to as semivowels because they are the same sounds as the vowels [i] and [u] of *beet* and *boot* very briefly articulated. The Coptic vowels ει (ι) and ογ may function as consonants in the same way. E.g. ειωτ [yot] father, ογον [wɔp] to become pure.

The semivowels ει (ι) and ογ combine with a preceding simple vowel to form various diphthongs. Many of the diphthongs have more than one spelling; the reader should follow the spelling used in the Lessons. The diphthongs should be pronounced carefully, with the value of the single vowel as given above plus a final *y* or *w* as the case may be.

αι, λει as in $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota\eta$ [səyn] physician, $\lambda\iota\eta\omega\tau$ [aypɔt] I ran.

αγ (rarely λογ) as in $\eta\lambda\gamma$ [naw] to see, $\lambda\gamma\eta\omega\tau$ [awpɔt] they ran.

ει (less commonly εει) as in $\eta\epsilon\iota\gamma\omega\mu\epsilon$ [peyrɔme] this man. Although a knowledge of the grammar is necessary for making the correct distinction between ει = [i] and ει = [ey], the problem is not a serious one: in normal Sahidic spelling ει has the value ε + ι (1) in the demonstrative adjectives $\eta\epsilon\iota$ - $\tau\epsilon\iota$ - $\mu\epsilon\iota$ - (Lesson 5), (2) in the first person verbal prefixes of the forms $\epsilon\iota$ -, $\mu\epsilon\iota$ -, $\mu\epsilon\iota$ - (Lesson 21 and following), and in a few isolated words like ειε [eyε] (Lesson 29).

εγ (rarely εογ), as in εγ^ϑαλε [εwšá^ϑt^ϑε] while they were talking.

ηι as in ηηι [pey] the house.

ηγ (less commonly ηογ) as in τηγ [tew] wind.

ιει, ειει is very rare and is [yi] not [iy], e.g. ε^ϑιειβ [hyib] lamb.

ιογ is rare, e.g. σιογ [siw] star.

οει, οι as in ογοειν [wɔyn] light.

οογ as in μοογ [mɔw] water, μοογτ [mɔwt] dead.

οι as in εχωι [εt^ϑɔy] on me; rare except in final position.

ωογ as in τωογν [town] to stand up, εχωογ [εt^ϑɔw] on them.

ογι (rare) as in νογι [nuy] mine; also possibly as [wi] in some words, e.g. κογι [kwi] small.

ογογ (rare) as in μογογτ [muwt] to kill, νογογ [nuw] theirs.

Double Vowels

The double writing of any of the simple vowels is generally understood to be an indication of the presence of a glottal stop, i.e. the complete but very brief stoppage of airflow in the glottis, conventionally indicated by ʔ in transcription. Thus **μαλβε** mā^ʔǎb thirty, **εενε** εē^ʔǎpe remainder, **ϑοον** ḡɔ^ʔɔp to be. The stress is on the first vowel; the vowel after the glottal stop was probably of very brief duration.

Vowel doubling occurs in diphthongs as well, e.g. **μαλλγ** mā^ʔǎw mother, **μεεγε** mē^ʔǎwe to think. There is no sure way of knowing whether οογ indicates [ɔw] or [ɔ^ʔǎw].

Syllabification and the Supralinear Stroke

One of the most distinctive features of Sahidic spelling is the short stroke placed over certain consonants or

groups of consonants. This supralinear stroke, as it is called, indicates a syllable, but there is some disagreement among Coptic scholars on how this syllabification actually sounded in the spoken language. When the stroke is used over a voiced consonant such as *ḿ*, it probably meant that the consonant is functioning as the vowel, i.e. the most sonorous part, of the syllable in question, exactly like the final *n* of English *button* and *sudden*, phonetically [-t̪] and [-d̪]. Thus, ⲄⲚⲓⲧ (to seek me) was pronounced [ʃ̪t̪] and Ⲛⲓⲧ (to bring me) as [̪t̪]. The voiced consonants capable of having this syllabic pronunciation are *ḿ*, *ḷ*, *ḿ*, *ḿ*, and *ḿ*, known mnemonically as the *blemner* consonants. Note that they are all voiced continuants, i.e. consonants whose voiced duration may be prolonged at will (remember that *ḿ* is *v*, not *b*). E.g.

ⲧⲚⲥⲟⲧⲚ̅ (we hear) [t̪ḥs̪ót̪] ⲧⲪⲧ (fish) [t̪yt̪]
 ⲄⲟⲣⲟⲧⲦ̅ (to disturb) [ʃ̪t̪órt̪] ⲕⲦⲚ̅Ⲧ̅ (to mutter) [kr̪ḿr̪]

The stroke over the remaining consonants may be pronounced as a brief *e* or as *ə* (the first vowel of English *above*) before the consonant over which the stroke is placed, e.g. ⲥⲚ̅ⲥⲟⲧⲦ̅ [səps̪ópəf] to entreat him. This pronunciation may also be used with the *blemner* consonants for the sake of convenience.

In non-standard texts, of which there are many, the vowel *e* is often written instead of using the stroke (and vice versa), but most frequently in proclitic elements and initial clusters, e.g. ⲥⲟⲧⲥⲟⲧⲦ̅ = ⲥⲚ̅ⲥⲟⲧⲦ̅, ⲁⲘⲚ̅ ⲡⲚ̅ⲓ = ⲁⲚ̅ ⲡⲚ̅ⲓ. In standard spelling *e* is used regularly instead of the stroke only when the consonant preceding the consonant that would have had the stroke is a *blemner*; thus *ḿokḿk* and *ḿoḿḿ* are words of the same pattern as *concp̅* and *colc̅*. This convention may have been adopted to prevent incorrect syllabification: *ḿokḿk* could be read as [m̪ók̪k] or [m̪ók̪m̪k]. The chief exceptions are indeed words where a different

syllabication is required: $\varpi\text{OM}\bar{\text{N}}\tau$ [sóm̄nt] three, $\tau\text{OM}\bar{\text{N}}\tau$ [tóm̄nt] to befall. The $\bar{\text{N}}$ of these words is an intrusive (secondary) glide from the labial M to the dental τ ; the earlier forms were $\varpi\text{OM}\bar{\text{T}}$ and $\tau\text{OM}\bar{\text{T}}$. The convention likewise does not apply when the final consonant is also a *blemner*: $\text{M}\lambda\lambda\text{M}\bar{\text{N}}$ [náhm̄n] to rescue us. Much of the variation between ϵ and a stroke that occurs in the writing of certain verbal prefixes (e.g. $\bar{\text{N}}\tau\epsilon\text{P}\bar{\text{T}}$ -, $\bar{\text{N}}\tau\epsilon\text{P}\epsilon\text{C}$ -; $\text{M}\lambda\text{P}\bar{\text{T}}$ -, $\text{M}\lambda\text{P}\epsilon\text{C}$ -) probably results from inconsistent application of this rule.

The forms $\tau\omega\text{OY}\bar{\text{N}}$ (to arise) and $\text{COOY}\bar{\text{N}}$ (to know) have been standardized in the Lessons. In the Reading Selections the orthography of the source has been followed.

Stress

Coptic is a highly compounding language, mostly by prefixation. All prefixal elements are proclitic, i.e. unstressed and bound, to the word which stands last in the sequence, regardless of its length, e.g.

$\epsilon\bar{\text{N}} \text{TE}\epsilon\text{M}\bar{\text{N}}\tau\text{AT}\tau\text{AKO} = \epsilon\bar{\text{N}}\text{-TE-}\epsilon\text{-M}\bar{\text{N}}\tau\text{-AT-}\tau\text{AKO}$
in his imperishability

Any element designated as prefixal in the course of the Lessons should be considered as proclitic. All simple prepositions are proclitic, like $\epsilon\bar{\text{N}}$ in the above example, but for the sake of clarity they are written as separate words in this text.

The main stress, then, is on the word standing at the end of the compound. The successive application of the following rules will enable the reader to apply the correct stress in all but the rarest cases:

- (1) Stress is always on one of the last two syllables of a word.
- (2) The vowels H , O , and ω are always stressed.
- (3) Final simple $\text{-}\lambda$ and simple $\text{-}\epsilon\text{I}$, $\text{-}\text{I}$ are always stressed.

(4) Final -ογ is stressed except (1) when it is the suffixed pronoun of the 3rd person plural (a knowledge of the grammar will make this clear), and (2) in the words πλ2ογ (back), σποτογ (lips), κα2ογ (curse), and ρακογ (dream).

(5) Final -ε is unstressed except in the adjectives introduced in Lesson 15 (thus, καβε̄, wise, βαλᾱ, blind, etc.) and in a few miscellaneous words like βεκε̄ (wages), μν̄τρ̄ε̄ (witness), κν̄τ̄ε̄ (figs), and ναμ̄ε̄ (truly).

(6) A final syllable marked by a stroked consonant is never stressed unless it is the only syllable of the word.

Assimilation

Assimilation, for our present purposes, may be defined briefly as the alteration of a sound due to its proximity to another sound, usually resulting in greater phonetic compatibility. The final $\bar{\eta}$ of prefixal elements (e.g. prepositions, particles, articles) is regularly assimilated to $\bar{\eta}$ before η and μ , e.g.

* $\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\eta$ 1 → $\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\eta$ 1 in the house

* $\bar{\eta}\mu\lambda\epsilon\iota\bar{\eta}$ → $\bar{\eta}\mu\lambda\epsilon\iota\bar{\eta}$ the signs.

The assimilation of consonant - $\bar{\eta}$ also occurs but is not standard, e.g. $\tau\epsilon\bar{\eta}\eta\eta\iota\sigma\tau\iota\sigma$ for $\tau\epsilon\eta\eta\eta\iota\sigma\tau\iota\sigma$ (our faith). In some texts the particle $\bar{\eta}$, which has several grammatical functions, assimilates completely to β , λ , and ρ , e.g. $\bar{\eta}\beta\bar{\rho}\rho\epsilon$ → $\beta\beta\bar{\rho}\rho\epsilon$ (the young), $\bar{\eta}\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$ → $\bar{\rho}\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$ (the men). This is not considered standard, but it is not uncommon; numerous examples will be met in our reading selection from the Wisdom of Solomon.

Whatever the pronunciation of the supralinear stroke was, an alternate spelling with - λ - often occurs before final - $\bar{\eta}$: $\omega\eta\lambda\bar{\eta}$ = $\omega\eta\bar{\eta}$ to live. This represents an assimilation to the guttural quality of $\bar{\eta}$.

An alternation between - ω - and - $\omega\gamma$ - in certain word

patterns is a result of an assimilation in the pre-Coptic stage. ω was altered to $\omicron\gamma$ after μ and ν ; thus, words like $\mu\omicron\gamma\zeta$, $\mu\omicron\gamma\chi\epsilon$, $\mu\omicron\gamma\omicron\gamma\tau$, and $\mu\omicron\gamma\kappa$ originally had the same vowel as $\kappa\omega\tau$, $\kappa\omega\tau\epsilon$, $\tau\omega\omicron\gamma\eta$, and $\tau\omega\kappa$ respectively.

The Spelling of Greek Words

Greek words in Coptic are usually spelled correctly. Certain types of errors do occasionally occur, however, resulting in part from the discrepancy between the classical spelling and the contemporary pronunciation, and they must be taken into account when consulting a standard Greek dictionary. The most frequent of these are confusions between (1) η and γ ; (2) ϵ and λ ; (3) ι and ν ; (4) \omicron and ω ; (5) ρ and κ ; (6) ι and ϵ ; (7) η and ϵ ; (8) τ and λ ; (9) initial ζ and zero. All of these are illustrated by the following words chosen from our Reading Selections.

$\epsilon\gamma\mu\lambda$ = $\epsilon\eta\mu\lambda$ (βῆμα)
 $\sigma\eta\gamma\lambda\eta\omicron\eta\eta$ = $\sigma\eta\lambda\lambda\alpha\iota\omicron\eta$ (σπήλαιον)
 $\mu\epsilon\rho\iota\chi\omicron\rho\omicron\varsigma$ = $\mu\epsilon\rho\iota\chi\omega\rho\omicron\varsigma$ (περίχωρος)
 $\omicron\rho\kappa\lambda\eta\eta\eta$ = $\omicron\rho\gamma\lambda\eta\eta$ (ὄργανον)
 $\mu\epsilon\rho\epsilon\iota\epsilon\rho\kappa\lambda\zeta\epsilon$ = $\mu\epsilon\rho\iota\epsilon\rho\gamma\lambda\zeta\epsilon$ (περιεργάζε-)
 $\dagger\sigma\tau\lambda\zeta\epsilon$ = $\lambda\iota\sigma\tau\lambda\zeta\epsilon$ (διστάζε-)
 $\epsilon\theta\rho\iota\eta\eta$ = $\lambda\iota\theta\rho\iota\eta\eta$ (αἰθριον)
 $\kappa\upsilon\rho\iota\sigma\sigma\lambda\iota$ = $\kappa\eta\rho\upsilon\sigma\sigma\epsilon$ (κηρύσσε-)
 $\zeta\gamma\lambda\omega\eta\eta$ = $\zeta\eta\lambda\omicron\eta\eta$ (ἡδονή)
 $\mu\iota\theta\epsilon$ = $\mu\epsilon\iota\theta\epsilon$ (πείθε-)
 $\epsilon\varsigma\gamma\chi\lambda\zeta\epsilon$ = $\zeta\eta\sigma\gamma\chi\lambda\zeta\epsilon$ (ἡσυχάζε-)
 $\zeta\epsilon\lambda\eta\iota\zeta\epsilon$ = $\epsilon\lambda\eta\iota\zeta\epsilon$ (ἐλπίζε-)

Lesson 1

1.1 Gender. There are two grammatical genders in Coptic: masculine and feminine. Nouns denoting male beings are usually masculine; those denoting females, feminine. The gender of other nouns cannot, in general, be deduced either from their form or meaning and must be learned for each noun. Examples:

masculine		feminine	
ⲉⲓⲱⲧ	father	ⲙⲁⲗⲗⲩ	mother
ⲕⲁⲗ	earth, ground	ⲛⲉ	sky, heaven
ⲗⲟⲟⲩ	day	ⲟⲩⲩⲛ	night

There are some pairs of nouns where a formal relationship exists between the masculine and the feminine form:

masculine		feminine	
ⲕⲟⲛ	brother	ⲕⲟⲛⲉ	sister
ⲩⲛⲣⲉ	boy, son	ⲩⲉⲣⲉ	girl, daughter
ⲗⲁⲟ	old man	ⲗⲁⲟ	old woman
ⲟⲩⲗⲟⲣ	dog (male)	ⲟⲩⲗⲟⲣⲉ	dog (female)

These will be noted in the lesson vocabularies. The derivational process involved is no longer a productive one in Coptic: such pairs cannot be formed at will.

1.2 Number: singular and plural. Only a relatively small number of nouns have preserved a distinct plural form. For example:

singular		plural	
ⲉⲓⲱⲧ	father	ⲉⲓⲟⲧⲉ	fathers
ⲕⲟⲛ	brother	ⲕⲛⲛⲩ	brothers
ⲕⲟⲓ	ship	ⲉⲕⲛⲩ	ships

The plural is otherwise made explicit by the form of the article (see below), the noun itself remaining unchanged.

Those plurals that are in common use will be given in the lesson vocabularies along with the singular. They should be learned as they occur, since there is no consistent pattern for their formation.

1.3 The definite article. The definite article has the forms

masc. sing.	ο, ος	common plural	οι, ος
fem. sing.	η, ης		

These are attached directly to the noun, as in

ο ανθρωπος	man	ο ανθρωπος	the man	οι ανθρωποι	the men
ο χερς	hand	ο χερς	the hand	οι χερς	the hands

The plural article appears as οι before η and ης (cf. Intro., p. xvi):

ο ουρανος	sky	οι ουρανοι	the sky	οι ουρανοι	the heavens
ο σημειον	sign	οι σημειοι	the sign	οι σημειοι	the signs

Before nouns beginning with a vowel the plural article appears as either οι or ος:

οι πλοια	ships	οι πλοια	or	ος πλοια	the ships
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Before initial stroked consonants there are several possibilities:

οι ανησυχουσι	repose	οι ανησυχουσι	οι ανησυχουσι	οι ανησυχουσι	the repose
οι αντικαταστασεις	thing	οι αντικαταστασεις	οι αντικαταστασεις	οι αντικαταστασεις	the things

The fuller forms ος-, ος-, ος- are used regularly before nouns beginning with two consonants:

οι σκροτα	crown	οι σκροτα	the crown	οι σκροτα	the crowns
οι γυναικες	woman	οι γυναικες	the woman	οι γυναικες	the women

Note that ογ and (ε)ι have a consonantal value (w and y respectively) in certain initial situations:

ο γοργος	dog	ο γοργος	the dog (pewhor)	οι γοργοι	the dogs
οι οδοι	road	οι οδοι	the road (tehyē)	οι οδοι	the roads

The fuller forms are also used with certain nouns denoting periods of time:

περουειω	the time	τερομηε	the year
περοου	the day	τεγφη	the night (ογφη)
τεγνου	the hour (ογνου)		

Note that ογνου and ογφη fall under the two-consonant rule above.

1.4 Prepositions. Coptic prepositions are proclitic (i.e. unstressed and bound) to the word they govern. In many texts some or all of the prepositions are printed as a unit with the following word: *ειπχοι* on the ship, *ενη* to the house. In this text, however, all prepositions will be printed as separate words: *ει* *πχοι*, *ε* *νη*. An exception will be made only in the case of the preposition *ε* (to, for) if it is ligatured orthographically to a following *ογ-* as *εγ-*.

The preposition *μη* (with) is used as the conjunction "and" in joining two nouns: *ηρωμε μη* *τεεειμε* the man and the woman.

A definite noun followed by a prepositional phrase or local adverb (e.g. *μημγ* there) constitutes a full predication (sentence) in Coptic:

<i>ηρωμε</i> <i>ει</i> <i>πχοι</i> .	The man is on the ship.
<i>τεεειμε</i> <i>ει</i> <i>νη</i> .	The woman is in the house.
<i>νεχηγ</i> <i>μημγ</i> .	The ships are there.

In sentences of this type there is no overt equivalent of English "is/are." We shall refer to sentences of this type as sentences with adverbial predicates.

Vocabulary 1

In the lesson vocabularies all nouns will be given with the definite article, separated from the noun by a period. This device makes both the gender of the noun and the

correct form of the article clear at a glance. To save space, the article is not included in the definition. Prepositions and particles which regularly have assimilation of final \bar{n} to \bar{m} before n and m will be noted, as e.g. $z\bar{n}$ ($z\bar{m}$).

$n.p\omega m\epsilon$ man, person; mankind.	$n.\tau o\omega y$ mountain;
$\tau\epsilon.c\bar{z}i m\epsilon$ (pl. $n\epsilon.z\bar{i}o m\epsilon$) woman, wife.	monastery.
$n.z\bar{x}\lambda o$ old man, monk.	$n.n\bar{i}$ house.
$\theta\bar{x}\lambda\omega$ old woman (= $\tau.z\bar{x}\lambda\omega$).	$n.n\omega y\bar{b}$ gold.
$n.x\omega\theta m\epsilon$ book, book-roll, document.	$z\bar{n}$ ($z\bar{m}$) in.
$n.\omega n\epsilon$ stone.	$z\lambda$ under.
$\tau\epsilon.z\bar{i}n$ (pl. $n\epsilon.z\bar{i}o\omega y\epsilon$) road, way, path.	$z\bar{i}$ on, upon.
	$z\bar{i}x\bar{n}$ ($z\bar{i}x\bar{m}$) on, upon.
	$m\bar{n}$ with, together with, in the company of; and.

Exercises

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|--|--|
| A.1. $z\bar{i}$ $\tau\epsilon.z\bar{i}n$ | 11. $z\lambda$ $n\bar{n}i$ |
| 2. $z\bar{i}$ $n\tau o\omega y$ | 12. $z\bar{i}x\bar{n}$ $n\tau o\omega y$ |
| 3. $z\bar{n}$ $\tau\epsilon.z\bar{i}n$ | 13. $z\bar{n}$ $n\bar{n}i$ |
| 4. $z\bar{m}$ $n\bar{n}i$ | 14. $m\bar{n}$ $n\epsilon.z\bar{i}o m\epsilon$ |
| 5. $z\lambda$ $n\bar{n}i$ | 15. $z\bar{i}$ $n\pi o\omega y\bar{b}$ |
| 6. $z\lambda$ $n\omega n\epsilon$ | 16. $n\pi o\omega y\bar{b}$ $m\bar{n}$ $n\bar{x}\omega\theta m\epsilon$ |
| 7. $z\bar{i}$ $n\bar{x}\omega\theta m\epsilon$ | 17. $n\bar{z}\bar{x}\lambda o$ $m\bar{n}$ $\theta\bar{x}\lambda\omega$ |
| 8. $m\bar{n}$ $n\tau o\omega y$ | 18. $n\tau o\omega y\bar{b}$ $m\bar{n}$ $\tau\epsilon.c\bar{z}i m\epsilon$ |
| 9. $m\bar{n}$ $\tau\epsilon.c\bar{z}i m\epsilon$ | 19. $n\tau o\omega y\bar{b}$ $m\bar{n}$ $n\epsilon.z\bar{i}o m\epsilon$ |
| 10. $z\bar{i}x\bar{n}$ $n\epsilon.z\bar{i}o\omega y\epsilon$ | 20. $n\bar{z}\bar{x}\lambda o$ $m\bar{n}$ $n\bar{z}\bar{x}\lambda\omega$ |
| B.1. $n\omega n\epsilon$ $z\bar{i}x\bar{n}$ $\tau\epsilon.z\bar{i}n$. | 6. $n\bar{n}i$ $z\bar{i}x\bar{m}$ $n\tau o\omega y$. |
| 2. $n\bar{z}\bar{x}\lambda o$ $z\bar{i}$ $\tau\epsilon.z\bar{i}n$. | 7. $n\tau o\omega y\bar{b}$ $z\bar{i}x\bar{m}$ $n\tau o\omega y$. |
| 3. $n\bar{z}\bar{x}\lambda\omega$ $z\bar{m}$ $n\bar{n}i$. | 8. $\tau\epsilon.c\bar{z}i m\epsilon$ $m\bar{n}$ $n\tau o\omega y$. |
| 4. $n\pi o\omega y\bar{b}$ $z\lambda$ $n\omega n\epsilon$. | 9. $n\bar{x}\omega\theta m\epsilon$ $z\bar{m}$ $n\bar{n}i$. |
| 5. $n\bar{x}\omega\theta m\epsilon$ $z\bar{i}$ $n\omega n\epsilon$. | |

Lesson 2

2.1 The indefinite article. The indefinite article for nouns of either gender is oy in the singular, zēn in the plural, prefixed directly to the noun:

$\text{oy}\chi\text{o}1$	a ship	$\text{zēn}\epsilon\chi\eta\gamma$	ships, some ships
$\text{oy}\rho\text{ōm}\epsilon$	a man	$\text{zēn}\rho\text{ōm}\epsilon$	men, some men
$\text{oy}\text{z}1\eta$	a road	$\text{zēn}\text{z}1\text{ooy}\epsilon$	roads, some roads.

The plural indefinite article may be translated as "some, certain" or be omitted entirely in translation, as the context requires. The plural indefinite article is frequently written as $\text{z}\bar{n}$ and is easily confused with the preposition $\text{z}\bar{n}$. In the exercises to the lessons we shall always distinguish between the two, but in part of the Reading Selections the orthography of the source is maintained.

Because the use of the Coptic articles, both definite and indefinite, corresponds closely to the use of the articles in English, only exceptions to this general correspondence will be noted in the following lessons when appropriate. References to the omission of the article require special attention. For the present lesson note that indefinite nouns designating unspecific quantities of a substance require an indefinite article in Coptic where there is none in English:

$\text{oy}\mu\text{ooy}$	water	$\text{zēn}\text{o}\epsilon\text{ik}$	bread	$\text{zēn}\lambda\gamma$	meat
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The choice between the singular and plural article here is lexical, i.e. it depends on the particular noun. All such nouns, if definite and specific, may of course appear with the definite article: $\eta\mu\text{ooy}$, $\eta\text{o}\epsilon\text{ik}$, $\eta\lambda\gamma$. Abstract nouns, such as $\mu\epsilon$ truth, often appear with either article ($\text{oy}\mu\epsilon$, $\text{t}\mu\epsilon$) where English employs no article.

2.2 Indefinite nouns cannot be used as subjects of

sentences with adverbial predicates unless introduced by the word $\text{o}\gamma\bar{\text{N}}-$ or its negative:

$\text{o}\gamma\bar{\text{N}}-\text{o}\gamma\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{x}}\lambda\text{o}$ z i $\text{t}\bar{\text{e}}\text{z}$ $\text{i}\bar{\text{H}}$. A monk is on the road.

$\text{o}\gamma\bar{\text{N}}-$ is actually a predicator of existence ("there is, there are"), and the sentence given may also be translated as "There is a monk on the road."

The negative of $\text{o}\gamma\bar{\text{N}}-$ is $\text{M}\bar{\text{N}}-$ (also spelled $\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{N}}-$). In general, an *indefinite* article is deleted (omitted) in negation in Coptic:

$\text{M}\bar{\text{N}}-\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{x}}\lambda\text{o}$ z i $\text{t}\bar{\text{e}}\text{z}$ $\text{i}\bar{\text{H}}$. There is no monk on the road.

$\text{M}\bar{\text{N}}-\rho\omega\text{M}\bar{\text{e}}$ z $\bar{\text{M}}$ $\text{n}\bar{\text{H}}\text{i}$. There is no man in the house.

$\text{o}\gamma\bar{\text{N}}-$ and $\text{M}\bar{\text{N}}-$ are not used before definite nouns.

The sentence $\rho\omega\text{M}\bar{\text{e}}$ z $\bar{\text{M}}$ $\text{n}\bar{\text{H}}\text{i}$ is negated by adding $\lambda\bar{\text{N}}$:

$\rho\omega\text{M}\bar{\text{e}}$ z $\bar{\text{M}}$ $\text{n}\bar{\text{H}}\text{i}$ $\lambda\bar{\text{N}}$. The man is not in the house.

2.3 The genitive (or possessive) relationship between two nouns is expressed by the preposition $\bar{\text{N}}$ (of):

$\text{n}\bar{\text{H}}\text{i}$ $\bar{\text{N}}$ $\rho\omega\text{M}\bar{\text{e}}$ the house of the man, the man's house
 $\text{t}\bar{\text{Q}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{r}}\bar{\text{e}}$ $\bar{\text{N}}$ $\text{t}\bar{\text{e}}\text{c}\bar{\text{z}}\text{i}\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{e}}$ the woman's daughter

If the first noun is indefinite, however, the preposition $\bar{\text{N}}\text{t}\bar{\text{e}}$ is used instead of $\bar{\text{N}}$:

$\text{o}\gamma\bar{\text{x}}\omega\omega\text{M}\bar{\text{e}}$ $\bar{\text{N}}\text{t}\bar{\text{e}}$ $\text{n}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{x}}\lambda\text{o}$ a book of the monk
 $\text{o}\gamma\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{l}}$ $\bar{\text{N}}\text{t}\bar{\text{e}}$ $\text{n}\bar{\text{r}}\bar{\text{r}}\text{o}$ a servant of the king

Vocabulary 2

$\text{n. z}\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{l}}$, $\text{t. z}\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{l}}$ ($\text{e}\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{l}}$)	$\text{n. e}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{r}}\text{o}$ river.
slave, servant.	$\text{n. t}\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{T}}$ fish.
$\text{n. r}\bar{\text{r}}\text{o}$ (pl. $\bar{\text{N. r}}\bar{\text{r}}\omega\text{o}\gamma$) king;	$\text{n. p}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{N}}$ name.
$\text{t. r}\bar{\text{r}}\omega$ queen.	$\text{n. o}\gamma\omega\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{N}}$ light.
n. xoi (pl. $\text{n. e}\bar{\text{x}}\bar{\text{H}}\bar{\text{Y}}$) ship, boat.	$\text{t. n\bar{e}}$ (pl. $\bar{\text{M. n}}\bar{\text{H}}\bar{\text{Y}}\bar{\text{e}}$) sky,
$\text{t\bar{e}. m}\bar{\text{r}}\omega$ (pl. $\bar{\text{N. n}}\bar{\text{r}}\omega\text{o}\gamma\bar{\text{e}}$) harbor.	heaven.
n. mooy water.	$\bar{\text{N}}$ ($\bar{\text{N}}$) of.

ἄτε of.	ἐπε (prep.) about,
οὐκ- there is, there are.	concerning; for the sake
μὴ-, μὴκ- there is not,	of, because of.
there are not.	ἀν not.

Exercises

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A.1. εἰς τὸν πῶλον | 11. ἐπε περὶ τοῦ |
| 2. εἰς τὴν | 12. περὶ τοῦ μὴ περὶ τοῦ |
| 3. εἰς τὴν πῶλον | 13. περὶ τοῦ μὴ περὶ τοῦ |
| 4. ἐπε περὶ | 14. εἰς τὴν |
| 5. μὴ ἐπε | 15. εἰς τὸν οὐκ |
| 6. εἰς τὴν περὶ | 16. εἰς τὴν οὐκ |
| 7. εἰς περὶ | 17. εἰς περὶ |
| 8. ἐπε περὶ | 18. μὴ οὐκ |
| 9. εἰς περὶ | 19. ἐπε οὐκ |
| 10. εἰς πῶλον | 20. ἐπε περὶ |
| B.1. ἄτε περὶ | 7. περὶ περὶ |
| 2. περὶ περὶ | 8. περὶ περὶ |
| 3. περὶ περὶ | 9. περὶ περὶ |
| 4. περὶ περὶ | 10. περὶ περὶ |
| 5. περὶ περὶ | 11. οὐκ περὶ περὶ |
| 6. περὶ περὶ | 12. περὶ περὶ |
| C.1. οὐκ-οὐκ περὶ εἰς τὴν πῶλον. | 6. μὴ-εἰς τὸν περὶ. |
| 2. μὴ-τετ εἰς τὴν περὶ. | 7. περὶ εἰς περὶ ἀν. |
| 3. μὴ-περὶ εἰς περὶ. | 8. μὴ-πῶλον εἰς περὶ. |
| 4. οὐκ-οὐκ περὶ εἰς τὴν. | 9. περὶ εἰς τὸν πῶλον ἀν. |
| 5. οὐκ-περὶ εἰς τὴν περὶ. | 10. μὴ-περὶ εἰς τὴν περὶ περὶ. |

Lesson 3

3.1 Relative clauses. As we shall see in subsequent lessons, relative clauses in Coptic exhibit a variety of forms, depending on the type of predication involved. In the present lesson we shall consider only those relative clauses associated with sentences with adverbial predicates. Note the transformation

πρωμε ε̅ϛ̅ π̅η̅ι → (πρωμε) ε̅τ̅ ε̅ϛ̅ π̅η̅ι

The man is in the house. (the man) who is in the house

The relative pronoun ε̅τ̅ functions here as the subject of the relative clause; it is not inflected for number or gender:

τε̅ς̅ ε̅ι̅με̅ ε̅τ̅ ε̅ι̅ τε̅ς̅ ι̅η̅ the woman who is on the road

Ⲛ̅ε̅χ̅λο̅ ε̅τ̅ ε̅ϛ̅ ε̅ε̅νε̅ε̅τε̅ the monks who are in the monastery

Negation is with ε̅λ̅: Ⲛ̅ε̅χ̅λο̅ ε̅τ̅ ε̅ϛ̅ ε̅ε̅νε̅ε̅τε̅ ε̅λ̅.

Relative clauses cannot be used to modify an indefinite noun. This is an *important general rule* of Coptic.

Any relative clause may be substantivized, i.e. converted to the status of a noun, by prefixing the appropriate form of the definite article:

ⲛε̅τ̅ ε̅ϛ̅ π̅η̅ι the one who (he who, that which) is in the house

τε̅τ̅ ⲙ̅ϛ̅ π̅ο̅η̅ρ̅ε̅ the one (f.) who is with the boy

ⲛε̅τ̅ ε̅ι̅ π̅χ̅ο̅ι those who (those things which) are on the ship

Such constructions may refer to persons or things, depending on the context.

The relative clause ε̅τ̅ ⲙ̅ⲙ̅ε̅ϛ̅, who (which) is there, is used to express the further demonstrative "that":

πρωμε ε̅τ̅ ⲙ̅ⲙ̅ε̅ϛ̅ that man

ⲛε̅χ̅η̅ϛ̅ ε̅τ̅ ⲙ̅ⲙ̅ε̅ϛ̅ those ships

3.2 Greek nouns. The typical Coptic text contains a large number of Greek loanwords. Greek masculine and feminine nouns retain their gender; Greek neuter nouns are treated as masculine:

ὁ ἄγγελος	ΠΑΓΓΕΛΟΣ	the angel
ἡ ἐπιστολή	ΤΕΠΙΣΤΟΛΗ	the letter
ἡ ψυχή	ΤΕΨΥΧΗ	the soul
τὸ πνεῦμα	ΠΕΠΝΕΥΜΑ	the spirit
τὸ δῶρον	ΠΑΦΡΟΝ	the gift

Greek nouns appear in the nominative singular form of Greek and are usually not inflected in any way. Occasionally, however, a Coptic plural ending is added to a Greek noun:

ΝΕΠΙΣΤΟΛΟΥΕ the letters ΝΕΨΥΧΟΥΕ the souls

The Greek noun ἡ θάλασσα (the sea) was borrowed as Τ.ΖΑΛΛΑCΣΑ, i.e. θ was taken as the definite article plus ζ. Thus, "a sea" is ΟΥΖΑΛΛΑCΣΑ.

Initial χ, φ, θ, ψ, ξ of Greek nouns are considered two consonants in attaching the definite article (cf. Intro., p. x).

ΤΕ.ΧΩΡΑ the country ΤΕ.ΨΥΧΗ the soul
 ΝΕ.ΦΙΛΟΣΟΦΟΣ the philosopher ΤΕ.ΘΥCΙΑ the offering.

Vocabulary 3

Π.ΤΗΕ (pl. ΝΕ.ΤΗΕ) town, village.

Π.ΡΟ (pl. Ν.ΡΘΟΥ) door, gate.

Π.ΧΟΕΙC (pl. Ν.ΧΙCΟΥΕ) master, owner, lord;
 w. art., the Lord.

Π.ΝΟΥΤΕ god; w. art., God.

ΝΕ.ΚΡΟ (ΝΕ.ΚΡΘΟΥ) shore, bank, margin-land.

Π.ΚΑΚΕ darkness.

Π.ΘΗΡΕ son, child, boy.

Τ.ΘΕΡΕ daughter, girl.

ἤμαθι (adv.) there, in that place.

ἐπιρῆ (ἐπιρῆ) (prep.) at the mouth or entrance of.

παρῆ, ἠπαρῆ (παρῆ) in the presence of, before.

Greek nouns:

θάλασσα (ἡ θάλασσα) sea, ocean. π.τάφος (ὁ τάφος) tomb.

π.πολις (ἡ πόλις) city. π.μαθητής (ὁ μαθητής)

π.ἐπιστολή (ἡ ἐπιστολή) letter. pupil, disciple.

π.ἄγγελος (ὁ ἄγγελος) π.ἐκκλησία (ἡ ἐκκλησία)

angel, messenger. church.

Proper names:

παῦλος (Παῦλος) Paul.

Ἰησοῦς ('Ιησοῦς) Jesus; almost always abbreviated in

Coptic texts: Ἰϯ, Ἰϯϯ.

Exercises

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|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A.1. ἐπιρῆ ἐκκλησία | 11. οὐ ἐπιστολή ἦτε παῦλος |
| 2. ἠπαρῆ ἦρο | 12. ἠμαθητής ἦ Ἰϯ |
| 3. ἐῆ πτάφος | 13. ἐῆ πρᾶν ἦ πχοεῖς |
| 4. ἠῆ ἠμαθητής | 14. παρῆ πνοῦτε |
| 5. προ ἦ πηι | 15. πεκρο ἦ πεῖρο |
| 6. πχοεῖς ἦ πχοι | 16. ἐῆῆ πεκρο ἦ ἠθάλασσα |
| 7. ἠχισοῦε ἦ νεχῆ | 17. ἐῆ οὐκακε |
| 8. τῷερε ἦ πῆῆῆ | 18. ἐπιρῆ προ ἦ πτάφος |
| 9. ἐπιρῆ προ ἦ πηι | 19. ἠῶμε ἦ ἠμαθητής |
| 10. οὐ ἐκκλησία ἦτε ἦμε | 20. ἦρομε ἦ νετμε |
| B.1. ῶμε ετ ἐῆ τεμρο | 9. ἠἄγγελος ετ ἐῆ ἠπῆ |
| 2. ἠμαθητής ετ ἠῆ Ἰϯ | 10. ἠῆλο ετ ἐῆ πτοῦ |
| 3. πκακε ετ ἐῆῆ τπολις | 11. ἦρομε ἦ τπολις ετ ἠμαθι |
| 4. ἠἐκκλησία ετ ἐῆ τπολις | 12. νετμε ετ ἠμαθι |
| 5. ποῦεῖν ετ ἐῆ ἠπῆ | 13. ἠμαθητής ἦ ῶμε ετ ἠμαθι |
| 6. ἠῆῆ ετ ἐῆ ἠθάλασσα | 14. ἠῆρε ἦ πῆῆῆ ετ ἠμαθι |
| 7. πῆῆῆ ετ ἠπαρῆ πχοεῖς | 15. νεχῆ ετ ἐῆῆ πεκρο ἦ |
| 8. πμοῦ ετ ἐῆ πεῖρο | πεῖρο |

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| C.1. ΠΝΟΥΤΕ ΖΗ ΤΗΣ. | 7. ΜΗ-ΟΥΘΕΙΝ ΖΗ ΠΑΚΕ. |
| 2. ΜΗ-ΘΚΚΛΗΣΙΑ ΖΗ ΠΤΜΕ
ΕΤ ΗΜΑΥ. | 8. ΠΧΘΕΙΣ Η ΠΗΙ ΖΗ ΠΗΙ ΛΗ. |
| 3. ΟΥΝ-ΟΥΔΓΓΕΛΟΣ ΖΙΡΗ
ΠΡΟ Η ΠΤΑΦΟΣ. | 9. ΠΧΟΙ ΖΙΧΗ ΠΕΙΕΡΟ ΛΗ. |
| 4. ΝΕΠΙΣΤΟΛΗ ΜΗ ΝΧΘΩΜΕ. | 10. ΝΦΗΡΕ Η ΠΤΜΕ ΖΙ ΤΕΖΙΗ. |
| 5. ΜΗ-ΧΘΩΜΕ ΗΜΑΥ. | 11. ΟΥΝ-ΖΕΝΤΑΦΟΣ ΖΗ ΝΕΚΡΩΟΥ
ΕΤ ΗΜΑΥ. |
| 6. ΟΥΝ-ΟΥΜΛΘΗΤΗΣ ΗΤΕ
ΠΑΥΛΟΣ ΖΙΡΗ ΠΡΟ. | 12. ΟΥΝ-ΟΥΚΑΚΕ ΖΙΧΗ ΤΠΟΛΙΣ. |

Lesson 4

4.1 Pronominal possession is indicated by inserting a bound form of the appropriate pronoun between the definite article and the noun so modified. It is best to learn the forms, i.e. the article plus the pronoun, as a unit:

	masc. sing. noun		fem. sing. noun	
sg. 1 com.	ΠΑΕΙΩΤ	my father	ΤΑΜΑΑΥ	my mother
2 masc.	ΠΕΚΕΙΩΤ	your father	ΤΕΚΜΑΑΥ	your mother
2 fem.	ΠΟΥΕΙΩΤ	your father	ΤΟΥΜΑΑΥ	your mother
3 masc.	ΠΕΧΕΙΩΤ	his father	ΤΕΧΜΑΑΥ	his mother
3 fem.	ΠΕΣΕΙΩΤ	her father	ΤΕΣΜΑΑΥ	her mother
pl. 1 com.	ΠΕΝΕΙΩΤ	our father	ΤΕΝΜΑΑΥ	our mother
2 com.	ΠΕΤΗΕΙΩΤ	your father	ΤΕΤΗΜΑΑΥ	your mother
3 com.	ΠΕΥΕΙΩΤ	their father	ΤΕΥΜΑΑΥ	their mother
	plural noun (my brothers, etc.)			
sg. 1 com.	ΝΑΣΝΗΥ	pl. 1 com.	ΝΕΝΣΝΗΥ	
2 masc.	ΝΕΚΣΝΗΥ	2 com.	ΝΕΤΗΣΝΗΥ	
2 fem.	ΝΟΥΣΝΗΥ			
3 masc.	ΝΕΧΣΝΗΥ	3 com.	ΝΕΥΣΝΗΥ	
3 fem.	ΝΕΣΣΝΗΥ			

Note that there is a gender distinction in the second and third persons of the singular but not of the plural. This is characteristic of all pronominal paradigms in Coptic. The term "common" (com.) refers to forms or categories where no gender distinction is made.

4.2 The nearer demonstrative "this" is expressed by the forms

masc. sing. $\eta\epsilon\iota-$ fem. sing. $\tau\epsilon\iota-$ com. pl. $\eta\epsilon\iota-$
 prefixed directly to the noun:

$\eta\epsilon\iota\varphi\omega\mu\epsilon$	this man
$\tau\epsilon\iota\zeta\iota\mu\epsilon$	this woman
$\eta\epsilon\iota\sigma\eta\eta\gamma$	these brothers

After a noun with a demonstrative adjective the genitive is usually expressed by $\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon$, as in

$\eta\epsilon\iota\chi\omega\omega\mu\epsilon \bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon \eta\lambda\sigma\omega\eta$ this book of my brother('s)

4.3 The pronominal element $-\kappa\epsilon-$ inserted between the article and the noun expresses "other":

$\eta\kappa\epsilon\varphi\omega\mu\epsilon$ the other man $\bar{\eta}\kappa\epsilon\varphi\omega\mu\epsilon$ the other men

The indefinite article is omitted in the singular but not in the plural:

$\kappa\epsilon\varphi\omega\mu\epsilon$ another man $\zeta\epsilon\eta\kappa\epsilon\varphi\omega\mu\epsilon$ (some) other men

$-\kappa\epsilon-$ may also be used after demonstrative or possessive prefixes:

$\eta\epsilon\iota\kappa\epsilon\varphi\omega\mu\epsilon$ this other man $\eta\lambda\kappa\epsilon\chi\omega\iota$ my other ship

$-\kappa\epsilon-$ is not inflected for number or gender in this usage.

Vocabulary 4

$\eta.\sigma\omega\eta$ (pl. $\eta\epsilon.\sigma\eta\eta\gamma$) brother; often of a brother monk.

$\tau.\sigma\omega\eta\epsilon$ sister.

$\eta.\epsilon\iota\omega\tau$ (pl. $\bar{\eta}.\epsilon\iota\omega\tau\epsilon$) father; (pl.) parents, ancestors.

τ.ΜΑΛΥ mother.	Ἔσα (prep.) behind, in back of.
π.ΝΟΒΕ sin.	Ἰ (Ἰ) (prep.) in; mostly synon-
π.ἩΡἸ wine.	ymous with εἸ.
π.ΟΒΙΚ bread; piece of loaf of bread.	εἸετἸ, εἸτἸ (εἸετἸ) (prep.) near, with, beside.
π.ΜΑ place; Ἰ πειμα here, in this place.	

Greek nouns:

π.κοσμος (ὁ κόσμος) world.	π.μοναχος (ὁ μοναχός) monk.
†ρηνη (ἡ εἶρηνη) peace.	τ.επτολη (ἡ ἐντολή) command, commandment.
π.επισκοπος (ὁ ἐπίσκοπος) bishop.	τ.αγορα (ἡ ἀγορά) agora, forum, marketplace.

Exercises

- A.1. Ἔσα νεφμαενης 6. ἸηεερεἸ πεηχοεε 11. ἸἸ πεηερεἸ
 2. ηεεερεἸ πεηχοεε 7. εἸ τεεεεεεεεεεε 12. ἸἸ νεεεεεεε
 3. εἸεερεἸ πεεεεεεε 8. εεεεεεεεεεεε 13. εεεεεεεεεεεε
 4. ἸἸ τεεεεεεεεε 9. εἸεεεεεεεεεε 14. εἸἸ πεεεεε
 5. Ἔσα πεεεεεεε 10. εἸἸ πεεεεεεεεεε 15. εἸἸ κεεεε
- B.1. Ἰεεεεεεεεεε Ἰ νεεεεεεεε 11. πεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεε
 2. πεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεε 12. πεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεε
 3. πεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεε 13. εἸεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεε
 4. πεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεε 14. εἸεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεε
 5. εεεεεεεεεεεεεεεε 15. εεεεεεεεεεεεεεεε
 6. εἸεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεε 16. ἸἸ πεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεε
 7. εἸἸ οεεεεεεεεεεεεεεε 17. τεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεε
 8. ἸηεεεερεἸ πεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεε 18. πεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεε
 9. τεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεε 19. εἸἸ τεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεε
 10. πεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεε
- C.1. πεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεε 4. ἸἸ-εεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεε
 2. ἸἸ-εεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεε 5. πεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεε
 3. οεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεεε

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 6. οὐκ-γενοεῖκ ἦμαυ. | 11. ποῦσον εἶπταφος ἀν. |
| 7. πενσον εἶπεκρο ἦ θαλασσα. | 12. πετῆεῖωτ εἶπαχοῖ. |
| 8. οὐκ-οὐχοῖ εἶαετῆ πεκρο. | 13. πενχοῖ εἶτῆμερω. |
| 9. οὐκ-οὐεἶαω εἶρεῖ προ ἦ πεχνη. | 14. πεχχωμε εἶπωνε ετ
ἦμαυ. |
| 10. μενσνηυ εἶαεῖ πτοου. | 15. ἠε-εἶη ἦ πμα ετ ἦμαυ. |

Lesson 5

5.1 Sentences with nominal predicates. A second type of non-verbal sentence is illustrated by

παεῖωτ πε.	He is my father. It is my father.
ταμαλυ τε.	She (It) is my mother.
νασνηυ νε.	They are (It is) my brothers.
οὐρωμε πε.	He (It) is a man.
οὐεεἶμε τε.	She (It) is a woman.
ενεεχνηυ νε.	They are (It is) ships.

The pronominal subject is expressed by πε (m.s.), τε (f.s.), and νε (pl.), the choice of which depends usually on the gender and number of the predicate noun. Simple two-member sentences like the above are relatively rare except in response to such questions as "Who is that?" "What are these?" where an answer giving the predicate alone is sufficient, the subject being understood from the context. Modifiers of the predicate, such as a genitive phrase, may optionally stand after the pronominal subject:

περε πε ἦ ποῦνηυ. He is the son of the priest.

A nominal subject may be added to the basic predication, producing a three-member sentence in which πε, τε, νε are reduced virtually to the status of a copula. If

the predicate is indefinite, the order is almost always predicate + *ne*, the subject being placed before or after the whole unit:

ΟΥCΑ2 ΝΕ ΠΛΕΙΩΤ. } My father is a teacher.
 ΠΛΕΙΩΤ ΟΥCΑ2 ΝΕ. }

If the subject and predicate are both definite, the normal position of *ne*, *te*, *ne* is between them:

ΝΕΙΡΩΜΕ ΝΕ ΝΕΝCΑ2. This man is our teacher.

Identification of subject and predicate in this case can be made only on a contextual basis. The rarer order, *neirōme nenca2 ne*, places an emphasis on the real subject: "As for this man, he is our teacher."

In the event that there is a disagreement in the number or gender of subject and predicate, the copula *ne*, *te*, *ne* usually assumes the number and gender of the noun immediately preceding it.

All of the preceding sentences are negated by placing ἄ (ā) before the predicate and ἀν before the *ne*, *te*, *ne*:

ἄ ΠΛΕΙΩΤ ἈΝ ΝΕ. It is not my father.
 ΠΛΕΙΩΤ ἄ ΟΥCΑ2 ἈΝ ΝΕ. My father is not a teacher.
 ἄ ΝΕΝCΑ2 ἈΝ ΝΕ ΝΕΙΡΩΜΕ. This man is not our teacher.

Note that in the case where both subject and predicate are definite, the nominal element negated is, by definition, the predicate.

Sentences with nominal predicates are converted to the status of relative clauses with *ete*. For the moment we shall restrict ourselves to those clauses where *ete* functions as the subject of the relative clause:

ΠΡΩΜΕ ΕΤΕ ΟΥCΑ2 ΝΕ the man who is a teacher
 ΠΡΩΜΕ ΕΤΕ ἄ ΟΥCΑ2 ἈΝ ΝΕ the man who is not a teacher.

The phrase *ete nai ne* is frequently used to introduce explanatory material, much like English "namely, i.e.,

that is to say":

ΠΕΝΘΩΤΗΡ ΕΤΕ ΠΑΙ ΝΕ ΤῚ ΝΕΧ̄C our savior, i.e. Jesus Christ

5.2 The nearer demonstrative pronouns (this, these) are ΠΑΙ (m.s.), ΤΑΙ (f.s.), and ΠΑΙ (pl.). They are frequently employed as subjects in sentences with nominal predicates:

ΠΑΙ ΝΕ ΝΕΥΦΑΧΕ.	These are his words.
ΠΑΙ ΝΕ ΠΑΧΟΙ.	This is my ship.
ΤΑΙ ΟΥΖΜ̄ΖΑΛ ΤΕ.	} This is a maidservant.
ΟΥΖΜ̄ΖΑΛ ΤΕ ΤΑΙ.	

Vocabulary 5

π.σαζ teacher, master; scribe.	π.ζαι husband.
π.ουηνης priest (Christian or otherwise).	τ.βομ power, strength.
π.ζαμφε (pl. Ν.ζαμφης)	τ.μητε middle, midst;
carpenter.	Ν/ζΝ τμητε Ν in the middle/midst of.
π.ερνε, π.φνε (pl. Ν.φνης)	π.βαμουα (f. τ.βαμαγλε)
temple.	camel.
π.μνηφε crowd, throng.	μεφακ (adv.) perhaps.

Greek nouns:

πε.χριστος (ὁ χριστός) the Christ, regularly abbr. χ̄c.

π.ευαγγελιον (τὸ εὐαγγέλιον) gospel.

τ.παρθενος (ἡ παρθένος) virgin; young woman.

τ.ορινη (ἡ ὄρεινή) mountain district, hill-country.

π.ασπασμος (ὁ ἀσπασμός) greeting.

π.σωτηρ (ὁ σωτήρ) savior, redeemer; sometimes abbreviated as σ̄ωρ.

Proper names:

ελισαβετ Elizabeth.	ζαχαριας Zacharias.
μαρια Mary.	ιωζαννης John.
ιωσηφ Joseph.	

Exercises

- A.1. οὐδὲ μὲν αὖ τὸ κτλ. 9. πάλιν περὶ περὶ τῶν.
 2. οὐτὲν περ. 10. ἢ οὐχοὶ ἀν περ.
 3. οὐκ ὄντως περ κτλ. περσον. 11. οὐνοσε περ.
 4. οὐπαρθενοσ τε. 12. ἢ οὐνοῦτε ἀν περ.
 5. εὐνοῦντες περ. 13. ἢ περὶ ἀν περ.
 6. πῶς περ κτλ. περ. 14. εὐνοσε περ.
 7. τῶς περ ἢ περ κτλ. τε. 15. ἢ περὶ περ κτλ.
 8. κτλ. ἢ περ κτλ. τε.
- B.1. κτλ. τε τῶν ἢ περ. 14. ἰωάννης περ πῶς περ
 2. κτλ. ἢ περ κτλ. ἀν περ. ζαχαρίας.
 3. οὐκ ὄντως τε κτλ. 15. περὶ ἢ ἰωάννης ἀν περ.
 4. κτλ. περ κτλ. περ κτλ. 16. περὶ εὐνοσε περ.
 περ κτλ. 17. περ κτλ. περ κτλ.
 5. περ κτλ. εὐνοσε περ. 18. κτλ. περ κτλ. ἢ περ κτλ.
 6. περ κτλ. ἢ περ κτλ. περ κτλ. 19. περ κτλ. οὐκ ὄντως τε.
 7. περ κτλ. οὐκ ὄντως περ. 20. οὐκ ὄντως περ κτλ. ἢ
 8. περ κτλ. οὐκ ὄντως περ. ταγορ.
 9. εὐνοῦντες περ περ κτλ. 21. ἢ περ κτλ. ἢ περ κτλ.
 10. περ κτλ. περ κτλ. 22. οὐκ ὄντως περ κτλ. εὐνοσε περ κτλ.
 11. περ κτλ. εὐνοσε περ. 23. περ κτλ. οὐκ ὄντως εὐνοσε περ κτλ.
 12. περ κτλ. περ κτλ. 24. κτλ. περ κτλ.
 13. περ κτλ. περ κτλ. 25. εὐνοσε περ κτλ.
 ἰωάννης.
- C.1. περ κτλ. περ κτλ.
 2. περ κτλ. οὐκ ὄντως περ
 3. περ κτλ. περ κτλ. περ κτλ.
 4. περ κτλ. περ κτλ.
 5. περ κτλ. οὐκ ὄντως τε
 6. περ κτλ. περ κτλ.
 7. περ κτλ. περ κτλ. περ κτλ.
 8. περ κτλ, περ κτλ. περ κτλ.
 9. περ κτλ, περ κτλ. περ κτλ.
 10. περ κτλ, περ κτλ. περ κτλ.

Lesson 6

6.1 The independent personal pronouns.

ἄΝΟΚ	I	ἄΝΟΝ	we
ἦΤΟΚ	you (m.s.)	ἦΤΩΤἬ	you (c.pl.)
ἦΤΟ	you (f.s.)		
ἦΤΟϢ	he, it (m.)	ἦΤΟΟΥ	they (c.pl.)
ἦΤΟϢ	she, it (f.)		

These pronouns occur frequently in sentences with *νε*, *τε*, *με*. When used as predicates in a two-member sentence, they are invariably followed by *νε*:

ἄΝΟΚ <i>νε</i> .	It is I.	ἄΝΟΝ <i>νε</i> .	It is we.
ἦΤΟϢ <i>νε</i> .	It is she.		

In three-member sentences they may appear in ordinary subject or predicate positions:

ἦΤΟϢ <i>νε</i> <i>νε</i> Χ̄Ϣ.	He is the Christ.
ἦΤΟϢ ΟΥΝΟΥΤΕ <i>νε</i> .	He is a god.
ΜΕϢἦΤἄἄ <i>νε</i> ἄΝΟΝ.	We are his servants.

In sentences with an indefinite nominal predicate a special construction without *νε* is used with the pronouns of the 1st and 2nd person; negation is with *ἄΝ* alone:

ἄΝΟΚ ΟΥἂἄΜϢε (ἄΝ)	I am (not) a carpenter.
ἄΝΟΝ ἂΕΝΟΥΗΜἄ.	We are priests.

In this construction a reduced proclitic form of the pronoun is very often used:

ἄΝἦ-	I	ἄΝ-	we
ἦΤἦ-	you (m.s.)	ἦΤεἦ-	you (c.pl.)
ἦΤε-	you (f.s.)		

as in

ἄΝἦ-ΟΥἄΓΓεΛΟϢ (ἄΝ)	I am (not) an angel.
ἦΤἦ-ΟΥἂἄΜϢε.	You are a carpenter.
ἦΤεἦ-ἂΕΝΜἄΘΗΤΗϢ.	You are pupils.

A 3rd person masc. form $\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{K}}$ - also occurs, but is very rare. The reduced forms of the 1st and 2nd person pronouns may also be used with a definite predicate, but this construction is rather infrequent:

$\lambda\text{N}\overline{\text{T}}-\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{Z}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{A}} \overline{\text{N}} \overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{XO}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{C}}$. I am the handmaiden of the Lord.

6.2 The interrogative pronouns.

NIM who? $\lambda\theta$ what? OY what?

These pronouns are used in sentences with NE , TE , NE :

NIM NE?	Who is it?
$\lambda\theta \text{ NE?}$	What is it?
$\text{NIM NE NEI}\overline{\text{POM}}\overline{\text{E}}?$	Who is this man?
$\text{NIM NE NEKPA}\overline{\text{N}}?$	What is your name? (note idiom)
$\text{OY NE NA}\overline{\text{I}}?$	What is this?
$\text{OY NE NA}\overline{\text{I}}?$	What are these?

The interrogative pronoun normally stands first. The choice of number and gender for the copula depends on the understood or expressed subject. The pronoun OY is also found with the indefinite article:

OY OY NE?	What is it? (lit.: It is a what?)
$\overline{\text{Z}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{NO}}\overline{\text{Y}} \text{ NE?}$	What are they (lit.: They are whats?)

When the subject is a personal pronoun of the 1st or 2nd person, it may be placed before NIM or OY in normal or proclitic form:

$\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{K}}-\text{NIM?}$	Who are you?
$\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{TOK}} \text{ OY OY?}$	What are you?

The personal pronoun may be repeated for emphasis:

$\lambda\text{N}\overline{\text{T}}-\text{NIM} \lambda\text{NOK?}$	Who am I?
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Note that NIM may also be used in ordinary genitive constructions:

$\text{N}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{E}} \overline{\text{N}} \text{ NIM?}$	whose son?
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Vocabulary 6

π.θωσ (pl. π.θωοσ) shepherd. π.μαειν sign, token;
 τ.σῶθε field, open country. marvel, miracle.
 π.εσοογ sheep (pl.). τ.σῆχε sword.
 π.εσογ glory, honor.

Greek nouns:

π.λαοσ (ὁ λαόσ) people.
 π.συγγενησ (ὁ συγγενήσ) kinsman (usually plural).
 π.νομοσ (ὁ νόμοσ) law.
 π.ζηγεμων (ὁ ἡγεμών) governor, one in authority.

Proper names:

τ.συρια Syria (note article).
 τ.γαλιλαια Galilee (note article).
 ἰουδαια Judea (ιουδαια; note article).
 π.ισραηλ Israel, usually abbreviated as π̄τηλ̄ (use article
 when it denotes the people).

Exercises

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| A.1. λη̄-οῡζ̄η̄ζ̄αλ̄ η̄τε̄ η̄ζηγεμων̄. | 17. η̄το̄ τε̄ τασ̄ζ̄ιμε̄. |
| 2. οῡη̄-οῡθωσ̄ η̄μᾱγ̄ ζ̄ῑ τσῶθε̄. | 18. η̄ οῡθωνε̄ λη̄ πε̄. |
| 3. η̄τοκ̄ πε̄ πε̄νσᾱζ̄. | 19. λη̄οκ̄ πε̄ ιωσ̄η̄φ̄. |
| 4. λη̄ον̄ η̄ε̄ η̄ε̄νεσοογ̄. | 20. η̄εσοογ̄ η̄ η̄χο̄ε̄ις̄ ζ̄ῑη̄η̄
πειρωμε̄. |
| 5. η̄ λη̄ον̄ λη̄ πε̄. | |
| 6. η̄το̄χ̄ πε̄ η̄εσοογ̄ η̄ η̄ε̄γαλοσ̄. | 21. λθ̄ πε̄ η̄αῑ? οῡμαειν̄ πε̄. |
| 7. η̄τε̄-η̄ιμ̄ η̄το̄? | 22. η̄εθ̄ακ̄ η̄το̄χ̄ πε̄ η̄ε̄ξ̄ς̄. |
| 8. λη̄-οῡλαγγελοσ̄ η̄τε̄ η̄η̄οῡτε̄. | 23. οῡη̄με̄ η̄τε̄ τγαλιλαιᾱ πε̄. |
| 9. οῡη̄-οῡσ̄η̄χε̄ η̄μᾱγ̄. | 24. η̄ε̄ρ̄πε̄ η̄ η̄ιμ̄ πε̄ η̄αῑ? |
| 10. οῡ πε̄ η̄εῑμαειν̄? | 25. η̄εῑχω̄με̄ οῡε̄λαγγελιον̄
πε̄. |
| 11. η̄το̄χ̄ πε̄ η̄οῡζ̄αῑ. | |
| 12. η̄αῑ πε̄ η̄η̄νομοσ̄ η̄ η̄η̄οῡτε̄. | 26. η̄τω̄τ̄η̄ πε̄. |
| 13. οῡογ̄ πε̄ η̄ε̄λαγγελιον̄? | 27. λθ̄ τε̄ τε̄ζ̄ιη̄? |
| 14. η̄τη̄λ̄ πε̄ η̄ε̄γαλοσ̄. | 28. οῡη̄-οῡζηγεμων̄ ζ̄η̄ τσυριᾱ. |
| 15. η̄τοογ̄ πε̄. | 29. λθ̄ τε̄ τε̄ῑβοη̄? |
| 16. η̄ιμ̄ η̄ε̄? η̄ε̄σ̄συγγενησ̄ η̄ε̄. | 30. η̄τε̄τ̄η̄-ζε̄νοῡη̄η̄ε̄. |

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|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 31. ΘΧΛΩ ΝΝΑΖΡΗ ΠΖΗΓΕΜΩΝ. | 41. ΛΘ ΠΕ ΠΚΑΚΕ ΕΤ ΖΙΧΝ |
| 32. ΜΗ-†ΜΕ ΖΝ ΤΟΡΙΝΗ ΕΤ ΝΝΛΥ. | ΤΠΟΛΙΣ? |
| 33. ΠΑΙ ΠΕ ΠΝΟΜΟΣ Η ΠΡΡΟ. | 42. ΝΤΟΟΥ ΝΑΣΝΗΥ ΝΕ. |
| 34. ΟΥΝ-ΖΕΝΘΟΟΣ ΖΙ ΠΤΟΟΥ. | 43. ΝΑΙ ΝΕ ΝΘΑΧΕ Η |
| 35. ΠΕΙΟΥΘΕΙΝ ΟΥΜΑΕΙΝ ΠΕ. | ΠΕΤΗΝΟΜΟΣ. |
| 36. ΝΤΟΣ ΟΥΠΑΡΘΕΝΟΣ ΤΕ. | 44. ΝΚΕΒΣΟΟΥ ΖΗ ΤΣΘΘΕ. |
| 37. ΝΒΛΗΟΥΧ Η ΝΙΜ ΝΕ? | 45. ΝΙΜ ΠΕ ΠΡΑΝ Η ΠΖΗΓΕΜΩΝ? |
| 38. ΙΩΖΑΝΝΗΣ Η ΠΕΧ̄Σ ΛΗ ΠΕ. | 46. ΤΑΙ ΤΕ ΤΑΣΗΥΕ. |
| 39. ΠΚΕΡΩΜΕ ΠΑΣΥΓΓΕΝΗΣ ΠΕ. | 47. ΟΥΜΑΕΙΝ ΝΤΕ ΤΕΥΘΟΜ ΠΕ. |
| 40. ΝΤΟΥ ΠΕ ΠΘΗΡΕ Η ΠΖΑΜΘΕ. | 48. ΝΙΜ ΤΕ ΤΜΑΛΥ Η ΙΩΖΑΝΝΗΣ? |

Lesson 7

7.1 The First Perfect. Verbal inflection in Coptic is commonly, but not solely, of the form: verbal prefix + subject (noun/pronoun) + verb. The infinitive is the main lexical form of the verb and may occur in all of the verbal conjugations. Its uses and further modifications will be dealt with in subsequent lessons. The conjugation known as the First Perfect is the narrative past tense *par excellence* and corresponds to the English preterite (simple past: I wrote, I wept, I sat down) or, if the context demands, the English perfect (I have written):

ΛΙΒΘΚ	I went	ΛΝΒΘΚ	we went
ΛΚΒΘΚ	you (m.s.) went	ΛΤΕΤΝΒΘΚ	you (c.pl.) went
ΛΡΒΘΚ	you (f.s.) went		
ΛΥΒΘΚ	he went	ΛΥΒΘΚ	they went
ΛΣΒΘΚ	she went		

The pronominal elements are for the most part familiar from the possessive prefixes of Lesson 4. In the 1st

person singular ι is normal for most of the verbal system (contrast the $-\lambda-$ of $\mu\lambda\epsilon\iota\omega\tau$). The pronominal element of the 2nd person feminine exhibits much variation and should be noted carefully for each conjugation introduced: $\lambda\rho\epsilon\beta\omega\kappa$ and $\lambda\beta\omega\kappa$ are also attested in the First Perfect.

If the subject is nominal, the verbal prefix is $\lambda-$:

$\lambda-\mu\rho\omega\mu\epsilon \beta\omega\kappa$ the man went

There are two other ways in which nominal subjects may be used in a verbal phrase: (1) they may stand before the verbal unit, which in the First Perfect still requires a pronoun as well:

$\mu\rho\omega\mu\epsilon \lambda\rho\epsilon\beta\omega\kappa$ the man went
 $\tau\epsilon\sigma\zeta\iota\mu\epsilon \lambda\sigma\beta\omega\kappa$ the woman went

or (2) they may stand after the verbal unit, again with a pronominal subject, introduced by the element $\bar{\nu}\epsilon\iota$:

$\lambda\rho\epsilon\beta\omega\kappa \bar{\nu}\epsilon\iota \mu\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$ the man went
 $\lambda\sigma\beta\omega\kappa \bar{\nu}\epsilon\iota \tau\epsilon\sigma\zeta\iota\mu\epsilon$ the woman went.

All three constructions are common and differ only in the emphasis accorded the subject. When the verbal prefix is followed by the indefinite article, the resulting $\lambda-\omicron\gamma\dots$ may be spelled $\lambda\gamma\dots$, as in

$\lambda-\omicron\gamma\zeta\bar{\alpha}\lambda\omicron \beta\omega\kappa$ or $\lambda\gamma\zeta\bar{\alpha}\lambda\omicron \beta\omega\kappa$ a monk went

7.2 The prepositions ϵ , $\theta\lambda$, and $\epsilon\chi\bar{\nu}$ are frequent after verbs of motion.

- 1) ϵ indicates motion to or toward a place or person, less commonly motion onto or into:

$\lambda\rho\epsilon\beta\omega\kappa \epsilon \mu\epsilon\kappa\rho\omicron$. He went to the shore.
 $\lambda\gamma\mu\omega\tau \epsilon \tau\epsilon\kappa\kappa\lambda\eta\sigma\iota\lambda$. They ran to the church.
 $\lambda\gamma\lambda\lambda\epsilon \epsilon \mu\chi\omicron\iota$. They got on (or into) the ship.

Otherwise the preposition ϵ is very frequent in a general referential sense: "to, for, in regard to,"

with many other nuances that will be noted in passing.

- 2) $\vartheta\lambda$ indicates motion to, up to; it is used more frequently with persons than places:

$\lambda\gamma\eta\omega\tau \vartheta\lambda \eta\epsilon\gamma\epsilon\iota\omega\tau.$ He ran to his father.

$\lambda\eta\beta\omega\kappa \vartheta\lambda \eta\epsilon\pi\iota\sigma\kappa\omicron\pi\omicron\varsigma.$ We went to the bishop.

- 3) $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$ indicates motion onto, on:

$\lambda\gamma\lambda\lambda\epsilon \epsilon\chi\bar{\eta} \eta\epsilon\iota\omega.$ He got on the donkey.

$\lambda\varsigma\zeta\epsilon \epsilon\chi\bar{\eta} \eta\kappa\lambda\zeta.$ She fell on the ground.

$\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$ properly denotes motion onto, while $\zeta\iota\chi\bar{\eta}$ denotes static location; the two are sometimes interchanged. The same contrast exists with the less frequent pair $\zeta\iota\bar{\rho}\bar{\eta}$ (at the entrance of) and $\epsilon\bar{\rho}\bar{\eta}$ (to the entrance of).

Several of the prepositions we have already introduced also occur freely with verbs of motion. For example $\zeta\iota$, $\zeta\iota\chi\bar{\eta}$ (on or along a surface), $\bar{\eta}\varsigma\lambda$ (behind, after), $\mu\bar{\eta}$ (along with), $\zeta\bar{\eta}$ (within a circumscribed area), $\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\lambda\zeta\bar{\rho}\bar{\eta}$ (into the presence of), $\zeta\lambda\zeta\tau\bar{\eta}$ (up to, near). The preposition $\bar{\eta}\varsigma\lambda$ often has the sense of English "after" in "to go after," i.e. to go to fetch, or "to run after," i.e. to try to overtake. The reader should give particular attention to the use of prepositions with verbs, since these combinations are sometimes quite idiomatic and unpredictable.

Vocabulary 7

$\beta\omega\kappa$ to go.

$\mu\omicron\omicron\vartheta\epsilon$ to walk, go on foot (usually).

$\epsilon\iota$ to come; $\epsilon\iota \bar{\eta}\varsigma\lambda$ to come after, come to get.

$\lambda\lambda\epsilon$ to go up, climb (onto, up to: ϵ); to mount (an animal: $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$).

πῶτ to run, to flee; πῶτ Ἰσα to pursue.

φληλ to pray (for something: ε, εἰς, ἐκ, ὑπὲρ; for someone: ε).

ρηνε to weep (for someone: ε, ἐκ).

ζμοοc to sit down (at: ε).

π.ειω (pl. η.εοογ) ass, donkey.

π.ε.στο (f. τ.ε.στωρε; pl. η.ε.στωρη) horse.

Ἰβι subject marker (see the lesson).

εἰς οὐ why?

The prepositions ε, ἐκ, ὑπὲρ, ὑπὸ, ἐν as given in the lesson.

Greek nouns:

πῶρονoc (ὁ θρόνος) throne.

τ.ε.τραπεζα (ἡ τράπεζα) table.

Exercises

1. ἄ-νεσκηγ βῶκ ε τπολιc.
2. πῶρηε ἄβει ε πενηι.
3. ἄβῶκ Ἰβι τερεωνε ερη προ Ἰ τεκκλησια.
4. ἄβει Ἰσα νευρηε.
5. ἄ-τερεμλγ μοοε ε πταφοc.
6. ἄ-νερεμλθηηc ἄε ε πχοι.
7. ἄβῶκ ὑπ κεcон.
8. ἄβει ερη πεχηι.
9. ἄμοοε Ἰβι Ἰε ἐκ πεκρο Ἰ ελλεcα.
10. Ἰμοναχοc ἄλλε ε πτοογ.
11. ἄ-νερεμλθηηc πῶτ ε κεμλ.
12. ἄφληλ εἰς νευρηε.
13. εἰς οὐ ἄτετηπῶτ ἐκ τεετη?
14. ἄμοοε Ἰβι νενηιome ε πτηε.
15. ἄγτλο βῶκ ὑπ πεπισκοпоc.
16. ἄφληλ εἰς νεнове.
17. ἄβει Ἰβι Ἰεεε Ἰνεερηε πεcχοεic.
18. ἄλλε Ἰβι πενηοεic ε τηε.

19. ετβε ου ακρωτ ησα πλαιωτ?
20. ετβε ου αρριμε ετβε ηρωμε ετ ημλυ?
21. λϑμοос εχη πεκρο η πεiero.
22. λ-εχω ριμε ε πεσθηρε.
23. λυμοос ηη νεусннυ.
24. λιμοοφε zi тeziη ηη тaφepe.
25. λυβωκ zi тeziη εт ημλυ ε тпoлic.
26. λ-пeчzтo пoт φa тeзтopε.
27. λϑaлe εχη пeчzтo ηби пeпicкoпoc.
28. тeчмaлy λcβi φa ηppo η тпoлic.
29. ληφaηλ zλ нeнcннy εт zη птooу.
30. λipime εχη ηaнoвe.
31. λ-ηppo zmooc εχη пeчepoнoc.
32. λ-пмaθηтic zmooc zi pη пpo η пнi.
33. λyпoт ηби ηφηpe zi тeziη ε тeмpω.
34. λ-пeиo mooφe ηca пeчxoeic.
35. ληaлe εχη нeнeooу.
36. λyμοoc ε тeтpαпeзa ηби тeчcziмe ηη пeчφepe.
37. λ-zeнpωмe би zλzтη тeкκληcιa.
38. εтβε ου λκmooφe ηca пeиo zi xη тeziη?
39. λ-тc zmooc zλzтη пeчмaθηтic.
40. λymooφe ηби ηφooс ηca пeуecooy.
41. λ-пeλmoуa пoт ε тcωφe.
42. ληφaηλ ε oуmλβиη.
43. λ-пaлoc η тпoлic би φa пzηгeмoн η †oуaλιa.
44. λ-тφepe zmooc ηη пeccyггeннc.
45. λϑβωκ ηби пzηгeмoн ε тcypιa.
46. пaι пe ппoутe η птηλ.

Lesson 8

8.1 Directional adverbs. Coptic possesses a set of directional adverbs which correspond very closely to English adverbs of the type "up, down, in, out, over, along, etc." As with their English counterparts, the directional meanings found with verbs of motion are for all practical purposes the basic meanings (e.g. to go up, to sink down, to run in), but extended uses are equally common (e.g. to shut up, to quiet down, to think over). The Coptic directional adverbs consist formally of the preposition ϵ plus a noun, with or without the definite article. Most of the nouns in question are seldom met outside of these particular expressions and will be considered in more detail in a later lesson. Because these adverbs are so frequent, we shall follow the practice of other editors and write them as single units. The following eight are the most important:

$\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$	out, away	$\epsilon\theta\eta$	forward, ahead
$\epsilon\gamma\omicron\gamma\eta$	in	$\epsilon\eta\lambda\gamma\omicron\gamma$	back, rearward
$\epsilon\gamma\pi\lambda\iota$	up, down	$\epsilon\tau\eta\epsilon$	upward
$\epsilon\eta\epsilon\sigma\eta\tau$	down	$\epsilon\eta\theta\omega\iota$	upward.

The adverbs may be used alone, as in

$\lambda\chi\epsilon\omega\kappa$	$\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$.	He went away.
$\lambda\chi\epsilon\iota$	$\epsilon\gamma\omicron\gamma\eta$.	He came in.
$\lambda\chi\eta\theta\tau$	$\epsilon\eta\lambda\gamma\omicron\gamma$.	He ran back.

But they very frequently combine with a simple preposition to form a compound prepositional phrase. Among the most frequent of these are

$\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$	ϵ	out to, away to.
$\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$	$\gamma\bar{\eta}$	out of, out from in, away from; (rarely) out into.
$\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$	$\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron$	same as preceding.

εβολ 21	away from on, out from on, away from at.
εβολ 21τῆ	(1) away from (a person); (2) through, out through (a place); (3) through the agency of (a person or thing).
ε2ΟΥΝ ε	to, into, toward.
ε2ΡΔ1 ε	up to, down to.
ε2ΡΔ1 εχῆ	up onto, down upon.
επεснт ε	down to, down into, down onto, down on.
επεснт εχῆ	down onto, down on.
επα2ΟΥ ε	back to.
εөн ε	ahead to, forward to.

The meaning of most such compounds when used with verbs of motion is generally self-evident, but caution is in order when dealing with their use with other verbs. The dictionary should always be consulted to check on idiomatic and unpredictable meanings.

8.2 Clauses containing a First Perfect may be coordinated with the conjunction $\lambda\gamma\omega$ (and) or follow one another with no conjunction (termed "asyndeton"):

$\lambda\gamma\epsilon\mu\omicron\omicron\varsigma$	$\lambda\gamma\omega$	$\lambda\gamma\rho\iota\mu\epsilon$.	} He sat down and wept.
$\lambda\gamma\epsilon\mu\omicron\omicron\varsigma$,		$\lambda\gamma\rho\iota\mu\epsilon$.	

8.3 Many infinitives are used as masculine singular nouns. This usage will be noted without further comment in the lesson vocabularies from now on ("as n.m.:"). For the infinitives in Vocabulary 7 note the nouns $\mu\epsilon.\theta\lambda\eta\lambda$ prayer, $\mu.\mu\omega\tau$ flight, and $\mu.\rho\iota\mu\epsilon$ weeping.

Vocabulary 8

$\phi\lambda\kappa\epsilon$ to speak, talk (to, with: ϵ , $\mu\eta$; about: ϵ , $\epsilon\lambda$, $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\epsilon$; against: $\mu\epsilon\lambda$, $\omicron\upsilon\mu\epsilon$); as n.m.: word speech; matter, affair.

$\tau\omega\omicron\upsilon\mu$ to arise, get up (from: $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ 21, $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ 2ῆ); to rise up (against: ϵ , $\epsilon\chi\eta$, $\epsilon\tau\rho\Delta 1$ $\epsilon\chi\eta$).

τ.ρι cell (of a monk).

π.ζωε (pl. νε.ζβηγε) work, task; thing, matter, affair.
 ρακοτε Alexandria.

ε.ιτν (prep.) (1) through, by means of, by the agency of;
 (2) from with, from by (a person).

ο.υβε (prep.) against, opposite.

α.υφ (conj.) and.

Greek noun: π.βημα (τὸ βῆμα) platform, dais, viewing or
 judgement seat.

Note: Only the less predictable combinations of verb and
 prepositional phrase will be given in the lesson vocabu-
 laries. Other combinations in the exercises should be
 self-evident from the meanings of the individual words
 involved.

Exercises

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| A.1. ε.ιτν νεκοαηα | 16. ε.ιρν τεε.ρι |
| 2. ο.υβε νε.εν.εν.η.γ | 17. ε.τ.βε πο.υ.ρι.με |
| 3. ε.βολ ε.ιτν τε.ι.ε.ι.η | 18. ε.ν πε.ε.π.ω.τ |
| 4. ε.βολ ε πε.ι.ε.ρο | 19. ε.π.ε.ε.η.τ ε θα.λα.ε.ε.α |
| 5. ε.βολ ε.ν τ.πο.λ.ι.ε | 20. ε.π.ε.ε.η.τ ε π.μο.ο.υ |
| 6. ε.βολ ε.ι τε.τ.ρα.πε.ε.α | 21. ε.π.α.ε.ο.υ ε πε.υ.τ.με |
| 7. ε.τ.βε πε.ε.ε.ω.ε | 22. ε.ο.η ε ν.το.ο.υ |
| 8. ο.υβε νε.τ.ν.ω.α.ε | 23. ε.βολ ε.ι π.β.η.μα |
| 9. ε.ιτν νε.ε.ω.α.ε | 24. ε.ε.ρ.α.ι ε.χ.ν πε.ε.το |
| 10. ε.ε.ο.υ.ν ε ρ.α.κο.τε | 25. ε.βολ ε.ιτν π.ρο ν.η.η.ι |
| 11. ε.ε.ρ.α.ι ε π.β.η.μα | 26. ε.βολ ε.ν πε.ι.μα |
| 12. ε.ε.ρ.α.ι ε.χ.ν π.το.ο.υ | 27. ο.υ.βε π.ρ.α.ν ν.η.η.ρ.ο |
| 13. ε.ε.ο.υ.ν ε τ.α.ρ.ι | 28. ε.βολ ε.ιτν π.χο.ε.ι.ε |
| 14. ε.α νε.ι.ε.β.η.γε | 29. ε.τ.βε πε.τ.ν.ω.τ |
| 15. ω.α νε.ε.μ.α.ε.η.η.ε | |
| B.1. α.υ.τ.ω.ο.υ.ν, α.υ.π.ω.τ ε.βολ. | 4. α.ε.ε.μο.ο.ε α.υ.φ α.ε.ω.α.ε μ.ν |
| 2. α.νε.ι ε.ε.ο.υ.ν, α.νε.ε.μο.ο.ε. | ν.ρ.ω.μ.ε. |
| 3. α.ε.β.ω.κ ε.π.α.ε.ο.υ ε πε.ε.τ.με. | 5. α.ι.τ.ω.ο.υ.ν ε.βολ ε.ι τε.τ.ρα.πε.ε.α. |

6. ἀνμοοθε εὐοῦν ε ρακοτε.
7. πκρωμε λϑλλε ε2ρλ1 εχῆ πειω.
8. ετβε οὔ αρпот εβολ 2ῆ ποῦν1?
9. λ-π2ᾶλο βок ε2οῦν ε тε4р1.
10. εтβε οὔ атетῆϑαχε Ἰса пенхое1с? ρ.ϑ1
11. λ12μοос 2λ2тῆ πλειωт.
12. λϑαχε 2λ пегнрῆ.
13. οὔῆ-2ενεооῦ мῆ 2εн2тωρ Ἰмаγ.
14. λϑε1 εпеснт εβολ 21 пвнмλ.
15. λϑтωοῦн Ἰβ1 Ἰρωме ε2рλ1 εχῆ пῆро.
16. λ1ϑαχε εтβε нλновε.
17. λ-не21омε мооθε εпеснт ε пекро.
18. λнвок ε2рλ1 ε нентме.
19. λспот εβολ 21тῆ Ἰρωме εт Ἰмаγ.
20. λнвок ε2οῦн Ἰнλ2рῆ пеп1скопос.
21. εтβε οὔ λквок εпλ2οῦ ε тλгорλ?
22. λϑвок εβολ 2ῆ пекосмос.
23. λсϑαχε мῆ тесмλλϑ εтβε несϑнре.
24. λϑλλε Ἰβ1 Ἰρωме ε2рλ1 εχῆ неϑ2тωρ.
25. λϑαχε ε ποε1к мῆ Ἰгῆт.
26. λϑαχε οὔβε не4εнтолн.
27. λϑтωοῦн εβολ 21 пεθρονос.
28. ἀνμοοθε εөн 2ῆ πκλκε.
29. λϑλλε ε2рλ1 ε пвннλ.
30. λϑαχε εтβε не2внϑε Ἰ πмонλхос.

Lesson 9

9.1 Prepositions with pronominal suffixes. A pronominal object of a preposition is expressed by means of a suffixed form of the pronoun. The preposition itself assumes a prepronominal form which must be learned with each preposition. For example, the preposition ϵ becomes $\epsilon\rho\omega'$ before pronominal suffixes. The mark $'$ is a convention used in Coptic grammars to indicate any form to which a pronominal suffix is to be added. The prepronominal forms of the prepositions introduced thus far are as follows:

\bar{N}	$\bar{N}\bar{M}\omega'$	ϵ	$\epsilon\rho\omega'$	$\epsilon\rho\bar{N}$	$\epsilon\rho\omega'$
$z\bar{N}$	$\bar{N}z\bar{H}\tau'$	$z\bar{I}x\bar{N}$	$z\bar{I}x\omega'$	$\bar{N}\lambda z\rho\bar{N}$	$\bar{N}\lambda z\rho\lambda'$
$z\lambda$	$z\lambda\rho\omega'$	$\epsilon x\bar{N}$	$\epsilon x\omega'$	$z\lambda z\tau\bar{N}$	$z\lambda z\tau\bar{H}'$
$z\bar{I}$	$z\bar{I}\omega(\omega)'$	$z\bar{I}\tau\bar{N}$	$z\bar{I}\tau\omega\omega\tau'$	$\omega\gamma\bar{B}\epsilon$	$\omega\gamma\bar{B}\bar{H}'$
$\bar{M}\bar{N}$	$\bar{M}\bar{M}\lambda'$	$\bar{N}\bar{C}\lambda$	$\bar{N}\bar{C}\omega'$	$\epsilon\tau\bar{B}\epsilon$	$\epsilon\tau\bar{B}\bar{H}\bar{H}\tau'$
$\omega\lambda$	$\omega\lambda\rho\omega'$	$z\bar{I}\rho\bar{N}$	$z\bar{I}\rho\omega'$		

Because the variety exhibited by the prepronominal forms is at first puzzling, the following comments may be of some help:

1) In $\epsilon\rho\omega'$ and $z\lambda\rho\omega'$ the final syllable $-\rho\omega'$ is an original part of the preposition; it was lost in the normal pronominal form. $\omega\lambda\rho\omega'$ is on analogy with these.

2) $\bar{N}z\bar{H}\tau'$ and $z\bar{I}\omega'$ were originally compounds: $\bar{N}z\bar{H}\tau'$ in the belly (of), $z\bar{I}\omega(\omega)'$ on the back (of). The pronominal form $z\bar{N}$ was originally a noun meaning "interior" (cf. the $z\omega\gamma\bar{M}$ of $\epsilon z\omega\gamma\bar{N}$); $z\bar{I}$ was a simple preposition.

3) $z\bar{I}x\omega'$ and $\epsilon x\omega'$ are $z\bar{I}$ and ϵ with the noun $x\omega'$ (head, top); the noun is reduced to $-x-$ in $z\bar{I}x\bar{N}$ and $\epsilon x\bar{N}$, which also contain the genitival \bar{N} .

4) $z\bar{I}\rho\omega'$ and $\epsilon\rho\omega'$ are $z\bar{I}$ and ϵ with the noun $\rho\omega'$ mouth, door; the latter is reduced to ρ in $z\bar{I}\rho\bar{N}$ and $\epsilon\rho\bar{N}$, with genitival \bar{N} .

5) $\text{z1}\tau\text{oot}'$ is z1 plus the noun $\tau\text{oot}'$ (hand); the latter is reduced to $-\tau-$ in $\text{z1}\tau\bar{\text{N}}$, with genitival $\bar{\text{N}}$.

6) $\text{N}\lambda\text{z}\rho\lambda'$ contains the noun $\text{z}\rho\lambda'$ (face). The initial element is obscure. $\text{N}\lambda\text{z}\rho\bar{\text{N}}$ also contains the genitival $\bar{\text{N}}$.

7) $\text{z}\lambda\text{z}\tau\text{H}'$ consists of $\text{z}\lambda$ plus the noun $\text{z}\tau\text{H}'$ (heart, breast), reduced to $-\text{z}\tau-$ with the genitival $\bar{\text{N}}$ in $\text{z}\lambda\text{z}\tau\bar{\text{N}}$.

The nouns contained in these expressions will be dealt with in a later lesson.

Typical inflections of these prepositions are as follows:

epoi	to me	epon	to us
epok	to you (m.s.)	$\text{epot}\bar{\text{N}}$	to you (pl.)
epo	to you (f.s.)		
epoch	to him	epooy	to them
epoc	to her		

$\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{M}}\lambda\text{I}$	with me	$\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{M}}\lambda\text{N}$	$\bar{\text{N}}\text{zHT}$	in me	$\bar{\text{N}}\text{zHT}\bar{\text{N}}$
$\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{M}}\lambda\text{K}$	etc.	$\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{M}}\text{HT}\bar{\text{N}}$	$\bar{\text{N}}\text{zHT}\bar{\text{K}}$	etc.	$\bar{\text{N}}\text{zHT}-\text{THTYTN}$
$\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{M}}\text{e}$			$\bar{\text{N}}\text{zHTe}$		
$\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{M}}\lambda\text{q}$		$\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{M}}\lambda\text{Y}$	$\bar{\text{N}}\text{zHT}\bar{\text{q}}$		$\bar{\text{N}}\text{zHTOY}$
$\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{M}}\lambda\text{C}$			$\bar{\text{N}}\text{zHT}\bar{\text{C}}$		

oYbHI	against me	oYbHN
oYbHK	etc.	$\text{oYbE}-\text{THTYTN}$
[oYbHTe]		
oYbHq		oYbHY
oYbHC		

eTBHHT	because of me	$\text{eTBHHT}\bar{\text{N}}$
$\text{eTBHHT}\bar{\text{K}}$	etc.	$\text{eTBbE}-\text{THTYTN}$
eTBHHTe		
$\text{eTBHHT}\bar{\text{q}}$		eTBHHTOY
$\text{eTBHHT}\bar{\text{C}}$		

The prepronominal form of $\varepsilon\iota$ appears as both $\varepsilon\iota\omega'$ and $\varepsilon\iota\omega\omega'$; typical forms are

$\varepsilon\iota\omega\omega\tau$	on me	$\varepsilon\iota\omega\omega\eta$, $\varepsilon\iota\omega\eta$
$\varepsilon\iota\omega\omega\kappa$, $\varepsilon\iota\omega\kappa$	etc.	$\varepsilon\iota\text{-}\tau\eta\gamma\tau\bar{\eta}$
$\varepsilon\iota\omega\omega\tau\epsilon$		
$\varepsilon\iota\omega\omega\vartheta$, $\varepsilon\iota\omega\vartheta$		$\varepsilon\iota\omega\omega\gamma$
$\varepsilon\iota\omega\omega\varsigma$, $\varepsilon\iota\omega\varsigma$		

The following details on the forms of suffixed pronouns in general should be noted for future reference:

1) The 1st pers. sing. suffix appears as ι after a single vowel, as zero (nothing) after $-\tau'$, and as τ elsewhere.

2) The suffix of the 2nd pers. fem. sing. appears as zero after a single vowel other than $-\alpha'$, as $-\epsilon$ in place of a single $-\alpha'$, as $-\epsilon$ after $-\tau'$, and as $-\tau\epsilon$ elsewhere.

3) The suffix of the 2nd pers. pl. appears as $-\tau\bar{\eta}$ after single $-\omicron'$, $-\alpha'$, $-\omega'$, with the change of $-\omicron'$ to $-\omega'$ and $-\alpha'$ to $-\eta'$. After $-\tau'$ one uses $-\tau\eta\gamma\tau\bar{\eta}$. Elsewhere $-\tau\eta\gamma\tau\bar{\eta}$ is usually added to the prenominal form of the preposition or other form in question, as in $\varepsilon\lambda\varepsilon\tau\bar{\eta}\text{-}\tau\eta\gamma\tau\bar{\eta}$.

Vocabulary 9

$\vartheta\omega\eta\epsilon$ to come into being; to take place, happen; $\vartheta\omega\eta\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron'$ to befall, happen to (someone). $\lambda\varsigma\vartheta\omega\eta\epsilon$ it happened that (followed directly by the principal verb, as in $\lambda\varsigma\vartheta\omega\eta\epsilon$ $\lambda\vartheta\epsilon\iota$ $\vartheta\lambda\pi\omicron\eta$ it happened that he came to us). $\mu\omicron\gamma$ to die (of, from: $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\epsilon$, $\varepsilon\lambda$); as n.m.: death, manner of death.

$\varepsilon\theta$ to fall; $\varepsilon\theta$ ϵ to fall to, upon, into; to find, chance upon; $\varepsilon\theta$ $\epsilon\theta\omicron\lambda$ to perish, be lost, fall away.

$\bar{\eta}\kappa\omicron\tau\bar{\eta}$ to lie down, sleep; often a euphemism for dying.

$\varepsilon\omega\eta$ to draw near, to approach (someone or something: ϵ , $\epsilon\sigma\omicron\gamma\eta$ ϵ).

εἰς to grow weary, exhausted; to be troubled, afflicted.

As n.m. labor, toil; weariness, affliction.

εἰς to grow hungry; as n.m.: hunger, famine.

π.κλζ earth, ground.

π.θλ festival, feast day.

πε.ροογ day; ἄ ποογ (adv.) today (note loss of ε);

θλ ποογ up until today, until now.

πε.ελοε bed.

μννσλ (μννσϝ) (prep.) after (of time); μννσϝσ (adv.) afterward.

Greek words

αε (δέ) postpositive conjunction: but, however.

Frequently marks the introduction of a new subject or topic and has no translation value.

τ.συναγωγη (ἡ συναγωγή) synagogue.

Exercises

Translate the following prepositional phrases. Replace the nominal object with the appropriate pronominal suffix.

E.g. εἰς περὶ τοῦ → εἰς ἐκείνου.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| A.1. εχῆ πκλζ | 16. ελ πελοε |
| 2. ουε πεχοεε | 17. μννσλ πενποτ |
| 3. εε πεελοε | 18. εἰ τεερε |
| 4. εερε πεεφε | 19. εερε πεερε |
| 5. μννσλ πεερε | 20. ελ πεερεεε |
| 6. πεερε πεερε | 21. εἰς πεε |
| 7. εἰ πεερε | 22. εερε πεεεεεε |
| 8. εερε πεεεεε | 23. πεεεεε |
| 9. εεεεε | 24. ουεε πεεεεε |
| 10. εἰς πεεεεε | 25. πεερε πεεεεε |
| 11. εεεεε | 26. εερε πεεεεε |
| 12. πεεεεεεεε | 27. εεεεεεεε |
| 13. εερε πεεεε | 28. εχῆ πεεεε |
| 14. πεεεεεεε | 29. ἄ πεεεε |
| 15. εερε πεεεε | 30. μννσλ πεεεεεε |

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| В.1. εΒΟΛ ΖΙΩΦΩΝ | 6. ΖΑΖΤΗΝ | 11. ΗΝΑΖΡΑΙ |
| 2. ΝΗΜΑΙ | 7. ΕΖΡΑΙ ΕΧΩΝ | 12. ΕΤΒΗΗΤΚ |
| 3. εΒΟΛ ΗΖΗΤ-ΤΗΥΤΗ | 8. ΟΥΒΕ-ΤΗΥΤΗ | 13. ΗΑΖΡΕ |
| 4. ΟΥΒΗΙ | 9. ΝΗΜΗΤΗ | 14. ΖΙΩΚ |
| 5. ΕΤΒΗΗΤΗ | 10. ΕΠΕCΗΤ ΕΧΩΙ | 15. ΝΗΜΑΝ |

- С.1. λ-ΠΜΟΥ ΘΩΠΕ ΖΗ ΠΚΟCΜΟC ΕΒΟΛ ΖΙΤΗ ΝΕΝΝΟΒΕ.
 2. ΗΝΗCΑ ΗΑΙ ΔΕ ΛΥΜΟΥ ΗΒΙ ΠΡΟ ΕΤ ΗΜΑΥ.
 3. λ-ΠΘΗΡΕ ΖΕ ΕΠΕCΗΤ ΕΧΗ ΠΚΑΖ.
 4. ΕΤΒΕ ΟΥ λ-ΝΕΙΖΙCΕ ΘΩΠΕ ΗΜΟΙ?
 5. ΛΥΚΟΤΚ ΕΧΗ ΠΕΒΛΟΒ, ΛΥΡΙΜΕ.
 6. λ-ΗΡΩΜΕ ΖΩΝ ΕΖΟΥΝ Ε ΠΗΜΕ ΕΤ ΖΙΧΗ ΠΤΟΟΥ ΕΤ ΗΜΑΥ.
 7. ΗΝΗCΩC ΔΕ ΛΥΖΕ Ε ΠΕΥΘΗΡΕ ΖΗ ΤCΥΝΑΓΩΓΗ.
 8. ΛΥΜΟΥ ΗΒΙ ΗΡΩΜΕ Η ΤΕΙΠΟΛΙC ΖΑ ΟΥΖΚΟ.
 9. λ-ΟΥΘΑ ΘΩΠΕ Η ΠΕΙΜΑ Η ΠΕΖΟΥΟΥ ΕΤ ΗΜΑΥ.
 10. ΑΝΖΙCΕ ΖΙΤΗ ΠΕΖΚΟ ΛΥΩ ΑΝΤΩΟΥΝ, ΑΝΒΟΚ Ε ΚΕΗΜΕ.
 11. ΛΥΘΑΧΕ ΗΜΑΝ ΕΤΒΕ ΗΧΩΜΕ ΕΤ ΖΗ ΤΠΟΛΙC.
 12. ΛΙΖΙCΕ, ΛΙΗΚΟΤΚ, ΛΙΘΑΗΑ Ε ΠΝΟΥΤΕ ΕΤΒΕ ΝΕΙΘΑΧΕ.
 13. ΛΥΖΩΝ ΕΖΟΥΝ ΗΒΙ ΠΕΖΟΥΟΥ Η ΠΘΑ.
 14. λ-ΠΖΑΛΟ ΜΟΥ ΖΙΡΗ ΠΡΟ Η ΤΕΥΡΙ.
 15. ΛΥΖΚΟ ΛΥΩ ΛΥΒΙ ΕΠΛΖΟΥ Ε ΠΗΜΕ.
 16. ΗΝΗCΩC ΔΕ λ-ΤΕΠΠΟΛΙC ΖΕ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΙΤΟΥΤΗ.
 17. ΛΥΤΩΟΥΝ ΗΒΙ ΠΘΗΡΕ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΙ ΠΚΑΖ, ΛΥΠΩΤ ΘΑ ΠΕΥΒΙΩΤ.
 18. ΗΝΗCΑ ΝΕΙΘΑΧΕ λ-ΠΕΝΧΟΒΙC ΗΚΟΤΚ.
 19. ΛCΘΩΠΕ ΔΕ ΛCΖΕ Ε ΠΝΟΥΒ ΖΑ ΠΕΒΛΟΒ.
 20. λ-ΝΕΧΗΥ ΖΩΝ ΕΖΟΥΝ Ε ΤΕΜΡΩ.

Lesson 10

10.1 The Direct Object. The direct object of a transitive verb is usually introduced with the preposition $\bar{\nu}$ ($\bar{\nu}$, $\bar{\nu}\mu\omicron\upsilon'$):

$\lambda\gamma\kappa\omega\tau \bar{\nu} \omicron\upsilon\eta\iota$. He built a house.

$\lambda\gamma\kappa\omega\tau \bar{\nu}\mu\omicron\upsilon\gamma$. He built it.

Many verbs, especially those denoting perception, employ ϵ :

$\lambda\omicron\kappa\omega\tau\bar{\nu} \epsilon \pi\omicron\gamma\epsilon\pi\omicron\upsilon\omicron\upsilon$. We heard his voice.

$\lambda\omicron\kappa\omega\tau\bar{\nu} \epsilon\pi\omicron\upsilon\gamma$. We heard it.

Occasionally other prepositions assume this function, as for example $\bar{\nu}\varsigma\lambda$ in

$\lambda\gamma\theta\iota\eta\epsilon \bar{\nu}\varsigma\lambda \tau\epsilon\gamma\varsigma\iota\eta\epsilon$. He looked for his wife.

$\lambda\gamma\theta\iota\eta\epsilon \bar{\nu}\varsigma\omega\varsigma$. He looked for her.

The appropriate preposition for each transitive verb will be given in the lesson vocabularies when a verb is introduced.

10.2 The Indirect Object (Dative). An indirect object, if present, is introduced with the preposition $\bar{\nu}$ ($\bar{\nu}\lambda'$, inflected like $\bar{\nu}\bar{\mu}\bar{\mu}\lambda'$ in §9.1):

$\lambda\iota\uparrow \bar{\nu} \pi\alpha\omega\omega\mu\epsilon \bar{\nu} \pi\pi\omega\mu\epsilon$. I gave the book to the man.

$\lambda\iota\uparrow \bar{\nu}\lambda\gamma \bar{\nu} \pi\alpha\omega\omega\mu\epsilon$. I gave him the book.

$\lambda\iota\uparrow \bar{\nu}\mu\omicron\upsilon\gamma \bar{\nu}\lambda\gamma$. I gave it to him.

It is unfortunate that the pronominal forms of the most frequent direct and indirect object markers are the same ($\bar{\nu}$, $\bar{\nu}$ before η and μ). In general the direct object precedes the indirect object unless the direct object is nominal and the indirect object is pronominal. In the latter case either order is correct, but there is a preference for placing the indirect object first. The preposition ϵ ($\epsilon\pi\omicron\upsilon'$) also often marks what Greek and English regard as an indirect object (dative).

10.3 The Negative of the First Perfect. The negative forms of the First Perfect are not formally related to the positive forms:

ἤνιςῶκ	I did not go	ἤπενςῶκ	we did not go
ἤνεκςῶκ	you (m.s.) did not go	ἤπετῆςῶκ	you (pl.) did
ἤπεςῶκ	you (f.s.) did not go		not go
ἤπεγςῶκ	he did not go	ἤπογςῶκ	they did not go
ἤπεςςῶκ	she did not go		

With a nominal subject: ἤπε-πρῶμες ῶκ the man did not go. Variant spellings such as ἤπκ-, ἤπῑ-, ἤπῆ- are not uncommon.

10.4 As noted in Lesson 9, many prepositions consist of a simple preposition compounded with a noun. The nouns occurring in these expressions belong to a special group which take pronominal suffixes to indicate possession. We shall deal with the more important of these individually in later lessons, but for the moment note τῶτ', the pre-suffixal form of τῶρε (hand). The absolute form τῶρε survives only in the special meanings "handle, tool, spade" and in some compound verbal expressions (see Glossary); in the sense of "hand" it has been replaced by εἰς. Prepositions compounded with τῶτ', such as εἰςτῶτ', ἐστῶτ', ἤστῶτ', often employ a construction with an anticipatory pronominal object before the real nominal object, the latter being introduced by the particle ἤ (ἤ):

εἰςτῶτῑ ἤ πῑρο	by (through the agency of) the king
ἐστῶτογ ἤ νεγςνηγ	to (into the hands of) his brothers
ἤστῶτῑ ἤ τεγςεἰμε	from (from the hand of) his wife.

This same construction is also occasionally found with the other prepositions introduced thus far.

Vocabulary 10

κῶτ to build, erect (ἤμο'). κλγ to see, look at (ε).

ρωτη̄ to hear, listen to (ε); to obey (να', ησα).
 ρινη̄ to seek, look for, inquire after (ησα); to visit
 (ε); to greet (ε).
 ρινη̄ to find (ημο').
 † to give (ημο'); to entrust (ημο'; to: ετη̄); † ουβε̄,
 † μη̄ to fight with; † ημο' εβολ̄ to sell (to: ε, να').
 ρῑ to take, receive (ημο').
 ρῑ to lift up, take, bear, carry (ημο'); ρῑ μη̄ to agree
 with; ρῑ ελ̄ to bear, tolerate.
 τε.ϑτη̄ garment, tunic.
 τ.ροβιτε̄, π.ροβιτε̄ garment, cloak.
 νε.ροοϋ̄ sound, voice.

ητη̄ (ητοο') from; used in a wide variety of expressions,
 but very frequently with verbs of receiving, accepting,
 hearing. The separative notion lies in the verbal
 idiom; thus, with other verbs it has the sense of
 (being) near, by, with, in the hand of.

ετη̄ (ετοο') to; used frequently with verbs of
 entrusting, giving, handing over, transmitting.

Exercises

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Α.1. ρη† ηαῑ η̄ ουϑτη̄. | 15. ανηλῡ ευχοῑ ηηλῡ. |
| 2. ρι† ηαη̄ η̄ ηαχοῑ εβολ̄. | 16. λυϑινη̄ ησωῑ εη̄ ταγορᾱ. |
| 3. ρι† η̄ ηνουβ̄ ετοοτη̄. | 17. ανεινη̄ ημοη̄ εχη̄ ηεχρο̄
μη̄ ηενελαε̄. |
| 4. αν† ηη̄ ηρωμε̄ ετ̄ ηηλῡ. | 18. ριϑινη̄ εροη̄ εη̄ τεηρῑ. |
| 5. λυ† ουβη̄η̄. | 19. ρηηλῡ ευαγγελος̄. |
| 6. ρη† η̄ ηνουβ̄ η̄ ηεηθηρε̄. | 20. ριη̄ ημοοϋ̄ ητοοτη̄ η̄
ηλειωτ̄. |
| 7. λυη̄ η̄ ηωνε̄ εβολ̄ ειρωη̄. | 21. λυη̄ ημοη̄ ητοοτ̄. |
| 8. ρηη̄ η̄ ηεηθηρε̄ εερᾱῑ. | 22. αν† ηημοε̄ ετοοτε̄. |
| 9. ηηενη̄ῑ ηηηλῡ. | 23. ρηεινη̄ ημοη̄ ελ̄
ηεηελοε̄. |
| 10. ρηη̄ η̄ ηεηελοε̄, ρηεωκ̄ εβολ̄. | 24. ηεηειωτ̄ δε̄ ηηεηεωκ̄
εεοϋη̄. |
| 11. λυκωτ̄ η̄ ουρη̄η̄ ηηηλῡ. | |
| 12. ηηοϋεωτη̄ ησᾱ ηευχοειε̄. | |
| 13. ριεωτη̄ ε̄ ηεεροοϋ̄ η̄ ηοϋηηε̄. | |
| 14. ηηιεωτη̄ ετβε̄ ηεεμοϋ̄. | |

25. εΤΒΕ ΟΥ ΜΠΕΤΝΝΚΟΤΚ?
26. ΔΝϞΙ ΖΔ ΝΖΙϞΕ ΕΤ ΗΜΔΥ.
27. ΜΠΕϞΖΩΝ ΕΖΟΥΝ Ε ΠΤΑΦΟϞ.
28. ΜΠΙ† Μ ΠΖΟΕΙΤΕ ΕΒΟΛ.
29. ΜΠΙ† ΝΕ Ν ΤΕΙΘΤΗΝ.
30. εΤΒΕ ΟΥ ΜΠΕΕΙ ΘΔΡΟΙ?
31. ΜΠΕΝΘΔΧΕ ΝΗΜΔΥ.
32. εΤΒΕ ΟΥ ΔΥ† ΝΗΜΗΤΗ?
33. ΜΠΕϞΖΕ ΕΡΟΝ ΗΜΔΥ.
34. ΜΠΟΥΔΔΕ Ε ΠΕΥΧΟΙ.
35. ΜΠΕΤΝΧΙ Ν ΝΕΙΕΝΤΟΛΗ ΝΤΟΟΤΟΥ Ν ΝΕΤΝΕΙΟΤΕ.
36. ΜΠΕϞΤΦΟΥΝ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΙ ΠΚΔΖ.
37. ΔϞϞΩΤΗ Ε ΝΕΥΖΡΟΟΥ, ΔϞΠΩΤ ΕΒΟΛ.
38. ΔΥϞΙ ΝΒΙ ΠΜΗΘΕ ΜΗ ΠΕΠΙϞΚΟΠΟϞ.
39. ΜΠΕΝϞΩΤΗ Ε ΝΕϞΘΔΧΕ.
40. ΔϞΧΙ Μ ΠΔΖΟΕΙΤΕ.
41. ΜΠΕ-ΠΕϞΜΛΘΗΤΗϞ ϞΩΤΗ ΝΔϞ.
42. ΜΠΕ-ΠΔΘΗΡΕ ΕΙ ΕΠΔΖΟΥ.
43. ΔΙϞΩΤΗ ΕΤΒΕ ΝΔΙ ΝΤΟΟΤΞ Μ ΠΔϞΟΝ.
44. ΔϞ† Ν ΤΕϞΜΔΔΥ ΕΤΟΟΤΟΥ Ν ΝΕϞΜΛΘΗΤΗϞ.
45. ΔΥϞΙΝΕ ΗΜΟϞ Ν ΤΜΗΤΕ Η ΠΜΗΘΕ.
46. Δ-ΠΖΔΜΘΕ ΚΩΤ ΝΔΝ Ν ΟΥΝΙ ΗΜΔΥ.
47. ΜΕΘΔΚ Δ-ΠΟΥΖΔΙ ΜΟΥ.
48. ΔΙΝΔΥ Ε ΠΕΟΟΥ Η ΠΧΟΕΙϞ ΜΗ ΤΕϞΒΟΜ.
49. ΔΥΠΩΤ ΝΗΜΔΝ Ε ΤΟΡΙΝΗ.
50. ΔϞΘΔΧΕ ΝΗΜΔΙ ΕΤΒΕ ΠΕΥΔΓΓΕΛΙΟΝ.

Lesson 11

11.1 The Forms of the Infinitive. The nominal or pronominal object of many transitive verbs may be suffixed directly to the infinitive without the use of a prepositional object marker, as in

ΛΙΓΙΝΕ Ν ΠΑΓΙΩΤ. + ΛΙΓΝ-ΠΑΓΙΩΤ. I found my father.
 ΛΙΓΙΝΕ ΝΜΟΨ. + ΛΙΓΝΤΨ. I found him.

Infinitives that allow this construction have three distinct forms: (1) the normal (absolute) dictionary form (ΓΙΝΕ), (2) the pronominal form (ΓΝ-; note the conventional use of the single hyphen), and (3) the prepronominal form (ΓΝΤ'). For infinitives of some patterns these three forms are more or less predictable; for others there is much irregularity. We shall deal with the most important patterns individually in subsequent lessons. The forms of the pronouns to be suffixed to a given infinitive are very much the same as those suffixed to the prepronominal forms of the prepositions as given in § 9.1. Other examples will be given as required.

11.2 Infinitives of the pattern x₁ (i.e. consonant + ι). Infinitives of this pattern show some irregularities, but three of these verbs (γ₁, †, x₁) are especially frequent and their forms should be learned:

†	†-	†ΑΛ'	to give
x₁	x₁-	x₁Τ'	to take
γ₁	γ₁-	γ₁Τ'	to raise, carry
ϑ₁	ϑ₁-	ϑ₁Τ'	to measure.

The verbs c₁ (to become sated) and e₁ (to come) are intransitive and do not take direct objects. γ₁, ϑ₁, and c₁ may also be spelled as γe₁, ϑe₁, and ce₁; the spelling τe₁ for † is rare.

Object pronouns are attached to these verbs as

follows:

ΧΙΤ	ΧΙΤῆ	ΤΑΛΤ	ΤΑΛΝ
ΧΙΤῆ	ΧΙ-ΤΗΥΤῆ	ΤΑΛΚ	†-ΤΗΥΤῆ
ΧΙΤΕ		ΤΑΛΤΕ	
ΧΙΤῆ	ΧΙΤΟΥ	ΤΑΛΥ	ΤΑΛΥ
ΧΙΤῆ		ΤΑΛC	

Note that ΤΗΥΤῆ (2nd pers. pl.) is attached to the pre-nominal form of the infinitive; the prenominal form is also found: ΧΙΤ-ΤΗΥΤῆ.

Vocabulary 11

- μῆσι μῆσι- μῆσις to measure (ἤμεσι); to measure out; as n.m.: measure, weight, extent; moderation.
- σι to become sated, filled (with: ἤμεσι).
- κω (1) to put, place, set (ἤμεσι); (2) to leave, abandon (ἤμεσι); κω ἤμεσι ἄκα to leave, abandon, renounce; κω ἤμεσι καὶ εὐολ to forgive (someone: καὶ; something: ἤμεσι).
- εἰνε to bring (ἤμεσι; to a person: καὶ, φιλ); εἰνε εὐολ to publish.
- τῆνοι to send (ἤμεσι; to a person: καὶ, ε); τῆνοι ἄκα to send for.
- με to love, come to love (ἤμεσι).
- μῆσι to bear (a child: ἤμεσι); as n.m.: giving birth; offspring, progeny, one born.
- φωνε to fall ill, become sick; as n.m.: sickness, disease.
- παγε to rejoice (at, over: ε, εχῆ, ετρα εχῆ); as n.m.: joy, gladness.
- τε.υφν night (ογφν).
- π.ζατ silver, money, coins.
- πε.φβηρ, τε.φβερε (pl. νε.φβεερ) friend, companion.
- εματε (adv.) very, very much, exceedingly; also ἤματα.

Exercises

- A.1. $\lambda\upsilon\tau\alpha\alpha\tau$ $\epsilon\tau\omicron\omicron\tau\epsilon$. 6. $\lambda\kappa\upsilon\iota\tau$ $\epsilon\tau\rho\alpha\iota$.
 2. $\lambda\eta\theta\iota\tau\bar{\epsilon}$ $\eta\lambda\upsilon$. 7. $\lambda\iota\theta\iota\tau\omicron\upsilon$ $\eta\eta\tau\bar{\eta}$.
 3. $\lambda\iota\chi\iota\tau\bar{\epsilon}$ $\bar{\eta}\tau\omicron\omicron\tau\omicron\upsilon$. 8. $\lambda\iota\tau\alpha\lambda\upsilon$ $\eta\lambda\varsigma$.
 4. $\lambda\tau\epsilon\tau\bar{\eta}\tau\alpha\lambda\upsilon$ $\eta\lambda\eta$. 9. $\lambda\upsilon\upsilon\iota\text{-}\tau\eta\upsilon\tau\bar{\eta}$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$.
 5. $\lambda\upsilon\chi\iota\tau\omicron\upsilon$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ $\bar{\eta}\tau\eta\tau\bar{\epsilon}$. 10. $\lambda\upsilon\tau\alpha\alpha\tau\epsilon$ $\epsilon\tau\omicron\omicron\tau$.

B. Translate. Replace the nominal objects with the appropriate pronominal object.

1. $\lambda\iota\text{-}\rho\omicron\epsilon\iota\kappa$ $\eta\lambda\varsigma$. ($\lambda\iota\tau\alpha\lambda\upsilon$ 8. $\lambda\upsilon\theta\iota\text{-}\tau\epsilon\tau\iota\eta$.
 $\eta\lambda\varsigma$) 9. $\lambda\iota\theta\iota\text{-}\rho\omicron\epsilon\iota\kappa$ $\eta\lambda\upsilon$.
 2. $\bar{\eta}\rho\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\rho\epsilon\lambda\tau$ $\eta\lambda\iota$. 10. $\lambda\kappa\theta\iota\text{-}\rho\epsilon\lambda\tau$ $\eta\lambda\iota$.
 3. $\lambda\eta\text{-}\bar{\eta}\chi\omega\omega\mu\epsilon$ $\epsilon\tau\omicron\omicron\tau\bar{\epsilon}$. 11. $\lambda\upsilon\upsilon\iota\text{-}\rho\omega\eta\epsilon$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$.
 4. $\lambda\upsilon\text{-}\rho\epsilon\upsilon\eta\iota$ $\eta\lambda\upsilon$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$. 12. $\lambda\upsilon\upsilon\iota\text{-}\rho\eta\omicron\upsilon\upsilon\epsilon$, $\lambda\upsilon\phi\omega\tau$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$.
 5. $\lambda\varsigma\text{-}\tau\epsilon\theta\tau\eta\eta$ $\eta\lambda\eta$. 13. $\lambda\varsigma\theta\iota$ $\eta\lambda\iota$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\rho\eta\rho\bar{\eta}$.
 6. $\lambda\eta\chi\iota\text{-}\rho\eta\omicron\upsilon\upsilon\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\tau\omicron\omicron\tau\omicron\upsilon$. 14. $\lambda\rho\chi\iota\text{-}\rho\epsilon\omicron\epsilon\iota\tau\epsilon$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ $\tau\bar{\eta}$
 7. $\lambda\tau\epsilon\tau\bar{\eta}\chi\iota\text{-}\tau\epsilon\iota\epsilon\iota\rho\eta\eta\eta$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ $\rho\alpha\eta\iota$.
 $\tau\iota\tau\omicron\omicron\tau\bar{\epsilon}$.
 C.1. $\rho\theta\eta\rho\epsilon$ $\epsilon\tau$ $\bar{\eta}\varsigma\omega\upsilon$ 15. $\bar{\eta}\tau\omicron\omicron\tau\bar{\epsilon}$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\rho\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon\iota\omega\tau$
 2. $\rho\eta\omicron\omicron\upsilon$ $\epsilon\tau$ $\bar{\eta}\tau\eta\tau\bar{\epsilon}$ 16. $\rho\theta\iota$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\rho\epsilon\lambda\tau$
 3. $\rho\epsilon\theta\upsilon\eta\rho$ $\epsilon\tau$ $\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\mu\alpha\upsilon$ 17. $\rho\epsilon\omicron\epsilon\iota\tau\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\rho\lambda\theta\upsilon\eta\rho$
 4. $\eta\epsilon\tau$ $\tau\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\varsigma\upsilon\eta\lambda\gamma\omega\gamma\eta$ 18. $\omicron\upsilon\mu\iota\varsigma\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon$ $\rho\epsilon\upsilon\eta\iota$
 5. $\tau\lambda\varsigma\omega\eta\epsilon$ $\mu\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\epsilon\varsigma\theta\upsilon\beta\epsilon\epsilon\rho\epsilon$ 19. $\epsilon\tau\omicron\omicron\tau\omicron\upsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\lambda\theta\upsilon\beta\epsilon\epsilon\rho$
 6. $\rho\eta\omicron\upsilon\upsilon\epsilon$ $\mu\bar{\eta}$ $\rho\epsilon\lambda\tau$ 20. $\rho\epsilon\tau\rho\omicron\omicron\upsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\alpha\mu\alpha\lambda\upsilon$
 7. $\rho\epsilon\tau\omicron\omicron\upsilon$ $\mu\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\epsilon\upsilon\theta\eta$ 21. $\tau\bar{\eta}$ $\rho\kappa\lambda\kappa\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\epsilon\upsilon\theta\eta$
 8. $\tau\lambda$ $\rho\epsilon\iota\theta\omega\eta\epsilon$ 22. $\omicron\upsilon\upsilon\epsilon$ $\eta\epsilon\upsilon\theta\lambda\chi\epsilon$
 9. ϵ $\rho\epsilon\iota\theta\iota$ 23. $\tau\iota\tau\omicron\omicron\tau\bar{\epsilon}$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\rho\chi\omicron\epsilon\iota\varsigma$
 10. $\rho\theta\iota$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\rho\epsilon\iota\theta\omega\eta\epsilon$ 24. $\mu\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\varsigma\alpha$ $\rho\theta\lambda$ $\epsilon\tau$ $\bar{\eta}\mu\alpha\upsilon$
 11. $\rho\theta\omega\varsigma$ $\mu\bar{\eta}$ $\rho\epsilon\upsilon\theta\upsilon\beta\epsilon\epsilon\rho$ 25. $\rho\rho\lambda\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\rho\epsilon\iota\theta\omega\eta\epsilon$
 12. $\mu\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\varsigma\alpha$ $\rho\epsilon\varsigma\mu\iota\varsigma\epsilon$ 26. $\bar{\eta}\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$ $\epsilon\tau$ $\tau\lambda\tau\eta\chi$
 13. $\tau\epsilon\theta\tau\eta\eta$ $\epsilon\tau$ $\tau\iota\chi\bar{\eta}$ $\rho\epsilon\beta\lambda\omicron\beta$ 27. $\tau\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\epsilon\eta\mu\lambda\epsilon\iota\eta$
 14. $\rho\theta\omega\eta\epsilon$ $\epsilon\tau$ $\tau\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\varsigma\omicron\omicron\upsilon$ 28. $\tau\bar{\eta}$ $\omicron\upsilon\chi\eta\upsilon\epsilon$

D.1. $\lambda\varsigma\theta\omega\eta\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\beta\iota$ $\tau\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma\iota\mu\epsilon$ $\epsilon\mu\lambda\tau\epsilon$.

2. $\lambda\iota\kappa\omega$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\rho\eta\omicron\upsilon\upsilon\epsilon$ $\mu\bar{\eta}$ $\rho\epsilon\lambda\tau$ $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\epsilon\tau\rho\lambda\eta\epsilon\tau\lambda$.

3. $\lambda\kappa\omega \bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\eta\theta\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon\rho \bar{\eta}\varsigma\omega\eta$ $\epsilon\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\bar{\tau}\mu\epsilon$, $\lambda\eta\beta\omega\kappa \epsilon\theta\eta$ ϵ $\rho\tau\omicron\upsilon$.
4. $\mu\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\varsigma\omega\varsigma$ $\Delta\epsilon$ $\lambda\gamma\theta\omega\eta\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\beta\iota$ $\eta\epsilon\bar{\lambda}\lambda\omicron$, $\lambda\gamma\mu\omicron\upsilon$.
5. $\lambda\gamma\rho\lambda\theta\epsilon$ $\epsilon\mu\lambda\tau\epsilon$ $\eta\bar{\mu}\mu\lambda\iota$ $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\mu\omicron\upsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\bar{\rho}\rho\omicron$.
6. $\lambda\gamma\mu\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\epsilon\varsigma\epsilon\iota\mu\epsilon$ $\epsilon\tau$ $\bar{\eta}\mu\lambda\upsilon$ $\epsilon\mu\lambda\tau\epsilon$.
7. $\lambda\text{-}\eta\mu\omicron\upsilon\tau\epsilon$ $\tau\bar{\eta}\eta\mu\omicron\upsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\gamma\eta\mu\omicron\mu\omicron\varsigma$ $\epsilon\rho\omicron\upsilon$.
8. $\lambda\gamma\tau\bar{\eta}\eta\mu\omicron\upsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\beta\iota$ $\eta\epsilon\eta\iota\varsigma\kappa\omicron\mu\omicron\varsigma$ $\bar{\eta}\varsigma\alpha$ $\eta\mu\omicron\eta\lambda\chi\omicron\varsigma$.
9. $\lambda\iota\theta\iota$ $\eta\lambda\upsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\omicron\beta\iota\kappa$ $\mu\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\eta\rho\bar{\eta}$.
10. $\bar{\eta}\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$ $\lambda\gamma\theta\iota$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\varsigma\omega\theta\epsilon$.
11. $\mu\bar{\eta}\text{-}\theta\iota$ $\epsilon\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\gamma\theta\lambda\chi\epsilon$.
12. $\lambda\upsilon\varsigma\iota$, $\lambda\upsilon\tau\omega\omicron\upsilon\eta$ $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ $\epsilon\iota$ $\tau\epsilon\tau\rho\lambda\eta\beta\epsilon\lambda$, $\lambda\upsilon\beta\omega\kappa$ $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$.
13. $\lambda\gamma\tau\bar{\eta}\eta\mu\omicron\upsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\epsilon\iota\omicron\mu\epsilon$ $\mu\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\upsilon\theta\eta\rho\epsilon$ $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ $\epsilon\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\bar{\tau}\mu\epsilon$.
14. $\epsilon\tau\epsilon$ $\omicron\upsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\eta\epsilon\text{-}\eta\mu\omicron\upsilon\tau\epsilon$ $\kappa\omega$ $\eta\eta\tau\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\tau\bar{\eta}\eta\mu\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$ $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$?
15. $\lambda\eta\varsigma\iota$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\gamma\theta\lambda\chi\epsilon$ $\lambda\gamma\omega$ $\lambda\eta\tau\bar{\eta}\eta\mu\omicron\upsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\gamma$ $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$.
16. $\lambda\eta\rho\lambda\theta\epsilon$ $\epsilon\epsilon\rho\lambda\iota$ $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}\theta\lambda\chi\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\eta\chi\omicron\epsilon\iota\varsigma$.
17. $\lambda\gamma\epsilon\iota\eta\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\gamma\theta\eta\rho\epsilon$ $\epsilon\rho\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\rho\iota$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\mu\omicron\eta\lambda\chi\omicron\varsigma$.
18. $\lambda\gamma\epsilon\iota\eta\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\lambda\tau$ $\theta\lambda\rho\omicron\eta$ $\epsilon\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\epsilon\upsilon\theta\eta$.
19. $\lambda\varsigma\mu\iota\varsigma\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\varsigma\theta\eta\rho\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\bar{\tau}\mu\epsilon$ $\epsilon\tau$ $\bar{\eta}\mu\lambda\upsilon$.
20. $\bar{\eta}\eta\epsilon\varsigma\mu\iota\varsigma\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\gamma$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\iota\mu\lambda$.
21. $\lambda\text{-}\eta\epsilon\bar{\eta}\epsilon\lambda\lambda$ $\mu\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\theta\epsilon\epsilon\rho\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\gamma\chi\omicron\epsilon\iota\varsigma$.
22. $\epsilon\tau\epsilon$ $\omicron\upsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\eta\epsilon\epsilon\iota\eta\epsilon$ $\eta\lambda\iota$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\chi\omega\omega\mu\epsilon$?
23. $\lambda\gamma\epsilon\iota\eta\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\gamma\epsilon\eta\tau\omicron\lambda\eta$ $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$.
24. $\lambda\gamma\epsilon\iota\eta\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\iota$ $\eta\lambda\epsilon\rho\lambda\gamma$.
25. $\epsilon\tau\epsilon$ $\omicron\upsilon$ $\lambda\kappa\tau\bar{\eta}\eta\mu\omicron\upsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\varsigma\omega\iota$?

Lesson 12

12.1 The relative form of the First Perfect. When the First Perfect is used in relative clauses, it combines with the relative pronoun into a single unit:

ⲈⲚⲦⲗⲓⲥⲟⲩⲙ̄	which I heard	ⲈⲚⲦⲗⲏⲥⲟⲩⲙ̄
ⲈⲚⲦⲗⲕⲥⲟⲩⲙ̄	etc.	ⲈⲚⲦⲗⲉⲧⲉⲚ̄ⲕⲥⲟⲩⲙ̄
ⲈⲚⲦⲗⲣⲉⲥⲟⲩⲙ̄		
ⲈⲚⲦⲗⲑⲥⲟⲩⲙ̄		ⲈⲚⲦⲗⲑⲥⲟⲩⲙ̄
ⲈⲚⲦⲗⲕⲥⲟⲩⲙ̄		
ⲈⲚⲦⲗ-ⲡⲣⲟⲙⲉ ⲥⲟⲩⲙ̄		

These forms are very frequently spelled with ⲛ̄ for initial ⲈⲚ-, as ⲛ̄Ⲧⲗⲓ-, ⲛ̄Ⲧⲗⲕ-, etc.

The relative pronoun ⲈⲚⲦ- of the preceding paradigm and Ⲉⲧ, which was introduced in § 3.1, cannot be preceded directly by prepositions or direct object markers. The real syntactic function of the relative pronoun within the relative clause must be expressed by a *resumptive* pronoun. The general construction is most clearly understood by "Copticizing" a few English examples:

the man who went → the man who he went	ⲡⲣⲟⲙⲉ ⲈⲚⲦⲗⲑⲥⲟⲕ
the man whom I saw → the man who I saw him	ⲡⲣⲟⲙⲉ ⲈⲚⲦⲗⲓⲛⲗⲑ ⲉⲣⲟⲑ
the man to whom I gave the money → the man who I gave the money to him	ⲡⲣⲟⲙⲉ ⲈⲚⲦⲗⲓⲧ-ⲡⲉⲗⲗ ⲛⲗⲑ
the boat into which we climbed → the boat which we climbed into it	ⲡⲕⲟⲓ ⲈⲚⲦⲗⲛⲗⲗⲉ ⲉⲣⲟⲑ
the sound which they heard → the sound which they heard it	ⲛⲉⲣⲣⲟⲟⲩ ⲈⲚⲦⲗⲑⲥⲟⲩⲙ̄ ⲉⲣⲟⲑ

This use of resumptive pronouns is required in Coptic in all but a few instances which will be mentioned later on. Similar constructions with Ⲉⲧ will be treated in Lesson 19.

When a relative clause contains more than one verb, the relative pronoun need not be repeated:

πρωμε ενταχτωουν αυω λχβωκ εβολ the man who arose and left.

12.2 The relative pronoun has the form ετε before the negative First Perfect:

πρωμε ετε μηεχπωτ εβολ the man who did not flee
 ηχωωμε ετε μηεχβινε ημοογ the books which he did not find

12.3 As mentioned in § 3.1, all relative clauses in Coptic may be substantivized by prefixing the appropriate form of the definite article. Resumptive pronouns are required. Study the following examples carefully:

the one who (or: he who) went	ηενταχβωκ
the one (m.) whom they sent	ηενταυτηηνοογ ημογ
the one (m.) to whom I gave the money	ηεντα ι†-ηεατ ηαγ
that (m.) which I took from you	ηεντα ιχιτ† ητοοτκ
those who took it (m.)	ηενταυχιτ†
the one (f.) whom they entrusted to us	τηενταυταλς ετοοτη

12.4 Infinitives (cont.). With the exception of the verbs treated in § 9.2, monosyllabic infinitives of the pattern consonant + vowel are relatively uncommon and do not constitute any sort of unified class. Some of these verbs are very important, however, and their forms should be learned:

σω	σε-	σοο'	to drink
κω	κα-	καλ'	to put, place
βιω	βια-	βιαλ'	to wash
χω	χε-	χοο'	to say
με	μερε-	μεριτ'	to love

Some verbs of this type are intransitive and do not take direct objects: e.g. μογ (to die), ηα (to pity), ρα (to rise: of the sun etc.), εβ (to fall), εω (to remain).

12.5 When introducing a direct quotation, the verb χω requires a "dummy" object (it: ημοσ, -c) followed by the conjunction χε, as in

λεχοος κε ἤπιναυ ερος. He said, "I have not seen him."

With this particular verb the alternate object form $\chi\omega$ ἤμος is not permitted in the First Perfect. $\chi\omega$ may, of course, have a real direct object otherwise:

ἤπιχε-ἤλι. I did not say these things.

Vocabulary 12

$\sigma\omega$ $\sigma\epsilon-$ $\sigma\omega\sigma'$ to drink (ἤμοσ'); often with $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ $\epsilon\bar{\nu}$ in partitive sense (drink some of); as n.m.: drinking, a drink.
 $\epsilon\iota\omega$ $\epsilon\iota\lambda-$ $\epsilon\iota\lambda\lambda'$ to wash (ἤμοσ'); + $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ idem.

$\chi\omega$ $\chi\epsilon-$ $\chi\omega\sigma'$ to say (ἤμοσ').

$\mu\lambda$ to have pity, mercy (on: $\mu\lambda'$, $\epsilon\lambda$); to pity; as n.m.: mercy, pity, charity.

ω or $\omega\omega$ to become pregnant, to conceive (ἤμοσ').

$\varrho\lambda$ to rise (of sun etc.); as n.m. rising.

$\epsilon\omega$ to stop, cease, come to a stop; to delay, tarry.

$\epsilon\omega$ ϵ to wait for; $\epsilon\omega$ $\mu\bar{\nu}$ to wait with, stay with.

n. $\epsilon\omega$ face.

τ. $\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\rho\eta\tau\epsilon$ foot.

n. $\rho\eta$ the sun.

n. $\lambda\pi\omicron\tau$ (pl. $\mu\lambda\pi\eta\tau$) cup.

n. $\nu\omega$ hair.

n. $\mu\lambda\lambda\chi\epsilon$ ear.

n. $\epsilon\rho\omega\tau\epsilon$, τ. $\epsilon\rho\omega\tau\epsilon$ milk.

$\chi\epsilon$ (conj.) introducing direct quotation.

Exercises

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. 1. $\mu\varrho\lambda$ $\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda\epsilon\vartheta\omega\mu\epsilon$ ἤμαυ | 8. $\mu\eta\rho\bar{\nu}$ $\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda-$ $\mu\epsilon\lambda\lambda\omicron$ $\sigma\omega\sigma$ |
| 2. $\mu\epsilon\theta\rho\omicron\mu\omicron\sigma$ $\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda\epsilon\mu\omicron\omicron\sigma$ $\epsilon\chi\omega\epsilon$ | 9. $\tau\epsilon\theta\eta\eta$ $\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda\sigma\epsilon\iota\lambda\lambda\sigma$ |
| 3. $\mu\epsilon\iota\omega$ $\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda\iota\lambda\lambda\epsilon$ $\epsilon\chi\omega\epsilon$ | 10. ἤμα $\chi\epsilon$ $\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda\epsilon\chi\omega\omicron\sigma$ |
| 4. $\mu\epsilon\lambda\tau$ ἤ $\tau\lambda\iota\tau\lambda\lambda\epsilon$ $\mu\epsilon$ | 11. ἤ $\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$ $\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda\eta\eta\lambda$ $\epsilon\lambda\rho\omicron\omicron\upsilon$ |
| 5. $\mu\epsilon\epsilon\tau\omega\omega\rho$ $\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda\eta\chi\iota\tau\omicron\upsilon$ ἤ $\tau\omega\omicron\tau\kappa$ | 12. $\tau\epsilon\sigma\epsilon\iota\mu\epsilon$ $\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda\sigma\omega$ $\lambda\upsilon\theta$ |
| 6. ἤ $\theta\eta\rho\epsilon$ $\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda\upsilon\mu\omicron\omicron\theta\epsilon$ ἤ $\sigma\omega\epsilon$ | $\lambda\sigma\mu\iota\sigma\epsilon$ |
| 7. $\tau\theta\epsilon\rho\epsilon$ $\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda\sigma\vartheta\omega\mu\epsilon$ | 13. $\mu\eta\lambda$ $\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda-$ ἤ $\mu\omicron\eta\lambda\chi\omicron\sigma$ $\epsilon\omega$ |
| | $\eta\epsilon\eta\tau\bar{\nu}$ |

14. πεθνηρ ενταυρω εροϋ
 15. πζλλο εντατετῆρω εροϋ
 16. περτο εντακταλϋ και εβολ
 17. πχωρωε ενταρκταλϋ εχῆ
 τετραπεζα
 18. παποτ ἠταλσω εβολ ἠητηῖ
 19. τερωτε ἠταλσω εβολ ἠητηῖ
 20. νεθβεер ἠτανκταλϋ ἠσων
 21. πωλε ενταϋραϋε εχωϋ
 22. τεσζιμε εντασεια-νεϋοϋερητε
 23. πσω ενταλσι ἠμοϋ
24. πζατ εντα-πενχωεис
 θιτῆ ηητηῖ
 25. πρωμε ἠτακκω και ἠ
 νεϋнове εβολ
 26. ἠρωμε ενταυει θαροκ ζῆ
 τεϋϋη
 27. νεσνηϋ ενταϋμεριτοϋ
 28. πρωμε εντακναϋ ε πεϋζο
 29. ἠρωμε εντα-πεπισκοποс
 θληλ εχωϋ
 30. πμαθηηс ενταϋπωτ ἠσωϋ
- B.1. νενταυρω ζῆ πῆμε ет ἠμαϋ 9. νενταυζων εζοϋη ерῆ печηи
 2. пенταλσω εβολ ζῆ πελαποτ 10. пентаϋтῆηооϋ ἠμοи θαρωτῆ
 3. пентаϋηλ και λϋω λϋῆ και 11. тентаϋμεριтῖ
 ἠ οϋοεиκ
 4. пентаϋхе-неиϋαхе
 5. тентаλσω ἠμοи
 6. нентаηρω ерооϋ
 7. пентаλσε-перωте
 8. нентаυβωк εβολ ε тполис
- C.1. λσειω ἠ πεϋζο мῆ νεϋηααхе.
 2. λϋχοос хε ἠπинаϋ ероϋ.
 3. мῆἠсλ και δε λσω ἠβι τεσζιμε.
 4. λϋριμε етве неϋθβεер ενταϋμοϋ ζи τεζиη.
 5. πζλλο δε ἠπεϋσω εβολ ζῆ ηηρῆ.
 6. мῆἠсλ πωλ ἠ ηρη ληβωк εβολ.
 7. λ-тϋеере еиω ἠ πεсϋω ζῆ ημοоϋ ἠ ηеиеро.
 8. λ-ηρη еи еζрλи εχῆ ηтооϋ.
 9. етве оϋ ἠпетῆеиλ-нетῆζо?
 10. λϋχοос ηλη хε ἠпенхитῖ.
 11. ληρω ηἠμαϋ ζῆ τεϋϋη ет ἠмаϋ.
 12. λϋααхе ηἠман етве неϋсннϋ ете ἠпоϋеи ηἠмаϋϋ.
 13. λ-ηρη θα λϋω ληтϋоϋη, ληβωк εβολ.
 14. λисωтῆ ε неиϋαхе ζῆ ηαηηααхе.

Lesson 13

13.1 The Temporal. A special conjugation is used to express a subordinate temporal clause (English "when" with a simple past or pluperfect verb), as in

НТЕРІНАУ ЕРОУ, АІНОТ УАРОУ. When I saw him, I ran to him.
 НТЕРЕЧХОК Н ПЕЧУОВ БВОЛ, АЧВОК БВОЛ. When he had completed his work, he left.

The full inflection of this form, called the Temporal Conjugation, is as follows:

НТЕРІСОТН	when I heard	НТЕРНСОТН
НТЕРЕКСОТН	etc.	НТЕРЕТНСОТН
НТЕРЕСОТН		
НТЕРЕЧСОТН		НТЕРΟΥСОТН
НТЕРЕССОТН		

НТЕРЕ-ПРОМЕ СОТН when the man heard

Alternate spellings, such as НТЕРЕІ-, НТЕРК-, НТЕРЧ-, are common.

The Temporal is negated by prefixing -ТН- to the infinitive:

НТЕРІТНБІНЕ НМОУ when I did not find him

With a nominal subject, -ТН- usually remains with the verbal prefix:

НТЕРЕТН-ПРОМЕ ОУОУБ when the man did not answer

A Temporal clause usually stands before the main clause, but occurrences after the main clause are not rare:

НТЕРІСОТН Е НЕЧУАХЕ, АІРИМЕ. }	I wept when I heard
АІРИМЕ НТЕРІСОТН Е НЕЧУАХЕ. }	his words.

When a Temporal clause is continued with a second verb, the Temporal prefix is not repeated and the First Perfect is used:

ἮΤΕΡΙCΩΤἸ ἔ ΠΕΡ2ΡΟΟΥ ΛΥΘ ΔΙΝΔΥ ἔ ΠΕΡ2Ο . . .
 when I heard his voice and saw his face . . .

13.2 Relative clauses with *ne*, *te*, *ne*. Contrast the two sentences:

λ-ΠΛΕΙΩΤ ΚΑΔΤ ἸΜΔΥ. My father left me there.
 ΠΛΕΙΩΤ ΝΕ ΕΝΤΑΥΚΑΔΤ ἸΜΔΥ. It was my father who left me there.

The second sentence, known in English as a type of cleft sentence ("it was . . . that/who . . ."), singles out the subject ("my father and no one else") as the actor, while the first sentence merely describes a past action with no special emphasis. The Coptic correspondent of the English cleft sentence employs *ne*, *te*, *ne* followed by the relative form of the verb. *ne*, *te*, *ne* usually combine with the relative form to produce *ne*ΤΑΙ-, *ne*ΤΑΚ-, etc.:

ΠΛΕΙΩΤ ΝΕΝΤΑΥΚΑΔΤ ἸΜΔΥ.

This form should not be confused with the nominalized relative *ne*ΤΑΙCΩΤἸ etc., which consists of the definite article plus the relative form (see §12.3). Contrast

ΠΛΕΙΩΤ ΝΕΝΤΑΥΚΑΔΤ ἸΜΔΥ. It was my father who left me there.
 ΠΛΕΙΩΤ ΝΕ ΝΕΝΤΑΥΚΑΔΤ ἸΜΔΥ. My father is the one who left me there.

The second sentence is a normal *ne* sentence: *ne*ΠΛΕΙΩΤ is the subject, *ne*ΝΕΝΤΑΥΚΑΔΤ ἸΜΔΥ is the predicate.

The cleft sentence with *ne* is a favorite one with the interrogative pronouns:

ΝΙΜ ΝΕΝΤΑΥΤἸΝΟΟΥ ἸΜΟΚ? Who sent you? Who was it that sent you?
 ΟΥ ΝΕΝΤΑΚΤΑΔΥ ΝΔΥ? What did you give to them? What was it that you gave to them?

Note that in this case the English cleft sentence pattern ("who was it that") is slightly different from the one

given above.

13.3 The preposition ε is used before an infinitive to express purpose:

ΛΙΒΙ Ε ΘΛΧΕ ΝΗΜΑΚ. I have come to speak with you.

The subject of the infinitive in this construction is usually the same as that of the main verb, but some laxness occurs, as in

ΛΥΤΗΝΟΟΥ ΗΜΟΙ Ε ΘΛΧΕ ΝΗΜΑΚ He sent me to speak with you.

13.4 Coptic has no real passive conjugations. The passive is expressed by using the 3rd pers. pl. of the active form in an indefinite sense:

ΛΥΤΗΝΟΟΥ ΗΜΟΙ ΘΑΡΟΚ. I have been sent to you.

That such expressions are to be taken in a passive sense is most evident (1) when there is no clear reference for the pronoun "they," or (2) when an agent is added, usually with εβολ ειτḥ, as in

ΛΥΤΗΝΟΟΥ ΗΜΟΙ ΕΒΟΛ ειτḥ ηḥρο. I have been sent by the king.

13.5 Infinitives (continued). Transitive infinitives of the pattern κωτ have the following forms:

κωτ	κετ-	κοτ'	to build
χωκ	χεκ-	χοκ'	to complete
εωπ	εεπ-	εοπ'	to hide, conceal
ωπ	εεπ-	οπ'	to count.

Transitive verbs of this pattern are quite common.

Vocabulary 13

χωκ (forms above) ± εβολ to finish, complete (ḥμο'); as n.m.: end, completion.

εωπ (forms above) to hide, conceal (ḥμο').

ωπ (forms above) to count (ḥμο'); to esteem, have regard for (ḥμο'); to ascribe (someone or something: ḥμο');

to: ε), to reckon as.

βωλ βελ- βολ' (1) to loosen, unfasten, undo (ἤμο');;

(2) to interpret, explain (ἤμο'); βωλ βολ = (1) and also: to nullify, annul (ἤμο').

τωμ τεμ- τომ' to close, shut (ἤμο').

οὔωμ οὔεμ- οὔομ' to eat (ἤμο'; partitive: εβολ εἰ);

οὔωμ ἄσα to gnaw at.

ϑωπ ϑεπ- ϑοπ' (1) to receive, accept (ἤμο'; from: ἄτῆ);

(2) to buy (ἤμο'; for a price: ελ).

οὔωμ to open (ἤμο', ε).

π.λγ meat, flesh (human or animal); piece of meat.

νε.γζορ (f. τε.γζορ; pl. νε.γζοορ) dog (οὔζορ).

π.ελλ eye.

π.ηλγ time, hour.

π.νογζ rope.

Greek nouns:

τε.χηρα (ἡ χήρα) widow.

π.ορφανος (ὁ ὀρφανός) orphan.

τ.σαρξ (ἡ σάρξ) flesh.

τ.πύλη (ἡ πύλη) gate.

Proper names:

δαυειδ David (sometimes abbreviated δαδ).

εἰερογυαλημ Jerusalem (with def. art.), regularly abbreviated εἰτλημ.

Exercises

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| A.1. παποτ ενταιωποτ ἄτοοτ | 7. τηγλη ενταγβωκ βολ |
| 2. πεημλ ενταγτωογν βολ ειωογ | εἰτοοτ |
| 3. πεωε ενταγχωκ ἤμογ βολ | 8. πεωε εντακθωε ελρογ |
| 4. πηι ενταγκοτ ἤμαγ | 9. τεχηρα ενταιτ ἄς ἤ |
| 5. πνογβ εντανεοποτ ελ πωε | πελτ |
| 6. πωε ενταγεε επεснт εχἠ | 10. πελλο ενταγζωμ εζογν ε |
| ηλογερητε | τεγρι |
- B.1. λιβωκ ε ρακοτε ε ηλγ ε ηβειωτ.

2. $\lambda\gamma\epsilon\iota$ ϵ $\theta\lambda\alpha\epsilon$ $\eta\eta\mu\alpha\iota$.
 3. $\lambda\gamma\beta\omega\kappa$ ϵ $\pi\epsilon\iota\epsilon\rho\omicron$ ϵ $\epsilon\iota\lambda$ - $\eta\epsilon\gamma\zeta\omicron\epsilon\iota\tau\epsilon$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$.
 4. $\lambda\iota\zeta\mu\omicron\omicron\varsigma$ ϵ $\varsigma\omega$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\epsilon\rho\omega\tau\epsilon$ $\lambda\gamma\omega$ ϵ $\omicron\upsilon\omega\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\lambda\gamma$.
 5. $\lambda\gamma\tau\bar{\eta}\eta\eta\omicron\omicron\upsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\iota$ ϵ $\epsilon\iota\eta\epsilon$ $\eta\lambda\kappa$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\epsilon\iota\chi\omega\mu\epsilon$.
 6. $\lambda\gamma\epsilon\iota\eta\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\omicron\upsilon\mu\omicron\omicron\upsilon$ ϵ $\epsilon\iota\lambda$ - $\eta\epsilon\gamma\theta\upsilon\epsilon\rho\eta\tau\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\gamma$.
 7. $\lambda\gamma\tau\omega\omicron\upsilon\eta$ ϵ $\beta\omega\kappa$ $\epsilon\pi\lambda\zeta\omicron\upsilon$ ϵ $\theta\bar{\tau}\lambda\eta\bar{\eta}$.
 8. $\eta\iota\mu$ $\pi\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda\gamma\chi\omega\kappa$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\epsilon\iota\zeta\omega\beta$?
 9. $\eta\iota\mu$ $\pi\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda\gamma\zeta\omicron\eta\bar{\eta}$ $\zeta\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\eta\iota$?
 10. $\eta\epsilon\iota\epsilon\eta\tau\omicron\lambda\omicron\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$ $\eta\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda\upsilon\beta\omicron\lambda\omicron\upsilon$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$.
 11. $\tau\epsilon\chi\eta\rho\lambda$ $\tau\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\tau\lambda\gamma\bar{\tau}$ $\eta\lambda\varsigma$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\omicron\beta\iota\kappa$.
 12. $\eta\iota\mu$ $\pi\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda\gamma\beta\omega\lambda$ $\eta\eta\tau\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\chi\omega\mu\epsilon$?
 13. $\bar{\eta}\tau\omicron\gamma$ $\pi\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda\gamma\tau\omega\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\eta\gamma\lambda\eta$.
 14. $\eta\lambda\iota$ $\eta\epsilon$ $\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda\iota\theta\eta\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}\tau\omicron\omicron\tau\omicron\upsilon$.
 15. $\eta\epsilon\upsilon\zeta\omicron\omicron\rho$ $\eta\epsilon$ $\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda\gamma\omicron\upsilon\omicron\eta\bar{\eta}$.
 16. $\eta\epsilon\chi\rho\iota\varsigma\tau\omicron\varsigma$ $\pi\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda\gamma\theta\upsilon\omega\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\lambda\beta\lambda\lambda$.
 17. $\eta\iota\mu$ $\eta\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda\upsilon\omicron\eta\omicron\upsilon$ ϵ $\eta\bar{\tau}\eta\epsilon$ $\epsilon\tau$ $\bar{\eta}\eta\mu\lambda\upsilon$?
 18. $\eta\varsigma\lambda\zeta$ $\pi\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda\gamma\tau\lambda\lambda\upsilon$ $\eta\lambda\iota$.
 19. $\eta\epsilon\iota\lambda\varsigma\pi\lambda\varsigma\mu\omicron\varsigma$ $\pi\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda$ - $\eta\lambda\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ $\chi\omicron\omicron\gamma$ $\eta\lambda\varsigma$.
 20. $\omicron\upsilon$ $\pi\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda\kappa\theta\eta\bar{\eta}$ $\zeta\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\lambda\gamma\omicron\rho\lambda$?
 21. $\eta\epsilon\iota\bar{\rho}\eta\epsilon$ $\eta\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\tau\lambda\gamma\kappa\omicron\tau\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}\beta\iota$ $\eta\epsilon\eta\epsilon\iota\omicron\tau\epsilon$.
 22. $\eta\epsilon\iota\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$ $\pi\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda\varsigma\theta\lambda\alpha\epsilon$ $\eta\eta\mu\lambda\gamma$.
- C.1. $\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon\rho\epsilon$ - $\pi\eta\omicron\eta\lambda\chi\omicron\varsigma$ $\chi\omega\kappa$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\gamma\zeta\omega\beta$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$, $\lambda\gamma\tau\omega\omicron\upsilon\eta$, $\lambda\gamma\beta\omega\kappa$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$.
2. $\lambda\eta\beta\omega$ $\eta\eta\mu\lambda\gamma$ $\theta\lambda$ $\eta\theta\lambda$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\rho\eta$.
 3. $\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon\rho\epsilon$ - $\eta\rho\eta$ $\theta\lambda$, $\lambda\eta\lambda\lambda\epsilon$ $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\eta\zeta\omega\theta\eta\rho$ $\lambda\gamma\omega$ $\lambda\eta\eta\omega\tau$ $\bar{\eta}\varsigma\omega\gamma$.
 4. $\lambda\upsilon\theta\eta\bar{\eta}$ ϵ $\eta\eta\iota$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\lambda\lambda\upsilon\beta\iota\lambda$.
 5. $\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon\rho\epsilon\varsigma\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$ ϵ $\eta\lambda\iota$, $\lambda\varsigma\chi\iota$ - $\eta\epsilon\varsigma\theta\eta\rho\epsilon$, $\lambda\varsigma\zeta\omicron\eta\bar{\eta}$.
 6. $\lambda\upsilon\tau\omega\eta$ $\bar{\eta}\beta\iota$ $\bar{\eta}\rho\omega\eta\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}\eta\gamma\lambda\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\eta\omicron\lambda\iota\varsigma$.
 7. $\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon\rho\iota\epsilon\pi$ - $\eta\zeta\lambda\tau$, $\lambda\iota\tau\lambda\lambda\gamma$ $\eta\lambda\upsilon$.
 8. $\bar{\eta}\eta\omicron\upsilon\omega\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}\theta\lambda\alpha\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\eta\chi\omicron\beta\iota\varsigma$.
 9. $\lambda\varsigma\theta\omega\eta\epsilon$ $\lambda\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\upsilon\omicron\upsilon\omega\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\eta\gamma\lambda\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\eta\omicron\lambda\iota\varsigma$, λ - $\eta\lambda\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ $\eta\omega\tau$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ $\zeta\iota\tau\omicron\omicron\tau\bar{\epsilon}$.
 10. $\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon\rho\iota\beta\omega\kappa$, $\lambda\iota\chi\iota$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\eta\omicron\upsilon\zeta$ $\eta\eta\mu\lambda\iota$.
 11. $\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon\rho\bar{\eta}\varsigma\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$ ϵ $\bar{\eta}\theta\lambda\alpha\epsilon$ $\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda\gamma\chi\omicron\omicron\upsilon$, $\lambda\eta\rho\lambda\theta\epsilon$ $\epsilon\eta\mu\lambda\tau\epsilon$.
 12. $\lambda\gamma\theta\eta\bar{\eta}$ ϵ $\eta\lambda\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\theta\bar{\tau}\lambda\eta\bar{\eta}$.
 13. $\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon\rho\upsilon\tau\bar{\eta}\beta\iota\eta\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}\chi\omega\mu\epsilon$ $\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda\eta\zeta\omicron\eta\omicron\upsilon$ $\zeta\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\eta\iota$, $\lambda\gamma\beta\omega\kappa$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$.

14. ⲁ-ⲛⲉϥⲥⲟⲟⲣ ⲟϥⲱⲙ ⲛ ⲡⲁϥ.
15. ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲉϥⲁⲥⲉ ⲉⲣⲟⲟϥ, ⲁϥⲉⲱⲗ ⲉⲅⲟⲗ ⲛ ⲛⲉϥⲛⲟϥⲥ.
16. ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲓⲛⲁϥ ⲉⲣⲟϥ, ⲁⲓⲛⲁ ⲥⲁⲣⲟϥ.
17. ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲉϥϫⲱⲕ ⲉⲅⲟⲗ ⲛ ⲛⲉⲓⲱⲗϫⲉ, ⲁϥⲧⲱⲙ ⲛ ⲛⲉϥⲅⲁⲗ, ⲁϥⲛⲟϥ.
18. ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲉϥⲛⲁϥ ⲉⲣⲟⲟϥ, ⲁϥϫⲟⲟⲥ ⲛⲁϥ ϫⲉ ⲉⲧⲉⲅⲉ ⲟϥ ⲁⲧⲉⲧⲛⲉⲓ ⲉ ⲛⲉⲓⲛⲁ?
19. ⲁ-ⲛⲉϥⲥⲟⲟⲣ ⲟϥⲱⲙ ⲛⲥⲁ ⲧⲥⲁⲣⲁ ⲛ ⲛⲉⲓⲱ.
20. ⲁⲥⲱⲛⲉ ⲁⲉ ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲉ-ⲛⲛⲁϥ ⲛ ⲛⲉⲥⲛⲓⲥⲉ ⲥⲱⲛ ⲉⲥⲟϥⲛ, ⲁⲥⲅⲟⲕ ⲉ ⲛⲛⲓ ⲛ ⲧⲉⲥⲛⲁⲗϥ.
21. ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲟϥⲛⲁϥ ⲉ ⲛⲟϥⲟⲅⲓⲛ ⲛ ⲛⲉϥⲁⲥⲟ ⲁϥⲱ ⲁϥⲥⲱⲧⲛ ⲉ ⲛⲉϥϫⲁϫⲉ, ⲁϥⲥⲉ ⲉ ⲛⲕⲁⲥ, ⲁϥⲥⲉⲡ-ⲛⲉϥⲥⲟ.
22. ⲉⲧⲉⲅⲉ ⲟϥ ⲁⲧⲉⲧⲛⲉⲱⲗ ⲉⲅⲟⲗ ⲛ ⲛⲉⲛⲧⲟⲗⲛ ⲛ ⲛⲉⲧⲛⲉⲓⲟⲧⲉ?
23. ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲉⲥⲧⲛⲥⲉ ⲉ ⲧⲉⲥⲱⲉⲣⲉ ⲛⲛⲁϥ, ⲁⲥⲣⲓⲛⲉ.
24. ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲉϥⲧⲛⲟϥⲱⲙ ⲛ ⲛⲣⲟ ⲛ ⲧⲉϥⲣⲓ, ⲁⲓⲅⲟⲕ ⲉⲅⲟⲗ.

Lesson 14

14.1 The Second Perfect. As we shall see in subsequent lessons, each "first" tense in Coptic has a counterpart called a second tense, the use of which places a special emphasis on some element of the sentence other than the verb, usually an adverbial phrase. Contrast the following:

First Perfect: ⲁ-ⲛⲁⲓ ⲱⲛⲉ ⲉⲧⲉⲛⲛⲧⲕ̅.

This happened because of you.

Second Perfect: ⲛⲧⲁ-ⲛⲁⲓ ⲱⲛⲉ ⲉⲧⲉⲛⲛⲧⲕ̅.

It was because of you that this happened.

As our translation indicates, the English cleft sentence is a handy way to render Coptic sentences with second tense verbal forms. Except for the special uses taken up below, the use of a second tense is not obligatory but

depends on what the writer chooses to emphasize.

The Second Perfect has the same inflectional forms as the Relative of the First Perfect, but usually without the initial ε: $\overline{\text{ΝΤΑΙϞΩΤΗ}}$, $\overline{\text{ΝΤΑϞϞΩΤΗ}}$, etc.

When phrases containing interrogative pronouns or adverbs are placed after the verb, a second tense is regularly used, but exceptions are not rare:

$\overline{\text{ΝΤΑΚΤΗΝΟΟΥ}} \overline{\text{ΗΜΟϞ}} \text{εΤΒε ΟΥ?}$ Why did you send him?
 $\overline{\text{ΝΤΑϞϞΙΝε}} \overline{\text{Ν}} \overline{\text{ΤΕΙΒΗΠΙϞΤΟΛΗ}} \text{ε ΝΙΜ?}$ To whom did he bring this letter?

But if the interrogative phrase is place first, as is usually the case with εΤΒε ΟΥ, the first tense is used:
 $\text{εΤΒε ΟΥ} \overline{\text{ΑΚΤΗΝΟΟΥ}} \overline{\text{ΗΜΟϞ}}?$

14.2 Further remarks on interrogative pronouns and adverbs. The interrogative pronouns ΝΙΜ (who?) and ΟΥ (what?) may be used as subjects or objects of verbs and as objects of prepositions. When they are used as the subject of a verb, the verb is normally in the second tense form:

$\overline{\text{ΝΤΑ-ΟΥ}} \overline{\text{ϞϞΗε}}?$ What happened?
 $\overline{\text{ΝΤΑ-ΝΙΜ}} \overline{\text{ΒΟϞ}} \overline{\text{εϞΟΥΝ?}}$ Who went in?

Examples of object usage, again regularly with the second tense:

$\overline{\text{ΝΤΑΚΝΑΥ}} \text{ε ΝΙΜ?}$ Whom did you see?
 $\overline{\text{ΝΤΑΚΤΑΔϞ}} \overline{\text{Ν}} \text{ΝΙΜ?}$ To whom did you give it?
 $\overline{\text{ΝΤΑϞΚΑ-ΟΥ}} \overline{\text{ΗΜΑΥ?}}$ What did he put there?

The construction introduced in § 13.2 is used much more frequently than the preceding: $\text{ΝΙΜ ΝΕΝΤΑϞΒΟϞ εϞΟΥΝ? ΝΙΜ ΝΕΝΤΑΚΝΑΥ εΡΟϞ?}$

The interrogative adverbs ΤΩΝ (where?), ε ΤΩΝ (whither?), εΒΟΛ ΤΩΝ (whence?), and ΤΗΝΑΥ (or ΤΝΑΥ, when?) occur regularly in post-verbal position with a second tense:

ἤΤΑ-ΠΕΚΕΙΩΤ ΒΟΚ Ε ΤΩΝ? Where did your father go?
 ΝΤΑΥΜΟΥ ΤἩΝΑΥ? When did they die?

14.3 Infinitives (continued). In infinitives of the type κωτ the ω is modified to ογ when the initial consonant is η or η:

ΜΟΥΡ	ΜΕΡ-	ΜΟΡ'	to bind
ΜΟΥΝ	——	——	to remain.

The ο of the presuffixal form i regularly replaced by λ before stem final ζ and (usually) θ:

ΟΥΩΖ	ΟΥΕΖ-	ΟΥΛΖ'	to put, place
ΟΥΩΘ	ΟΥΕΘ-	ΟΥΛΘ'	to want, desire
ΜΟΥΖ	ΜΕΖ-	ΜΛΖ'	to fill.

Vocabulary 14

- ΜΟΥΡ ΜΕΡ- ΜΟΡ' to bind, tie (someone: ἦΜΟ' or suff.; with: ἦΜΟ', ζἩ; to: ε, εχἩ, εζΟΥΝ ε).
- ΜΟΥΧΕ (OR ΜΟΥΧ) ΝΕΧ- ΝΟΧ' to cast, throw (ἦΜΟ'; at, into: ε); ΜΟΥΧΕ ΕΒΟΛ to discard, throw away, abandon; ΜΟΥΧΕ ΕΠΕCΗΤ to cast down.
- ΟΥΩΖ ΟΥΕΖ- ΟΥΛΖ' (1) to put, place, set (ἦΜΟ'); ΟΥΩΖ ΕΧἩ to add to, augment; (2) intrans.: to settle, dwell, reside (in: ζἩ; with: ΜἩ).
- ΟΥΩΘ ΟΥΕΘ- ΟΥΛΘ' to want, wish, desire (ἦΜΟ'); as n.m.: wish, desire; ἦ ΝΕCΟΥΩΘ of his own volition, as he wished. ΟΥΕΘ- may be compounded with another infinitive: ΟΥΕΘ-ΕΙ to wish to come, ΟΥΕΘ-CΩΤἩ to wish to hear.
- ΜΟΥΖ ΜΕΖ- ΜΛΖ' ± ΕΒΟΛ (1) to fill (something: ἦΜΟ' or suff.; with: ἦΜΟ', ζἩ, ΕΒΟΛ ζἩ); (2) intrans.: to become filled, full (of, with: ἦΜΟ'). An indefinite noun after ἦΜΟ' (that with which something is filled) normally has no article.
- † ἦΜΟ' ζΙ to put (a garment: ἦΜΟ') on, to dress.
- ΝΕ.CΝΑΥΖ bond, fetter.

πε.φτεκο (pl. πε.φτεκωου) prison.

τ.ρῆβειν (Ἰ.ρῆβειοουε) tear(s).

τ.βιχ hand.

των (adv.) where? ε των whither? εвол των whence?

τῆναι, τῆναι (adv.) when?

πε.схημα (Gk. τὸ σῆμα) fashion of dress; monk's habit;

μουρ ἡμο' ἡ πεсхима to garb someone in a monk's habit, to accept into monkhood.

Exercises

1. ἡπουοуωφ ε των εζοуη ερον.
2. ἡτα-πεκειωτ μου τῆναι?
3. αсφωπε δε ἡτεριχωκ εвол ἡ παζωβ, αιτωουη, αιβωκ εвол.
4. ἡιμ пентаунохῆ ε пештеко? пенсаε πε.
5. α-ἡπηνε μουε ἡ οуοβειν.
6. ἡταχει εζοуη ε πεικοcμoc ἡ печоуωφ.
7. αιβωλ εвол ἡ песнауε εнтаумер-прωме ἡεηтоу.
8. ἡтакῆ ἡ πεсхима ειωκ τῆναι?
9. ἡαι не ἡωαε εнтауφωπε ἡ пезооу ετ ἡмай.
10. ἡταкоуε εἡ тειπολιс τῆναι?
11. αсφωπε δε ἡтерεcεε εроч, αсqитῆ, αсβωк εвол ἡἡмай.
12. ἡтаpεопоу των?
13. αуморῆ ἡ ἡαουεpηте ἡἡ ἡβειх αуφ αукаат ἡмай ε пекро.
14. ἡиμ пентатетἡωеп-ἡαι ἡтоотῆ?
15. ἡαι не ἡмоу εнтачоуаφῆ.
16. ἡпечоуωε εхἡ пεат εнтачтаач ἡай.
17. ἡἡἡса ἡαι де αумоуε ἡ рλωε.
18. α-τεκκλἡсиα μουε ἡ пезрооу ἡ пμηηωε.
19. ἡта-ἡиμ каач εἡ пештеко?
20. ἡтатетἡἡεх-ἡεиεоβиτε εвол εтве оу?
21. α-ἡрωме μουρ ἡ пμοναχοс ε пезто.
22. α-печваа μουε ἡ рῆβειн.
23. ἡтачоуωφ ε ἡай ε ἡиμ?
24. ἡта-пешἡεиote εε εвол εтве печнове.
25. ἡἡἡсωс де ἡβει εζοуη ε тсунαφωη.

26. λ-πευχοι μουζ η μοου.
27. ου πεντακομοη η ποου?
28. ητεριτωη η προ, λιζμοος λυω λιωη η ηζατ ενταυταλγ ηλι.
29. λ-νευζοορ ουωη ησα νεχουερητε.
30. ηλι ηε ηωηε ενταυνοχη εβολ.
31. ητα-ηθα ηωηε ηηηαυ?
32. ηιη ηενταχβωλ εβολ η ηεισηαυζ?
33. λ-ηεισκοποσ μορη η ηεσχηηα.
34. ητανκα-ηενημε ησων ετβε ηεζκο.
35. ηιη ηενταχουαζκ ζη ηειηα?
36. λσουεζ-τεσθεερε εχη ηεβλοε.
37. λ-ηεηηαχε ηαζου η ραθε.
38. ητα-ηειζιζε ζε εχων ετβε ου?
39. ηταγουων η ηηυηη η ηπολις ηηηαυ?
40. ου πενταηηωηε ηημοκ ζιρη ηηυηη?
41. λιηουχε η ηηουζ επεση ε ηκαζ.
42. ηπουουεη-σωτη ε ηαηαχε.
43. ηηιηαυ ε ηεχηρα ηα ποου.
44. λιοηη ε ηκοτκ.

Lesson 15

15.1 Adjectives. Although there is some debate over the existence of adjectives as a grammatical category in Coptic, it is nevertheless convenient to retain the designation for the words treated in this lesson. Most attributive adjectives may either precede or follow the noun they modify, joined to the noun with a linking particle $\bar{\text{N}}$ ($\bar{\text{M}}$). The noun and adjective form a close unit; any article, possessive adjective, or demonstrative stands before the whole unit:

οΥΝΟϞ $\bar{\text{N}}$ ΠΟΛΙϞ	οΥΠΟΛΙϞ $\bar{\text{N}}$ ΝΟϞ	a large city
ΠΑΜΕΡΙΤ $\bar{\text{N}}$ ΘΗΡΕ,	ΠΑΘΗΡΕ $\bar{\text{N}}$ ΜΕΡΙΤ	my beloved son
ΠϞΑΒΕ $\bar{\text{N}}$ ΡΩΜΕ,	ΠΡΩΜΕ $\bar{\text{N}}$ ϞΑΒΕ	the wise man

These examples represent the normal attributive adjective construction. There are, however, some restrictions on certain special groups of adjectives:

- 1) Several adjectives show a distinct preference for the position before the noun in the given construction. These include ΝΟϞ great, ΚΟΥϞ small, ΘΗΜ small, $\text{ΘΟΡ}\bar{\text{N}}$ first, ϞΛΕ last, and ΜΕΡΙΤ beloved.
- 2) A few adjectives may be used after a noun *without* the linking $\bar{\text{N}}$. These include ΛϞ old, ΝΟϞ great, ΚΟΥϞ small, ΘΗΜ small, οΥΩΤ single, $\text{οΥΩϞ}\bar{\text{Ϟ}}$ white. With the exception of a few fixed expressions, this construction is rare in standard Sahidic and should not be imitated.

Some adjectives have distinct feminine and plural forms; e.g.

ΚΛΜϞ	fem. ΚΛΜΗ	pl. —	black
ϞΛϞ	ϞΛΗ	ϞΛϞϞ(Ϟ)	last
ϞΛΒϞ	ϞΛΒΗ	ϞΛΒϞϞ(Ϟ)	wise
ϞΛΛϞ	—	ϞΛΛϞϞ(Ϟ)	lame
ΜΕΡΙΤ	—	ΜΕΡΛΤΕ	beloved
ΘΟΡ}\bar{\text{N}}	ΘΟΡΠϞ	—	first

ⲥⲠⲮⲉⲓⲧ	ⲥⲠⲮⲉⲓⲧⲉ	ⲥⲠⲮⲁⲧⲉ	first
ⲉⲡⲙⲟ	ⲉⲡⲙⲟ	ⲉⲡⲙⲟⲓ	alien, foreign

The plurals in -ⲉⲉⲮⲉ also occur as -ⲉⲉⲮ. The fem. forms are used with sing. *and* plural fem. nouns. The plural forms occur mainly in substantivized usage: ⲡⲥⲁⲃⲉⲉⲮⲉ the wise, ⲡⲥⲠⲮⲁⲧⲉ the elders, prominent persons (e.g. of a city).

Greek adjectives may appear (1) in the Gk. masc. sing. form with nouns of either gender or number:

ⲡⲣⲟⲙⲉ ⲡ̄ ⲁⲒⲗⲁⲟⲥ	the good man
ⲧⲉⲥⲓⲙⲉ ⲡ̄ ⲁⲒⲗⲁⲟⲥ	the good woman

or (2) in the Gk. fem. sing. form if the modified noun refers to a female person:

ⲧⲉⲥⲓⲙⲉ ⲡ̄ ⲁⲒⲗⲁⲈⲚ	the good woman
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or (3) in the Gk. neuter form with nouns of either gender if they denote non-humans:

ⲧⲉⲫⲮⲭⲚ ⲡ̄ ⲧⲉⲗⲉⲓⲟⲚ	the perfect spirit.
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Greek substantivized neuter adjectives are treated as masculine in Coptic:

ⲡⲁⲒⲗⲁⲈⲐⲚ	good, that which is good (τὸ ἀγαθόν).
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A noun may be modified by more than one adjective, with various orders:

ⲡⲣⲟⲙⲉ ⲡ̄ ⲥⲚⲔⲕⲉ ⲡ̄ ⲁⲓⲕⲁⲓⲟⲥ	the righteous poor man
ⲡⲙⲟⲥ ⲡ̄ Ⲣ̄ⲣⲟ ⲡ̄ ⲁⲓⲕⲁⲓⲟⲥ	the great (and) righteous king.

All Coptic adjectives may be substantivized ("one who is . . . , that which is . . .") by prefixing the appropriate form of the article:

ⲡⲉⲃⲓⲚⲚ	the poor man	ⲡⲉⲃⲓⲚⲚ	the poor (people)
ⲡⲉⲓⲥⲚⲔⲕⲉ	this poor man	ⲧⲉⲓⲥⲚⲔⲕⲉ	this poor woman
ⲟⲮⲥⲁⲃⲉ	a wise man	ⲥⲉⲛⲥⲁⲃⲉⲉⲮⲉ	wise men

When the first noun in a genitive construction is followed

by an adjectival phrase, $\overline{\text{N}}\tau\epsilon$ may optionally be used instead of $\overline{\text{N}}$ for the genitive:

$\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{E}} \overline{\text{N}} \overline{\text{B}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{L}}\overline{\text{E}} \overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{E}} \overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{R}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{E}}$ the man's crippled child.

15.2 Adjectives as predicates are treated exactly like noun predicates. Note the obligatory use of the indefinite article:

$\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{Y}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{G}}\overline{\text{L}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{S}} \overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{E}}.$	He is good.
$\overline{\text{N}} \overline{\text{Z}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{G}}\overline{\text{L}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{S}} \overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{N}} \overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{E}}.$	They are not good.
$\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{R}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{E}} \overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{Y}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{G}}\overline{\text{L}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{S}} \overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{E}}.$	The man is good.
$\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{R}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{E}} \overline{\text{Z}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{K}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{S}} \overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{E}}.$	The men are just.
$\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{Y}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{S}} \overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{E}} \overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{L}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{S}}.$	This city is large.

15.3 The cardinal numbers from one to five are

one	masc.	$\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{Y}}\overline{\text{A}}$	fem.	$\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{Y}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{I}}$
two		$\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{Y}}$		$\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{E}}$
three		$\overline{\text{D}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{T}}$		$\overline{\text{D}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{E}}$
four		$\overline{\text{Q}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{Y}}$		$\overline{\text{Q}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{E}}, \overline{\text{Q}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{O}}$
five		$\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{Y}}$		$\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{E}}, \overline{\text{T}}$

The numbers from three upward stand before the noun with the adjectival $\overline{\text{N}}$. The noun is in the singular form, as is the definite article when present:

$\overline{\text{D}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{T}} \overline{\text{N}} \overline{\text{X}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{I}}$	three ships
$\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{D}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{T}} \overline{\text{N}} \overline{\text{F}}\overline{\text{R}}\overline{\text{O}}$	the three kings
$\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{D}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{E}} \overline{\text{N}} \overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{E}}$	these three years

Note the absence of the indefinite article in the indefinite expressions.

The number one is construed in the same way, but the linking $\overline{\text{N}}$ may be omitted:

$(\overline{\text{N}})\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{Y}}\overline{\text{A}} \overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{R}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{E}}, (\overline{\text{N}})\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{Y}}\overline{\text{A}} \overline{\text{N}} \overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{R}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{E}}$ (the) one man.

The number two follows its noun, which is likewise in the singular; no $\overline{\text{N}}$ is used:

$\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{N}} \overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{Y}}, \overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{N}} \overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{Y}}$	two brothers, the two brothers
$\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{E}} \overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{E}}, \overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{E}} \overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{E}}$	two sisters, the two sisters.

Vocabulary 15

ΜΟΒ large, great, important.

ΚΟΥΙ small, little; also of quantity: a little (e.g.

ΟΥΚΟΥΙ Ν ΟΒΙΚ a little bread); with pl.: few (e.g.

ΖΕΝΚΟΥΙ Ν ΧΘΩΜΕ a few books).

ΜΕΡΙΤ (pl. ΜΕΡΑΤΕ) beloved.

ΣΑΒΕ (f. ΣΑΒΗ; pl. ΣΑΒΕΕΥΕ) wise.

ΒΑΛΕ (pl. ΒΑΛΕΕΥΕ) lame, crippled.

ΖΗΚΕ poor.

ΒΙΗΝ poor, wretched, miserable.

ΤΕ.ΡΟΜΠΕ (pl. Ν.ΡΗΠΟΟΥΕ) year; (Ν) ΤΡΟΜΠΕ this year.

Ν ΟΥΡΟΜΠΕ for a year. Ν ΘΟΜΤΕ Ν ΡΟΜΠΕ for three years.

Π.ΕΒΟΤ (pl. Ν.ΕΒΑΤΕ, Ν.ΕΒΕΤΕ) month.

Π.ΘΗΡΕ ΘΗΜ small child (a frequent fixed expression).

ΠΩΖ to reach, attain (Ε, ΘΛ).

Greek adjectives:

ΑΓΛΘΟΣ (ἀγαθός) good.

ΔΙΚΑΙΟΣ (δικαίος) just, righteous.

ΠΙΣΤΟΣ (πίστος) faithful, true, believing.

ΑΠΙΣΤΟΣ (ἀπίστος) unbelieving.

ΠΟΝΗΡΟΣ (πονηρός) bad, wicked.

And the numbers given in the lesson.

Exercises

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| A.1. ΟΥΧΗΡΑ Ν ΖΗΚΕ | 11. ΟΥΚΟΥΙ Ν ΛΥ |
| 2. ΤΕΙΝΟΒ Ν ΠΥΛΗ | 12. ΟΥΖΧΛΩ Ν ΣΑΒΗ |
| 3. ΟΥΖΜΖΛΛ Ν ΠΙΣΤΟΣ | 13. ΝΕΘΜΑΘΗΤΗΣ Ν ΠΙΣΤΟΣ |
| 4. ΟΥΡΡΟ Ν ΔΙΚΑΙΟΣ | 14. ΝΕΖΤΟ Ν ΒΑΛΕ |
| 5. ΠΕΙΛΛΟΣ Ν ΑΠΙΣΤΟΣ | 15. ΖΕΝΖΙΟΜΕ Ν ΒΙΗΝ |
| 6. ΘΜΖΛΛ Ν ΠΟΝΗΡΑ | 16. ΠΑΙΚΑΙΟΣ Ν ΡΟΜΕ |
| 7. ΟΥΝΟΒ Ν ΖΗΓΕΜΩΝ | 17. ΤΑΜΕΡΙΤ Ν ΜΑΛΥ |
| 8. ΠΕΝΜΕΡΙΤ Ν ΕΙΩΤ | 18. ΟΥΚΟΥΙ Ν ΘΤΕΚΟ |
| 9. ΠΚΟΥΙ Ν ΤΒΤ | 19. ΝΕΖΒΗΥΕ Ν ΠΟΝΗΡΟΝ |
| 10. ΟΥΒΑΛΕ Ν ΖΗΚΕ | 20. ΝΘΑΧΕ Ν ΝΣΑΒΕΕΥΕ |

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 21. πείνος ἢ νόμος | 26. печѡнре ἢ βале |
| 22. πсалς ἢ δικαίος | 27. ἡρῆμείοογς ἢ ἡρῆκε |
| 23. ἡπαρθενος ἢ σαβη | 28. ἡπονηρος μῆ ἡαγθεος |
| 24. νενμερλτε ἢ ѡнре | 29. ουεβιηη ἢ ορφανος |
| 25. πμνηѡε ἢ ἀπιστος | 30. тесѣме ἢ πιστος |
-
- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| B.1. ѡмῆт ἢ χοι | 10. снлγѣ снлγ |
| 2. ѡмте ἢ ѡтнн | 11. печлл снлγ |
| 3. пейѡмῆт ἢ зооγ | 12. ромпе сῆте |
| 4. чтооγ ἢ зовите | 13. εβοτ снлγ |
| 5. печтооγ ἢ тооγ | 14. пейѣоγ ἢ εβοτ |
| 6. чтоε ἢ хнрл | 15. ѣоγ ἢ коγι ἢ χοι |
| 7. теичтоε ἢ εντοлн | 16. ѣоγ ἢ рѡме ἢ αγθεος |
| 8. оγλ ἢ μοναχος | 17. сѣιμε сῆте ἢ αγθεος |
| 9. оγει ἢ пγлн | 18. пѣро снлγ |
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- C.1. ἡτακпѡѣ ε τειπολις τῆηλγ?
2. λγκѡт ἢ ογκογι ἢ πολις ἡηλγ.
 3. ληογѡѣ ἡηλγ ἢ чтоε ἢ ромпе.
 4. ἡтарѣ ἡῆηλγ εтве оγ?
 5. оγ пе прлн ἢ пѣме ενтлтетῆпѡѣ εροч ἢ тегѡн εт ἡηλγ?
 6. ηηη πεηтлчѡιηε ἡсѡι?
 7. пλι пе пезрооγ ἢ νενμεριт ἢ ѡнре.
 8. λιѣ ἢ пзлт ἢ ηεβιηη.
 9. ἡπιογѡѣ ε ѡлже ηῆ ηελλε εт ἡηλγ.
 10. оγ пе пѡι ενтлчпѡѣ εροч ἡβι пейѣλλο ἢ δικαίος?
 11. ἡτακноχογ εβολ тѡн?
 12. λιεѡ зῆη пегѣме ἢ оγромпе.

Lesson 16

16.1 The interrogative pronouns $\lambda\theta$, $\omicron\gamma$, and $\mu\imath\mu$ may be used adjectivally. This usage is most frequent in certain fixed expressions, the most important of which are

- 1) $\lambda\theta \bar{\mu} \mu\imath\mu\epsilon$ (of) what sort? This phrase is used attributively, as in

$\omicron\gamma\lambda\theta \bar{\mu} \mu\imath\mu\epsilon \bar{\mu} \chi\omicron\iota?$ what sort of ship?

or predicatively (note obligatory use of indefinite article):

$\omicron\gamma\lambda\theta \bar{\mu} \mu\imath\mu\epsilon \eta\epsilon \eta\epsilon\imath\rho\omega\mu\epsilon?$ Of what sort is this man?

- 2) $\lambda\theta \bar{\mu} \acute{\alpha}\epsilon$ (of) what sort? $\bar{\mu} \lambda\theta \bar{\mu} \acute{\alpha}\epsilon$ in what way? how?

$\omicron\gamma\lambda\theta \bar{\mu} \acute{\alpha}\epsilon \eta\epsilon \eta\epsilon\imath\mu\lambda\epsilon\imath\mu?$ Of what sort is this sign?

$\bar{\mu} \lambda\theta \bar{\mu} \acute{\alpha}\epsilon \lambda\kappa\epsilon\imath\mu\epsilon \bar{\mu}\mu\omicron\gamma?$ How did you find him?

- 3) $\acute{\alpha}\bar{\nu} \lambda\theta \bar{\mu} \omicron\gamma\omicron\epsilon\imath\theta?$ at what time?

Similar use of $\omicron\gamma$ and $\mu\imath\mu$ is rarer, e.g. $\mu\imath\mu \bar{\mu} \rho\omega\mu\epsilon?$ what man? $\omicron\gamma \bar{\mu} \mu\imath\mu\epsilon?$ what sort? In special contexts these same or similar expressions may have an indefinite value: $\mu\imath\mu \bar{\mu} \rho\omega\mu\epsilon$ such and such a person, $\lambda\theta \bar{\mu} \dagger\mu\epsilon$ some village or other, $\omicron\gamma \mu\bar{\nu} \omicron\gamma$ this and that.

16.2 "Each, every" is expressed by $\mu\imath\mu$ (not the same word as $\mu\imath\mu$ who?) placed after a singular noun with no article: $\rho\omega\mu\epsilon \mu\imath\mu$ every man, everyone; $\acute{\alpha}\omega\beta \mu\imath\mu$ everything; $\dagger\mu\epsilon \mu\imath\mu$ every village. Pronominal resumption is usually in the plural:

$\theta\lambda\chi\epsilon \mu\imath\mu \epsilon\eta\tau\lambda\alpha\kappa\omega\tau\bar{\eta} \epsilon\rho\omicron\omicron\gamma$ everything which we heard
 $\acute{\alpha}\omega\beta \mu\imath\mu \bar{\mu} \rho\omicron\eta\eta\rho\omicron\mu \epsilon\eta\tau\lambda\epsilon\imath\rho\epsilon \bar{\mu}\mu\omicron\omicron\gamma$ every evil thing that
 he did

But resumption in the singular is not rare.

16.3 The indefinite pronouns are $\omicron\gamma\omicron\mu$ anyone; $\lambda\lambda\gamma$ anyone, anything. These are most frequent in negative contexts as "no one, nothing":

ἤπιναυ ε οyon ἤμαυ. I saw no one there.

ἤπερ†-λαυ ναί. He gave me nothing.

λαυ also appears with the indefinite article: ουλαυ.

λαυ is often used adjectively:

ἤπε-λαυ ἦ ρωμε ναυ εροι. No man saw me.

ἤπιϑεπ-λαυ ἦ χωμε ἤτοοτ̄. I received no book from him.

When (ου)λαυ or phrases beginning with (ου)λαυ are direct objects of transitive verbs (i.e. object with ἤμο'), the use of the pronominal form of the infinitive is obligatory in the First Perfect and its negative. Thus ἤπιϑοπ ἦ λαυ... is not permitted in the sentence above.

As a nominal predicate λαυ means "nothing," even when no negative is formally involved. The indefinite article is obligatory:

ἀν†-ουλαυ. I am nothing.

εναλαυ νε νεγνουτε. Their gods are nothing.

ἦ λαυ or λαυ alone may be used adverbially in the sense "(not) at all":

ἤπιϑαχε ἤἤμαυ (ἦ) λαυ. I didn't speak with him at all.

Note also the expression οyon ἤἤ everyone, everybody.

16.4 "All, the whole (of)" is expressed by τηρ used in apposition to a preceding noun or pronoun. A resumptive suffix is required:

ἤρωμε τηρου all the men (lit. the men, all of them)

πκοσμοс τηρ̄ the whole world, all the world

αυεἰ εεοyn τηρου. They all came in.

The pronominal suffixes are the same as those used on prepositions and infinitives; the 2nd pers. pl. form is τηρτ̄. The 3rd pers. pl. τηρου may also be used for 2nd pers. pl. reference.

16.5 The numbers from six to ten:

six	masc. COOY	fem. CO, COE
seven	CAΘῚ	CAΘῚE
eight	ΘMOYH	ΘMOYHE
nine	ΨIT, ΨIC	ΨITe, ΨICE
ten	MHT	MHTe

They are used like the numbers three to five in §15.3.

Partitive expressions with numbers employ the preposition $\bar{\eta}$ ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron$):

οὔλα $\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}$ ρῶμε one of the men $\theta\omicron\mu\eta\tau$ $\bar{\eta}$ η εκηῦ three of
 $\theta\omicron\mu\eta\tau$ $\bar{\eta}$ η μοοῦ three of them the ships

The number "one," οὔλα (f. οὔει) is also used as an indefinite pronoun: a certain one, a certain man (or woman), as in

λ-οὔλα εἶκ θ λ παρκειεπισκοπος. A certain man went to the
 archbishop.

Vocabulary 16

εε (τ.εε) manner, way. $\bar{\eta}$ εε $\bar{\eta}$ prep. like, in the manner
 of; with pron. suff.: $\bar{\eta}$ τλεε like me, as I do. $\bar{\eta}$ τειεε
 in this way, thus.

τ.μινε kind, sort, type, species. $\lambda\theta$ $\bar{\eta}$ μινε of what sort?
 $\bar{\eta}$ τειμινε of this sort, such.

νε.ογοειθ time, occasion. $\bar{\eta}$ ογοειθ η ιμ every time, always.
 $\bar{\eta}$ ογογοειθ once, on one occasion (in the past). $\bar{\eta}$
 νεογοειθ at this/that time.

νε.μτο εβολ presence. $\bar{\eta}$ νεμτο εβολ $\bar{\eta}$ in the presence of;
 with pron. suff.: $\bar{\eta}$ παμτο εβολ in my presence.

And the words and expressions treated in the lesson.

Greek words and names:

τε.χωρα (ἡ χώρα) land, country.

τ.ερημος (ἡ ἐρημος) desert, wilderness.

π.καρπος (ὁ καρπός) fruit. π.αρχιερευς (ὁ ἀρχιερεὺς)

μωυσις (Μωυσις) Moses. high-priest.

π.αρχιεπισκοπος (ὁ ἀρχιεπίσκοπος) archbishop.

Exercises

- A.1. 20EINE N TEIMINE 21. N CAGHE N POMPE
 2. COOY N ECOOY 22. N OE N OY2M2AL N NICCOC
 3. P2AT THP 23. ANON THPN
 4. OYAL N N6ALLEEY6 24. N2HKE N TPOCIC THPOY
 5. OYAGH N MINE N BOOY? 25. 2N AAY N MA
 6. N CAGH N 2OOY 26. OMOUN N NO6 N XO I
 7. TEGH THP 27. OYA NMOOY
 8. 2OB NIM ENTAIΘOPOY 28. OX6 NIM ENTAXOOPY
 9. OYCH6 N TEIMINE 29. OYAGH N MINE N OONE?
 10. NETME THPOY NTE TCOPIA 30. OOC CNAI
 11. N NEMTO EBOA N 31. 2IXN AAY N 2IH
 PAXIEP6YC 32. N NE4MTO EBOA
 12. N OE N OYNO6 N CAYE 33. AAY N KAPOC
 13. PA2AT THP 34. 4TOOY N M6EIN
 14. POME NIM ENTACHNAI EP0OY 35. E AGH N OI?
 15. OOMTE N MINE 36. 2N TE4XOPA AY6 2N NE4TME
 16. OYON NIM ET 2N TCOYNAΓOΓH 37. N OMOUN N EBOT
 17. NMOOC N MWOYHC THP 38. 2N OYNO6 N PAG6
 18. COE N CAG6 39. OYAPXIEP6YC N PONHPOC
 19. TEIMHTE N ENTOAH 40. NENΘBEEP THPOY
 20. NECHPA THPOY NTE PEIKOCMOOC
- B.1. MNIKA-AAY EXN TETPAPE2A. 10. A-OYA EI OAPOC 2N
 2. OYH-20EINE N TEIMINE 2M 6YGH.
 POLIC NIM. 11. AC6O MH OYA N NEC-
 3. NTAKEINE N PEK2AN N AGH N 26? CYΓΓENHC.
 4. OYAGH N MINE NE PEIXOM6E? 12. ETBE OY NTAPEIP6 N
 TEI26?
 5. 2N AGH N OYO6IΘ ACMI6E N 13. N OYOYO6IΘ A-PAPXIC-
 NECOHP6? EPICKOPOC EI E NEMTOOY.
 6. ANF-NIM ANOK? ANF-OYAAAY. 14. AY6INE N PEYIT N POME
 7. MPE4T-OYAAAY NAI. 62OYN EPOC.
 8. ANKA-OYON NIM NCOH. 15. NTAYTNNOOY NMOI E
 9. 2ENAAAY NE NEYΘAXE N 6EIIAOC THP.

16. $\overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{E}}-\overline{\lambda}\overline{\lambda}\overline{\lambda}\overline{\gamma} \overline{\text{H}} \overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\lambda} \overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{T}} \overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\lambda}\overline{\gamma}$.
 17. $\overline{\lambda}-\overline{\text{z}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{E}} \overline{\varphi}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{E}} \overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\lambda}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{E}} \overline{\text{H}} \overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\gamma}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\varphi}$.
 18. $\overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{T}}-\overline{\lambda}\overline{\lambda}\overline{\lambda}\overline{\gamma} \overline{\text{H}} \overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{K}} \overline{\text{N}}\overline{\lambda}\overline{\text{N}}$.
 19. $\overline{\text{z}}\overline{\text{H}} \overline{\lambda}\overline{\varphi} \overline{\text{H}} \overline{\text{O}}\overline{\gamma}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\varphi} \overline{\lambda}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{z}} \overline{\text{E}} \overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\lambda}$?
 20. $\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{H}}-\overline{\lambda}\overline{\lambda}\overline{\lambda}\overline{\gamma} \overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\lambda}\overline{\gamma} \overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\lambda}\overline{\gamma}$.

Lesson 17

17.1 The Imperative of most verbs is the same as the Infinitive, with no indication of number or gender:

$\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\varphi}\overline{\text{E}} \overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{I}}$.	Walk behind me.
$\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{P}}-\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{X}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{I}} \overline{\text{E}} \overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{E}}$.	Tie the boat to the rock.
$\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{E}}-\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{X}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{C}}$.	Love the Lord.
$\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{H}} \overline{\text{E}} \overline{\text{N}}\overline{\lambda}\overline{\varphi}\overline{\lambda}\overline{\text{X}}\overline{\text{E}}$.	Listen to my words.

Negation is with the prefix $\overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{P}}-$:

$\overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\varphi}\overline{\lambda}\overline{\text{X}}\overline{\text{E}} \overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\lambda}\overline{\gamma}$.	Don't speak with them.
$\overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{B}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{K}} \overline{\text{E}} \overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\lambda}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{C}}$.	Do not go to the city.
$\overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{K}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{K}} \overline{\text{H}} \overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\lambda}$.	Do not lie down here.

A few verbs have special Imperative forms with prefixed $\overline{\lambda}-$:

$\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\lambda}\overline{\gamma}$: $\overline{\lambda}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\lambda}\overline{\gamma}$ look, see	$\overline{\text{X}}\overline{\text{O}}$: $\overline{\lambda}\overline{\text{X}}\overline{\text{I}}-$, $\overline{\lambda}\overline{\text{X}}\overline{\text{I}}'$ say, speak
$\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\gamma}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{N}}$: $\overline{\lambda}\overline{\gamma}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{N}}$ open	$\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{E}}$: $\overline{\lambda}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{I}}-$, $\overline{\lambda}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{I}}'$ bring
$\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{E}}$: $\overline{\lambda}\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{E}}$, $\overline{\lambda}\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{I}}-$, $\overline{\lambda}\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{I}}'$ do, make	

The verb $\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\lambda}$, $\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\lambda}-$, $\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\lambda}\overline{\text{T}}'$ (or $\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{I}}'$) is used as the imperative of $\overline{\text{T}}$, but $\overline{\text{T}}$ may also be used. The imperative of $\overline{\text{E}}$ (to come) is expressed by $\overline{\lambda}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\gamma}$, which has distinct feminine and plural forms: f. $\overline{\lambda}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{H}}$, pl. $\overline{\lambda}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{H}}$.

17.2 The vocative is expressed by using a noun with the definite article or a possessive prefix: $\overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{O}}$ O king! $\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\lambda}\overline{\varphi}\overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{E}}$ O my son! The Greek vocative particle $\overline{\varphi}$ (Gk. $\overline{\omega}$) may also be used, but not before a designation of God.

17.3 Infinitives of the type $\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{E}}$, with stressed

vowel -i- and final unstressed -e, have the following prenominal and presuffixal forms:

MI CE	MEC (Ḥ)-	MACT'	to bear (a child)
ei ge	ei Ḥ-	λGT'	to hang up, suspend.

The prenominal forms of many of these verbs occur with or without the final -τ. Several important verbs of this type have irregularities:

ei pe	Ḥ-	λλ'	to do, make
ei ne	Ḥ-	ḤT'	to bring
ei ne	ei Ḥ-	ei ḤT'	to seek, inquire
ei ne	ei Ḥ-	ei ḤT'	to find.

The final Ḥ of Ḥ-, ei Ḥ-, and ei Ḥ- may be assimilated to Ḥ before a following π or μ. Note that in ḤT', ei ḤT' and ei ḤT' the syllabic Ḥ is the stressed vowel of the word. Ḥ- is often written as ei Ḥ-. Suffixes are added to these forms regularly: ei ḤT, ei ḤTκ, ei ḤTe, ei ḤTḤ, ei ḤTḤ, ei ḤTḤ, ei Ḥ-THYTḤ, ei ḤTOY. λλ' is inflected like Tλλ' in §11.2.

17.4 There is a certain ambiguity surrounding the terms *transitive* and *intransitive* in classifying Coptic verbs. The strictest definition of a transitive verb requires (1) that its direct object be marked with the "preposition" Ḥ (ḤMO') and (2) that the general equivalence κOT ḤMOY = κOTḤ be attested for the verb, i.e. that the verb possess prenominal and presuffixal forms. A less strict definition would require a transitive verb to satisfy either, but not necessarily both, of the above criteria. This is approximately the position adopted by W. E. Crum in his *Coptic Dictionary*, the standard lexical work in the field. Verbs not satisfying either of these criteria are labeled intransitive or are left unlabeled.

In the present work the designation *transitive* is extended to include verbs having prenominal and presuffixal forms that correspond exactly in meaning to the infinitive with e or ḤCA (e.g. cOTḤ e, ei ne ḤCA). Thus cOTneY = cOTḤ

ερωσ and φῆνται = φῆνε ἄνωσ are taken as fully equivalent to the criterion κοτ ἤμοσ = κοτῶ above. A verb like λαμβάνετε (to seize) is considered transitive because its direct object is marked by ἤμοσ, even though it does not have prenominal or presuffixal forms. It seems reasonable, therefore, to extend the designation *transitive* even further and to include verbs like ἄνωσ and εἶνε (to understand), both of which normally have an object with ε, but neither of which has prenominal or presuffixal forms. In other words, as long as there is no lexical contrast requiring the preposition ε to have the semantic force of a true preposition (for, in regard to), we have generally labeled verbs with ε-objects as *transitive* in the glossary of this work. Some subjectiveness remains, however, and one can sympathize with W. E. Crum in his desire to drop the terms *transitive* and *intransitive* altogether (*op. cit.*, p. vii).

Vocabulary 17

- ἑλεε vb. tr. to guard, watch (ε; from: ε, εβολ εἶ); to keep, observe, preserve (ε).
- εἶνε vb. tr. to understand (ε); to know, realize (that: κε).
- φῆνε vb. tr. to serve, worship (ἄνωσ); as n.m. service, worship.
- μοῦτε vb. tr. to call (ε), summon, name. Note the constructions:
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ἄνωμῶτε ερωσ κε ἰωδἄννησ. | They named him John. |
| ἄνωμῶτε ε πεφῶν κε ἰωδἄννησ. | They called his name John. |
| ἄνωμῶτε ερωσ ἡ ἡφἄν ἡ πεφῶ-
εἶωτ. | They named him after his
father. |
- λαμβάνετε vb. tr. to grasp, seize, take possession of, take captive (ἤμοσ); to learn by heart.
- π.χἄκε (pl. ἡ.χἰχεεεε) enemy.
- π. ἡἄτο! soldier.
- τε.σεω (pl. ἡ.σεωοεε) teaching, instruction, doctrine.

πε.ηκλ thing (in general); property, belongings; ηκλ ηιμ everything.

κε (1) conj. that, introducing noun clauses after verbs of speaking, knowing, perceiving; (2) introduces proper name or epithet in certain constructions.

Greek words:

π.διαβολος (ὁ διάβολος) the devil.

τε.ψυχη (ἡ ψυχή) soul.

πε.πνευμα (τὸ πνεῦμα) spirit, nearly always abbreviated (πε.) πνη.

τ.παρβολη (ἡ παραβολή) parable.

ακκααρτος (ἀκάθαρτος) unclean.

Exercises

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A.1. παποτ ενταιβητη ημλγ | 6. ηκαρπος εντασητη η πεσηι |
| 2. ηνομος εντα-ηχοεις τλγ | 7. ηκαχε εντα-ημαται οητη |
| η ηωυσησ | 8. ηηατ ετε ηπε-ημαται βητη |
| 3. ηωβ ηιμ ενταγλγ ηβι | 9. ηεντασμαστη ε πεσηι |
| ηηαθηηησ | 10. ηενταγηητου οαρον |
| 4. ηθηρε εντασηστη | 11. ηεντατητηηλγ |
| 5. ηεπηη η ακκααρτον | 12. ηεντανβητου ημλγ |
| ενταηνωχη βωλ | |
| B.1. σωτη ε τασηω. | 14. ηηρωηωε η ηρω η ποηηρος |
| 2. σε-τηρωτε, ηθηρε. | ετ ημλγ. |
| 3. ηλ ηαι, ηχοεις. | 15. ηερ-ηεχουερητε ηη ηεισηλγς. |
| 4. ηηρωος η λλγ η ρωμε. | 16. ηιτη οα ηαρηερευσ. |
| 5. ηαρεε ε ηειθηηολη τηρου. | 17. ηηηηε ηημοη. |
| 6. οηωε η ηχοεις ηεκνουτε. | 18. ηηλγ ε ηρη ηη ηπε. |
| 7. ηηρωε ηρωι. | 19. ηουτε ε ηεκση, ηθηρε. |
| 8. βια-ηεκω. | 20. ηαρεε ερον ε ημαται. |
| 9. ηηρωε η τηρημος. | 21. ηηρω η ηαητω βωλ. |
| 10. ηαρεε ε ταψυχη, ηχοεις. | 22. † ηαη η ουκουι η ηοου. |
| 11. ηλ-ηκλ ηιμ η ηειηηη. | 23. ηρι-ηαι η ταση. |
| 12. βω ηηηαι ηη τηωη. | 24. ηηι-ηηη η ρωμε ε ηειηλ. |
| 13. ηηι-σοου η ηατοι ηηηακ. | |

25. $\bar{\eta}$ οὐοβίω νιμ λριρε $\bar{\eta}$ τεχζεε. 28. λγωη $\bar{\eta}$ προ.
 26. λμηειτ $\bar{\eta}$ εζοϋν ε πεχ $\bar{\eta}$ πε. 29. $\bar{\eta}$ π $\bar{\eta}$ τεμ-προ.
 27. λμη φαροι, τλθεερε. 30. εω $\bar{\eta}$ μ $\bar{\eta}$ μαι $\bar{\eta}$ φμοϋν $\bar{\eta}$ εβοτ.
 C.1. $\bar{\eta}$ ποϋειμε ε $\bar{\eta}$ παρβολη ενταχχοϋ νλϋ.
 2. λγλμαζετε $\bar{\eta}$ μοχ $\bar{\eta}$ βι $\bar{\eta}$ ματοι, λγμορ $\bar{\eta}$, λγνοχ $\bar{\eta}$ ε πεφτεκο.
 3. $\bar{\eta}$ ποϋειμε $\bar{\eta}$ βι πμνηθε γε $\bar{\eta}$ τοχ πε πεχριστοσ.
 4. $\bar{\eta}$ φλχε νε λαι $\bar{\eta}$ παιβολοσ. $\bar{\eta}$ π $\bar{\eta}$ σοτμοϋ.
 5. λχειμε $\bar{\eta}$ νεοϋοβίω γε λ-πεχειωτ μοϋ.
 6. νιμ πενταχερεε ερωτ $\bar{\eta}$ εβολ ε $\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}$ χιχεεϋε?
 7. $\bar{\eta}$ τερεσω, λγ $\bar{\eta}$ τ $\bar{\eta}$ ε πηι $\bar{\eta}$ τεσσωνε.
 8. λχχωκ εβολ $\bar{\eta}$ νεζοϋ $\bar{\eta}$ πεχ $\bar{\eta}$ μθε.
 9. λγμοϋτε εροι $\bar{\eta}$ πραν $\bar{\eta}$ ταμλϋ.
 10. λγμοϋτε ε πραν $\bar{\eta}$ πθηρε γε τ $\bar{\eta}$.
 11. λι $\bar{\eta}$ μθε λλχ $\bar{\eta}$ ελθε $\bar{\eta}$ ρομπε.
 12. οϋλλλϋ πε εωε νιμ εντακλλϋ. 16. $\bar{\eta}$ τακμοϋτε ε νιμ?
 13. λ-παιβολοσ $\bar{\eta}$ τ $\bar{\eta}$ ε τερημοσ. 17. $\bar{\eta}$ τατε $\bar{\eta}$ β $\bar{\eta}$ τ $\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}$ λφ $\bar{\eta}$ εε?
 14. ετβε οϋ $\bar{\eta}$ πετ $\bar{\eta}$ ειμε ε λασεω? 18. $\bar{\eta}$ τακβ $\bar{\eta}$ -πειχωμε των?
 15. λιαμαζετε $\bar{\eta}$ πχωμε τηρ $\bar{\eta}$. 19. οϋλφ $\bar{\eta}$ μινε τε τειεεω?

Lesson 18

18.1 The First Present (Pres. I):

†ριμε	I am weeping	<u>τ$\bar{\eta}$</u> ριμε	we are weeping
κριμε	you (m.s.) are weeping	τετ $\bar{\eta}$ ριμε	you (pl.) are weeping
τ $\bar{\eta}$ ριμε	you (f.s.) are weeping		weeping
χριμε	he is weeping	<u>ε</u> ριμε	they are weeping
σριμε	she is weeping		

With nominal subject: πρωμε ριμε the man is weeping
 οϋ $\bar{\eta}$ -οϋρωμε ριμε a man is weeping.

The prefix of the 2nd pers. fem. sing. also appears as

τερ- or τρ-. ογῆ must be used to introduce an indefinite nominal subject.

The First Present usually describes action, activity, or process in progress at the time of speaking. It is therefore equivalent to the English progressive present (am weeping, am writing, etc.) except in those English verbs that do not normally use this form (e.g. think, know, see, hear, understand, wish, hope, believe), where its equivalent is the simple present: †εἶμε I understand, †ἴδω I see, etc.

The First Present is negated with ἄ before the subject pronoun and ἄν after the verb: ἄ†εἶμε ἄν I am not weeping. The second pers. ἄκρῖμε ἄν usually appears as ἄ†ρῖμε ἄν, with ρ for κ by assimilation to the preceding ἄ and with a shift of the supralinear stroke: ἄ†ρῖμε to ἄ†ρῖμε (i.e. from əng- to nəg-). A similar shift of the stroke occurs in the 3rd pers. sing.: ἄ†ρῖμε ἄν, ἄ†ρῖμε ἄν. ἄ is optional before a nominal subject: (ἄ) πρῶμο ρῖμε ἄν. An indefinite subject requires the negation ἄἄ; no ἄν is used: ἄἄ-(ογ)ρῶμο ρῖμε no man (or no one) is weeping. As in the negative of predications of existence, the indefinite article is usually omitted if the negation is felt as general rather than particular.

The infinitives εῶκ and εἰ are not used in the First Present.

With the sole exception of ογῶω (to wish, love), the pronominal and presuffixal forms of the infinitive cannot be used in the First Present. Certain compound verbs are an exception to this rule and will be considered in a later lesson.

The pronominal prefixes of the First Present and its negative are also used before adverbial predicates:

†εῆ πῆι	I am in the house.
ἄεεῆ πῆι ἄν	They are not in the house.

18.2 The First Future (Fut. I) is formed by prefixing **ⲛⲁ-** to the Infinitive. Inflection is exactly like that of the First Present, including its negative:

ⲧⲛⲁⲣⲓⲙⲉ, ⲕⲛⲁⲣⲓⲙⲉ ...	Neg. ⲛⲧⲛⲁⲣⲓⲙⲉ ⲁⲛ, ⲛⲤⲛⲁⲣⲓⲙⲉ ⲁⲛ ...
ⲡⲣⲟⲙⲉ ⲛⲁⲣⲓⲙⲉ	(ⲛ̅) ⲡⲣⲟⲙⲉ ⲛⲁⲣⲓⲙⲉ ⲁⲛ
ⲠⲮⲛ-ⲠⲮⲣⲟⲙⲉ ⲛⲁⲣⲓⲙⲉ	ⲙⲛ̅-ⲣⲟⲙⲉ ⲛⲁⲣⲓⲙⲉ

The First Future corresponds to the English simple future (I shall write, I shall go) or to the intended (planned) future (I am going to write, going to go). The 2nd pers. pl. commonly appears as **ⲧⲉⲧⲛⲁ-** for expected **ⲧⲉⲧⲛ̅ⲛⲁ-**.

18.3 The term *intransitive* as applied to Coptic verbs requires a further comment (cf. § 17.4). Coptic has many intransitive verbs, such as verbs of motion (ⲉⲓ, ⲅⲟⲕ, ⲙⲟⲟⲟⲉ) and verbs denoting activities involving no direct object (ⲣⲓⲙⲉ, ⲛ̅ⲕⲟⲧⲕ, etc.), whose classification is not problematic. But the intransitive use of verbs that are also transitive requires some attention. In certain situations any transitive verb may be used intransitively: the object may be omitted because it is understood from the context, or the speaker may wish to predicate the action of the verb without reference to any particular object (e.g. *we plowed all day* as opposed to *we plowed the field*). This usage is as commonplace in Coptic as it is in English and will not be noted in the vocabularies or final glossary. There is another type of intransitive usage, however, that is quite different. Compare the following:

- 1) ⲛ̅ⲧⲉⲣⲉⲕⲭⲟⲕ ⲛ̅ ⲛⲉⲕⲉⲩⲟⲟⲩ ⲉⲅⲟⲗ when he had completed his days
- 2) ⲛ̅ⲧⲉⲣⲉ-ⲛⲉⲕⲉⲩⲟⲟⲩ ⲭⲟⲕ ⲉⲅⲟⲗ when his days were completed.

(1) is the normal active transitive use of **ⲭⲟⲕ ⲉⲅⲟⲗ**; (2) involves a change in voice from active to passive (or medio-passive, as a more general term). For speakers of English this medio-passive usage offers no problem since many English verbs have the same ambiguity: *he closed the door*

vs. *the door closed; he burned the paper vs. the paper burned.* In the vocabularies and final glossary the designation *intr.* before the meaning of a verb whose transitive meaning is given first will always refer to this medio-passive usage. Of the transitive verbs introduced up to this point, the following have important medio-passive uses:

κωκ εβολ intr. to be completed, finished, fulfilled; to die.

ζωη intr. to hide (oneself).

εωλ εβολ intr. to be melted, scattered, dispersed; to come undone, be loosened; to go to pieces.

τωη intr. to shut, close (subject: door, eyes, mouth, etc.).

ογωη intr. to open.

ογωζ intr. to settle, dwell; to alight (on: ζιχῆ, επечт ζιχῆ).

μογζ intr. to become filled, full (of, with: ἡμο^ς).

18.4 Infinitives of the type κωτε (to turn), with stressed -ω- and final unstressed -ε, have the same pre-nominal and presuffixal forms as the type κωτ:

κωτε κετ- κωτ^ς to turn.

ηοχη (to throw), with -ογ- for -ω- because of initial η (cf. p. xvi) also belongs to this type; the infinitive ηοχη mentioned in Voc. 14 is a less frequent variant. Infinitives with -ωω- and final -ε have similar forms:

ωωωε ωεεεε- ωωωε^ς to strike, wound.

18.5 Greek verbs occur frequently in Coptic texts. These have a single fixed infinitive form resembling the Greek imperative form and are inflected like any other Coptic verb. Examples:

πιστευε	πιστεύω	to believe (ε)
επιτιμα	ἐπιτιμάω	to rebuke (ηλ ^ς)
πειραζε	πειράζω	to tempt (ἡμο ^ς)
ηηστευε	νηστεύω	to fast
αρχι	ἀρχω	to begin (+ ἡ + Inf.: to begin to do something).

Vocabulary 18

- κωτε κет- кот^с vb. tr. to turn (ἄμο^с; away: εβολ; back: επλζοу); intr. to rotate, circulate; to surround, go around (ε); to consort (with: μῆ).
- ε2λ1 vb. tr. to write (ἄμο^с; on, in: ε, εхῆ, ζ1, ζ1хῆ, ζῆ; to: ηλ^с, ε, ϑλ); to register; to draw, paint; as n.m. writing, letter.
- εωϑτ vb. intr. to look, glance (at: ε, εхῆ, ῆсλ, ε2οуη ε); εωϑτ (εβολ) ζηт^с to look forward to, expect, await. Often with εβολ, ε2οуη, ε2ρλ1, επсчт.
- сooуῆ vb. tr. to know (ἄμο^с; about: εтве; how to: ῆ + Inf.; that: хε); to recognize, be acquainted with; as n.m. knowledge.
- μεεуε vb. intr. to think, suppose (that: хε; about: ε); to ponder, consider (often + εβολ); as n.m. thought, mind.
- κωте n.m. neighborhood, surroundings; ῆ/ζῆ κωте ῆ in the neighborhood of, near, around; pron. obj. are expressed w. poss. prefixes: ῆ пεчκωте around him.
- ζηт^с prep. forward to, before; used idiomatically with certain verbs, like εωϑτ above and πωт εβολ to flee (ζηт^с: from); anticipatory suffix is required.
- εβολ хε, εтве хε conj. because.
- п.хλε1ε desert, wilderness.
- те.εροомпе, пе.εροомпе dove.
- εῤλε (pl. εῤλεεу, εῤλεуε) adj. blind.
- And the Greek verbs in §18.5 above.

Exercises

- (1) λ-пεсч2ωε хок εβολ. (2) сεηλμοу2 ῆ ρλϑε ῆβ1 пенψухη.
- (3) ῆ-п1с1теуε εрок λη. (4) †ηλ2ωη ζῆ ηхλε1ε. (5) λ-пλ1εβολос пε1ρλζε ῆμοч ῆ сλϑῆ ῆ 2οοу. (6) пепῆλ ῆ λκλθλρ-тон οуϑω λη ε ε1 εβολ. (7) ῆ пεοуοε1ϑ пε1космос τηρῆ ηλ-εωλ εβολ. (8) λ-пεῤλε хоос хε ηλ ηλ1, пλхоε1с. (9) λ-пηλу ῆ пεчϑῆϑε хок εβολ. (10) ῆтῆηλοуω2 λη ζῆ тε1хωρλ.

(11) †мееуе же н̄ток оуаикаиос не. (12) н̄вал н̄ н̄валлеуе
 н̄лоуон. (13) кмееуе же ан̄-ним? (14) етве оу тет̄нкоте м̄н̄
 зенрѡме н̄ теимне? (15) а-нечсн̄ау₂ в̄ол в̄ол н̄ нечоуернте.
 (16) ау₂оп̄ н̄би несн̄н̄у е н̄млато̄и н̄ н̄р̄ро. (17) етве оу
 кепитима н̄аи? (18) н̄тетнаеиме ан̄ е нечпараволн. (19)
 н̄сенан̄истеуе е н̄аѡахе ан̄. (20) н̄хижеуе н̄акѡте е пен†ме.
 (21) а-тпе оуон, аче̄и в̄ол н̄би оуноб н̄ оуое̄ин. (22) а-
 тес₂име архе̄и н̄ р̄име. (23) меѡак сенакет-тн̄йт̄н̄ епа₂оу.
 (24) н̄ѡоос з̄арвз е несооу з̄н̄ тсѡѡе. (25) а-нечвал том з̄н̄
 пмоу. (26) сенлоуѡз з̄н̄ пкѡте н̄ ет̄л̄н̄н̄. (27) †н̄ан̄ех-п̄а ч е
 неу₂оор. (28) т̄н̄намоуте еро ч н̄ пр̄ан н̄ пече̄иѡт. (29) ан̄ѡеп-
 те̄п̄истолн̄ ент̄акс₂а̄и н̄мо̄с н̄ан. (30) етве оу тет̄н̄н̄н̄стеуе н̄
 оуое̄иѡ ним? (31) а-несвал моу₂ н̄ р̄не̄иооуе. (32) н̄се₂и
 те₂ин̄ ан̄. (33) н̄тере̄чсѡт̄н̄ е пе₂рооу, ачѡѡт̄ в̄ол. (34)
 †р̄име в̄ол же а-п̄асон̄ моу. (35) а-теб̄роомпе оуѡз ех̄н̄
 п̄вн̄ма. (36) семееуе же н̄ток пе пе̄х̄с. (37) н̄тесооӯн̄ ан̄ н̄
 с₂а̄и. (38) е̄п̄итима̄ н̄ау етве неуно̄ве. (39) т̄н̄ѡѡт̄ в̄ол
 з̄нт̄ѣ н̄ пе₂ооу ет̄ н̄мау. (40) н̄печоуѡѡ е н̄н̄стеуе. (41) а-
 пеп̄н̄а̄ е̄и е̄песнт̄ ех̄ѡ ч н̄ ѡе н̄ оуе̄роомпе. (42) н̄а̄и не н̄ѡахе
 ент̄а̄чс₂а̄и н̄мооу з̄н̄ п̄х̄ѡме. (43) н̄т̄н̄сооӯн̄ ан̄ н̄ н̄ѡахе н̄ а̄а̄.
 (44) †сооӯн̄ же н̄ток пе п̄ѡн̄ре н̄ п̄ноуте. (45) ау₂ѡн̄ в̄зоӯн̄ е
 т̄п̄л̄н̄ аӯѡм̄с. (46) н̄с̄₂н̄ п̄н̄и ан̄. (47) н̄т̄сооӯн̄ же оуно̄б
 те те̄чсв̄ѡ. (48) †н̄ап̄ѡт̄ в̄ол з̄н̄тоу е п̄х̄л̄е̄ӣе. (49) ач₂ко
 ем̄ате в̄ол же ачн̄н̄стеуе н̄ ѡмоӯн̄ н̄ зооу. (50) етве оу те̄и-
 х̄н̄ра н̄ з̄нке мооѡе н̄с̄ѡи? (51) ач̄ар̄хи н̄ ѡахе м̄н̄ п̄н̄н̄ѡе.
 (52) ачкѡте н̄ н̄з̄нке в̄ол. (53) †сооӯн̄ н̄мок. н̄ток пе
 п̄а̄иволо̄с. (54) етве оу кп̄е̄иразе̄ н̄мо̄и н̄ те̄и₂е? (55) н̄се̄н̄
 п̄ечкѡте ан̄. (56) тет̄на̄сооӯн̄ же н̄та̄ӣр̄-н̄а̄и етве-тн̄йт̄н̄.
 (57) †н̄а̄ѡп̄ н̄ нех̄н̄у ет̄ з̄н̄ тем̄р̄ѡ. (58) н̄тер̄н̄-оуѡѡ е в̄ок
 в̄ол, а̄ӯкѡт̄н̄ епа₂оу е пен̄н̄и.

Lesson 19

19.1 The relative forms of the First Present and First Future employ the relative pronoun εἰ, εἴε. When the relative pronoun is the subject of the relative clause, no further pronominal subject element is required:

πρῶμος εἰ ρίμει	the man who is weeping
νετ σῶτῆ ε λαφάχε	those who hear my words
ἄματοι εἰ λαλαμαστε ἄμοσ	the soldiers who will seize him
ἄρῶμος εἰ λαβεινε ἄ πζατ	the men who will bring the silver.

When the relative pronoun is not the subject of the relative clause, a subject noun or pronoun and resumptive pronouns are required; the relative pronoun combines with the various subject elements as follows:

εἰ	who/which I ...	εἰῆ
εἰκ	who/which you ...	εἰεἰῆ
εἴε(ρ)	etc.	
εἰῆ		εἰογ (note this form)
εἰῆ		

With nominal subject: εἴερε-πρῶμος who/which the man ...

Study the following examples carefully:

ἄφάχε εἰςζαἰ ἄμοογ	the words which I am writing
πρῶμος εἰκῶινε ἄσῶσ	the man whom you are seeking
τηολις εἰογῶσζ ἄζητῆ	the city in which they are settling
πῶηρε εἰῆνακλασ ἄσῶσ	the child whom he will leave behind
νεπτολη εἰῆνατλασ ἄλη	the commandments which he will give to us
πζατ εἴερε-πεκειῶτ	the money which your father will entrust to you
ἄταλασ εἰοοτῆ	

When the verb of the relative clause is negative Pres. I or Fut. I, the relative pronoun is εἴε and subject as well as resumptive pronouns must be expressed in all constructions:

ἄρῳμῃ ἔτε ἄρεεεωτῆ ἄαι ἄν	the men who do not heed me
ἄρῳμῃ ἔτε ἄῤῥἄεεωτῆ ἄαι ἄν	the man who will not heed me
ἄῤῥἄε ἔτε ἄῤῥῆῃμῃ ἔρῳῳ ἄν	the words which we do not understand
ἄετῃ ἔτε ἄρεἄἄἄἄἄἄετῃ	the villages which they will not seize
ἄἄῳῳ ἄν	

19.2 The direct object of a transitive verb may be used in a reflexive sense:

ἄἄῳῳῤ ἔπεεετ ἔ ἄἄἄε.	I threw myself to the ground.
ἄῤῃἄἄῤ ἔῤ ἄῳῳῳ ἄ ἄῃῃῃῃ.	He washed himself in the water of the river.

Some verbs have special meanings in the reflexive, e.g.,

ῳἄἄΰ ἄῃἄ to place oneself in the following of, go in accordance with; also simply "to follow."

κοτΰ (1) to return, go back (to: ἄἄἄῃῳ ἔ, ἔῃῃἄ ἔ, ἔῃῃἄ ῃἄ, ἔῃῃῃ ἔ, ἔῃῃἄἄ ἔ); (2) to repeat an action, usually coordinated, as in

ἄῤκοτΰ ἄῤῃῃῃ ἃῃῃῃῃ he wept again

or with ἔ + Inf., as in

ἄἄἄἄκοτΰ ἔ ἄἄῤ ἔρῃῃ ἃῃῃῃῃ we did not see her again.

The verb ῥῳῳῃῃ occurs optionally with reflexive suffixes: ἄῤῥῳῳῃῃΰ = ἄῤῥῳῳῃῃ (he arose). After stem-final -ἄ the 2nd pers. masc. sing. suffix -κ often appears as -ῤ: ἄκῥῳῳῃῃΰ you arose.

The reflexive verb ἄἄῃῃῃΰ, to stand, is actually a compound of ἄἄῃ (a form of the verb ῳἄῃ, to stand) and the preposition ῃῃῃΰ to or at the foot/feet of. ῃῃῃΰ itself consists of the prep. ἔ and the noun ῃῃῃΰ foot, which belongs to that small group of nouns that may take pronominal suffixes in a possessive sense: ῃῃῃΰ my foot, ῃῃῃΰ, your foot, etc.

19.3 Infinitives of the type εωτΰ, to choose,

constitute the largest class of verbs in Coptic and have the following prenominal and presuffixal forms:

сѡтн̄ сѣтн̄- сѡтн̄'

When the final consonant of the infinitive is a *b l m n r* consonant, the presuffixal form is usually written with -ε- before the suffixes -т, -κ, -ϥ, -с: сѡтмѣϥ, сѡтмѣт, сѡтмѣκ, etc. When the final consonant is -₂, spelling alternates between -₂ and -_{λ2} in the unbound form: оуѡнλ₂ or оуѡн₂.

When the second consonant of the Infinitive is ₂ (more rarely ѡ), the presuffixal form may have -λ- instead of -о-:

оуѡ ₂ н̄	оуѣ ₂ н̄-	оуλ ₂ н̄'	to repeat
тѡ ₂ н̄	тѣ ₂ н̄-	тλ ₂ н̄'	to invite

When the infinitive begins with *м* or *н*, -ѡ- is replaced with -оу-:

моуоут	мѣут-	мооут'	to kill
ноу ₂ н̄	нѣ ₂ н̄-	нλ ₂ н̄'	to rescue.

Vocabulary 19

ѡ₁ѣε ѡ₁ѣ(т)- ѡ₁ѣт' vb. tr. to change, alter (н̄мо'); intr.

and reflex. to change, be altered (to: ε; into: ₂н̄; in form: н̄ смот).

λ₂ѣрλт' vb. reflex. to stand (before: ε; against: ε, ѣхн̄, оуѣε; with: мн̄).

оуѡн₂ оуѣн₂- оуон₂' (often + εвоλ) vb. tr. to reveal, make manifest (н̄мо'; to: нλ', ε); reflex. to appear, reveal self; intr. to appear, become manifest.

ѣоλн̄ ѣѣλн̄- ѣоλн̄' (usually + εвоλ) vb. tr. to reveal (н̄мо'; to: ε, нλ'); vb. intr. to become revealed, known, clear.

рѡκ₂ рѣκ₂- рѡκ₂' vb. tr. to burn (н̄мо'); vb. intr. to burn.

нѡ₂т̄ нѣ₂т̄- нλ₂т̄' vb. intr. and reflex. to bow, prostrate self.

нѣ.смот form, likeness, appearance; character, behavior.

τε.σμη voice, sound.

π.κωε̅τ̅ fire.

ε̅ρ̅ε̅ adj. new, young; ἄ̅ ε̅ρ̅ε̅ recently, anew.

α̅ς̅ adj. old (not used of persons).

Greek words

τε.γραφη (ἡ γραφή) writing, scripture.

τ.ε̅ου̅ς̅ια̅ (ἡ ἐξουσία) power, authority.

τ.πισ̅τι̅ς̅ (ἡ πίστις) faith, trust.

π.μ̅υσ̅τη̅ρι̅ον̅ (τὸ μυστήριον) mystery.

Exercises

A. (1) π̅ω̅νε̅ ε̅το̅υ̅μο̅υ̅ρ̅ ἄ̅ π̅χο̅ι̅ ε̅ρο̅ς̅ (2) π̅χ̅ω̅με̅ ε̅το̅υ̅λ̅ω̅ϑ̅
 (3) π̅ζ̅ο̅ε̅ι̅τε̅ ε̅τ̅ε̅τ̅ ἄ̅μο̅ς̅ ζ̅ι̅ω̅ς̅ (4) π̅ε̅θ̅τε̅κο̅ ε̅το̅υ̅ν̅α̅νο̅χ̅ ε̅ρο̅ς̅
 (5) π̅μο̅ο̅υ̅ ε̅τ̅ μο̅υ̅ς̅ ἄ̅ π̅ε̅ν̅χο̅ι̅ (6) ἄ̅ρ̅ω̅με̅ ε̅τ̅ ν̅α̅π̅ω̅τ̅ ε̅ π̅λ̅ε̅ι̅ς̅
 (7) τε̅χ̅ω̅ρα̅ ε̅τ̅ἄ̅ν̅η̅τ̅ε̅ (8) νε̅τ̅ ν̅α̅ο̅υ̅λ̅α̅ζ̅ο̅υ̅ ἄ̅ς̅ω̅ς̅ (9) τε̅πι̅ς̅το̅λη̅
 ε̅τ̅ἄ̅ν̅α̅ς̅ζ̅α̅ι̅ ἄ̅μο̅ς̅ θ̅α̅ρ̅ο̅κ̅ (10) τε̅ζ̅ι̅η̅ ε̅το̅υ̅μο̅ο̅ϑ̅ε̅ ζ̅ι̅ω̅ς̅ (11) π̅ς̅α̅ζ̅
 ε̅τε̅ ἄ̅τ̅ε̅τ̅ἄ̅ς̅ο̅ο̅υ̅ν̅ ἄ̅μο̅ς̅ λ̅η̅ (12) νε̅τ̅ ν̅α̅λ̅α̅ε̅ρ̅α̅το̅υ̅ ἄ̅ π̅ε̅ν̅ἄ̅το̅ ε̅βο̅λ̅
 (13) π̅ς̅ο̅ν̅ ε̅τ̅ἄ̅ν̅α̅μο̅ρ̅ε̅ ἄ̅ π̅ε̅ς̅χ̅η̅μα̅ (14) π̅ρ̅ο̅ ε̅τ̅ἄ̅ν̅ω̅τ̅ ε̅βο̅λ̅ ζ̅η̅τ̅ε̅
 (15) π̅ε̅τ̅ ο̅ϑ̅ω̅ν̅ ἄ̅ ἄ̅β̅α̅λ̅ ἄ̅ ἄ̅β̅ἄ̅λ̅ε̅ε̅υ̅ (16) ἄ̅ρ̅ω̅με̅ ε̅τ̅ε̅κ̅ω̅τε̅ ἄ̅μ̅α̅υ̅
 (17) ἄ̅θ̅α̅χε̅ ε̅το̅υ̅ε̅ϑ̅-ς̅ο̅τ̅μο̅υ̅ (18) τε̅χο̅υ̅ς̅ια̅ ε̅τε̅ρε̅-π̅νο̅υ̅τε̅ ν̅α̅-
 τ̅α̅ς̅ ν̅α̅ς̅ (19) τ̅πι̅ς̅τι̅ς̅ ε̅τ̅ε̅ι̅νε̅ ἄ̅μο̅ς̅ ζ̅ἄ̅ τε̅ι̅ς̅ζ̅ι̅με̅ (20) τε̅-
 β̅ρο̅ο̅μ̅πε̅ ε̅τ̅ἄ̅ν̅α̅ν̅α̅υ̅ ε̅ρο̅ς̅ (21) τε̅θ̅τη̅ν̅ ε̅τε̅τ̅ἄ̅ν̅ο̅υ̅χε̅ ἄ̅μο̅ς̅ ε̅βο̅λ̅
 (22) νε̅τ̅ε̅ν̅α̅ε̅πι̅τι̅μα̅ ν̅α̅υ̅ (23) π̅μ̅υσ̅τη̅ρι̅ον̅ ε̅τ̅ε̅ν̅α̅β̅ο̅λ̅ε̅τ̅ ν̅α̅ν̅ ε̅-
 βο̅λ̅ (24) π̅η̅ι̅ ε̅το̅υ̅ν̅α̅ρο̅κ̅ε̅τ̅ ἄ̅β̅ι̅ ἄ̅μ̅α̅το̅ι̅ (25) π̅ς̅α̅ζ̅ ε̅τ̅ἄ̅ν̅ο̅υ̅λ̅α̅ζ̅τ̅
 ἄ̅ς̅ω̅ς̅ (26) ἄ̅χ̅ι̅χε̅ε̅υ̅ε̅ ε̅τ̅ κ̅ω̅τε̅ ε̅ τε̅ν̅πο̅λι̅ς̅ (27) π̅β̅η̅μα̅ ε̅τ̅ε̅ν̅α̅-
 λ̅α̅ε̅ρ̅α̅τ̅ε̅ ζ̅ι̅χ̅ω̅ς̅ (28) νε̅τ̅ π̅ε̅ι̅ρ̅α̅ζε̅ ἄ̅μ̅ω̅τ̅ἄ̅ (29) π̅κ̅ω̅ε̅τ̅ ε̅τε̅ρε̅-
 π̅νο̅υ̅τε̅ ν̅α̅νο̅χ̅ε̅ ε̅χ̅ἄ̅ π̅κ̅α̅ζ̅ (30) τε̅ς̅μ̅η̅ ε̅τε̅ρ̅ς̅ω̅τ̅ἄ̅ ε̅ρο̅ς̅ (31) ἄ̅-
 μ̅α̅το̅ι̅ ε̅τ̅ ν̅α̅κο̅τ̅ε̅ ε̅π̅α̅ζ̅ο̅υ̅ (32) π̅ζ̅ο̅ε̅ι̅τε̅ ἄ̅ ε̅ρ̅ε̅ ε̅τ̅ε̅ν̅α̅θ̅ο̅π̅ε̅ (33)
 νε̅τ̅ π̅ω̅ε̅τ̅ ἄ̅μο̅ο̅υ̅ ἄ̅ν̅α̅ζ̅ρ̅α̅κ̅ (34) τε̅γ̅ρα̅φ̅η̅ ε̅τ̅ἄ̅ν̅ι̅ς̅τε̅υ̅ε̅ ε̅ρο̅ς̅ (35)
 π̅ζ̅α̅τ̅ ε̅τε̅ρε̅-π̅θ̅η̅ρε̅ ν̅α̅ζε̅ ε̅ρο̅ς̅ (36) π̅ρ̅ω̅με̅ ε̅τ̅ ε̅ω̅ϑ̅τ̅ ε̅ζ̅ο̅υ̅ν̅ ε̅ρο̅ν̅
 (37) π̅μ̅α̅ε̅ι̅ν̅ ε̅το̅υ̅ν̅α̅ο̅υ̅ο̅ν̅ε̅τ̅ ε̅βο̅λ̅ (38) τε̅ς̅ζ̅ι̅με̅ ε̅τ̅ε̅ι̅νε̅ ἄ̅μο̅ς̅
 (39) π̅ε̅ς̅μο̅τ̅ ε̅τ̅ε̅ο̅υ̅ω̅ν̅ε̅ ἄ̅μο̅ς̅ ε̅βο̅λ̅ ἄ̅ζ̅η̅τ̅ε̅ (40) νε̅ζ̅ο̅ο̅υ̅ ε̅τε̅τ̅η̅α̅-
 η̅η̅ς̅τε̅υ̅ε̅ ἄ̅ζ̅η̅το̅υ̅

B. (1) ἄ̅π̅ρ̅ω̅ε̅-λ̅α̅λ̅υ̅ ἄ̅ ἄ̅θ̅α̅χε̅ ε̅τ̅ἄ̅ν̅α̅ε̅ἄ̅το̅υ̅ ζ̅ἄ̅ π̅ε̅ι̅χ̅ω̅με̅. (2)
 λ̅υ̅νο̅ς̅ ἄ̅ μ̅υσ̅τη̅ρι̅ον̅ ο̅ϑ̅ω̅ν̅ε̅ η̅η̅τ̅ἄ̅ (3) ἄ̅ π̅ε̅ζ̅ο̅ο̅υ̅ ε̅τ̅ ἄ̅μ̅α̅υ̅ σ̅ε̅ν̅α̅-

6ωλπ̄ εβολ̄ π̄βῑ π̄ωλχ̄ς̄ π̄ πενχοε̄ις̄. (4) λ̄ϣ̄ϑ̄ε̄τ̄ϑ̄̄̄ π̄βῑ πᾱῑδ̄ε̄βο̄λο̄ς̄
 2̄π̄ πε̄ς̄μο̄τ̄ π̄ ο̄ῡᾱρ̄γ̄γ̄ε̄λο̄ς̄ π̄ πο̄ῡο̄ε̄ῑν̄. (5) λ̄ϣ̄2̄ω̄ν̄ ε̄2̄ο̄ῡν̄ ε̄ π̄ρ̄ο̄,
 λ̄ϣ̄πᾱ2̄τ̄ϑ̄̄̄, λ̄ϣ̄ω̄ π̄πε̄ϣ̄ξε̄-λ̄λ̄λ̄ϣ̄ π̄ ω̄λ̄ξε̄. (6) λ̄ϣ̄ τε̄ τε̄ῑς̄μ̄η̄ ε̄τ̄ς̄ω̄τ̄μ̄
 ε̄ρο̄ς̄? (7) λ̄2̄ε̄ρᾱτ̄κ̄ π̄π̄μ̄αῑ ο̄ῡβ̄η̄ϣ̄. (8) λ̄ϣ̄†̄ 2̄ῑω̄ϣ̄ π̄ τε̄ϣ̄τ̄η̄ν̄ π̄
 λ̄ς̄ εν̄τ̄αῑνο̄χ̄ς̄ ε̄βο̄λ̄. (9) π̄τ̄ᾱκ̄β̄ῑνε̄ π̄ π̄εῑχ̄ω̄ω̄με̄ π̄ λ̄ς̄ τ̄ων̄?
 (10) λ̄ϣ̄λ̄2̄ε̄ρᾱτο̄ῡ π̄ πε̄ντο̄ ε̄βο̄λ̄ π̄ π̄νο̄ς̄ π̄ ρ̄ο̄. (11) λ̄ϣ̄χο̄ο̄ς̄ π̄βῑ
 π̄2̄λ̄λο̄ χ̄ε̄ τ̄ω̄ο̄ῡν̄ϑ̄, πᾱϣ̄η̄ρε̄. π̄π̄ρ̄πᾱ2̄τ̄κ̄ π̄ τε̄ῑ2̄ε̄. (12) τε̄τ̄η̄λ̄η̄λ̄ϣ̄
 ε̄ νε̄τε̄ π̄πε̄τ̄π̄η̄λ̄ϣ̄ ε̄ρο̄ο̄ϣ̄ ω̄λ̄ πο̄ο̄ϣ̄. (13) σε̄η̄ᾱρο̄κ̄2̄κ̄ 2̄π̄ ο̄ῡνο̄ς̄ π̄
 κ̄ω̄2̄τ̄ π̄ πε̄2̄ο̄ο̄ϣ̄ ε̄τ̄ π̄η̄μ̄ᾱϣ̄. (14) λ̄ϣ̄τ̄ω̄ο̄ῡνο̄ϣ̄, λ̄ϣ̄κο̄το̄ϣ̄ ε̄2̄ρᾱῑ ε̄
 πε̄ϣ̄τ̄με̄. (15) π̄πε̄ϣ̄κο̄τ̄ϑ̄̄̄ ε̄ λ̄λε̄ ε̄ πε̄ϣ̄χο̄ῑ. (16) π̄π̄ρ̄κο̄τ̄κ̄ ε̄
 ω̄λ̄ξε̄ π̄ η̄αῑ π̄ λ̄λ̄λ̄ϣ̄ π̄ ρ̄ω̄με̄.

Lesson 20

20.1 The Inflected (Causative) Infinitive.

τ̄ρᾱς̄ω̄τ̄μ̄	that I hear	τ̄ρε̄ν̄ς̄ω̄τ̄μ̄
τ̄ρε̄κ̄ς̄ω̄τ̄μ̄	that you hear	τ̄ρε̄τ̄ε̄τ̄π̄ς̄ω̄τ̄μ̄ τ̄ρε̄τ̄π̄ς̄ω̄τ̄μ̄
τ̄ρε̄ς̄ω̄τ̄μ̄	etc.	
τ̄ρε̄ϣ̄ς̄ω̄τ̄μ̄		τ̄ρε̄ϣ̄ς̄ω̄τ̄μ̄
τ̄ρε̄ς̄ς̄ω̄τ̄μ̄		

τ̄ρε̄-π̄ρ̄ω̄με̄ ϣ̄ω̄τ̄μ̄ that the man hear

Negation is with π̄π̄- placed either before the whole expression or before the infinitive: π̄π̄τ̄ρᾱς̄ω̄τ̄μ̄ or τ̄ρᾱτ̄π̄ς̄ω̄τ̄μ̄ that I not hear.

The Inflected Infinitive is used in the following ways:

(1) As a complementary infinitive, with ε̄, after appropriate verbs of wishing or commanding when the subject of the infinitive is different from that of the main verb. Contrast

†ο̄ῡω̄ϣ̄ ε̄ 6ω̄ π̄ πε̄ῑμᾱ. I want to remain here.

†ΟΥΘΩ ΕΤΡΕΚΕΩ Η ΠΕΙΜΛ. I want you to remain here.
 ΤΠΟΥΘΩ ΕΤΠΤΡΕΚΕΩΚ ΕΒΟΛ. We want you not to go away.

It is not incorrect, however to say †ΟΥΘΩ ΕΤΡΑΕΩ Η ΠΕΙΜΛ, with no change in subject.

(2) Like the ordinary infinitive with ε, the Inflected Infinitive is used in a wide range of result or purpose expressions, often corresponding to English "for ... to ..."

Δ-ΠΕΟΥΟΒΙΘ ΧΟΚ ΕΒΟΛ ΕΤΡΕΝΕΩΚ ΕΒΟΛ.
 The time arrived (lit. was fulfilled) for us to leave.
 ΛΥ† ΝΛΥ Η ΤΕΧΟΥΣΙΑ ΕΤΡΕΥΝΟΥΧΕ ΕΒΟΛ Η ΖΕΝΠΗΛ Η ΔΚΛΘΑΡΤΟΝ.
 He gave him the power (for him) to cast out unclean spirits.

Because of the frequent use of the Inflected Infinitive with ε, we shall spell this as a single unit, as in the preceding examples.

(3) With the preposition ζΗ + the definite article η- the Inflected Inf. has the force of a temporal clause with "while, as":

ζΗ ΠΤΡΕΥΜΟΘΕ while/as he was walking
 ζΗ ΠΤΡΕ-ΠΟΥΗΝΕ ΘΛΗΛ as the priest was praying.

The tense of such "clauses" depends on the context. They occur frequently after introductory ΛΘΩΠΕ:

ΛΘΩΠΕ ΔΕ ΖΗ ΠΤΡΕΥΜΘΕ ΖΗ ΠΕΡΠΕ ...
 It happened, however, as he was serving in the temple, that...

(4) After the preposition ΗΠΗΣΑ and without an article the Inflected Inf. is equivalent to a temporal clause with "after":

ΗΠΗΣΑ ΤΡΑΝΔΥ ΕΡΟΥ after I saw them, ...
 ΗΠΗΣΑ ΤΡΕ-ΠΕΧΕΙΩΤ ΕΩΚ ΕΒΟΛ after his father left, ...

(5) The Inflected Inf. is used frequently with the impersonal expressions treated in the following paragraph.

Other uses will be taken up in a later lesson.

20.2 Impersonal Expressions. The impersonal use of $\lambda\sigma\varphi\omega\eta\epsilon$ was introduced in Vocabulary 9. There are several other impersonal expressions, some verbal, some anomalous, which occur frequently:

(1) $\lambda\alpha\eta\bar{\tau}$ it is necessary (neg. $\bar{\eta}\lambda\alpha\eta\bar{\tau}\lambda\eta$), followed by the Inflected Inf. The subject of the infinitive may be anticipated with the preposition ϵ ; an untranslatable $\eta\epsilon$ often co-occurs with $\lambda\alpha\eta\bar{\tau}$.

$\lambda\alpha\eta\bar{\tau}$ ($\eta\epsilon$) $\epsilon\tau\tau\epsilon\eta\eta\omega\tau$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$. It is necessary that we flee.
 $\lambda\alpha\eta\bar{\tau}$ ($\eta\epsilon$) $\epsilon\rho\omicron\iota$ $\epsilon\tau\tau\lambda\varphi\lambda\chi\epsilon$ It is necessary that I speak
 $\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\mu\alpha\kappa$. with you.

(2) $\omicron\gamma\bar{\eta}-(\varphi)\omicron\mu$ it is possible; neg.: $\mu\bar{\eta}-(\varphi)\omicron\mu$ it is not possible. The subject of a following infinitive may be introduced with $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron$, with the Inflected Inf., or both:

$\mu\bar{\eta}-(\varphi)\omicron\mu$ ϵ $\epsilon\iota\mu\epsilon$ ϵ $\eta\epsilon\varphi\lambda\chi\epsilon$. It is not possible to
understand his words.
 $\mu\bar{\eta}-(\varphi)\omicron\mu$ $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\eta$ ϵ $\epsilon\iota\mu\epsilon$. } It is not possible for us to
 $\mu\bar{\eta}-(\varphi)\omicron\mu$ ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\eta$) $\epsilon\tau\tau\epsilon\eta\epsilon\iota\mu\epsilon$. } understand.

(3) $\varphi\varphi\epsilon$ (or $\sigma\varphi\epsilon$) it is appropriate, proper, fitting; neg.: $\bar{\eta}\varphi\varphi\epsilon\lambda\eta$ or $\mu\epsilon\varphi\varphi\epsilon$. The subject of the infinitive may be anticipated with prep. ϵ .

$\varphi\varphi\epsilon$ $\epsilon\rho\omicron\varphi$ ϵ $\nu\omicron\kappa$ $\epsilon\iota\omicron\gamma\eta$. It is proper for him to enter.
 $\bar{\eta}\varphi\varphi\epsilon$ $\epsilon\rho\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$ $\lambda\eta$ $\epsilon\tau\tau\epsilon\tau\eta\bar{\eta}\omicron$ It is not proper for you to
 $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\iota\mu\alpha$. remain here.

The relative forms $\eta\epsilon\tau\epsilon$ $\varphi\varphi\epsilon$, $\eta\epsilon\tau\epsilon$ $\varphi\varphi\epsilon$, what is proper (neg.: $\eta\epsilon\tau\epsilon/\eta\epsilon\tau\epsilon$ $\mu\epsilon\varphi\varphi\epsilon$) are often used as substantives.

(4) $\bar{\eta}-\lambda\eta\lambda$ to please, used impersonally with subject σ - and an object suffix, or with a personal subject and a reflexive suffix. The suffix on $\lambda\eta\lambda$ is required; a nominal object is anticipated by a suffix and introduced with $\bar{\eta}$.

Study the following examples:

<p> $\lambda\sigma\bar{\rho}-\lambda\eta\lambda\gamma$ $\epsilon\tau\rho\epsilon\chi\epsilon\iota$ $\epsilon\zeta\omicron\upsilon\eta$ ϵ $\pi\epsilon\iota\kappa\omicron\sigma\mu\omicron\varsigma.$ </p>	<p>It pleased him to come (i.e. he came willingly) into this world.</p>
<p> $\lambda\sigma\bar{\rho}-\lambda\eta\lambda\gamma$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\eta\eta\eta\theta\epsilon$ $\epsilon\tau\rho\epsilon\upsilon\eta\lambda\gamma$ ϵ $\pi\lambda\iota.$ </p>	<p>It pleased the crowd (for them) to see this.</p>
<p> $\lambda\iota\bar{\rho}-\lambda\eta\lambda\iota$ $\epsilon\tau\rho\lambda\sigma\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$ ϵ $\eta\epsilon\kappa\theta\lambda\chi\epsilon.$ </p>	<p>It pleased me to hear your words.</p>

Note also the partially synonymous verb $\bar{\rho}-\zeta\eta\lambda\acute{\alpha}$ to be willing, desire, which is used only with a personal subject and reflexive suffix:

<p> $\lambda\iota\bar{\rho}-\zeta\eta\lambda\iota$ $\epsilon\tau\rho\lambda\sigma\zeta\lambda\iota$ $\eta\lambda\kappa$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\iota\theta\lambda\chi\epsilon.$ </p>	<p>I wanted to write to you (about) these things.</p>
---	---

$\bar{\rho}-\zeta\eta\lambda\acute{\alpha}$ is not used in the First Present; $\bar{\rho}-\lambda\eta\lambda\acute{\alpha}$ has no such restriction.

20.3 The verb $\eta\epsilon\chi\epsilon-$, $\eta\epsilon\chi\lambda\acute{\alpha}$, followed by its subject, is equivalent to $\chi\omega$ in the First Perfect, but is used only to report speech, with $\chi\epsilon$:

<p> $\eta\epsilon\chi\epsilon-\eta\zeta\lambda\omicron$ $\chi\epsilon$... </p>	<p>The old man said, "...</p>
<p> $\eta\epsilon\chi\lambda\gamma$ $\eta\lambda\iota$ $\chi\epsilon$... </p>	<p>He said to me, "...</p>

20.4 Infinitives of the types $\sigma\omicron\lambda\sigma\bar{\chi}$, to console, and $\theta\tau\omicron\rho\tau\bar{\rho}$, to disturb, have the following prenominal and pre-suffixal forms:

$\sigma\omicron\lambda\sigma\bar{\chi}$	$\sigma\bar{\chi}\sigma\bar{\chi}-$	$\sigma\bar{\chi}\sigma\omega\lambda\acute{\alpha}$
$\theta\tau\omicron\rho\tau\bar{\rho}$	$\theta\tau\bar{\rho}\tau\bar{\rho}-$	$\theta\tau\bar{\rho}\tau\omega\rho\acute{\alpha}$

With the exceptions of the infinitives treated below in Lesson 26, the remaining types of transitive infinitives do not constitute regular classes of any significant size. The following verbs of minor types have occurred in the lessons up to this point:

$\theta\bar{\eta}\theta\epsilon$	$\theta\bar{\eta}\theta\epsilon-$	$\theta\bar{\eta}\theta\eta\tau\acute{\alpha}$	to serve
$\sigma\zeta\lambda\iota$	$\sigma\epsilon\zeta-$	$\sigma\zeta\lambda\iota\acute{\alpha}$	to write
$\sigma\omicron\upsilon\gamma\bar{\eta}$	$\sigma\omicron\upsilon\gamma\bar{\eta}-$	$\sigma\omicron\upsilon\gamma\omega\eta\acute{\alpha}$	to know

τῆνοιόω τῆνοιέω- τῆνοιόω^ς to send.

When the presuffixal form of the infinitive ends in a diphthong, as in $\epsilon\zeta\lambda\iota^{\circ}$ and $\tau\eta\nu\omicron\upsilon\omicron\omega\gamma^{\circ}$, the object suffix of the 3rd pers. pl. regularly appears as $-\omicron\upsilon\gamma$: $\epsilon\zeta\lambda\iota\omicron\upsilon\gamma$ to write them, $\tau\eta\nu\omicron\upsilon\omicron\gamma\omicron\upsilon\gamma$ to send them. The $-c-$ of this form sometimes appears also before other suffixes, e.g. $\epsilon\zeta\lambda\iota\omicron\upsilon\bar{\epsilon}$ to write it.

Vocabulary 20

- $\epsilon\omicron\lambda\omicron\bar{\chi}$ $\epsilon\bar{\lambda}\epsilon\bar{\chi}$ - $\epsilon\bar{\lambda}\epsilon\omega\lambda^{\circ}$ vb. tr. to console, comfort ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^{\circ}$);
intr. to be comforted; as n.m. consolation.
- $\wp\omicron\tau\omicron\tau\bar{\rho}$ $\wp\tau\bar{\rho}\tau\bar{\rho}$ - $\wp\tau\bar{\rho}\tau\omega\rho^{\circ}$ vb. tr. to disturb, trouble ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^{\circ}$);
intr. to be disturbed, troubled; as n.m. trouble,
disturbance.
- $\epsilon\omicron\bar{\nu}\epsilon\pi$ $\epsilon\bar{\nu}\epsilon\pi$ - $\epsilon\bar{\nu}\epsilon\omega\pi^{\circ}$ vb. tr. to beseech, entreat ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^{\circ}$),
often followed by $\epsilon\tau\bar{\rho}\epsilon$ -. The unbound and prenominal
forms also occur as $\epsilon\omicron\bar{\nu}\epsilon$ and $\epsilon\bar{\nu}\epsilon\bar{\epsilon}$ -. As n.m. prayer,
entreaty.
- $\omicron\gamma\omega\wp\bar{\epsilon}$ $\omicron\gamma\epsilon\wp\bar{\epsilon}$ - $\omicron\gamma\omega\wp\bar{\nu}^{\circ}$ vb. tr. to respond to ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^{\circ}$, $\eta\lambda^{\circ}$); to
answer.
- $\chi\omicron\eta\omicron\upsilon$ $\chi\eta\epsilon$ - $\chi\eta\omicron\upsilon^{\circ}$ vb. tr. to ask, question ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^{\circ}$; for: ϵ ;
about: $\epsilon\tau\bar{\nu}\epsilon$).
- $\mu\omicron\kappa\eta\epsilon\kappa$ $\mu\epsilon\kappa\mu\omicron\upsilon\kappa^{\circ}$ vb. intr. or reflex. to think, ponder; as
n.m. thought(s).
- $\mu\omicron\sigma\tau\epsilon$ $\mu\epsilon\sigma\tau\epsilon$ - $\mu\epsilon\sigma\tau\omega^{\circ}$ vb. tr. to hate.
- $\kappa\omega$ $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^{\circ}$ ϵ + Inf.: to allow (someone) to do (something).
Greek words:
 $\eta.\sigma\omega\mu\alpha$ ($\tau\acute{o}$ $\sigma\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha$) body.
 $\eta.\eta\epsilon\iota\rho\alpha\sigma\mu\omicron\varsigma$ (δ $\eta\epsilon\iota\rho\alpha\sigma\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$) temptation.
And the impersonal expressions $\zeta\lambda\eta\bar{\epsilon}$, $\wp\wp\epsilon$, $\omicron\gamma\bar{\eta}$ -(\wp) $\omicron\mu$,
 $\mu\bar{\eta}$ -(\wp) $\omicron\mu$.

Exercises

- A. (1) $\mu\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\nu}\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\sigma}\alpha$ $\tau\bar{\rho}\epsilon$ - $\wp\eta\eta\bar{\rho}\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\nu}\bar{\rho}\bar{\rho}\epsilon$ $\bar{\nu}\omega\kappa$ $\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\nu}\omega\lambda$ (2) $\zeta\bar{\mu}$ $\eta\tau\bar{\rho}\epsilon\upsilon$ -
 $\bar{\epsilon}\omega\lambda\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\nu}\omega\lambda$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\iota\mu\upsilon\sigma\tau\eta\eta\iota\omicron\eta$ (3) $\zeta\bar{\mu}$ $\eta\tau\bar{\rho}\epsilon$ - $\eta\omicron\upsilon\eta\eta\bar{\nu}\bar{\epsilon}$ $\lambda\zeta\epsilon\rho\lambda\tau\bar{\epsilon}$ $\zeta\iota\rho\bar{\eta}$
 $\eta\epsilon\rho\eta\epsilon$ (4) $\mu\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\nu}\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\sigma}\alpha$ $\tau\bar{\rho}\epsilon\zeta\lambda\iota\omicron\upsilon\gamma$ $\zeta\iota\chi\bar{\mu}$ $\eta\chi\omega\omega\eta\epsilon$ (5) $\zeta\bar{\mu}$ $\eta\tau\bar{\rho}\epsilon\upsilon\eta\omicron\upsilon\zeta\epsilon$

ἢ περὶ σωμάτων ἐκ τῆς πικρῆς (6) μὴνῆσαι τρενσιχσολοῦ (7) ἂν πρὸς
 παλαβολοῦς περὶ αὐτῶν ἢ οὐνοῦ ἢ περὶ αὐτοῦ (8) μὴνῆσαι
 τρεχτηνοῦ ἢ περὶ αὐτῶν ἢ μερὶ τῶν ὄρων (9) μὴνῆσαι τρεχοῦονεῖ
 εἶναι ἢ περὶ αὐτῶν (10) μὴνῆσαι τρεχτηνοῦ ἢ περὶ αὐτοῦ εἶναι (11)
 ἂν πρὸς εἶναι ἂν παρὰ τῶν ἂς (12) μὴνῆσαι τρε-μῆματοι ρεκῆ-
 νενηί

Β. (1) ἂν περὶ εἶναι εἶναι-περὶ αὐτῶν ἢ οὐνοῦ ἢ μὴν. (2)
 ἢ περὶ αὐτῶν εἶναι-αὐτοῦ ἢ μὴν. (3) περὶ-αὐτῶν ἢ οὐνοῦ τε
 τεκνιστικῶν, παρὸν. (4) αὐτῶν εἶναι-αὐτῶν ἢ οὐνοῦ ἢ μὴν. (5)
 ἂν περὶ εἶναι ἢ περὶ αὐτῶν. (6) ἢ τρεχτηνοῦ τρεχτηνοῦ
 εἶναι-αὐτῶν ἢ μὴν. (7) περὶ-αὐτῶν ἢ οὐνοῦ. (8) αὐτῶν
 ἢ ἂν περὶ αὐτῶν εἶναι, ἂν περὶ αὐτῶν, ἂν περὶ αὐτῶν. (9) μὴν-αὐτῶν
 εἶναι-αὐτῶν. (10) ἂν περὶ αὐτῶν περὶ αὐτῶν-αὐτῶν ἢ αὐτῶν. (11)
 ἢ μὴν περὶ αὐτῶν ἢ περὶ αὐτῶν εἶναι ἢ περὶ αὐτῶν? (12)
 ἢ περὶ αὐτῶν εἶναι, ἂν περὶ αὐτῶν, ἂν περὶ αὐτῶν. (13) ἂν-αὐτῶν
 εἶναι-αὐτῶν ἢ αὐτῶν ἢ εἶναι. (14) αὐτῶν εἶναι-αὐτῶν ἢ αὐτῶν
 ἢ αὐτῶν ἢ περὶ αὐτῶν. (15) οὐ-αὐτῶν ἢ αὐτῶν εἶναι-αὐτῶν. (16)
 ἢ αὐτῶν ἢ περὶ αὐτῶν ἢ αὐτῶν? (17) ἢ ἂν περὶ αὐτῶν εἶναι ἢ
 περὶ αὐτῶν ἢ αὐτῶν. (18) οὐ περὶ αὐτῶν ἂν περὶ αὐτῶν εἶναι ἢ
 περὶ αὐτῶν ἢ αὐτῶν ἢ αὐτῶν. (19) ἂν-αὐτῶν ἢ αὐτῶν εἶναι-αὐτῶν
 ἢ αὐτῶν ἢ αὐτῶν. (20) ἂν-αὐτῶν ἢ αὐτῶν εἶναι ἢ αὐτῶν. (21)
 αὐτῶν ἢ αὐτῶν. (22) ἂν περὶ αὐτῶν εἶναι-αὐτῶν εἶναι. (23) μὴν-αὐτῶν
 εἶναι ἢ αὐτῶν. (24) αὐτῶν ἂν περὶ αὐτῶν εἶναι ἢ αὐτῶν. (25)
 αὐτῶν ἢ αὐτῶν. (26) αὐτῶν εἶναι ἢ αὐτῶν. (27) αὐτῶν
 εἶναι ἢ αὐτῶν. (28) ἂν περὶ αὐτῶν ἢ αὐτῶν. (29) αὐτῶν-αὐτῶν
 ἢ αὐτῶν. (30) αὐτῶν ἢ αὐτῶν. (31) ἂν περὶ αὐτῶν ἢ αὐτῶν. (32)
 ἂν-αὐτῶν εἶναι-αὐτῶν ἢ αὐτῶν. (33) ἂν περὶ αὐτῶν ἢ αὐτῶν ἢ
 αὐτῶν. (34) αὐτῶν ἢ αὐτῶν ἢ αὐτῶν. (35) ἂν περὶ αὐτῶν ἢ αὐτῶν

Lesson 21

21.1 The Imperfect.

ΝΕΙΚΩΤ	I was building	ΝΕΝΚΩΤ
ΝΕΚΚΩΤ	you were building	ΝΕΤΕΤῚΚΩΤ
ΝΕΡΕΚΩΤ	etc.	
ΝΕΥΚΩΤ		ΝΕΥΚΩΤ
ΝΕΣΚΩΤ		
ΝΕΡΕ-ΠΡΩΜΕ ΚΩΤ	the man was building	

The Imperfect is optionally, but often, followed by an untranslatable $\eta\epsilon$: $\eta\epsilon\iota\kappa\omega\tau\ \eta\epsilon$, $\eta\epsilon\kappa\kappa\omega\tau\ \eta\epsilon$, etc. Negation is with $\lambda\eta$: $\eta\epsilon\iota\kappa\omega\tau\ \lambda\eta$ ($\eta\epsilon$), $\eta\epsilon\kappa\kappa\omega\tau\ \lambda\eta$ ($\eta\epsilon$), etc.

The Imperfect is used to describe an action, activity, or process as in progress in past time and is normally the equivalent of the English past progressive unless idiom requires the simple past, e.g. $\eta\epsilon\upsilon\kappa\omega\upsilon\eta$ they knew (not: they were knowing). It also often conveys the meaning of habitual or recurring activity in the past: they used to build, they would build.

Relative clauses containing an Imperfect are introduced with the relative pronoun $\epsilon\tau\epsilon$ or, more frequently, with ϵ -prefixed directly to the verbal form:

$\eta\epsilon\tau\epsilon$	$\epsilon\tau\epsilon$	$\eta\epsilon\chi\mu\omega\upsilon\epsilon$	$\tau\epsilon\tau\iota\eta$	} the man who was walking on the road
$\epsilon\eta\epsilon\chi\mu\omega\upsilon\epsilon$	$\tau\epsilon\tau\iota\eta$			
$\eta\eta\iota$	$\epsilon\tau\epsilon$	$\eta\epsilon\upsilon\kappa\omega\tau$	$\eta\mu\omega\chi$	} the house which they were building
$\epsilon\eta\epsilon\upsilon\kappa\omega\tau$	$\eta\mu\omega\chi$			

Pronominal resumption of the subject is required. In general, the pronominal and suffixal (prepronominal) forms of the infinitive may not be used in the Imperfect.

21.2 The Qualitative. Many verbs possess a second lexical form known as the qualitative. The qualitative describes a state or quality resulting from the action, activity, or process expressed by the Infinitive; it is

most conveniently taken as equivalent to English "to be" plus an adjective. The qualitative of transitive verbs is passive from the English point of view. E.g.

Inf. κ^ωτ to build Q. κ^ητ to be built (i.e. in a fully constructed state)
 Inf. ζ^ωπ to hide Q. ζ^ηπ to be hidden, secret.

The form of the qualitative is more or less predictable for verbs belonging to the main classes:

(a) type κ^ωτ: Q. κ^ητ; μο^υρ: Q. μ^ηρ

η ^π to be reckoned, ascribed to (ε)	μ ^η ζ, με ^ζ to be full
χ ^η κ (ε ^β ολ) to be finished, done, perfect	ο ^υ η ^ζ to live, dwell, be
β ^η λ to be loosened, un- done, untied, dissolved	μ ^η ρ to be bound
θ ^η π to be received, acceptable	τ ^η μ to be shut
	ο ^υ η ^η to be open

(b) type κ^ωτ^ε: Q. κ^ητ; νο^υχ^ε: Q. ν^ηχ

κ^ητ to be turned, turning, circulating
 ν^ηχ to be lying, reclining (esp. at table); to be

(c) type μ^ισ^ε: Q. μ^οσ^ε

μ^οσ^ε to be born θ^οσ^ε to be different, various

(d) type σ^ωτ^η: Q. σ^οτ^η; π^ωζ^η: Q. π^λζ^η

ο ^υ ο ^η ζ ^η to be manifest, clear, plain
β ^ο λ ^η to be known, revealed, clear
ρ ^ο κ ^η to be burned, destroyed by fire
π ^λ ζ ^η to be prostrated, bowing

(e) type σ^ολ^σ: Q. σ^λσ^ωλ; θ^οτ^ορ^τ: Q. θ^οτ^ορ^τ

σ^λσ^ωλ to be consoled θ^οτ^ορ^τ to be disturbed, upset.

Otherwise, there is some irregularity:

κ^ω: Q. κ^η to be situated, lying; to be

с2λ1: Q. сн2 to be in writing, written

с1: Q. снγ to be sated, full.

Note that κη, нηχ, and ουνη2 may all correspond to English "to be" when location or position is involved.

The qualitative is a verb and may stand in place of the Infinitive in the First Present and the Imperfect, together with their negative and relative forms. It is especially important to keep in mind that the qualitative does not express a passive action (cf. §13.4); it describes the state that the subject is (or was) in:

νερε-про тηη νε.	The door was shut.
ἄφωτῆτωρ λη.	I am not disturbed.
πρωμε нηχ 21 ηκα2.	The man is lying on the ground.
ἄρωμε ετ ηηη	the men who are bound

The qualitative may not be used in any of the other conjugations introduced up to this point, including the various constructions with the Infinitive and Inflected Infinitive.

21.3 Prepositional phrases with 2ἄ + a noun with the indefinite article occur very frequently as adverbs:

2ἄ οὐχως εβολ	completely	2ἄ οὐραγε	joyfully
2ἄ οὐφῆνε	suddenly	2ἄ οὐ21се	with difficulty,
2ἄ οὐβην	hurriedly		anxiously
2ἄ οὐμε	truly	2ἄ οὐφωτορτῆ	agitatedly

For φῆνε, ηε, and βην see the Vocabulary below.

Vocabulary 21

μοῦη vb. intr. (± εβολ) to remain, last, endure; as n.m.

perseverance, continuing. 2ἄ οὐμοῦη εβολ continuously.

смоу, Q сμαηλλτ vb. tr. to bless (ε); Q to be blessed.

сωε сεε- сое° Q сηε vb. tr. to paralyze; Q to be paralyzed.

τε.уноу (οῦноу) hour. ἄ τεуноу adv. immediately, forthwith.

τεноу adv. now. φλ τεноу until now. χ1η τεноу from now

on.

ενεε2 eternity; freq. as adv. forever (with neg.: never).

οα ενεε2, οα νι ενεε2 idem (for νι- see §30.8).

χιη prep. from, starting from, since. χιη η ποου εβολ from today onward.

οϋνε occurs only in εη ουοϋνε adv. suddenly.

εεη vb. intr. to hurry, hasten (to: ε, ερατ*; to do: ε +

Inf.). εη ουεεη adv. quickly, hurriedly.

τ.με truth, justice; as adj. true. εη ουμε adv. truly.

ηαμε idem.

Exercises

A. (1) τεχωρα ετηουηε ηεηηε (2) τηαρεηος ετ εμαμαατ
(3) οαλω ετ εηε (4) ηοαε ετ εηη (5) ηρωμε ετ ηη ε τηε-
χωρα (6) ποηε ετ κη εηη ηλαφος (7) ηηοβε ετ κη ηε εβολ
(8) ηεητολη ετ εηε εη ηεηεοημε (9) ηηα ετουηηη ηεηηε
(10) ηοαε ετ εολη εβολ ηαη (11) ηεηειοτε ετ εμαμαατ
(12) ηλαος ετ εαεωα (13) οαε ηηη ετ εηε εη ηηηος
(14) ηρωμε ετ ηηηη εη ηεηη ε ουοη (15) ποηε ετε ηεηεμοος
εηεωε (16) ηεεε ετε ηεηεαροε

B. (1) ηεεοοεα ηεη ηεαε η ηεηηαηηηε. (2) ηερε-ηεηη
κη εη ηεηη. (3) ηεηηοε ηηηοου εματε. (4) ηερε-ηλαος
οηε ηαε εη ουραε. (5) ετε ου ηεηηηηηηη ηηηηη η
τηεε? (6) ηερε-ηηηηε ηεε η ουοεηη. (7) τηεεκηηηεηα
ηαηουη εβολ οα ενεεε. (8) ηερε-ηεηηη κηη εη ηοηηηη. (9)
εαηε ετρεκηωτ εβολ εη ουεεηη. (10) ηερε-ηεηηηε εηε.
(11) αεοηηε δε εη ουοϋνε λυεωηη εηηος η εροου. (12) ηερε-
πουηηηε οηηηωε εματε. (13) ηαη ηε ηεεοαε εη ουμε. (14)
ηεηηηηηη. (15) ηηαυοηοηηη ετε ηηηεηη εηηαεηηη. (16)
ηεκηηοβε ηηηου κη ηαε εβολ. (17) ηηηηηηηηη εβολ ηη ηεηη
ηεηηηηηη. (18) ηερε-ηεηηηη ηηη εβολ ηαμε. (19) ηερε-
ηεηηηηηηη ουηε εηηη ηεηηηηηη. (20) ηεηηηηη η ηεηηο εβολ η
ηηηη. (21) οηηηηηη εη ουηηη η ηαε. (22) ηερε-ηηηηηη η
ηηηη η ηηηη ηηη. (23) οηε εηηηηη ετρεηηηηηηη ηεα ηεηηηηηηη.
(24) ηηηηηηηηη ε ηεηηηηηηηη, ηηεηηη εραηηη. (25) ηεηηηηηηη
εηηηη ηεκηηη η εηηηηηηη. (26) ηηηηηηηηη ηηηηη ετρηηηηηηη ερηη.

(27) ΝΕΝΜΟΘΕ Ν ΟΥΟΥΟΒΙΘ ΖΙ ΤΕΖΙΗ Ε ΤΠΟΛΙΣ. (28) ΛΣΘΩΠΕ
 ΔΕ ΖΗ ΠΤΡΕΥΧΝΟΥΓ, ΛΧΟΥΘΘΒ ΝΛΥ ΖΗ ΟΥΖΙΣΕ. (29) ΤΗΝΛΣΜΟΥ Ε
 ΠΕΧΡΑΝ ΘΛ ΝΙΕΝΕΖ. (30) Λ-ΠΕΙΘΩΝΕ ΣΟΒΨ Ν ΝΕΧΟΥΕΡΗΤΕ. (31)
 ΤΕΝΟΥ †ΣΟΟΥΝ ΧΕ ΝΤΟΚ ΠΕ ΠΕΧΨ. (32) ΤΛΙ ΤΕ ΝΛΜΕ ΤΕΥΝΟΥ Ν
 ΠΕΧΜΟΥ. (33) ΛΥΠΩΤ Ν ΤΕΥΝΟΥ ΕΧΗ ΠΕΚΡΟ. (34) ΘΛ ΤΕΝΟΥ
 ΗΠΕΝΚΟΤΗ Ε ΝΛΥ ΕΡΟΧ. (35) †ΝΛΘΩ ΝΗΜΛΓ Ν ΣΛΘΨ Ν ΖΟΟΥ.
 (36) ΗΠΙΘΛΧΕ ΕΝΕΖ ΜΗ ΖΟΒΙΝΕ Ν ΤΕΙΜΙΝΕ.

Lesson 22

22.1 Possession is predicated by the use of οΥΝ- and
 ΗΝ- compounded with the preposition Ντε, Ντα'. There are
 two sets of forms:

(A) οΥΝΤΑΙ	I have	οΥΝΤΑΝ	(B) οΥΝ†-	οΥΝΤΗ-
οΥΝΤΑΚ	you have	οΥΝΤΗΤΗΝ	οΥΝΤΚ-	οΥΝΤΕΤΗ-
οΥΝΤΕ	etc.		οΥΝΤΕ-	
οΥΝΤΑΥ		οΥΝΤΑΥ	οΥΝΤΨ-	οΥΝΤΟΥ-
οΥΝΤΑΣ			οΥΝΤΨ-	

οΥΝΤΕ-ΠΡΩΜΕ the man has

And similarly for the negative: (A) ΗΝΤΑΙ I do not have;
 (B) ΗΝ†-. Set (B) is actually a reduced proclitic form of
 (A). Both sets may be accompanied by an untranslatable
 ΗΜΛΥ (there).

If the possessor is pronominal (i.e. suffixal), an
 immediately following object is unmarked:

(A) οΥΝΤΑΥ ΟΥΣΖΙΜΕ.	}	He has a wife.
(B) οΥΝΤΨ-ΟΥΣΖΙΜΕ.		

But if some word intervenes (and this is possible only in
 set A), the object is marked with Ν (ΗΜΟ').

(A) οΥΝΤΑΥ ΗΜΛΥ Ν ΟΥΣΖΙΜΕ He has a wife.

If the possessor is a noun, the object is usually not marked:

ΟΥΝΤΕ-ΠΡΩΜΕ ΟΥC₂ΙΜΕ. The man has a wife.

Pronominal objects are used only with set (A) and are attached directly to the subject suffixes. These are generally limited to the third person forms:

m.s. -ϛ, -cϛ f.s. -c c.pl. -coϛ

as in ΟΥΝΤΑΙϛ, ΟΥΝΤΑΙCϛ I have it (m.), ΟΥΝΤΑΚϛ you have it (f.), ΟΥΝΤΑϛCOϛ he has them.

We have seen that the genitive is expressed with ΝΤΕ after indefinite nouns (ΟΥ₂Μ₂ΛΛ ΝΤΕ ΠΡΟ), nouns with demonstrative prefixes (ΠΕΙΧΩΜΕ ΝΤΕ ΠΑCΟΝ), and nouns with a following modifier (ΠΘΗΡΕ Ν ΒΛΛΕ ΝΤΕ ΠΡΩΜΕ). ΝΤΑ' is used similarly when the possessor is pronominal:

ΟΥ ₂ Μ ₂ ΛΛ ΝΤΑΙ	a servant of mine
ΠΕΙΧΩΜΕ ΝΤΑΚ	this book of yours
ΘΟΜΝΤ Ν ΘΗΡΕ ΝΤΑϛ	three sons of his

ΝΤΕ, ΝΤΑ' may be used predicatively:

ΟΥΝ-ΟΥΝΟC Ν ΗΙ ΝΤΑϛ.	He has a large house.
ΠΗΙ ΕΤ ΝΤΑϛ	the house that belongs to him.

ΘΟΟΝ ΝΑ' is also sometimes used to predicate possession:

ΜΝ-₂ΛΤ ΘΟΟΝ ΝΑΙ. I have no money.

The occasional use of ΜΜΟ' to indicate possession should also be noted. We have already seen an instance of this in the idiom ΟΥΝ-/ΜΝ-CΟΜ ΜΜΟ' lit., there is/is-not power in.

22.2 Possessive pronouns, corresponding to English mine, yours, his, hers, etc., are formed by adding the appropriate pronominal suffix to m.s. ΠΩ', f.s. ΤΩ', c.pl. ΝΟΥ'; thus, ΠΩΙ, ΠΩΚ, ΠΩ, ΠΩϛ, ΠΩC, ΠΩΗ, ΠΩΤΗ, ΠΩΟΥ, and similarly for ΤΩ' and ΝΟΥ'. When used as predicates of πε-sentences, they serve to predicate possession:

Ἰχθῶμας ἐστὶ νοῦα νέ	the books which are his
πῶι πέ.	It is mine.
πείλοισι πῶα νέ.	This ship is his.
νοῦκα νέ.	They are yours.
τῶκα τέ.	It (f.) is yours.

The proclitic pronouns **πα-**, **τα-**, and **μα-** are used to express "that of, that which pertains or belongs to." Number and gender are determined by an understood or expressed antecedent. The exact meaning must be gained from the context:

μα-πατρίωτα	the affairs of my father
νεφθῆρες μῆν μα-νεφσον	his children and those of his brother
μα-τιπολις	the inhabitants of the city
μα-τεῖμινας	people of this sort

22.3 The qualitative (continued). Many intransitive verbs of motion or position (e.g. **μοῦσε**, **ἀεραταί**, **ἔμοοσ**) do not have a strong contrast in meaning between infinitive and qualitative, the process and state involved being about the same thing. **ἀε** and **ἔμοοσ** are in fact qualitative forms that have usurped the role of the infinitives **ἔσε** and **ἔμσε** for all practical purposes. But note the following:

Inf. ἔωκα	Q. ἔνικ	to be going, be on the way there
εἶ	ἔνικ	to be coming, be on the way here, be about to come, be about to arrive
πῶτα	ἔνικ	to be fleeing, running, in pursuit
ἔων	ἔνικ	to be near, nigh, at hand
ἔω	ἔεσ	to remain, wait, stay, be
ἔοικ	ἔνικ	to be enduring, lasting, continual
ἔλε	ἔλνικ	to be riding, mounted

The infinitives **εἶ** and **ἔωκα** may not be used in the First Present and Imperfect; only the qualitatives **ἔνικ** and **ἔνικ** appear in these conjugations. For the other verbs the

qualitative is preferred, but the infinitive is also found. The future nuance of $\eta\mu\gamma$ is especially noteworthy.

There are many intransitive verbs for which the infinitive and qualitative bear a "becoming"/"being" relationship to each other:

Inf. $\varrho\omega\eta\epsilon$ to become, come into existence; Q. $\varrho\omega\eta\alpha$ to be, to exist.

Inf. $\omega\omega$ to become pregnant; Q. $\epsilon\epsilon\tau$ to be pregnant.

Included among these are many verbs with -o- or -λ- in the final stem syllable:

Inf. $\bar{\eta}\varrho\theta\tau$ to become hard	Q. $\eta\lambda\vartheta\bar{\tau}$ to be hard
$\omicron\gamma\chi\lambda\iota$ to become well	$\omicron\gamma\omicron\chi$ to be well
$\varepsilon\kappa\omicron$ to become hungry	$\varepsilon\kappa\lambda\epsilon\iota\tau$ to be hungry
$\lambda\iota\lambda\iota$ to increase	$\omicron\iota$ to be great
$\omicron\gamma\omicron\eta$ to become holy	$\omicron\gamma\lambda\lambda\epsilon$ to be holy

Vocabulary 22

$\omicron\gamma\chi\lambda\iota$ to become sound, whole, safe; Q $\omicron\gamma\omicron\chi$ to be sound, whole, safe; as n.m. health, safety, salvation.

$\bar{\eta}\varrho\theta\tau$, Q $\eta\lambda\vartheta\bar{\tau}$ to become/be hard, harsh, difficult.

$\bar{\eta}\tau\omicron\eta$, Q $\mu\omicron\tau\bar{\eta}$ to become/be at ease, at rest, relieved; as n.m. rest, relief. The Q is also used impersonally: $\varepsilon\mu\omicron\tau\bar{\eta}$ it is easy (to do: ϵ , $\epsilon\tau\tau\epsilon$).

$\bar{\eta}\kappa\lambda\varepsilon$, Q $\mu\omicron\kappa\bar{\varepsilon}$ to become/be painful, difficult; as n.m. (pl. $\bar{\eta}\kappa\omicron\omicron\varepsilon$) pain, difficulty, grief. The Q is used impersonally: $\varepsilon\mu\omicron\kappa\bar{\varepsilon}$ it is difficult (to do: ϵ , $\epsilon\tau\tau\epsilon$).

$\omicron\gamma\omicron\eta$, Q $\omicron\gamma\lambda\lambda\epsilon$ to become/be pure, holy, hallowed.

$\lambda\iota\lambda\iota$, Q $\omicron\iota$ to increase (in age, size, quantity); Q to be great, honored.

$\lambda\vartheta\lambda\iota$, Q $\omicron\vartheta$ to become/be numerous, many.

$\eta\lambda\lambda\epsilon$ lifetime.

$\kappa\eta\mu\epsilon$ Egypt.

$\varepsilon\lambda\varepsilon$ adj. of quantity: many, usually before sing. noun with $\bar{\eta}$, as in $\varepsilon\lambda\varepsilon \bar{\eta} \rho\omega\mu\epsilon$ many men.

π. 2HT heart, mind, intellect.

ἄ πεσναυ (they) both, both (of them); used appositionally to another pronominal element, as in λυβωκ ἄ πεσναυ they both went. Sim. for other numbers: ἄ πθომῆτ all three of them.

ῥοοπ Q to be, to exist; a predicate adj. is introduced with ἄ and has no article: νεϑῥοοπ ἄ πομηρoс he was wicked.

Exercises

A. (1) μῆταν εἰρηνη 2ἄ πειμα. (2) οὔντε-πλειωτ ῥμοῦν ἄ χοι. (3) οὔνται ἄμαυ ἄ οὔκοῦι ἄ 2ατ. (4) οὔνταϑ 2α2 ἄ χωωμε. (5) οὔνταυ ἄμαυ ἄ σοοῦ ἄ εσοοῦ. (6) μῆτοῦ-οεικ. (7) οὔντῆ-οὔ2οειτε ἄ λс. (8) οὔντε ἄμαυ ἄ οὔ2αи? (9) οὔн-тас ἄмаυ ἄ сλῥῆ ἄ ῥнρε. (10) οὔн†-οὔῥтнн ἄ вῤре.

B. (1) πειγλοб πωи пе. ἄ πωк λн пе. (2) πλχοи μῆ πλ-πасон (3) на-пῥа (4) печтафос μῆ на-печейоте (5) πλοειк μῆ πλ-наῥвеер (6) теичне τωк те. (7) неіапнт ноῦοῦ не. (8) πноῦ2 πωн пе. (9) пенни μῆ πλ-технра (10) πноῦв ἄ πω λн пе.

C. (1) λῦω ἄ τεῦноῦ λϑοῦχαи ἄβи пет ῥωμε. (2) ποῦран наοῦон χиη तेноῦ ῥа ене2. (3) λϑаиаи ἄβи прωме 2ἄ νεϑ2οοῦ. (4) ληκοτῆ е кнме 2ἄ οὔβепн. (5) п2ωв λϑἄκк2 емаτε еχων. (6) нсмотῆ λн ерон етренчи 2λ неіἄккоо2. (7) ἄпечсе-нрῆ ене2 2ἄ πεϑа2ε тнрῆ. (8) λ-π2нт ἄ пῤро ἄ кнме ἄῥот οὔвнῦ. (9) сеοῦοχ ἄβи некῥнрс. (10) неϑῥахе μῆ неϑ2внῦε наῥῤ. (11) смок2 етрапистеῦε в некῥахе μῆ на-неκῥвеер. (12) λϑ-μοῦ2 ἄ пеῤἄ ет οὔаав. (13) ἄтерἄῥω2 е тполіс, λ-πλ2нт ἄтон. (14) с2аи маη етве неκοῦχαи. (15) †насμοῦ е нек-ран ет οὔаав. (16) неηχιχεεῦε οῥ. (17) πλλ2ε χηк εβολ. (18) про ἄ печни οὔнн. (19) печран ои 2ἄ теіχωра тнрῆ. (20) λῦκλ-печѳронoс еχἄ пенна.

D. (1) неη2ῥωр 2κλειт. (2) нере-тс λληῦ еχἄ οὔεиω. (3) теϑс2иηе вет. (4) неῦβеет μῆ неῦсῦγγеннс. (5) неῦεσοοῦ неῦῥοοп 2ἄ тсῥε пе. (6) теіχ ἄ πχοεіс несῥοοп нἄμαϑ пе.

(7) ΝΕΡΕ-ΠΕΖΟΥ Μ ΠΕΣΜΙΣΕ ΖΗΝ ΕΖΟΥΝ. (8) ΠΖΗΓΕΜΩΝ ΝΗΥ Ε ΡΑΚΟΤΕ (9) ΝΕΥΦΟΟΠ ΔΕ ΠΕ ΖΝ ΝΧΑΙΕ ΘΑ ΠΕΖΟΥ Μ ΠΕΧΟΥΩΝΖ ΕΒΟΛ Μ ΠΤΗΧ. (10) ΝΕΡΕ-ΖΛΖ Ν ΡΩΜΕ ΠΗΤ ΖΙ ΤΕΖΙΝ. (11) Ν†-ΖΚΛΕΙΤ ΔΝ. (12) ΝΕΥΦΟΟΠ ΔΕ ΠΕ Μ ΠΕΣΝΔΥ Ν ΔΙΚΑΙΟΣ Μ ΠΕΜΤΟ ΕΒΟΛ Μ ΠΝΟΥΤΕ. (13) ΝΦΟΟΣ ΒΗΚ Ε Π†ΜΕ. (14) ΟΥΝ-ΖΛΖ Ν ΤΒΤ ΖΝ ΘΑΛΛΑССΑ. (15) ΠΜΟΝΔΧΟΣ ΝΕΥΖΜΟΟΣ ΖΝ ΤΕΥΡΙ. (16) ΜΜΑΤΟΙ ΔΛΗΥ ΖΙΧΜ ΠΧΟΙ. (17) ΝΕΡΕ-ΠΟΥΝΗΒ ΘΑΗΛ ΝΤΕΡΙΕΙ ΕΖΟΥΝ. (18) ΝΕΡΕ-ΟΥΝΟΒ Ν ΣΗΕ ΖΝ ΝΕΥΕΙΧ. (19) ΠΜΟΜΟС Μ ΠΧΟΕΙС ΜΗΝ ΕΒΟΛ ΘΑ ΝΙΕΝΕΖ. (20) ΝΤΕΡΕΥΝΔΥ ΧΕ СЕЕТ, ΔΥНТС Ε ΠΕΧΗΙ.

Lesson 23

23.1 The Circumstantial.

ΕΙCΩΤΜ	I, hearing	ΕΝCΩΤΜ
ΕΚCΩΤΜ	you, hearing	ΕΤΕΤΝCΩΤΜ
ΕΡΕCΩΤΜ	etc.	
ΕΥCΩΤΜ		ΕΥCΩΤΜ
ΕCСΩΤΜ		
ΕΡΕ-ΠΡΩΜΕ CΩΤΜ	the man, hearing	

The Circumstantial is used only in subordinate clauses modifying either a particular element of the main clause or the main clause as a whole. Such clauses describe an activity or state existing simultaneously with the time designated by the verb of the main clause and do not, in themselves, have a tense. They correspond to various English constructions: nominative absolutes, participial modifiers, or temporal clauses with "as, while, when" and a progressive verb form. Typical uses in Coptic include

- (1) subject complement:

ΕΙΔΕΡΑΤ ΖΑΖΤΗ ΠΕΡΠΕ, ΔΙΝΔΥ ΕΥΝΟΒ Η ΜΗΗΘΕ.
 Standing near the temple, I saw a great crowd.

(2) object complement:

ΔΥΖΕ Ε ΠΡΩΜΕ ΒΕΖΜΟΟΣ ΖΗ ΤΑΓΟΡΑ.
 They found the man sitting in the marketplace.

ΔΗΝΔΥ ΕΡΟΟΥ ΕΥΜΟΘΕ ΖΙ ΤΕΖΙΗ.
 We saw them walking on the road.

(3) complement to the entire main clause:

ΕΡΕ-ΠΕΝΣΑΖ ΧΩ Η ΝΕΙΘΑΧΕ, ΔΥΝΟΒ Η ΘΠΗΡΕ ΘΩΠΕ.
 As our teacher was saying these things, a great
 wonder occurred.

If the context requires it, circumstantial clauses may also be translated as causal, concessive, or conditional clauses.

There are several important special uses of circumstantial clauses in Coptic:

(1) They are regularly used as relative clauses to modify an indefinite antecedent. Contrast

ΠΡΩΜΕ ΕΤ ΕΙΜΕ Ε ΝΑΘΑΧΕ the man who understands my words
 ΟΥΡΩΜΕ ΒΕΕΙΜΕ Ε ΝΑΘΑΧΕ a man who understands my words

Such indefinite antecedents include *λλλγ*, *ογλ*, *ογον*, and *ζεειμε*. Further examples will be found in the exercises.

(2) Certain verbs are regularly followed by the Circumstantial of a complementary verb:

ΔΥΜΟΥΝ ΕΒΟΛ ΕΥΘΑΧΕ Η ΤΕΥΘΗ ΤΗΡΕ.
 They continued talking the whole night.

ΔΧΛΟ ΕΣΡΙΜΕ. She stopped crying.

(3) The Circumstantial of *χω ημοσ χε* is regularly used to introduce direct quotation after appropriate verbs:

ΛϞΟΥΘΘΕ ΝΔΥ, ΒΕΧΩ ΗΜΟΣ ΧΕ... He answered them, saying...

The Circumstantial is not negated. Instead, the

circumstantial prefix ε-, also called the circumstantial converter, is added to the negative of the First Present:

ε-η†ϙωτḿ ΔN I, not hearing
 ε-ηḿϙωτḿ ΔN you, not hearing

After ε- the syllabic pronunciation of η is given up; the stroke is not needed, but is sometimes retained.

23.2 Nouns as adjectives. In Coptic, as in English, a large number of nouns may do double duty as adjectives (cf. *pencil sharpener, bookstore, brick wall*, etc.). The order is reversed in Coptic, with the modifying noun second, preceded by the adjectival linking ḿ (ḿ):

ογλποτ ḿ ρΔτ a silver cup
 ογḿΔ ḿ χΔεΙε a desert place
 ηεϙϙμοτ ḿ ϙωḿΔ his corporeal form (lit. body-form)
 ογεΙερο ḿ κωρḿ a fiery river

Such items are very frequent, but not as freely formed as their English counterparts. In some cases two translations are possible: ογλποτ ḿ ηρḿ a wine cup *or* a cup of wine. Note that, as with adjectives, the construction differs from the genitive by the absence of an article on the second noun.

Several words form a large number of compounds whose meanings are more or less completely predictable. Among these are

ḿΔ ḿ (place of), as in ḿΔ ḿ ϙωηε dwelling place
 ḿΔ ḿ ογḿη eating place, refectory
 ḿΔ ḿ ḿοοϙε road, path
 ḿΔ ḿ κλ-οεΙκ pantry (place for putting bread)
 ϙΔ ḿ (seller of, vendor of, dealer in), as in
 ϙΔ ḿ τḿτ fish-monger ϙΔ ḿ ηρḿ wine-seller
 ϙΔ ḿ λϙ meat-seller ϙΔ ḿ ρΔτ dealer in silver.

A glance through the final Glossary will provide dozens of

further examples.

The nouns $\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$ and $\sigma\tau\iota\mu\epsilon$ often occur redundantly in this construction; the order of the nouns may be reversed:

$\tau\epsilon\tau\epsilon\sigma\omega\mu\epsilon$	$\bar{\eta}$	$\sigma\tau\iota\mu\epsilon$	his sister (lit., woman-sister)
$\pi\tau\lambda\mu\theta\epsilon$	$\bar{\eta}$	$\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$	the carpenter (lit., man-carpenter)
$\pi\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$	$\bar{\eta}$	$\chi\alpha\lambda\epsilon$	the enemy (lit., enemy-man)

Noun-noun modification does not always correspond exactly to English idiom, but little difficulty will be met in translating these constructions. Most of them will not be given separate listing in the vocabularies or Glossary.

Vocabulary 23

$\mu\omicron\upsilon\eta$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ + Circum.: to continue (doing something).

$\epsilon\omega$ + Circum.: to continue, persist in (doing something).

$\lambda\omicron$ vb. intr. (1) to cease, stop, come to an end; + Circum.:

to stop (doing something); (2) to leave, depart (from:

$\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron$, $\bar{\alpha}\bar{\eta}$, $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ $\bar{\alpha}\bar{\eta}$). This verb has special Imperative forms: m.s. $\lambda\lambda\omicron\kappa$; f.s. $\lambda\lambda\omicron$; c.pl. $\lambda\lambda\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$.

$\omicron\gamma\omega$ vb. intr. to cease, stop, come to an end; + Circum.: to

stop (doing something), to finish (doing something), to have already (done something).

$\pi.\omega\epsilon$ wood.

$\pi\epsilon.\sigma\omicron\gamma\omicron$ grain, wheat.

$\pi.\beta\epsilon\eta\iota\pi\epsilon$ iron.

$\tau.\tau\alpha\pi\omicron$ mouth (also fig.).

$\theta\epsilon\eta\epsilon\epsilon\tau\epsilon$ monastery, convent.

$\lambda\lambda\lambda$ conj. but.

$\mu\omicron\omicron\upsilon\tau$ (Q of $\mu\omicron\gamma$) to be dead.

$\pi.\sigma\omega\beta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\epsilon\iota\chi$ handwork,

$\pi.\iota\omicron\rho\alpha\lambda\lambda\eta\eta\varsigma$ the Jordan River.

handicraft.

Greek words:

$\tau.\pi\epsilon\rho\iota\chi\omega\rho\omicron\varsigma$ (η $\pi\epsilon\rho\acute{\iota}\chi\omega\rho\omicron\varsigma$) surrounding countryside.

$\tau.\mu\epsilon\tau\alpha\lambda\eta\omicron\iota\alpha$ (η $\mu\epsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\lambda\eta\omicron\iota\alpha$) repentance.

$\tau.\lambda\pi\omicron\theta\eta\kappa\eta$ (η $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\theta\eta\kappa\eta$) storehouse, barn.

$\pi.\lambda\lambda\iota\mu\omega\eta$, $\pi.\lambda\epsilon\mu\omega\eta$, $\pi.\lambda\epsilon\mu\omicron\eta$ (δ $\delta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\iota\mu\omega\eta$) evil spirit, demon.

$\pi\epsilon.\sigma\tau\alpha\upsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$ (δ $\sigma\tau\alpha\upsilon\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$) the Cross; usually written $\pi\epsilon\sigma\tau\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$.

Exercises

A. (1) $\omicron\gamma\omicron\gamma\sigma\omicron\rho$ $\epsilon\tau\mu\omicron\omicron\upsilon\tau$ (2) $\omicron\gamma\sigma\upsilon\eta\lambda\delta\omega\gamma\eta$ $\epsilon\sigma\kappa\eta\tau$ $\sigma\lambda\sigma\tau\bar{\eta}$

ТАГОРА (3) ΟΥΡΩΜΕ ΕΧΟΥΗΣ ΖΙ ΠΧΛΕΙΕ (4) ΟΥΖΜΖΛΛ Ε-ΝΨΩΤΗ
 ΛΝ ΨΩ ΠΕΧΧΟΕΙC (5) ΟΥΩΗΡΕ ΩΗΜ ΕΨ ΟΥΒΕ ΠΕΧCΟΝ (6) ΟΥΖΛΩ
 ΕCCHΕ (7) ΟΥΖΗΤ ΕΨΛΩΨ (8) ΟΥΕΙΡΗΗΗ Ε-ΝΨΜΗΗ ΕΒΟΛ ΛΝ (9)
 ΟΥCΖΙΜΕ ΕCΒΕΤ (10) ΖΕΝΖΗΚΕ ΕΥΖΚΛΕΙΤ (11) ΟΥΖΙΗ Ε-ΝΨΜΟΤΗ
 ΛΝ (12) ΟΥΠΨΛ ΕΨΟΥΛΛΒ (13) ΠΕCΟΥΟ ΕΤ ΚΗ ΖΨ ΤΑΠΟΗΚΗ
 (14) ΟΥΜΗΗΩ ΕΨΩ (15) ΟΥΜΑΤΟΙ ΕΨΛΛΗΥ ΕΨ ΟΥΖΤΟ

Β. (1) ΖΕΝΩΛΧΕ Ψ ΜΕ (2) ΟΥΡΟ Ψ ΒΕΝΙΠΕ (3) ΟΥCΨΩΨ Ψ ΩΕ
 (4) ΟΥΗΙ Ψ ΩΝΕ (5) ΖΕΝCΗΛΥΖ Ψ ΒΕΝΙΠΕ (6) ΨΩΛΧΕ Ψ ΜΕΤΑΗΟΙΑ
 (7) ΠΑΜΑ Ψ ΩΠΕ (8) ΟΥCΜΟΤ Ψ ΑΓΓΕΛΟC (9) ΤΠΙCΤΙC Ψ ΜΕ
 (10) ΟΥCΗΨΕ Ψ ΚΩΖΨ (11) ΟΥΜΥCΤΗΡΙΟΝ Ψ ΝΟΥΤΕ (12) ΠΕΝΜΑ Ψ
 ΟΥΩΜ (13) ΖΕΝΜΑΤΟΙ Ψ ΧΛΧΕ (14) ΟΥΛΠΟΤ Ψ ΕΡΩΤΕ (15) ΟΥΜΑ
 Ψ ΖΑΡΕΖ

С. (1) ΕΝΖΜΟΟC ΖΨ ΤΑГОРА, ΛΗΝΛΥ Ε ΠΖΗΓΕΜΩΗ ΕΨΖΩΗ ΕΖΟΥΗ.
 (2) ΨΗΛΩ Ψ ΠΕΙΜΑ ΕΙΒΩΨΨ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΗΤΨ Ψ ΠΕΖΟΥΨ Ψ ΠΧΟΕΙC. (3)
 ΕΡΕ-ΠЕСНΗΥ ΜΟΩΨ Ε ΘΕΝΕΕΤΕ, ΛΥΖΕ ΕΥΡΩΜΕ ΕΨΜΟΥΨ ΕΨΚΗ ΖΙΨ
 ΠΚΛΖ. (4) ΛΥΜΟΥΗ ΕΒΟΛ ΕΥΕΙΠΕ Ψ ΠΕCΟΥΟ Ε ΤΑΠΟΗΚΗ. (5)
 ΛΛΩΨΗ! ΨΨΟΥΨ ΛΗ Ε CΩΨΗ Ε ΖΕΝΩΛΧΕ Ψ ΤΕΙΜΙΠΕ. (6) ΛΗΝΛΥ
 ΕΡΟΨ ΕΨΗΚ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΨ ΘΕΝΕΕΤΕ. (7) ΜΨΤΑΗ CΟΥΟ ΖΨ ΤΕΝΑΠΟΗΚΗ,
 ΛΛΛ ΟΥΨΤΑΗ ΨΗΛΥ Ψ ΖΛΖ Ψ ΩΕ. (8) CΩΨΗ Ε ΨΩΛΧΕ Ψ ΤΑΤΑΠΡΟ,
 ΕΒΟΛ ΧΕ ΖΕΝΜΕ ΝΕ. (9) ΛΙΝΛΥ Ψ ΟΥΟΥΖΟΡ ΕΨΨ Ψ ΟΥΚΟΥΨ Ψ
 ΒΡΟΟΜΠΕ ΖΨ ΤΕΨΤΑΠΡΟ. (10) ΛΥΕΙ ΩΑΡΟΨ ΨΒΙ ΝΕΤ ΟΥΗΖ ΖΨ
 ΤΠΕΡΙΧΩΡΟC Ψ ΠΙΟΡΔΑΗΗC ΤΗΡΟΥ. (11) ΝΛΙ ΝΕ ΨΡΑΗ Ψ ΠΕCΗΗΥ
 ΕΤ ΗΠ Ε ΚΗΜΕ. (12) ΝΕΙCΟΥΨ ΛΗ ΠΕ ΧΕ ΝΕΙΧΩΩΜΕ ΝΟΥΚ ΝΕ.
 (13) ΕΝΖΗΗ ΕΖΟΥΗ Ε ΤΠΟΛΙC, ΛΗΝΛΥ ΕΥΜΗΗΩ ΕΨΩ ΕΨΠΗΤ ΕΒΟΛ
 ΖΙΨ ΤΠΥΛΗ. (14) ΕΨΜΟΩΨ ΖΛΖΨ ΠΕΡΠΕ, ΛΨΗΛΥ ΕΥΒΛΛΕ Ψ ΖΗΚΕ
 ΕΨΨ ΕΒΟΛ Ψ ΠΕΨΩΒ Ψ ΒΙΧ. (15) ΜΨ-ΒΟΜ ΨΜΟΗ Ε ΝΟΥΧΕ ΕΒΟΛ Ψ
 ΖΕΝΔΑΙΜΩΗ Ψ ΑΚΛΩΑΡΤΟΗ. (16) ΛΨΟΥΨ ΕΨCΖΛΙ ΛΨΩ ΛΨΩΨΨ ΕΖΟΥΗ
 Ε ΠΡΟ Ψ ΤΕΨΡΙ. (17) ΖΛΠΨ ΕΡΟΗ ΕΤΡΕΗΛΟ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΨ ΠΕΙΜΑ. (18)
 ΛCΩΨ ΕCΡΙΠΕ ΕΨΨ ΠΜΟΥ Ψ ΠΕCΜΕΡΙΤ Ψ ΖΛΙ. (19) ΛΨΛΟ ΕΨΕΙΠΕ
 ΝΑΗ Ψ ΠΕΨΩΒ Ψ ΒΙΧ. (20) ΤΨ ΔΕ, ΕΨΗΚ ΕΒΟΛ Ψ ΨΨΛ ΕΨΟΥΛΛΒ,
 ΛΨΚΟΨΨ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΨ ΠΙΟΡΔΑΗΗC, ΕΨΜΟΩΨ ΖΨ ΠΕΨΨΛ ΖΙ ΤΕΡΗΜΟC Ψ ΖΛΖ
 Ψ ΖΟΥΨ, ΕΥΠΕΙΡΑΖΕ ΨΜΟΨ ΖΙΨ ΠΑΙΒΟΛΟC, ΛΨΩ ΨΠΕΨΟΥΕΜ-ΛΛΛΥ ΖΨ
 ΝΕΖΟΥΨ ΕΤ ΨΗΛΥ. ΨΤΕΡΟΥΨΚ ΔΕ ΕΒΟΛ, ΛΨΚΟ. (21) ΛΙΖΜΟΟC
 ΕΙCΖΛΙ Ψ ΩΟΜΤΕ Ψ ΟΥΝΟΥ. (22) ΛΥΜΟΥΗ ΕΒΟΛ ΕΥΡΙΠΕ Ψ ΤΕΨΗ

ΤΗΡΕ. (23) ΜΠΕΝΩ ΕΝΘΛΗ ΠΤΕΡΝΩΤΗ Ε ΝΑΙ. (24) Π ΤΕΥΝΟΥ
 ΛΟΥΩ ΕΣΩΘΗΕ ΛΥΩ ΛΟΟΥΧΑΙ. (25) ΛΙΛΟ ΕΙΤ Π ΖΕΝΟΕΙΚ ΝΑΥ.
 (26) ΛΥΘΑΧΕ ΝΗΜΑΥ ΕΧΕΠΙΤΜΑ ΝΑΥ. (27) ΜΗ-ΟΥΧΑΙ ΘΟΟΠ Π ΝΕΤΕ
 ΠΣΕΣΩΤΗ ΑΝ ΝΣΑ ΝΕΧΕΝΤΟΛΗ. (28) ΛΥΛΖΕΡΑΤΟΥ ΖΛΖΤΗ ΠΕΧΣΡΩ
 ΕΥΡΙΜΕ. (29) ΛΧΕΠΙΤΜΑ ΝΑΥ ΕΧΧΩ ΝΜΟΣ ΧΕ, "ΜΠΡΩΛΧΕ Π ΛΑΛΥ
 Π ΡΩΜΕ ΕΤΒΕ ΠΕΙΖΩΒ."

Lesson 24

24.1 The Second Present has exactly the same inflection as the Circumstantial. This ambiguity poses a serious difficulty for the reader of Sahidic Coptic which can be resolved only by a careful study of the context. The uses of the Second Present parallel those of the Second Perfect:

(1) emphasis on an adverbial element:

ΕΡΕ-ΝΑΙ ΘΟΟΠ ΝΜΟΙ ΕΤΒΕ ΝΑΝΟΒΕ.

It is because of my sins that these things
happen to me.

(2) preceding various interrogative expressions:

ΕΚΘΙΝΕ ΝΣΑ ΝΙΜ? Whom do you seek?

ΕΥΡΙΜΕ Ε ΟΥ? Why is he weeping?

ΕΥΤΩΝ? Where is he?

When ΤΩΝ is used with a nominal subject, the usual idiom is ΕΥΤΩΝ Ν? Where is Ν?, without the expected ΠΩΙ:

ΕΥΤΩΝ ΠΕΚΕΙΩΤ? Where is your father?

The alternate construction (ΕΡΕ-ΠΕΚΕΙΩΤ ΤΩΝ?) is less frequent.

Clauses containing second tense forms are negated with ΑΝ:

εΙΟΥΗ2 εΜ ΠΕΙΜΑ ΛΝ. It is not here that I dwell.

ΝΤΑΙΛΑ2 ΝΑΚ ΛΝ. It is not for you that I did it.

As may be seen from the translation, the negation applies to the adverbial element and is not a negation of the verb proper.

24.2 The Bipartite Conjugation (Present-Imperfect System). The First Present, its relative forms, the Circumstantial, the Second Present, and the Imperfect comprise a system:

Pres. I	ϣϣωτḿ	πρωμε σωτḿ
Rel. Pres. I	{ ετḿϣωτḿ ετ σωτḿ	ετερε-πρωμε σωτḿ
Circumstantial	εϣωτḿ	ερε-πρωμε σωτḿ
Pres. II	εϣωτḿ	ερε-πρωμε σωτḿ
Imperfect	νεϣωτḿ	νερε-πρωμε σωτḿ

Following the penetrating analysis of H. J. Polotsky (see Bibliography), Coptic scholars now refer to this system as the *Bipartite Conjugation*. This term arises from the fact that the base form, the First Present, consists only of subject + predicate, with no conjugational prefix. The remaining forms of the system consist of this bipartite nucleus preceded by a set of elements called *converters*: the relative converter ετ/ετερε, the circumstantial converter ε/ερε, the second tense converter ε/ερε, and the imperfect converter νε/νερε. The term *tripartite* is applied to all other Coptic verbal conjugations, which consist of a verbal prefix + subject + predicate, e.g. the First Perfect λϣ-σωτḿ, λ-πρωμε σωτḿ. The First Future is a special case and will be treated in the following lesson.

The conjugations belonging to the Bipartite Conjugation may have three kinds of predicates: infinitives, qualitatives, or adverbial predicates (i.e. adverbs or prepositional phrases). In the tripartite conjugations only the infinitive may be used. The conjugations of the

Bipartite Conjugation, as we have already seen, characterize an action as durative, continuing, or (less commonly) habitual. The following features of the Bipartite Conjugation are equally distinctive:

(1) The First Present requires the use of $\text{o}\gamma\bar{\text{n}}-$ (neg. $\text{m}\bar{\text{n}}-$) before an indefinite subject (e.g. $\text{o}\gamma\bar{\text{n}}-\text{o}\gamma\rho\omega\text{m}\epsilon\ \text{c}\omega\text{T}\bar{\text{m}}$). The use of $\text{o}\gamma\bar{\text{n}}-$ / $\text{m}\bar{\text{n}}-$ is optional after the converters, e.g. $\text{n}\epsilon\rho\epsilon-\text{o}\gamma\rho\omega\text{m}\epsilon\ \text{c}\omega\text{T}\bar{\text{m}}$ or $\text{n}\epsilon-\text{o}\gamma\bar{\text{n}}-\text{o}\gamma\rho\omega\text{m}\epsilon\ \text{c}\omega\text{T}\bar{\text{m}}$.

(2) Apart from the use of $\text{m}\bar{\text{n}}-$ just mentioned, negation is universally with ($\bar{\text{n}}$) ... λn .

(3) An infinitive cannot, in general, be used in the prenominal or prepronominal form, i.e. prepositional direct object markers ($\bar{\text{n}}\text{m}\text{o}^*$, ϵ , etc.) must be used. This rule, known as Jernstedt's Rule (see Bibliography), has the following exceptions:

- (a) the verb $\text{o}\gamma\omega\theta\ \text{o}\gamma\epsilon\theta-$ $\text{o}\gamma\lambda\theta^*$, which may occur in all forms; e.g. $\dagger\text{o}\gamma\omega\theta\ \bar{\text{n}}\text{m}\text{o}\text{c}$ or $\dagger\text{o}\gamma\lambda\theta\bar{\text{v}}$.
- (b) infinitives having indefinite pronominal or numerical objects; e.g. $\text{n}\bar{\text{v}}\dagger-\lambda\lambda\lambda\gamma\ \text{n}\lambda\text{n}\ \lambda\text{n}$ he is giving us nothing.
- (c) certain types of compound verbs; see 26.1.

The Imperfect may be expanded into a subsystem of its own by the prefixation of the other converters:

Imperfect	$\text{n}\epsilon\text{c}\omega\text{T}\bar{\text{m}}$	$\text{n}\epsilon\rho\epsilon-\text{p}\rho\omega\text{m}\epsilon\ \text{c}\omega\text{T}\bar{\text{m}}$
Imperfect Rel.	$\epsilon\text{n}\epsilon\text{c}\omega\text{T}\bar{\text{m}}$	$\epsilon\text{n}\epsilon\rho\epsilon-\text{p}\rho\omega\text{m}\epsilon\ \text{c}\omega\text{T}\bar{\text{m}}$
	$\epsilon\text{T}\epsilon\ \text{n}\epsilon\text{c}\omega\text{T}\bar{\text{m}}$	
Imperfect Circum.	$\epsilon-\text{n}\epsilon\text{c}\omega\text{T}\bar{\text{m}}$	$\epsilon-\text{n}\epsilon\rho\epsilon-\text{p}\rho\omega\text{m}\epsilon\ \text{c}\omega\text{T}\bar{\text{m}}$

These forms have all the characteristics of, and belong to, the Bipartite Conjugation. The relative forms have already been introduced. The circumstantial forms are used syntactically exactly like the Circumstantial (of Pres. I). The past tense of the action is explicitly marked, however, while in the Circumstantial it must be gained from the context. Second tense forms of the Imperfect may occur, but

they are too rare for consideration here. All verbal forms containing the imperfect converter may be followed by *не*.

24.3 Numbers (continued). The 'teens are formed by prefixing *мнѣ-* to special forms of the units. *мнѣ-* is a proclitic form of *мнѣ* ten:

11 m.	<i>мнѣтоуѣ</i> ; f. <i>мнѣтоуѣи</i>	15 m. f.	<i>мнѣти</i>
12 m.	<i>мнѣтсноуѣ</i> ; f. <i>мнѣтсноуѣ(ѣ)</i>	16 m. f.	<i>мнѣтасѣ</i>
13 m. f.	<i>мнѣтѡмтѣ</i>	17 m. f.	<i>мнѣтсѡдѣ(ѣ)</i>
14 m. f.	<i>мнѣтѡчтѣ</i>	18 m. f.	<i>мнѣтѡмннѣ</i>

Construction is the same as that of the units:

мнѣтѡмтѣ ѿ рѡмѣ thirteen men

Vocabulary 24

рѡзѣ рѣзѣ- *рѡзѣ* Q *рѡзѣ* vb. tr. to strike, kill (*нмо'*); to strike down, cast down.

сѡвѣ сѣтѣ- *сѣтѡт* Q *сѣтѡт* vb. tr. to prepare, make ready (*нмо'*; for: *ѣ*); intr. and reflex. to get ready.

хѡсѣ хесѣ- *хѡст* Q *хѡсѣ* (\pm *ѣрѡи*) vb. tr. to raise up, exalt (*нмо'*; over: *ѣ*, *ѣхн*, *ѡхн*); intr. to be exalted; as n.m. heights. *нѣт хѡсѣ* the Almighty.

ѡуѣнѣ vb. intr. to pass (subj. usually period of time).

кѡм кѣмѣ- *кѣмѣ* vb. tr. to touch (*ѣ*; with: *ѣ*); to move, shift, stir (*нмо'*, *ѣ*); vb. intr. to move, stir, be moved.

ѡнѣ vb. intr. to be ashamed (about: *ѣтѣѣ*); as n.m. shame.

ѡнѣ ѡнт to revere, be humbled before.

ѡуѣит Q to be empty, vain.

ѡѡѡ Q to be bad, wicked.

тѡнтн тнтн- *тнтѡн* Q *тнтѡн* vb. tr. to liken, compare (*нмо'*; to: *ѣ*, *мн*, *ѣхн*).

сѡтн сѣтн- *сѡтн* Q *сѡтн* vb. tr. to choose, select (*нмо'*);

Q also = to be excellent, exquisite.

мѡѡѡт мѣѡт- *мѡѡѡт* vb. tr. to kill (*нмо'*).

п.тннѣѣ finger.

ѣ ѡѡ why? for what reason?

ϠΙΝΤ Scetis, the Lower Egyptian center of monasticism, in the Western Delta.

πε.προφήτης (ὁ προφήτης) prophet.

π.ἀποστόλος (ὁ ἀπόστολος) apostle.

Exercises

A. (1) ζενζιome ε-νεγειω π̄ ζενζοεите (2) песмот ενтач-Ϡβ̄т̄ч̄ π̄знт̄ч̄ (3) ουσζιme ε-νερε-песζαι me π̄μοc π̄ματε (4) ουχηρα ε-νερε-песϠηре Ϡhone (5) π̄нннϠе eneγλζερατου π̄ печ-κωте (6) π̄μϣτηριον ετουηλοуонз̄ч̄ εβολ (7) πεпроφήτης ενта-π̄нннϠе μοоут̄ч̄ (8) ουτοου εχхоce (9) ογ्नoс π̄ ογоеin εчнну епеснт εβολ з̄π̄ п̄хice (10) ογλλoc εчсβ̄т̄ωт̄ з̄π̄ ουχωк εβολ (11) ογсλз̄ енϠиπε з̄нт̄ч̄ (12) песоγo енеpe-пeиω ογωη εβολ π̄моч (13) π̄μαθητης ет сот̄π̄ π̄те пенχοeic (14) ογ̄ρ̄ρο εчзооу (15) ογλποт εчϠоуеит (16) πноб π̄ Ϡα енеpe-π̄μoнaчoc covте εрoч (17) π̄ωme ενтаγρλз̄т̄ч̄ з̄и тeз̄иη (18) π̄Ϡе ενтаinoχ̄ч̄ εх̄π̄ п̄κωз̄т̄ (19) ογз̄π̄з̄αλ εчпλз̄т̄ π̄нλз̄р̄π̄ печхоeic (20) нете неγнну епеснт ε π̄иорλλннc

B. (1) π̄п̄тcнооуc π̄ ἀποστοлoс (2) πeиϠom̄π̄т̄ π̄ μαθητης (3) м̄п̄тaчте π̄ ζeneεте (4) сλϠч̄ π̄ λλιmωη (5) Ϡμογн π̄ нi εγϠоуеит (6) м̄нте π̄ нoб π̄ εχοуcиa (7) м̄п̄тcнооуc π̄ сzιme (8) м̄п̄тн π̄ зoоу (9) м̄п̄тoγeи π̄ ρomпe (10) м̄п̄тoγe π̄ εвот

C. (1) εчтoнт̄π̄ π̄мок ε нiм? (2) еcтoн тaϠтнн π̄ в̄р̄ре? (3) ceнλxλcте εzрaи εх̄π̄ неzиome тнpoу π̄те пeиκoсmoc. (4) cωт̄π̄ нaк π̄ чтoоу π̄ ρомe. (5) π̄тepe-тepomпe ет π̄мaγ ογeиne, λυκοтoу ε пeγт̄me. (6) π̄ пeзооу ет π̄мaγ тeтнλϠиπε етвe пeи-звнye вooоу. (7) λчze εх̄π̄ п̄κλз̄ λγω π̄пeчкiм. (8) π̄тaчт̄π̄-тoнoу ε oу? (9) epε-нaи Ϡнп ε пенχοeic етвe пeчнa. (10) εчoγωϠ ε рλз̄т̄ етвe пeнтaиλλaч ογвe нa-пeчт̄me. (11) ογ̄π̄-ουзооу нну εчзооу. (12) εγтoн нeнϠвeep? (13) λчкiм ε тeч-тaπpo ε пeчтннвe. (14) т̄п̄нaсmoу ε пeкpан ет xocε (15) εчт̄п̄тoн εγϠηpe Ϡнм. (16) м̄п̄п̄сoс дe λ-нecннy кoтoу ε Ϡиηт. (17) етвe oу κογωϠ ε moγoут̄ π̄ нeиpωme? (18) етeт̄п̄covте π̄мoт̄π̄ ε oу? (19) λγмeγт-ογoн нiм етe неγoγнz̄ з̄π̄ π̄т̄me м̄п̄ т̄пeрiχωpoc. (20) λγze ε тeтpапeзa вccβ̄т̄ωт̄.

Lesson 25

25.1 The relative, imperfect, circumstantial, and second tense converters may be used with the First Perfect, the First Future, existential and possessive predications, and copulative sentences with *не*, *то*, *не*. The relative forms for all of these have already been discussed. The second tense of the First Perfect, i.e. the Second Perfect, was introduced in Lesson 14. The second tense forms of existential, possessive, and copulative sentences are too rare for inclusion here.

(a) First Perfect	ΛΥCΩΤῼ	Neg.	ἸΠΕΥCΩΤῼ
Perf. I Rel.	ΕΝΤΑΥCΩΤῼ		ΕΤΕ ἸΠΕΥCΩΤῼ
Perf. I Circum.	Ε-ΛΥCΩΤῼ		Ε-ἸΠΕΥCΩΤῼ
Pluperfect	ἸΕ-ΛΥCΩΤῼ		ἸΕ-ἸΠΕΥCΩΤῼ (ἸΕ)
Second Perfect	ἸΤΑΥCΩΤῼ		ἸΤΑΥCΩΤῼ ἸΝ

The imperfect of the First Perfect (*ἸΕ-ΛΥCΩΤῼ*) corresponds to the English pluperfect: he had heard, he had written. The circumstantial of the First Perfect is used to describe an action as completed prior to the tense of the verb in the main clause.

Ε-ΛΥCΩC, ΛΥCΩΙ ... Having sat down, he wrote ...
 ἸΝC ΕΡΟΥ Ε-ΛΥCΟΥ. We found him dead (lit.,
 having died).

(b) First Future	ΥΝΑCΩΤῼ	ΠΡΩΜΕ	ΝΑCΩΤῼ
Fut. I Rel.	ΕΤῼΝΑCΩΤῼ	ΕΤΕΡΕ-	ΠΡΩΜΕ ΝΑCΩΤῼ
Fut. I Circum.	ΕΥΝΑCΩΤῼ	ΕΡΕ-	ΠΡΩΜΕ ΝΑCΩΤῼ
Fut. I Imperfect	ἸΕΥΝΑCΩΤῼ	ἸΕΡΕ-	ΠΡΩΜΕ ΝΑCΩΤῼ
Second Future	ΕΥΝΑCΩΤῼ	ΕΡΕ-	ΠΡΩΜΕ ΝΑCΩΤῼ

The circumstantial of the First Future describes an action as imminent, about to take place, with respect to the tense of the main clause:

ΕἸΝΑΒΩΚ ΕΒΟΛ, ΛΥCΟΥΤΕ ΕΡΟΙ. As I was about to leave,
 he summoned me.

ΛΗΖΕ ΕΡΟΨ ΕΓΝΑΜΟΥ. We found him on the point of death.

The imperfect of the First Future describes an action as imminent in past time:

ΝΕΙΝΑΛΛΑΓΕ Ε ΠΧΟΙ (ΝΕ). I was about to get on the ship.

This form is commonly called the *imperfectum futuri*. The Second Future (ΕΓΝΑCΩΤῼ) has all the normal uses of a second tense form. Special uses of both these conjugations will be mentioned later on.

The First Future and its related system are formally an off-shoot of the Present System, with ΝΑ- inserted before the infinitive. It has no other characteristics of the Bipartite Conjugation, however: (1) it is not durative (except with certain aspectually neutral verbs, e.g. παθε); (2) only the Infinitive may occur in predicate position; (3) the prenominal and prepronominal forms of the Infinitive occur freely.

(c) Existential and

Possessive	ΟΥῆ-/ΟΥῆΤΑΨ	Μῆ-/ΜῆΤΑΨ
Relative	ΕΤΕ ΟΥῆ-/ΟΥῆΤΑΨ	ΕΤΕ Μῆ-/ΜῆΤΑΨ
Circumstantial	Ε-ΟΥῆ-/ΟΥῆΤΑΨ	Ε-Μῆ-/ΜῆΤΑΨ
Imperfect	ΝΕ-ΟΥῆ-/ΟΥῆΤΑΨ	ΝΕ-Μῆ-/ΜῆΤΑΨ

The circumstantial forms describe a state simultaneous to the tense of the main clause:

Ε-Μῆ-ΟΕΙΚ ἦΜΑΨ, ΛΗΘΟΚ ΕΒΟΛ. There being no food there,
we left.

ΛΗΖΕ ΕΡΟΨ Ε-Μῆ-ΒΟΜ ἦΜΟΨ Ε ΨΛΧΕ. We found him unable to
speak.

The imperfect forms simply place the state in past time:

ΝΕ-ΟΥῆ- (Or ΝΕΥῆ-) ΟΥΡΩΜΕ ἦΜΑΨ (ΝΕ). There was a man.

ΝΕΥῆΤΑΨ ΖΑΖ ἦ CΖΙΜΕ (ΝΕ). He had many wives.

(d) Copulative sentences with ΝΕ, ΤΕ, ΝΕ:

Relative	ετε ουσα2 πε	ετε η ουσα2 λη πε
Circumstantial	ε-ουσα2 πε	ε-η ουσα2 λη πε
Imperfect	νε-ουσα2 πε	

The circumstantial and imperfect are used as above.

The circumstantial forms of all the subsystems listed above have a frequent use as relative clauses after indefinite antecedents:

ουρωμε ε-λκετ-ουηι	a man who had built a house
ομυστηριον ευηαβοληη εβολ	a mystery which is about to be revealed
ουχηρα ε-μητας φηρε ημηλυ	a widow who has no son
ουφηρε ε-ουχηρα τε τεχηλλυ	a boy whose mother is a widow

The circumstantial converter ερε- is sometimes used improperly for ε- before copulative sentences.

25.2 The Conjunctive.

(η) τασωτη	ητησωτη	ητε-προμε σωτη
ηγσωτη	ητετησωτη	
ητεσωτη		
ηγσωτη	ηεεσωτη	
ησσωτη		

ηγ-, ηγ-, and ηε- also appear frequently as ηγ-, ηγ-, ηε-. The conjunctive is used to continue the force of a preceding verbal prefix. In a sense, it is no more than an inflected form of the conjunction "and." It is especially frequent after a First Future or an Imperative:

†ηαβωκ ηταφλαχε ημηλαγ.	I shall go and speak with him.
ζηοοσ ηγσωτη ε ταεω.	Sit down and listen to my teaching.
ληι-ηχωωμε ητετηηταλυ ηαγ.	Bring the books and give them to him.

It may be used to continue the force of virtually any preceding verbal prefix except that of the affirmative First Perfect, but even this restriction does not hold in

the relative forms. It is also used after an Inflected Infinitive, as in

ΖΑΠΕ̄ ΕΡΟΝ ΕΤΡΕΝΒΟΚ ΝΤΗΦΑΧΕ ΝΗΜΑΥ.

It is necessary that we go and speak with him.

In many instances, especially where there is a change of subject, the Conjunctive clause has the meaning of a purpose or result clause:

ΛΝΙΥ ΕΡΟΙ ΝΤΑΝΑΥ ΕΡΟΥ. Bring him to me so that I may see him.
ΜΑ ΝΑΥ ΝΕΘΟΥΩΜ. Give them (food) so that they may eat.

This usage depends very much on the presence of an injunctive (imperative) force, implicit or explicit, in the first clause. For the conjunctive with Greek conjunctions, see Lesson 30.

The Conjunctive resembles the Tripartite Conjugation: only the Infinitive may be used as its verbal component. Negation is with -ΤΜ- before the Infinitive. If the Conjunctive continues a negative verb, however, the negation may carry over.

Vocabulary 25

ΟΥΕ, Q ΟΥΗΥ vb. intr. to become/be distant, far (from: ε, ΝΜΟ°, ΕΒΟΛ ΝΜΟ°); as n.m. distance. ε πουε away, to a distance. Ν ποΰε at a distance.

ΤΑΖΟ ΤΑΖΕ- ΤΑΖΟ° Q ΤΑΖΗΥ vb. tr. (1) to cause to stand; to create, establish (ΝΜΟ°); (2) to reach, attain, catch up to (ΝΜΟ°); to seize, arrest (ΜΜΟ°).

ΘΩΗΤ, Q ΘΩΗΤ vb. intr. to become/be angry, furious (at, against: ε, ΕΧΝ); as n.m. wrath, fury.

ΝΠΦΑ vb. intr. to be worthy, deserving (of: ΝΜΟ°; to do: Ν, ε + Inf.).

ΤΑΚΟ ΤΑΚΕ- ΤΑΚΟ° Q ΤΑΚΗΥ vb. tr. to destroy, put an end to (ΝΜΟ°); intr. to perish; as n.m. destruction, perdition.

ΩΜΕ̄ ΕΜΕ̄- ΟΜΕ° Q ΟΜΕ̄ vb. tr. to sink, dip, immerse (ΝΜΟ°); intr. to sink (into: ΖΝ, ε, ΕΖΟΥΝ ε).

ζωλ, Q ζηλ vb. intr. to fly.	τ.βω ἢ ελοολε grape-vine.
π.φην tree.	τ.βω tree, vine. βω is used
π.ταρ branch.	when type of tree is men-
π.ελοολε grape.	tioned; use φην otherwise.
π.ζαληт (pl. ζαλατε) bird.	π.μα ἢ ελοολε vineyard.
τ.κενεפור roof.	

Exercises

- (1) πμα ἢ ελοολε οὐνυ λι εβολ ζῆ πῆμε. (2) ε-αὐτακο ἢ τπολις, ἀγλο εβολ. (3) ζαπῆ στρεκсовте наχ ἢ οὔμα ἢ ἢкотῆ. (4) αὐταζε-ἢφηρε εὔμηρ ἢнаζρῆ πζηгемων. (5) αμηεитῆ ἢтетῆ-сωтῆ ε течсво. (6) неιαζεрат ἢ πογε ειβωφῆ ε πμηηφε. (7) † наевок ἢтабῆтῆ. (8) нере-несниу εине ἢ пкарпос ε тπολις ἢсе† ἢмоу εβολ ζῆ тагора. (9) неунарφзт ἢмоу ἢги ἢмлатоι ἢ хахе. (10) λ-πζαληт ζωλ ε тпе αῦω ачоуωε εхῆ οὔтар ἢте φηη. (11) наи не ἢφαхе ентачсζαисоу ζι пкаε ζῆ печтннве. (12) ε-ατφωγῆ ἢги пεαλε, ачвок εβολ εφραφε. (13) не-οὔἢ-тач ἢмау ἢ οὔкоуι ἢ φηре ечснε. (14) сенатазоч ἢсенохῆ ε пештеко. (15) не-οὔαπισтос не пегῆро. (16) κηαφине ἢсωι ἢ пезооу ет ἢмау ἢгтῆбине ἢмоι. (17) ἢῆпφα λι στρεу-сотпῆ. (18) аηε ε πма ἢ ελοολε εчтакну. (19) ε-λ-φомῆт ἢ εвот оуεине, аскотῆ ε песнι. (20) не-мῆ-φбom ἢмоу ε таζε-нечφвевр. (21) ε-αчбонῆ εхῆ печсон, ачтφωγῆ εхωч, ачмооутῆ. (22) нере-ἢζαλατε ἢ тпе οὔφм εβολ ζῆ νελοοле. (23) аηηау ε пεчхои εφомῆ епеснт ἢ φαλαссλ. (24) ἢтачеι ε такон. (25) εйнаἢкотῆ, λ-паεἢεζαλ εине наи ἢ текепистолн. (26) αῦαλε ζῆ οὔβепη ε тхенепор. (27) неῦἢ-οὔῆро ἢсаве ε-οὔἢтач φомῆт ἢ φηре. (28) аиηау ἢ οὔноб ἢ ζαληт εчоуηε ζιхῆ οὔεво ἢ ελοοле. (29) тῆηηаηау ἢтῆεime ἢтῆφине емате. (30) ачкim ε печтннве ε ἢβαλ ἢ пвῆле. (31) ἢ теуноу ачло ечбomῆ. (32) αῦει ε вηολεem εβολ хε не-αῦсωтῆ εтве пмисе ἢ пенсωтнр. (33) λ-пαχοи φмῆ ζῆ пейеро. (34) не-οὔἢ-οὔ-ноб ἢ φтортῆ ζῆ тπολις. (35) λ-ἢζαλαте οὔωε εхῆ тхенепор ἢ пнι. (36) неῦἢпφα ἢ φφп ἢ пепῆηа ет оὔαав ζῆ пегуηт. (37) неухι ἢ ἢтар ἢсеноухе ἢмооу ζι тегин.

Reading

The following selection is from the Sayings of the Fathers. See p.146 for a brief description of this text.

NE-ΟΥΝ-ΟΥΔΑ ΖΝ ΚΗΜΕ Ε-ΟΥΝΤΑΥ ΜΜΑΥ Ν ΟΥΘΗΡΕ ΕΥΧΗΕ. ΑΥΩ ΑΥ-
 ΕΙΝΕ ΜΜΟΥ, ΑΥΚΑΛΑΥ ΖΝ ΤΡΙ Ν ΑΠΑ ΜΑΚΑΡΙΟC, ΑΥΩ ΑΥΚΑΛΑΥ ΕΥΡΙΜΕ
 ΖΑΖΤΜ ΠΡΟ, ΑΥΒΩΚ Ε ΠΟΥΕ. ΠΖΛΛΟ ΔΕ ΑΥΕΩΘΤ ΕΒΟΛ, ΑΥΝΑΥ Ε
 ΠΚΟΥΙ Ν ΘΗΡΕ ΕΥΡΙΜΕ, ΑΥΩ ΠΕΧΑΥ ΝΑΥ ΧΕ, "ΝΙΜ ΠΕΝΤΑΥΝΤΚ Ε
 ΠΕΙΜΑ?" ΝΤΟΥ ΔΕ ΠΕΧΑΥ ΧΕ, "ΠΑΕΙΩΤ ΠΕ. ΑΥΝΤ, ΑΥΝΟΧΤ ΕΒΟΛ,
 ΑΥΒΩΚ." ΠΕΧΕ-ΠΖΛΛΟ ΝΑΥ ΧΕ, "ΤΩΟΥΝΤ ΝΓΠΩΤ ΝΓΤΑΖΟΥ." ΑΥΩ
 Ν ΤΕΥΝΟΥ ΑΥΟΥΧΑΙ, ΑΥΤΩΟΥΝ, ΑΥΤΑΖΕ-ΠΕΧΕΙΩΤ, ΑΥΩ Ν ΤΕΙΖΕ
 ΑΥΒΩΚ Ε ΠΕΥΝΙ ΕΥΡΑΘΕ.

Note: The term ΑΠΑ is a title of respect, ultimately from Aramaic 'abbā, father. ΜΑΚΑΡΙΟC is a proper name.

Lesson 26

26.1 Compound verbs. Coptic vocabulary is particularly rich in compound verbs. Most compound verbs consist of a simple infinitive in the prenominal form plus a nominal element, usually without an article, e.g. †-εοοϣ to praise, χι-βΛητιCμα to be baptized. Meanings are for the most part predictable from those of the components.

The verbs most frequently occurring in compounds are †- to give, χι- to take, ϣι- to raise, carry, εβ- to find, κλ- to put, and ϣ- to do, make. Some examples:

†-κλρhoc to produce fruit

†-μετλνοια to repent; to humble or abase one's self

†-εοοϣ ηλ' to praise

†-εβω ηλ' to teach someone (something: ε)

χι-εβω to receive instruction, be taught (something: ε)

εβ-ντων to find rest

6N-20B MN to have dealings with

6N-6OM (6N-6OM) to have power, prevail (over); to be
able (to do: ε + Inf.)

41-POOY to take heed, be concerned (for, about: ε, NA',
ETBE, 2A).

Compounds with P- are the most frequent of all and fall
into two groups. In the first group P- has its basic
meaning "to do, make, perform":

P-NOBE to sin (against: ε) P-NAI to do this, thus
P-OY to do what?

P-X N POMNE (X is a number) has two meanings: (1) to reach
the age of X; (2) to pass X years.

In the second group of P- compounds P- has the meaning
"to become," e.g. P-PPO to become king (over: εXN). The
second element may be virtually any noun or adjective in
the language, so that a complete catalogue is impossible.
Qualitatives are uniformly o N, as in o N PPO to be king.
Further examples:

P-2XLO to grow old; o N 2XLO to be old

P-2HΓEMON to become governor; o N 2HΓEMON to be governor.

P-XOEIC to become lord, master (over: ε, εXN); o N XOEIC
to be lord, master.

The distinction between these two groups is often blurred,
however, with qualitatives of the o N type being extended
to the first group as well, e.g. P-ΘHHPε to marvel, become
amazed (at: HMO', ε, ETBE, εXN), to admire; Q o N ΘHHPε to
be amazed.

Less frequently the nominal element of a compound verb
has the definite article:

P-ΠOΒΘ to forget (N)

P-ΠMEEYε to remember (N)

†-Θε NA' to provide the means to someone (so that: ε,
ETPE).

In the case of $\overline{\text{p}}\text{-}\overline{\text{nw}}\overline{\text{w}}\overline{\text{w}}$, $\overline{\text{p}}\text{-}\overline{\text{nm}}\overline{\text{e}}\overline{\text{e}}\overline{\text{y}}\overline{\text{e}}$, and many others of this type a pronominal object is expressed by a possessive prefix on the noun: $\overline{\text{p}}\text{-}\overline{\text{nc}}\overline{\text{w}}\overline{\text{w}}\overline{\text{w}}$ to forget him, $\overline{\text{p}}\text{-}\overline{\text{nc}}\overline{\text{m}}\overline{\text{e}}\overline{\text{e}}\overline{\text{y}}\overline{\text{e}}$ to remember him.

Because compound verbs employ the pronominal form of the infinitive, the question arises concerning their occurrence in the Bipartite Conjugation, where the pronominal form is usually prohibited. In general, compound verbs are an exception to Jernstedt's Rule and may be used freely as they stand in the Bipartite Conjugation. Two types of compounds, however, do tend to follow Jernstedt's Rule:

(1) the type $\overline{\text{p}}\text{-}\overline{\text{nm}}\overline{\text{e}}\overline{\text{e}}\overline{\text{y}}\overline{\text{e}}$, with the definite article on the noun. In the Bipartite Conjugation the full form of the infinitive is used. Contrast

$\lambda\text{ i } \overline{\text{p}}\text{-}\overline{\text{nc}}\overline{\text{m}}\overline{\text{e}}\overline{\text{e}}\overline{\text{y}}\overline{\text{e}}$. I remembered him.

$\dagger\text{ e } \text{r e } \overline{\text{n}} \overline{\text{nc}}\overline{\text{m}}\overline{\text{e}}\overline{\text{e}}\overline{\text{y}}\overline{\text{e}}$. I remember him.

(2) many compounds whose nominal element is a part of the body. Contrast

$\lambda\text{ i } \dagger\text{-}\overline{\text{toot}}\overline{\text{c}}$. I helped her.

$\dagger\text{ t } \overline{\text{n}} \overline{\text{toot}}\overline{\text{c}}$. I am helping her.

26.2 The element $\overline{\text{w}}\text{-}$, $\text{e}\overline{\text{w}}\text{-}$, originally a full verb "to know, know how to," may be prefixed to any infinitive to express "can, be able." E.g.

$\overline{\text{m}}\overline{\text{nc}}\overline{\text{w}}\overline{\text{w}}\overline{\text{w}}$ He was not able to go.

$\overline{\text{n}}\dagger\overline{\text{n}}\lambda\overline{\text{w}}\dagger\text{-}\overline{\text{toot}}\overline{\text{c}} \lambda\text{ n}$. I shall not be able to help you.

It occurs redundantly and optionally in the compounds of 6OM : $\text{o}\overline{\text{y}}\overline{\text{n}}\text{-}(\overline{\text{w}})\text{6OM}$, $\text{m}\overline{\text{n}}\text{-}(\overline{\text{w}})\text{6OM}$, $\text{6}\overline{\text{n}}\text{-}(\overline{\text{w}})\text{6OM}$.

26.3 Infinitives of the type $\text{t}\lambda\text{ko}$. There is a fairly large group of verbs whose infinitives begin with t- and end in $-\text{o}$, e.g. $\text{t}\lambda\text{ko } \text{t}\lambda\text{ke- } \text{t}\lambda\text{ko}^{\text{c}} \text{ Q } \text{t}\lambda\text{kn}\overline{\text{y}}$ to destroy. At an older stage of Egyptian these verbs were compound causatives with a form of \dagger (to give) plus a verbal form inflected by suffixation. Thus, the original construction

involved two verbs (e.g. I *caused* that he *pay* a fine) which coalesced into a single verb with two objects (I caused *him* to pay a *fine*). Traces of the older construction survive in Sahidic, e.g. Luke 3:14 $\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{F}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{E}}-\overline{\text{L}}\overline{\text{L}}\overline{\text{L}}\overline{\text{Y}}$ $\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{E}}$ Do not make anyone pay a fine (i.e. suffer a loss). $\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{O}}$ $\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{E}}-$ is the causative of † itself. The lack of an object marker on the second object is characteristic of the construction, but the absence of an article in this particular example stems from its association with the compound verb †- $\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{E}}$ to pay a fine, suffer a loss. In general, however, there is no need to take the older construction into account in Coptic, since most of these verbs are simply transitive. Some examples:

$\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{O}}$ $\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{E}}-$ $\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{O}}^{\circ}$ vb. tr. to tell, inform ($\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{O}}^{\circ}$; of, about: $\overline{\text{E}}$, $\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{E}}$; that: $\overline{\text{X}}\overline{\text{E}}$); causative of $\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{E}}$.

$\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{L}}\overline{\text{O}}$ $\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{L}}\overline{\text{E}}-$ $\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{L}}\overline{\text{O}}^{\circ}$ Q $\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{L}}\overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{Y}}$ (\pm $\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{Z}}\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{I}}$) vb. tr. to cause to go up, cause to board, cause to mount; to raise up, offer up, send up ($\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{O}}^{\circ}$); caus. of $\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{L}}\overline{\text{E}}$.

$\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{Z}}\overline{\text{O}}$ $\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{Z}}\overline{\text{E}}-$ $\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{Z}}\overline{\text{O}}^{\circ}$ Q $\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{Z}}\overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{Y}}$ vb. tr. to bring (back) to life, let live, keep alive ($\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{O}}^{\circ}$); caus. of $\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{Z}}$.

$\overline{\text{T}}$ + $\overline{\text{O}}$ results in initial $\overline{\text{X}}$:

$\overline{\text{X}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{O}}$ $\overline{\text{X}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{E}}-$ $\overline{\text{X}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{O}}^{\circ}$ vb. tr. to give birth to ($\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{O}}^{\circ}$); to acquire, obtain, get ($\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{O}}^{\circ}$; often with reflex. dative $\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{A}}^{\circ}$ for one's self); caus. of $\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{E}}$.

$\overline{\text{X}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{O}}$ $\overline{\text{X}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{E}}-$ $\overline{\text{X}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{O}}^{\circ}$ Q $\overline{\text{X}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{T}}$ vb. tr. to put to shame, to blame, scold, reproach ($\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{O}}^{\circ}$; for: $\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{E}}$, $\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{X}}\overline{\text{N}}$, $\overline{\text{Z}}\overline{\text{A}}$); caus. of $\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{E}}$.

Sometimes the initial $\overline{\text{T}}$ - is lost, as in

$\overline{\text{K}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{O}}$ $\overline{\text{K}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{E}}-$ $\overline{\text{K}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{O}}^{\circ}$ Q $\overline{\text{K}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{Y}}$ vb. tr. to turn; this verb has become completely synonymous with its base $\overline{\text{K}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{E}}$.

A few verbs have retained a final -c or -oy (a frozen subject suffix):

$\overline{\text{X}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{Y}}$ $\overline{\text{X}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{Y}}-$ $\overline{\text{X}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{Y}}^{\circ}$ vb. tr. to send ($\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{O}}^{\circ}$; to: $\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{T}}^{\circ}$, $\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{A}}^{\circ}$, $\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{X}}\overline{\text{N}}$, $\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{A}}$); + $\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{B}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{L}}$ away, out, off; + $\overline{\text{Z}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{H}}$ ahead.

Τῆνοοϋ to send (already introduced). Originally ποοϋ meant "to cause to go" (caus. of ποε to go) and τῆνοοϋ meant "to cause to bring" (caus. of εἶνε).

τοϋνος τοϋνες- τοϋνος' vb. tr. to awaken, arouse, raise up (ἦμο'); caus. of τωοϋν (probably).

The Imperative of these verbs may optionally have a prefixed μα-: ματαμο, ματαλο, etc. Cf. §17.1.

Vocabulary 26

(The compound verbs given in 26.1, the prefix πο- in 26.2, and the verbs ταμο, ταλο, τανσο, πο, ποιο, κτο, ποοϋ, and τοϋνος in 26.3)

οβπο εβπο- οβπο' Q οβπο vb. tr. to forget, overlook, neglect (ἦμο'); intr. to sleep, fall asleep; as n. forgetting, sleep.

ωνε, Q ονε vb. intr. to become/be alive, live; as n.m. life. o the Q of εἶρε.

π.ροοϋ care, concern, anxiety. πο-ροοϋ (Q ο π) to become/be a care or concern (for: μα').

τε.ποηρε wonder, amazement, miracle.

†-τοοτ', † π τοοτ' to help, assist (object suffix is required; nominal object with π).

τε.θοϋα (ἡ θοσα) offering, sacrifice.

π.βαπτισμα (τὸ βάπτισμα) baptism. †-βαπτισμα to baptize.

Exercises

- (1) πεἶθην δε νῆ†-καρπος αν. (2) νῆβῆ-βομ αν ε τακο π νε-ψυχη π ἡδικαιος. (3) πεἶσαε πετῆχι-σβω πτοοτῆ. (4) α†-μετανοια εϋχω ἦμος κε λιρ-νοβε, παχοεις. (5) τῆναχιε ἦμοϋ εν†-εοοϋ π πεϋραν ετ οϋλαβ. (6) εἶναρ-οϋ? (7) πτερεϋρ-ἡτσοοϋς π ρομπε, α-νεϋειοτε ἡτῆ ε περπε. (8) σεαι ναι ἡτμοἱ ετβε νεεβηϋε ετκειρε ἦμοοϋ ἡμαϋ. (9) αϋω π τεϋνοϋ α-τβω π ελοολε †-εαε π καρπος. (10) εἶναβῆ-ἡτον των π πεικοςμος? (11) χ†-ροοϋ ετβε νεἶθηρε ἡτετῆερεε εροοϋ εβολ εἶ ππεθοοϋ. (12) νεϋ†-σβω ναϋ ε νεητολη π παχοεις.

(13) $\bar{\eta}\tau\omicron\upsilon\omega\theta$ $\lambda\eta$ ϵ $\delta\bar{\eta}$ - $\gamma\omega\beta$ $\mu\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\lambda$ - $\tau\epsilon\imath\mu\imath\eta\epsilon$. (14) $\bar{\mu}\pi\iota\bar{\rho}$ - $\nu\omicron\upsilon\beta\epsilon$
 $\epsilon\rho\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$ $\epsilon\eta\epsilon\gamma$. (15) $\bar{\eta}\tau\omicron\chi$ $\eta\epsilon\tau$ $\eta\lambda\tau$ - $\bar{\eta}\tau\omicron\eta$ $\eta\lambda\eta$. (16) $\eta\gamma\lambda\lambda\eta\tau$ $\lambda\epsilon$
 $\bar{\mu}\pi\epsilon\chi\theta\delta\bar{\eta}$ - $\beta\omicron\mu$ ϵ $\gamma\omega\lambda$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$. (17) ϵ - $\lambda\chi\epsilon\iota$ $\epsilon\gamma\omicron\upsilon\eta$ ϵ $\eta\epsilon\rho\eta\epsilon$, $\lambda\chi\tau\alpha\lambda\omicron$
 $\bar{\eta}$ $\omicron\upsilon\theta\upsilon\varsigma\iota\lambda$. (18) $\varsigma\epsilon\eta\lambda\varsigma\mu\omicron\upsilon$ $\epsilon\rho\omicron\chi$ $\bar{\eta}\varsigma\epsilon\tau$ - $\epsilon\omicron\omicron\upsilon$ $\eta\lambda\chi$. (19) $\bar{\mu}$ $\eta\epsilon$ -
 $\omicron\upsilon\omicron\epsilon\imath\theta$ $\tau\epsilon\tau\eta\lambda\theta\delta\bar{\eta}$ - $\beta\omicron\mu$ ϵ $\tau\lambda\eta\gamma\epsilon$ - $\eta\epsilon\tau$ $\mu\omicron\omicron\upsilon\tau$. (20) $\eta\lambda\iota$ $\eta\epsilon$ $\eta\mu\lambda$
 $\epsilon\tau\bar{\tau}\eta\lambda\chi\eta\mu\omicron$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\varsigma\theta\eta\eta\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\gamma\eta\tau\bar{\eta}$. (21) $\theta\upsilon\theta\epsilon$ $\epsilon\rho\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$ $\epsilon\tau\eta\epsilon\tau\bar{\eta}\chi\iota$ - $\rho\omicron\omicron\upsilon\theta$
 $\gamma\lambda$ $\eta\epsilon\chi\eta\eta\lambda$ $\mu\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}\omicron\rho\phi\lambda\eta\omicron\varsigma$. (22) $\lambda\chi\chi\eta\mu\omicron$ $\eta\lambda\chi$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}\kappa\lambda$ $\eta\imath\mu$ $\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda$ -
 $\eta\epsilon\chi\gamma\eta\tau$ $\omicron\upsilon\lambda\theta\omicron\upsilon$. (23) $\bar{\eta}\tau\lambda\kappa\bar{\rho}$ - $\omicron\upsilon$ $\gamma\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\eta\omicron\lambda\iota\varsigma$? (24) $\epsilon\imath\eta\lambda\tau$ - $\varsigma\epsilon\omega$
 $\eta\eta\tau\bar{\eta}$ ϵ $\omicron\upsilon$? (25) λ - $\eta\epsilon\chi\theta\lambda\chi\epsilon$ $\chi\pi\iota\omicron\omicron\upsilon$ $\lambda\upsilon\theta$ $\lambda\upsilon\eta\omega\tau$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$. (26) $\bar{\mu}\pi\epsilon$ -
 $\eta\varsigma\omicron\eta$ $\delta\bar{\eta}$ - $\gamma\omega\beta$ $\mu\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\eta\epsilon\rho\imath\chi\omega\rho\omicron\varsigma$. (27) ϵ - $\lambda\chi\chi\omega\kappa$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ $\bar{\mu}$
 $\eta\epsilon\chi\gamma\omega\beta$, $\lambda\chi\kappa\tau\omicron\chi$ ϵ $\eta\epsilon\chi\tau\eta\mu\epsilon$. (28) $\lambda\eta\bar{\rho}$ - $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\theta\omicron\mu\tau\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\rho\omicron\mu\eta\epsilon$ $\epsilon\eta\theta\bar{\mu}\theta\epsilon$
 $\eta\lambda\chi$. (29) $\tau\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\eta\lambda\chi\omicron\omicron\upsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\kappa$ $\gamma\lambda\theta\eta$ $\epsilon\tau\eta\epsilon\kappa\varsigma\omicron\upsilon\beta\tau\epsilon$ $\eta\lambda\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\omicron\upsilon\mu\lambda$. (30)
 $\bar{\eta}\tau\lambda\tau\epsilon\tau\bar{\eta}\bar{\rho}$ - $\eta\lambda\iota$ ϵ $\omicron\upsilon$? (31) $\lambda\iota\bar{\rho}$ - $\mu\lambda\tau\omicron\iota$ $\epsilon\rho\epsilon$ - $\gamma\eta\eta\omega\lambda\eta\varsigma$ \omicron $\bar{\eta}$ $\gamma\eta\eta\epsilon\mu\omega\eta$.
(32) $\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon\rho\epsilon\chi\tau\omicron\upsilon\eta\eta\omicron\varsigma$ $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\varsigma$, $\lambda\varsigma\omicron\upsilon\chi\lambda\iota$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\epsilon\upsilon\eta\omicron\upsilon$. (33) $\epsilon\chi\omicron$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\gamma\lambda\omicron$,
 $\mu\bar{\eta}$ - $\beta\omicron\mu$ $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\chi$ ϵ $\epsilon\omega\kappa$ $\epsilon\upsilon\eta\omicron\lambda\iota\varsigma$ $\epsilon\varsigma\omicron\upsilon\eta\upsilon$. (34) $\varsigma\epsilon\eta\lambda\epsilon\iota$ $\bar{\eta}\varsigma\epsilon\tau\lambda\kappa\omicron$ $\bar{\mu}$
 $\eta\epsilon\imath\bar{\rho}\eta\epsilon$. (35) $\bar{\mu}\pi\bar{\rho}\bar{\rho}$ - $\eta\omega\beta\theta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\eta\tau\omicron\lambda\eta$ $\bar{\mu}$ $\eta\eta\mu\omicron\mu\omicron\varsigma$. (36) $\lambda\upsilon\tau\lambda\gamma\omicron\chi$
 $\epsilon\chi\mu\omicron\omicron\theta\epsilon$ $\mu\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\chi\mu\lambda\theta\eta\tau\eta\varsigma$. (37) $\bar{\mu}\pi\bar{\rho}\bar{\rho}$ - $\eta\omega\beta\theta$ $\bar{\mu}$ $\eta\lambda\tau$ - $\varsigma\epsilon\omega$. (38)
 $\tau\omicron\upsilon\omicron\theta$ ϵ $\tau\lambda\mu\omicron\kappa$ $\chi\epsilon$ $\eta\epsilon\kappa\theta\eta\eta\epsilon$ $\omicron\upsilon\chi\omicron$. (39) $\eta\imath\mu$ $\eta\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda\chi\tau$ - $\theta\epsilon$ $\eta\eta\tau\bar{\eta}$
 $\epsilon\tau\eta\epsilon\tau\bar{\eta}\kappa\omega\tau$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\omicron\upsilon\eta\iota$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\epsilon\imath\mu\imath\eta\epsilon$? (40) $\tau\eta\lambda\bar{\rho}$ - $\eta\epsilon\kappa\mu\epsilon\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\tau\lambda\tau\bar{\mu}\omega\beta\kappa$.
(41) $\kappa\eta\lambda\bar{\rho}$ - $\chi\omicron\epsilon\imath\varsigma$ ϵ $\eta\epsilon\imath\mu\omicron\kappa\mu\epsilon\kappa$ $\bar{\mu}$ $\eta\omicron\eta\eta\eta\eta\omicron$. (42) λ - $\eta\epsilon\chi\mu\lambda\theta\eta\tau\eta\varsigma$
 $\tau\lambda\lambda\omicron\chi$ ϵ $\eta\chi\omicron\iota$. (43) $\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\upsilon\varsigma\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$ ϵ $\eta\lambda\iota$, $\lambda\upsilon\bar{\rho}$ - $\theta\eta\eta\eta\epsilon$. (44) $\omicron\upsilon$
 $\eta\epsilon\tau$ $\eta\lambda\tau$ - $\theta\epsilon$ $\eta\lambda\eta$ $\epsilon\tau\eta\epsilon\omega\eta\bar{\eta}$ $\theta\lambda$ $\eta\imath\epsilon\eta\epsilon\gamma$? (45) $\eta\lambda\gamma\tau\bar{\kappa}$ $\gamma\lambda\eta\lambda\tau$ $\bar{\eta}\gamma\bar{\rho}$ -
 $\chi\omicron\epsilon\imath\varsigma$ $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\imath\epsilon\lambda\omicron\upsilon\varsigma\iota\lambda$ $\tau\eta\eta\omicron\upsilon$. (46) $\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon\rho\bar{\eta}\bar{\rho}$ - $\eta\epsilon\chi\mu\epsilon\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon$, $\lambda\eta\lambda\eta\chi\epsilon\imath$
 $\bar{\mu}$ $\rho\imath\mu\epsilon$. (47) $\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon\rho\epsilon$ - $\eta\epsilon\gamma\omicron\omicron\upsilon$ $\bar{\mu}$ $\eta\epsilon\varsigma\mu\imath\varsigma\epsilon$ $\chi\omega\kappa$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$, $\lambda\varsigma\chi\eta\mu\omicron$ $\bar{\mu}$
 $\omicron\upsilon\theta\eta\eta\epsilon$ $\bar{\mu}$ $\eta\epsilon\varsigma\gamma\lambda\iota$. (48) $\eta\epsilon\gamma\beta\eta\upsilon\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}\lambda\iota\kappa\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma$ $\eta\lambda\chi\pi\iota\omicron$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\theta\omicron\omicron\upsilon$.
(49) $\tau\epsilon\tau\eta\lambda\varsigma\omicron\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon\tau\bar{\eta}\bar{\rho}$ - $\theta\eta\eta\eta\epsilon$. (50) $\bar{\eta}\tau\omicron\chi$ $\lambda\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\omicron\upsilon\eta\omicron\upsilon\tau\epsilon$ $\lambda\eta$
 $\eta\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon$ $\eta\epsilon\tau$ $\mu\omicron\omicron\upsilon\tau$, $\lambda\lambda\lambda$ $\eta\epsilon\tau$ $\omicron\eta\bar{\gamma}$. (51) $\omicron\upsilon\eta\eta\omicron\beta$ $\bar{\mu}$ $\theta\eta\eta\eta\epsilon$ $\tau\epsilon$ $\tau\lambda\iota$.

Lesson 27

27.1 Negative adjective compounds. The prefix $\lambda\tau$ - is used to form negative adjectives from verbs and nouns:

$\lambda\tau\sigma\omicron\upsilon\gamma\bar{\eta}$	ignorant	$\lambda\tau\sigma\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$	disobedient
$\lambda\tau\mu\omicron\upsilon$	immortal	$\lambda\tau\tau\lambda\kappa\omicron$	imperishable
$\lambda\theta\eta\tau$	senseless, foolish	$\lambda\tau\epsilon\omicron\mu$	powerless, impotent
		$\lambda\tau\omicron\upsilon\omega\eta\bar{\eta}$	$\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ invisible.

This prefix was originally a negative relative pronoun; a trace of this older usage is found in the resumptive pronoun required in some expressions, e.g.

$\lambda\tau\eta\lambda\upsilon$	$\epsilon\rho\omicron'$	unseeable, unseen
$\lambda\tau\theta\lambda\chi\epsilon$	$\epsilon\rho\omicron'$	ineffable; without $\epsilon\rho\omicron'$: speechless
$\lambda\tau\kappa\iota\mu$	$\epsilon\rho\omicron'$	immovable.

The resumptive pronoun agrees with the modified noun:

$\omicron\upsilon\mu\upsilon\sigma\tau\eta\rho\iota\omicron\eta\bar{\eta}$	$\lambda\tau\theta\lambda\chi\epsilon$	$\epsilon\rho\omicron\chi$	an ineffable mystery
$\omicron\upsilon\gamma\omicron\mu$	$\lambda\tau\kappa\iota\mu$	$\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$	an immovable power.

Nearly all $\lambda\tau$ - adjectives freely compound with $\bar{\eta}$ - (Q o $\bar{\eta}$), as in $\bar{\eta}\text{-}\lambda\tau\sigma\omicron\upsilon\gamma\bar{\eta}$ to become/be ignorant, $\bar{\eta}\text{-}\lambda\tau\omicron\upsilon\omega\eta\bar{\eta}$ $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ to become/be invisible.

27.2 Compound nouns. The distinction between a compound noun and a noun + $\bar{\eta}$ + noun phrase is somewhat arbitrary. As a working definition we shall assume (1) that the first noun of a true compound noun must be in a reduced form different from the free (unbound) form, if indeed the latter exists; (2) that the linking $\bar{\eta}$ be absent or at least optional. The most productive compounding prefixes are $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau$ -, $\rho\bar{\eta}(\bar{\eta})$ -, $\rho\epsilon\chi$ -, and $\sigma\iota\eta$.

(a) $\rho\epsilon\chi$ - forms agent or actor nouns; the second element is normally a simple or compound infinitive, but occasionally a qualitative:

$\rho\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}\text{-}\eta\omicron\upsilon\beta\epsilon$	sinner	$\rho\epsilon\chi\theta\bar{\eta}\theta\epsilon$	server, worshipper
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ρῆμοοῦτ dead person ρῆχιοῦε thief
 ρῆτακο destroyer; perishable

These may be used nominally or adjectivally, e.g.

οὐς₂ιμε ἄ ρῆφ-νοβε a sinful woman
 οὐηνευμα ἄ ρῆτακο a destructive spirit
 τεϊσαρξ ἄ ρῆτακο this perishable flesh,

and may be formed freely from virtually any appropriate verb in the language.

(b) ρῆ-, ρῆῆ-, a reduced form of ρῶμε ἄ, man of:

ρῆῆκῆμε an Egyptian
 ρῆῆ₂ητ a wise, discerning person
 ρῆῆ₂αζαρ₂εθ a person from Nazareth
 ρῆ₂των a person from where? as in ἄτετῆ₂ενρῆῆ₂των?
 Where are you from?

(c) ῆῆτ- is used to form feminine abstract nouns from adjectives or other nouns. Compounds in ῆῆτ- are extremely numerous; the following is a typical sampling:

ῆῆτοῦηνε priesthood	ῆῆτρῆῆ ₂ ητ wisdom, prudence
ῆῆτερο kingdom, kingship;	ῆῆτ ₂ αλο old age (of a man)
the spelling ῆῆτῆρο is	ῆῆτ ₂ αλω old age (of woman)
less frequent.	ῆῆτ ₂ νοε greatness; seniority
ῆῆτσαβε wisdom	ῆῆτ ₂ μοναχοε monkhood
ῆῆτ ₂ εβρε youth; newness	ῆῆτ ₂ αττακο imperishability;
	incorruptibility.

ῆῆτ- is also used to designate languages:

ῆῆτρῆῆ ₂ κῆμε Egyptian	ῆῆτοῦεειενιν Greek
ῆῆτ ₂ εβραιοε Hebrew	ῆῆτ ₂ ερωμαιοε Latin

(d) εῆῆ- is used to form a feminine noun of action or gerund from any infinitive. The meaning ranges from concrete to abstract, e.g. εῆῆ₂ναγ sight, vision; εῆῆ₂νοϋομ food (pl. εῆῆ₂νοϋοομ). These are so predictable in meaning that they have been systematically excluded from the Glossary

unless they have acquired meanings not immediately obvious from that of the base verb.

Less frequent compounding prefixes are $\lambda\eta\text{-}$, $\epsilon\iota\epsilon\pi\text{-}$ ($\epsilon\iota\omicron\pi\epsilon$), $\epsilon\iota\epsilon\zeta\text{-}$ ($\epsilon\iota\omicron\zeta\epsilon$), $\rho\lambda\text{-}$ $\sigma\tau\text{-}$ ($\sigma\tau\omicron\iota$), $\theta\omicron\upsilon\text{-}$ ($\theta\upsilon\lambda\upsilon$), $\theta\upsilon\beta\bar{\rho}\text{-}$ ($\theta\upsilon\beta\eta\rho$), $\theta\upsilon\bar{\nu}\text{-}$ ($\theta\upsilon\eta\rho\epsilon$), $\theta\upsilon\bar{\sigma}\bar{\nu}\text{-}$ ($\sigma\lambda\theta$), and $\zeta\lambda\mu\text{-}$. The reader may check these out in the Glossary.

Nominalized relative clauses are sometimes taken as compound nouns, occurring with an extra article, e.g. $(\eta)\ \eta\epsilon\tau\ \theta\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\iota\tau$ vanity, $(\eta)\ \eta\epsilon\theta\omicron\omicron\upsilon\upsilon$ evil, $\omicron\upsilon\eta\epsilon\tau\ \omicron\upsilon\gamma\lambda\lambda\epsilon$ a saint.

A similar usage is found with $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda\ \zeta\bar{\eta}$, designating origin or affiliation (the def. art. appears as $\eta\epsilon\text{-}$, $\tau\epsilon\text{-}$, $\eta\epsilon\text{-}$):

$\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda\ \zeta\bar{\eta}\ \tau\sigma\upsilon\rho\iota\lambda\ \eta\epsilon.$	He is a Syrian.
$\eta\epsilon\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda\ \zeta\bar{\eta}\ \eta\eta\iota\ \bar{\eta}\ \delta\lambda\upsilon\epsilon\iota\delta\ \eta\epsilon.$	They are the ones from the house of David.

27.3 There is a form of the verb known as the *participium conjunctivum* (proclitic participle) used only for forming compounds with a following nominal element:

$\sigma\omega$	p. c.	$\sigma\lambda\upsilon\text{-}\eta\rho\bar{\eta}$	wine-drinking, a wine-drinker
$\omicron\upsilon\omega\mu$		$\omicron\upsilon\gamma\lambda\mu\text{-}\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$	man-eating
$\chi\iota\sigma\epsilon$		<u>$\chi\lambda\sigma\iota\text{-}\zeta\eta\tau$</u>	arrogant
$\mu\omicron\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$		$\mu\lambda\eta\text{-}\epsilon\sigma\omicron\omicron\upsilon$	shepherd, tender of sheep.

It is uniformly vocalized with $-\lambda-$. For most verbs the p. c. is rare or non-existent; a few verbs like the above account for most of the examples encountered. Note especially the compounds of $\mu\epsilon$: $\mu\lambda\iota\text{-}$ (one who loves):

$\mu\lambda\iota\text{-}\epsilon\omicron\omicron\upsilon$	desirous of fame or glory
$\mu\lambda\iota\text{-}\nu\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$, $\mu\lambda\iota\text{-}\zeta\lambda\tau$	desirous of wealth
$\mu\lambda\iota\text{-}\nu\omicron\upsilon\tau\epsilon$	pious, God-loving
$\mu\lambda\iota\text{-}\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$	kind, philanthropic
$\mu\lambda\iota\text{-}\omicron\upsilon\omega\mu$	gluttonous.

27.4 The Third Future and its negative:

εἰς ὧν	ἐνεσὼν	neg. ἴνα	ὧν	ἴνα
ἐκ ὧν	ἐτῆνεσὼν		ἐκ ὧν	ἐτῆνεσὼν
ἐρῶν			ἐρῶν	
ἐχέων	ἐγχεσὼν		ἐχέων	ἐνεγχεσὼν
ἐσεσὼν			ἐσεσὼν	
ἐρε-πρωε σὼν			ἐνε-πρωε σὼν	

The negative forms are also spelled as ἐννα-, ἐννεκ- etc. The 1st pers. sing. also occurs as ἴνεισὼν.

The Third Future is an emphatic or vivid future with a wide variety of nuances; in an independent clause it describes a future event as necessary, inevitable, or obligatory. The English translation will depend on the context: ἐχέων he shall hear, he is to hear, he is bound to hear, he must inevitably hear, he will surely hear, and similarly for the negative. The 2nd person is often used in commands and prohibitions:

ἴνεκπειράξε εἰς πρὸς τὸν θεόν σου.

You shall not tempt the Lord your God.

ἐτῆνεῖς τὰς ἐντολάς.

You shall keep these commandments.

One of the most frequent uses of the Third Future is to express purpose or result after the conjunctions καὶ καὶ (καί):

ἔγραψα σοὶ ἵνα γινῶς ὅτι ἐγένετο μοι ἐνθάδε.

I have written to you so that you may know what has befallen me here.

ἔμψαλμα σοὶ ἵνα λαλήσῃς με.

We shall send him to you so that he may speak with you.

The same type of clause may be used as an object clause instead of the Inflected Infinitive after verbs of commanding, exhorting, and the like:

ἔκρινεν αὐτὸν καὶ ἵνα μὴ εἰπῆς αὐτὸν ἑσθλῶς.

We entreated him not to tell it to anyone.

It may occasionally replace the Inflected Infinitive in other situations:

Ἄξιον ἄν ἕκαστος εἰσῆμι εἰσοῦν. I am not worthy to enter.

The Third Future is tripartite; only the infinitive may be used in the verbal slot. The Second Future is sometimes used instead of the Third Future after ἕκαστος and ἕ.

Vocabulary 27

[The adjectival and nominal compounds given in 27.1, 2.]

κίστε vb. tr. to steal (ἄμο^σ; from: ἄ, εἰσα ἄ); as n.m. theft. ἄκίστε adv. stealthily, secretly.

π.μῆτις witness, testimony. τ.μῆτις testimony. ἄ-μῆτις to testify, bear witness (to, about: ἄμο^σ, εἰσε, εἰσα, ἄ).

τ.φοβέ fear. ἀφοβέ fearless. ἄ-φοβέ (Q ο ἄ) to become/be afraid (of: εἰ, εἰσα, εἰσε, ἄ). φοβῶ-φοβέ fearing, respectful. μῆτιςφοβῶ-φοβέ fear, respect.

ἄμω ἐπιτάτ^σ to command, order someone (to do: εἰ, εἰσε, ἕκαστος).

τ.φασμα dream.

ἄλλο ἄλλο- ἄλλο^σ Q ἄλλο vb. tr. to heal, cure (ἄμο^σ; of, from: ἄ, εἰσα ἄ).

π.σῆμα physician.

π.σῆμα (τὸ σῆμα) body; the indef. art. is often deleted with this word in prep. phrases.

ἄ-φωεῖν to shine, make light.

ἄ-κακε (Q ο ἄ) to become/be dark.

Exercises

- (1) ἀκίστε ἄν ἕκαστος εἰσῆμι εἰσοῦν. (2) ἀκίστε ἄν ἕκαστος εἰσῆμι εἰσοῦν. (3) ἀκίστε ἄν ἕκαστος εἰσῆμι εἰσοῦν. (4) ἀκίστε ἄν ἕκαστος εἰσῆμι εἰσοῦν. (5) ἀκίστε ἄν ἕκαστος εἰσῆμι εἰσοῦν. (6) ἀκίστε ἄν ἕκαστος εἰσῆμι εἰσοῦν.

ἢ ΠΕΣΝΑΥ Ε ΠΗΙ ΧΕΚΑΣ ΕΥΕ†-ΤΟΟΤῸ ἢ ΠΕΥΕΙΩΤ ἢ ΖΛΛΟ. (7) ΠΕΡΕ-
 ΠΩΗΡΕ ἢ ΠΟΥΗΝΒ Ο ἢ ΑΤΣΩΤἢ. (8) ΕΗΝΑΝΟΥΧΕ ΕΒΟΛ ἢ ΠΕΙΣΩΜΑ ἢ
 ΡΕΥΤΑΚΟ ΤἢΝΝΑΥ? (9) Α-ΠΕΥΧΟΕΙΣ ΖΩΝ ΕΤΟΟΤΟΥ ἢ ΝΕΡΖΜΖΛΛ ΧΕΚΑΣ
 ΕΥΕΕΙΝΕ ἢ ἢΜΑΤΟΙ ΕΖΟΥΝ ΘΑΡΟΧ. (10) ΠΝΕΚΧΙΟΥΕ ἢ ΝΕΝΚΑ ἢ
 ΝΕΚΣΗΝΥ. (11) ΑΥΕΙ ἢ ΧΙΟΥΕ ἢ ΤΕΥΩΗ ΑΥΩ ΑΥΧΙ ἢ ΠΕΥΣΩΜΑ ΕΒΟΛ
 Ζἢ ΠΤΑΦΟΣ. (12) †Ο ἢ ΑΤΒΟΜ ἢ ΠΕΜΤΟ ΕΒΟΛ ἢ ΟΥΡΩΜΕ ἢ ΤΕΙ-
 ΜΙΝΕ. (13) ΟΥΜΑΙ-ΟΥΩΜ ΠΕ ΠΕΚΣΟΝ. (14) ΝΙΜ ΠΕΤ ΝΑῤ-ΜἢῤΡΕ
 Ε ΤΠΙΣΤΙΣ ἢ ΝΕ? (15) ΝΕΙΜΑΤΟΙ ΖΕΝΑΘΟΤΕ ΝΕ. (16) Α-ΠΑΓΓΕ-
 ΛΟΣ ΕΙ ΝΑΙ Ζἢ ΟΥΡΑΣΟΥ ἢ ΤΕΥΩΗ ΑΥΩ ΑΥΤΑΜΟΙ ΕΤΒΕ ΝΕΙΩΛΧΕ.
 (17) ἢ ΤΕΥΝΟΥ Α-ΤΠΕ ῤ-ΚΑΚΕ. (18) ΝΙΜ ΠΕΝΤΑΥΤΑΛΒΟΚ ΕΒΟΛ Ζἢ
 ΠΕΚΩΦΩΝΕ? (19) ΠΕΙΡΩΜΕ ΟΥΣΑΕΙΝ ἢ ΣΑΒΕ ΠΕ. (20) Μἢῤῤ-ΖΟΤΕ,
 ΠΩΗΡΕ. (21) ΑΥΩ ἢ ΤΕΥΝΟΥ ΑΥῤ-ΑΤΟΥΩΝῸ ΕΒΟΛ ἢΒΙ ΠΑΙΒΟΛΟΣ.
 (22) ΟΥΝΟΒ ΤΕ ΤΕΥΜἢῤΕΡΟ. (23) Ζἢ ΤΕΥΜἢῤΤΖΛΛΟ ΝΕΥΕΙΡΕ ἢ
 ΠΜΕΕΥΕ ΔΝ ἢ ΝΕΖΟΟΥ ἢ ΤΕΥΜἢῤΩΗΡΕ ΩΗΜ. (24) ΜΠΕΝΠΙΣΤΕΥΕ Ε
 ΤΕΥΜἢῤἢῤΡΕ. (25) ΑΥῤ-ΩΠΗΡΕ ΑΥΩ ΑΥΝΟΒ ἢ ΖΟΤΕ ΩΩΠΕ ἢ ΤΕΥ-
 ΜΗΤΕ. (26) ΑΥΖΩΝ ΕΤΟΟΤΟΥ ΕΤΡΕΥΜΟΥῤ ἢ ΠΩΗΡΕ ἢΣΕΝΟΧῸ Ε ΠΕ-
 ΩΤΕΚΟ. (27) ΠΤΚ-ΟΥΜΑΙ-ΕΟΟΥ ΕΥΩΟΥΕΙΤ. (28) ΟΥῤῤἢῤΤΩΝ ΠΕ
 ΠΤΟΚ? ΔΗῤ-ΟΥῤῤἢἢΚΗΜΕ. (29) ΜΠΕΣΩῤἢ-ΒΟΜ Ε ΤΟΥΝΟΣῸ. (30)
 ΖΕΝΖΜΖΛΛ ἢ ΡΕΥῤ-ΖΟΤΕ ΝΕ. (31) Μἢῤ-ΩΒΟΜ ἢΜΟΙ Ε ΩΛΧΕ ΜἢἢΗἢἢ
 ἢ ΜἢἢΤΟΥΕΒΕΙΩΝΙΝ. (32) ΑΧΙΣ ΝΑΥ ΧΕΚΑΣ ΕΥΕΧΟΟΥ ἢ ΠΟΕΙΚ Ε ἢ-
 ΖΗΚΕ ἢ ΤΠΟΛΙΣ. (33) †ΝΑΒΩ ΜἢἢΑΚ ΧΕΚΑΣ ΠΝΕΥΜΟΟΥΤ. (34)
 ΟΥΑΤΤΑΚΟ ΠΕ ΠΝΟΜΟΣ ἢ ΠΧΟΕΙΣ. (35) ΠΤΑ-ΜΑΡΙΑ ΤΑΜΑΛΥ ΧΠΟΙ
 Ζἢ ΟΥΜΥΣΤΗΡΙΟΝ ἢ ΑΤΩΛΧΕ ΕΡΟΧ, Ε-Μἢῤ-ΛΑΛΥ ἢ ΡΩΜΕ Ζἢ ΠΚΟΣΜΟΣ
 ΤΗῤῸ ΝΑΕΙΜΕ ΕΡΟΧ. (36) ΑΥΜΟΥΖ ΔΕ ΤΗΡΟΥ ἢ ΒΩΝῤ Ζἢ ΤΣΥΝΑΓΩ-
 ΓΗ ΕΥΣΩΤἢ Ε ΝΑΙ. (37) ΑΧΙΣ ἢ ΠΕΙΩΝΕ ΧΕ ΕΥΕῤ-ΟΕΙΚ. (38)
 ΑΥΕΙΝΕ ἢ ΟΥΝΟΒ ἢ ΣΑΕΙΝ ΕΤΡΕΥΤΑΛΒΟ ἢ ΠΩΗΡΕ, ΑΛΛΑ ΜΠΕΥῤἢ-ΒΟΜ
 Ε ΤΑΛΒΟΧ.

Lesson 28

28.1 The Habitual and its negative.

ᾄΙCΩΤῢ	ᾄΑΝCΩΤῢ	Neg. ΜΕΙCΩΤῢ	ΜΕΝCΩΤῢ
ᾄΑΚCΩΤῢ	ᾄΑΤΕΤῢCΩΤῢ	ΜΕΚCΩΤῢ	ΜΕΤΕΤῢCΩΤῢ
ᾄΑΡ (Ε)CΩΤῢ		ΜΕΡΕCΩΤῢ	
ᾄΑΥCΩΤῢ	ᾄΑΥCΩΤῢ	ΜΕΥCΩΤῢ	ΜΕΥCΩΤῢ
ᾄΑCCΩΤῢ		ΜΕCCΩΤῢ	
ᾄΑΡΕ-ΠΡΩΜΕ CΩΤῢ		ΜΕΡΕ-ΠΡΩΜΕ CΩΤῢ	

The Habitual (or *praesens consuetudinis*) describes an action or activity as characteristic or habitual. It may usually be translated by the English general present (I write, I work, etc.):

ᾄΛΥΜΟΥΤΕ ΕΡΟΧ ΧΕ ΙΩ2ΑΝΝΗC	They call him John.
ᾄΑΡΕ-ΤCΟΦΙΔ ΟΥΩ2 2ῢ Π2ΗΤ	Wisdom resides in the heart
ῢ ῢΑΙΚΑΙΟC.	of the righteous.
ΜΕΥCΕ-ΗΡῢ.	He doesn't drink wine.

The Habitual forms a regular system with the converters:

relative:	{ ᾄΑΥCΩΤῢ ΕΤΕ ᾄΑΥCΩΤῢ	Neg. ΕΤΕ ΜΕΥCΩΤῢ
circumstantial:		Ε-ᾄΑΥCΩΤῢ
imperfect:	ΝΕ-ᾄΑΥCΩΤῢ	ΝΕ-ΜΕΥCΩΤῢ
second tense:	ᾄΑΥCΩΤῢ	_____

The Habitual is basically tenseless (hence the designation *aorist* in some grammars) and gains its translation value from the context. The imperfect converter makes a past tense explicit, e.g. ΝΕ-ᾄΑΥC2ΑΙ he used to write. Note that subject resumption is required in the relative form: ΠΡΩΜΕ ᾄΑΥCῢ-ΠΑΙ the man who does thus. The Habitual belongs to the Tripartite Conjugation: only the Infinitive may be used in the verbal slot.

28.2 Emphasis. The typical non-emphatic word order

εις ζηητε εκεθωνε εκκω η ρωκ.

Behold, you shall remain (being) mute. (Cf. §30.11)

εις ζηητε τονλω ητεχνο η ουθρηε.

Behold you shall conceive and bear a son.

The translation "behold" is purely conventional, but it is difficult to find a better English equivalent. The forms εις ζηητε, ειςτε, ειςνε, and εις ζηητε εις also occur. εις has several other functions: (1) with a following noun, as a complete predication:

εις τεκωνε. *Here is* your sister.

(2) as a "preposition" before temporal expressions, as in

εις θομητε η ρομη ηπηνηλυ εροχ.

We have not seen him *for* three years.

28.3 Emphatic and intensive pronouns.

(a) ηλυλλ', ηλυλτ', less frequently ουλλ(τ)', is used in apposition to a preceding noun or pronoun: alone, sole, self, only. E.g.

ηνοκ ηλυλλτ	I alone, I by myself, only I
ηλυ ηλυλλχ	to him alone, to him only
ηηρο ηλυλλχ	the king himself, the king alone.

(b) ζωω' (1 c.s. ζω or ζωωτ; 2 f.s. ζωωτε, 2 c.pl. ζωωτ-τηγυτη), similar to the preceding, but often with the added nuance of "also, too, moreover." E.g.

ητοκ δε ζωωκ, ηθρηε, σενημουτε εροκ χε ηπροφητης η ηετ χοσε. And you, moreover, my son, will be called the prophet of the Most High.

εις ειςαβετ τουσυγγενηс ητοс ζωωс он αсω η ουθρηε ηη τεсμηητηλω. Behold, Elisabeth your kinsman has also conceived a child in her old age.

The form ζωωч also serves as an adverb/conjunction "however, on the other hand" without any pronominal force. ηточ is used likewise.

(c) $\bar{\mu}\mu\text{IN } \bar{\mu}\mu\text{O}'$, an intensive pronoun, used in apposition to a preceding pronoun, usually possessive or reflexive:

$\mu\lambda\eta\text{I } \bar{\mu}\mu\text{IN } \bar{\mu}\mu\text{OI}$ my own house
 $\bar{\mu}\bar{\mu}$ $\mu\epsilon\upsilon\text{†}\mu\epsilon$ $\bar{\mu}\mu\text{IN } \bar{\mu}\mu\text{O}'$ in his own village.

28.4 The reciprocal pronoun "each other, one another" is expressed by possessive prefixes on $-\epsilon\rho\eta\upsilon$ (fellow, companion), e.g.

$\lambda\eta\mu\text{I}\vartheta\epsilon$ $\bar{\mu}\bar{\mu}$ $\eta\epsilon\eta\epsilon\rho\eta\upsilon$. We fought with one another.
 $\eta\epsilon\upsilon\vartheta\lambda\chi\epsilon$ $\bar{\mu}\bar{\mu}$ $\eta\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon\rho\eta\upsilon$. They were talking with each other.

28.5 Further remarks on $-\kappa\epsilon-$. In addition to the use of $-\kappa\epsilon-$ as an adjective "other, another" introduced in 4.3, $-\kappa\epsilon-$ may have a purely emphasizing function, e.g.

$\eta\kappa\epsilon\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$ the man *too*, the man *as well*.

Both uses are frequent, and the correct translation will depend on a careful examination of the context.

There is a related set of pronouns: m.s. $\epsilon\epsilon$ or $\kappa\epsilon\tau$, f.s. $\kappa\epsilon\tau\epsilon$, c.pl. $\kappa\omicron\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$. These occur alone mostly in negative expressions, e.g. $\bar{\mu}\eta\text{I}\eta\lambda\upsilon$ ϵ $\epsilon\epsilon$ I saw no one else. Otherwise the articles are added, as in $\tau\kappa\epsilon\tau\epsilon$ the other one (f.), $\bar{\eta}\kappa\omicron\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$ the others, $\bar{\epsilon}\eta\kappa\omicron\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$ some others. For the indefinite singular $\kappa\epsilon\omicron\upsilon\lambda$ and f. $\kappa\epsilon\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\text{I}$, another (one), are used.

28.6 Nouns with pronominal suffixes. It was noted earlier that there is a small group of nouns which take pronominal suffixes in a possessive sense. Among the more important of these are

(a) $\chi\omega'$ head, mostly replaced by $\lambda\eta\epsilon$ in normal usage, occurs frequently in compound expressions. The prepositions $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$, $\epsilon\chi\omega'$ and $\bar{\epsilon}\lambda\chi\bar{\eta}$, $\bar{\epsilon}\lambda\chi\omega'$ have already been introduced. Note also $\bar{\epsilon}\lambda\chi\bar{\eta}$, $\bar{\epsilon}\lambda\chi\omega'$ before, in front of; $\chi\text{I}-\chi\omega'$ to raise one's head; $\kappa\lambda-\chi\omega'$ to submit (reflex.), to compel (not reflex.); $\text{†}-\chi\omega'$ $\epsilon\bar{\epsilon}\text{OY}\eta$ ϵ to submit to; $\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\bar{\epsilon}-\chi\omega'$ to bow the head. There are other similar verbal compounds.

(b) εἶλ, εἶλατ' eye; mainly in compounds, e.g. κτε-εἶλατ' to look around; μεε2-εἶλατ' ἤμο' to stare at; τοῦν-εἶλατ' εἶλα to instruct, inform; cf. also ναῖλατ' in the following lesson.

(c) ρω' mouth. The unbound form π.ρο appears often in the sense of "door, entrance," but in the sense of "mouth" it is usually replaced by τανρο except in compounds, e.g. the prepositions ερῆ, ερω' and εἰρη, εἰρω'; κλ-ρω', κω ῆ ρω' to become/remain silent (Q κληρεῖτ); τῆ-ρω' idem (as imptv.); χι-ρωε ἤμο' to obstruct, block.

(d) root' hand, already commented upon in §10.4. The more important verbal compounds include †-root' (Vocab. 26), κλ-root' εἶλα to cease (doing: Circum.), and εἰ-root' to begin (see Vocab. below).

28.7 The nouns underlying the directional adverbs of Lesson 8 are used in several other important adverbial and prepositional expressions. With ῆ, εἰ, and ελ they form adverbs of static location: e.g. ῆ εἶλα outside, εἰ εἶλα inside, ελ-πεσнт underneath, below. Each of these may be converted into a prepositional phrase by adding ῆ, ἤμο': εἰ εἶλα ῆ outside of, beyond; ελ-εἶλα ῆ within, inside of. Nearly all the possible combinations occur: (ῆ, εἰ, ελ) + (εἶλα, εἶλα, εἶλα up, εἶλα down, πεснт, τῆ, πλεου, πῶι) ± ἤμο' (sometimes also + ε). Their meanings are usually obvious from the context. The noun π.ελ in these expressions means "side, direction." It is the same ελ we have in ῆελ and ἤῆελ. Note also the phrase (ῆ) ελ ελ нἰм on every side, everywhich way.

Vocabulary 28

(εἶε, εἶε εἶητε, ἡλαε', εἶε', ἤἠἠ ἤμο', κλ-ρω', τῆ-ρω', εἶεκοοε, ῆκοοε, -ερη from the lesson)

εἶεε2 εἶεε-εἶεε2 Q εἶεε2 vb. tr. (± εἶεε) to gather, collect (ἤμο'; at: ε, ελῆ, εἶῆ); intr. idem.

ϸΑΛΝΘ ϸΑΛΝΘ̄ ϸΑΝΟΥΘ̄ Q ϸΑΝΑΘ̄ vb. tr. to nourish, rear,
 tend to (ἠμο̄); Q to be well-fed.
 π.ΑΡΙΚΕ fault, blame. ἄΝ-ΑΡΙΚΕ ε to find fault with, blame.
 ΡΟΥΞΕ evening. ε/ἠ/ζι ΡΟΥΞΕ in the evening. ὄΑ ΡΟΥΞΕ until
 evening.
 ΖΤΟΥΞ dawn, morning. ε/ἠ/ζι ΖΤΟΥΞ at dawn.
 ΡΑΞΤΕ tomorrow. ΠΡΑΞΤΕ, ἠ ΡΑΞΤΕ, ε ΡΑΞΤΕ, ἠ ΠΕΡΑΞΤΕ adv.
 tomorrow.
 ΖΙ-ΤΟΥΤ̄ to begin, undertake (to do: ε + Inf.); for ΖΙ-
 see Glossary sub ΖΙΟΥΞ.
 ΟΝ adv. again, further, moreover.

Exercises

(1) ΝΙΜ ΠΕ ΠΕΙΡἠἠΝΟΥΤΕ ΘΩΛΥΜΟΥΤΕ ΕΡΟΧ ΧΕ ΙΩΖΑΝΝΗΣ? (2) ἠΤΟΧ
 ΔΕ ΖΩΧ ΝΑΕΙ ΘΑΡΟΝ ἠ ΠΕΡΑΞΤΕ. (3) ΑΝΞΕ ΕΡΟΧ ΕΥΜΟΘΞ ΜΑΥΑ-
 ΛΧ Ε ΘΕΝΞΕΤΕ. (4) Α-ΖΟΒΙΝΞ ΠΙΞΤΕΥΞ ΕΡΟΧ, ΖΕΝΚΟΟΥΞ ΔΕ ἠΠΟΥ-
 ΠΙΞΤΕΥΞ. (5) ΜΕΡΞ-ἠΔΙΚΑΙΟΞ ΣΩΤἠ Ε ἠΘΑΧΞ ἠ ἠΡΕΥἠ-ΝΟΞ. (6)
 ΝΞ-ΘΑΡΞ-ἠΜΟΝΑΧΟΞ †-ΝΕΥΖΩΞ ἠ ΒΙΧ ΕΒΟΛ Ζἠ ΝΞΖΟΥΞ ΕΤ ἠἠΛΥ.
 (7) ΝΕΡΞ-ΟΥΝΟΞ ἠ ΜΗἠΘΞ ΣΟΥΞ ΖΙΡἠ ΠΕΧΝΙ. (8) ἠΠἠἠἠ-ΑΡΙΚΞ
 ΕΡΟΙ, ΠΛΕΙΩΤ. ἠΠΙἠ-ΑΛΛΥ. (9) ἠ ΡΟΥΞΕ Α-ΠΣΟΝ ΚΤΟΧ ΟΝ Ε ΤΕΧ-
 ΡΙ. (10) Μἠ-ΑΛΛΥ ἠ ΠΡΟΦΗΤΗΣ ΘἠΠ Ζἠ ΠΕΧ†ΜΞ ἠἠΙΝ ἠἠΟΧ. (11)
 ΑΝΟΚ ΔΕ ΖΩ †ΝΑΖΙ-ΤΟΥΤ̄ Ε ΣΖΑΙ ἠ ἠΘΑΧΞ ΕΝΤΛΥΘΩΠΞ. (12)
 ΘΑΥΧΑΛΝΘ ἠ ΝΕΧΘἠΡΞ ἠ ΘΞ ἠ ΟΥΒΙΩΤ ἠ ΑΓΛΘΟΞ. (13) ΑΧΧΟΟΞ
 ΝΑΙ ΧΞ Τἠ-ΡΩΚ ἠἠἠἠ ΕΒΟΛ. (14) ΑΚΕΙΡΞ ἠ ΝΑΙ ἠΤΟΚ ΜΑΥΑΛΚ?
 (15) ΝΙΜ ΠΕΤ ΝΑΞΑΝΟΥΘἠ Ε-Α-ΝΕΝΞΙΟΤΞ ΜΟΥ? (16) ΑΥΚΑ-ΡΩΧ,
 ἠΠΕΧΟΥΞΘἠ-ΑΛΛΥ. (17) ΙΩΖΑΝΝΗΣ ΔΕ ΖΩΧ ΑΥΜΟΥΝ ΕΒΟΛ ΕΧΟΥΝΞ
 ΖΙ ΠΧΛΞΙΞ. (18) ἠΤΕΡΞ-ΡΟΥΞΕ ΔΕ ΘΩΠΞ, ΝΕΧΜΑΘΗΤΗΣ ΑΥΣΩΟΥΞ
 Ζἠ ΠΜΑ ΕΤ ἠἠΛΥ. (19) ἠ†ΟΥΘἠ ΑΝ ΕΤΡΕΚΞἠ ἠ ΠΞΙΜΑ. ΚΟΤἠ Ε
 ΠΕΚἠ ἠἠΙΝ ἠἠΟΚ. (20) ΑΥΖΙ-ΤΟΥΤΟΥ Ε ΚΩΤ ἠ ΟΥΝΟΞ ἠ ἠΠΞ ΕΡΞ-
 ΤΕΧΑΠΞ ΝΑΠΩΞ Ε ΤΠΞ ΜΑΥΑΛΞ. (21) Α-ΘΟΜἠἠ ἠἠΟΟΥΞ ἠἠ ἠἠΜΑΙ,
 ἠΚΟΟΥΞ ΔΕ ΑΥΚΤΟΥΞ Ε ΤΠΟΛΙΞ. (22) ἠΚΟΟΥΞ ΔΕ ΣἠΖ Ζἠ ΚΕΧΩΜΞ.
 (23) ἠΡΕΥἠ-ΝΟΞ ΔΕ ΜΕΥΧΑΛΝΘ-ΝΕΥἠἠΡΞ Ζἠ ΝΕΝΤΟΛἠ ἠ ΠΧΟΒΙΞ.
 (24) ΑΥΚΟΤΟΥ ΟΝ Ε ΣἠΣΩΠἠ. (25) ΕΤΞΞ ΟΥ ΤΕΤἠἠἠἠΞ ἠἠ ΝΕΤἠ-
 ΕΡἠΥ ἠ ΤΞΙΞΞ? (26) ΖΙ ΖΤΟΥΞ ΔΕ Α-ἠΡΩΜΞ ἠ ΤΠΟΛΙΞ ΣΩΟΥΞ
 Ε ΤΑΓΟΡΑ. (27) ΑΣἠ-ΖΟΤΞ ΕΒΟΛ ΧΞ Α-ΠΕΣΖΑΙ ἠἠ-ΑΡΙΚΞ ΕΡΟΞ.

(28) ΝΙΜ ΠΕΘΛΑΥΤΑΛΛΕ-ΠΣΛΕΙΝ ΜΑΥΛΛΑ? (29) ΛΝΖΕ Ε ΝΕΝΣΗΝΥ
ΕΥΣΑΝΑΘΥ ΤΗΡΟΥ Ε-ΜΝ-ΟΥΑ ΕΥΖΚΛΕΙΤ ΝΖΗΤΟΥ. (30) ΤΝΝΑΘΕ ΕΝ-
ΘΛΗΛ ΘΑ ΡΟΥΖΕ.

Reading

(from the Sayings of the Fathers)

Λ-ΟΥΑ Ν ΝΕΝΕΙΟΤΕ ΤΝΝΟΥ Ν ΠΕΧΜΑΘΗΤΗΣ Ε ΜΕΖ-ΜΟΥ. ΝΕΡΕ-
ΤΘΩΤΕ ΔΕ ΠΕ ΟΥΝΥ Ν ΤΡΙ ΝΜΑΤΕ. ΛΥΡ-ΠΘΕΘ ΔΕ Ε ΧΙ-ΠΝΟΥΖ
ΝΝΜΑΥ. ΝΤΕΡΕΥΕΙ ΔΕ ΕΧΝ ΤΘΩΤΕ, ΛΥΕΙΜΕ ΧΕ ΝΠΕΥΕΙΜΕ ΝΜΜΑΥ Ν
ΠΝΟΥΖ. ΛΥΕΙΡΕ Ν ΟΥΘΛΗΛ, ΛΥΜΟΥΤΕ ΕΥΧΩ ΝΜΟΣ ΧΕ, "ΠΘΗ,
ΠΛΕΙΩΤ ΠΕΤ ΧΩ ΝΜΟΣ ΧΕ, 'ΜΟΥΖ Ν ΠΑΓΓΙΟΝ Ν ΜΟΥ.' " ΛΥΩ Ν
ΤΕΥΝΟΥ Λ-ΠΜΟΥ ΕΙ ΕΠΘΩΙ, Λ-ΠΣΟΝ ΜΟΥΖ Ν ΠΕΥΘΘΟΥ, ΛΥΩ Λ-
ΠΜΟΥ ΖΜΟΣ ΟΝ Ε ΠΕΧΜΑ.

New words: τ.θωτε, π.θη well, cistern.

μεζ-μουυ to fetch water.

π.αγγιον (τὸ ἀγγεῖον), π.θωθου names of vessels.

Lesson 29

29.1 The Conditional and conditional clauses.

εἰθᾶνσῶτῆ	if I hear	εἰθᾶνσῶτῆ
εἰθᾶνσῶτῆ	if you hear	εἰτεῖθᾶνσῶτῆ
εἰρεθᾶνσῶτῆ	etc.	
εἰθᾶνσῶτῆ		εὔθᾶνσῶτῆ
εσθᾶνσῶτῆ		
ερεθᾶν-πρωμε σῶτῆ		

Negation is with -τῆ-: εἰθᾶντῆσῶτῆ, ερεθᾶντῆ-πρωμε σῶτῆ.
θᾶν may be omitted in the negative: εἰτῆσῶτῆ, ερετῆ-πρωμε
σῶτῆ. The Conditional occurs only in the protasis of con-
ditional sentences. Only the Infinitive may occur in the
verbal slot.

Conditional sentences in Coptic fall formally into two clearly defined groups: (1) real, and (2) contrary-to-fact. The protasis of real conditional sentences in present time has a variety of forms:

(a) a clause with the Conditional:

εΚΘΛΑΝΠΙΣΤΕΥΕ Ε ΝΑΙ if you believe this

(b) εΘΩΠΕ (if) or εΘΧΕ (if) followed by the First Present, the Circumstantial, the Conditional, or any type of nonverbal predication:

εΘΩΠΕ/εΘΧΕ ΚΠΙΣΤΕΥΕ Ε ΝΑΙ	}	if you believe this	
" ΕΚΠΙΣΤΕΥΕ Ε ΝΑΙ			
" ΕΚΘΛΑΝΠΙΣΤΕΥΕ Ε ΝΑΙ	}	if you are his father	
" ΝΤΟΚ ΠΕ ΠΕΧΕΙΘΤ			
" ΟΥΝΤΑΚ ΠΕΛΤ			if you have the money
" ΝΤΗΠΘΑ ΛΝ			if I am not worthy

(c) the Circumstantial alone often serves as protasis:

ΕΝΗ ΠΕΙΜΑ, ... since we are here, ...

The apodosis of such conditions may be any variety of verbal clause appropriate for the required sense (e.g. Fut. I, II, III; Habitual; Imperative). The apodosis may optionally be introduced with εΙΣ (εεΙΣ). For examples, see the exercises.

The protasis of contrary-to-fact conditions is in fact an Imperfect circumstantial clause, or, in the case of nonverbal clauses, a circumstantial of the clause with the imperfect converter:

ε-ΝΕΦΟ Ν ΠΡΟ	if he were king
ε-ΝΕ-ΝΤΟΡ ΝΕ ΠΡΟ	if he were the king
ε-ΝΕ-ΟΥΝΤΑΝ ΟΥΡΡΟ	if we had a king
ε-ΝΕΤΕΤΝΗ ΠΕΙΜΑ	if you were here

In past time ε-ΝΕ- is followed by the affirmative Second Perfect or negative First Perfect:

ε-ΝΕ-ΝΤΑΚ†-ΠΕΛΤ ΝΑΙ if you had given me the money
 ε-ΝΕ-ΜΠΕΚΧΙ-ΠΕΛΤ if you had not taken the money

If the clause is nonverbal, ε-ΝΕ- alone is used. Thus, ε-ΝΕΚΗ ΠΕΙΜΑ means both "if you were here" and "if you had been here."

The conditional prefix ε-ΝΕ- is not to be confused with the particle ΕΝΕ which serves to introduce a question, e.g. ΕΝΕ ΑΚΝΑΥ ΕΡΟΧ? Did you see him?

The apodosis of both tenses is in the imperfect of the Future:

ε-ΝΕΚΠΙΣΤΕΥΕ, ΝΕΡΕ-ΠΑΙ ΝΑΘΩΠΕ ΔΗ.

If you believed, this would not happen.

ε-ΝΕ-ΝΤΑΚΠΙΣΤΕΥΕ, ΝΕΡΕ-ΠΑΙ ΝΑΘΩΠΕ ΔΗ.

If you had believed, this would not have happened.

The Greek conjunctions ΕΙΜΗΤΙ (εἰ μή τι) and ΚΑΝ (καὶ) are also used to introduce protases of both real and contrary-to-fact conditions.

ΝΟΛΒΗΛ ΧΕ (except that, unless, if not) is often used to introduce the protasis of a contrary-to-fact condition; the clause usually contains a Pres. I, Perf. I, or non-verbal predication:

ΝΟΛΒΗΛ ΧΕ ΚΠΙΣΤΕΥΕ	if you did not believe
" ΑΚΠΙΣΤΕΥΕ	if you had not believed
" ΝΤΟΚ ΝΕ ΠΑΕΙΩΤ	if you were not my father

29.2 Inflected predicate adjectives. There is a small set of predicate adjectives inflected by means of pronominal suffixes or by proclisis to a nominal subject, e.g.

ΝΕΣΕ-ΤΕΥΣΖΙΜΕ.	His wife is beautiful.
ΝΕΣΩΣ.	She is beautiful.

The more important of these are ΝΑΛ- ΝΑΛ' great, ΝΑΝΟΥ- ΝΑΝΟΥ' good, ΝΕΣΕ- ΝΕΣΩ' beautiful, ΝΕΣΕΩΩ' wise, ΝΑΘΕ- ΝΑΘΩ' numerous, ΝΕΩΩ' ugly. When used in relative clauses, they are treated like the First Present: ΠΡΩΠΕ ΕΤ ΝΑΝΟΥΥ

the good man, $\pi\rho\omega\mu\epsilon \epsilon\tau\epsilon \nu\epsilon\sigma\epsilon\text{-}\tau\epsilon\tau\epsilon\sigma\iota\mu\epsilon$ the man whose wife is beautiful. They may also be preceded by the imperfect and circumstantial converters: $\nu\epsilon\text{-}\mu\lambda\lambda\eta\sigma\upsilon\gamma\alpha$ ($\nu\epsilon$) he was good; $\sigma\upsilon\text{-}\rho\omega\mu\epsilon \epsilon\text{-}\mu\lambda\lambda\eta\sigma\upsilon\gamma\alpha$ ($\nu\epsilon$) a good man. $\mu\lambda\lambda\iota\sigma\tau'$ (blessed is/are) belongs to this group, but a following nominal subject must be anticipated with a suffix: $\mu\lambda\lambda\iota\sigma\tau\omicron\upsilon \bar{\nu} \bar{\nu}\rho\epsilon\upsilon\bar{\rho}\text{-}\epsilon\iota\rho\eta\eta\eta$ blessed are the peacemakers.

29.3 The comparison of both attributive and predicate adjectives is expressed by placing the preposition ϵ before the item on which the comparison is based: $\mu\omicron\sigma \epsilon \mu\lambda\iota$ greater than this, $\sigma\alpha\beta\epsilon \epsilon \nu\epsilon\tau\sigma\eta\eta\upsilon$ wiser than his brothers. In addition to simple adjectives, both Coptic and Greek, the predicate adjectives of the preceding paragraph as well as appropriate qualitatives and other verbal constructions may be used in this construction. E.g.

$\nu\epsilon\tau\omicron \bar{\nu} \mu\omicron\sigma \epsilon \nu\epsilon\tau\sigma\eta\eta\upsilon$.	He was more important than his brothers.
$\upsilon\chi\omicron\sigma\epsilon \epsilon \nu\epsilon\upsilon\chi\omicron\epsilon\iota\sigma$.	He is more exalted than his master.
$\nu\epsilon\tau\omicron \bar{\nu} \omicron\upsilon\omicron\epsilon\iota\eta \epsilon \mu\eta\eta$.	It was brighter than the sun.
$\nu\epsilon\sigma\omega\sigma \epsilon \tau\epsilon\sigma\omega\eta\epsilon$.	She is more beautiful than her sister.

A comparison may be strengthened by using $\sigma\omicron\upsilon\omicron$ (more) in various combinations: $\bar{\nu} \sigma\omicron\upsilon\omicron \epsilon$, $\epsilon \sigma\omicron\upsilon\omicron \epsilon$, $\epsilon \sigma\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$, all meaning "more than." $\bar{\nu} \sigma\omicron\upsilon\omicron$ alone may express an absolute comparative: $\mu\eta\omicron\sigma \bar{\nu} \sigma\omicron\upsilon\omicron$ the greater.

The Greek preposition $\mu\alpha\rho\alpha$ (or $\bar{\nu} \mu\alpha\rho\alpha$) may be used instead of ϵ . Suffixes may be attached: $\mu\alpha\rho\iota$, $\mu\alpha\rho\kappa$, $\mu\alpha\rho$ etc.

29.4 Nouns with possessive suffixes (continued).

(a) $\rho\alpha\tau'$ (foot) was mentioned in §19.2 in connection with $\epsilon\rho\alpha\tau'$ and $\lambda\zeta\epsilon\rho\alpha\tau'$. Other compounds include $\zeta\lambda \rho\alpha\tau'$ prep. under, at the foot of; $\kappa\lambda\text{-}\rho\alpha\tau'$ to set foot (+ $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$: to start out); $\mu\omicron\omicron\theta\epsilon \bar{\nu} \rho\alpha\tau'$ to go on foot.

(b) $\zeta\rho\alpha'$ is the presuffixal form of two words: (1) $\zeta\omicron \zeta\rho\alpha'$ face; (2) $\zeta\rho\omicron\upsilon\gamma \zeta\rho\alpha'$ voice. Both of these words

are common in their unbound forms. Compounds worth noting are ε2P̄N̄ ε2P̄A' prep. toward (the face of); (N̄) N̄A2P̄N̄ (N̄)N̄A2P̄A' prep. in the presence of; x̄1-2P̄A' (Q x̄1-2P̄A6IT) to amuse oneself, be diverted, distracted (suff. is reflex.); q̄1-2P̄A' to raise one's voice, utter (± εBOL, ε2P̄A1).

(c) 2HT' is the presuffixal form of (1) 2HT heart, mind, and (2) 2HT tip, edge. Compounds using the form include †-2HT' to observe, pay attention to (ε, εxN̄); q̄N̄-2HT' to have pity (on: εxN̄, ε2P̄A1 εxN̄); and the prep. 2A2T̄N̄ 2A2-THT'.

(d) 2HT' is the presuffixal form of (1) T.2H belly, womb, and (2) T.2H front. 2HT' (belly, womb) may be used in its plain sense, as in 2N̄ 2HTC̄ in her womb; otherwise it appears only as part of the prep. 2N̄ N̄2HT'. 2HT' (front) is used as a preposition with certain verbs, e.g. q̄1ne 2HT', P̄-2OTE 2HT'.

(e) TOYω' (bosom) is found in the prepositions εTOYN̄-εTOYω' and 2IToyN̄- 2IToyω' near, beside. The latter is frequent in the relative construction NET 2IToyω' neighbor, e.g. NET 2IToyω4 his neighbor.

Other nouns used with pronominal suffixes are APHX' end, KOYN̄(T)' bosom, PIN̄(T)' name, COYN̄T' price, and q̄AANT' nose. The Glossary may be consulted for these.

Vocabulary 29

(εq̄ωne, εq̄xε, N̄CABHA xε, N̄ANoy-, N̄εC6-, N̄Aq̄ε-, N̄A1AT', N̄ 2OYO ε, q̄1-2P̄A', q̄N̄-2HT' εxN̄, NET 2IToyω' from the lesson)
 ωCκ̄, Q OCκ̄ vb. intr. to delay, tarry; to be prolonged, continue; + Circum.: to continue (doing).
 COO2ε CA2ε- CA2ω(ω)' Q CA2HY vb. reflex. + εBOL to withdraw, leave (from: N̄MO').
 TAMIIO TAMIE- TAMIO' Q TAMIHY vb. tr. to create, make; to prepare, make ready (N̄MO'); as n.m. creation, creature.
 εB̄B̄B̄IO εB̄B̄B̄IE- εB̄B̄B̄IO' Q εB̄B̄B̄IHY vb. tr. to humble, humiliate; intr. and reflex. to become humble; as n.m. humility

(often + $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}$ HT).

$\mu\bar{\nu}$ - $\bar{\nu}$ MOY grace, gift, favor; gratitude. $\mu\bar{\nu}$ - $\bar{\nu}$ MOY $\bar{\nu}$ T $\bar{\nu}$ to give thanks to (for: $\epsilon\chi\bar{\nu}$, $\bar{\nu}$ 1, $\bar{\nu}$ 2); $\bar{\nu}\bar{\nu}$ - $\bar{\nu}$ MOY to find favor.

$\mu\bar{\nu}$ T $\bar{\nu}$ (f. $\mu\bar{\nu}$ T $\bar{\nu}$) adj. first, before or after n. with $\bar{\nu}$. $\bar{\nu}$ $\mu\bar{\nu}$ T $\bar{\nu}$ adv. formerly, at first.

$\bar{\nu}$ - $\bar{\nu}$ YOY ϵ (Q o $\bar{\nu}$) to exceed, be more than; to be in excess, more than enough for.

$\bar{\nu}$ T $\bar{\nu}$ OY $\bar{\nu}$ T $\bar{\nu}$ adv. firmly, surely, certainly, diligently.

Exercises

A. (1) $\epsilon\tau\bar{\nu}\epsilon$ $\mu\bar{\nu}\epsilon\bar{\theta}\bar{\nu}\bar{\nu}$ IO $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}$ HT $\chi\bar{\nu}$ $\mu\bar{\nu}$ - $\bar{\nu}$ T $\bar{\nu}$ $\epsilon\chi\bar{\nu}$. (2) $\bar{\nu}$ IM $\mu\bar{\nu}$ TA χ TAMIO $\bar{\nu}$ $\mu\bar{\nu}$ OP $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}$ $\rho\bar{\theta}\bar{\nu}$? (3) $\bar{\nu}$ $\mu\bar{\nu}$ - $\bar{\nu}$ EIP $\bar{\theta}\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}$ YOY ϵ POY. (4) $\bar{\nu}$ E $\bar{\nu}$ -TEIPOLIC $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}$ YOY. (5) $\bar{\nu}$ AIATOU $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}$ ZHK $\bar{\nu}$. (6) λ - $\mu\bar{\nu}$ OYTE TAMIE-T $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}$ $\mu\bar{\nu}$ PKAZ. (7) $\bar{\nu}$ IM $\bar{\nu}$ E $\mu\bar{\nu}$ ET $\bar{\nu}$ ITOY $\bar{\nu}$? (8) TAI TE T $\bar{\nu}$ OP $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}$ ENTOLH. (9) $\bar{\nu}$ ANOY- $\bar{\nu}$ - $\bar{\nu}$ ZAZ $\bar{\nu}$ METANOIA. (10) $\bar{\nu}$ ENACMOY ϵ POK $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}$ YOY ϵ $\rho\bar{\theta}\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}$ IM. (11) $\bar{\nu}$ EY $\bar{\nu}$ T $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}$ YC $\bar{\nu}$ IME ϵ - $\bar{\nu}$ E $\bar{\nu}$ C $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}$ MA $\bar{\nu}$ TE. (12) λ STAMIO $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}$ OKOYI $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}$ INOYOM. (13) $\bar{\nu}$ AIAT $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}$ $\mu\bar{\nu}$ TA χ - $\bar{\nu}\bar{\nu}$ - $\bar{\nu}$ MOY $\bar{\nu}$ NAZ $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}$ $\mu\bar{\nu}$ XO $\bar{\nu}$ IC. (14) OY $\mu\bar{\nu}$ ET $\bar{\nu}$ $\mu\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\theta}\bar{\nu}\bar{\nu}$ IOK? (15) OY $\mu\bar{\nu}$ ET $\bar{\nu}$ NAZZAZ $\chi\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}$ E $\bar{\nu}$ OY χ AI? (16) $\bar{\nu}$ AZ $\bar{\nu}$ -T $\bar{\nu}$ Y $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}$ BOA $\bar{\nu}$ MOI.

B. (1) ϵ χ $\mu\bar{\nu}$ AN $\bar{\nu}$ T, χ ANMOYOT $\bar{\nu}$ MOI. (2) ϵ K $\mu\bar{\nu}$ ANCOT $\bar{\nu}$, ϵ IE $\bar{\nu}$ AC $\bar{\nu}$ NY $\bar{\nu}$ ABON $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}$ MA $\bar{\nu}$ TE. (3) ϵ K $\mu\bar{\nu}$ ANKAZ ϵ $\bar{\nu}$ OK, $\bar{\nu}$ NAKTOI ϵ $\mu\bar{\nu}$ HT. (4) ϵ χ $\mu\bar{\nu}$ ANZON $\bar{\nu}$ TOOT $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}$ TREKAZ, ϵ KEAZ $\bar{\nu}$ T $\bar{\nu}$ OY $\bar{\nu}$ Z. (5) ϵ $\mu\bar{\nu}$ PE $\bar{\nu}$ MA $\bar{\nu}$ TOI ϵ $\bar{\nu}$ EOY $\bar{\nu}$ ϵ TPO $\bar{\nu}$ IC, $\bar{\nu}$ ENAZAZ $\bar{\nu}$ T $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}$. (6) ϵ $\mu\bar{\nu}$ PE χ CO $\bar{\nu}$ T $\bar{\nu}$ ϵ TEK $\bar{\nu}$ MH, χ NA $\bar{\nu}$ AZ $\bar{\nu}$. (7) ϵ $\mu\bar{\nu}$ PE OY $\bar{\nu}$ T $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}$ ENO $\bar{\nu}$ IK $\bar{\nu}$ MA $\bar{\nu}$ Y $\bar{\nu}$ Y $\bar{\nu}$ - $\bar{\nu}$ YOY $\bar{\nu}$ PO $\bar{\nu}$ T $\bar{\nu}$, TET $\bar{\nu}$ ETA $\bar{\nu}$ Y $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}$ ET $\bar{\nu}$ KA $\bar{\nu}$ IT. (8) $\bar{\nu}$ $\mu\bar{\nu}$ AN- $\bar{\nu}$ E $\bar{\nu}$ C $\bar{\nu}$ NY KTOOY ϵ $\bar{\nu}$ T $\bar{\nu}$ ME $\bar{\nu}$ 1 ρ OYZE, $\bar{\nu}$ NA $\bar{\nu}$ OK $\bar{\nu}$ MA $\bar{\nu}$ Y. (9) ϵ $\mu\bar{\nu}$ XE $\mu\bar{\nu}$ EKEIOT $\bar{\nu}$ EPI $\bar{\nu}$ MA $\bar{\nu}$ AK, $\bar{\nu}$ NEK $\bar{\nu}$ ON $\bar{\nu}$. (10) ϵ $\mu\bar{\nu}$ XE $\mu\bar{\nu}$ EKON $\bar{\nu}$ - $\bar{\nu}$ E $\bar{\nu}$ OY $\bar{\nu}$ AK, ϵ KE $\bar{\nu}$ - $\mu\bar{\nu}$ ET $\bar{\nu}$ ANOY χ NA χ . (11) $\bar{\nu}$ $\mu\bar{\nu}$ AN-TEK $\bar{\nu}$ ONE ϵ $\mu\bar{\nu}$ POI $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}$ ASTE, $\bar{\nu}$ MA $\bar{\nu}$ TAMOC ϵ TE $\mu\bar{\nu}$ E $\bar{\nu}$ A $\bar{\nu}$ XE. (12) ϵ - $\bar{\nu}$ E-OYAIKAIOS $\bar{\nu}$ E $\bar{\nu}$ OK, $\bar{\nu}$ EKNA $\bar{\nu}$ IP $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}$ TEIZE $\bar{\nu}$. (13) λ $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}$ - $\bar{\nu}$ MOY $\bar{\nu}$ NAZ $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}$ $\mu\bar{\nu}$ OYTE. (14) ϵ - $\bar{\nu}$ EK $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}$ EIMA, $\bar{\nu}$ E $\bar{\nu}$ E- $\bar{\nu}$ ACON $\bar{\nu}$ AMOY $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}$ E. (15) T $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}$ - $\bar{\nu}$ MOY $\bar{\nu}$ TOOT $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}$ AKNO $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}$ A. (16) ϵ - $\bar{\nu}$ E- $\bar{\nu}$ TAI $\bar{\nu}$ IME $\chi\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}$ OK $\bar{\nu}$ E $\bar{\nu}$ PO, $\bar{\nu}$ EINA $\bar{\nu}$ AZ $\bar{\nu}$ NAZ $\bar{\nu}$ AK $\bar{\nu}$ E $\bar{\nu}$ E $\bar{\nu}$ IP $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}$ HT $\bar{\nu}$. (17) ϵ $\mu\bar{\nu}$ XE KOK $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}$ KO $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}$ Y $\bar{\nu}$ -NO $\bar{\nu}$ E, $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}$ ENAZ $\bar{\nu}$ - $\bar{\nu}$ T $\bar{\nu}$ Y $\bar{\nu}$ OK $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}$ EZOY $\bar{\nu}$ T $\bar{\nu}$ MA $\bar{\nu}$ Y. (18) ϵ $\mu\bar{\nu}$ PE $\bar{\nu}$ EIP $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}$ ET $\bar{\nu}$ ANOY χ , $\bar{\nu}$ ENAZ $\bar{\nu}$ - $\bar{\nu}$ MOY $\bar{\nu}$ NAZ $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}$ $\mu\bar{\nu}$ XO $\bar{\nu}$ IC. (19) ϵ - $\bar{\nu}$ E- $\bar{\nu}$ TA- $\bar{\nu}$ EI $\bar{\nu}$ ICE $\bar{\nu}$ OK, $\bar{\nu}$ ENNA $\bar{\nu}$ MOY

πε. (20) εϋωπε ευπιστευε ε̄ν οῡωρη, σε̄νασ̄σ̄ωλου. (21) ϋϋε
 ερον ε̄τρην̄ω̄π̄-ε̄μοτ̄ η̄τοο̄τ̄ η̄ οῡοεῑω̄ νιμ. (22) ε̄λπ̄ε̄ ερον
 ε̄τρην̄τ̄-τοο̄το̄ῡ η̄ νετ̄ ε̄ιτο̄γ̄ων. (23) σμοκ̄ε̄ ε̄ ε̄ε̄λ̄ι η̄ μη̄τρ̄μη̄-
 κη̄με. (24) εῑς̄ πε̄ινο̄ε̄ η̄ μᾱειν̄ νᾱβ̄ω̄λ̄π̄ ε̄βολ̄ η̄η̄τ̄η̄. (25)
 η̄σᾱβ̄η̄λ̄ ε̄ε̄ η̄τοκ̄ πε̄ πᾱεῑω̄τ̄, η̄εῑνᾱμο̄ο̄ῡτ̄κ̄.

Reading

(from the Sayings of the Fathers)

1. ε̄λ̄χο̄ο̄ς̄ η̄β̄ῑ ο̄ῡε̄λλ̄ο̄ ε̄ε̄ "ε̄η̄ πῑρᾱσ̄μο̄ς̄ νιμ̄ η̄η̄π̄ε̄η̄-ᾱρῑκε̄
 ε-ρ̄ω̄με, ᾱλλᾱ ε̄η̄-ᾱρῑκε̄ ε̄ροκ̄ μᾱγ̄ᾱλ̄κ̄ εκ̄ε̄ω̄ η̄μο̄ς̄ ε̄ε̄ 'ε̄ρε-νᾱῑ
 ϋο̄ο̄π̄ η̄μο̄ῑ ε̄τ̄ε̄ νᾱνο̄ε̄.'"

2. ε̄-ο̄ῡε̄ η̄ η̄ε̄λλ̄ο̄ ε̄ω̄κ̄ ϋ̄λ̄ κε̄ε̄λλ̄ο̄ ε̄γ̄ω̄ πε̄ε̄λ̄ε̄ η̄ πε̄ε̄μᾱθη̄της̄
 ε̄ε̄, "τᾱμ̄ιο̄ νᾱν̄ η̄ ο̄ῡκο̄ῡῑ η̄ ᾱρ̄ω̄ιν̄." ε̄γ̄ω̄ ε̄τ̄τᾱμ̄ιο̄ε̄. πε̄ε̄λ̄ε̄ ε̄ε̄,
 "ε̄ε̄ρ̄π̄-ε̄ε̄νο̄ε̄ικ̄ νᾱν̄." ε̄γ̄ω̄ ε̄ε̄ε̄ρο̄πο̄ῡ. η̄το̄ο̄ῡ ε̄ε̄ ε̄μ̄ο̄ῡν̄ ε̄βολ̄
 ε̄γ̄ω̄ε̄ε̄ ε̄ η̄ε̄π̄η̄τ̄ικ̄ον̄ η̄ πε̄ε̄ρο̄ο̄ῡ τη̄ρ̄ε̄ η̄η̄ τε̄γ̄ω̄η̄ τη̄ρ̄ε̄.

3. ε̄λ̄χο̄ο̄ς̄ η̄β̄ῑ η̄ε̄λλ̄ο̄ ε̄ε̄, "κ̄αν̄ νᾱμ̄ε̄ ε̄ρ̄ω̄δ̄αν̄-ο̄ῡᾱρ̄γε̄λο̄ς̄
 ο̄ῡω̄νᾱε̄ νᾱκ̄ ε̄βολ̄, η̄η̄π̄ρ̄ω̄η̄ε̄ ε̄ροκ̄, ᾱλλᾱ ε̄β̄β̄ιο̄κ̄ η̄ε̄χο̄ο̄ς̄ ε̄ε̄,
 'η̄η̄π̄ω̄ε̄ λ̄η̄ ε̄ νᾱγ̄ ε̄ πᾱρ̄γε̄λο̄ς̄ ε-ε̄ῑω̄η̄ε̄ ε̄η̄ η̄η̄νο̄ε̄.'"

New words: η̄.πῑρᾱσ̄μο̄ς̄ (δ̄ πε̄ῑρᾱσ̄μ̄ο̄ς̄) temptation.

η̄.ᾱρ̄ω̄ιν̄ lentils.

ε̄ω̄ρ̄η̄ ε̄ε̄ρ̄π̄- ε̄ρο̄η̄^ε vb. tr. to moisten.

η̄η̄τ̄ικ̄ον̄ = η̄νε̄ῡμᾱτῑκ̄ον̄ spiritual matter(s).

Lesson 30

30.1 The Injunctive (also called the Optative):

ΜΑΡΙCΩΤΗ	let me hear	ΜΑΡΗCΩΤΗ	let us hear
ΜΑΡΕCΩΤΗ	let him hear	ΜΑΡΟΥCΩΤΗ	let them hear
ΜΑΡΕCΩΤΗ	let her hear		
ΜΑΡΕ-ΠΡΩΜΕ CΩΤΗ	let the man hear		

The Injunctive occurs only in the 1st and 3rd persons in standard Sahidic. The 1st person corresponds to the cohortative, the 3rd person to the jussive; theoretically, the Imperative may be said to occupy the 2nd person position. The negative of the Injunctive is expressed by using the negative Imperative prefix $\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{P}}$ - with the corresponding form of the Inflected Infinitive: $\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{V}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{K}}$ don't let him go, $\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{Y}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{Y}}\overline{\text{T}}$ don't let them kill him. The Injunctive is tripartite and is used only with the Infinitive. The free form of the 1st person, $\mu\alpha\rho\omicron\text{N}$, is used alone in the sense "Let's go."

30.2 The Future Conjunctive of Result (also called the Finalis).

—————	ΤΑΡΗCΩΤΗ	ΤΑΡΕ-ΠΡΩΜΕ CΩΤΗ
ΤΑΡΕΚCΩΤΗ	ΤΑΡΕΤΗCΩΤΗ	
ΤΑΡΕCΩΤΗ		
ΤΑΡΕCΩΤΗ	ΤΑΡΟΥCΩΤΗ	
ΤΑΡΕCΩΤΗ		

$\overline{\text{N}}$ may occur optionally before all of these forms. For the 1st person sing. the simple Conjunctive $\tau\lambda$ - may be used.

The Future Conjunctive is basically a result clause; it is especially frequent after an Imperative, e.g.

ωτΗ εροι τΑρεκ $\overline{\text{P}}$ -cλβε. Listen to me and you will
become wise (or: so as to become wise).

Although the Conjunctive itself may occasionally have the

value of a result/purpose clause after an Imperative, the Future Conjunctive always has this meaning. The nuance of the form can best be understood if it is viewed as the transformation of an underlying conditional sentence:

ΛΜΟΥ ΤΑΡΕΚΝΑΥ ← ΕΚΘΛΑΝΕΙ ΕΕΙΕ ΚΝΑΝΑΥ.

It may also occur after a question, e.g.

ΝΙΜ ΠΕΝΤΑΧΝΑΥ ΕΡΟΧ ΤΑΡΕΥΘΛΑΧΕ ΕΡΟΧ?

Who has seen him so as to be able to describe him?

If the question is rhetorical, as in this example, negation is generally implied: "No one has seen him so as.... If the question is real, the implication is "Tell me the answer so that ..., " as in

ΕΥΤΩΝ ΠΕΚΣΟΝ ΤΑΡΗΘΛΑΧΕ ΝΗΜΑΧ?

Where is your brother that we may speak with him?

30.3 The Clause Conjugations. A distinction is made between sentence conjugations (Bipartite and Tripartite) and clause conjugations. The latter are so named because they correspond to a conjunction plus a clause in normal translation. To this category belong the Temporal, the Conjunctive, the Conditional, the Future Conjunctive of Result, and most uses of the Inflected Infinitive (ΕΤΡΕΥ-
 -CΩΤΗ, εἰ ΠΤΡΕΥCΩΤΗ, ΜΗΝΕΑ ΤΡΕΥCΩΤΗ). Characteristic of this category is (1) negation with -ΤΗ-, and (2) the use of the Infinitive only.

A further clause conjugation is ΘΑΝΤΥCΩΤΗ (until he hears):

ΘΑΝΥCΩΤΗ	until I hear	ΘΑΝΤΗCΩΤΗ
ΘΑΝΤΚCΩΤΗ	until you hear	ΘΑΝΤΕΤΗCΩΤΗ
ΘΑΝΤΕCΩΤΗ	etc.	
ΘΑΝΤΥCΩΤΗ		ΘΑΝΤΟΥCΩΤΗ
ΘΑΝΤΕCΩΤΗ		
ΘΑΝΤΕ-ΠΡΩΜΕ CΩΤΗ	until the man hears	

Translation is regularly with "until," e.g.

Τῆν ἀεὶ ἡμεῖς ἔσμεν ἕως ἂν ἔλθῃ. We shall remain here until he comes.

Similar in appearance to a clause conjugation is the form $\chi\iota\upsilon\omicron\bar{\nu}(\bar{\nu})\tau\alpha\chi\omega\tau\bar{\iota}$ (from the time that he heard). This consists, however, of the conjunction $\chi\iota\upsilon\omicron\bar{\nu}$ followed by the Second Perfect. Even more frequent are the compound expressions with $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\ \theta\epsilon$ and $\bar{\nu}\ \theta\epsilon$ (as, according as, just as), both of which are followed by relative constructions, e.g.

ἄγρῳ εἶπεν ἡμεῖς ὡς ἔταχεν ἡμεῖς.

They found it just as he had told them.

κατὰ ἃ ἐποίησα ἡμεῖς, ἐστίνε ἡμεῖς ὡς ἔταχεν ἡμεῖς...

According as I have done to you, you too are to do ...

κατὰ ἃ ἐστὶν ἡμεῖς ἐπεὶ ἔγραψεν ἡμεῖς

as it is written concerning him

κατὰ ἃ ἐπὶ τὸ ἔσμεν ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς

according as they would be able to hear (i.e. understand)

The feminine resumptive -c in these constructions refers back to $\theta\epsilon$ and should not be translated as a pronominal object. If a real pronominal object is required, the resumptive -c is omitted, e.g.

κατὰ ἃ ἐστὶν ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς, ἡμεῖς ὡς ἔταχεν ἡμεῖς.

Just as my Father sent me, so I too am sending you.

Other constructions with $\theta\epsilon$ are treated similarly, e.g.

ταῦτα ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς.

Thus has the Lord acted for me.

30.4 When the Inflected Infinitive is used instead of a simple Infinitive after a verbal prefix, it has the value of a causative (hence its alternate name, the Causative Infinitive):

ἔταχεν ἡμεῖς εἰσελθεῖν.

I caused them to enter.

ἔταχεν ἡμεῖς κλαίειν.

I shall cause you to weep.

30.5 The form $\overline{\text{ἤ}\lambda\alpha\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omega\tau\overline{\eta}}$ describes an action as expected but not yet done. It is conveniently translated as "he has not yet heard." The form is fully inflected:

$\overline{\text{ἤ}\lambda\alpha\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omega\tau\overline{\eta}}$	$\overline{\text{ἤ}\lambda\alpha\tau\overline{\eta}}\text{ῥ}\omega\tau\overline{\eta}}$	$\overline{\text{ἤ}\lambda\alpha\tau\epsilon}\text{-}\overline{\eta}\rho\omega\mu\epsilon\ \omega\tau\overline{\eta}}$
$\overline{\text{ἤ}\lambda\alpha\tau\overline{\eta}}\text{ῥ}\omega\tau\overline{\eta}}$	$\overline{\text{ἤ}\lambda\alpha\tau\epsilon\tau\overline{\eta}}\text{ῥ}\omega\tau\overline{\eta}}$	
$\overline{\text{ἤ}\lambda\alpha\tau\epsilon}\text{ῥ}\omega\tau\overline{\eta}}$		
$\overline{\text{ἤ}\lambda\alpha\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omega\tau\overline{\eta}}$	$\overline{\text{ἤ}\lambda\alpha\tau\omicron}\text{ῥ}\omega\tau\overline{\eta}}$	
$\overline{\text{ἤ}\lambda\alpha\tau\overline{\eta}}\text{ῥ}\omega\tau\overline{\eta}}$		

It may occur in circumstantial clauses with the circumstantial converter $\epsilon\text{-}$; the resultant form appears ambiguously as $\epsilon\text{-}\overline{\text{ἤ}\lambda\alpha\tau\epsilon}\text{-}$ or simply $\overline{\text{ἤ}\lambda\alpha\tau\epsilon}\text{-}$. In this usage it is best translated as an affirmative clause with "before":

$\tau\overline{\eta}\overline{\text{ἤ}}\lambda\alpha\tau\alpha\lambda\omicron\upsilon\ \epsilon\text{-}\overline{\text{ἤ}}\lambda\alpha\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega\ \epsilon\ \tau\overline{\eta}\rho\omicron\lambda\iota\varsigma.$

We shall overtake him before he reaches the city.

With the imperfect converter $\eta\epsilon\text{-}\overline{\text{ἤ}}\lambda\alpha\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omega\tau\overline{\eta}}$ corresponds to the pluperfect: he had not yet heard.

30.6 An untranslatable dative with $\eta\lambda\acute{\epsilon}$ or $\epsilon\rho\acute{\omega}$ occurs optionally with many verbs, especially in the Imperative. This reflexive dative is called the ethical dative, following standard terminology. E.g.

$\beta\omicron\kappa\ \eta\lambda\kappa\ \epsilon\ \rho\epsilon\kappa\eta\iota.$	Go home!
$\omega\ \eta\eta\tau\overline{\eta}.$	Drink!

Verbs with which this occurs with some frequency are noted in the Glossary.

30.7 Higher numbers, ordinals, and fractions.

20	$\chi\omicron\upsilon\omega\tau$ (f. $\chi\omicron\upsilon\omega\tau\epsilon$)	$\chi\omicron\upsilon\tau\text{-}$	70	$\omega\upsilon\epsilon,$	$\omega\overline{\eta}\upsilon\epsilon,$	$\omega\beta\epsilon$
30	$\eta\lambda\lambda\beta$ (f. $\eta\lambda\lambda\beta\epsilon$)	$\eta\lambda\beta\text{-}$	80	$\gamma\mu\epsilon\eta\epsilon,$	$\gamma\overline{\eta}\eta\epsilon\text{-}$	
40	$\gamma\mu\epsilon$		90	$\eta\overline{\eta}\tau\alpha\iota\omicron\upsilon$		
50	$\tau\lambda\iota\omicron\upsilon$		100	$\omega\epsilon$	200	$\omega\eta\tau$
60	$\omega\epsilon$		1000	$\omega\omicron$	10,000	$\tau\beta\lambda$

The tens combine with the forms of the units used in the 'teens (§24.3). The $\text{-}\tau\text{-}$ of $\text{-}\tau\eta$ (5) is not repeated after

another -τ-:

ΧΟΥΤΟΥΕ	21	ΜΑΒΨΙΤΕ	39
ΧΟΥΤΗ	25	ΘΥΕΤΗ	75

An intrusive -τ- appears before -λϑτε (4) and -λσε (6):

ΜΑΒΤΑϑΤΕ	34	σετλσε	66
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The numbers ϑε 100, ϑο 1000, and τελ 10,000 are masculine:

ϑο σναγ	2000	μῆτσνοογс ἦ τελ	120,000
ϑομῆτ ἦ ϑο	3000		

Proclitic forms of the units are frequent here, e.g.

ϑῆτ-ϑο	3000	σεγ-ϑο	6000
--------	------	--------	------

Combinations of these higher numbers with tens and units vary in form, e.g.

ϑε μλλε = ϑε μῆ μλλε	130
σεγ-ϑο λγω ϑμογн ἦ ϑε	6800

Ordinal numbers are formed from the cardinals with the prefix με2-. The ordinals are treated as adjectives before the noun with linking ἦ. Gender distinctions are maintained:

ημε2σναγ ἦ 2οογ	the second day
τημε2σῆτε ἦ ρομηε	the second year

For "first" the adjectives ϑορῆ (f. ϑορне) and 2ογε1τ (f. 2ογε1τε) are used.

Fractional numbers worth noting are τ.ηλϑε (half) and 6οс, 61с- (half). Other fractions are expressed by ρε- prefixed to the denominator, as in ρε-μῆτ one-tenth, or with ογωн (ογῆ-), as in ογῆ-ἦ-ϑτοογ a fourth.

30.8 The remote (or further) demonstrative pronouns (that) are m.s. ηη, f.s. τη, and pl. ηη. These occur much less frequently than ηαι, ται, ηαι because of the preference for using phrases with ετ ἦμλγ, such as ηετ ἦμλγ.

The prefixal forms η1-, †-, and η1- are usually described as the reduced forms of ηη, τη, and ηη, parallel

in usage to *νει-*, *τει-*, and *νει-*. While such a formal relationship may exist, the use of *πι-*, *†-*, and *νι-* in standard Sahidic is quite restricted. The form *πι-* occurs mainly in a few temporal and local adverbial expressions, such as *π̄ νιογοειϭ* (at that time) and *νικα* (that side, as opposed to this side). The form *νι-* occurs most frequently in expressions involving comparison with *π̄ εε π̄* (like) or *π̄-εε π̄* (to become like); it sometimes corresponds more closely to an English generic noun, e.g. *π̄ εε π̄ νιερϣομνε* like doves, like a dove. It is also found in the expression *ϭα νιενεε*. Elsewhere *πι-*, *†-*, and *νι-* are frequent as scribal variants of *νει-*, *τει-*, *νει-* or have the force of an emphatic article.

30.9 When it is necessary to express a durative or continuous process or state in the future, a periphrastic construction is employed using the Circumstantial. Contrast

<i>κναιογον</i>	you will become holy
<i>κναιοϣνε εκογλαε</i>	you will be holy
<i>εκεκα-ρωκ</i>	you shall become silent
<i>εκεϣνε εκκω π̄ ϣωκ</i>	you shall remain silent

The difference is sometimes slight, but not infrequently spelled out. The same construction occasionally appears with other tripartite conjugational forms. A full discussion of the aspectual problem involved here lies beyond the scope of this book.

30.10 Greek conjunctions, adverbs, and prepositions that occur frequently in Coptic (for reference only). The term *postpositive* means that the word in question must follow immediately after the first element of the sentence, as in *πρωμε δε λϣεωκ*.

λλα *ἀλλά* but, rather.

ρα *ἄρα* (introduces question).

ραρ *γάρ* for, because, since (postpositive).

ΔΕ ΔΕ but, however (postpositive).

ΕΙΜΗΤΙ ΕΙ ΜΗ ΤΙ (1) if not, unless, except that (+ Conj.);

(2) elliptically, e.g. ἸΠΠΟΥΧΕΥ-ΣΗΛΙΑΣ ΘΑ ΑΛΛΥ ἸΜΟΟΥ
ΕΙΜΗΤΙ Ε ΣΑΡΕΠΤΑ Elias was not sent to any of them
except Sarepta. Note the independent pronoun in this
usage: Μἆ-ΑΛΛΥ ἆ ΡΩΜΕ ΝΑΒΙΜΕ ΕΡΟΧ ΕΙΜΗΤΙ ΛΝΟΚ No one
will understand it but me.

ΕΙΤΕ ... ΕΙΤΕ ΕΙΤΕ ... ΕΙΤΕ either ... or.

ΕΠΕΙ ΕΠΕΙ because, since.

ΕΠΕΙΔΗ ΕΠΕΙΔΗ because, since, when.

ΕΠΕΙΔΗΠΕΡ ΕΠΕΙΔΗΠΕΡ inasmuch as, since.

ΕΤΙ ΕΤΙ yet, still, while yet (+ Circum.).

Η ἢ or.

ΚΑΙ ΓΑΡ ΚΑΙ ΓΑΡ for truly.

ΚΑΙΤΟΙ ΚΑΙΤΟΙ although, albeit.

ΚΑΝ ΚΑΝ even if.

ΚΑΤΑ ΚΑΤΑ (prep.) in accordance with, according to; also
in distributive sense, e.g. ΚΑΤΑ ΣΑΒΒΑΤΟΝ every sabbath.
Note the absence of the article here.

ΜΕΝ ... ΔΕ ΜΕΝ ... ΔΕ balances two statements: on the one
hand ... but on the other. Both postpositive.

ΜΗ ΜΗ introduces a rhetorical question presuming a simple
yes or no answer.

ΜΗΠΟΤΕ ΜΗΠΟΤΕ so that not, lest (+ Conj.).

ΜΗΠΩΣ ΜΗΠΩΣ so that not, lest (+ Conj.).

ΜΗΤΙ ΜΗΤΙ like ΜΗ, but with strong element of surprise.

ΜΟΓΙΣ ΜΟΓΙΣ hardly, scarcely.

ΟΥΝ ΟΥΝ therefore (postpositive).

ΟΥΔΕ ΟΥΔΕ and not, nor; the negation is often repeated
in Coptic as well.

ΟΥΤΕ ... ΟΥΤΕ ΟΥΤΕ ... ΟΥΤΕ neither ... nor.

ΠΡΟΣ ΠΡΟΣ (prep.) used like ΚΑΤΑ.

ΠΩΣ ΠΩΣ how? why?

ΤΟΤΕ ΤΟΤΕ then, thereupon, next.

ΤΟΔΑΝ ΟΤΑΝ when, whenever, if (+ Cond.).

ⲁⲐⲐⲐⲐ, ⲛⲁⲁⲐⲐⲐ Ⲕⲟⲟⲛ as long as (+ Circum.).

ⲁⲐⲐ Ⲕⲁⲥ (1) as if; (2) although; (3) when, while as (all + Circum.).

ⲁⲐⲐⲐⲐⲉ Ⲕⲟⲟⲩⲉ so that (+ Conj. or Infl. Inf.).

ⲁⲐⲐⲐⲁⲥ ⲁⲐⲐⲁⲥ (prep.) without; a following noun has no indefinite article.

30.11 Final remarks on Coptic conjunctions and particles.

(a) The main coordinating conjunctions are ⲁⲐⲐ and ⲛⲛ. ⲛⲛ is used primarily to join nouns or nominalized expressions; ⲁⲐⲐ is used elsewhere. ⲁⲐⲐ is sometimes used for ⲛⲛ, but this poses no particular translation problem. ⲁⲐⲐ often appears redundantly before the Conjunctive or before the apodosis of a conditional sentence. When nouns have no article (for whatever reason), they may be joined with the preposition ⲁⲁ instead of ⲛⲛ, as in ⲛⲛ-ⲛⲟⲟⲩ ⲁⲁ ⲟⲉⲓⲕ ⲛⲛⲁⲩⲩ There is neither water nor food. ⲁⲁ is also used to form compound nominal expressions of a special type, e.g. ⲥⲁⲐⲁ ⲁⲁ ⲥⲛⲟⲩ flesh and blood. These expressions function as a unit: any article occurs only with the first word, as in ⲁⲥⲛⲥⲁⲐⲁ ⲁⲁ ⲥⲛⲟⲩ ⲛⲉ They are flesh and blood.

(b) The main uses of the conjunction ⲁⲉ have already been introduced: (1) in naming-constructions (see Vocab. 17); (2) to introduce noun clauses (object clauses) after appropriate verbs of speaking, perception, and the like; (3) to introduce purpose/result clauses with the Second or Third Future. ⲁⲉ is also frequent in the sense "for, since, because," which is less ambiguously expressed by ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲁⲉ and ⲉⲩⲩⲉ ⲁⲉ. In many instances ⲁⲉ is the equivalent of English "namely, i.e." in introducing explanatory appositions, e.g. ⲟⲩⲟⲩⲥⲁⲗ ... ⲁⲉ ⲟⲩⲟⲥⲟⲉⲓⲩ ⲛ ⲉⲣⲛⲛⲩⲁⲛ an offering ... namely a pair of turtle-doves. ⲁⲉ is also used in some compound conjunctions, such as ⲛⲥⲁⲩⲛⲗ ⲁⲉ (if not, unless) and ⲛ ⲉⲉ ⲁⲉ (as if, as though).

(c) ⲉⲩⲁⲉ and ⲉⲓⲉ, in addition to their role in

conditional sentences, may be placed before any statement to mark it as a question.

(d) εε is a postpositive particle with very much the same function as Greek δε. It is especially frequent in the phrase τενοу εε and now, so now therefore.

(e) ΝΤΟΟΥΝ: then, thereupon, next, forthwith.

(f) ΝСА may mean "except" after a negative statement:
 Нπε-λλλγ Нмооу тѣво НСА наіман псγρoс None of them became cleansed except Naiman the Syrian.

(g) Certain temporal expressions may occur with a following relative clause without resumptive pronouns. These function virtually as compound conjunctions. E.g.

πεзооу етерε-на: наθωπε the day *when* this will happen
 зН πεзооу Нтаγεωγτ̄ on the day *when* he looked.

(h) The Conditional is frequently used in a temporal sense: when, whenever.

Vocabulary 30

τεληλ vb. intr. to rejoice (over: εχN); as n.m. joy.

ταθo ταθe- ταθo' vb. tr. to increase (NMO'); often prefixed to another Inf.: to do something more, much. ταθe-οeιθ to preach, proclaim (NMO').

тѣво тѣвe- тѣво' Q тѣвнγ vb. tr. to purify, cleanse, heal (NMO'; of, from: e, εβολ zN, zλ); as n.m. purity, purification.

ταγo ταγe- ταγo' (± εβολ) vb. tr. to send forth, cast forth, proclaim, tell (NMO'). ταγe-καρnοc to produce fruit.

таeиo таeиe- таeиo' Q таeиγ vb. tr. to honor, respect. value, esteem (NMO'); Q to be honored etc., valuable.

таxρo таxρe- таxρo' Q таxρнγ vb. tr. to strengthen, confirm (NMO'); intr. to become strengthened, firm, resolute.

n.con time, occasion. N οуcon once. z: οуcon all at once, altogether. N κεcon again. con nиm always, on every occasion. N zλz N con many times, often. κατα con N

(+ Inf.) on every occasion of.
 π.200ΥΤ male (of animals or humans); freq. as adj.: male,
 wild, savage. c2ιmε is used as the corresponding female.
 πe.κλoм crown, wreath. †-κλoм εx̄N to crown. xι-κλoм to
 receive a crown, become a martyr.
 ελeιβc̄ shade, shadow. †-ελeιβc̄ to shade, protect (ε, εx̄N).
 π.cεεne remainder, rest (often in plural sense). A redun-
 dant -κε appears frequently: πκεcεεne the rest.
 †-xpιa to need (̄mο'); to have to (do: ε + Inf.); xpιa
 is Gk. ἡ χρεία
 ε̄m-πoινε π, ε̄m-π(')oινε to search out, visit.
 εpaι is often used to reinforce a following preposition,
 esp. ε̄N, with no real difference in sense.

Exercises

(1) πeχaγ xe μαρον, τευνοу зην ε2oυN. (2) λ4тpe-πε42̄M2λλ
 ταμιο μα4 π oυκοу: π oεικ. (3) λ4тaε6-οeιε̄ π πεуaγγeλιoн
 ε̄N τεxωpa τηp̄c̄ oαнт̄qca2ω4 εβολ π̄2нт̄c̄. (4) Mπpтpe-̄N2λλaтe
 oυωm εβολ ε̄N νειeλooλε. (5) λ-на: τηpoу oωne κατa εe εт
 сн2 ε̄M πxωomε. (6) εpaι ε̄N тme2M̄тcнooуc π poмne π тeч-
 M̄тepo λqнoу π̄eи пeн̄ppo. (7) λMHeit̄N oapoi тapεт̄Nεine M̄
 пeнтoн. (8) ε2п̄c̄ epoн εтpeнoλxe M̄Mλ4 ε-Mπaтe-тeчтaπpo тoм
 ε̄M πmoу. (9) μαpε-πxoeic ōN-εтн4 εxωк M̄тaλλeok. (10) oλpe-
 oυoηн ε-наnoу4 тaγe-κaрпoc ε-наnoу4. (11) †наωc̄ π̄ пeιMλ
 oαнт̄qκтoч. (12) εтβε πaι тeтnλxι M̄ пeκлoм M̄ пeooу ε̄N M̄πHyε.
 (13) π oωe λN εтpeктpe-пeт ε:тoуωк бoнт̄. (14) πκεcεεne Δe
 λyαpжeι π̄ pимe ε:т oуcoп. (15) λ-πāπ̄Nλ тeλнλ εx̄M πnoυтe
 пaсoтнp. (16) λ-пeт oωne xooс μα4 xe πxoeic, oӯN-бoм M̄Mok
 ε т̄εβο:ι. (17) M̄Heт̄Nтaγe-Heнтaтeт̄Nнaγ εpooy ε λλaγ. (18)
 π̄2λλaтe π тпe oλγooυω2 ελ ελeιβc̄ M̄ πoηн εт M̄Mλγ. (19) пeтe
 oӯNтaч oтнн c̄Nтe μαpεч†-oυeι M̄ пeтe M̄Nтaч. (20) т̄NcooȳN
 xe πxoeic M̄εine M̄ пeнoιne π kecoп M̄ пe2ooу εт M̄Mλγ. (21)
 M̄пeHeipε κατa εe εнтa4ωн εтoот̄N ε λλc. (22) λ4тpe-
 πκεcεεne εmooc xeκac eυεcωт̄M̄ ε тeчcεω. (23) чна†-κλoм
 εx̄N нет M̄λ†-M̄Nтpe εтβε пeчpaн εт oγaλb. (24) тeom M̄ пeт

ΧΟΣΕ ΤΕΤ ΝΑΡ-ΖΛΕΙΒΕ̄ ΕΡΟ. (25) ΣΩΤΗ̄ Ε ΝΑΘΛΑΧΕ ΤΑΡΕΚΤΑΧΡΟ ΖΝ
 ΤΠΙΣΤΙC ΖΝ ΟΥΩΡΧ̄. (26) Λ-ΠΧΟΕΙC ΤΑΘΕ-ΠΕCΗΝΑ ΝΗΜΑC. (27)
 ΟΥΖΟΟΥΤ ΜΗ ΟΥCΖΙΜΕ ΛΥΤΑΜΙΟΟΥ ΝΒΙ ΠΧΟΕΙC. (28) ΝΤΑCΕΙ Ε
 ΤΒΒΟΟΥ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΝ ΝΕΥΝΟΒΕ. (29) ΜΑΡΝΡΑΘΕ ΝΤΗΤΕΛΗΛ ΝΤΗ†-ΕΟΟΥ
 ΝΛΥ. (30) ΝΤΗΡ-ΧΡΙΑ ΛΝ Ν ΝΕΚΘΑΧΕ ΕΤ ΤΑΕΙΝΥ. (31) ΝΕ-ΟΥΝ-
 ΤΛΥ ΖΕΝΖΜΖΛΛ Ν ΖΟΟΥΤ ΜΗ ΖΕΝΖΜΖΛΛ Ν CΖΙΜΕ. (32) ΟΥΝ-ΒΟΜ ΔΕ
 Ν ΠΝΟΥΤΕ Ε ΤΑΘΕ-ΖΜΟΤ ΝΙΜ. (33) ΠΛΙ ΝΕ ΠΡΑΝ ΕΝΤΑ-ΠΑΓΓΕΛΟC
 ΤΑΛΥ ΝΛΥ Ε-ΜΠΑΤΕ-ΤΕCΗΜΑΛΥ ΩΩ ΗΜΟΥ ΖΝ ΘΗ. (34) ΝΕΙΖΟΒΙΤΕ
 ΤΑΕΙΝΥ Ν ΖΟΥΟ Ε ΠΗ. (35) ΛCΡ-ΧΗΡΑ ΘΑΝΤCΡ-ΖΜΕΝΕΤΑΥΤΕ Ν
 ΡΟΜΠΕ. (36) ΘΑΥΧΟΟC ΧΕ ΕΝΕΧΙ-ΚΛΟΜ ΖΝ ΗΠΗΥΕ ΖΛ ΝΕΙΝΟΒ Ν
 ΖΙCΕ.

The Lord's Prayer

ΠΕΝΕΙΩΤ ΕΤ ΖΝ ΗΠΗΥΕ, ΜΑΡΕ-ΠΕΚΡΑΝ ΟΥΟΠ. ΤΕΚΜΝΤΡΟ ΜΑΡΕCΕΙ.
 ΠΕΚΟΥΘ ΜΑΡΕCΘΩΠΕ Ν ΘΕ ΕΤCΖΝ ΤΠΕ ΝCΘΩΠΕ¹ ΟΝ ΖΙΧΗ̄ ΠΚΛΖ.
 ΠΕΝΟΕΙΚ ΕΤ ΝΗΥ² Ν† ΗΜΟΥ ΝΑΝ Ν ΠΟΥ, ΝΓΚΩ ΝΑΝ ΕΒΟΛ Ν ΝΕΤ
 ΕΡΟΝ³ Ν ΘΕ ΖΩΩΝ ΟΝ ΕΤΗΚΩ ΕΒΟΛ Ν ΝΕΤΕ ΟΥΝΤΑΝ ΕΡΟΟΥ, Ν†ΤΗ-
 ΧΙΤΗ̄ ΕΖΟΥΝ Ε ΠΕΙΡΑCΜΟC ΑΛΛΑ ΝΓΝΑΖΜΗ⁴ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΙΤΟΥΤC̄ Η ΠΠΟΗΗ-
 ΡΟC, ΧΕ ΤΩΚ ΤΕ ΤΩΜ ΜΗ ΠΕΟΟΥ ΘΛ ΝΙΘΝΕΖ. ΖΑΜΗΝ.

1. The repetition of the verb is apparently an attempt to clarify what was felt as an awkward construction in the Greek.
2. ΕΤ ΝΗΥ renders Gk. ἐπιούσιον "for the coming (day)." Note that the 2nd pers. Conjunctions continue, with the force of Imperatives, the 3rd pers. Injunctive forms at the beginning.
3. The prep. ε has the special sense of "due from (as indebtedness)." Thus, ΝΕΤ ΕΡΟΝ "those things which are due from us," ΝΕΤΕ ΟΥΝΤΑΝ ΕΡΟΟΥ "those from whom we have (something) due."
4. ΝΟΥΖΜ vb. tr. to rescue, save.

Reading Selections
Introductory Remarks

A. Luke I - V

The text given here is based on that of G. Horner, *The Coptic Version of the New Testament in the Southern Dialect, otherwise called Sahidic or Thebaic* (Oxford, 1911-24), Vol. II, pp. 3-95. The only orthographic changes made are in the division of the words in order to bring the text into conformity with the style of the present work. The Coptic version should be studied in conjunction with the original Greek; only in this way can the reader gain a clear understanding of the translation techniques employed and of the influence the original has had on the grammar, vocabulary, and style of the Coptic translation. The opening verses are rather difficult, but the remainder of the text is fairly simple and straightforward.

B. Apophthegmata Patrum

The Sahidic version of the *Apophthegmata Patrum*, or *Sayings of the Fathers*, survives in a single manuscript, parts of which are preserved in five different European libraries. The largest fragment, some forty-four leaves, now in the Biblioteca Nazionale of Naples, was published by G. Zoega in his *Catalogus codicum copticorum manuscriptorum qui in Museo Borgiano Velitris adservantur* (Rome, 1810). Sayings from this particular set of pages are often denoted by the siglum Z. These and the smaller fragments of Paris, Vienna, Venice, and London have all been assembled and edited by M. Chaîne, *Le manuscrit de la version copte en dialecte sahidique des "Apophthegmata Patrum"* (Cairo, 1960). The enumeration and text of this edition, which is unfortunately not without printing errors, have been followed for the selections given here. Chaîne supplies a French translation of the text and a valuable concordance of each "saying" with extant Greek and Latin versions, which the interested reader may wish to consult.

The contents of the Sayings are quite varied, including anecdotes about individual desert Fathers, the miracles they unwittingly performed because of their excessive virtue, their pithy statements on the perfections and imperfections of fellow-monks and the monastic way of life, and even quite serious digressions on important theological issues of the day. The collection is probably no more "historically authentic" than any similar collection of traditional material, but it does, as a whole, shed light on the early days of Christian monasticism and on the personalities of the dedicated men and women of the Egyptian desert communities.

Apart from a revision of word division, very few changes have been made in the text: (1) $\alpha\bar{\nu}$ and $\alpha\epsilon\bar{\nu}$ have been adjusted throughout; (2) $\omega\bar{\nu}\eta\epsilon$ for the unusual $\omega\omega\bar{\nu}\eta\epsilon$, passim; (3) $\bar{\nu}\epsilon\kappa-$ for $\bar{\nu}\epsilon\kappa-$ on the first $\epsilon\sigma\theta\eta\tau\eta\rho\iota\omicron\bar{\nu}$ of No. 5; (4) $\lambda\gamma\alpha\epsilon$ for $\lambda\alpha\alpha\epsilon$ in No. 17; (5) $\epsilon\bar{\nu}\tau\omicron\lambda\eta$ for $\bar{\nu}\tau\omicron\lambda\eta$ in No. 24; (6) $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}\sigma\gamma\eta\kappa\lambda\eta\tau\iota\kappa\omicron\varsigma$ for $\bar{\nu}$ $\epsilon\bar{\nu}\sigma-$ in No. 26; (7) $\omicron\gamma\omicron\omega\bar{\nu}$ for $\omicron\gamma\omega\bar{\nu}$ in No. 31; (8) $\lambda\gamma\alpha\omicron\bar{\rho}\eta\bar{\nu}$ for $\lambda\gamma\alpha\omicron\bar{\rho}\eta\bar{\nu}$ in No. 38; (9) two lines transposed in No. 38 (a printing error in Chaîne); (10) restore $[\bar{\nu}\mu\omicron\gamma]$ for Chaîne's $[\epsilon\bar{\nu}\omicron\lambda]$ in No. 70; (11) $\rho\epsilon\gamma\bar{\nu}-\alpha\omega\bar{\nu}$ for $\rho\epsilon\gamma\alpha\omega\bar{\nu}$ in No. 175; (12) $\alpha\omega\varsigma\ \chi\epsilon$ for $\alpha\omega\varsigma\bar{\chi}$ in No. 175; (13) $\omicron\gamma\varsigma\chi\eta\lambda$ for $\omicron\gamma\omicron\chi\eta\lambda$ in No. 175; (14) $\alpha\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}\eta\eta\gamma\epsilon$ for $\alpha\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}\eta\eta\gamma\epsilon$ in No. 175. Note the frequent use of $\bar{\nu}\alpha\eta\tau'$ for $\alpha\eta\tau'$ in this text.

C. Wisdom of Solomon

The text given here is based on P. de Lagarde, *Aegyptiaca* (Göttingen, 1883), pp. 65-82. *Sapientia Solomonis*, or *The Wisdom of Solomon*, well preserved in Greek, Latin, Syriac, Coptic, and Armenian versions, is an intertestamental work in the tradition of Hebrew wisdom literature (Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Ben Sirach), but by a writer well acquainted with the major schools of Greek philosophy. The date and provenance of the work are both disputed, and the interested reader may consult the discussion in R. H. Charles, *The Apocrypha and Pseudepigrapha of the Old Testament* (Oxford, 1913), Vol. I, pp. 518-68, where an annotated translation and an extensive bibliography may also be found. The short essay of Moses Hadas in *The Interpreter's*

Dictionary of the Bible (Abingdon Press, Nashville, 1962), *sub* Wisdom of Solomon, may also be read with profit. No changes have been made in the text other than in the division of the words. The minor restorations of Lagarde have been accepted without comment.

D. The Life of Joseph the Carpenter

As an apocryphal work dealing with the life, but mainly the death, of Joseph, the father "according to the flesh" of Jesus, *The Life of Joseph the Carpenter* is one of that large number of spurious gospels, acts, epistles, etc. that sprang from the imaginative pens of Christian writers attempting to fill in biographical details missing from the canonical New Testament. Although useless in a quest for "the historical Jesus," each of these works has its own intrinsic interest, reflecting as it does the peculiar doctrinal, nationalistic, sectarian, or other preoccupations of its writer and his circle. *The Life of Joseph* is fully preserved in a Bohairic Coptic version and a brief Arabic paraphrase, both of which were published by P. de Lagarde, *Aegyptiaca* (Göttingen, 1883), together with the Sahidic version of Chapters 14-21.1. Two further fragments (Chapters 5-8.1; 13) of the Sahidic version were published by F. Robinson, *Coptic Apocryphal Gospels* (Texts and Studies IV, 2; Cambridge, 1896), where a full translation of the Sahidic version may be found. The second fragment (Chap. 13) has been omitted from the text given here because of its poorly preserved state. S. Morenz has devoted a short monograph to the study of certain motifs in this text, especially the Egyptian background of the death scene in Chapters 21-23; that work, *Die Geschichte von Joseph dem Zimmermann* (Texte und Untersuchungen 56; Berlin, 1951) also contains a German translation of Chapters 14-24.1 of the Sahidic version. The text is presented as it appears in the published sources except for the division of the words. There are many unusual spellings, but the reader should be able to cope with them by this stage. The text is narrated by Jesus, who delivers a brief aside to his apostles in 22:3.

ΕΥΑΓΓΕΛΙΟΝ ΚΑΤΑ ΛΟΥΚΑΣ

Chapter I

(1) ΕΠΕΙΔΗΠΕΡ Α-ΣΑΣ ΖΙ-ΤΟΟΤΟΥ Ε ΣΖΑΙ Ν ΝΘΑΧΕ ΕΤΒΕ ΝΕΖΒΗΥΕ
 ΕΝΤΑΥΤΩΤ Ν ΖΗΤ ΖΡΑΙ ΝΖΗΤΝ, (2) ΚΑΤΑ ΘΕ ΕΝΤΑΥΤΑΛΣ ΕΤΟΟΤΝ
 ΝΒΙ ΝΕΝΤΑΥΝΑΥ ΖΝ ΝΕΥΒΑΛ ΧΙΝ Ν ΘΟΡΠ, Ε-ΛΥΘΩΠΕ Ν ΖΥΠΕΡΕΤΗΣ
 Ν ΠΘΑΧΕ, (3) ΔΙΡ-ΖΝΑΙ ΖΩ, Ε-ΔΙΟΥΑΖΤ ΝΣΑ ΖΩΒ ΝΙΜ ΧΙΝ Ν
 ΘΟΡΠ ΖΝ ΟΥΘΡΧ, ΕΤΡΑΣΖΔΙΣΟΥ ΝΑΚ ΟΥΑ ΟΥΑ, ΚΡΑΤΙΣΤΕ ΘΕΟΦΙΛΕ,
 (4) ΧΕΚΑΣ ΕΚΕΕΙΜΕ Ε ΠΩΡΧ Ν ΝΘΑΧΕ ΕΝΤΑΥΚΑΘΗΓΕΙ ΝΜΟΚ ΝΖΗΤΟΥ.
 (5) ΑΥΘΩΠΕ ΖΝ ΝΕΖΟΟΥ Ν ΖΗΡΩΔΗΣ ΠΡΟ Ν ΨΟΥΔΑΙΑ ΝΒΙ ΟΥΗΝΒ
 Ε-ΠΕΧΡΑΝ ΠΕ ΖΑΧΑΡΙΑΣ, ΕΧΗΠ Ε ΝΕΖΟΟΥ Ν ΔΒΙΑ, Ε-ΟΥΝΤΕ
 ΟΥΣΖΙΜΕ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΝ ΝΘΕΕΡΕ Ν ΔΑΡΩΝ Ε-ΠΕΣΡΑΝ ΠΕ ΕΛΙΣΑΒΕΤ.
 (6) ΝΕΥΘΟΟΠ ΔΕ ΠΕ Ν ΠΕΣΝΑΥ Ν ΔΙΚΑΙΟΣ Ν ΠΕΜΤΟ ΕΒΟΛ Ν
 ΠΝΟΥΤΕ, ΕΥΜΟΘΕ ΖΝ ΝΕΝΤΟΛΗ ΤΗΡΟΥ ΜΝ ΝΑΙΚΑΙΩΜΑ Ν ΠΧΟΕΙΣ
 ΕΥΟΥΔΑΒ. (7) ΑΥΘ ΝΕ-ΜΗΝΤΟΥ ΘΗΡΕ ΝΜΑΥ ΠΕ, ΕΒΟΛ ΧΕ ΝΕ-ΟΥΔΕΡΗΝ
 ΤΕ ΕΛΙΣΑΒΕΤ, ΑΥΘ ΝΤΟΟΥ Ν ΠΕΣΝΑΥ ΝΕ-ΑΥΔΙΑΙ ΠΕ ΖΝ ΝΕΥΖΟΟΥ.
 (8) ΑΣΘΩΠΕ ΔΕ ΖΝ ΠΤΡΕΦΘΩΘΕ ΖΝ ΤΤΑΧΙΣ Ν ΝΕΧΖΟΟΥ Ν ΠΕΜΤΟ
 ΕΒΟΛ Ν ΠΝΟΥΤΕ, (9) ΚΑΤΑ ΠΣΩΝΤ Ν ΤΗΝΤΟΥΗΝΒ ΑΣΡΑΤΩΧ Ε
 ΤΑΛΕ-ΘΟΥΖΗΝΕ ΕΖΡΑΙ, Ε-ΑΧΒΩΚ ΕΖΟΥΝ Ε ΠΕΡΠΕ Ν ΠΧΟΕΙΣ.

1. ΕΠΕΙΔΗΠΕΡ (ἐπειδήπερ) conj. inasmuch as. ΤΩΤ ΤΕΤ-
 ΤΟΤ⁸ Q ΤΗΤ to become agreeable; to agree (on, upon, to: ε,
 εχΝ; with: ΜΝ); ΤΩΤ Ν ΖΗΤ ΖΡΑΙ ΖΝ to become agreeable,
 acceptable to or among.

2. π. ΖΥΠΕΡΕΤΗΣ (ὀπηρετής) assistant; custodian.

3. ΚΡΑΤΙΣΤΕ: voc. of ΚΡΑΤΙΣΤΟΣ (κράτιστος): O most
 excellent Theophilus.

4. ΚΑΘΗΓΕΙ ΝΜΟ⁸ ΖΝ (καθηγέομαι) to instruct in.

6. π. ΔΙΚΑΙΩΜΑ (τὸ δικαίωμα) act of justice; ordinance.

7. ΔΕΡΗΝ (adj. or n.f.) barren (woman).

8. τ. ΤΑΧΙΣ (ἡ τάξις) order, arrangement; rank, post.

9. π. ΣΩΝΤ custom; εΙΡΕ Ν ΠΣΩΝΤ to follow the custom.
 ΑΣΡΑΤΩΧ: it became his turn; an impers. expression, the
 exact analysis of which is uncertain. π. ΘΟΥΖΗΝΕ incense.

(10) λῦω νερε-πμνηθε τηρῆ ἢ πλαος θληλ ἢ πσα ἢ βολ ἢ πναυ ἢ πθουζηνε. (11) λ-παγγελος δε ἢ πχοεις οὔωνε̄ να4 εβολ ε4α2ερατῆ ἢ са оунам ἢ πεθυσιαστηριον ἢ πθουζηνε.

(12) λϥθτορτῆ δε ἢβ1 ζαχαριαс ἢтереचनाу, λῦω λυ2оте ze ε2рλ1 εхω4. (13) пехе-παγγελος δε να4 хе

ἢπῆῆ-2оте ζαχαριαс, хе λῦωτῆ ε πεκсопῆ. λῦω текс2име ελ1савет снλхпо нак ἢ οὔθηρε, ἢῆμοῦτε ε πε4рλн хе 1ω2λнннс. (14) οὔἢ-οὔραθ6 ναθωπε нак мἢ οὔτεληλ, λῦω οὔἢ-2α2 нараθ6 εхἢ πε4хпо. (15) чнаῆ-οὔνο6 гар ἢ πεмто εβολ ἢ πχοεις, λῦω ἢνε4с6-ηῆἢ 21 с1керλ, λῦω чнамоу2 εβολ 2ἢ πεпἢλ ет оὔλλв χ1η ε42ἢ 2ηтῆ ἢ те4мλλу. (16) λῦω чнакте-οὔμνηθε ἢ ἢθηρε ἢ πἢηλ ε πχοεις πεῦноῦτε. (17) λῦω ἢто4 чнамооθ6 2λ те42η 2ἢ πεпἢλ мἢ т6ом ἢ 2ηλ1ас, ε κτο ἢ ἢ2ηт ἢ ἢε1оте ε νεῦθηρε λῦω ἢатсωтῆ 2ἢ тἢἢтῆἢ2ηт ἢ ἢλ1κλ1ос, ε совтe ἢ οὔλλос ἢ πχοεις ε4сῆтωт.

(18) λῦω пехе-ζαχαριαс ἢ παγγελος хе

2ἢ οὔ †наε1ме ε πα1? λнок гар λ1ῆ-2ἢλο λῦω тас2име λса1α1 2ἢ нес2ооу.

(19) λ-παγγελος δε οὔωθῆ, пехλ4 на4 хе

λнок пе гλвῆηλ, пет λ2ερατῆ ἢ πεмто εβολ ἢ πноῦτε. λῦтἢнооῦт ε θλхе ἢῆмак λῦω ε тλθ6-οε1θ нак ἢ на1.

(20) ε1с 2ηηте екеθωπε еκкω ἢ ρωк, ἢмἢ-θ6ом ἢмок ε θλхе θλ πε2ооу етере-на1 наθωπε, етве хе ἢпῆп1стеуε ε наθλхе, на1 ет нахωк εβολ 2ἢ πεγουοε1θ.

(21) πλαος δε не46ωθῆ 2ηтῆ ἢ ζαχαριαс пе, λῦω νεῦῆ-θпηρε ἢтере4ωсῆ 2ἢ πεрне. (22) ἢтере4ε1 δε εβολ, ἢπε4θ6ἢ-6ом ε

11. пе.θυσιαστηριον (τὸ θυσιαστήριον) altar.

13. п.сопῆ entreaty, prayer; сопῆ сепῆ- or сопсἢ сἢсἢ- сἢсωпῆ Q сἢсωп to entreat, implore (ἢмоῆ).

15. п.с1керλ (τὸ σίμερα) strong drink.

22. хорἢ, Q хорἢ to make a sign, beckon (to: ε, οὔβε; with: ἢмоῆ, 2ἢ). ἢпо, емпо adj. dumb, mute; ῆ-ἢпо (Q ο ἢ ἢпо) to become mute.

ϑαξε ν̄μ̄μαυ, λυω λυειμε γε ν̄ταχναυ ευωλαπ̄ εβολ ε̄μ̄ περπε.
 ν̄τοχ λε νεχχωρ̄μ̄ ουβну пе, λυω λυεω εχο ν̄ εμπο. (23) ασθωπε
 δε ν̄тере-νε2ооӯ μ̄ πεϑωμ̄ϑε χωκ εβολ, λυεωκ ε2ραι ε печнι.

(24) μ̄ν̄ν̄σα νει2ооӯ δε ασω ν̄βι ελιцавет τεϑε2ιμε, λυω
 ασ2оп̄ε̄ ν̄ ϑοῡ ν̄ εвол, εсхω̄ μ̄нос (25) γε

ται τε θε ν̄τα-πχοεις λας ναи ε̄μ̄ πε2ооӯ ν̄ταϑεωϑ̄τ̄
 ε чӣ μ̄ πανοβн̄ε̄ εβολ ε̄ν̄ ν̄ρωμε.

(26) ε̄μ̄ пме2сооӯ δε ν̄ εвол λυχοоӯ ν̄ гаврина паγγελος εβολ
 ε̄ιτ̄μ̄ πноуτε ευπολις ν̄τε тгалиааиа ε-песран пе назаρεθ,

(27) ϑα ουπαρεθенос ε-λυϑ̄ν̄-тоот̄ε̄ ν̄ ου2αι ε-печран пе ιωсн̄ϑ̄
 εβολ ε̄μ̄ пнῑ ν̄ ααα, λυω пран̄ ν̄ тпарθенос пе maria. (28) λυω
 ν̄тереϑεωκ нас ε2оӯн, пexлч нас γε

χαίρε, тентасб̄н̄-2нот. пχοεις ν̄μ̄ме.

(29) ν̄тос δε ασθторτ̄р̄ εх̄μ̄ пϑαξε, λυω несмокмек̄ μ̄нос γε
 оуаϑ̄ μ̄ мине пе пeιаспaсmос. (30) пexε-паγγελος нас γε

μ̄п̄р̄р̄-2отε, maria. αρβινε гар ν̄ ου2нот̄ ν̄на2р̄μ̄ πноуτε.

(31) λυω εις 2ннте тeнaω, ν̄тexпо̄ ν̄ ουϑнре, ν̄тeмoуte ε
 печран γε τ̄ε. (32) пaӣ чнаϑωπε ν̄ ουноб, λυω сeнaмoуte

epoч γε пϑнре̄ μ̄ пeт̄ χoсe. пχοις πноуτε на† нач̄ ν̄
 пeφopнoс̄ ν̄ αλυεια печеiωт. (33) λυω чнаρ̄-ρ̄pō εх̄μ̄ пнῑ
 ν̄ ιακωβ ϑα ιενεε2, λυω μ̄μ̄ν̄-2ан̄ наϑωπε ν̄ тeчн̄μ̄тepo.

(34) пexε-maria δε μ̄ паγγελος γε

ν̄ λϑ̄ ν̄ εб̄ пaӣ наϑωπε̄ μ̄μοι? μ̄пeιcoӯν̄-2ооӯт.

(35) α-паγγελος ουϑωβ̄, пexлч нас γε

оуп̄на̄ εϑоуаав̄ пeт̄ ннӯ ε2ραῑ εхω, λυω т6om̄ μ̄ пeт̄ χoсe
 тeт̄ наρ̄-2aиβ̄ε̄ epo. εтвē пaӣ пeтeнaчпoч̄ чoуаав̄.

25. νοβн̄ε̄ неβнеε- неβноуε' to mock, reproach (μ̄μο');
 as n.m. reproach, scorn.

27. ϑ̄ν̄-тоот' на' lit., to grasp the hand of (someone)
 for, i.e. to betroth (a woman) to (a man); the Q is ex-
 pressed as тоот̄ε̄ ϑнп̄ нач, she is betrothed to him (II, 5).

28. χαίρε (χαῖρε) Greetings. 33. Text has чнаρ̄pō.

34. соӯν̄-2ооӯт to know a man (sexually); сооӯν̄ + 2ооӯт.

СЕНΑΜΟΥΤΕ ΕΡΟС ЖЕ ΠΩΗΡΕ Ν ΠΝΟΥΤΕ. (36) ΛΥΩ ΕΙС
 ΕΛΙCΑΒΕΤ ΤΟΥCΥΓΓΕΝΗC ΝΤΟC 2ΩΦC ΟΝ ΑCΩ Ν ΟΥΘΗΡΕ 2Ν
 ΤΕCΜΝΤ2ΛΛΩ, ΛΥΩ ΠΕCΜΕ2CΟΟΥ Ν ΕΒΟТ ΠΕ ΠΑΙ, ΤΑΙ
 ΕΘΛΥΜΟΥΤΕ ΕΡΟC ЖЕ ΤΛΒΡΗΝ, (37) ЖЕ ΝΝΕ-ΛΛΛΥ Ν ΦΑЖЕ
 Ρ-ΑΤΒΟΗ ΝΝΑ2ΡМ ΠΝΟΥΤΕ.

(38) ΠΕΧΑC ΔΕ ΝΒΙ ΜΑΡΙΑ ЖЕ

ΕΙC 2ΗΗΤΕ ΑΝΓ-ΘΜ2ΛΛ Μ ΠΧΟΕΙC. ΜΑΡΕCΘΩΠΕ ΝΑΙ ΚΑΤΑ
 ΠΕΚΦΑЖЕ.

ΛΥΩ Α-ΠΑΓΓΕΛΟC ΒΩΚ ΕΒΟΛ 2ΙΤΟΟΤC. (39) ΑCΤΦΟΥΝC ΔΕ ΝΒΙ
 ΜΑΡΙΑ 2Ν ΝΕΙ2ΟΟΥ, ΑCΒΩΚ Ε ΤΟΡΙΝΗ 2Ν ΟΥΒΕΠΗ Ε ΤΠΟΛΙC Ν
 †ΟΥΛΛΙΑ. (40) ΑCΒΩΚ Ε2ΟΥΝ Ε ΠΗΙ Ν ΖΑΧΑΡΙΑC, ΑCΑCΠАЗЕ Ν
 ΕΛΙCΑΒΕΤ. (41) ΑCΘΩΠΕ ΔΕ ΝΤΕΡΕ-ΕΛΙCΑΒΕΤ CΩΤМ Ε ΠΑCΠΑCΜΟC
 М ΜΑΡΙΑ, Α-ΠΩΗΡΕ ΘΗМ КИМ 2ΡΑΙ Ν2ΗΤC, ΛΥΩ Α-ΕΛΙCΑΒΕΤ ΜΟΥ2
 ΕΒΟΛ 2М ΠΕΠΝΑ ΕТ ΟΥΛΛΒ. (42) ΑCЧI-2ΡΑC ΕΒΟΛ 2Ν ΟΥΝΟB Ν
 CМН, ΠΕΧΑC ЖЕ

ΤΕCΜΑΜΑΔΑТ ΝТО 2Ν ΝΕ2IΟΜЕ, ΛΥΩ ЧCΜΑΜΑΔΑТ ΝΒΙ ΠΚΑΡΠΟC Ν
 2ΗΤЕ, (43) ЖЕ ΑΝΓ-ΝΙМ ΔΝΟК ЖЕ ΕΡΕ-ΤΜΑΔΥ Μ ΠΑΧΟΕΙC ΕΙ
 CΡΑТ? (44) ΕΙC 2ΗΗΤЕ ΓΑΡ ΝΤΕΡΕ-ΤΕCМН М ΠΟΥΑCΠΑCΜΟC
 ΤΛ2Е-ΝΑΜΑΔЖЕ, Α-ΠΩΗΡΕ ΘΗМ КИМ 2Ν ΟΥΤΕΛΗΛ Ν2ΗТ.

(45) ΛΥΩ ΝΑΙΔΑТC Ν ΤΕΝΤΑCΠΙCΤΕΥЕ ЖЕ ΟΥΝ-ΟΥΧΩК ΕΒΟΛ
 ΝΛΘΩΠЕ Ν ΝΕΝΤΑΥΧΟΟΥ ΝΑC 2ΙТМ ΠΧΟΕΙC.

(46) ΛΥΩ ΠΕΧЕ-ΜΑΡΙΑ ЖЕ

Α-ΤΑΨΥΧΗ ΧΙCЕ М ΠΧΟΕΙC. (47) Α-ΠΑΠΝΑ ΤΕΛΗΛ ΕХМ ΠΝΟΥΤЕ
 ΠΑCΩΤΗΡ; (48) ЖЕ ΑЧ6ΘΓТ ЕХМ ΠΕΘΕΒΙΟ Ν ΤΕЧ2Н2ΛΛ, ΕΙC
 2ΗΗΤЕ ΓΑΡ ΧΙΝ ΤΕΝΟΥ CΕΝΑТΜΑΙΟΙ ΝΒΙ ΓΕΝΕΑ ΝΙМ, (49) ЖЕ
 ΑЧЕIРЕ ΝΑΙ Ν 2ΕΝМНТНОB ΝΒΙ ΠΕΤΕΥН-ΒΟМ НМОЧ, ΛΥΩ
 ПЕЧРАН ΟΥΛΛΒ. (50) ПЕЧНА ΧΙΝ ΟΥΧΩМ ΘΛ ΟΥΧΩМ ЕХМ НЕТ

40. ασπάζε (ἀσπάζομαι) to greet.

48. τμαίο τμαίε- τμαίο^ς Q τμαίνυ to justify (ἴμω^ς), to
 consider just or justified; intr. to become justified.
 τ.ΓΓΕΝΕΑ (ἡ γενεά) generation.

50. π.χωμ generation.

- ῥ-20TE 2HTῥ. (51) λ4ε1pe ῑ ου6OM 2ῑ πε46601; λ4xωpe
 εβoλ ῑ ῑxλc1-2HT 2ῑ πMεεγe ῑ neγ2HT. (52) λ4θopῥ ῑ
 ῑλyλAcTHC 2ῑ neγeponoc; λ4x1ce ῑ neT θῥβ1Hy.
 (53) λ4Tc1e-HeT 2κλeIT ῑ λγλθoM; λ4xεγ-ῑῥῑMλo
 cγῥoγeIT. (54) λ4†-TOOTῥ ῑ πῑῑλ ne42ῑ2λλ e ῥ-πMεeγe
 ῑ πλλ (55) κλTλ θe eTλ4ῥλxe Mῑ neHeIoTε λβpλ2λM Mῑ
 neчcпepMλ ῥλ ene2.
 (56) λ-Mλp1λ λe 6ω 2λ2THC ῑ ῥOMῑT ῑ εβoT, λγω λcKOTῥ
 e2pλ1 e πeчH1. (57) λ-πeOγOe1ῥ λe xωK εβoλ ῑ eλ1cλβeT
 cTpeCM1ce, λγω λcXπO ῑ oγῥHpe. (58) λγcωTῑ λe ῑ61
 necῑῥpλyH Mῑ neccyγγeHHC xe λ-πxOe1c Tλῥe-πeчHλ ῑῑMλc,
 λγpλῥe ῑῑMλc. (59) λcῥωπe λe 2ῑ πMε2ῥMOyH ῑ 2OOY λγe1
 eγλAcῥῥe ῑ πῥHpe ῥHῑ. λγMOyTe epOч ῑ πpλH ῑ neчe1oT xe
 2λxλp1λc. (60) λ-TeчMλλy λe oγωῥῥ, πeчλc xe
 ῑῑMOC. λλλλ eγλMOyTe epOч xe 1ῥ2λHῑHC.
 (61) πeчλy λe λAc xe
 Mῑ-λλλy 2ῑ TOyPλ1Te eγMOyTe epOч ῑ πe1pλH.
 (62) neγxῥῑῑ λe oγῥe neчe1oT xe
 KOγeῥ-MOyTe epOч xe H1M?

51. πe.εβo1 arm (of man), leg (of animal). xωpe xepe-xoop* Q xoopε (± εβoλ) to scatter, disperse (ῑῑMOC*); also more generally: to bring to naught.

52. ῥopῥῥ ῥῥῥῥ- ῥῥῥῥ* Q ῥῥῥῥ to overturn, upset (ῑῑMOC*); as n.m. overthrow, destruction. π.ΔyλAcTHC (ὁ δυνάστης) ruler.

53. λγλθoM (τὸ ἀγαθόν) n. good, what is good.

55. πe.cпepMλ (τὸ σπέρμα) seed; offspring, issue.

58. pῑpλyH cpd. of pῑ- (27.2) and T.pλyH neighborhood, town-quarter; hence: neighbor.

59. cῥῥe cῥῥe- cῥῥHT* Q cῥῥHy to circumcise (ῑῑMOC*); as n.m. circumcision. 60. ῑῑMOC No. eῥῥe ῑῑMOC otherwise.

61. T.pλ1Te kin, kindred; pῑpλ1Te kinsman.

(63) ἀγαίτει δε ἄ οὐπίνακίς, ἀφσζαι εφω ἦμος κε ἰωζαννης
πε πεφραν. ἀω ἀφ-φπηρε τηρου. (64) ἀ-ρωφ δε οὐων ἄ
τευνοῦ μῆ πεφλας, ἀφωαχε, εφсноу е πноуте. (65) ἀγζοτε δε
φωπε εхῆ οὐон ним ет оуηз зῆ πεγкωте, ἀω зῆ тоpинη τηpῆ
ἄ φουααia πεφωахе пе зῆ пeиφахе τηpоу. (66) ἀ-пентаλусωтῆ
де τηpоу каау зῆ пeγүнт, ефω ἦμος κε

ερε-πειφηρε φημ ἀφ-οу?

καὶ γαρ τβix ἄ πχοεic несφооп нῆмач пе. (67) ἀ-ζαχαpias
де пeчeиφт мoуз евоа зῆ пeпῆа ет оуаав, ἀпpофнтeуe, ефω
ἦμος (68) κε

чсмамаат ἄбi πноуте ἄ пῆа, κε аф6ῆ-пeφφиe ἀω аφeиpе
ἄ оусωтe ἄ пeчaаoc. (69) ачтоунос ἄ оутап ἄ оуааi наn
зῆ пнi ἄ аауeia пeчзῆzаа. (70) ката φe ἄтаφωахе зитῆ
ттапpо ἄ нечпpофнтис ет оуаав χинeneз, (71) ἄ оуоуааi
евоа зитῆ пeпхаахе аω евоа зῆ τβix ἄ оуон ним ет мосте
ἦмон, (72) е eиpе ἄ оуна мῆ пeпeиote, е p-пмeеуe ἄ
тeчaиaθηкη ет оуаав, (73) панаφ ἄтаφpῆ ἦмоч ἄ авpазам
пeпeиωт, е †-φe наn (74) ахῆ зote, е-аnноуzῆ евоа зитῆ
пeпхаахе, е φῆφe нач (75) зῆ оуоуон мῆ оуаикаиосүнн ἄ
пeчῆтo евоа ἄ пeпzооу τηpоу. (76) ἄтoк де зωок,

63. αίτει (αἰτέω) to ask, ask for. π.πίνακίς (ὁ πίναξ)
writing-tablet.

65. φαχε зῆ to talk of, about.

66. καὶ γαρ (καὶ γάρ) conj. for, for truly.

67. προφητεύε (προφητεύω) to prophesy.

68. σωте сeт-сoт' to redeem, rescue (ἦμο'); as n.m.
redemption; eиpе ἄ оусωтe на' to make a redemption for.

69. π.тап horn; trumpet.

72. eиpе ἄ оуна мῆ to do a kindness to, for. т.α.иaθηкη
(ἡ διαθήκη) will, testament, covenant.

73. п.анаφ (pl. н.аnауφ) oath. φpῆ opῆ to swear (an
oath: ἦμο'; by: ἦмо'; to: e, на').

75. т.α.икаиосүнн (ἡ δικαιοσύνη) justice, righteousness.

παθῆρε, σενάμουτε εροκ же πεпроφῆτης ἦ ππετ хосе.
 κηλμοоφe γαρ зι ἔн ἦ πхоеис e covte ἦ νεϗ2100уe;
 (77) e † ἦ οуσοоуἦ ἦ οуχαи ἦ πεϗλλос зἦ пкω eвоλ ἦ
 νεуновe (78) etve τἡἡτῶἡ-зтнч мἡ пἡλ ἦ пенноуτε зἦ
 нетеϗηλ6ἡ-пеншине ἡ2нтоу ἡ6и ποуοειн eвоλ зἦ пхисe,
 (79) e ἡ-οуοειн e net змоос зἦ пкаке мἡ net змоос зἦ
 ελιβῆ ἦ пмоу, e сооуτἡ ἦ неноуерηте e те2иη ἦ †рннн.
 (80) пῶηре де шнн λϗλγλνε λγω λϗ6ἡ-6ом зἦ пенἡλ. неϗῶοп
 де пе зἦ ἡхλie φλ пе2ооу ἡ неϗοуῶн2 eвоλ ἡ πἡἡλ.

Chapter II

(1) λсφῶπε де зἦ νε2ооу et ἡἡλγ λγΔογἡ eи eвоλ зιτἡ ἡἡρο
 λγгоустос etpe-тoικουμένη τἡрῆ с2λи ἡса нестне. (2) тλи
 те τῶοpне ἡ απογραφἡ ενтасῶῶπε еpe-кyрiнoс o ἡ знгемῶн e
 тcyрiλ. (3) λγω неуβнк тἡроу пе ποуλ ποуλ e с2λиῗ ἡса
 теϗποлис. (4) λϗβῶк e2рλи зῶῶϗ ἡ6и ιωснῆ eвоλ зἦ тγλλιλλλλ
 eвоλ зἦ ηλзλpeῶ тποлис e †οуλλλλ e тποлис ἡ λλγeиλ,
 теφλῡμοуте epoc же вηολβem, же οуeвоλ зἦ пни пе мἡ тἡατpиλ
 ἡ λλγeиλ, (5) etpeчтλλϗ e2оуη мἡ ηαpиλ, тeтepе-тoотῆ шп
 ηλϗ, eсceт. (6) λсφῶπε де зἦ птpeуῶῶне зἦ пἡλ et ἡἡλγ
 λγϗῶк eвоλ ἡ6и не2ооу etpесmисe. (7) λсxпo ἡ пeсῶηpe,

79. сооуτἡ соуτἡ- соуτῶн* Q соуτῶн to straighten,
 stretch out (ἡἡο*); intr. to become straight, upright;
 сооуτἡ ἡἡο* e to direct toward, make fit for.

80. λγλνε (αὐξάνω) to grow up.

1. η.Δογἡ (τὸ δόγμα) decree. τ.οικουμένη
 (ἡ οἰκουμένη) the world. с2λи ἡса to register by, according
 to; note the medio-passive intransitive use of с2λи.

2. τ.απογραφἡ (ἡ ἀπογραφῆ) enrollment, registry.

4. τ.πατpиλ (ἡ πατpиά) family, clan; people, nation.

5. тλλϗ e2оуη reflex.: to register himself (from †).

7. 6ῶῶλε 6eελε- 6оол* Q 6ооле to swathe, clothe (ἡἡο*);
 τ.тoεис rag, piece of cloth; swaddling-clothes. χтo χтe-
 χтo* Q χтηγ to lay down (ἡἡο*). η.οуomῆ manger.

(23) ΚΑΤΑ ΘΕ ΕΤ ΣΗΖ ΖΝ ΠΝΟΜΟС Н ΠΧΟΕΙС ΧΕ ΖΟΟΥТ ΝΙМ ΕΤ
 ΗΛΟΥΩΗ Н ТООТЕ ΕΥΝΑΜΟΥΤΕ ΕΡΟС ΧΕ ΠΕΤ ΟΥΛΑВ Н ΠΧΟΕΙС,
 (24) ΛΥΩ Ε † Н ΟΥΘΥСΙΑ ΚΑΤΑ ΠΕΝΤΑΥΧΟΟС ΖН ΠΝΟΜΟС Н ΠΧΟΕΙС
 ΧΕ ΟΥСОЕΙΘ Н БРНПΩΔΗ Η ΜΑС СНАУ Н БРООМΠЕ. (25) ΕΙС ΖΗНТЕ
 ΔΕ ΝΕΥН-ΟΥΡΩМЕ ΠЕ ΖН ΘΙΕРОУСАΛΗМ С-ΠЕЧРАН ΠЕ СΥΜΕΩН. ΛΥΩ
 ΠΕΙΡΩМЕ ΝΕΥΔΙΚΑΙΟС ΠЕ Н РЕЧΩНΘЕ Н ΠΝΟΥΤЕ, Ε46ΩΦТ ΕВОΛ
 ΖΗТТ Н ПСОЛСХ Н ПТНХ, С-ΟΥН-ΟΥПНХ Ε4ΟΥΛΑВ ΘООП НММАС,
 (26) Ε-ΛΥΤΑΜΟС ΕВОΛ ΖΙТН ПЕПНХ ΕΤ ΟΥΛΑВ ΧΕ НЧНАМОУ ΔΗ
 С-МНПЧНАУ Ε ПЕХС Н ΠΧΟΕΙС. (27) ΛΥΩ Λ4ΕΙ ΖН ПЕПНХ С ПЕРΠЕ.
 ΖН ПТРЕ-НΕΙΟТЕ ΔΕ ΧΙ Н ПΩНРЕ ΘНМ Ε2ΟΥН, ТС, СТРЕУЕИРЕ Н
 ПСΩНТ Н ΠΝΟΜОС ЗАРОС, (28) НТОС ΔΕ Λ4ΧИТТ С ПЕЧЗАМНР,
 Λ4СМОУ Ε ΠΝΟΥΤЕ, Ε4ΧΩ НМОС (29) ΧΕ

ТЕНОУ ΚΝΑΚΩ ΕВОΛ Н ПЕК2Н2АА, ΠΧΟΕΙС, ΚΑΤΑ ПЕКΩΔХЕ ΖН
 ΟΥСІРΗНН, (30) ΧΕ Δ-НАВАА ΗΔΥ Ε ПЕΚΟΥΧАІ, (31) ΠΑІ
 СІТАКСБТΩТЧ Н ПЕМТО ΕВОΛ Н НΛΑОС ТΗРОУ, (32) ΠΟΥΟΕΙΝ
 ΕΥ6ΩΛП ΕВОΛ Н Н2ЕЕНОС ΛΥΩ Ε ПЕООУ Н ПЕΚΑΛОС ПТНХ.
 (33) ПЕЧЕІΩТ ΔΕ МН ТЕЧМААУ ΝΕΥР-ΩПНРЕ ΠЕ ΕХН ΝЕТОУΧΩ
 НМОУ ΕΤВННТЧ. (34) Δ-СΥΜΕΩН ΔΕ СМОУ ЕРООУ, ПЕХА4 Н ΜΑRΙΑ
 ТЕЧМААУ ΧΕ

ΕΙС ΠΑІ ΚΗ ΕΥ2Е МН ΟΥТΩΟΥН Н ΖΛ2 ΖН ПТНХ, ΛΥΩ ΟΥΜΑΕΙΝ
 Ε ΟΥΩ2Н ΖΙΩΩ4. (35) НТО ΔΕ ΟΥН-ΟΥСНЧЕ ННУ ΕВОΛ ΖΙТН
 ТΟΥΨУХН, ΧΕΚΑС ΕΥ6ΩΛП ΕВОΛ Н6І НМОКМЕК Н ΖΛ2 Н ΖНТ.
 (36) ΝЕ-ΟΥН-ΟΥΠΡΟΦΗТНС ΔΕ ΧΕ ΔННА ТӨЕЕРЕ Н ФΛΝΟΥНА ТЕ

23. τ.οοτε womb.

24. τε.θυсiα (ἡ θυσiα) sacrifice. π.соеiθ pair.
 τε.брнпωΔη turtle-dove. η (ἡ) conj. or. π.μαс the young
 of any animal.

28. π.2αμнr embrace, arms.

32. π.2еенос (τὸ ἔθνοс) nation, people.

34. ουω2н 21 to contradict, object to; note ουω2н ουβε
 in the same meaning.

36. The exact function of τε is not clear; it is not
 required in the sentence as it stands. τε.φγλн (ἡ φυλῆ)
 tribe, people, nation. τ.мнтpооyне virginity; π.pооyне

εβολ 2 \bar{N} τεφγλη \bar{N} λσηρ. ται δε λσαλα 2 \bar{N} 2ενη2οογ ε-ναθωου,
 ε-λσ \bar{P} -σαθφε \bar{N} ρομπε μ \bar{N} πεс2αι χιν τεσμη \bar{N} τροογνε (37) λγω
 λσ \bar{P} -χηρα θαντ \bar{C} \bar{P} -2μενεταχτε \bar{N} ρομπε. ται δε μεсс \bar{N} -περπε
 εβολ, εсθ \bar{N} θε \bar{N} τεγ \bar{N} η μ \bar{N} πε2οογ 2 \bar{N} 2ενηηστεια μ \bar{N} 2εηсοη \bar{C} .
 (38) 2 \bar{N} τεγ \bar{N} ου δε ет \bar{N} μαγ λσα2ερατ \bar{C} , λσε2ομολογει \bar{N}
 ηχοεις, λγω ηεсθ \bar{A} ε μ \bar{N} ογον ηημ ет 6ω \bar{T} εβολ 2ητ \bar{C} \bar{N} ηсωτε
 \bar{N} ε \bar{T} ληη. (39) \bar{N} τερογ \bar{X} ωκ δε εβολ \bar{N} 6ι 2ωβ ηημ κατα ηημοс
 \bar{N} ηχοεις, λγκτοογ ε2ραι ε τγαλλιαλια ε τεγ \bar{N} οηс ηα2αρεθ.
 (40) η \bar{N} ηρε δε θηη λ \bar{A} λα, λγω ηε \bar{C} 6 \bar{M} -6οη, ε \bar{C} ηε2 \bar{N} сοφια,
 ερε-τε \bar{X} αρис \bar{N} ηηογτε 2η \bar{X} ω \bar{C} . (41) ηερε-ηε \bar{C} ειοτε δε βηκ ηε
 τ \bar{P} ρομπε ε ε \bar{T} ληη \bar{N} η \bar{A} \bar{N} ηηαс \bar{X} α. (42) \bar{N} τερε \bar{C} \bar{P} -μ \bar{N} ηтсηοογс δε
 \bar{N} ρομπε, ε \bar{N} ηαβωκ ε2ραι κατα ηсωη \bar{T} \bar{N} η \bar{A} , (43) λγω
 \bar{N} τερογ \bar{X} ωκ εβολ \bar{N} ηε2οογ, ε \bar{N} ηακτοογ, λ \bar{C} ω \bar{N} 6ι η \bar{N} ηρε θηη \bar{T} \bar{C}
 2 \bar{N} ε \bar{T} ληη. η \bar{N} ογειηε δε \bar{N} 6ι ηε \bar{C} ειοτε, (44) ε \bar{N} ηεεγε \bar{X} ε \bar{C} 2 \bar{N}
 τε2ηη η \bar{N} μαγ. \bar{N} τερογ \bar{P} -ογ2οογ δε \bar{N} ηοοθε, λγ \bar{C} ηηε ηсω \bar{C} 2 \bar{N}
 ηεγсγггηηс μ \bar{N} ηет сοογ \bar{N} ηηοογ. (45) λγω \bar{N} τερογ \bar{T} η2ε ероч,
 λγκτοογ ε2ραι ε ε \bar{T} ληη \bar{N} εγ \bar{C} ηηε ηсω \bar{C} . (46) λсθ \bar{N} πε δε μ \bar{N} ηс \bar{A}
 θομ \bar{N} т \bar{N} 2οογ λγ2ε ероч 2 \bar{N} ηερπε, ε \bar{C} 2ηοοс \bar{N} τμηте \bar{N} ηс \bar{A} 2,
 ε \bar{C} сωη \bar{T} ерοογ, ε \bar{C} η \bar{N} ογ ηηοογ. (47) λγ \bar{P} -η \bar{N} ηρε δε ηηρογ \bar{N} 6ι

virgin, virginity.

37. сηηε с \bar{N} - с \bar{A} ητ \bar{C} to pass through, across; сηηε ηηηο \bar{C}
 εβολ to leave, pass out of. τ.ηηστεια (η ηηστεια) fasting.

38. ε2ομολογει (εξομολογέω) to confess, acknowledge.

40. τ.сοφια (η сοφια) wisdom. τε.ηαρис (η χάρис) grace.

41. τ \bar{P} ρομπε, τ \bar{N} ρομπε adv. yearly, annually. η.ηαс \bar{X} α
 (τδ πάс \bar{X} α) Passover.

42. ε \bar{N} ηαβωκ is difficult. If Circumstantial of Fut. I,
 there is no main verb; if Fut. II, the tense is incorrect.
 It appears to be due to a slavish rendering of the Gk.,
 but fails to carry the construction into the next verse,
 as the Gk. requires.

44. \bar{P} -ογ2οογ \bar{N} ηοοθε lit., to spend a walking-day, i.e.
 to walk for a day.

ΝΣΤ ΣΩΤῆ ΕΡΟΨ ΕΧῆ ΤΕΨΜῆΤΣΔΕ Μῆ ΝΕΨΕΙΝΟΥΩΦῆ. (48) ΛΥΝΔΥ
ΔΕ ΕΡΟΨ, ΛΥῖ-ΩΠΗΡΕ. ΠΕΨΕ-ΤΕΨΜΔΔΥ ΝΔΨ ΞΕ

ΠΔΨΗΡΕ, ἸΤΑΚῖ-ΟΥ ΝΔΝ ΞΙ ΝΔΙ? ΕΙΣ ΞΗῆΤΕ ΔΝΟΚ Μῆ
ΠΕΚΕΙΩΤ ΕΝΜΟΚῆ Ἰ ΞΗΤ ΕΗΦΙΝΕ ἸΣΩΚ.

(49) ΠΕΨΔΨ ΔΕ ΝΔΨ ΞΕ

ΕΤΨΕ ΟΥ ΤΕΤῆΩΠΙΝΕ ἸΣΩΙ? ἸΤΕΤῆΣΟΟΥῆ ΔΝ ΞΕ ΞΔΠῆ ΕΤΡΔΕΩ
Ξῆ ΝΔ-ΠΔΕΙΩΤ?

(50) ἸΤΟΟΥ ΔΕ ἸΠΟΥΕΙΜΕ Ε ΠΩΔΞΕ ἸΤΔΨΧΟΟΨ ΝΔΨ. (51) ΔΨΕΙ ΔΕ
ΣΠΕΣΗΤ ἸῆΝΔΨ ΕΞΡΔΙ Ε ΝΔΞΔΡΕΘ, ΔΨΩ ΝΕΨΣΩΤῆ ἸΣΩΟΥ. ΤΕΨΜΔΔΥ
ΔΕ ΝΕΣΞΔΡΕΞ Ε ΝΕΙΩΔΞΕ ΤΗΡΟΥ Ξῆ ΠΕΣΞΗΤ. (52) ἸΣ ΔΕ
ΝΕΨΠΡΟΚΟΠΤΕΙ Ξῆ ΤΣΟΦΙΔ Μῆ ΘΗΔΙΚΙΔ Μῆ ΤΕΨΔΡΙΣ ΝΔΞΡῆ ΠΝΟΥΤΕ
Μῆ ἸῖΩΜΕ.

Chapter III

(1) Ξῆ ΤΣῆΜῆΤΗ ΔΕ Ἰ ΘΗΓΕΜΟΝΙΔ Ἰ ΤΙΒΙΡΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ; ΕΨΟ Ἰ
ΞΗΓΕΜΩΝ ΕΧῆ ΨΟΥΔΔΙΔ ἸΒΕ ΠΟΝΤΙΟΣ ΠΙΔΔΤΟΣ, ΕΡΕ-ΞΗΡΩΔΗΣ Ο Ἰ
ΤΕΤΡΔΔΡΗΗΣ ΕΧῆ ΤΓΔΔΙΔΔΙΔ, ΕΡΕ-ΦΙΔΙΠΠΟΣ ΠΕΨΣΟΝ ΠΤΕΤΡΔΔΡΗΗΣ
ΕΧῆ ΙΔΟΥΡΔΙΔ Μῆ ΤΤΡΔΧΩΝΙΤΙΣ Ἰ ΧΩΡΔ Μῆ ΛΨΣΑΝΙΔΣ ΠΤΕΤΡΔΔΡΗΗΣ
ΕΧῆ ΤΔΒΙΔΗΝΗ, (2) ΕΡΕ-ΔΗΝΔΣ ΠΔΡΧΙΕΡΕΨΣ ΠΕ Μῆ ΚΑΙΦΔΣ,
Δ-ΠΩΔΞΕ Ἰ ΠΝΟΥΤΕ ΩΠΕ ΩΔ ΙΩΞΔΝΗΗΣ ΠΩΗΡΕ Ἰ ΞΔΧΔΡΙΔΣ ΞΔΤΕ
ΤΕΡΗΝΟΣ. (3) ΔΨΕΙ ΕΞΡΔΙ Ε ΤΠΕΡΙΧΟΡΟΣ ΤΗΡῆ Ἰ ΠΙΟΡΔΔΝΗΣ

48. ΞΙ ΝΔΙ adv. in this way, thus.

52. προκοπτεῖ (προκόπτω) to progress, advance. ΘΗΔΙΚΙΔ
(ἡ ἡλικία) age, time of life.

1. σῆ- or σεπ-, proclitic form of a f. noun meaning
year in date formulas: τσῆ-μῆτη the fifteenth year.
θηγεμονία (ἡ ἡγεμονία) rule, administration. π.τετραρρης
(ὁ τετράρχης) tetrarch, petty prince. The circumstantial
clauses ερε-φιλίππος ... and ερε-αννας ... are not
grammatically correct as they stand.

2. ΞΔΤΕ, ΞΔΤῆ ΞΔΤΟΟΤῖ prep. near, by, with; a synonym
of ΞΔΞΤῆ, with which it is virtually interchangeable.

3. κῖρῖσσαι (κηρύσσω) to announce, proclaim.

εϰϰΥΡΙΣΣΑΙ ἢ ΠΒΑΠΤΙΣΜΑ ἢ ΜΕΤΑΝΟΙΑ ἢ ΚΑ-ΝΟΒΕ ΕΒΟΛ, (4) ἢ
 ΘΕ ΕΤ СН2 21 ΠΧΩΜΕ ἢ ἸΘΛΧΕ ἢ ΗСЛΙАС ΠΕΠΡΟΦΗΤΗΣ ΧΕ
 ΤΕСМН ἢ ΠΕΤ ωϗ ΕΒΟΛ 2ἢ ΤΕРΗМОС ΧΕ СБТЕ-ТЕ21Н ἢ
 ΠΧΟΕΙС; СООУТἢ ἢ ΝΕϸМА ἢ ΜΟΟϢΕ. (5) ΕΙΑ ΝΙМ ΝΑΜΟΥ2,
 ἢΤΕ-ΤΟΟΥ ΝΙМ 21 С1Вἢ ΝΙМ ΘἪΒ1Ο; ΛΥΩ ΝΕΤ ΒΟΟΜΕ ΝΑϢΩΠΕ
 ΕΥСОУТΩН Μἢ ΝΕΤ ΝΑϢἢ Ε 2ΕΝ21ΟΟΥΕ ΕΥСΛΕΒΛΩ6. (6) ΛΥΩ
 ΠΕООУ ἢ ΠΧΟΕΙС ΝΑΟΥΩΝ2ἢ ΕΒΟΛ, ἢΤΕ-САРἢ ΝΙМ ΝΑУ Ε
 ΠΟΥΧΑΙ ἢ ΠΝΟΥΤΕ.

(7) ΝΕϸΧΩ 6Ε ἢΜΟС ΠΕ Ν ἢΜННϢΕ ΕΤ ΝНУ ΕΒΟΛ Ε ΒΑΠΤΙΖΕ ΕΒΟΛ
 21ΤΟΟΤἢ ΧΕ

ΝΕΧΠΟ ἢ ΝΕ2ϸΩ, ΝΙМ ΠΕΝΤΑϸΤΑΜΩΤἢ Ε ΠΩΤ ΕΒΟΛ 2ΗΤἪ ἢ
 ΤΟΡΓΗ ΕΤ ΝНУ? (8) ΑР1-2ΕΝΚΑΡΠΟС ΔΕ ΕΥἢΠϢΑ ἢ ΤΜΕΤΑΝΟΙΑ,
 ἢΤΕἢἢἢΑΡΧΕΙ ἢ ΧΟΟС ΧΕ ΟΥἢΤΑΝ ΠΕΝΕΙΩΤ ΑΒΡΑ2ΑМ. †ΧΩ
 ἢΜΟС ΝΗΤἢ ΧΕ ΟΥἢ-ΒΟМ ἢ ΠΝΟΥΤΕ Ε ΤΟΥΝЕС-2ΕΝΘΗРЕ ἢ
 ΑΒΡΑ2ΑМ ΕΒΟΛ 2ἢ ΝΕΙΩΝΕ. (9) Χ1Н ΤΕΝΟΥ ΠΚΕΛΕΒ1Н ΚΗ 2Δ
 ΤΝΟΥΝΕ ἢ ἢϢΗН. ϢΗН ΝΙМ СТЕ ἢϸΝΑ†-ΚΑΡΠΟС ΔН Ε-ΝΑΝΟΥϸ
 СΕΝΔΚΟΟРЕϸ ἢСΕΝΟХἢ Ε ΠΚΩ2ἢ.

(10) Α-ἢΜННϢΕ ΔΕ ΧΝΟΥϸ, ΕΥΧΩ ἢΜΟС ΧΕ
 ΟΥ 6Ε ΠΕἢἢΑΛΛΑϸ ΧΕ ΕΝΕΟУΧΑΙ?

(11) ΑϸΟΥϢΩἪ, ΕϸΧΩ ἢΜΟС ΝΑУ ΧΕ
 ΠΕΤΕ ΟΥἢἢἢ-ϢΤΗН СἢἢТЕ ΜΑΡΕϸ†-ΟΥΕΙ ἢ ΠΕΤΕ ΜἢἢΑϸ, ΛΥΩ
 ΠΕΤΕ ΟΥἢἢἢ-ΟΕ1К ΜΑΡΕϸΕ1РЕ ОН 21 ΝΑ1.

(12) Α-2ΕΝΚΕΤΕΛΩΝΗС ΔΕ Ε1 Ε Χ1-ΒΑΠΤΙСНА ΕΒΟΛ 21ΤΟΟΤἢ.

4. ωϗ εϗ- ωϗ* ΕΒΟΛ to cry out; to read, recite.

5. π.ε1α valley, ravine. τ.с1вἢ hill. βοοМЕ Q of
 βωωМЕ to twist, pervert (ἢМО*); intr. to become crooked,
 twisted. сλεβλω6 Q of с1οβλἪ to make smooth; intr. to
 become smooth.

7. βΑΠΤΙΖΕ (βαπτίζω) to baptise; note active form with
 passive meaning. 20ϸ (f. 2ϸω; pl. 2βου1) n.m. snake,
 serpent. τ.οργη (ἡ ὀργή) wrath.

9. π.κελεβ1н axe. τ.ноуне root. κωϢρε κεερε- κoor*
 to cut down.

12. π.τελωνηс (ὁ τελώνης) tax-collector.

πεχλγ νλγ χε

πсλγ, ενναρ-ου?

(13) ντογ δε πεχλγ νλγ χε

νπρρ-λλλγ ν γογο παρλ πενταγτοφ νητν.

(14) λγχνογч δε νβι нет ο ν ματοι χε

ενναρ-ου γωων ον?

πεχλγ νλγ χε

νπρττε-λλλγ οσε, λγω νπργι-λλ ε λλλγ, νтетνγω еρωτν
ε нетноψωνιον.

(15) ερε-πλλοс бωφτ εβολ, εγμεεγε τηρογ γν неγγнт εтве
ιωγλννηс χε μεφλκ ντογ пе πεκτ, (16) λ-ιωγλννηс ογωφ,
εγχω νμοс ν ογон νιm χε

λнок мен ειβαντιζε νμωτν γν ογμοογ. γνηγ δε νβι пет
χοор εροι, παι ε-ντνπωλ λн ν κωλ εβολ ν πμογс ν
печтоογε. ντογ пет λιβαντιζε νμωτν γν ογπνλ εγογλλε
мн ογκωστ, (17) παι етере-πεγγλ γн τεγβιχ ε тβво ν
печχноογ, ε сωογγ εγογн ν печсоογ ε τεγλποθηκн. πτωγ
де γнарокστ γн ογсате ε-μεсωφν.

(18) γн γенкеφλχε δε ε-λγφωογ нечпарκλλει νμοογ,

εγтλφε-οβιφ ν πλλοс. (19) γнрωλнс δε петρλλрхнс, εγχπιο

13. τωφ τεφ- τωφ^с Q τнφ to bound, limit, determine, fix (νμο^с).

14. τто тте- τто^с to make (someone: first object) give (second object). π.οсе fine; loss, damage; тте-λλλγ οсе to force payment out of someone. π.λλ slander; γι-λλ to slander (ε). γω ε to be satisfied with; used with ethical dative ερο^с (§30.6). π.οψωνιον (τὸ ὀψώνιον) wages.

16. χοор Q of χωφε to become strong, powerful. π.μογс strap, band. π.тоογс shoe, sandal.

17. π.γλ winnowing fan. пе.χноογ threshing-floor. π.тωγ chaff. т.сате fire. ωφν εφν- οφм^с Q οφν to quench (νμο^с); intr. to become quenched.

18. парκλλει (параклѣω) to exhort (νμο^с).

19. т.γιme wife.

ἤΜΟϞ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΙΤΟΟΤΨ ΕΤΒΕ ΖΗΡΩΔΙΔΣ, ΘΙΜΕ Ἰ ΠΕϞΣΟΝ ΛΥΩ ΕΤΒΕ
 ΖΩΒ ΝΙΜ Ἰ ΠΟΝΗΡΟΝ ΕΝΤΑ-ΖΗΡΩΔΗΣ ΛΛΥ, (20) ΛϞΟΥΕΖ-ΠΕΙΚΕ ΕΧἸ
 ΝΕϞΚΟΟΥΕ ΤΗΡΟΥ: ΛϞΕΤἸ-ΙΩΖΑΝΝΗΣ ΕΖΟΥΝ Ε ΠΩΤΕΚΟ. (21) ΛΣΩΠΕ
 ΔΕ ΖἸ ΠΤΡΕ-ΠΛΑΟΣ ΤΗΡΨ ΧΙ-ΕΛΠΙΣΜΑ ΛΥΩ ἸΤΕΡΕ-ΤΣ ΧΙ, ΛϞΩΛΛ, Λ-ΤΠΕ ΟΥΩΝ. (22) Λ-ΠΕΠἸΛ ΕΤ ΟΥΛΛΒ ΕΙ ΕΠΕΣΗΤ ΕΧΩϞ ΖἸ
 ΟΥΣΜΟΤ Ἰ ΣΩΜΑ Ἰ ΘΕ Ἰ ΟΥΒΡΟΟΜΠΕ, ΛΥΩ ΛΥΣΜΗ ΩΠΕ ΕΒΟΛ ΖἸ
 ΤΠΕ ΧΕ

ἸΤΟΚ ΠΕ ΠΩΗΡΕ, ΠΑΜΕΡΙΤ. ἸΤΑΙΟΥΩΩ ἸΖΗΤἸ.

The remainder of Chap. III is genealogy and has been omitted.

Chapter IV

(1) ΤΣ ΔΕ ΕϞΧΗΚ ΕΒΟΛ Ἰ ΠἸΛ ΕϞΟΥΛΛΒ, ΛϞΚΟΤΨ ΕΒΟΛ ΖἸ
 ΠΙΟΡΔΑΝΗΣ, ΕϞΜΟΩΩ ΖἸ ΠΕΠἸΛ ΖΙ ΤΕΡΗΜΟΣ (2) Ἰ ΖΜΕ Ἰ ΖΟΟΥ,
 ΕΥΠΕΙΡΑΖΕ ἤΜΟϞ ΖΙΤἸ ΠΑΙΔΒΟΛΟΣ, ΛΥΩ ἸΠΨΟΥΕΜ-ΛΛΛΥ ΖἸ ΝΕΖΟΟΥ
 ΕΤ ἸΜΛΥ. ἸΤΕΡΟΥΧΩΚ ΔΕ ΕΒΟΛ, ΛϞΖΚΟ. (3) ΠΕΧΕ-ΠΑΙΔΒΟΛΟΣ ΝΑϞ ΧΕ
 ΕΩΧΕ ἸΤΟΚ ΠΕ ΠΩΗΡΕ Ἰ ΠΠΟΥΤΕ, ΛΧΙΣ Ἰ ΠΕΙΩΜΕ ΧΕ
 ΕϞΕἸ-ΟΕΙΚ.

(4) ΛϞΟΥΩΩΒ ΝΑϞ ἸΒΙ ΤΣ ΧΕ

ϞΧΗΖ ΧΕ ΕΡΕ-ΠΡΩΜΕ ΝΑΩΝΖ ΛΝ Ε ΠΟΕΙΚ ἸΜΛΤΕ.

(5) ΛϞΧΙΤΨ ΔΕ ΕΖΡΑΙ, ΛϞΤΟΥϞ Ε ἸΜἸΤΕΡΩΟΥ ΤΗΡΟΥ Ἰ
 ΤΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΗ ΖἸ ΟΥΣΤΙΓΜΗ Ἰ ΟΥΟΕΙΩ. (6) ΠΕΧΕ-ΠΑΙΔΒΟΛΟΣ ΔΕ
 ΝΑϞ ΧΕ

†† ΝΑΚ Ἰ ΤΕΙΕΖΟΥΣΙΑ ΤΗΡΣ ΜἸ ΠΕΥΕΟΟΥ, ΧΕ ἸΤΑΥΤΑΔΣ ΝΑΙ,
 ΛΥΩ ΩΑΙΤΑΔΣ Ἰ ΠΕΨΟΥΛΩΨ. (7) ἸΤΟΚ ΒΕ ΕΚΩΛΝΟΥΩΩἸ Ἰ
 ΠΛἸΤΟ ΕΒΟΛ, ΣΝΑΩΠΕ ΝΑΚ ΤΗΡΣ.

20. ωτἸ ετἸ- οτἸ Q οτἸ (± εζΟΥΝ) to imprison, enclose, shut in (ἤΜΟϞ).

22. ἸΤΑΙΟΥΩΩ is Perf. II since this is an independent clause.

5. ΤΟΥΟ ΤΟΥΟϞ to show, teach (someone: ἤΜΟϞ; something: ε). ΤΕ.ΣΤΙΓΜΗ (ἡ στυμἸ) moment.

7. ΟΥΩΩἸ to worship, greet, kiss (ἤΜΟϞ, ΝΑϞ).

- (8) λ-τ̄ οὐωθ̄, πεχλч нлч же
 чснз же екнаоуωθ̄ ἢ πχοεис πεκноуτε, λγω екнаωθ̄ε нлч
 оуλλч.
- (9) λчн̄т̄ч δε ε θιερούσαλнм, λчтλзоч ерлτ̄ч злх̄м̄ пт̄н̄з̄ ἢ
 перпе, πεχлч нлч же
 еωже н̄ток п̄ε п̄ωнре ἢ п̄ноуτε, чоб̄к̄ енеснт̄ злх̄м̄ п̄ειμα,
 (10) чснз глр же чназωн етоотου ἢ нечлггелос етвннт̄к̄
 етρεузлрез ерок. (11) λγω сенлчлт̄к̄ ех̄н̄ неублх, мнпote
 н̄ф̄х̄р̄п̄ еγωне ἢ τεкоуεрнте.
- (12) λ-τ̄ δε οὐωθ̄, πεχлч нлч же
 λγχοос же ἢнекпеиразе ἢ πχοεис πεκноуτε.
- (13) ἢт̄ерεχек-п̄еирасмос δε н̄им̄ евол, λ-п̄лаιβολос сλзωч
 евол ἢмоч ωλ оуоуοεlω. (14) λγω λчкточ н̄б̄l τ̄ з̄н̄ т̄ωм̄ ἢ
 п̄ен̄н̄λ ε т̄галлалаλ. λ-п̄соелт̄ еl евол з̄н̄ т̄н̄ерlхωρος т̄н̄р̄
 етвннт̄ч. (15) ἢточ δε неч†-с̄ω п̄ε з̄н̄ неус̄н̄лгωγн,
 ере-р̄ωме н̄им̄ †-ооу нлч. (16) λчб̄l езрлl ε нлзлрл, п̄м̄л
 ентлусаноуωθ̄ч н̄з̄нт̄ч, λγω λчвωк̄ езоӯн̄ к̄лτл п̄еч̄ωн̄т̄ з̄н̄
 н̄с̄зооу ἢ п̄с̄лвβлтон ε т̄с̄н̄лгωγн. λчт̄ωоӯн̄ δε ε ωθ̄. (17) λγ†
 нлч ἢ п̄х̄ωм̄ε ἢ н̄с̄лlлс̄ п̄еп̄роф̄нт̄нс̄. λчоγωн̄ ἢ п̄х̄ωм̄ε, λчз̄ε ε
 п̄м̄л ет̄ сн̄з̄ (18) же
 п̄ен̄н̄λ ἢ πχοεис езрлl ех̄ωl. ет̄βε п̄лl λчт̄λз̄с̄т̄,
 λчт̄н̄нооут̄ ε еγλггелlзе ἢ н̄з̄нке, ε т̄л̄ωε-οεlω ἢ оγк̄ω
 евол ἢ н̄λlх̄м̄λλωт̄ос̄ м̄н̄ оӯн̄лγ̄ евол ἢ н̄β̄λλ̄ε, ε хооу ἢ нет̄
 оγωθ̄ч з̄н̄ оγк̄ω евол, (19) ε т̄л̄ωε-οεlω ἢ т̄ером̄пе ἢ
 πχοεис ет̄ ωн̄п̄.

-
8. п.т̄н̄з̄ wing; wing of a building. чωб̄ε чεб̄- чоб̄^ε
 Q чн̄ε to leap, move quickly; reflex. idem.
11. х̄ωр̄п̄ to stumble; tr. to strike (ἢмо^ε) against (ε).
14. п.с̄οелт̄ fame, report.
16. п.с̄лвβлтон (τὸ σάββατον) the sabbath.
18. т̄ωз̄т̄ т̄εз̄т̄- т̄λз̄с̄^ε Q т̄λз̄т̄ to anoint (ἢмо^ε; with: з̄н̄,
 ἢмо^ε). п.λlх̄м̄λλωт̄ос̄ (ὁ ἀλχμάλωτος) prisoner, captive.
 оγωθ̄ч оγεωθ̄ч- оγωч^ε Q оγωθ̄ч to wear down, destroy; also
 intr. to be worn down, destroyed.

(20) λϰκβ̄-πϰωωμε δε, λϰτλλϰ ἦ πζυπηρετης, λϰζμοос.
 νερε-ἄβαλ ἦ οϰον ним ет ζἦ τсϰυλγωγη βωϣ̄т еροϰ.

(21) λϰαρχει δε ἦ жоос λλϰ χε

ἦ ποοϰ λ-τειγραφη ϰωκ εβολ ζἦ нетἦμλλαχε.

(22) λϰω νερε-οϰον ним ῑ-ἠἠтρε ἠἠμλλϰ, εϰῑ-ϣπηρε ἦ ἠϣαχε ἦ
 τεϰαρис ет ннϰ εβολ ζἦ ϱωϰ, εϰϰω ἠмос χε

нн ἦ πϣηρε ἦ ιωснϣ̄ λн пε пλι?

(23) πεϰλλϰ δε λλϰ χε

παντωс тетηλϰω λλι ἦ τειπαρβολη, χε псаеин,
 λρι-пλζρε ерок. нентансωтἦ ерооϰ χε λϰωпε ζἦ
 κλφλρηλοϰм λριсоϰ ζωоϰ ζἦ пеимλ ζἦ пекѣме.

(24) πεϰλλϰ δε χε

ζλμнн ϣϰω ἠмос ннтἦ χε ἠἠἠ-λλλϰ ἦ проφηтис ϣнп ζἦ
 печѣме ἠἠин ἠмоϰ. (25) ζἦ оϰме δε ϣϰω ἠмос ннтἦ χε
 неϰἠ-ζλζ ἦ χηρλ пе ζἦ πἠηλ ἦ неζооϰ ἦ ζηλιαс,
 ἠтере-тпе ϣтам ἦ ϣомте ἦ ромпе ἠἠ сооϰ ἦ евот,
 ἠтере-оϰмоб ἦ ζε-βωωн ϣпε ζιχἠ пκλζ тηρῑ. (26) λϰω
 ἠпоϰχεϰ-ζηλιαс ϣλ λλλϰ ἠмооϰ ειμηти е сарепта ἠте
 тсидωнιλ, ϣλ оϰсζиме ἦ χηρλ. (27) λϰω неϰἠ-ζλζ ἦ соβ̄т
 ζἦ πἠηλ ζι еλιсаиос пепрофηтис, λϰω ἠπε-λλλϰ ἠмооϰ
 тѣво ἠса λλиман псϰρос.

(28) λϰмоϰζ δε тηροϰ ἦ βωнт̄ ζἦ τсϰυλγωγη εϰсωтἦ е λλι.

20. κωβ κев-, κβ̄-ков^ϕ Q κнв to make double; to fold (ἠμο^ϕ).

22. τε.ϰαρис (ἡ χάρις) grace, favor.

23. παντωс (πάντως) adv. wholly, altogether. ῑ-пλζρε to heal (ε); п.пλζρε drug, medicament. Note reflex. ерок.

24. ζλμнн (ἀμῆν) adv. indeed, verily.

25. ϣтам vb. tr. intr. to shut, close (ἠμο^ϕ); to close, become sealed. п.ζε-βωωн famine, bad harvest; cpd. of ζε season, βωωн adj. bad.

27. п.соβ̄т leper; соβ̄т, Q соβ̄т to become leprosy; п.соβ̄т leprosy. Note ζι at the time of; ἠса except for.

- (29) ΛΥΤΩΟΥΝ, ΛΥΝΟΧΨ̄ ΕΒΟΛ ΠΒΟΛ Ν̄ ΤΠΟΛΙΣ, ΛΥΝΤΨ̄ ΨΔ ΠΚΟΟΞ Ν̄ ΠΤΟΟΥ ΕΤΕΡΕ-ΤΕΥΠΟΛΙΣ ΚΗΤ ΖΙΧΩΨ ΖΩΣΤΕ ΕΤΡΕΥΝΟΧΨ̄ ΕΒΟΛ Ν̄ΧΟΨΤΝ̄. (30) Ν̄ΤΟΨ ΔΕ ΛΨΕΙ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΝ̄ ΤΕΥΜΗΤΕ, ΛΨΒΩΚ.
- (31) ΛΨΕΙ ΕΠΕΣΗΤ Ε ΚΑΦΑΡΝΑΟΥΜ ΤΠΟΛΙΣ Ν̄ΤΕ ΤΓΑΛΙΛΑΙΑ, ΛΨΨ ΝΕΨΨ-ΣΒΩ ΠΕ ΖΝ̄ Ν̄ΣΑΒΒΑΤΟΝ. (32) ΛΨΨ-ΨΠΗΡΕ ΔΕ ΤΗΡΟΥ ΕΞΡΑΙ ΕΧΝ̄ ΤΕΨΣΕΩ, ΨΕ ΝΕΡΕ-ΠΕΨΨΔΨΕ ΨΟΟΠ ΠΕ ΖΝ̄ ΟΥΕΞΟΥΨΙΑ. (33) ΛΨΨ ΝΕΥΝ̄-ΟΥΡΨΜΕ ΠΕ ΖΝ̄ ΤΨΥΝΑΓΩΓΗ ΕΡΕ-ΟΥΠΝ̄Α Ν̄ ΔΔΙΜΟΝΙΟΝ Ν̄ ΑΚΛΘΑΡΤΟΝ Ν̄ΖΗΤΨ̄. ΛΨΨ ΛΨΧΙ-ΨΚΑΚ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΝ̄ ΟΥΝΟΞ Ν̄ ΣΜΗ
- (34) ΨΕ
 ΛΖΡΟΚ Ν̄ΜΜΑΝ, ΤΨ̄ ΠΡ̄ΝΑΖΑΡΕΘ? ΑΚΕΙ Ε ΤΑΚΟΝ. ΨΣΟΟΥΝ ΨΕ Ν̄ΤΚ̄-ΝΙΜ Ν̄ΤΚ̄, ΠΕΤ ΟΥΛΛΕ Ν̄ ΠΝΟΥΤΕ.
- (35) Λ-ΤΨ̄ ΔΕ ΕΠΙΤΙΜΑ ΝΑΨ, ΕΨΨΩ Ν̄ΜΟΞ ΨΕ ΤΝ̄-ΡΨΚ Ν̄ΓΕΙ ΕΒΟΛ Ν̄ΖΗΤΨ̄.
- ΛΨΝΟΥΨΕ Ν̄ΜΟΨ Ν̄ΒΕΙ ΠΔΔΙΜΟΝΙΟΝ Ε ΤΜΗΤΕ, ΛΨΕΙ ΕΒΟΛ Ν̄ΖΗΤΨ̄ Ε-ΜΠΨ̄ΒΛΛΠΤΕΙ Ν̄ΜΟΨ ΛΛΑΨ. (36) ΛΨΨΤΟΡΤΨ̄ ΔΕ ΨΨΠΕ ΕΧΝ̄ ΟΥΟΝ ΝΙΜ, ΛΨΨΔΨΕ ΜΝ̄ ΝΕΥΕΡΗΨ, ΕΨΨΩ Ν̄ΜΟΞ ΨΕ ΟΥ ΠΕ ΠΕΙΨΔΨΕ? ΨΕ ΖΝ̄ ΟΥΕΞΟΥΨΙΑ ΜΝ̄ ΟΥΒΟΜ ΨΟΥΕΞ-ΣΛΖΝΕ Ν̄ ΝΕΠΝ̄Α Ν̄ ΑΚΛΘΑΡΤΟΝ, ΣΕΝΗΨ ΕΒΟΛ.
- (37) Λ-ΠΣΟΕΙΤ ΔΕ ΜΟΟΨΕ ΕΤΒΗΗΤΨ̄ ΖΝ̄ ΜΑ ΝΙΜ Ν̄ ΤΠΕΡΙΧΨΡΟΞ.
- (38) ΛΨΤΨΟΥΝ ΔΕ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΝ̄ ΤΨΥΝΑΓΩΓΗ, ΛΨΒΩΚ ΕΖΟΥΝ Ε ΠΗΙ Ν̄ ΣΙΜΩΝ. ΤΨΨΜΕ ΔΕ Ν̄ ΣΙΜΩΝ ΝΕΥΝ̄-ΟΥΝΟΞ Ν̄ ΖΜΟΜ ΖΙΨΨΞ ΠΕ. ΛΨΣΕΠΨΨΠΨ̄ ΔΕ ΕΤΒΗΗΤΨ̄. (39) ΛΨΛΖΕΡΑΤΨ̄ ΖΙΧΨΞ, ΛΨΕΠΙΤΙΜΑ Ν̄ ΠΕΞΜΟΝ, ΛΨΚΛΑΞ. Ν̄ ΤΕΥΝΟΥ ΑΣΤΨΟΥΝ, ΑΣΔΙΑΚΟΝΕΙ ΝΑΨ.

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29. π.κοοξ angle, corner. Ν̄χοΨΤΝ̄ adv. headlong.
33. χι-Ψκακ εβολ to cry out; πε.Ψκακ cry, shout.
34. Note use of reduced form Ν̄τκ̄ for Ν̄τοκ.
35. επιτιμα ναΨ (ἐπιτιμάω) to rebuke, reprove. βλληπει Ν̄μοΨ (βλάπτω) to harm, injure.
36. ουεξ-σλζνε to order, command (ναΨ; that: ε, ετρε).
38. τ.Ψωμε mother-in-law; π.Ψομ father-in-law. ζμομ, Q ζμη to become hot; πε.ζμομ heat, fever.
39. διακονει ναΨ (διακονέω) to wait on, serve.

(40) ερε-πρη δε ηαζωτπ̄, ουον ηιη ετε οῡντοу-ρωμε εγθωνε
 ζ̄ν̄ ζεηθωνε εγθωβε λῡντοу ηαγ. Ἡτογ δε λчтале-тоот̄ εχ̄μ̄
 πουα πουα ἡμοοу, λчталабоοу. (41) ηερε-ἡλαιμονιον δε ηηу
 εβολ ζ̄н̄ ζαζ ηε, εγχι-θκακ εβολ, εγχω ἡμος χε

Ἡτοκ ηε πωηρε ἡ ημοуτε.

λγω ηεηεπιτιμα ηαу ε-η̄κ̄ω ἡμοοу λη ε θαχε, χε ηεусоοӯ
 χε Ἡтоγ ηε ηε̄с̄. (42) Ἡтере-ζтооуε δε θωπε, λχει εβολ,
 λчвок ευμα ἡ χαιε. ηερε-ἡμνηθε δε θιηε ἡсωч ηε. λγει
 θαρоч, λγамλзте ἡμοч ε т̄вок ε каау. (43) Ἡтоγ δε ηεχλч
 ηау χε

ζαп̄с̄ етравуаггелιζε ἡ ἡκεπολιс ἡ т̄η̄η̄ερο ἡ ημοуτε,
 χε Ἡтаут̄η̄мооут гаp ε ηειζωв.

(44) ηεчкнруссе δε ηε ζ̄н̄ ἡсyηαгωγη ἡ †ουααia.

Chapter V

(1) λсθωπε δε ζ̄н̄ πтpe-пμνηθε θουо εχωч ἡсесωт̄η̄ ε πωαχε ἡ
 ημοуτε, Ἡтоγ δε ηεчλзεpαт̄η̄ ηε ζαт̄η̄ тλιμνη ἡ гeηηηсapeθ.
 (2) λчηау ε χοι сηау εумооηε ζαт̄η̄ тλιμνη, ε-λ-ἡоуωze ηε
 ει εzpaι ζιθουу, εγειω ἡ ηεуθηηу. (3) λчале δε ε оуа ἡ ἡχοι

40. ζωт̄η̄ ζεт̄η̄- ζотп̄ Q ζот̄η̄ vb. tr. to reconcile,
 adjust (ἡμο̄; to: ε, μἡ); intr. (1) to become reconciled;
 (2) to set (of the sun, etc.). Note ρωμε in indef. pron.
 sense "anyone," with plural resumption in εγθωνε.

1. θουо θουε- θουε̄ vb. tr. to pour, empty out (ἡμο̄;
 out of: εβολ ζ̄н̄); intr. to flow, pour forth. т.λιμνη
 (ἡ λίμνη) lake.

2. μοоηε ηεηε-, ηαηε- Q ηαηооут vb. tr. to bring
 (boat) to land, into port; to moor (ἡμο̄; at, to: ε);
 intr. to come to land, into port, be moored. η.оуωze
 fisherman. ηε.θηε (pl. ηε.θηηу) net.

3. ζιηε to row (εβολ ἡ: away from).

ε-πα-σιμων πε. λχχοос нач етречзине εβολ ᾠ πεκρο ᾠ ουκοуι. λчзмоос δε зι пχοи, λч†-сво ᾠ ᾠμνηθε.

(4) ᾠτερечουω δε εчθλχε, πεχлч ᾠ сιμων χε

кет-тнυтᾠ ε нет θнк, ᾠтетᾠχллᾠ ᾠ нетᾠθннυ ε бणे.

(5) λ-σιμων δε ουθθᾠ, πεχлч нач χε

псλз, λнθᾠ-зисε ᾠ теуθн тнрᾠ, ᾠпᾠεᾠ-лллу. εтве πεкθлχε δε †наχллᾠ ᾠ неθннυ.

(6) ᾠτεροуᾠ-пαι δε, λусωουз εзоуn ᾠ оумннθε ᾠ тᾠт

ε-наθωου. νερε-νεуθннυ δε напωз пе. (7) λχχωρᾠ ε νεуθвеер ет зι пкеχοи етречуеи ᾠсе†-тоотоу ᾠᾠмау. λуеи δε, λυμεз-пχοи снлу зосте етречωмᾠ. (8) ᾠтере-σιμων петрос нау ε παι, λчпλзтᾠ зл ᾠоуεрнте ᾠ тᾠ, εчхω ᾠмос χε сλзωк εβολ ᾠμοи, χε λнᾠ-оуρωме ᾠ речᾠ-нове, пχοеис.

(9) νε-λυзоте гар тλзоч пе мᾠ оуон ним ет ᾠᾠμαч εхᾠ

тсооузᾠ ᾠ ᾠтᾠт εнтлγβονᾠ. (10) зомоιωс δε пке ιακωβос мᾠ ιωzλнннс, ᾠθнре ᾠ зεβελλиос, νεуо ᾠ κοινωнос ᾠ сιμων. πεχε-тᾠ ᾠ сιμων χε

ᾠпᾠᾠ-зоте. χин теноу екнаθωпе екбеп-рωме.

(11) λυмане-нехнυ δε ε πεкρο, λυκλ-ᾠκλ ним ᾠсωου,

λγουλзου ᾠсωч. (12) λсθωпе δε, εчzᾠ оуеи ᾠ ᾠπολιс, εис оуρωме εчмеz ᾠ сωβz λчнлγ ε тᾠ, λчпλзтᾠ εхᾠ πεчzо, λчсᾠсωпᾠ, εчхω ᾠмос χε

пχοеис, екθλноуωθ, оуᾠ-βом ᾠмок ε тᾠβοи.

4. θωк θек- θок^ε Q θнк to dig deep; Q to be deep; нет θнк the deep places. бणे беп-, бᾠ- βон^ε Q бнп to seize, catch (ᾠмо^ε). χллλ (χαλάω) to let down, lower.

5. θᾠ-зисε to labor, work with difficulty.

6. пωз пеz- пλz^ε Q пнz vb. tr. and intr. to burst, tear, break (ᾠмо^ε).

9. т.сооузᾠ gathering, collection; catch (of fish).

10. зомоιωс (δμοιωс) adv. likewise. п.κοινωнос (ὁ κοινωνός) partner.

(13) ΛΥΣΟΥΤῆ-ΤΕΥΕΙΧ ΔΕ ΕΒΟΛ, ΛΥΧΩΣ ΕΡΟΨ, ΕΥΧΩ ἩΜΟΣ ΧΕ
 †ΟΥΩΦ. ΤῆΒΟ.

ΛΥΩ Ἡ ΤΕΥΝΟΥ Λ-ΠΣΩΞ̄ ΚΑΛΛΥ. (14) ἩΤΟΨ ΔΕ ΛΥΠΑΡΑΓΓΕΙΛΕ ΝΑΨ
 ΧΕ

ἩΠῚΧΟΟΣ Ε ΛΑΛΥ, ΑΛΛΑ ΒΩΚ, ἩΓΤΟΥΟΚ Ε ΠΟΥΗΝΒ, ἩΓΤΑΛΛΟ
 ΕΞΡΑΙ ΖΑ ΠΕΚΤῆΒΟ ΚΑΤΑ ΘΕ ΕΝΤΑΨΟΥΕΞ-ΣΑΖΝΕ ἩΜΟΣ ἩΒΙ
 ΜΩΥΣΗΣ ΕΥΜῆΤῆΠῚΤΡΕ ΝΑΥ.

(15) ΝΕΡΕ-ΠΩΛΧΕ ΔΕ ΜΟΩΦΕ Ἡ ΖΟΥΟ ΕΤΒΗΗΤῚ, ΛΥΩ ΝΕΡΕ-ἩΜΗΗΦΕ
 ΣΦΟΥΞ ΕΖΟΥΝ Ε ΣΩΤῆ ΕΡΟΨ ΛΥΩ Ε ΤΑΛΒΟΥ Ψῆ ΝΕΥΦΩΝΕ.

(16) ἩΤΟΨ ΔΕ ΝΕΨΣΙΞΕ ἩΜΟΨ ΠΕ Ε ΖΕΝΜΑ Ἡ ΧΑΙΕ, ΕΨΦΛΗΛ.

(17) ΛΣΨΠΕ ΔΕ, ΕΨ†-ΣΒΩ Ἡ ΟΥΖΟΥΨ, ΕΡΕ-ΖΕΦΑΡΙΣΑΙΟΣ ΖΜΟΟΣ
 Μῆ ΖΕΝΝΟΜΟΔΙΔΑΣΚΑΛΟΣ, ΝΑΙ ΕΝΤΑΨΕΙ ΕΒΟΛ Ψῆ †ΜΕ ΝΙΜ ἩΤΕ
 ΤΓΑΛΙΛΑΙΑ Μῆ †ΟΥΛΑΙΑ Μῆ ΘΙΛῆῆ, ΝΕΡΕ-ΤΒΟΜ ΔΕ Ἡ ΠΧΟΕΙΣ ΨΟΟΠ
 ΠΕ ΕΤΡΕΨΤΑΛΒΟ. (18) ΕΙΣ ΖΕΝΡΩΜΕ ΔΕ ΛΥῆ-ΟΥΡΩΜΕ ΖΙΧῆ ΟΥΒΛΟΒ
 ΕΨΣΗΕ, ΛΥΩ ΝΕΥΦΙΝΕ ΠΕ ἩΣΑ ΧΙΤῚ ΕΖΟΥΝ Ε ΚΑΛΥ Ἡ ΠΕΨῆΤΟ ΕΒΟΛ.

(19) Ε-ΜΠΟΥΞΕ ΔΕ Ε ΤΕΖΙΝ Ε ΧΙΤῚ ΕΖΟΥΝ ΕΤΒΕ ΠΜΗΗΦΕ, ΛΥΒΩΚ
 ΕΞΡΑΙ Ε ΤΧΕΝΕΨΩΡ, ΛΥΧΑΛΑ ἩΜΟΨ ΕΠΕΨΤ ΖΙΤῆ ἩΚΕΡΑΜΟΣ Μῆ
 ΠΕΒΛΟΒ Ε ΤΕΥΗΗΤΕ Ἡ ΠΕΜΤΟ ΕΒΟΛ Ἡ ΤῚ. (20) ΛΥΝΑΥ ΔΕ Ε
 ΤΕΥΠΙΣΤΙΣ, ΠΕΧΑΨ ΧΕ

ΠΡΩΜΕ, ΝΕΚΝΟΒΕ ΚΗ ΝΑΚ ΕΒΟΛ.

(21) Λ-ΝΕΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΨΣ ΔΕ Μῆ ΝΕΦΑΡΙΣΑΙΟΣ ΑΡΧΕΙ Ἡ ΜΟΚΜΕΚ,
 ΕΥΧΩ ἩΜΟΣ ΧΕ

ΝΙΜ ΠΕ ΠΑΙ ΕΤ ΧΙ-ΟΥΑ? ΝΙΜ ΠΕΤΕ ΟΥῆ-ΒΟΜ ἩΜΟΨ Ἡ

13. χωξ, Q χηξ vb. tr. to touch (ε).

14. παραγγείλε ναΨ (παραγγέλλω) to order, command.

16. σιξε σεξ- σαξτΨ vb. reflex. to withdraw, go away;
 also intr. to be removed.

17. νε.φάρισάιος (οἱ φαρισαῖοι) Pharisees. π.νομοδι-
 δασκαλος (ὁ νομοδιδάσκαλος) teacher of the law.

19. π.κεραμος (ὁ κέραμος) tile.

21. νε.γραμματεΨς (ὁ γραμματεΨς) scribe, clerk. χι-ουα,
 χε-ουα to blaspheme (against: ε); π.ουα blasphemy.

κα-νοκε εβολ Ἰσα πνουτε μαυλαγ?

(22) Ἰτερε-Ἰτ δε εἶμε ε νευμοκμεκ, πεχλγ ναυ γε
 λρφτῆ τετῆμεεγε εἶν νετῆεητ? (23) λφ γαρ πετ μοτῆ ε
 χοοο πε, γε некновε κη νακ εβολ, χῆ ε χοοο πε, γε
 τωοῦν Ἰμοοε? (24) κεκας δε ετετνεεἶμε γε οὔῆτε-
 πφηρε Ἰ προμε εχοуcιa εἶχῆ πκαε ε κα-νοβε εβολ —
 πεχλγ Ἰ πετ снб γε

εἶχω Ἰμοοο νακ γε τωοῦν Ἰφῆ Ἰ πεκγλοб; βок ε πεκῆι.

(25) Ἰ τεγνοῦ δε λчтωοῦν Ἰ πεῦῆτο εβολ, λφῆ Ἰ πεчγлоб,
 λφβок ε печнι εчт-εοοῦ Ἰ πноуτε. (26) λγῆ-φφηρε δε τηροῦ,
 λγт-εοοῦ Ἰ πноуτε, λγμοуε Ἰ εote, εγчω Ἰμοοο γε,

λῆηλγ ε εεφφηρε Ἰ ποοῦ.

(27) Ἰῆῆса ναἰ λφεἰ εβολ, λφηλγ εὔτελωηηс ε-печран пе
 λεуеἰ εφεμοοο εἶῆ печτελωηион. πεχλγ ναγ γε οὔαεῆ Ἰсφι.

(28) λφκα-Ἰκλ δε ηιη Ἰсφγ, λчтωοῦν, λφουαεῆ Ἰсφγ.

(29) λγω λ-λεуеἰ ῆ-οῦноб Ἰ φφпс εροч εἶῆ печнι. νεῦῆ-
 οῦῆηηε δε Ἰ τελωηηс Ἰῆ εенкооуе Ἰῆηλγ εῦηηη.

(30) λ-пεφλpиcιaиос Ἰῆ неграмматеуc κpῆpῆ εεοῦν ε
 нечмаэнтис, εγчω Ἰμοοοο γε

ετβε οὔ τετῆοῦφм λγω τετῆсω Ἰῆ Ἰτελωηηс λγω
 Ἰρεчῆ-ноβε?

(31) λ-Ἰτ δε οὔφφε, πεχλγ ναυ γε

нет тнк ῆ-xpиa λη Ἰ псаεиη, αλλα нет мокεε нет ῆ-xpиa
 ηλγ. (32) Ἰταἰεἰ λη ε тεεῆ-Ἰλaиkиaиос αλλα Ἰρεчῆ-ноβε

23. χῆ conj. or.

27. π.τελωηион (τὸ τελώνιον) tax-house.

29. τ.φφпс a reception, entertainment, banquet.

30. κpῆpῆ vb. intr. to murmur, complain (against: ε,
 εεοῦν ε, εχῆ, Ἰса).

31. τок тек- ток^ε Q тнк vb. tr. to strengthen, confirm;
 reflex. and intr. to become strong, firm, hale, hardy.

32. τωεῆ τεεῆ- тaεη^ε Q тaεῆ vb. tr. to summon (Ἰμο^ε,
 ε); vb. intr. to knock at the door. μετανοεἰ (μετανοέω)
 to repent.

ε μετανοει.

(33) ἸΤΟΟΥ ΔΕ ΠΕΧΛΥ ΝΛΥ ΧΕ

ἸΜΛΑΘΗΤΗΣ Ἰ ΙΩΖΑΝΝΗΣ ΝΗΣΤΕΥΕ Ἰ ΖΛΖ Ἰ ΣΟΠ ΛΥΩ ΣΕΣΟΠ̄,
ἸΤΟΟΥ ΜἸ ΝΛ-ΝΕΦΑΡΙΣΑΙΟΣ. ΝΟΥΚ ΔΕ ΟΥΩΜ, ΣΕΣΩ.

(34) ΠΕΧΕ-Τ̄ ΝΛΥ ΧΕ

ΜΗ ΟΥἸ-ΒΟΜ ἸΜΩΤἸ ΕΤΡΕ-ἸΩΗΡΕ Ἰ ΠΜΑ Ἰ ΨΕΛΕΕΤ ΝΗΣΤΕΥΕ,
ΕΡΕ-ΠΛ-ΤΨΕΛΕΕΤ ἸἸΜΛΥ? (35) ΟΥἸ-ΖΕΝΖΟΟΥ ΔΕ ΝΗΥ ΕΥΝΛΥΙ
Ἰ ΠΛ-ΤΨΕΛΕΕΤ ἸΤΟΟΤΟΥ. ΤΟΤΕ ΣΕΝΑΝΗΣΤΕΥΕ ΖἸ ΝΕΖΟΟΥ ΕΤ
ἸΜΛΥ.

(36) ΛΥΧΩ ΔΕ ΝΛΥ Ἰ ΚΕΠΑΡΔΕΟΛΗ ΧΖ

ΜΕΡΕ-ΛΛΛΥ ΣἸΠ-ΟΥΤΟΕΙΣ ΖΙ ΟΥΩΤΗΝ Ἰ ΨΑΙ ΝΨΤΟΡΠ̄ ΕΥΩΤΗΝ
Ἰ ΠἸΒΕ. ΕΩΠΕ ἸΜΟΝ, ΥΝΑΠΕΖ-ΤΚΕΩΤΗΝ Ἰ ΨΑΙ, ΛΥΩ ἸΤΕΤἸ-
ΤΤΟΕΙΣ Ἰ ΨΑΙ Ἰ-ΨΛΥ Ε ΤἸἸΒΕ. (37) ΛΥΩ ΜΕΡΕ-ΛΛΛΥ ΝΟΥΧΕ
Ἰ ΟΥΗΡἸ Ἰ ΒἸΡΕ Ε ΖΕΝΑΣΚΟΣ Ἰ ΛΣ. ΕΩΠΕ ἸΜΟΝ, ΨΑΡΕ-
ΠΗΡἸ Ἰ ΒἸΡΕ ΠΕΖ-ἸΑΣΚΟΣ, ΝΨΠΩΝΕ ΕΒΟΛ, ἸΤΕ-ἸΚΕΑΣΚΟΣ
ΤΑΚΟ. (38) ΛΛΛΑ ΨΔΥΝΕΧ-ΗΡἸ Ἰ ΒἸΡΕ Ε ΖΕΝΑΣΚΟΣ Ἰ ΒἸΡΕ.
(39) ΜΕΡΕ-ΛΛΛΥ ΔΕ ΟΥΕΨ-ΗΡἸ Ἰ ΒἸΡΕ, ΕΥΣΕ-ΗΡἸ ΛΣ.
ΨΛΥΧΟΟΣ ΓΑΡ ΧΕ ΝΕΥἸ-ΠΕΡΠ-ΛΣ.

34. τ.Ψελεет bride; μλ Ἰ Ψελεет bridal chamber;
(π.)πλ-τΨελεет the groom.

36. σολἸ σἸπ- σολπ̄ Q σολἸ vb. tr. to break off, cut off
(Ἰμο̄); intr. to break, burst. ψαι adj. new. τωρἸ τωρἸ
Q τωρἸ vb. tr. to sew (Ἰμο̄; to: ε). π.πἸβε rag; ωτην Ἰ
πἸβε tattered garment. π.Ψλυ use, value, profit; Ἰ-Ψλυ
to be useful, of value, to prosper.

37. π.ασκος (ὁ ἀσκός) wineskin. πων(ε) πἸ-, πεν- πον̄
Q πἸν (± εβολ) vb. tr. to pour (Ἰμο̄); intr. to pour, flow.

Aprophthegmata Patrum

3. λ-ΟΥΣΟΝ ΧΝΕ-ΟΥΖΛΛΟ ΧΕ, "ΠΑΕΙΩΤ, ΕΤΒΕ ΟΥ ΑΝΟΚ ΠΑΖΗΤ ΝΑΘΤ, ΝΨΡ-ΖΟΤΕ ΑΝ ΝΖΗΤΨ Ν ΠΝΟΥΤΕ;" ΠΕΧΕ-ΠΖΛΛΟ ΝΑΥ ΧΕ, "†-ΜΕΒΥΕ ΧΕ ΕΡΘΑΝ-ΠΡΩΜΕ ΑΜΑΖΤΕ Ν ΠΕΧΠΙΟ ΖΨ ΠΕΥΖΗΤ, ΥΝΑΧΠΟ ΝΑΥ Ν ΘΟΤΕ Ν ΠΝΟΥΤΕ." ΠΕΧΕ-ΠΣΟΝ ΝΑΥ ΧΕ, "ΟΥ ΠΕ ΠΕΧΠΙΟ?" ΠΕΧΕ-ΠΖΛΛΟ, "ΧΕΚΑΣ ΕΡΕ-ΠΡΩΜΕ ΝΑΧΠΙΕ-ΤΕΥΨΥΧΗ ΖΨ ΖΩΒ ΝΙΜ, ΕΥΧΩ ΜΝΟΣ ΝΑΣ ΧΕ, 'ΑΡΙ-ΠΜΕΒΥΕ ΧΕ ΖΑΠΨ ΕΡΟΝ ΠΕ ΕΤΡΕΝΑΠΑΝΤΑ¹ Ε ΠΝΟΥΤΕ, ' ΝΨΧΟΟΣ ΟΝ ΧΕ, 'ΑΖΡΟΙ ΑΝΟΚ ΜΨ ΡΩΜΕ?' ΕΡΘΑΝ-ΟΥΑ ΔΕ ΜΟΥΝ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΨ ΝΑΙ, ΣΝΗΥ ΝΑΥ ΝΒΙ ΘΟΤΕ Ν ΠΝΟΥΤΕ."

4. ΑΥΧΟΟΣ ΝΒΙ ΑΠΑ ΠΟΙΜΗΝ ΧΕ, "Α-ΟΥΣΟΝ ΧΟΟΣ Ν ΑΠΑ ΠΑΝΣΕ ΧΕ, 'ΕΙΝΑΨ-ΟΥ Μ ΠΑΖΗΤ ΕΥΝΑΘΤ? Ν†Ψ-ΖΟΤΕ ΑΝ ΝΖΗΤΨ Ν ΠΝΟΥΤΕ.' ΠΕΧΑΥ ΝΑΥ ΧΕ, 'ΒΩΚ ΝΨΤΟΒΚ¹ ΕΥΣΟΝ ΕΥΨ-ΖΟΤΕ ΝΖΗΤΨ Ν ΠΝΟΥΤΕ, ΑΥΩ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΨ ΤΜΨΤΡΕΥΨ-ΖΟΤΕ Ν ΠΕΤ ΜΝΑΥ ΚΝΑΨ-ΖΟΤΕ ΖΩΟΚ ΝΖΗΤΨ Ν ΠΝΟΥΤΕ.'"

5. Α-ΟΥΑ ΧΝΕ-ΟΥΖΛΛΟ ΧΕ, "ΕΤΒΕ ΟΥ, ΕΙΖΜΟΟΣ ΖΨ ΠΑΜΑ Ν ΘΩΠΕ, ΠΑΖΗΤ ΚΩΤΕ ΣΑ ΣΑ ΝΙΜ?" ΑΥΟΥΘΨ ΝΑΥ ΝΒΙ ΠΖΛΛΟ ΧΕ, "ΕΒΟΛ ΧΕ ΣΕΘΩΝΕ ΝΒΙ ΝΕΚΕΣΘΗΤΡΙΟΝ¹ ΕΤ ΖΙ ΒΟΛ: ΤΒΙΝΝΑΥ, ΤΒΙΝΣΩΤΨ, ΤΒΙΝΘΑΨ,² ΤΒΙΝΘΑΧΕ. ΝΑΙ ΕΕ ΘΩΠΕ ΕΚΘΑΝΧΠΟ Ν ΤΕΥΕΝΕΡΓΙΑ³ ΖΨ ΟΥΜΨΤΚΛΑΘΑΡΟΣ,⁴ ΘΑΡΕ-ΝΚΕΒΣΘΗΤΡΙΟΝ ΕΤ ΖΙ ΖΟΥΝ ΘΩΠΕ ΖΨ ΟΥΣΨΡΑΖΨ⁵ ΜΨ ΟΥΟΥΧΑΙ.

6. Α-ΟΥΑ ΟΝ ΧΝΕ-ΟΥΖΛΛΟ ΧΕ, "ΕΤΒΕ ΟΥ †ΖΜΟΟΣ ΖΨ ΠΑΜΑ Ν ΘΩΠΕ, †ΖΛΨΛΩΠ?"¹ ΑΥΟΥΘΨ ΝΑΥ ΧΕ, "ΕΒΟΛ ΧΕ ΜΠΑΤΕΚΕΙΩΡΨ² Ν

3. (1) ΑΠΑΝΤΑ Ε (ἀπαντῶ) to meet, confront.

4. (1) ΤΩΒΕ ΤΕΒ- ΤΟΒ' Q ΤΗΕ vb. tr. to join, attach (ΜΜΟ'; to: ε); used reflex. here.

5. (1) Π.ΕΣΘΗΤΡΙΟΝ (τὸ αἰσθητήριον) sense-organ. (2) ΘΩΛΨ vb. tr. to smell. (3) Τ.ΕΝΕΡΓΙΑ (ἡ ἐνεργία) function, action. (4) ΚΛΑΘΑΡΟΣ (καθαρός) pure; ΜΨΤΚΛΑΘΑΡΟΣ purity. (5) ΣΨΡΑΖΨ vb. intr. to pause, rest, become still.

6. (1) ΖΛΟΠΛΨ, Q ΖΛΨΛΩΠ vb. intr. to become despondent. (2) ΕΙΩΡΨ ΕΙΕΡΨ- ΕΙΟΡΖ' vb. tr. to perceive, see (ΜΜΟ').

πῆτον ἐτῆ² ἐλπίζε³ ἐροῦ οὐδὲ τκολλσις⁴ ἐτ ἡθωπε. ἐ-νε-ἀκ
 εἰεῖρ²-ἡαι εἰ ὄφρ², ἀγῶ ἡτε-πεκμα ἡ ὄφπε μοῦε² ἡ βῆτ⁵ ἐροκ
 φαντοῦφωε εἰραῖ ε πεκμοτε,⁶ πεκμαῶ εἰραῖ ἡεῖτοῦ πε ἡφ⁴
 εἰροῦ ἡφτῆ²λοπῆ.

9. ἀχοος ὄν χε, "τῆστια πε πεκαλιнос¹ ἡ πμοαχοε εφ⁴
 οὔβε πνοβε. πετ μοῦχε ἡ ται εαβολ ἡμοῦ οὔετο ἡ λαε-εεῖμε
 πε.

10. ἀχοος ὄν χε, "πεωμα ετ ὄφωοῦ¹ ἡτε πμοαχοε εφ-
 εοκ² ἡ τεψυχη εἰραῖ εἰ ἡφικ³ ἡτε πεεητ, ἀγῶ ἡφτρε-ἡεγῶωνῆ⁴
 ὄφωοε εἰτῆ τῆστια."

11. ἀχοος ὄν χε, "πμοαχοε ἡ εακ¹ ὄφγ⁴-κлом εχωῦ εἰ
 πεκ², ἀγῶ ὄν εἰ ἡφηγε ὄφγ⁴-κлом εχωῦ ἡ πῆτο εβολ ἡ πνοῦτε."

12. ἀχοος ὄν χε, "πμοαχοε ετ ἀμαετε ἀν ἡ πεελλε μα-
 λιετα¹ ἡ πῆγῆ ἡ πεωῆτ μερε-ἡαι ἡ τεῖμῖνε ερ-χοεῖε ε λαγῶ ἡ
 παῦοε² ενεεε."

13. ἀχοος ὄν χε, "ἡφῆταοῦε-λαγῶ ἡ ὄφχε εφεοῦ εβολ εἰ
 τεεταπρο. τεω ἡ ελοοε γαρ μεεταοῦε-φοντε¹ εβολ."

(3) εελπιζε ε (ἐλπίζω) to hope for. (4) τ.κολλσις (ἡ κόλα-
 σις) punishment, correction. (5) τ.βῆτ (τ.βῆτ) worm.

(6) π.μοτε neck.

9. (1) πε.χαλιнос (ὁ χαλινός) bridle. (2) λαε-εεῖμε
 adj. lusty, lecherous; lit. female-crazed, from λιβε, Q
 love to rage, be mad, p.c. λαε-.

10. (1) ὄφωοε, Q ὄφωοῦ vb. intr. to become dry, dry up.
 (2) εοκ εεκ- εοκ' Q εηκ vb. tr. to draw, drag, impel (ἡμο');
 also intr. to be drawn, move swiftly, flowingly. (3) π.φικ
 depth(s). (4) ὄφωωνῆ (ἡ ἡδονή) pleasure, delight.

11. (1) εακ adj. sober, mild, prudent.

12. (1) μαλιετα (μάλιετα) adv. especially. (2) π.παῦοε
 (τὸ πάθοε) suffering, misfortune, calamity.

13. (1) τ.φοντε the acacia nilotica, a thorn tree;
 hence: thorns.

14. ἀφ' οὗ ὅτι οὐκ ἐσθίετε τὰ κρέα τῶν ἀδελφῶν ὑμῶν, ἵνα μὴ καταλαλήσῃτε αὐτούς. ἡ καταλαλία ἡ καταλάλια.

15. ἀφ' οὗ ὅτι οὐκ ἐσθίετε τὰ κρέα τῶν ἀδελφῶν ὑμῶν, ἵνα μὴ καταλαλήσῃτε αὐτούς. ἡ καταλαλία ἡ καταλάλια.

16. ἀφ' οὗ ὅτι οὐκ ἐσθίετε τὰ κρέα τῶν ἀδελφῶν ὑμῶν, ἵνα μὴ καταλαλήσῃτε αὐτούς. ἡ καταλαλία ἡ καταλάλια.

17. ἀφ' οὗ ὅτι οὐκ ἐσθίετε τὰ κρέα τῶν ἀδελφῶν ὑμῶν, ἵνα μὴ καταλαλήσῃτε αὐτούς. ἡ καταλαλία ἡ καταλάλια.

14. (1) ἀφ' οὗ = ἀφ' οὗ. (2) The Conj. continues the infinitives: (and it is good) that you not eat the flesh of your brothers (i.e. calumniate them). (3) τ. καταλάλια (ἡ καταλάλια) slander.

15. (1) π. ζοφ (f. τε. ζοφ) snake, serpent. (2) κοσκεκ = κοσκεκ to whisper. (3) εὐζα Eve. (4) π. παραδεισος (ὁ παράδεισος) Paradise, Eden. (5) καταλάλια (καταλαλέω) to slander. (6) οὐκ ἐσθίετε is used pronominally: his own one (soul).

17. (1) π. καιαίον (τὸ σαΐτιον) keg. (2) τ. ἀπαρχή (ἡ ἀπαρχή) first-fruits; ἡρῆ ἡ ἀπαρχή new wine. (3) τ. κήνη, τ. κήνη arch, vault, vaulted place. (4) σὺ σὺ σὺ Q σὺ vb. tr. to scorn, treat with contempt (ἡμῶς). (5) καλῶς (καλῶς) adv. well. (6) ὡς εἰς Q ὡς vb. tr. to embrace (ε). (7) An oath: "As the Lord lives,..."

ΟΥΛΠΟΤ Ν ΗΡΠ̄.

18. ΛΥΣΟΝ ΚΙΜ ΖΗ ΠΕΥΘΩΝΤ̄ ΕΞΟΥΝ Ε ΟΥΛ. ΛΥΛΣΕΡΑΤ̄ Ε ΠΕΘΑΝΑ, ΛΥΛΙΤΕΙ Ε ΧΙ Ν ΟΥΜΝΤ̄ΖΑΡΘ̄ΖΗΤ¹ ΕΧΗ ΠΕΥΣΟΝ ΛΥΩ Ε ΠΑΡΛΓΕ² Ν ΠΠΙΡΑΣΜΟΣ ΔΧΗ ΠΩΛΛΣ. ³ ΛΥΩ Ν ΤΕΥΝΟΥ ΛΥΝΑΥ ΕΥΚΑΠΝΟΣ⁴ ΕΥΝΗΥ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΗ ΤΕΥΤΑΠΡΟ. ΝΤΕΡΕ-ΠΑΙ ΔΕ ΘΩΠΕ, ΛΥΛΟ ΕΥΘΟΝΤ̄.

19. ΛΥΘΩΚ Ν ΟΥΟΕΙΘ ΝΒΙ ΠΕΠΡΕΣΒΥΤΕΡΟΣ¹ Ν ΘΙΗΤ ΘΑ ΠΑΡΧΗΠΙΣΚΟΠΟΣ Ν ΡΑΚΟΤΕ ΛΥΩ ΝΤΕΡΕΥΚΤΟΥ Ε ΘΙΗΤ, ΛΥΧΝΟΥΥ ΝΒΙ ΝΕΣΝΗΥ ΧΕ, "ΕΡΕ-ΤΠΟΛΙΣ Ρ-ΟΥ?" ΝΤΟΥ ΔΕ ΠΕΧΛΥ ΝΑΥ ΧΕ, "ΦΥΣΙ,² ΝΑΣΝΗΥ, ΔΝΟΚ ΗΠΙΝΑΥ Ε ΠΖΟ Ν ΛΑΛΥ Ν ΡΩΜΕ ΝΣΑ ΠΑΡΧΗΠΙΣΚΟΠΟΣ ΜΑΥΛΑΥ." ΝΤΟΥ ΔΕ ΝΤΕΡΟΥΣΩΤΗ, ΛΥΤΑΧΡΟ³ ΕΤΒΕ ΠΘΑΧΕ ΧΕ ΕΥΕΖΑΡΕΣ ΕΡΟΥΥ ΖΑΒΟΛ ΖΑ ΠΧΙ-ΖΡΛΥ⁴ Ν ΝΒΑΛ.

21. Λ-ΟΥΛ Ν ΝΖΛΛΟ ΕΩΚ ΘΑ ΚΕΖΛΛΟ, ΛΥΩ ΠΕΧΛΥ Η ΠΕΥΜΑΘΗ-ΤΗΣ ΧΕ, "ΤΑΜΙΟ ΝΑΝ Ν ΟΥΚΟΥΙ Ν ΑΡΘΙΝ,"¹ ΛΥΩ ΛΥΤΑΜΙΟΥ. ΠΕΧΛΥ ΧΕ, "ΖΕΡΠ̄-ΖΕΝΟΕΙΚ² ΝΑΝ," ΛΥΩ ΛΥΖΟΡΠΟΥ. ΝΤΟΥ ΔΕ ΛΥΜΟΥΝ ΕΒΟΛ ΕΥΘΑΧΕ Ε ΝΕΠΝΙΚΟΝ³ Η ΠΕΖΟΥΥ ΤΗΡ̄ ΜΗ ΤΕΥΘΗ ΤΗΡ̄.

23. ΛΥΧΟΟΣ ΝΒΙ ΑΠΑ ΙΣΛΚ ΧΕ, "ΝΕΝΕΙΟΤΕ ΜΕΝ ΑΠΑ ΠΑΜΒΩ¹ ΝΕΥΦΟΡΕΙ² Ν ΖΕΝΘΤΗΝ Η ΠΕΛΒΕ ΕΥΖΗ ΝΤΟΕΙΣ ΜΗ ΖΕΝΘΤΗΝ Η ΘΒ̄-Β̄ΝΝΕ.³ ΝΤΩΤΗ ΔΕ ΤΕΝΟΥ ΤΕΤΗΦΟΡΕΙ ΖΕΝΘΤΗΝ ΕΥΤΑΕΙΝΥ. ΕΩΚ

18. (1) ΖΑΡΘ̄-ΖΗΤ adj. patient, long-suffering; ΜΝΤ̄ΖΑΡΘ̄-ΖΗΤ patience. (2) ΠΑΡΛΓΕ (παράγω) to pass, pass by, away. (3) ΠΩΛ̄ ΠΟΛ̄ Q ΠΟΛ̄ vb. tr. to wound, damage, offend. (4) Π.ΚΑΠΝΟΣ (ὁ καπνός) smoke.

19. (1) ΠΡΕΣΒΥΤΕΡΟΣ (ὁ πρεσβύτερος) elder. (2) ΦΥΣΙ an expletive of some sort, but cf. gloss 175(5) below. (3) ΤΑΧΡΟ ΤΑΧΡΕ- ΤΑΧΡΟ Q ΤΑΧΡΗΥ vb. tr. to affirm, confirm, strengthen (ἴμο); intr. to be confirmed, resolute. (4) ΧΙ-ΖΡΛΥ to amuse or divert self; as n.m. diversion, distraction.

21. (1) Π.ΑΡΘΙΝ lentil(s). (2) ΖΩΡΠ̄ ΖΕΡΠ̄- ΖΟΡΠ Q ΖΟΡΠ vb. tr. to moisten (ἴμο); also intr. to get wet, drenched. (3) ΝΕ.ΠΝ(ΕΥΜΑΤ)ΙΚΟΝ (τὰ πνευματικά) spiritual matters.

23. (1) Perhaps insert ΜΗ before ΑΠΑ ΠΑΜΒΩ. (2) ΦΟΡΕΙ (φορέω) to wear. (3) Π.ΘΒ̄Β̄ΝΝΕ palm-fiber.

ἤτωτῆ ἡ πείμα! ἀτετῆτακοχ."'

24. εὐναβωκ δε ε πωζε, ¹ πεχαγ ναγ γε, "ἡτῆναβωκ αν ε κοττ ε †-εντολη νητῆ; ἡτετῆεαρβεε γαρ αν."

25. ἡταγ он λχροос γε, "λ-αпа павεω χоос γε, 'ταί τε εε ετε εε ε πμοναχοс ε φορεί ἡ νεγзоитε: ζωсте ε νεχ-течотнн ἡ πβολ ἡ τεγρι ἡ εомῆт ἡ зооу, ἡτετῆ-αλαу таиос ¹ ε αιτῆ, тоте εεεφορι ἡμοс.'"

26. λχροос ἡβι апа κасианос γε, "οὐα ἡ ἡсυνκλιτικός, ¹ ε-απαποταссе ² ἡ νεγχρημα ³ τηροу, λγтааг ἡ ἡεηке. λчкλ-зенкоуи наг εтве теχχриλ μαγλαγ. ἡπεχοуεε ε ωηε εἰ οὐ-ἡἡтапоταктикос ⁴ εт χηк εβολ ἡτε πεεββιο ἡ εнт. παι δε λчхω ἡ οуεаεε наεраг ἡβι васиμοс, пет εооп εἰ нет оулаε, εчхω ἡмос γε, 'тῆἡтсυνκλιτικός λκсормес, ⁵ λуε тῆἡтμονаχοс ἡπεкεε εрос.'"

27. λ-οὐα ἡ νεснну χνε-αпа пастаμων γε, "οὐ πετιηαλαγ, γε сεεливе ¹ ἡμοι εи† ἡ παεωε ἡ εix εβολ?" λχοуεεε ἡβι ηεελο, πεχαγ γε, "пке-апа χιχωι ἡἡ пкесеепе εуγ†-πεуεωε ἡ εix εβολ. παι ἡ οуосе ан пе. екεанноу ² δε ε †, λχι-тῆἡ ³

24. (1) ωζε εζε- οεс' vb. tr. to reap, harvest; as n.m. harvesting, reaping. ε and c are often interchanged in this word. Note -τ for zero (1st pers. obj.) on κοττ.

25. (1) The sense is that if no one thought it worth taking, it was suitable to be worn by a monk.

26. (1) сунκλιτικός (συγκλητικός) adj. of noble rank; τ.ἡἡтсυνκλιτικός nobility. (2) αποταссе (ἀποτάσσω) to renounce, give up. (3) νε.χρημα (τὸ χρῆμα) goods, money. (4) π.αποταктикос (ἀποτακτικός) anchorite, hermit monk; τ.ἡἡтапоταктикос status of anchorite. (5) сөрῆ сөрῆ- сорῆ' Q сорῆ vb. tr. to lose (ἡμοс'); intr. to go astray, be lost.

27. (1) ελιβε (ελλιβω) to afflict, distress; passive construction here. (2) νοу vb. intr. (aux.) to be about to, be going to (do: ε + Inf.). (3) τ.ῆἡ (ἡ τιμή) price, value.

ἄ ὄϣοπ ἄ ὄϣτ ἄτε πιδος.⁴ εκθλανοϣω δε ε κλ-οϣκοϣι εβολ
 2ἄ σοϣἄτῃ,⁵ ἄτοκ ετ τωϣ. τλ! τε θε ετεκλδῆ-ἄτον." πεχε-
 πσον λλч же, "εθωπε οϣἄτλ! τλχρλλ ἄἄλγ, κοϣω ετἄτλчεи-
 ροοϣ⁶ 2λ 2ωβ ἄ εиχ?" λчοϣωῃ ἄβι π2ἄλο же, "κλ⁷ οϣἄτλκ
 2ωβ ниμ, ἄπῃκλ-π2ωβ ἄ εиχ εβολ. πετε οϣἄ-βом ἄμοκ ε λλч,
 λрлч, μονον⁸ 2ἄ οϣωτορτῃ λн."

28. λ-οϣсон χне-λпа сарапион же, "λχι-οϣωλхе εροι." πεχε-
 π2ἄλο λλч же, "εиλλхе-οϣ λλκ? же λκчи-ἄенκλ ἄ ἄ2ηке
 ἄἄ неχнрλ ἄἄ ἄорφλнос, λκκλλϣ 2ἄ πωοϣῃ." ¹ λчλλγ γλρ ε
 πωοϣῃ εчме2 ἄ χωωме.

31. ηε-οϣἄ-οϣλ δε ἄτε ηετ οϣλλβ εθλγμοϣτε εροч же φи-
 λλγρiос εчοϣη2 2ἄ ετἄἄἄ, εчῃ-2ωβ 2ἄ οϣ2иε θλντεчχпо λλч ἄ
 πεчоеиκ ἄἄиη ἄἄοч. ἄ2ωсон δε εчλ2εрλτῃ 2ἄ τλγωрλ ε † ἄ
 πεч2ωβ ἄ εиχ εβολ, εис 2ηηте 2ἄ οϣωῃне λчβиηε ἄοϣλλλλτiон ¹
 εϣἄ-ἄηт ἄ ϣε ἄ 2ολοκοττιнос ² 2иωс. λчλ2εрλτῃ ἄ πεчλ, εч-
 χω ἄἄнос же, "2λпῃ пе εтρε-пентλчсормес εи." λϣω εис пет
 ἄἄλγ λчεи εчрime. λчβонῃ δε ἄβι π2ἄλο, λчχитч ἄ сλ οϣсλ,
 λчтλλс λλч. пет ἄἄλγ δε λчλмλ2те ἄἄοч, εчοϣω ε † ἄ οϣ-
 οϣων ³ λλч. π2ἄλο δε ἄπεчοϣω ε χи. тоте λч2и-тоотῃ ε χи-
 ϣκλκ εβολ, εчχω ἄἄнос же, "ληηиτἄ ἄтетἄἄλγ εϣρωме ἄте πноϣте
 же ἄтλчῃ-οϣ." π2ἄλο δε λчпωт ἄ χиоϣε, λчεи εβολ 2ἄ тпoлiс
 же ἄнеϣοϣωηῃ.

38. λчβок ἄβι λпа μακλριос πноβ ϣλ λпа ληтωνиос, λϣω

(4) π.ιδος (τὸ εἶδος) kind, sort. (5) σοϣἄτῃ price, value
 (w. suff. only); κλ-οϣκοϣι εβολ 2ἄ to deduct a little from.
 (6) чи-ρoοϣω to be concerned, anxious (about: ε, εтве, 2λ),
 to care about. (7) κλн (κἄν) even if. (8) μονον (μόνον)
 only, alone; but (w. neg.).

28. (1) π.ωοϣῃ window; niche, alcove.

31. (1) βλλλλτiон (τὸ βαλλάντιον) purse; note resump-
 tion as fem. in 2иωс, сормес, тλλс. (2) π.2ολοκοττιнос (ὁ
 δλοκοττινος) a gold coin. (3) π.οϣων part, share.

ἡ̅τε̅ρε̅Ϸ̅κ̅ω̅λ̅¹ ε̅ π̅ρο̅, λ̅Ϸ̅ε̅ι̅ ε̅β̅ολ̅ Ϸ̅λ̅ρο̅Ϸ̅, π̅ε̅χ̅λ̅Ϸ̅ ἡ̅λ̅Ϸ̅ χ̅(ε̅), "ἡ̅τ̅κ̅-
 ἡ̅ι̅μ̅?" ἡ̅το̅Ϸ̅ δ̅ε̅ λ̅Ϸ̅ο̅Ϸ̅Ϸ̅ε̅ ε̅Ϸ̅Ϸ̅ ἡ̅μ̅ο̅ς̅ χ̅ε̅, "ἀ̅νο̅κ̅ π̅ε̅ μ̅α̅κ̅α̅ρ̅ι̅ο̅ς̅."
 λ̅Ϸ̅ω̅ λ̅Ϸ̅Ϸ̅τ̅α̅μ̅² ἡ̅ π̅ρο̅, λ̅Ϸ̅β̅ο̅κ̅ ε̅ζ̅ο̅Ϸ̅ν, λ̅Ϸ̅κ̅α̅λ̅Ϸ̅. ἡ̅τε̅ρε̅Ϸ̅ἡ̅λ̅Ϸ̅ ε̅ τε̅Ϸ̅-
 Ϸ̅π̅ο̅μ̅ο̅ν̅η̅,³ λ̅Ϸ̅ο̅Ϸ̅ἡ̅ ἡ̅λ̅Ϸ̅, λ̅Ϸ̅ω̅ λ̅Ϸ̅ο̅Ϸ̅ρο̅τ̅⁴ ἡ̅ἡ̅μ̅α̅Ϸ̅, ε̅Ϸ̅Ϸ̅ ἡ̅μ̅ο̅ς̅ χ̅ε̅,
 "ε̅ι̅ς̅ ο̅Ϸ̅νο̅β̅ ἡ̅ ο̅Ϸ̅ο̅ε̅ι̅Ϸ̅ ε̅ι̅ο̅Ϸ̅Ϸ̅ ε̅ ἡ̅λ̅Ϸ̅ ε̅ρο̅κ̅. λ̅ι̅ς̅ω̅τ̅ἡ̅ γ̅α̅ρ̅ ε̅τ̅β̅η̅η̅τ̅κ̅."
 λ̅Ϸ̅ω̅ λ̅Ϸ̅Ϸ̅ο̅π̅ε̅ ε̅ρο̅Ϸ̅ Ϸ̅ἡ̅ ο̅Ϸ̅ἡ̅ἡ̅τ̅μ̅α̅ι̅ρ̅ω̅μ̅ε̅, λ̅Ϸ̅†-ἡ̅το̅ν̅ ἡ̅λ̅Ϸ̅, ἡ̅τ̅α̅Ϸ̅ε̅ι̅ γ̅α̅ρ̅
 ε̅β̅ολ̅ Ϸ̅ἡ̅ Ϸ̅ε̅η̅νο̅β̅ ἡ̅ Ϸ̅ι̅ς̅ε̅. ἡ̅τε̅ρε̅-ρο̅Ϸ̅Ϸ̅ε̅ δ̅ε̅ Ϸ̅ω̅π̅ε̅, λ̅-ἀ̅π̅λ̅ ἀ̅ν̅τ̅ω̅ν̅ι̅-
 ο̅ς̅ Ϸ̅ω̅ρ̅ἡ̅ ἡ̅λ̅Ϸ̅ ἡ̅ Ϸ̅ε̅η̅κο̅Ϸ̅ι̅ ἡ̅ β̅η̅τ̅.⁵ π̅ε̅χ̅ε̅-ἀ̅π̅λ̅ μ̅α̅κ̅α̅ρ̅ι̅ο̅ς̅ ἡ̅λ̅Ϸ̅ χ̅ε̅,
 "κ̅ε̅λ̅ε̅Ϸ̅ε̅⁶ ἡ̅λ̅ι̅ τ̅α̅Ϸ̅ω̅ρ̅ἡ̅ ἡ̅λ̅ι̅ μ̅α̅λ̅Ϸ̅α̅τ̅." ἡ̅το̅Ϸ̅ δ̅ε̅ π̅ε̅χ̅λ̅Ϸ̅ χ̅ε̅, "Ϸ̅ω̅ρ̅ἡ̅."
 λ̅Ϸ̅ω̅ λ̅Ϸ̅τ̅α̅μ̅ι̅ο̅ ἡ̅ ο̅Ϸ̅νο̅β̅ ἡ̅ Ϸ̅ω̅λ̅⁷ ἡ̅ β̅η̅τ̅, λ̅Ϸ̅ζ̅ο̅ρ̅ἡ̅ε̅. λ̅Ϸ̅ζ̅μ̅ο̅ο̅ς̅, λ̅Ϸ̅-
 Ϸ̅α̅Ϸ̅ε̅ ε̅ τ̅ἡ̅ἡ̅τ̅ρ̅ε̅Ϸ̅†-Ϸ̅ἡ̅Ϸ̅⁸ ἡ̅ τε̅ψ̅Ϸ̅χ̅ἡ̅ χ̅ι̅ν̅ ἡ̅ ἡ̅ἡ̅λ̅Ϸ̅ ἡ̅ Ϸ̅ο̅Ϸ̅Ϸ̅ε̅. λ̅Ϸ̅ἡ̅νο̅β̅-
 το̅Ϸ̅,⁹ λ̅Ϸ̅ω̅ τ̅ἡ̅ἡ̅β̅τ̅ε̅¹⁰ ἀ̅ς̅β̅ο̅κ̅ ε̅π̅ε̅ς̅χ̅τ̅ ε̅ π̅ε̅ς̅π̅Ϸ̅λ̅ἡ̅ο̅ν̅¹¹ ε̅β̅ολ̅ Ϸ̅ι̅τ̅ἡ̅
 π̅Ϸ̅ο̅Ϸ̅Ϸ̅τ̅. λ̅Ϸ̅ε̅β̅ο̅κ̅ ε̅ζ̅ο̅Ϸ̅ν̅ ε̅ Ϸ̅το̅ο̅Ϸ̅ε̅ ἡ̅β̅ε̅ι̅ ἡ̅μ̅α̅κ̅α̅ρ̅ι̅ο̅ς̅¹² ἀ̅π̅λ̅ ἀ̅ν̅τ̅ω̅ν̅ι̅ο̅ς̅,
 λ̅Ϸ̅ἡ̅λ̅Ϸ̅ ε̅ π̅λ̅Ϸ̅α̅ι̅¹³ ἡ̅ τ̅ἡ̅ἡ̅β̅τ̅ε̅ ἡ̅ ἀ̅π̅λ̅ μ̅α̅κ̅α̅ρ̅ι̅ο̅ς̅, λ̅Ϸ̅†-Ϸ̅ἡ̅ἡ̅ρ̅ε̅, λ̅Ϸ̅
 λ̅Ϸ̅†-π̅ι̅¹⁴ ε̅ ἡ̅β̅ι̅χ̅ ἡ̅ ἀ̅π̅λ̅ μ̅α̅κ̅α̅ρ̅ι̅ο̅ς̅, ε̅Ϸ̅Ϸ̅ ἡ̅μ̅ο̅ς̅ χ̅ε̅, "λ̅-Ϸ̅λ̅Ϸ̅ ἡ̅ β̅ο̅μ̅
 ε̅ι̅ ε̅β̅ολ̅ Ϸ̅ἡ̅ ἡ̅ε̅ι̅β̅ι̅χ̅."

48. ἡ̅ε̅-ο̅Ϸ̅ἡ̅-ο̅Ϸ̅ς̅ο̅ν̅ ἀ̅χ̅ἡ̅ Ϸ̅β̅ρ̅α̅Ϸ̅τ̅ Ϸ̅ἡ̅ ο̅Ϸ̅ζ̅ε̅η̅ε̅ε̅τ̅ε̅. Ϸ̅λ̅Ϸ̅ δ̅ε̅ ἡ̅
 Ϸ̅ο̅π̅ Ϸ̅λ̅Ϸ̅κ̅ι̅μ̅ ε̅Ϸ̅ο̅ρ̅γ̅ἡ̅. π̅ε̅χ̅λ̅Ϸ̅ β̅ε̅ Ϸ̅ρ̅α̅ι̅ ἡ̅ζ̅ἡ̅τ̅ε̅ χ̅ε̅, "†ἡ̅λ̅α̅β̅ω̅κ̅ τ̅α̅β̅ω̅
 ἡ̅λ̅Ϸ̅α̅τ̅ ε̅ι̅λ̅ἡ̅α̅χ̅ω̅ρ̅ε̅ι̅."¹ λ̅Ϸ̅ω̅ Ϸ̅ἡ̅ π̅τ̅ρ̅α̅τ̅ἡ̅β̅ἡ̅-Ϸ̅ω̅β̅ ἡ̅ἡ̅ λ̅α̅λ̅Ϸ̅ †ἡ̅α̅ς̅β̅ρ̅α̅Ϸ̅τ̅
 λ̅Ϸ̅ω̅ ἡ̅π̅α̅θ̅ο̅ς̅ ἡ̅λ̅λο̅ ἡ̅ζ̅ἡ̅τ̅." λ̅Ϸ̅ε̅ι̅ δ̅ε̅ ε̅β̅ολ̅, λ̅Ϸ̅ο̅Ϸ̅ω̅ζ̅ μ̅α̅λ̅Ϸ̅α̅Ϸ̅ Ϸ̅ἡ̅

38. (1) κ̅ω̅λ̅ε̅ κ̅λ̅ε̅- κ̅ο̅λ̅ε̅ Q κ̅ο̅λ̅ε̅ vb. intr. to strike, knock (at: ε̅). (2) Ϸ̅τ̅α̅μ̅ vb. tr. to shut (ἡ̅μ̅ο̅ς̅). (3) τ̅.Ϸ̅Ϸ̅π̅ο̅μ̅ο̅ν̅η̅ (ἡ̅ ὀ̅π̅ο̅μ̅ο̅ν̅ῆ̅) patience, endurance; he apparently made him wait a long time. (4) ο̅Ϸ̅ρ̅ο̅τ̅, Q Ϸ̅ο̅ο̅Ϸ̅τ̅ vb. intr. to be happy, glad. (5) π̅.β̅ἡ̅τ̅ palm leaves (moistened and used for weaving). (6) κ̅ε̅λ̅ε̅Ϸ̅ε̅ (κ̅ε̅λ̅ε̅ὀ̅ω̅) to order, bid, command. (7) π̅.Ϸ̅ω̅λ̅ bundle. (8) †-Ϸ̅ἡ̅Ϸ̅ to benefit, profit; Ϸ̅ε̅Ϸ̅†-Ϸ̅ἡ̅Ϸ̅ beneficial; ἡ̅ἡ̅τ̅ρ̅ε̅Ϸ̅†-Ϸ̅ἡ̅Ϸ̅ benefit, profit, what is beneficial. (9) ἡ̅ο̅Ϸ̅β̅τ̅ ἡ̅ο̅β̅τ̅ vb. tr. to weave (ἡ̅ἡ̅μ̅ο̅ς̅). (10) τ̅.ἡ̅ἡ̅β̅τ̅ε̅ weaving, basketry. (11) π̅ε̅.ς̅π̅Ϸ̅λ̅ἡ̅ο̅ν̅ (τ̅ὸ̅ σ̅π̅ῆ̅λ̅α̅ι̅ο̅ν̅) cave. (12) μ̅α̅κ̅α̅ρ̅ι̅ο̅ς̅ (μα̅κ̅α̅ρ̅ι̅ο̅ς̅) blessed; used here as epithet of Apa Antonios; do not confuse with Apa Makarios. (13) π̅.λ̅Ϸ̅α̅ι̅ multitude, large amount. (14) †-π̅ι̅ to kiss (ε̅).

48. (1) ἀ̅λ̅α̅χ̅ω̅ρ̅ε̅ι̅ (ἀ̅ν̅α̅χ̅ω̅ρ̅ε̅ω̅) to retire, withdraw; to go

ΟΥΣΠΥΛΛΙΟΝ. 2^Ν ΟΥΣΟΠ ΔΕ ΛΥΜΕΖ-ΠΕΥΚΕΛΩΛ² ^Η ΜΟΟΥ, ΛΥΟΥΛΖΨ
 Ε ΠΚΛΖ, ΛΥΩ ^Η ΤΕΥΝΟΥ ΛΥΣΚΟΡΚΨ.³ ^ΗΤΕΡΕΥΕΩΩΝΤ ΔΕ, ΛΥΟΥΤΨ,
 ΛΥΟΥΟΕΠΨ.⁴ Λ-ΠΕΥΖΗΤ ΔΕ ΕΙ ΕΡΟΥ, ΛΥΕΙΜΕ ΧΕ ΠΑΘΕΩΝ ΠΕΤ †
^ΗΜΛΥ, ΛΥΩ ΠΕΧΛΥ ΧΕ, "ΕΙΣ ΖΗΗΤΕ ΟΝ †ΑΝΑΧΩΡΕΙ ΜΑΥΛΑΤ ΛΥΩ
 †ΕΩΝΤ. ΕΙΝΑΒΩΚ ^ΗΤΟΟΥΝ Ε ΘΕΝΕΒΕΤΕ. ΣΨ-ΧΡΙΑ ΓΑΡ Ε ΜΙΘΕ ΕΡΟΥ
^Η ΜΑ ΝΙΜ ΛΥΩ ^Η ΖΟΥΟ ΖΥΠΟΜΙΝΕ⁵ Ε ΤΒΟΗΕΙΑ⁶ ^Η ΠΝΟΥΤΕ." ΛΥΚΤΟΥ
 ΔΕ, ΛΥΕΩΚ Ε ΠΕΥΜΑ.

70. Λ-ΟΥΣΟΝ ΧΙ ^Η ΠΕΣΧΗΜΑ, ΛΥΑΝΑΧΩΡΕΙ ^Η ΤΕΥΝΟΥ, ΕΥΧΩ
^ΗΜΜΟΣ ΧΕ, "ΑΝΨ-ΟΥΑΝΑΧΩΡΙΤΗΣ."¹ ΛΥΣΩΤ^Η ΔΕ ^ΗΒΕΙ ^ΗΖΛΛΟ, ΛΥΒΩΚ,
 ΛΥ†-ΤΟΟΥ² ^ΗΜΜΟΥ, ΛΥΩ ΛΥΤΡΕΥΚΩΤΕ³ Ε ^ΗΡΙ ^Η ΠΕΣΧΗΥ ΕΥΜΕΤΑΝΟΙ,
 ΕΥΧΩ ^ΗΜΜΟΣ ΧΕ, "ΚΩ ΝΑΙ ΕΒΟΛ. ΑΝΨ-ΟΥΑΝΑΧΩΡΙΤΗΣ ΑΝ, ΑΛΛΑ
 ΑΝΨ-ΟΥΡΩΜΕ ^Η ΡΕΥΨ-ΝΟΒΕ ΛΥΩ ^Η ΒΨΡΕ."

71. ΠΕΧΛΥ ΔΕ ^ΗΒΕΙ ^ΗΖΛΛΟ ΧΕ, "ΕΚΩΑΝΝΑΥ ΕΥΩΗΡΕ ΘΗΜ ΕΥΕΝΚ
 ΕΖΡΑΙ ΕΤΠΕ Ζ^Η ΠΕΥΟΥΩΩ ^ΗΜΙΝ ^ΗΜΜΟΥ, ΒΕΠ-ΤΕΥΟΥΕΡΗΤΕ, ΣΟΚΨ Ε-
 ΠΕΣΧΤ ^ΗΜΛΥ; ΣΨ-ΝΟΒΡΕ ΓΑΡ ΝΑΥ ΑΝ."

102. ΕΡΕ-ΑΠΑ ΜΑΚΑΡΙΟΣ ΜΟΘΩΕ ^Η ΟΥΟΒΙΘ ^Η ΠΚΩΤΕ ^Η ΠΖΕΛΟΣ,¹
 ΕΥΤΩΟΥΝ² ^Η ΖΕΝΒΗΤ, ΛΥΩ ΕΙΣ ΠΑΙΒΟΛΟΣ ΛΥΤΩΜ^ΗΤ³ ΕΡΟΥ Ζ^Η
 ΤΕΥΖΙΗ, ΕΡΕ-ΟΥΟΖΨ⁴ ^ΗΤΟΟΥΨ, ΛΥΩ Ε-ΝΕΥΟΥΩΩ ΠΕ Ε ΡΑΖΤΨ,
^ΗΠΕΥΕΨ-ΕΩΝ. ΛΥΩ ΠΕΧΛΥ ΝΑΥ ΧΕ, "ΟΥΝΟΕ ΠΕ ΠΑΧΙ ^Η ΕΩΝΨ⁵ ΕΒΟΛ

into the desert and live as a hermit monk. (2) π.κελωλ jar, pitcher. (3) σκορκΨ σκΨκΨ- σκΨκωρ Q σκΨκωρ to roll away (tr. or intr.). (4) ογωεπ ογεεπ- ογοεπ Q ογοεπ vb. tr. to break, smash (ημοΨ). (5) ζυπομινε (δπομενω) to be patient (with, under: ε), submit to; to endure, last. (6) τ.βοηεια (η βοηθεια) help, aid, support.

70. (1) π.αναχωριτης (δ αναχωρητης) anchorite; the status of a true anchorite was viewed as a very advanced stage of spiritual development. (2) †-τοουΨ ημοΨ to lay hold of (suff. on τοουΨ is reflex.). (3) In causative sense: "they made him go around to the cells ..."

102. (1) π.ζελοσ (το ελοσ) marsh. (2) τωουν as tr. vb. to carry (ημοΨ). (3) τωμ^ητ, Q τωμ^ητ to meet, befall (ε). (4) π.οεΨ scythe. (5) χι ημοΨ ^η εωνΨ to ill-treat, harm,

ἤμοκ, ἕ μῆ-ἄομ ἤμοι ἔροκ.⁶ εἰς ζῆντε γάρ ζωβ νἰμ ἔτεκεῖρε
 ἤμοοῦ †εῖρε ἤμοοῦ ζω. ἤτοκ θᾶκνηστεῦε ἤ ζενζοοῦ; ἀνοκ ἀε
 μεῖοῦωμ ε πτηρῆ.⁷ θᾶκῆ-οῦῶη ἤ ροεῖς⁸ ἤ ζενσον; ἀνοκ ἀε
 μεῖἤκοτῆ ἔνεε. οὔζωβ ἤ οὔωτ πετεκχρᾶεῖτ ἔροι ἤζητῆ."
 πεχε-ἀπᾶ μακκαῖοε ἕ, "οὔ πε?" ἤτοχ ἀε πεχᾶχ ἕ, "πεκ-
 ἔββιο πε. ἀνοκ ἀε μεῖἔμ-ἄομ ε ἔββιοι ἔνεε. ἔτβε πᾶι
 ἤπῖἔμ-ἄομ ἔροκ."

124. ἀχοοε ἤβει ἀπᾶ ζωρσἰνσῖ ἕ, "οὔτωβε¹ ἤ ὀμε²
 εὔθᾶννοχῆ εὔσἤτε³ ζᾶτῆ πἰερο, ἢῆζᾶζῦπομἰνε λη ἤ οὔζοοῦ ἤ
 οὔωτ. ττερποε⁴ ἀε θᾶσμοῦν εβολ ἤ ἔε ἤ πῶνε. τᾶι τε ἔε ἤ
 πῶνε ε-οὔἤτᾶχ ἤμᾶῦ ἤ πεχμεβεῦε ἤ ἢἤτκῶσμἰκομ.⁵ ἢῆποε⁶ ἀη
 ζἢ ἔοτε ἤ πῶοῦτε. εὔθᾶνεῖ εεραῖ εὔἢἤτῆνοε,⁷ θᾶχβῶλ εβολ.
 ζᾶε γάρ νε ἤπῖρασμῶε ἤ ἢᾶ-τεῖμἰνε μαλἰετᾶ εὔθῶοπ ζἢ τἢητε
 ἤ ἢῶνε. ἢᾶνοῦε ἀε ἔτρε-πῶνε σοῦεν-πεχῶῖ ἤμἰν ἤμοχ,
 ἔτρεχῶτ ἀε εβολ ἤ πεεζροῦ⁸ ἤ τἢἤτῆνοε. μετ τᾶχρηῦ ἀε ζἰτῆ
 τἢἰετἰε ζεἢᾶτῆμ ἔροοῦ νε.

141. ἀθῶπε ζἢ νεπῶᾶετἰον¹ ἤ κῶετᾶντἰνοῦπολἰε ἤβει
 οῦμῶᾶχοε ἤ ρἢἢκἢμε ζἰ ἔβῶᾶοεῖοε πῆρο. πῆρο ἀε εὔβηκ ζἢ
 τεεῖη ἔτ ἤμᾶῦ, ἀχκᾶ-πἢηἢῶε ἢεῶχ, ἀῦεῖ ἢᾶῦᾶᾶχ, ἀῦῶεῖἢ εεοῦν
 ε πῶᾶχοε. ἀῦῶ ἀῦσοῦῶἢῆ μεη ἕ ἢἰμ πε, ἀῦῶῶἢ ἀε ἔροχ ἤ

do violence to; to constrain; χἰ ἤ ἄοἢῆ (χἰἢἄοἢῆ) n.m.
 violence, physical constraint. The genitive (my) is objec-
 tive here: "the constraint I feel from you." (6) μῆ-ἄομ
 ἤμοι ἔροκ I have no power over you. (7) ε πτηρῆ (not) at
 all. (8) ροεῖς vb. intr. to remain awake, keep watch
 (over: ε).

124. (1) π.τῶβε, τ.τῶβε brick. (2) π.ὀμε, τ.ὀμε clay,
 mud. (3) τ.εἤτε foundation. (4) τ.τῆρποε(η) baked brick.
 (5) κοσμἰκοε (κοσμἰκῶε) worldly, secular; ἢἤτκοσμἰκοε
 worldliness. (6) πἰεε πεε(ῆ)- πᾶετ' Q ποεε vb. tr. to bake,
 cook (ἤμο'). (7) In sense: "if he achieves a position of
 importance." (8) πε.εζροῦ burden, responsibility.

141. (1) πε.πῶᾶετἰον (τῶ προῶετἰον) suburbs, environs.

ΘΕ Ν ΟΥΛ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΝ ΤΑΛΛΙΣ.² ΝΤΕΡΟΥΒΩΚ ΔΕ ΕΖΟΥΝ, ΑΥΘΑΝΗ,
 ΑΥΖΜΟΟΣ. ΑΧΑΡΧΕΙ ΝΒΙ ΠΡΟ Ν ΖΟΤΖΤ³ ΝΜΟΧ, ΕΧΧΩ ΝΜΟΣ ΧΕ,
 "ΝΕΝΕΙΟΤΕ ΕΤ ΖΝ ΚΗΜΕ Ρ-ΟΥ?" ΝΤΟΧ ΔΕ ΠΕΧΛΑΧ ΧΕ, "ΣΕΘΑΝΗ ΤΗ-
 ΡΟΥ ΕΧΝ ΠΕΚΟΥΧΑΙ." ΑΥΘ ΑΧΧΟΟΣ ΝΑΧ ΕΤΡΕΦΟΥΩΜ Ν ΟΥΚΟΥΙ Ν
 ΟΒΙΚ. ΑΥΤ-ΟΥΘΗΜ Ν ΝΕΖ⁴ ΖΙ ΖΜΟΥ⁵ ΝΑΧ, ΑΧΟΥΩΜ. ΑΥΘ ΑΥΤ-
 ΟΥΘΗΜ Ν ΜΟΥ ΝΑΧ, ΑΧΩ. ΠΕΧΛΑΧ ΔΕ ΝΑΧ ΝΒΙ ΠΡΟ ΧΕ, "ΚΣΟΥΝ
 ΧΕ ΑΝΓ-ΝΙΜ?" ΝΤΟΧ ΔΕ ΠΕΧΛΑΧ ΧΕ, "ΠΝΟΥΤΕ ΣΟΥΝ ΝΜΟΚ." ΤΟΤΕ
 ΠΕΧΛΑΧ ΧΕ, "ΑΝΓ ΠΕ ΘΕΩΔΟΣΙΟΣ ΠΡΟ," ΑΥΘ Ν ΤΕΥΝΟΥ ΑΥΠΑΣΤΡ
 ΝΑΧ ΝΒΙ ΠΖΛΟ. ΠΕΧΛΑΧ ΝΑΧ ΝΒΙ ΠΡΟ ΧΕ, "ΝΑΙΑΤ-ΤΗΥΤΝ ΧΕ
 ΤΕΤΝΟ Ν ΑΤΡΟΥΘ⁶ ΖΝ ΠΕΙΚΟΣΜΟΣ. ΖΝ ΟΥΜΕ ΝΧΙΝΤΑΥΧΠΟΙ ΖΝ Τ-
 ΜΝΤΡΟ ΝΠΙΜΕΖ-ΖΗΤ⁷ Ν ΟΒΙΚ ΕΝΕΖ ΟΥΔΕ ΜΟΥ Ν ΘΕ Ν ΠΟΥ, ΟΥΔΕ
 ΝΠΙΒΙΜΕ ΧΕ ΣΕΖΟΛ⁸ Ν ΤΕΙΖΕ ΧΙΝ ΠΕΖΟΥ ΕΤ ΝΜΑΥ." ΑΧΑΡΧΕΙ Ν
 Τ-ΕΟΥ ΝΑΧ ΝΒΙ ΠΡΟ. ΠΖΛΟ ΔΕ ΑΥΤΟΥΝ, ΑΥΠΩΤ, ΑΥΚΤΟΥ ΟΝ
 Ε ΚΗΜΕ.

175. ΑΧΧΟΟΣ ΟΝ ΝΒΙ ΑΠΑ ΔΑΝΙΝΑ ΧΕ Α-ΠΕΝΕΙΩΤ ΑΠΑ ΑΡΣΕ-
 ΝΙΟΣ ΧΟΟΣ ΕΤΒΕ ΟΥΛ ΖΝ ΘΙΝΤ ΧΕ ΟΥΝΟΒ ΝΜΑΤΕ ΠΕ Ν ΡΕΥΡ-ΖΩΒ¹
 ΕΧΟ ΔΕ Ν ΑΦΕΛΛΗΣ² ΖΝ ΤΠΙΣΤΙΣ ΑΥΘ ΝΕΥΘΩΒΤ³ ΠΕ ΕΤΒΕ ΤΜΝΤ-
 ΖΙΑΙΩΤΗΣ. ΑΥΘ ΝΕΧΧΩ ΝΜΟΣ ΧΕ ΠΟΒΙΚ ΕΤΝΧΙ ΝΜΟΧ ΖΙΧΝ ΠΜΑ⁴
 ΝΤΟΧ ΑΝ ΠΕ ΠΩΜΑ Ν ΠΕΧΧ ΦΥΣΙ⁵ ΑΛΛΑ ΠΕΧΣΜΟΤ ΠΕ. ΑΥΣΩΤΝ ΔΕ
 ΝΒΙ ΖΛΟ ΣΝΑΥ ΧΕ ΑΧΧΕ-ΠΕΙΘΑΧΕ, ΑΥΘ ΕΥΣΟΟΥΝ ΝΜΟΧ ΧΕ ΟΥΝΟΒ
 ΠΕ ΖΝ ΠΕΧΒΙΟΣ,⁶ ΑΥΕΙΜΕ ΧΕ ΕΧΧΩ Ν ΠΑΙ ΖΝ ΟΥΜΝΤΒΑΛ-ΖΗΤ⁷ ΜΝ

(2) sense here: the ranks of ordinary soldiers. (3) ΖΟΤΖΤ
 ΖΕΤΖΤ- ΖΕΤΖΩΤ Q ΖΕΤΖΩΤ vb. tr. to examine, inquire into
 (ΝΜΟ*). (4) π.νεζ oil. (5) πε.ζμου salt. (6) ΑΤΡΟΥΘ adj.
 carefree, free from anxieties. (7) μεζ-ζητ ΝΜΟ* to be sated,
 satisfied with. (8) ζλοб, Q ζολб vb. tr. to be sweet, pleasant.

175. (1) ΡΕΥΡ-ΖΩΒ worker, doer; here in monkish sense:
 ascetic, practitioner. (2) ΑΦΕΛΛΗΣ (ἀφελής) simple. (3)
 ΘΩΥΤ (ΘΩΒΤ), Q ΘΟΥΤ (ΘΩΒΤ) vb. intr. to stumble, err.
 τ. ΜΝΤΖΙΑΙΩΤΗΣ being uninformed; (διδιώτης non-professional,
 layman, uninformed person. (4) π.μα here = the altar. (5)
 φύσι in fact, for real (φύσει by nature, naturally); τε.
 φύσις (ἡ φύσις) nature. (6) π.βιος (ὁ βίος) life. (7) ΒΑΛ-
 ΖΗΤ guileless, innocent; ΜΝΤΒΑΛ-ΖΗΤ guilelessness.

ΟΥΜΝΤΑΤΝΟΙ.⁸ ΛΥΘ ΛΥΕΙ ΘΑΡΟϢ, ΛΥΧΟΟϢ ΝΑϢ ΧΕ, "ΑΠΑ, ΑΝΣΩΤΜ
 ΕΤΒΕ ΟΥΘΑΧΕ Ν ΑΝΙϢΤΟΝ, ΧΕ Λ-ΟΥΑ ΧΟΟϢ ΧΕ ΠΟΒΙΚ ΕΤΝΧΙ ΜΜΟϢ
 ΖΩϢ⁹ ΧΕ ΝΤΟϢ ΝΑΜΕ ΑΝ ΠΕ ΠϢΩΜΑ Ν ΠΕΧϢ ΑΛΛΑ ΠΕϢϢΜΟΤ ΠΕ."
 ΠΖΛΛΟ ΔΕ ΠΕΧΛϢ ΧΕ, "ΑΝΟΚ ΔΙΧΕ-ΠΑΙ." ΝΤΟΟΥ ΔΕ ΛΥΚΩΡΘ¹⁰
 ΕΡΟϢ, ΕΥΧΩ ΗΜΟϢ ΧΕ, "ΗΠΩΡ. ΜΠΡΤΑΧΡΟΚ ΖΗ ΠΑΙ, ΑΠΑ, ΑΛΛΑ
 ΚΑΤΑ ΘΕ ΕΤΕΡΕ-ΤΚΛΘΟΛΙΚΗ¹¹ ΕΚΚΛΗϢΙΑ ΧΩ ΗΜΟϢ ΠΙϢΤΕΥΕ ΧΕ
 ΠΟΒΙΚ ΕΤΝΧΙ ΜΜΟϢ ΝΤΟϢ ΠΕ ΠϢΩΜΑ Ν ΠΕΧϢ ΖΝ ΟΥΜΕ, ΛΥΩ ΖΝ
 ΟΥϢΜΟΤ ΑΝ, ΛΥΩ ΠΕΙΠΟΤΗΡΙΟΝ¹² ΠΕϢϢΝΟϢ ΠΕ ΖΝ ΟΥΜΕ ΛΥΩ ΖΝ
 ΟΥϢΧΥΜΑ¹³ ΑΝ. ΑΛΛΑ Ν ΘΕ¹⁴ Ν ΤΑΡΧΗ Ε-ΛΥΧΙ Ν ΟΥΚΑΖ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΜ
 ΠΚΑΖ,¹⁵ ΛΥΠΛΑϢϢΕ¹⁶ Μ ΠΡΩΜΕ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΕϢΖΙΚΩΝ¹⁷ ΛΥΩ ΜΗ-ΒΟΜ Ν
 ΑΛΛΥ Ν ΧΟΟϢ ΧΕ Ν ΘΙΚΩΝ Η ΠΝΟΥΤΕ ΑΝ ΤΕ ΤΑΙ, ΚΑΙΤΟΙ¹⁸ ΟΥΛ-
 ΚΑΤΑΛΥΜΗΠΤΟϢ ΠΕ Ν ΑΤΤΑΖΟϢ, ΤΑΙ ΟΝ ΤΕ ΘΕ Μ ΠΟΒΙΚ ΝΤΑΧΟΟϢ
 ΧΕ ΠΑΙ ΠΕ ΠΑϢΩΜΑ. ΤΝΠΙϢΤΕΥΕ ΧΕ ΖΝ ΟΥΜΕ ΠΑΙ ΠΕ ΠϢΩΜΑ Μ
 ΠΕΧϢ." ΠΕΧΛϢ ΝΒΙ ΠΖΛΛΟ ΧΕ, "ΕΤΕΤΝΤΗΠΙΘΕ¹⁹ ΗΜΟΙ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΜ
 ΠΖΩϢ, ΝΤΝΑΤΩΤ ΑΝ ΝΖΗΤ." ΝΤΟΟΥ ΔΕ ΠΕΧΛϢ ΧΕ, "ΜΑΡΕΝΤΩΒΑΖ²⁰
 Η ΠΝΟΥΤΕ ΖΝ ΤΕΙΖΕΒΑΔΩΜΑϢ ΕΤΒΕ ΠΕΙΜΥϢΤΗΡΙΟΝ, ΛΥΩ ΤΗΠΙϢΤΕΥΕ
 ΧΕ ΠΝΟΥΤΕ ΝΑΒΟΛΠϢ ΝΑΝ ΕΒΟΛ." ΠΖΛΛΟ ΔΕ ΛΥΘΠ-ΠΘΑΧΕ ΕΡΟϢ ΖΝ
 ΟΥΡΑΘΕ, ΛΥΩ ΛΥϢΟΠϢ Ν ΠΝΟΥΤΕ ΕΥΧΩ ΗΜΟϢ ΧΕ, "ΠΧΟΕΙϢ, ΝΤΟΚ ΕΤ

(8) ΗΟΙ (νοέω) to think; ΑΤΝΟΙ unthinking; ΖΝ ΟΥΜΝΤΑΤΝΟΙ
 without thinking. (9) Text has ΖΩϢΧ; prob. ΖΩϢ (ὄϢ) with
 ΧΕ, as given above. (10) ΚΩΡΘ ΚΕΡΘ- ΚΟΡΘ^ϛ vb. tr. to per-
 suade, cajole (ε). (11) ΚΛΘΟΛΙΚΗ (καθολικός) adj. f. uni-
 versal, catholic. (12) Π.ΠΟΤΗΡΙΟΝ (τὸ ποτήριον) wine-cup.
 (13) ΖΝ ΟΥϢΧΥΜΑ in form, in appearance. (14) Ν ΘΕ Ν is
 coordinated with ΤΑΙ ΤΕ ΘΕ below. Τ.ΑΡΧΗ (ἡ ἀρχή) begin-
 ning (of creation). (15) Note ΚΑΖ in two senses: a clod
 of earth; the ground. (16) ΠΛΑϢϢΕ (πλάσσω) to form, mould.
 (17) ΘΙΚΩΝ (ἡ εἰκὼν) likeness. (18) ΚΑΙΤΟΙ (καίτοι) and
 yet, although, albeit. ΑΚΑΤΑΛΥΜΗΠΤΟϢ (ἀκατάληπτος) incom-
 prehensible; used as noun here. (19) ΠΙΘΕ (πειθω) to per-
 suade. ΕΒΟΛ ΖΜ ΠΖΩϢ in sense: by a demonstration from the
 matter itself. (20) ΤΩΒΕΖ (τωβάζ) ΤΕΒΕΖ- ΤΟΒΕΖ^ϛ vb. tr. to
 pray, make entreaty (to: ΗΜΟ^ϛ; for: ε, ΕΤΒΕ, ΕΧΗ, ΖΑ).

σοοϋν κε ἄν εἰο ἄν ἡ ἀπιστος κατα οὐκακία²¹ ἀλλὰ κε ἡνεῖ-
 πλάνα²² εἰ οὐμῆταπιστος ἡν οὐμῆτατσοοϋν, ἐωλῆ ναι ἐβολ,
 πχοεῖς τῷ πεῖς." ἡεῖλο δε οη λυβωκ ε νεϋρι, λυτωβλ ε ἡ
 πνοϋτε, εϋω ἡμοσ κε, "τῷ πεῖς, ἐκεβωλῆ ἐβολ ἡ πεῖεῖλο ἡ
 πεῖμϋστηριον κε ἐνεπιστευε λϋω ἡτῆτ-οσε²³ ἡ πεεεῖσε."
 λ-πνοϋτε δε σωτῆ εροοϋ εἰ οϋσον. ἡτερε-εῖδαωμας δε χωκ
 ἐβολ, λϋεῖ ε τεκκλῆσια ἡ τκυριακῆ,²⁴ λϋεμοος ἡ πϋομῆτ
 μαγλυλϋ εἰ <οϋ>οϋρωμ²⁵ ἡ οϋωτ. νερε-πεεῖλο δε εἰ τῷμητε.
 λϋοϋωη ἡεἰ νεϋβαλ ετ εἰ εοϋν, λϋω ἡτεροϋκω εεραἰ ἡ ποεῖκ
 εῖν τετραπυχα ετ οϋλαε, λϋοϋωη. ἐβολ ἡ πϋομῆτ μαγλυλϋ ἡ εε
 ἡ οϋϋηρε κοϋἰ, λϋω ἡτερε-πεπρεσϋτερος σοοϋτῆ ἐβολ ἡ τεε-
 εἰε ε χἰ ἡ ποεῖκ ε πωϋ,²⁶ εἰε οϋλαγγελος λϋεἰ ἐβολ εἰ
 ἡπῆϋε, ε-οϋἡ-οϋεορτε²⁷ ἡτοοτῆ, λϋω λϋωϋωτ²⁸ ἡ πκοϋἰ ἡ
 ϋηρε, λϋπωετ²⁹ ἡ πεεενοε ε πποτηριον. ἡτερε-πεπρεσϋτερος
 δε ερ-ποεῖκ ἡ γλασμα κλασμα,³⁰ νερε-παγγελος εωωε πωϋ ἡ
 πϋηρε κοϋἰ ϋημ ϋημ. λϋω ἡτεροϋτ ἡ πεϋοϋοἰ³¹ ε χἰ ἐβολ εἰ
 νετ οϋλαε, λϋεἰ ἡεἰ πεεῖλο ἡ οϋκλασμα λϋε ἐεπῆω ἡ ενοε, λϋω
 ἡτερεεηλϋ, λϋε-εοτε, λϋεἰ-ϋκακ ἐβολ κε, "τῆπιστευε, πχοεῖς,
 κε ποεῖκ πε πεεωμα λϋω πποτηριον πε πεεενοε." λϋω ἡ
 τεϋνοϋ λ-πλε ετ εἰ τεεεἰε ε-οεῖκ κατα πεοοϋ ἡ πμϋστηριον.
 λϋνοεἰ εεοϋν ε ρωε, λϋω λϋεἰ ἐεϋχαριστι³² ἡ πχοεῖς.
 πεελεε λϋε ἡεἰ ἡεῖλο κε, "πνοϋτε σοοϋν ἡ τεεϋεῖς ἡ ἡρωε κε

τ. εεεεωμας, εῖδαωμας (ἡ εἰεεωμας) week. (21) τ.κακία (ἡ κα-
 κἰα) evil, badness. (22) πλάνα (πλαναω) to deceive, lead
 astray; middle: to err. (23) τ-οσε to suffer a loss (of:
 ἡ). (24) τ.κυριακῆ (ἡ κυριακῆ) Sunday. (25) οϋρωμ var. of
 ἡρωμ) pillow, seat. (26) πωϋ πεϋ- ποϋ Q πῆω vb. tr. to
 divide (ἡμοε). (27) τ.εορτε knife, sword. (28) ϋωωτ ϋεετ-
 ϋλατ Q ϋλατ vb. tr. to cut, slay (ἡμοε). (29) πωετ, πεετ-
 πλετ Q πλετ vb. tr. to pour (ἡμοε). (30) πε.κλασμα (τῷ
 κλασμα) piece; repeated to express distributive: into pie-
 ces; cf. the following ϋημ ϋημ into small pieces. (31) τ-
 ἡ π(ε)οϋοἰ to advance, proceed (suff. is reflex.). (32)
 εϋχαριστι (εϋχαριστέω) to give thanks.

ΗΜΩΝ-ΒΟΜ ΗΜΟΟΥ Ε ΟΥΕΜ-ΛΒ ΕΦΟΥΩΤ.³³ ΕΤΒΕ ΠΑΙ ΘΛΑΥΤΡΕ-ΠΕΥΣΩΜΑ
 ΘΩΠΕ Η ΠΟΒΙΚ ΛΥΩ ΠΕΥΣΝΟΥ Η ΗΡΠΗ Η ΝΕΤ ΧΙ ΗΜΟΥ ΖΗ ΟΥΠΙΣΤΙΣ."

ΛΥΩ ΛΥΩΠ-ΖΜΟΤ³⁴ ΗΤΗ ΠΝΟΥΤΕ ΖΙΧΗ ΠΕΝΤΑΥΘΩΠΕ, ΧΕ ΗΠΕΥΚΑ-
 ΠΖΛΛΟ Η ΡΩΜΕ Ε Τ-ΟСВ Η ΠΕΥΖΙСВ, ΛΥΩ ΛΥΒΩΚ Η ΠΘΩΜΗΤ Ε ΝΕΥΡΙ
 ΖΗ ΟΥΡΛΩΕ.

240. Α-ΑΠΑ СΑΡΑΠΙΩΝ ΝΑΥ ΕΥΠΟΡΗΗ.¹ ΠΕΧΛΑΧ ΧΕ, "ΤΗΝΗ
 ΘΑΡΟ Η ΠΝΑΥ Η ΡΟΥΖΕ. СΕΤΩΤΕ ΕΒΟΛ." ΛΥΩ ΗΤΕΡΕΥ<ΕΙ> ΝΑΣ
 ΕΖΟΥΝ, ΠΕΧΛΑΧ ΝΑΣ ΧΕ, "ΘΩ ΕΡΟΙ Η ΟΥΚΟΥΙ, ΧΕ ΟΥΗΤΑΙ-ΟΥΝΟΜΟΣ
 ΗΜΑΥ, ΘΑΝΤΧΟΚΕ ΕΒΟΛ." ΗΤΟΣ ΔΕ ΠΕΧΛАС ΧΕ, "ΚΑΛΩС, ΠΑΒΙΩΤ."

ΗΤΟΥ ΔΕ ΛΧΑΡΧΕΙ Η ΨΑΛΛΕΙ² ΧΙΝ ΠΘΟΡΠΗ Η ΨΑΛΜΟΣ ΘΑΝΤΕΥΧΩΚ
 ΕΒΟΛ Η ΠΘΕΤΑΙΟΥ Η ΨΑΛΜΟΣ, ΛΥΩ ΚΑΤΑ СΟΠ Η ΚΑ-ΡΩЧ ΕΒΟΛ ΘΛΑ-
 ΕΙΡΕ Η ΘΩΜΗΤ Η ΚΛΛΧ-ΠΑΤ.³ ΗΤΟΣ ΖΩΩС АСΘΩ ΕСΘΑΗΛ ΖΙ ΠΑΖΟΥ
 ΗΜΟΥ ΖΗ ΟΥΖΟΤΕ ΗΗ ΟΥСТΩТ.⁴ ΛΥΜΟΥΝ ΔΕ ΕΒΟΛ ΕΥΘΑΗΛ ΖΑΡОС
 ТΑРЕСΟΥΧΑΙ, ΛΥΩ Α-ΠΝΟΥΤΕ СΩТΗ ΕΡΟΥ. ТЕСΖΙМЕ ΔΕ АСПАЗТЦ ЗЛ-
 РАТΟΥ Η ΝΕΦΟΥΕΡΗТЕ ΕСΡΙМЕ ΕСХΩ ΗΜОС ΧΕ, "ΑΡΙ-ТАΓΑΠΗ,⁵ ΠΑ-
 ΕΙΩΤ. ПМА ΕΤΕΚСООУΝ ΧΕ ΤΗΛΟΥΧΑΙ ΗΖΗТЧ ХИТ ΕΜΑΥ. ΗΤΑ-
 ΠΝΟΥΤΕ ΓΑΡ ΤΗΗΝΟΟΥΚ ΘΑΡΟΙ Ε ΠΑΙ." ΛΥΩ ΛΧΧΙТЦ ΕΥΖΕΝΕΒΕΤΕ Η
 ΠΑΡΘΕΝОС.⁶ ΠΕΧΛΑΧ ΔΕ Η ΤΜΑΛΥ Η ΘΕΒΕΒΕΤΕ ΧΕ, "ΧΙ Η ΤΕΙСΩНЕ,
 ΛΥΩ ΗΠΡТАΛΛΕ-ΝΑΖБ⁷ ΕΧΩС Η ΕΝΤΟΛΗ, ΑΛΛΑ Η ΘΕ ΕΤΕСΟΥΛΩЦ
 ΜΑРЕСААС. ΚΑΛС ΖΗ ΠΧΟΒΙС." ΛΥΩ ΜΗΗСА ΖΕΝΚΟΥΙ Η ΖООУ ΠΕΧΛАС
 ΧΕ, "ΛНОК ОΥРЕЧР-НОВЕ. ΕΙΟΥΩΘ Ε ΟΥΩМ Η ΟΥСОН Η ΜΗНЕ."

ΗΗΗСА ΚΕΟΥΟΒΙΘ ОН ΠΕΧΛАС ΧΕ, "ΕΙΟΥΩΘ Ε ΟΥΩМ Η ΟΥСОН ΚΑΤΑ
 СΑВВАТОН."⁸ ΗΗΗСΩС ОН ΠΕΧΛАС ΧΕ, "ΕΠΙΑΗ⁹ ΑΙР-ΖΑΖ Η НОВЕ,

(33) οωτ vb. intr. to be raw, green, fresh. ΘΠ-ΖΜΟТ ΗТΗ
 to thank.

240. (1) τ.ΠΟΡΗΗ (ή πόρνη) prostitute. (2) ΨΑΛΛΕΙ
 (ψάλλω) here: to recite psalter; π.ΨΑΛΜΟΣ (δ ψαλμός)
 psalm. (3) ΚΛΛΧ-ΠΑТ bow, genuflection; ΚΩΛΧ vb. tr. to bend,
 bow; τ.ПАТ knee, leg. (4) π.стωт trembling. (5) ΑΡΙ-ТАΓΑΠΗ
 be charitable, do a kindness; τ.ΑΓΑΠΗ (ή ἀγαπή) love. (6)
 ΟΥΖΕΒΕΒΕΤΕ Η ΠΑΡΘΕΝОС a convent. (7) π.НАЗБ yoke; here in
 monastic sense: imposed penance. η (ή) or. (8) once a
 week. (9) ΕΠΙΑΗ (έπειδή) because, since.

ΟΠΤ̄¹⁰ ΕΞΟΥΝ ΕΥΡΙ ΛΥΘ ΠΕΤΝΔΟΥΟΜΨ ΤΛΛΥ ΝΛΙ ΖΝ ΟΥΘΟΥΘΤ ΜΝ ΠΛ-
 ΖΩΒ Ν ΒΙΧ." ΛΥΘ ΛΥΕΙΡΕ ΖΙ ΝΛΙ, ΛΥΘ ΛΣΨ-ΛΝΛΥ Μ ΠΝΟΥΤΕ, ΛΣ-
 ΝΚΟΤΚ ΔΕ ΖΜ ΠΜΛ ΕΤ ΜΜΛΥ ΖΜ ΠΧΟΒΙΣ.

(10) οπ̄τ̄ is for οτп'т, from ωτ̄π̄.

ΤΣΟΦΙΑ Ν ΣΟΛΟΜΩΝ

Chapter 1

- (1) μερε-ταικλιοςυνη, μετ κρινε Ν κλα2.
 λρι-πμεεγε Ν πχοεις 2Ν ουμητταγλαος,
 ητετηθινε Νσω4 2Ν ουμητ2αηλοϋς ητε πετη2ητ.
- (2) κε θαλ2ε ερο4 η6ι μετε ησεπειρα2ε ημο4 αν.
 θα4ουων2 δε εβολ η μετε ησεο η ατηα2τε ερο4 αν.
- (3) θαρε-πμεεγε γαρ εθουϋ πορχοϋ ε πνουτε,
 λγω τε4εομ ετ ουον2 εβολ θα2χηπειε-ηαηητ.
- (4) κε μερε-τσοφια γαρ βοκ ε2ουη ευψυχη ε2ουου,
 ουαε μεσοϋω2 2η σωμα η ρε4η-νοβε.
- (5) πεηηλ γαρ ετ ουααβ η τσοφια θα4ηητ εβολ η κρο4,
 λγω θα4ουε η ημοκμεκ η ηαηητ,
 λγω θα4χηπειε-ηχιη6οντ ε4ηηηει.
- (6) ουηαει-ρωμε γαρ πε πεηηλ η τσοφια,
 λγω ηηηατηαειε-ηχι-ουα αν 2η ηε4σποτου;
 κε πνουτε πε ημητρε η ηε4ελοτε,
 λγω πετ μοϋητ ηαμε η ηε4ηητ, λγω πετ σωτη ε ηε4αλς.
- (7) κε πεηηλ η πχοεις λχηε2-τοικοϋμηηη,
 λγω πετ θωη η ητηρη4 εσοουη η ηεγ2ροου.

I. (1) κρινω to judge. απλοϋς adj. simple, frank, sincere. (2) ηα2τε, Q η2ουτ vb. tr. to believe, trust (ε); ατ-ηα2τε adj. unbelieving. (3) πορϋ ηερϋ- πορϋ Q πορϋ vb. tr. to divide, separate (ημοϋ; from: ε). (5) ηε.κρο4 deceit, guile. ουε, Q ουηη vb. intr. to be distant (from: ε, ημοϋ), remain aloof from. (6) ηε.σποτου lip(s), shore, edge. ελωτ (pl. ελοτε, ελοοτε) n.m.f. kidney; here in OT sense as seat of emotions. μοϋητ ηεϋητ- μοϋητ Q μοϋητ vb. tr. to examine, search out (ημοϋ). (7) ητηρη4 the universe, everything.

- (8) εΤΕΕ ΠΑΙ ΜΝ-ΛΑΔΥ ΝΑΖΩΠ ΕΦΘΑΧΕ ΖΝ ΟΥΧΙΝΘΟΝΤ, ΟΥΔΕ ΝΦΝΑΡ-ΒΟΛ ΑΝ Ε ΤΕΚΡΙCIC ΕΤ ΝΝΗΥ.
- (9) CΕΝΑΔΕΜ-ΠΘΙΝΕ ΓΑΡ Η ΠΘΟΧΝΕ Η ΠΑCΕΒΗC, ΛΥΩ ΠΧΟΕΙC ΝΑCΩΤΗ Ε ΝΕΦΘΑΧΕ Ε ΠΟΥΘΝΖ ΕΒΟΛ Η ΝΕΦΑΝΟΜΙΑ.
- (10) ΧΕ ΠΜΑΔΧΕ Η ΠΕCΚΩC ΘΛCΩΤΗ Ε ΖΩΒ ΝΙΜ, ΛΥΩ ΠΕΖΡΟΥ Η ΝΕΚΡΗΡΗ ΝΑΖΩΠ ΑΝ.
- (11) ΖΑΡΕΖ ΕΕ ΕΡΩΤΗ Ε ΠΕΚΡΗΡΗ ΕΤ ΘΟΥΕΙΤ, ΛΥΩ †-CΟ Ε ΠΕΤΝΑΔC ΕΒΟΛ ΖΝ ΤΚΑΤΑΔΑΔΙΑ; ΧΕ ΜΝ-ΟΥΘΑΧΕ ΕΦΘΟΥΕΙΤ ΝΑΖΩΠ. ΟΥΤΑΠΡΟ ΕCΧΙ-ΒΟΛ ΘΑCΤΑΚΕ-ΤΕΨΥΧΗ.
- (12) ΗΠΡΚΩC ΕΕ Ε ΠΜΟΥ ΖΝ ΤΕΠΛΑΝΗ Η ΠΕΤΝΘΝΖ, ΟΥΔΕ ΜΠΡCΩΚ ΝΗΤΗ Η ΠΤΑΚΟ ΖΝ ΝΕΖΒΗΥΕ Η ΝΕΤΝΕΙΧ.
- (13) ΧΕ ΗΠΕ-ΠΝΟΥΤΕ ΤΑΜΙΕ-ΠΜΟΥ, ΟΥΔΕ ΝΦΡΑΘΕ ΑΝ ΕΧΗ ΠΤΑΚΟ Η ΝΕΤ ΟΝΖ.
- (14) ΗΤΑCΟΝΤΟΥ ΓΑΡ ΤΗΡΟΥ ΕΤΡΕΥΘΩ ΘΑ ΒΟΛ ΛΥΩ ΕΤΡΕΥΟΥΧΑΙ ΝΕΙ ΝCΩΝΤ Η ΠΚΟCΜΟC. ΗΜΝ-ΠΑΖΡΕ Η ΜΟΥ ΖΡΑΙ ΝΖΗΤΟΥ, ΟΥΔΕ ΜΗΤΕΡΟ Η ΑΜΗΤΕ ΖΙΧΗ ΠΚΑΖ.
- {(15) ΤΑΙΚΑΙΟCΥΝΗ ΓΑΡ ΟΥΔΤΜΟΥ ΤΕ.}
- (16) ΗΑCΕΒΗC ΔΕ ΖΝ ΝΕΥΕΙΧ ΜΗ ΝΕΥΘΑΧΕ ΛΥCΟΤΠΗ ΝΛΥ;

(8) ρ-βολ ε to avoid, escape. ΝΝΗΥ for ΝΗΥ. (9) ΘΟΧΝΕ vb. intr. to take counsel (concerning: ε); as n.m. counsel. άσεβής adj. ungodly, impious. ή άνομια lawlessness. (10) η.κωc envy, jealousy; vb. intr. to be envious, jealous, zealous (for: ε). (11) †-cο ε to restrain; to refrain from. χι-βολ to tell a lie. (12) ή πλάνη error, erring. (14) cωντ cνη- cont' Q cωντ vb. tr. to create, found (ημο'); as n.m. creation, creature. θα βολ adv. forever, for good. παζε η μου poison. αμητε Hades, Hell. (15) Verse 15 is intrusive and incomplete. Omit.

ΛΥΤΑΛΛΗ ΝΑΥ Ν ΘΥΗΡ, ΛΥΒΩΛ ΕΒΟΛ,
 ΛΥΣΜΙΝΕ Ν ΟΥΔΑΙΛΘΗΚΗ ΝΕΜΑΛΗ,
 ΧΕ ΣΕΠΠΩΛ Ν ΤΜΕΡΙΣ Ν ΠΕΤ ΝΜΑΥ.

Chapter II

The Reasoning of the Wicked

- (1) ΛΥΧΟΟΣ ΓΑΡ, Ε-ΛΥΜΕΒΥΕ ΖΡΑΙ ΝΖΗΤΟΥ ΖΝ ΟΥΣΟΟΥΤΝ ΛΗ,
 ΧΕ ΟΥΚΟΥΙ ΠΕ ΠΕΝΔΖΕ, ΕΥΜΕΖ Χ ΛΥΠΗ,
 ΛΥΩ ΝΜΝ-ΝΤΟΝ ΘΟΟΠ ΖΝ ΠΜΟΥ Ν ΠΡΩΜΕ,
 ΟΥΔΕ ΝΠΝΣΟΥΝ-ΟΥΔ Ε-ΛΥΕΙ ΕΖΡΑΙ ΖΝ ΛΜΝΤΕ.
- (2) ΧΕ ΝΤΑΝΘΩΠΕ Ε ΠΠΕΤ ΘΟΥΕΙΤ.
 ΜΝΝΣΩΣ ΕΝΝΑΡ-ΘΕ Ν ΝΕΤΕ ΝΠΟΥΘΩΠΕ,
 ΧΕ ΟΥΚΑΠΝΟΣ ΠΕ ΠΝΙΧΕ ΕΤ ΖΝ ΘΑΝΤΝ,
 ΛΥΩ ΟΥΤΚ ΠΕ ΠΩΛΧΕ ΕΤ ΚΙΜ ΖΜ ΠΕΝΖΗΤ.
- (3) ΠΑΙ ΕΥΘΑΝΘΩΜ, ΕΡΕ-ΠΣΩΜΔ ΤΗΡΨ ΝΑΡ-ΘΕ Ν ΟΥΧΪΒΕΣ,
 ΛΥΩ ΠΕΝΠΝΔ ΝΑΒΩΛ ΕΒΟΛ Ν ΘΕ Ν ΠΑΝΡ ΕΤ ΧΟΟΡΕ ΕΒΟΛ,
- (4) ΝΣΕΡ-ΠΩΒΩ Ν ΠΕΝΡΑΝ ΖΜ ΠΕΝΟΥΘΕΙΩ,
 ΝΤΕΤΜ-ΛΑΔΥ ΕΡ-ΠΜΕΒΥΕ Ν ΝΕΝΖΒΗΥΕ,
 ΛΥΩ ΠΕΝΔΖΕ ΝΔΟΥΕΙΝΕ Ν ΘΕ Ν ΟΥΚΛΟΟΛΕ,
 ΛΥΩ ΨΝΑΧΩΡΕ ΕΒΟΛ Ν ΘΕ Ν ΟΥΝΙΧΕ Ε-ΛΥΒΩΛ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΙΤΝ
 ΠΑΚΤΙΝ Ν ΠΡΗ,
 ΛΥΩ Ε-Λ-ΤΕΨΖΜΕ ΖΡΩ ΕΧΩΨ.
- (5) ΟΥΖΔΕΙΒΕΣ Ε-ΛΣΟΥΕΙΝΕ ΠΕ ΠΕΝΟΥΘΕΙΩ,

(16) ΣΜΙΝΕ ΣΜΝ- ΣΜΝΤ' Q ΣΜΟΝΤ vb. tr. to establish, set up (ΜΜΟ'). ἡ μερίς portion, share; party, faction.

II. (1) ΖΝ ΟΥΣΟΟΥΤΝ ΛΗ incorrectly, not rightly. Χ ΛΥΠΗ = Ν ΛΥΠΗ; ἡ λύπη grief, pain. (2) Ρ-ΘΕ Ν to become like. Π.ΝΙΧΕ breath. ΘΑΝΤ' nose. Π.ΤΚ spark. (3) Τ. ΧΪΒΕΣ (glowing) coal. Θ, ἡ ἀήρ air, atmosphere. (4) ΤΕ. ΚΛΟΟΛΕ cloud. Π.ΑΚΤΙΝ (ἡ ἀκτίς, -ῖνος) ray, beam. Τ.ΖΜΕ heat. ΖΡΩ, Q ΖΡΩ vb. intr. to become heavy, difficult. (5) Τ.ΖΑΙΒΕΣ shadow, shade.

- (22) λῶ ἤπουσοῦν-ἤμυστηρίον ἤ πνοῦτε,
οὐδὲ ἤπουκλ-στῆν εἰ πβεκε ἤ ταικαίοςῦνη;
ἤπουνιστεγε εἰ πταίο ἤ νεψύχη ἤ net οὐλαβ.
- (23) χε πνοῦτε λχσωντ ἤ πρῶμε εὔμητᾶττακο,
λῶ λχτᾶνιοχ ἔν θικῶν ἤ πεχεῖνε.
- (24) ἔν πεφθονος δε ἤ παιαβολος λ-πμοῦ εἰ εζοῦν εἰ πκοσμος.
- (25) σεπειραζε δε ἤμοχ ἤεἰ τμερις ἤ net ἤμαυ.

Chapter V

The Remorse of the Wicked at the Judgement

- (1) τότε παικαίος ἡλασερατῆ ἔν οὔνοε ἤ παρρησια εἰ λαφωε ἤ
πεμτο εβολ ἤ νενταγελιβε ἤμοχ λῶ νενταγελεῖ ἤ
νεχζιςε.
- (2) σεηλαγ, ἤσεθτορτῆ ἔν οὔζοτε εεηλαφῆ,
ἤσεπωε εχἤ τμοεῖζε ἤ πεχοῦχαἰ,
- (3) ἤσεχοος ἔραἰ ἤζητοῦ, εὔμετᾶνοι
λῶ εὔλαφ-λζομ ετβε πλωχῆ ἤ πεῦπἤλ,
χε "παἰ πενεσεφβε ἤσωχ ἤ πιοῦοεἰθ,
εχθοοη ἡλᾶν ἤ παρβολη ἤ νοβνεε ἤ νιλεητ,
- (4) εηωπ ἤ πεχλζε εὔλιβε, λῶ πεχμοῦ εὔσωφ.

(22) κλ-στῆ* εἰ to set one's mind on/to. π.βεκε reward, pay. (24) ὁ φθόνοε ill-will, jealousy. (25) τ.μερις is taken as collective: "those who belong to that one." πεῖραζω in the sense "to experience."

V. (1) ἡ παρρησία freedom, openness; ἔν οὔπαρρησια openly, publicly. ἀθετέω to disregard. (2) πωεῖτ πεεῖτ* ποεῖτ* Q ποεῖτ vb. tr. to amaze (ἤμο*); intr. to be amazed (at: εχἤ). τ.μοεῖζε wonder, marvel. (3) λφ-λζομ vb. intr. to sigh; as n.m. sigh. π.λωχῆ anguish, oppression. σῶβε vb. tr. to mock, ridicule (ἤμο*, ἤσα). παρβολη in sense: model, exemplar. (4) λιβε as n.m. madness.

ΛΥΩ ΗΜΗ-ΚΤΟ ΘΡΟΝ Η ΠΕΝΜΟΥ;

ΧΕ ΛΥΤΩΒΕ ΕΡΘΟΥ, ΛΥΩ ΗΝΕ-ΛΛΑΥ ΚΟΤΨ.

- (6) ΑΜΗΕΙΤΗ ΒΕ ΗΤΗΤΙΟΝ Η ΗΑΓΛΘΟΝ ΕΤ ΘΡΟΝ,
ΗΤΗΧΡΩ Η ΤΕΚΤΙΟΙΟΙ ΖΗ ΟΥΒΕΠΗ Η ΘΕ Η ΟΥΜΗΤΒΡΡΕ.
- (7) ΜΑΡΗΤΙΟΝ Η ΗΡΗ Ε-ΝΑΝΟΥΧ ΖΙ ΣΤΙ-ΝΟΥΧΕ,
ΛΥΩ ΗΠΡΤΡΕΥΣΑΑΤΗ ΗΒΙ ΗΚΑΡΠΟΙ Η ΠΑΗΡ.
- (8) ΜΑΡΗΨ ΕΧΩΝ Η ΖΗΚΛΟΜ Η ΟΥΡΨ ΕΜΠΑΤΟΥΖΩΒΕ,
ΗΠΡΤΡΕ-ΛΛΑΥ ΗΜΟΝ ΘΩΠΕ Η ΠΒΟΛ Η ΝΕΝΗΗΤΩΝΑ.
- ΜΑΡΗΚΑ-ΣΥΜΒΟΥΛΗ Η ΟΥΝΟΧ ΖΗ ΜΑ ΗΗΜ,
ΧΕ ΤΑΙ ΤΕ ΤΕΝΜΕΡΙΟΙ ΛΥΩ ΠΕΝΚΛΗΡΟΙ.
- (10) ΟΥΖΗΚΕ Η ΔΙΚΑΙΟΙ ΜΑΡΗΧΙΤΨ Η ΒΟΝΕ.
ΗΠΡΤΡΕΨ-ΣΟ Ε ΤΕΧΗΡΑ,
ΟΥΔΕ ΗΠΡΤΡΕΨΩΠΕ ΖΗΤΟΥ Η ΝΕΣΚΙΜ Η ΟΥΖΗΛΟ Η ΝΟΒ Η ΖΕ.
- (11) ΜΑΡΕ-ΤΕΝΒΟΜ ΘΩΠΕ ΝΑΝ Η ΝΟΜΟΙ Η ΔΙΚΑΙΟΙΟΥΝΗ;
ΤΗΗΤΩΒ ΓΑΡ ΕΘΛΥΧΠΙΟΙ ΖΩΣ ΑΤΩΛΥ.
- (12) ΜΑΡΗΒΩΡΨ Ε ΠΑΙΚΑΙΟΙ,
ΧΕ ΧΜΟΚΨ Ε Ψ-[ΧΡΗΣΤΟΙ] ΝΑΝ,
ΛΥΩ ΨΨ ΟΥΒΕ ΝΕΝΖΒΗΥΕ.
ΧΝΟΒΕΒ ΗΜΟΝ Η ΝΕΝΝΟΒΕ ΖΙΤΗ ΠΝΟΜΟΙ,
ΛΥΩ ΧΟΥΩΝΨ ΒΒΟΛ Η ΝΕΝΝΟΒΕ ΖΙΤΗ ΤΕΣΒΩ.

(5) τῶβε τοὸβ^ρ Q τοὸβε vb. tr. to set a seal (on: ΗΜΟ^ρ, ερΗ). (6) χρῶμαι to use. ἡ κτίσις the world, creation. (7) στι-νουχε perfume, incense (cf. στοι). π.ληρ is probably Gk. error for ἔαρ springtime. (8) ουρΨ rose. ζωβΨ ζωβΨ^ρ Q ζωβΨ vb. tr. and intr. to wither. (9) ΗΗΤΩΝΑ profligacy. σὺμβουλή prob. for σὺμβολον τὸ σύμβολον mark, token. οὐνοχ vb. intr. to rejoice; n.m. joy. ὁ κληρος portion, share, inheritance. (10) πε.σκίμ gray hair. (11) ΗΗΤΩΒ weakness; ὠβε adj. weak. (12) ὠρΨ, Q ὠρΨ vb. to hunt, waylay, ambush (ε). Ψ-χρηστος να^ρ to benefit, do a good service to; χρηστικός useful, beneficial.

- (13) $\chi\omega$ $\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron\varsigma$ $\chi\epsilon$ $\dagger\varsigma\omicron\omicron\upsilon\eta$ $\bar{\mu}$ $\bar{\mu}\nu\omicron\upsilon\tau\epsilon$,
 $\lambda\gamma\omega$ $\chi\epsilon\iota\rho\epsilon$ $\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron\chi$ $\bar{\mu}$ $\omega\eta\rho\epsilon$ $\bar{\mu}$ $\bar{\mu}\chi\omicron\epsilon\iota\varsigma$.
- (14) $\omega\lambda\chi\omega\omega\mu\epsilon$ $\eta\lambda\eta$ $\epsilon\gamma\chi\pi\iota\omicron$ $\bar{\mu}$ $\eta\epsilon\eta\mu\epsilon\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon$,
 $\chi\epsilon\omicron\rho\omega$ $\eta\lambda\eta$ ϵ $\eta\lambda\gamma$ $\epsilon\rho\omicron\chi$,
- (15) $\chi\epsilon$ $\bar{\mu}$ $\eta\epsilon\chi\upsilon\iota\omicron\varsigma$ $\epsilon\iota\eta\epsilon$ $\lambda\eta$ $\bar{\mu}$ $\eta\lambda$ - $\omicron\upsilon\omicron\eta$ $\eta\iota\mu$,
 $\lambda\gamma\omega$ $\eta\epsilon\chi\epsilon\iota\omicron\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$ $\varsigma\epsilon\omega\theta\omicron\beta\epsilon$.
- (16) $\epsilon\eta\eta\eta$ $\bar{\mu}\tau\omicron\omicron\tau\bar{\chi}$ ϵ $\epsilon\eta\chi\omicron\omicron\upsilon\tau$,
 $\lambda\gamma\omega$ $\chi\varsigma\alpha\epsilon\eta\upsilon$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ $\bar{\mu}$ $\eta\epsilon\eta\epsilon\iota\omicron\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$ $\bar{\mu}$ $\theta\epsilon$ $\bar{\mu}$ $\eta\iota\lambda\kappa\alpha\theta\alpha\rho\varsigma\iota\lambda$.
 $\chi\eta\alpha\kappa\alpha\rho\iota\varsigma\epsilon$ $\bar{\mu}$ $\theta\lambda\eta$ $\bar{\mu}$ $\bar{\mu}\lambda\iota\kappa\lambda\iota\omicron\varsigma$,
 $\lambda\gamma\omega$ $\chi\omega\theta\upsilon\omega\upsilon$ $\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron\chi$ $\chi\epsilon$ " $\eta\lambda\iota\omega\tau$ $\eta\epsilon$ $\bar{\mu}\nu\omicron\upsilon\tau\epsilon$."
- (17) $\eta\lambda\rho\bar{\mu}\eta\lambda\gamma$ $\chi\epsilon$ $\epsilon\bar{\mu}\mu\epsilon$ $\eta\epsilon$ $\eta\epsilon\chi\omega\lambda\chi\epsilon$,
 $\lambda\gamma\omega$ $\bar{\mu}\tau\bar{\mu}\eta\epsilon\iota\rho\lambda\epsilon$ $\bar{\mu}$ $\tau\epsilon\chi\epsilon\lambda\eta$.
- (18) $\epsilon\omega\chi\epsilon$ $\eta\lambda\iota\kappa\lambda\iota\omicron\varsigma$ $\gamma\lambda\rho$ $\eta\epsilon$ $\eta\omega\eta\rho\epsilon$ $\bar{\mu}$ $\bar{\mu}\nu\omicron\upsilon\tau\epsilon$,
 $\chi\eta\lambda\omega\theta\eta\bar{\chi}$ $\epsilon\rho\omicron\chi$, $\eta\bar{\chi}\eta\lambda\epsilon\mu\epsilon\chi$ $\bar{\mu}\tau\omicron\omicron\tau\omicron\upsilon$ $\bar{\mu}$ $\eta\epsilon\tau$ \dagger $\omicron\upsilon\beta\eta\chi$.
- (19) $\eta\lambda\rho\bar{\mu}\epsilon\tau\lambda\epsilon$ $\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron\chi$ $\epsilon\bar{\mu}$ $\epsilon\eta\omega\omega\omega$ $\eta\bar{\mu}$ $\epsilon\eta\upsilon\lambda\varsigma\alpha\eta\omicron\varsigma$,
 $\chi\epsilon\kappa\lambda\varsigma$ $\epsilon\eta\epsilon\epsilon\iota\mu\epsilon$ ϵ $\tau\epsilon\chi\mu\bar{\mu}\tau\epsilon\lambda\kappa$,
 $\lambda\gamma\omega$ $\bar{\mu}\tau\bar{\mu}\lambda\omicron\kappa\iota\mu\lambda\epsilon$ $\bar{\mu}$ $\tau\epsilon\chi\mu\bar{\mu}\tau\epsilon\lambda\rho\bar{\omega}$ - $\epsilon\eta\tau$.
- (20) $\eta\lambda\rho\bar{\mu}\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota\omicron\chi$ $\epsilon\bar{\mu}$ $\omicron\upsilon\mu\omicron\upsilon$ $\epsilon\chi\varsigma\eta\theta$;
 $\varsigma\epsilon\eta\lambda\delta\bar{\mu}$ - $\eta\epsilon\chi\omega\iota\eta\epsilon$ $\gamma\lambda\rho$ $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha$ $\eta\epsilon\chi\omega\lambda\chi\epsilon$.
- (21) $\eta\lambda\iota$ $\lambda\upsilon\mu\epsilon\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon$ $\epsilon\rho\omicron\omicron\upsilon$ $\lambda\gamma\omega$ $\lambda\upsilon\varsigma\omega\rho\bar{\mu}$;
 λ - $\tau\epsilon\upsilon\kappa\alpha\kappa\iota\lambda$ $\gamma\lambda\rho$ $\tau\omega\mu$ $\bar{\mu}$ $\eta\epsilon\gamma\epsilon\eta\tau$.

(14) $\chi\epsilon\omicron\rho\omega$: "he is hard for us to look at (i.e. countenance)."
 (15) $\epsilon\iota\eta\epsilon$ vb. tr. to resemble, be like ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron$); as n.m. likeness, aspect. (16) $\chi\omicron\omicron\upsilon\tau$ adj. base, rejected. η $\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha$ - $\theta\alpha\rho\sigma\iota\alpha$ uncleanness; $\eta\iota$ - §30.8. $\mu\alpha\kappa\alpha\rho\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$ to bless, deem blessed. $\omega\theta\upsilon\omega\upsilon$ vb. intr. to brag, boast. (18) $\eta\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\bar{\mu}$ $\eta\lambda\epsilon\bar{\mu}$ - $\eta\lambda\epsilon\bar{\mu}$ Q $\eta\lambda\epsilon\bar{\mu}$ vb. tr. to save, rescue ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron$). (19) $\epsilon\tau\lambda\epsilon$ $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$ to examine, test. $\omega\omega\omega$ vb. tr. to twist; here apparently as n. torture. η $\beta\acute{\alpha}\sigma\alpha\upsilon\omicron\varsigma$ torture, anguish. $\delta\omicron\kappa\iota\mu\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$ to prove, test. (20) $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota\omicron$ $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota\epsilon$ - $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota\omicron$ Q $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota\eta\upsilon$ vb. tr. to condemn, disgrace ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron$).

- (13) ΤΑΙ ΤΕ ΘΕ ΖΩΩΝ ΟΝ Ε-ΛΥΧΠΟΝ ΔΝΩΧΝ̄;
 ΠΠΝ̄Ζε ΕΥΜΛΕΙΝ Ν̄ ΑΡΕΤΗ Ε ΟΥΟΝΖ̄ ΕΒΟΛ.
 ΖΡΑΙ ΔΕ ΖΝ̄ ΤΕΝΚΑΚΙΑ [...]
- (14) Χε ΘΕΛΠΙΣ Μ̄ ΠΑΣΕΒΗΣ [Ο Ν̄] ΘΕ Ν̄ ΟΥΘ̄Ζ16 ΕΡΕ-ΠΤΗΥ 4 [Ι
 ΜΜΟ4],
 ΛΥΘ Ν̄ ΘΕ Ν̄ ΟΥΖΑΛΟΥΣ Ε4ΘΟΟΜΕ, Ε-ΛΥΘΕΛΟ4 ΕΒΟΛ ΖΙΤΝ̄
 ΟΥΖΑΤΗΥ,
 Η Ν̄ ΘΕ Ν̄ ΟΥΚΑΠΝΟC Ε-ΛΥΖΑΤΗΥ ΒΟΛ̄ ΕΒΟΛ,
 Ν̄ ΘΕ Ν̄ Π̄-ΠΜΕΕΥΕ Ν̄ ΟΥΡ̄Μ̄ΘΟΕΙΛΕ Ν̄ ΟΥΖΟΟΥ ΟΥΩΤ
 Ε-Λ4ΠΛΡΔΓΕ.

Chapter VII

The Attributes of Wisdom

- (22) ΟΥΝ̄-ΟΥΠ̄Ν̄Σ ΓΑΡ Ν̄ΖΗΤ̄ Ε4ΟΥΛΛΒ, Ν̄ ΡΕ4ΝΟΙ, Ν ΟΥCΜΟΤ Ν̄
 ΟΥΩΤ, Ν̄ ΑΤΕ-CΜΟΤ, Ε4ΑΣΦΟΥ, ̄ ΡΕ4̄-ΖΩΒ, Ε46Μ̄-6ΟΜ,
 Ε4Ο Ν̄ ΑΤΤΩΛ̄, Ν̄ CΑΒΕ, Ν̄ ΑΤΝΟΒΕ, Μ̄ ΜΑΙ-ΑΓΛΑΘΟΝ,
 Ε4ΤΟΡ̄, Ε-ΜΕΥΘΑΜΑΖΤΕ Μ̄ΜΟ4, ̄ ΡΕ4̄-ΠΕΤ ΝΑΝΟΥ4,
- (23) Ν̄ ΜΑΙ-ΡΩΜΕ, Ε4ΤΑΧΡΗΥ, Ε4ΟΡ̄, Ε4Ο Ν̄ ΑΤΡΟΟΥΘ, Ε46Μ̄-6ΟΜ
 Ε ΖΩΒ ΝΙΜ, Ε46ΩΘ̄ ΕΧ̄ ΠΤΗΡ̄, Ε4ΧΩΤΕ ΖΙΤΝ̄ ΝΕΠ̄Ν̄
 ΤΗΡΟΥ ΕΤ ΟΥΛΛΒ, ̄ ΡΕ4ΝΟΙ, ΕΤ ΘΟΟΜΕ.

up) after the passage of the arrow. (13) ωχ̄Ν̄ εχ̄Ν̄- οχ̄Ν̄' vb. tr. to destroy; intr. to perish, cease to be. ἡ ἀρετή goodness, virtue. The end of the verse is missing: "In wickedness [we were utterly consumed.]" (14) ἡ ἐλπίς hope. π.ϑ̄ζ16 dust. π.ζαλοϋc spiderweb. θοομε Q to be light, fine. ελο vb. tr. to cause to fly, chase away. τ.ζατηϋ whirlwind. ρ̄μ̄ν̄θ̄οειλε lodger; οειλε vb. intr. to dwell, visit, sojourn.

VII. (22) ατε-сmot adj. of various sorts. τωλ̄ vb. tr. to defile, pollute; αττωλ̄ unpolluted. τωρ̄, Q τωρ̄ vb. intr. to become sober, alert. (23) χωτε χετ- χот' vb. tr. to penetrate, pierce, permeate.

- (24) τσοφία γάρ κίμ εζογέ νετ κίμ τηρού;
схоте λγω сннγ εβολ ζιτῆ πτηρῆ ετβε πεστῆβο.
- (25) εсннγ γάρ εβολ ζιτῆ τῶм ἦ πноυτε,
λγω εβολ ζῆ πεοογ εт ογλλε ἦτε πпαντοκратωρ.
ετβε παι μερε-λλλγ εϗχλζῆ τῶмῆт ερос.
- (26) ογβине γάρ τε ἦτε πογοεин ἦ ϖλ εнеεζ,
λγω ογβιλλ εсоγλλε ἦτε тенергия ἦ πноυτε,
λγω εικων ἦ τεϗῆτaγλῶс.
- (27) ε-ογει δε τε, εсбῆ-ῶм ε ζῶε нιμ;
λγω εсбеет ζαριζαροс, εсεire ἦ πτηρῆ ἦ εῤре;
λγω кατa γενεα свнк εζογн ε неψγхн ἦ нет ογλλε,
сεire ἠμοογ ἦ ϖвнр ε πноυτε λγω ἠπροφнтнс.
- (28) ἦ πноυτε γάρ με ἁ λλλγ λн ειμнтι нет ογнε ζῆ τσοφία.
- (29) ται γάρ несῶс εζογέ прн,
λγω εζογέ несμине ἦ ἠсioγ τηρού.
εγϖανтῆтῶнс ε πογοεин, снλῤ-ϖοῤῆ εроч:
- (30) παι мен γάρ ϖаре-теγϖн εи ε неϗмλ;
τσοφία δε μερε-ткκκiλ бῆῶм εрос.

Chapter IX

(Solomon's) Prayer for Wisdom

- (1) πноυτε ἦ λλειοτε, πχοβιс ἦ πнλ,
пентαϗтaμiε-πτηρῆ ζῆ неϗῶλλε,

(25) ὁ παντοκράτωρ the Almighty. χωζῆ χεζῆ- χλζм Q χλζῆ
vb. tr. to defile, pollute (ἠμο^ε); intr. to become defiled.
(26) τ.εiλλ mirror. (27) ζαριζαρο^ε intensive pron. (she)
alone, by (her)self. ἦ εῤре adv. anew. кατa γενεα from
generation to generation. (29) не.сμине here prob. in
sense: constellations, order. (30) εи ε н(ε)мλ to succeed,
take place of.

- (2) ακσῆτ-πρωμε 2ῆ τεκσοφια,
 κεκασ ε4εῖ-χοεις ε νεκσῶντ̄ εντακταμιοου,
- (3) ηῖρ-2ῆμε ῆ πκοσμος 2ῆ ουτῆβο μῆ ουδικαιοςυνη,
 ηῖκρινε ῆ ου2αν 2ῆ πσοουτῆ ῆ τε4ψυχη,
- (4) μα ηαι ῆ τσοφια, ται ετ λ2ερατῆ ε νεκθρονος,
 ηῖτῆτῆτοει εβολ 2ῆ νεκ2ῆ2αλ,
- (5) κε ληῖ-νεκ2ῆ2αλ λγω πῶηρε ῆ τεκ2ῆ2αλ,
 ληῖ-ουρῶμε ῆ λσθενс, ῆ κουι ῆ λ2ε,
 ειφλατ ῆ ηῖτρῆῆ2ητ 2ῆ ου2αν ηῖ ουνομος.
- (6) κλη ουτελειος πε ουλ 2ῆ ηῖηρε ῆ ῖρῶμε,
 ε-ηῖτα4 ηῖαγ ῆ τεκσοφια, εγναοηῖ εγλααγ.
- (7) ῆτοκ ακσοτῆτ̄ εῖρρο ῆ νεκλαος,
 λγω ουρε4τ-2αν ῆ νεκῶηρε ηῖ νεκῶερε.
- (8) ακχοос ε κωт ηак ῆ ουῖπε 2ῆ πεктооу εт ουλαб,
 λγω ουῖυσιαστηριον 2ῆ тπολιс ῆ πεκμα ῆ φῶπε,
 пейне ῆ текскһһһ εт ουλαб εντακσῆτῶτῆ χιη ηῖορῆ.
- (9) λγω ερε-тσοφια ηεμαк, тет сооун ῆ нек2βηуе,
 λγω неса2ερατῆ πε ῆτρεκταμие-πκοσμος,
 εссооун κε ου пет ῖ-анак ῆ некῆто εβολ,
 λγω ου пет соутῶη 2ῆ некентоλη.
- (10) ηατῆηοοус εβολ 2ῆ некпһуе εт ουлаб
 λγω εβολ 2ῆ пεθρονос ῆ пекеооу,
 κεκас εсεῖῆ-2ιсε ηῖηαι, εс2αтһи,

IX. (3) ῖ-2ῆμε to steer, guide (ῆημο^ο). η.2αν judgement.
 (4) τῆτο τῆτε- τῆτο^ο Q τῆτηγ vb. tr. to bring back (ῆημο^ο);
 + εβολ: to reject. (5) ἄσθενής weak, without strength.
 η.λ2ε lifetime. φλατ Q to be lacking (in: ηῖημο^ο, 2ῆ); "I
 am intellectually lacking in (knowledge of) judgement and
 law." (6) τέλειος perfect, complete; perhaps read εγт. for
 ουт. (8) χοос ε + Inf. to order, command (that something
 be done). ἡ σκηνή tent, "tabernacle." (10) ηῖ-2ιсε ηῖη to

ἤταξιμε γε οὐ πετ θηπ ἡνάξρακ.

- (11) ἔσοοῦν γάρ ἡτος ἡ ζωβ νιμ, λῶ σνοι ἡμοοῦ,
 λῶ σναχι-μοεит знт зἡ ναзβнῦε зἡ οὐμῆτρῆἡзнт,
 ηῆξάρεε εροι зἡ πεсвоοῦ,
- (12) ἡτε-назβнῦε θωπε εῦθηп,
 λῶ †наκrine ἡ πεκλαос зἡ οὐαикаиосῦνη,
 ἡтаθωπε εἰἡпθλ ἡ νεθρονос ἡ пλειωт.
- (13) νιμ γάρ ἡ ρωме πεт насоῦἡ-пθοχне ἡ πноῦте?
 η νιμ πεт ηλειме γε οὐ πεтере-пχοεис οὐλθῶ?
- (14) ἡнокмек γάρ ἡ ἡρωме боов, λῶ селоочε ἡβι неῦмеεῦε.
- (15) псωмλ γάρ пречтako θλчзроθ εхἡ теψχн,
 λῶ пмλ ἡ θωπε ἡте пκλз θλчἡ-κake ε φнт ἡ члi-рооῦθ.
- (16) μοгiс ентонтἡ ἡ пет зiхἡ пκλз;
 εngine <N> пет зλ ηεηβiх зἡ οῦзiсе.
 пет зἡ ἡпнῦε δε νιμ пентλчзетзωтоῦ?
- (17) η νιμ пентλчеime ε πεκθοχне
 ἡсλвнλ γε ἡток λκ† ἡ тсоφiλ,
 λктἡнооῦ ἡ текпἡλ ет οὐλλε εвоλ зἡ пхiсе?
- (18) тλi те εб ἡтλῦсооῦтἡ ἡβι ηεзiооῦε ἡ пет зiхἡ пκλз,
 λ-ηρωме сво ε пет ἡ-ληак,
 λῶ λῶοχλi зἡ тсоφiλ.

labor, toil with. зλтн' = зλзтн'. (11) μοi ἡμο' to understand. χi-μοεит знт' to guide; η.μοεит road, path. (14) боов Q to be weak, feeble. лоочε Q to be in a state of collapse or decay. (15) пречтako is in apposition to η.сωмλ. ἡ-κake ε to darken. члi-рооῦθ adj. full of cares. (16) μόγiс adv. with great difficulty, hardly, scarcely. тонтἡ тἡтἡ- тἡтῶн' vb. tr. to speculate about (ἡμο', ε). (18) сво ε to learn.

The Life of Joseph the Carpenter

V

(1) εΡΑΙ ΔΕ ΖΝ ΤΜΕΖΜΗΤΑΥΤΕ Ν ΡΟΜΠΕ Μ ΠΩΝΕ Ν ΜΑΡΙΑ ΤΑ-
 ΜΑΛΥ ΛΙΕΙ ΖΝ ΠΛΟΥΩΩ, ΛΙΟΥΩΖ ΝΖΗΤΕ ΚΑΤΑ ΠΕΤΕ ΖΝΑΙ, Ε-ΑΝΟΚ
 ΠΕ ΠΕΤΝΩΝΑΖ. (2) ΑΥΩ ΝΤΕΡΕΣΡ-ΩΟΜΗΤ Ν ΕΒΟΤ Ν Ω, Α-ΠΑΤΚΡΟΥ
 ΙΩΧΗΦ, ΠΑΜΕΡΙΤ Ν ΙΩΤ, ΕΙ ΕΖΟΥΝ ΖΩΩΥ ΖΝ ΝΕΜΑ Ν ΚΩΤ, ΑΥΒΕΝ-
 ΤΑΜΑΛΥ ΝΤΑΚΟΥΩΝΕ ΕΒΟΛ ΧΕ ΣΕΒΤ. ΑΥΕΡ-ΖΟΤΕ ΑΥΩ ΑΥΩΤΟΡΤΡ.
 ΑΥΟΥΩΩ Ε ΝΑΧΕΣ ΕΒΟΛ Ν ΧΙΟΥΕ. (3) ΑΥΩ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΕΝ ΤΑΥΗΗ, ΑΥ-
 ΝΚΟΤΚ, ΗΠΕΧΟΥΕΜ-ΑΛΑΥ Ε ΠΤΗΡΕ ΖΝ ΤΕΡΟΥΖΕ ΕΤ ΗΜΟΟΥ.

VI

(1) ΖΝ ΤΠΩΕ ΔΕ Ν ΤΕΥΩΗ ΕΙΣ ΠΑΡΧΑΓΓΕΛΟC ΓΑΒΡΙΗΛ ΑΥ-
 ΒΟΚ ΩΑΡΟΥ ΖΝ ΟΥΡΑΚΟΥ ΖΙΤΗ ΤΕΧΟΥCΙΑ Η ΠΑΙΩΤ Ν ΑΓΑΘΟC.
 ΠΕΧΑΥ ΝΑΥ ΧΕ, "ΙΩΧΗΦ, ΠΩΗΡΕ Ν ΑΛΥΕΙΑ, ΜΠΡΡ-ΖΟΤΕ. ΧΙ Η
 ΜΑΡΙΑ ΤΕΚΣΖΙΜΕ; ΠΕΤΕCΝΑΧΠΟΥ ΓΑΡ ΟΥΛΑΒ. (2) ΑΥΩ ΕΚΕΜΟΥΤΕ
 Ε ΠΕΥΡΑΝ ΧΕ ΤΕ. ΝΤΟΥ ΠΕΤ ΝΑΜΟΟΝΕ Η ΠΕΧΛΑΟC ΖΝ ΟΥΒΕΡΩΒ Η
 ΠΕΝΙΠΕ." (3) ΑΥΤΩΟΥΝ ΔΕ ΝΒΙ ΙΩΧΗΦ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΗ ΠΖΙΝΗΒ, ΑΥΕΙΡΕ
 ΚΑΤΑ ΘΕ ΝΤΑΥΖΩΝ ΕΤΟΟΤΕ ΝΒΙ ΠΑΓΓΕΛΟC Η ΠΧΟΕΙC. ΑΥΖΑΡΕΖ Ε
 ΤΠΑΡΕΕΝΟC ΕΤ ΟΥΛΑΒ ΕΖΟΥΝ Ε ΠΕΧΗΙ.

VII

(1) ΜΝΗCΑ ΝΑΙ ΑΥΔΟΓΜΑ ΕΙ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΙΤΗ ΠΡΟ ΑΥΓΟΥCΤΟC ΕΤΡΕ-

V. (1) ΚΑΤΑ ΠΕΤΕ ΖΝΑΙ according to my desire; see Glos.
 sub ΖΗC-. (2) ΖΝ ΝΕΜΑ for ΖΝ ΗΜΑ (Ν ΚΩΤ) from the work-
 shops. ΝΤΑΚΟΥΩΝΕ is presumably a relative form instead of
 an expected circumstantial: "he found that my mother had
 become evident as being pregnant." ΝΑΧΕC = ΝΟΧΕC.
 (3) ΗΜΟΟΥ is an error for ΗΜΑΥ.

VI. τ.ΠΩΕ half; τ.ΠΩΕ Ν ΤΕΥΩΗ midnight. (2) ΜΟΟΝΕ
 ΜΕΝΕ- ΜΑΝΟΥ⁹ vb. tr. to pasture, shepherd (ΗΜΟ⁹). π.ΒΕΡΩΒ
 (pl. ΒΕΡΟΟΒ) rod, staff. ΠΕΝΙΠΕ = ΒΕΝΙΠΕ iron. (3) ΖΙΝΗΒ
 vb. intr. to sleep; as n.m. sleep.

ΤΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΗ ΤΗΡΕ ΣΕΛΙΣ ΝΕΣΤΜΕ. (2) ΛΥΤΩΟΥΝ ΔΕ ΝΕΙ ΙΩ-
 ΣΗΦ, ΠΛ-ΤΗΝΤΕΧΛΟ ΕΤ ΝΑΝΟΥΣ, ΛΥΧΙ Ν ΤΠΑΡΘΕΝΟΣ Ν ΣΕΜΝΗ, ΛΥ-
 ΣΙΝΕ ΝΜΟΣ ΕΞΡΑΙ Ε ΠΕΧΝΗ ΝΙΝ ΝΜΟΧ Ε ΒΗΘΕΕΜ, Ε-ΑΣΩΝ ΕΖΟΥΝ
 Ε ΜΙΣΕ. ΛΥΛΠΟΓΡΑΦΗ Ν ΠΕΧΡΑΝ ΖΑΤΝ ΝΕΓΡΑΜΑΤΕΥΣ Ν ΒΗΘΕΕΜ,
 ΧΕ ΙΩΣΗΦ ΠΩΗΡΕ Ν ΙΑΚΩΒ ΜΝ ΜΑΡΙΑ ΤΕΧΣΙΜΕ ΜΝ ΤΕ ΠΕΥΩΗΡΕ,
 Ε-ΝΕΒΕΟΛ ΝΕ ΖΜ ΠΗΙ Ν ΔΑΥΕΙΑ, ΠΛ-ΤΕΦΥΛΗ Ν ΕΙΟΥΔΑ. (3) Λ-
 ΜΑΡΙΑ ΤΑΜΑΛΥ ΜΙΣΕ ΝΜΟΙ ΝΖΟΥΝ Ε ΠΜΑ Ν ΒΟΙΛΕ Ν ΒΗΘΕΕΜ ΖΙ-
 ΓΟΥΩΧ Ν ΠΤΑΦΟΣ Ν ΖΡΑΧΗΛ ΤΕΣΙΜΕ Ν ΙΑΚΩΒ ΠΠΑΤΡΙΑΡΧΗΣ,
 ΠΣΙΩΤ Ν ΙΩΣΗΦ ΜΝ ΒΕΝΙΑΜΙΝ.

VIII

(1) Λ-ΠΣΑΤΑΝΑΣ ΣΥΜΒΟΥΛΕΥΕ ΖΜ ΠΖΗΤ Ν ΖΗΡΩΔΗΣ ΠΝΟΒ,
 ΠΙΩΤ Ν ΑΡΧΗ[ΛΛΟΣ ... (end of fragment I)].

XIV

(1) ΛΣΩΠΕ ΔΕ, ΝΤΕΡΕΧΧΕ-ΝΑΙ, ΛΥΤΩΟΥΝ, ΛΥΕΙ Ε ΠΕΧΝΗ
 ΝΑΧΑΡΕΘ, ΤΠΟΛΙΣ ΕΤΕΧΟΥΝΖ ΝΖΗΤΕ, ΛΥΩ Ν ΤΕΙΖΕ ΛΥΧΤΟ Ε ΠΩΩΝΕ
 ΕΤΕΧΗΝΑΜΟΥ ΝΖΗΤΕ ΠΡΟΣ ΠΕΤ ΚΗ ΕΞΡΑΙ Ν ΡΩΜΕ ΝΙΜ. (2) ΛΥΩ ΕΙΣ
 ΖΗΝΤΕ ΝΕΡΕ-ΠΕΧΩΩΝΕ ΖΟΡΩ ΕΜΑΤΕ Ν ΖΟΥΟ Ε ΣΟΠ ΝΙΜ ΝΤΑΧΩΩΝΕ
 ΧΙΝΤΑΥΧΠΟΧ Ε ΠΚΟΣΜΟΣ. (3) ΤΑΙ ΤΕ ΤΑΝΑΣΤΡΟΦΗ Ν ΠΑΜΕΡΙΤ Ν
 ΣΙΩΤ ΙΩΣΗΦ. (4) ΛΥΡ-ΖΜΕ Ν ΡΟΜΠΕ ΝΠΑΤΟΥΧΙ-ΣΙΜΕ ΝΑΥ, ΛΥΩ
 ΚΕΨΙΤΕ Ν ΡΟΜΠΕ ΛΥΔΔΥ ΖΜ ΠΚΟΣΜΟΣ ΜΝ ΤΕΧΣΙΜΕ, ΛΥΩ ΝΤΕΡΕΣΜΟΥ,
 ΛΥΡ-ΚΕΡΟΜΠΕ ΕΥΒΕΕΤ ΜΔΥΔΔΥ. (5) Λ-ΤΑΜΕΡΙΤ Ν ΜΔΔΥ Ρ-ΚΕΣΗΤΕ Ν
 ΡΟΜΠΕ ΖΜ ΠΕΧΝΗ ΧΙΝΝΤΑΥΩΠ-ΤΟΟΤΕ ΝΑΥ Ν ΣΙΜΕ, Ε-ΛΥΖΩΝ ΕΤΟΟΤΕ
 ΣΙΤΗ ΝΟΥΝΗΣ ΧΕ, "ΖΑΡΕΖ ΕΡΟΣ ΩΛ ΝΕΟΥΟΕΙΩ Ν ΤΩΕΛΕΕΤ."

VII. (2) σεμνή f. adj. holy, august. ἀπογράφω to regis-
 ter. (3) π.μα Ν βοίλε inn. ὁ τάφος tomb. ζραχηλ Rachel.

VIII. (1) συμβουλεύω to advise, give counsel. αρχη[λλος
 Archilaus.

XIV. (1) χτο χτε- χτο^ο Q χτηγ vb. tr. to lay down (νμο^ο);
 intr. to lie down, to succumb (to: ε). προς πετ etc.: "ac-
 cording to what is ordained for every man." (3) ἡ ἀναστροφή
 lit. turning; here = lifetime, biography.

(6) ΛΥΩ Λ-ΜΑΡΙΑ ΤΑΜΑΛΥ ΧΠΟΙ ΖΝ ΤΑΡΧΗ Ν ΤΜΕΖΦΟΜΤΕ Ν ΡΟΜΠΕ, ΕΣΖΜ ΠΗΙ Ν ΙΩΣΗΦ. ΖΝ ΤΜΕΖΜΝΤΗ Ν ΡΟΜΠΕ ΝΤΑ-ΜΑΡΙΑ ΤΑΜΑΛΥ ΧΠΟΙ ΖΝ ΟΥΣΠΕΛΛΙΟΝ ΕΝ ΑΤΘΑΧΕ ΕΡΟΧ ΟΥΔΕ Ν ΑΤΖΕΤΖΩΤΨ ΟΥΔΕ ΜΝ-ΛΑΛΥ Ν ΡΩΜΕ ΖΜ ΠΣΘΠΤ ΤΗΡΨ ΝΔΕΙΜΕ ΕΡΟΧ ΕΙΜΗΤΕΙ ΔΝΟΚ ΜΝ ΠΔΒΙΩΤ ΜΝ ΠΕΠΝΑ ΕΤ ΟΥΛΛΒ.

XV

(1) ΝΕΖΟΟΥ ΔΕ ΤΗΡΟΥ Ν ΠΔΒΙΩΤ ΙΩΣΗΦ, ΠΑ-ΤΗΝΤΖΧΛΟ ΕΤ ΣΝΑΜΑΛΤ, ΣΕΒΙΡΕ Ν ΘΕ ΜΝΤΟΥΕΙ Ν ΡΟΜΠΕ ΚΑΤΑ ΠΟΥΕΖ-ΣΑΖΝΕ Ν ΠΔΒΙΩΤ. (2) Λ-ΠΕΖΟΟΥ Ν ΠΕΧΕΜ-ΠΘΙΝΕ ΒΙ ΝΑΥ, ΕΤΕ ΣΟΥ-ΧΟΥΤΑΣΕ ΠΕ Ν ΠΕΒΟΤ ΕΠΗΦ, (3) <ΛΥΩ ΛΧΑΡΧΕΙ Ν ΘΙΒΕ ΝΒΙ ΠΝΟΥΒ ΕΤ ΣΟΤΠ, ΕΤΕ ΤΣΑΡΧ ΤΕ Ν ΠΔΒΙΩΤ ΙΩΣΗΦ, ΛΥΩ> Λ-ΠΖΑΤ ΠΩΘΝΕ, ΕΤΕ ΠΝΟΥΣ ΠΕ ΜΝ ΤΣΟΦΙΑ. (4) ΛΧΠΩΘΝΕ Ε ΠΚΕΛΙΩΝ, ΛΧΨ-ΠΩΒΘ Ν ΠΟΥΘΜ ΜΝ ΠΣΩ, Ε-Λ-ΤΣΟΦΙΑ ΜΝ ΤΜΝΤΤΕΧΝΙΤΗΣ ΚΟΤΨ ΕΥΣΟΡΜΕΣ ΜΝ ΟΥΜΝΤ-ΑΤΟΠΟΝ. (5) ΑΣΘΩΠΕ ΔΕ, ΝΤΕΡΕ-ΠΟΥΟΒΙΝ ΑΡΧΕΙ Ν ΣΩΡ ΕΒΟΛ Ν ΠΕΖΟΟΥ ΕΤ ΜΝΑΥ, Λ-ΠΑΜΕΡΙΤ Ν ΙΩΤ ΙΩΣΗΦ ΑΡΧΕΙ Ν ΘΤΟΡΤΨ ΕΜΑΤΕ

(6) ΝΤΑ-ΜΑΡΙΑ should perhaps be emended (with Lagarde) to ΝΤΑΣ Λ-ΜΑΡΙΑ, "in her 15th year Mary bore me." This verse makes much better sense if ΜΥΣΤΗΡΙΟΝ is read for ΣΠΕΛΛΙΟΝ; this is supported by the Bohairic version. ΕΝ for Ν. ΑΤΖΕΤΖΩΤΨ inscrutable, unfathomable.

XV. (2) "the day of his visitation," i.e. of his final illness and death. ΣΟΥ- day (in datings), prefixed to the number: ΣΟΥ-ΧΟΥΤΑΣΕ the 26th day. ΕΠΗΦ, ΕΠΗΠ Coptic month name. (3) The portion in < > is missing from the ms.; I have restored it on the basis of the Boh. version. ΠΩΘΝΕ ΠΕΕΝΕ- ΠΟΟΝΕΨ Q ΠΟΟΝΕ vb. tr. to turn, change, transfer (ἤμοΨ); intr. to change, be altered. ὁ νοῦς mind. (4) ὁ αἰών period of time; age, generation; eternity, world. ὁ τεχνίτης craftsman; ΜΝΤΤΕΧΝΙΤΗΣ technical skill. ΚΟΤΨ ε to turn into, become. τ.σoρμεс error. ἄτοπος strange, odd; ΜΝΤΑΤΟΠΟΝ confusion, unreasonableness. (5) ΣΩΡ ΣΕΡ-ΣΟΡΨ Q ΣΩΡ vb. tr. and intr. (± ΕΒΟΛ) to scatter, spread.

ΖΙΧΜ̄ ΠΕΡΜΑ Ν̄ ΝΚΟΤΚ̄, ΛΥΩ Ν̄ ΤΕΙΖΕ ΛΥΕΘ-ΠΕΙΝΟΣ Ν̄ ΛΘ-ΛΖΟΜ, ΛΥΩ
 ΛΥΡΩΖΤ̄ Ν̄ ΝΕΥΒΙΧ̄ ΕΧ̄Ν̄ ΝΕΥΕΡΗΥ Ν̄ ΘΟΜ̄ΝΤ̄ Ν̄ ΣΟΠ, ΛΥΘΩ ΕΒΟΛ Ζ̄Ν̄ ΟΥ-
 ΝΟΣ Ν̄ ΘΤΟΡΤΡ̄ Μ̄Ν̄ ΟΥΝΟΣ Ν̄ ΖΒΑ ΧΕ

XVI

(1) "ΟΥΟΙ ΝΑΙ Ν̄ ΠΟΥ. ΟΥΟΙ Ν̄ ΠΕΖΟΥ Ν̄ΤΑ-ΤΑΜΑΛΥ ΧΠΟΙ
 Ν̄ΖΗΤ̄. (2) ΟΥΟΙ Ν̄ ΝΕΚΙΒΕ Ν̄ΤΑΙΤΣ̄Ν̄ΚΟ Ν̄ΖΗΤΟΥ. (3) ΟΥΟΙ Ν̄ Ν̄-
 ΠΑΤ Ν̄ΤΑΙΖΜΟΟΣ ΖΙΧΩΟΥ. (4) ΟΥΟΙ Ν̄ ΝΕΒΛΟΟΤΕ Ν̄ΤΑΥΖΛΟΟΛΕ Ν̄ΜΟΙ
 ΘΑΝΤΕΙΕΙ Ε ΠΤΕ Ν̄ΤΑΜΕΤΕΧΕ Ε ΠΝΟΒΕ. (5) ΟΥΟΙ Ν̄ ΠΑΛΛΑΣ Μ̄Ν̄ ΝΑ-
 ΣΠΟΤΟΥ, ΧΕ ΛΥΒΛΟΜΛ̄ Ν̄ ΟΥΜΗΗΘΕ Ν̄ ΣΟΠ Ζ̄Ν̄ ΠΧΙΝΘΟΝ̄ Μ̄Ν̄ ΤΚΑΤΑ-
 ΛΑΛΙΑ Μ̄Ν̄ ΤΜ̄ΝΤΑΑΣ̄ ΣΝΑΥ Μ̄Ν̄ ΘΑΧΕ ΝΙΜ Ν̄ ΒΩΛ ΕΒΟΛ. (6) ΟΥΟΙ Ν̄
 ΝΑΒΛΛ, ΧΕ ΛΥΒΩΘΤ̄ Ζ̄Ν̄ ΟΥΣΚΑΝΑΛΛΟΝ ΛΥΩ ΛΥΜΕΡΕ-ΤΜ̄ΝΤΡΕΧΕΙΡ̄-
 ΒΟΟΝΕ. (7) ΟΥΟΙ Ν̄ ΝΑΜΑΛΧΕ, ΧΕ ΛΥΜΕΡΕ-Ν̄ΘΑΧΕ Ν̄ ΚΑΣΚ̄ Μ̄Ν̄
 Ν̄ΘΑΧΕ ΤΗΡΟΥ Ν̄ ΠΩΜ̄. (8) ΟΥΟΙ Ν̄ ΝΑΒΙΧ̄, ΧΕ ΛΥΖΩΒ̄Τ̄ Ν̄ ΝΕΤΕ
 ΝΟΥΙ ΛΝ ΝΕ. (9) ΟΥΟΙ Ν̄ Ν̄ΜΑΖΤ̄ Μ̄Ν̄ ΘΗ, ΝΑΙ ΕΤ ΕΠΕΙΘΥΜΕΙ Ε
 ΖΕΝΤΡΟΦΗ Ν̄ ΝΟΥΙ ΛΝ ΝΕ, ΛΥΩ ΖΟΔΑΝ ΕΥΘΑΝΘ̄Ν̄-Ν̄ΚΑ ΝΙΜ, ΘΑΥ-
 ΠΕ. ΖΒΑ difficulty, straits.

XVI. (1) ΟΥΟΙ ΝΑ' woe unto.... (2) Τ.ΕΚΙΒΕ breast.
 ΤΣ̄Ν̄ΚΟ vb. tr. to nurse, suckle (Ν̄ΜΟ'); here intr. to nurse.
 (4) ΒΛΟΟΤΕ in sense: internal organs in general. ΖΛΟΟΛΕ
 vb. tr. to nurse (a child: Ν̄ΜΟ'); to carry (a child) during
 pregnancy. ΕΙ Ε ΠΤΕ to grow up; π.τε time, season.
 ΜΕΤΕΧΩ to partake (of: Ε). (5) ΒΛΟΜΛ̄ ΒΛ̄ΛΩΜ' Q ΒΛ̄ΛΩΜ
 vb. intr. to become twisted, implicated, involved. Μ̄Ν̄Τ-
 ΛΑΣ̄ ΣΝΑΥ deceit (lit. two-tonguedness). (6) Τ̄Θ̄ ΣΙΔ̄Ν̄ΔΑΛΟΝ
 impediment (a term applied to any behavior or situation
 that can be regarded as an impediment on the road to per-
 fection). Μ̄Ν̄ΤΡΕΧΕΙΡ̄-ΒΟΟΝΕ greed; see Glos. sub ΒΟΟΝΕ, ΕΙΛ.
 (7) Ν̄ΘΑΧΕ Ν̄ ΠΩΜ̄ lit. the words of sinking; this curious
 expression comes from Ps. 51:4 τὰ ῥήματα καταποντισμοῦ,
 taken to mean "destructive words." (8) ΖΩΒ̄Τ̄ = ΖΩΥΤ̄ ΖΕΥΤ̄-
 ΖΟΥΤ' vb. tr. to steal (Ν̄ΜΟ'). (9) Π.ΜΑΖΤ̄ bowels, intest-
 ines. ἔπιθυμέω to desire, be eager (for: Ε). ἡ τροφή
 food, nourishment.

ΤΟΥΗ-ΙΑΤ ΕΒΟΛ Ν ΖΛΖ Ν ΣΟΠ, Ν ΖΟΥΟ ΔΕ ΠΕΖΟΥ ΝΤΑ-ΠΛΖΗΤ ΝΚΛΖ
 ΕΡΟΙ ΕΤΒΕ ΟΥΜΒΕΥΕ Ν ΜΝΤΡΩΜΕ ΕΤΒΕ ΤΕΤ ΣΜΑΜΑΛΤ ΜΑΡΙΑ ΤΠΑΡΕΕ-
 ΗΟΣ, ΛΙΠΕΡΕΙΕΡΚΑΖΕ ΧΕ ΛΣΩΩ, ΛΥΩ ΝΕΙΧΩ ΝΜΟΣ ΧΕ, 'ΕΖΡΑΙ ΖΝ
 ΤΕΙΟΥΦΗ, †ΝΑΝΟΧΕ ΕΒΟΛ Ν ΧΙΟΥΕ.' (5) ΝΑΙ ΔΕ ΕΙΜΕΒΕΥΕ ΕΡΟΥ, Λ-
 ΠΑΡΓΓΕΛΟΣ ΟΥΦΩΝΕ ΝΑΙ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΝ ΟΥΡΑΣΟΥ, ΕΥΧΩ ΝΜΟΣ ΝΑΙ ΧΕ,
 'ΙΩΣΗΦ ΠΩΗΡΕ Ν ΔΑΥΕΙΑ, ΜΠΡΡ-ΖΟΤΕ <ε> ΧΙ Ν ΜΑΡΙΑ ΤΕΚΣΖΙΜΕ,
 ΟΥΔΕ ΜΠΡ†СТАΖΕ ΕΧΝ ΤΕΣΒΙΝΩΩ, ΧΕ ΝΤΑΣΩΩ ΓΑΡ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΝ ΟΥΠΝΑ
 ΕΦΟΥΛΛΒ. (6) ΣΝΑΧΠΟ ΔΕ Ν ΟΥΦΩΗΡΕ ΝΦΜΟΥΤΕ Ε ΠΕΦΡΑΝ ΧΕ ΤΕ.'
 (7) ΤΕΝΟΥ ΔΕ, ΠΑΧΟΕΙΣ, ΠΣΩΤΗΡ Ν ΤΑΨΥΧΗ ΜΝ ΠΑΠΝΑ, ΜΠΡΒΗ-
 ΛΡΙΚΕ ΕΡΟΙ, ΔΝΟΚ ΔΝ†-ΠΕΚΣΝΕΖΑΛ ΛΥΩ ΠΕΩΒ Ν ΠΕΚΕΙΧ. ΝΤΑΙΠΕΡΕΙ-
 ΕΡΚΑΖΕ ΔΗ, Ω ΠΑΧΟΕΙΣ, (8) ΔΛΛΑ ΜΠΑ†СОУН-ΠΕΟΟΥ Ν ΠΕΙΝΟΣ Ν
 ΜΥΣΤΗΡΙΟΝ, ΕΤΕ ΠΕΚΧΠΟ ΕΤ ΟΥΛΛΒ ΠΕ, ΟΥΔΕ ΟΝ ΜΠΕΙΣΩΤΗ ΕΝΕΖ
 ΧΣ ΩΡΕ-ΣΖΙΜΕ ΩΩ ΕΧΝ ΖΟΥΟΥ. (9) Ω ΠΑΧΟΕΙΣ ΛΥΩ ΠΑΝΟΥΤΕ,
 ΣΗΕ ΠΤΩΩ Ν ΠΕΙΝΟΣ Ν ΜΥΣΤΗΡΙΟΝ ΔΗ ΠΕ, ΝΤΕΙΝΑΠΙΣΤΕΥΕ ΕΡΟΚ ΔΗ
 ΠΣ ΜΠ ΠΕΚΧΠΟ ΕΤ ΟΥΛΛΒ, ΤΑ†-ΒΟΥ Ν ΤΕΝΤΑΣΧΠΟΚ, ΜΑΡΙΑ, ΤΕΙ-
 ΣΖΑΙΒΕ Ν ΜΕ. (10) †εΙρε Ν ΠΜΕΒΕΥΕ Ν ΠΖΟΥ ΝΤΑ-ΤΚΕΡΑΣΤΗΣ
 ΟΥΩΜ Ν ΠΩΗΡΕ ΦΗΜ Ε ΤΕΦΟΥΕΡΗΤΕ, ΛΦΜΟΥ. (11) Λ-ΝΕΦΡΩΜΕ
 ΕΦΟΥΕ ΕΡΟΚ ΕΥΟΥΩΩ Ε ΒΟΠΚ ΝΣΕΤΑΛΚ Ν ΖΗΡΩΤΗΣ ΠΠΑΡΑΝΟΜΟΣ.
 (12) ΛΥΩ ΛΙΖΕ ΕΡΟΣ, Λ-ΤΕΚΜΝΗΤΝΟΥΤΕ ΤΑΖΟΥ, ΛΦΩΝΕ, ΛΥΩ ΖΝ
 ΠΤΡΕΚΤΟΥΝΟΣ† Ε ΝΕΦΕΙΟΤΕ ΛΥΝΟΣ Ν ΡΑΦΕ ΦΩΠΕ ΝΛΥ. (13) ΛΙΧΝΟΥΚ
 ΔΕ, Ω ΠΑΜΕΡΙΤ Ν ΦΗΡΕ, ΧΕ ΕΣΥΧΑΖΕ ΝΜΟΚ ΖΝ ΖΩΒ ΝΙΜ. ΛΙΑΜΑΖΤΕ

(4) ΤΟΥΗ-ΙΑΤ ΕΒΟΛ to inform, instruct. περιεργάζομαι to
 be overly concerned, meddling. (5) διστάζω to hesitate,
 be in doubt. (7) There is an ellipsis or omission after
 λιπερειερκαζε δη: "I became overly concerned not (for any
 other reason than that) I did not yet know..." (8) εχн
 for εχπ. (9) The meaning of this verse is obscure. If εне
 introduces a contrary-to-fact condition, the apodosis
 should be νειναπιστευε; cf. vs. 14 below for a similar
 problem. τειεζαιβε for τειζαιβε; τ.ζαιβε lamb. (10) η
 κεραστής horned-(viper). ουωμ here: to bite. (11) νεφ-
 ρωμε = his kin etc. παρανομος lawless, unjust. (12) Per-
 haps read τανζου for ταζου. (13) ησυχαζω to be still,
 quiet; ημοκ is reflexive.

ἢ πεκμααχε ἢ οὐναμ, λισοκφ. (14) ακουωφβ εκχω ἦμος και χε, 'ἦσαβηλ χε ἦτοκ πε παειωτ κατα σαρξ, επει ἡναταμοκ χε ακσεκσεκ-παμααχε ἢ οὐναμ.' (15) τενοϋ δε, ω παμεριτ ἢ ωηρε, παχοεις λϋω πανουτε, εωωπε ἦτακχι-λογος ἠἠμαι ετβε περοου ετ ἠμαϋ, ακτρε-νειμαειν ἢ ροτε ει ερραι εχωι, ἡπαρρα-καλει ἦμοκ, ω παχοεις ἢ ατλθος, κω και εβολ ἠτἠχι-ωπ ἠἠμαι. (16) ανοκ γαρ ανἠ-πεκ2ἠ2αλ, ανοκ πωηρε ἢ τεκ2ἠ2αλ. (17) εκωανσωλἠ ἢ ναμερρε, ἡναωωωτ νακ ἢ οϋϋϋσια ἢ σμοϋ, ετε ται τε τρομολογεια ἢ τεκἠἠτνοϋτε, χε ἠτἠ-οϋνοϋτε ρἠ οϋμε, λϋω ἠτἠ-οϋχοεις ρἠ οϋχωκ."

XVIII

(1) και δε εκχω ἦμοϋ ἠβι πα-τἠἠτ2ἠλο εκκίωϋ παειωτ ειωσχηφ, ἠπειεωβω ἠοϋεω ριμε ειναϋ εροϋ ε-αϋοϋω εκχι ρεν ἠ2αβε ἠ πμοϋ λϋω ειωωτἠ ἠωαχε ἠ ἠἠτεβιηη ετεκχω ἦμοϋ και. (2) ἠἠἠσα και λἠἠ-πμεεϋε ἠ περοου ἠ παμοϋ, ἠ πηαϋ ετερε-νειοϋαλι ναταλλοι ε πεσφωε ρα ποϋχαι ἠ πκοσμος τηρἠ. (3) ἠ τεϋνοϋ λιβωκ ε πεωριον ετ ρι βολ, λϋω ακτωοϋη ἠβι μαρια

(14) For επει ἡναταμοκ read prob. νειναμοϋτ ἠμοκ: "If you were not my father according to the flesh, I would kill you..." or νειναπειἡμα νακ: "I would rebuke you." Joseph obviously believes that his present illness is a result of this incident. σοκεβ εκσεκ- εκσεκωκ^ρ vb. tr. to pull, stretch. (15) χι-λογος ἠἠ to hold accountable (for: ετβε); χι-ωπ ἠἠ idem. (17) σωλἠ σἠπ- σωη^ρ Q σωἠ vb. tr. to break off, cut off. τ.μερρε bond, fetter. ωωωτ ωεετ-ωαατ^ρ Q ωαατ vb. tr. to cut, slaughter (as sacrifice). ἡ θουσια sacrifice, victim. ἡ ομολογια confession, agreement.

XVIII. (1) ἠοϋεω (ἠ) prep. without; εω ἠοϋεω is best translated "to keep from (weeping)"; cf. vs. 4 below. χι is for Q χηϋ caught. η.2αβε snare. ε is required before ἠωαχε. (2) ἠειοϋαλι the Jews. ταλλο ταλε- ταλλο^ρ Q ταληη vb. tr. to raise up, offer up. (3) τὸ αἶθριον atrium, courtyard.

ΤΑΜΑΛΥ, ΔΣΕΙ ΕΒΟΛ Ε ΠΜΑ ΕΤΕΙΝΕΖΗΤΕ, ΠΕΧΛΑΣ ΝΑΙ ΖΝ ΟΥΝΟΒ Ν
 ΛΥΠΗ ΜΗ ΟΥΦΛΕ Ν ΖΗΤ ΧΕ, "ΟΥΟΙ ΝΑΙ, ΠΑΜΕΡΙΤ Ν ΘΗΡΕ, ΑΡΗΥ
 ΕΥΝΑΜΟΥ ΝΒΙ ΠΑ-ΤΜΗΤΕΛΛΟ ΕΤ ΝΑΝΟΥΣ ΙΩΣΗΦ, ΠΕΚΕΙΩΤ ΚΑΤΑ ΣΑΡΞ." (4)
 ΠΕΧΛΑΙ ΝΑΣ ΧΕ, "Ω ΤΑΜΕΡΙΤ Μ ΜΑΛΥ, ΝΙΜ ΕΝΕΖ ΖΜ ΠΓΕΝΟΣ Ν
 ΠΡΩΜΕ ΠΤΑΥΦΟΡΕΙ Ν †ΣΑΡΞ ΠΕΤ ΝΔΩ ΝΟΥΕΘ ΜΟΥ? (5) ΠΜΟΥ ΓΑΡ
 ΠΕ ΠΑΡΧΩΝ Μ ΠΚΟΣΜΟΣ ΤΗΡΕ ΜΕΧΡΙ ΝΤΟ, Ω ΜΑΡΙΑ ΤΑΜΑΛΥ ΕΤ ΣΜΑ-
 ΜΑΔΤ. (6) ΤΑΝΑΓΓΗ ΤΕ ΕΡΟ ΝΤΕΜΟΥ ΖΩΩΤΕ Ν ΘΕ Ν ΡΩΜΕ ΝΙΜ.
 (7) ΑΛΛΑ ΕΙΤΕ ΠΑΜΕΡΙΤ Ν ΕΙΩΤ ΙΩΣΗΦ ΕΙΤΕ ΝΤΟ, Ω ΤΑΜΕΡΙΤ Μ
 ΜΑΛΥ, Π ΟΥΜΟΥ ΔΝ ΠΕ ΠΕΤΝΜΟΥ, ΑΛΛΑ ΟΥΩΝΕ ΨΑ ΕΝΕΖ ΠΕ. (8)
 ΑΛΛΑ ΔΝΟΚ ΖΩΩΤ †ΝΑΧΠΙ-ΜΟΥ ΖΑ ΠΤΗΡΕ ΕΤΒΕ ΤΣΑΡΞ ΝΤΑΙΦΟΡΕΙ
 ΝΜΟΣ. (9) ΤΕΝΟΥ ΒΕ, Ω ΤΑΜΕΡΙΤ Μ ΜΑΛΥ, ΤΩΟΥΝ ΝΤΕΚΩΚ ΕΖΟΥΝ
 ΖΑΖΤΗ ΠΕΛΛΟ ΕΤ ΣΜΑΜΑΔΤ ΝΤΕΝΔΥ Ε ΠΤΩ ΠΕΒΟΛ ΖΝ ΤΠΕ."

XIX

(1) ΛΥΩ ΛΙΤΩΟΥΝ, ΛΙΒΩΚ ΕΖΟΥΝ Ε ΠΕΘΡΙΟΝ ΕΤΕΝΚΟΤΕ ΝΖΗΤΕ,
 ΛΙΖΕ ΕΡΟΧ Ε-Α-ΠΜΑΕΙΝ Μ ΠΜΟΥ ΟΥΩΝΕ ΕΒΟΛ ΝΖΗΤΕ. (2) ΔΝΟΚ ΔΕ
 ΛΙΖΜΟΟΣ ΖΑΖΤΗ ΤΕΥΔΠΕ, Α-ΤΑΜΕΡΙΤ Μ ΜΑΛΥ ΖΜΟΟΣ ΖΑΖΤΗ ΝΕΥΟΥΕ-
 ΡΗΤΕ. (3) ΑΥΗ Ν ΝΕΥΒΑΛ ΕΖΡΑΙ ΖΑ ΠΛΖΟ, ΜΠΕΥΕΘΜΕΒΟΜ Ε ΨΑΧΕ
 ΜΜΑΙ ΕΒΟΛ ΧΕ Α-ΤΜΗΤΠΟ Μ ΠΜΟΥ Ρ-ΧΟΕΙΣ ΕΖΡΑΙ ΕΧΩΧ. (4) ΑΥ-
 ΗΙ Μ ΤΕΥΒΙΧ Ν ΟΥΝΑΜ, ΑΥΕΘ-ΠΕΙΝΟΒ Ν ΑΩ-ΛΖΟΜ ΕΥΝΑΩΤ. (5) ΑΥ-
 Ω ΕΥΑΜΑΖΤΕ Ν ΤΑΒΙΧ Ν ΟΥΝΑΜ ΕΥΕΙΟΡΗ ΝΣΩΙ Ν ΟΥΝΟΒ Ν ΝΑΥ ΖΩΣ
 ΕΥΚΩΡΩ ΕΡΟΙ ΧΕ, "Ω ΠΑΧΟΕΙΣ, ΜΠΡΚΑΛΥ Ε ΧΙΤ." (6) ΛΙΤΕΙ Ν
 ΤΑΒΙΧ ΕΖΟΥΝ ΖΑ ΠΕΥΣΤΗΘΟΣ, ΛΙΖΕ Ε ΤΕΥΨΥΧΗ Ε-ΑΣΤΑΖΕ-ΤΕΥ-
 ΨΟΥΩΒΕ ΧΕ ΣΥΝΔΕΝΤΕ ΕΖΡΑΙ, ΛΥΩ ΕΡΕ-ΝΕΒΑΙ-ΘΙΝΕ Μ ΠΜΟΥ ΘΩΨ

π. οὐφλάτ η ζήτ discouragement. ἀρηύ perhaps; often simply
 indicates question, as here: "Is he to die?" Note Fut. II.
 (4) τὸ γένος race. (5) ὁ ἄρχων ruler, Archon. μέχρι prep.
 even up to, even including. (6) ἡ ἀνάγκη necessity;
 ταναγγη τε ερο + Conj. is an impersonal construction: "It
 is necessary that (you) die also..." (7) εἴτε... εἴτε
 either... or, whether... or. (8) χπι- aux. vb. must; usu.
 prefixed to Inf., as here. For νε.εβολ see 27.2 (end).

XIX. (3) μητῆπο muteness. (6) τὸ στήθος chest, breast.
 ἰ.ψούωκε throat. βλι-θῖνε = χλι-θῖνε messenger.

εβολ ζητῆ ετρεχει εβολ ζῆ σωμα, αλλα ἤπε-εαν ἦ οὔνοϋ χωκ
εβολ, χεκας εφθανεῖ ἦβι πμοϋ, ἤμῆτῆ-ανοχη ἤμαϋ, χε ερε-
πεωτορτῆ οὔνη ζῆ σωφ λϋω πριμε ἠῆ πτακο ἠῆετ μοοϋε ζα τεϋζη.

XX

(1) α-ταμααϋ ἦ βαλ-ζητ ναϋ εροι εἰβομεῖ ε πεϋσωμα,
αεβομεῖ ζωφσ ἦβον ἦ νεϋοϋερητε, λϋω αεε εροϋϋ ε-α-πνιβε
ἦ πεεμομ κααϋ. (2) πεκας ναῖ ζῆ οὔμῆτατσοϋῆ χε, "πεκζμοτ
ϋηη τενοϋ, ω παμεριτ ἦ ϋηρε, χε χιν τεϋνοϋ ἠτακχε-τεκεῖα
εβολ ζῆ πεϋσωμα, α-πκωεῖ ερ-εοτε, λϋαναχωρεῖ ναϋ. (3) εἰς
νεϋεοτ ἠῆ ἦσνε ἦ ρατῆ λϋωεῖ λϋω λϋκβο ἦ εε ἦ οὔκλϋσταλλοε
ἠῆ οὔχιων." (4) λικιμ ε τααπε λϋω λιοϋτε ε νεϋϋηρε εἰχω
ἠῆμοε χε, "τωϋῆ ἠτεῖῆαχε ἠῆ πεῖῆεῖωτ ετ σμαμαατ χε πεϋ-
οεῖω ἦ ααχε πε παῖ ἠπατε-τταπρε ετ ααχε εβολ ζῆ τσαρζ ἦ
εβιηη τωμ." (5) τοτε λϋτωϋῆ ἦβι ἠῆηρε ἠῆ ἠϋεερε ἦ παμεριτ
ἦ ἰωτ εἰωσηφ, λϋεῖ αα πεϋεῖωτ, λϋεε εροϋ εϋκινδϋνεϋε ε πμοϋ
ε-λϋεων εεοϋη ε πωλῆ εβολ ἦ πβιοε. (6) αεοϋαε ἦβι λϋεῖα
τεϋνοε ἦ ϋεερε, ετε τσα ἦ χηεε τε, πεκας ἦ νεεενηϋ χε,
"οϋοῖ ναῖ, ναενηϋ, παῖ πε πϋωηε ἠταϋαε ἦ ταμεριτ ἦ μααϋ,
λϋω αα τενοϋ ἠπενκοῖ ε ναϋ εροε. (7) παῖ οη τενοϋ πετ να-
ϋεεεε-πενεῖωτ ερον ε τῆηαϋ εροϋ αα ενεε." (8) τοτε λϋϋ-
εραϋ εβολ, λϋριμε εἰ οὔεον ἦβι ἠῆηρε ἠῆ ἠϋεερε ἦ πλεῖωτ
εἰωσηφ, λϋω ανοκ εωωτ οη ἠῆ μαρῖα ταμααϋ ἦ παρϋενοε νεη-
ριμε ἠῆμαϋ πε, εεεοϋῆ χε α-τεϋνοϋ ἦ πμοϋ εἰ.

For χεκας read χε. ἡ ἀνοχή a holding back. ἠῆετ = ηετ.

XX. (1) βομεῖ ἠῆεωμ^ε vb. tr. to touch (ε). ε required
before ἦβον. τ.βον sole of foot. π.νιβε = π.νιϋε. πεεμομ
heat, fever, warmth. (2) πεκζμοτ ϋηη thanks be to you; a
Q equivalent of ϋῆ-εμοτ. χο χε- χο^ε εβολ vb. tr. to extend
(ἠμο^ε). (3) σνε ἦ ρατ^ε shin-bone. ωεῖ vb. tr. to become
cold. κβο, Q κνε vb. tr. to make cool; intr. to become
cool. ὁ κρῦσταλλοε ice. ἡ χιῶν snow. (5) κινδϋνεῖω to be
in danger (of: ε). πωλῆ ἠῆε- πολε^ε vb. tr. to free from;
intr. to be freed from (ε, ἦ, ζῆ). (7) ααωηε αεεεε- αοοη^ε
vb. tr. to remove (ἠμο^ε; from: ε); to deprive (ε) of (ἠμο^ε).

XXI

(1) ΤΟΤΕ ΛΙΒΩΦΤ̄ Ἡ ΠΣΑ Ἡ ΠΡΗΣ Ἡ ΠΡΟ, ΛΙΝΑΥ Ε ΠΜΟΥ, ΛΧΕΙ
 ΕΡΕ-ΑΜΗΤΕ ΟΥΝΖ ἩΣΩΦ, ΕΤΕ ΠΑΙ ΠΕ ΠΕΤ Ο Ἡ ΣΥΜΒΟΥΛΟΣ ΛΥΩ
 ΠΗΛΑΟΥΡΓΟΣ, ΠΑΙΔΒΟΛΟΣ ΧΙΝ ΤΕΖΟΥΕΙΤΕ, ΕΡΕ-ΟΥΜΗΗΘΕ Ἡ ΦΛΒ-Ἡ-
 ΖΟ Ἡ ΤΕΚΑΝΟΣ ΟΥΝΖ ἩΣΩΦ, ΕΥΧΙ-ΖΩΚ Ἡ ΚΩΖΤ̄ ΤΗΡΟΥ, Ε-ΜἩ-ΗΠΕ
 ΕΡΟΟΥ, ΕΡΕ-ΟΥΘΗΝ ΜἩ ΟΥΚΑΠΝΟΣ Ἡ ΚΩΖΤ̄ ΝΗΥ ΕΒΟΛ ΖἩ ΤΕΥΤΑΠΡΟ.
 (2) Α-ΠΛΕΙΩΤ ΕΙΩΣΗΦ̄ ΒΩΦΤ̄, ΛΧΝΑΥ Ε ΝΕΝΤΑΥΕΙ ἩΣΩΦ ΕΥΟ Ἡ
 ΟΥΜΟΣ ΕΜΑΤΕ ΚΑΤΑ ΘΕ ΕΦΛΑΥΜΟΥΖ ΕΝ ΟΡΓΗ ΖΙ ΒΩΝΤ̄ ΕΖΟΥΝ Ε ΨΥΧΗ
 ΠΗΝ Ἡ ΡΩΜΕ ΕΤ ΝΗΥ ΕΒΟΛ ΖἩ ΣΩΜΑ, Ἡ ΖΟΥΟ ΔΕ Ἡ ΡΕΦ̄-ΝΟΒΕ,
 ΕΦΩΠΕ ΕΥΦΛΑΒΙΝΕ Ἡ ΟΥΜΑΕΙΝ Ε-ΠΩΟΥ ΠΕ ἩΖΗΤ̄. (3) ἩΤΕΡΕ-ΠΛ-
 ΓΗΠ̄ΤΖ̄ΛΛΟ ΕΤ ΠΑΝΟΥΣ ΝΑΥ Ε ΝΕΝΤΑΥΕΙ ἩΣΩΦ, ΛΧΦΤΟΡΤ̄ ΛΥΩ Α-
 ΠΕΥΒΑΛ †-ΡΜΕΙΝ. (4) Α-ΤΕΨΥΧΗ Ἡ ΠΛΕΙΩΤ ΙΩΣΗΦ̄ ΟΥΦΩ ΕΙ ΕΒΟΛ
 ΖἩ ΟΥΝΟΒ Ἡ ΖΒΑ, ΛΥΩ ΕΣΦΙΝΕ ἩΣΑ ΜΑ Ἡ ΖΟΠ̄ ἩΖΗΤ̄ ἩΠΕΣΖΕ ΜΑ.
 (5) ἩΤΕΡΕΙΝΑΥ ΔΕ Ε ΠΝΟΒ Ἡ ΦΤΟΡΤ̄ ἩΤΑΥΤΑΖΕ-ΤΕΨΥΧΗ Ἡ ΠΛΕΙΩΤ
 ΕΙΩΣΗΦ̄, ΛΥΩ ΧΕ ΛΧΘΕΦΡΕΙ Ἡ ΖΕΝΜΟΡΦΗ ΕΥΦΩΒΕ ΕΜΑΤΕ Ε-ΟΥ-ΖΟΤΕ
 ΠΣ ΝΑΥ ΕΡΟΟΥ, ΛΙΤΦΟΥἩ Ἡ ΤΕΥΝΟΥ, ΛΙΣΠΕΙΤ̄ΜΑ Ἡ ΠΕΤ Ο Ἡ
 ΟΡΚΑΝΟΝ Ἡ ΠΑΙΔΒΟΛΟΣ ΜἩ ἩΤΑΧΙΣ ΕΤ ΟΥΝΖ ἩΣΩΦ. (6) ΛΥΠΩΤ ΖἩ
 ΟΥΝΟΒ Ἡ ΦΠΕ. (7) ΛΥΩ ἩΠΕ-ΛΛΑΥ Ἡ ΡΩΜΕ ΖἩ ΠΕΤ ΣΟΟΥΖ̄ Ε ΠΛΕΙΩΤ
 ΕΙΩΣΗΦ̄ ΣΙΜΕ, ΟΥΔΕ ΜΑΡΙΑ ΤΑΜΑΛΛΥ. (8) ἩΤΕΡΕΧΝΑΥ ΔΕ ἩΒΙ ΠΜΟΥ
 ΧΕ ΛΙΣΠΕΙΤ̄ΜΑ Ἡ ΝΕΧΟΥΣΙΑ Ἡ ΠΚΑΚΕ ΕΤ ΟΥΝΖ ἩΣΩΦ, ΛΙΝΟΧΟΥ ΕΒΟΛ,
 ΛΥΩ ΧΕ ΜἩΤΑΥ ΛΛΑΥ Ἡ ΕΧΟΥΣΙΑ ΕΖΟΥΝ Ε ΠΑΜΕΡΙΤ Ἡ ΕΙΩΤ ΙΩΣΗΦ̄,
 ΛΧΡ̄-ΖΟΤΕ ἩΒΙ ΠΜΟΥ, ΛΧΠΩΤ, ΛΧΖΟΠ̄ ΖΙ ΠΑΖΟΥ Ἡ ΠΡΟ. (9) ΛΙΤΦΟΥἩ

XXI. (1) π.ρ.η.ς the south. ὁ σύμβουλος counsellor. ὁ
 κανοῦργος villain. τε.ζου.ε.ι.τε the first, the beginning.
 φ.λ.β.-Ἡ.-ζο fearsome (lit. changing of face). οἱ δεκανοί a
 group of 36 divinities (or demons) who ruled over the Zodi-
 ac; originally an Egyptian astronomical division for time
 computation, but later debased into astrology. χι-ζωκ Ἡ
 to be girded with. τ.η.η.ε number. π.ε.θ.η.η sulfur, brim-
 stone. (2) ῥ-θ.υ.μ.ο.ς (Q ο Ἡ θ.υ.μ.ο.ς) to be wrathful. ε.η. for Ἡ.
 ο.υ.μ.α.ε.ι.ν ε-π.ω.ο.υ. η.ε a token of their own (lit. which is
 theirs). (4) Read ε ε.ι. for ε.ι. μα Ἡ ζο.π̄ Ἡ.ζ.η.τ̄ a place in
 which to hide. (5) θεωρέω to look at, observe. ἡ μορφή
 form, shape. τὸ ὄργανον instrument.

Ἦ ΤΕΥΝΟΥ, ΛΙΧΩ Ἦ ΟΥΠΡΟΣΕΥΧΗ Ε ΠΛΕΙΩΤ Ἦ ΑΓΛΑΘΟΣ, ΕΙΧΩ ἮΜΟΣ ΧΕ,

XXII

(1) "πλειωτ, τνουνε τηρῶ Ἦ τῆνταγλαθος, πειωτ Ἦ τμε, πιβαλ Ἦ ρεχναγ, πιμααχε Ἦ ρεχσωτῆ, σωτῆ ε πεκωηρε Ἦ μεριτ ετε ανοκ πε, ειςοπῶ Ἦμοκ ετρε πζωε Ἦ νεκβιχ ετε πλειωτ ιω-σνφ πε, Ἰῆτῆνοου και Ἦ ουνοε Ἦ χαιρουβιν μῆ πεχοροε Ἦ μαγγελοε μῆ μιχαηλ, ποικονομοε Ἦ λαγλαθον, μῆ γαβριηλ πβαι-ϑῆ-νουχε Ἦ ηαιων ε πουοειν, Ἰσεροειε ε τεψυχη Ἦ πλειωτ ειω-σνφ, Ἰσεχι-μοειτ ελ τεεεη ϑαντεσουωτῆ Ἦ πσαϑῶ Ἦ λιωη Ἦ κακε, αγω Ἰσεπαραγε Ἦ νεειοου ετ ετῆτωμ, και ευνοε Ἦ εοτε πε μοοϑε Ἰεητου αγω ουνοε Ἦ εβα πε ναγ Ἰαυμιοε ετ ειχωου. μαρε-πειερο Ἦ κωετ ερ-θε Ἦ ουμοου αγω Ἰτε-θαλασσα Ἦ ρεχ-ϑααρ ουω εενοχλει. (2) μαρεϑωπε εἰ οὐμῆτζημεροε εεουν ε τεψυχη Ἦ πλειωτ ιωσνφ, χε ται τε τευνου ετῆρ-χρια Ἦ πηλ Ἰεητῶ." (3) †χω Ἦμοε ηητῆ, ω ηαμεροε ετ ουαε, ηαηποστο-λοε ετ εμαματ, χε ρωμε ηιη ετουηαχποε ε ηκοεμοε αχειμε ε ηηετ ηαηουε μῆ ηηεοου. εϑαηῆ-πεχουοειϑ τηρῶ εϑαϑε εεραἰ Ἰεα ηελοουε Ἦ ηεββαλ, εϑαηει εηηαμου, ῆρ-χρια Ἦ ηηλ Ἦ πλειωτ ετ εἰ Ἦηηγε ε τευνου Ἦ ημου μῆ τειηπαραγε Ἦ ηε-ειοουε αγω τειηηπολογιζε εἰ πβυμα ετ ελ εοτε. (4) ηληη †-

(9) ἡ προσευχή prayer.

XXII. (1) τ.νουνε root. χαιρουβιν Cherubim. ὁ χορός chorus, choir. ὁ οἰκονόμος steward, manager. βαι- = χαι-. ϑῆ-νουχε good news. ροειε vb. tr. to guard, keep watch (ε). ουωτῆ ουετῆ- ουοτῆ Q ουοτῆ vb. tr. to pass through (Ἰμο). ετομη, Q ετῆτωμ to become dark. ὁ δῆμιος executioner. ρεϑααρ demon; as adj. ἐνοχλέω to trouble, disturb. (2) ἡμεροε mild, tame; ηῆτζημεροε calm. (3) τὸ μέρος part; used fig. here of the apostles as Christ's members. ειϑε εϑτ-αϑτ Q αϑε vb. tr. to hang, suspend (Ἰμο); Q with Ἰεα: to be captivated by. ελοουε prob. pl. of ελω, αλω snare, trap. ει + Circum.: to be about to. τ.ειηπαραγε passage, passing. τ.ειηηπολογιζε defense. π.βυμα = π.βημα. ετ ελ εοτε fear-ful. (4) πλήν here as conj.: but, however.

НАΚΤΟΙ ΕΞΡΑΙ ΕΧΝ ΤΕΙΝΧΩΚ ΕΒΟΛ Η ΠΛΕΙΩΤ ΙΩСНФ, ΠΑ ΠΕΙΕΡ-
ΠΕΕΥΕ ΕΤ ΗΑΝΟΥЧ.

XXIII

(1) ΛСФΩΠЕ ΔΕ, ΗΤΕΡΕΙΧΩ Η ΠΖΑΜΗΝ, ΕΡΕ-ΜΑΡΙΑ ΤΑΜΕΡΙΤ Η
ΗΛΛΥ ΟΥΩΣΗ Η ΝСΩΙ Η ΤΑΣΠЕ Η ΝΑ-ΗΠΗΥΕ, (2) ΛΥΩ Η ΤΕΥΝΟΥ ΕΙС
ΗΙΧΑΝΑ ΗΗ ΓΑΒΡΙΗΛ ΗΗ ΠЕХОRОС Η ΗΑΓΓЕΛОС ΛΥΕΙ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΗ ТΠЕ,
ΛΥСΙ, ΛΥ<Α>ΣΕРАТОУ ΕΧΗ ΗСΩМА Η ΠΛΕΙΩΤ ΙΩСНФ. (3) ΛΥΩ Η
ТЕУНОУ Α-ΤΖЕΛΖΙΛЕ ΗΗ ΠЕХЕΛΖΗС ΤΩΟΥΝ ΕΧΩЧ ΕΜΑΤЕ, ΛΥΩ ΛΙΕΙΜЕ
ΧЕ Α-ТЕУНОУ ЕТ ХНЧ ЕΙ. (4) ΛΥΩ ΛЧБΩ ΕЧ†-ΗΑΛΓЕ Η ΘЕ Η ТЕТ
ΗΑΗΙСЕ, ΕΡΕ-ΠΖΑХ † ΗСΩЧ Η ΘЕ Η ΟΥТНУ ΕЧНАФТ ΗΗ ΟΥΚΩΣТ ΕЧ-
ФФ ΕЧΟΥМ ΗСΑ ΟΥΖΗАН ΕСФ. (5) ΠМОУ ΔΕ ΖΩФЧ ΗΠЕ-ΘΟТЕ ΚΑΛЧ
Η ΕΙ ΕΖΟΥΝ ΕΧΗ ΗСΩМА Η ΠΑМЕРИТ Η ΙΩТ ΙΩСНФ ΗЧПОРХЧ ΕΒΟΛ,
ΧЕ ΕЧБФФТ ΕΖΟΥΝ ΕЧНАУ ΕРОΙ ΕΙΖМООС ΖΑΖТΗ ТЕЧАНЕ, ΕΙΑΜΑΣТЕ
ΕΧΗ ΗЕЧСМАУ. (6) ΛΥΩ ΗΤΕΡΕΙΕΙΜЕ ΧЕ ΛЧР-ΖΟТЕ ΗБΙ ΠМОУ Η ΕΙ
ΕΡΟΥН ΕТВННТ, ΑΙТФΟΥΗ, ΑΙВФК В ПСА Η ΒΟΛ Η ПМА Η ПРО,
ΑΙБПТЧ ΕЧБЕЕТ ΜΑУΔАЧ ΖΗ ΟΥНОБ Η ΖОТЕ. (7) ΛΥΩ Η ΤΕΥΝΟΥ
ΠЕХАΙ ΗАЧ ХЕ, 'Ω ΠЕНТАЧЕΙ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΗ ΗТОНОС Η ПСА Η ПРНС, ВФК
ΗАК ΕΖΟΥН ΤΑХН ΗТХФК ΕΒΟΛ Η ПЕНТА-ΠΛΕΙΩТ ΟΥЕЗ-САЗНЕ ΗМОЧ
ΗАК. (8) ΑΛΛΑ ΡΟЕΙС ΕΡΟЧ Η ΘЕ Η ΡΟΥЕИΝ Η НЕКВАЛ, ΧЕ ΗТΟЧ
ΠЕ ΠΛΕΙΩТ ΚΑΤΑ САРЗ, ΛΥΩ ΛЧФΗ-ΖΙСЕ ΗММАΙ ΖЕН НЕЗООУ Η
ΓΑΗΗТФНРЕ ФНМ, ΕЧПНТ ΗММАΙ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΗ ΟΥМА ЕУМА ΕТВЕ ТЕПЕИ-

ΠΕΙΕΡ- for ΠΕΙΡ-.

XXIII. (1) η.ζαμην the amen. ουωση vb. intr. to repeat,
answer, respond (to: ε, εχн, ηλ', ηсλ). τ.αcпe tongue,
language. (2) εχн often means "by, beside, at" with verbs
of standing or stopping. (3) τ.ζεελζιλε death-rattle. πε-
χελεχnc panting, exhaustion. χнч Q to be bitter, sharp.
(4) †-ηαλγε to be in labor; τ.ηαλκε labor pains. η.ζαх
meaning uncertain; prob. related to ζωх to be in straits,
dying. † ηсλ to pursue. η.тну wind. η ύλη woods, forest.
(5) ηe.смау temple (of head). (7) τάχα adv. quickly. (8)
εβολ ζη ουμα ευμα from one place to another. η έπιβουλή
plot. η άφελια advantage, profit.

ΒΟΥΛΗ Ν ΖΥΡΩΤΗΣ, ΛΥΩ ΛΙΧΙ-ΣΒΩ ΝΤΟΟΤΪ Ν ΘΕ Ν ΝΘΗΡΕ ΤΗΡΟΥ,
 ΘΩΡΕ-ΝΕΥΕΙΟΤΕ ΤΙ-ΣΒΩ ΝΛΥ Ε ΤΕΥΦΕΛΙΑ. (9) ΤΟΤΕ ΑΒΒΑΤΟΝ
 ΛΥΒΩΚ ΕΖΟΥΝ, ΛΥΧΙ Ν ΤΕΨΥΧΗ Μ ΠΛΕΙΩΤ ΕΙΩΣΗΦ, ΛΥΕΙΝΕ ΜΜΟΣ
 ΕΒΟΛ ΖΝ ΣΩΜΑ Μ ΠΝΛΥ Μ ΠΗ ΕΓΝΑΘΑ ΖΝ ΤΕΥΒΑΣΙΣ, Ν ΣΟΥ-ΧΟΥΤ-
 ΛΣΕ Μ ΠΕΒΟΤ ΕΠΗΠ ΖΝ ΟΥΕΙΡΗΝΗ. (10) ΝΕΖΟΥΥ ΤΗΡΟΥ Μ ΠΩΝΞ Μ
 ΠΑΜΕΡΙΤ Ν ΕΙΩΤ ΙΩΣΗΦ ΣΕΕΙΡΕ Ν ΘΕ ΜΝΤΟΥΕΙ Ν ΡΟΜΠΕ. (11) Λ-
 ΜΙΧΑΝΑ ΛΜΑΣΤΕ Μ ΠΤΟΠ ΣΝΔΥ Ν ΟΥΜΑΠΠΑ Ν ΖΟΛΟCΙΛΙΚΟΝ ΕCΤΑΕΙΝΥ,
 Α ΓΑΒΡΙΝΑ ΛΜΑΣΤΕ Μ ΠΚΕΤΟΠ ΣΝΔΥ. ΛΥΑΣΠΑΖΕ Ν ΤΕΨΥΧΗ Μ ΠΛ-
 ΜΕΡΙΤ Ν ΕΙΩΤ ΕΙΩCΗΦ, ΛΥΤΑΑΣ ΕΠΕCΗΤ Ε ΤΜΑΠΠΑ. (12) ΜΠΕ-
 ΛΛΔΥ ΔΕ ΖΝ ΝΕΤ ΖΜΟΟC ΖΛΖΤΗΥ ΕΙΜΕ ΧΕ ΛΥΜΟΥ, ΟΥΔΕ ΤΚΕΜΑΡΙΑ
 ΤΑΜΑΔΥ ΜΠΕCΕΙΜΕ. (13) ΛΥΩ ΛΙΤΡΕ-ΜΙΧΑΝΑ ΜΝ ΓΑΒΡΙΝΑ ΡΟΕΙC
 Ε ΤΕΨΥΧΗ Μ ΠΑΜΕΡΙΤ Ν ΕΙΩΤ ΙΩCΗΦ ΕΤΚΕ ΝΡΕCΤΩΡΠ ΕΤ ΖΙ
 ΝΕΖΙΟΟΥΕ, ΛΥΩ ΛΙΤΡΕ-ΝΑΓΓΕΛΟC Ν ΑCΩΜΑΤΟC ΕΩ ΕΥΖΥΜΝΕΥΕ ΖΑ
 ΤΕΥΖΗ ΘΑΝΤΟΥΧΙΤΪ Ε ΜΠΗΥΕ ΘΑ ΠΛΕΙΩΤ Ν ΑΓΛΘΟC.

XXIV

(1) ΛΥΩ ΛΙΚΤΟΙ ΕΧΜ ΠCΩΜΑ ΕΓΝΗΧ ΕΒΟΛ Ν ΘΕ Ν ΟΥΚΟΥΦΟΝ,
 ΛΙΖΜΟΟC, ΛΙΕΙΝΕ Ν ΝΕΥΒΑΛ ΕΠΕCΗΤ, ΛΙΒΩΨΤ ΕΠΕCΗΤ ΕΧΩΥ Ν
 ΟΥΝΟC Ν ΝΛΥ, ΕΙΡΙΜΕ ΕΡΟΥ. (2) ΠΕΧΑΙ... (End of Fragment
 III).

(9) ΑΒΒΑΤΟΝ Death, Abbadon (Gk., ultimately from Hebrew).
 ἡ βᾶσις here: course. (11) η.τον edge, hem. τ.μαππα
 cloth, handkerchief. ὀλοσηρικὸς silken. (13) ρεcτωρπ
 plunderer; τωρπ τερπ- τωρπ^ν vb. tr. to seize, rob (μμο^ν).
 ἀσώματος incorporeal. ὕμνῶ to sing hymns.

XXIV. (1) τὸ κοῦφον (empty) vessel.

Glossary

Words are arranged alphabetically according to the order given on page x, with the following exceptions: (1) initial $\epsilon\iota$ - and $o\gamma$ - occupy the place of ι and γ respectively; in all other positions they are alphabetized simply as $\epsilon + \iota$ and $o + \gamma$; (2) ϕ , θ , κ , ψ , \varkappa are alphabetized as π_2 , τ_2 , κ_2 , $\pi\epsilon$, $\kappa\epsilon$; (3) \dagger is alphabetized as τ_1 .

Verbs are entered under the free (unbound) form of the Infinitive. In the rare instances when this form is not attested, a supposititious entry is used when there is no doubt about its pattern; otherwise the entry is under the first actually attested form. Other parts of speech are entered under their unbound forms when they are attested. The Grammatical Index should be consulted for most of the prefixed elements. I have followed Crum (*A Coptic Dictionary*) in listing most verbal and nominal compounds under the final element. Also following Crum, derivatives are listed under leading verbal entries; the cross-references must be consulted in locating these. In order to provide space for less predictable compounds, nouns of action in $\epsilon\iota\eta\text{-}$, which may be formed freely from nearly any verb, have been systematically excluded, as have many agent nouns with $\rho\epsilon\gamma\text{-}$.

Where space has permitted, a selection of variant forms has been given. Under verbal entries these are placed in parentheses; otherwise they are listed serially after the main entry. These variants fall into two types: (1) simple spelling variants, especially between ϵ and ι and a supralinear stroke; (2) dialectal or "substandard" spellings which occur in otherwise fairly standard texts. The latter have been included to increase the utility of the Glossary; many of them are not attested, and their inclusion will give the reader some idea of the variants to be encountered in non-standard manuscripts.

Cross-references are grouped at the end of each letter. The completely predictable forms of the two verb types $\kappa\omega\tau$ $\kappa\epsilon\tau\text{-}$ $\kappa\omega\tau^*$ Q $\kappa\omega\tau$ and $\epsilon\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$ $\epsilon\epsilon\tau\bar{\eta}\text{-}$ $\epsilon\omega\tau\eta^*$ Q $\epsilon\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$ have been systematically excluded from the cross-references; all other bound forms and qualitative forms have been listed. Many spelling variants involving $\epsilon\iota/\iota$ and ι/ϵ have also been excluded.

- λ adv. of approximation, as in λ τού about five, λ οὐνή about how much? Cp'd. as Νλ, as in Νλ ϑε ἦ Νλζε to the extent of about a hundred cubits.
- λλσ, λσ n. a blow, slap (usu. on face). †-λλσ, † ἦ οὐλλσ to slap, strike (Νλ'). ϑϕ-ἦ-λσ n. = λλσ.
- λβλθνεῖν, λβιθνεῖν, λβλκθνε, λϑεθενε n.m.f. glass.
- λβω (pl. λβοογε) n.f. net (for fishing or hunting).
- λβωκ, λβοκ (f. λβοκε; pl. λβοοκε) n.m. crow, raven.
- λβικ n.m. consecration. χι-λβικ to consecrate; as n.m. consecration.
- λιδι, Q οι vb. intr. to increase (in age, size, stature); Q to be great, honored; as n.m. increase, growth.
- λειςσ, λησ, λθησ n.f. greatness, size, quantity.
- λκησ, λκεσ, λκισ n.m. girdle, clothing.
- λκω, λγω, γω n.f. filth; carrion; anything ruined.
- λλ adj. deaf. ᾤ-λλ (Q ο ἦ λλ) to become deaf.
- λλ n.m. pebble; hail-stone in λλ ἦ πε.
- λλ n. only in λϑ-λλ n.m. a cry (cf. ωϑ).
- λλλγ, λλεγ, λληγ adj. white.
- λλε λλο' Q λληγ (imptv. λλωτῆ) vb. intr. to go up, ascend (to, up to, onto: ε, ερραι ε, εχῆ, ερραι εχῆ); to mount (an animal), to board (a ship); rarely tr. with ἦμο'. ρεχλλε rider.
- λλια n.m. field-mouse or sim.
- λλκε, λλκη n.m. last day of month; ἦ λλκε (ἦ) on the last day of (+ month name).
- λλοκ n.m. corner, angle; prob. not Sah. (cf. κλχε).
- λλομ n.m. bosom.
- λλογ n.m. child, servant; not properly Sah. (cf. ϑηρε).
- λλοε n.m. thigh.
- λλτκασ n.m. bone-marrow.
- λλω, ελω (pl. λλοογε, ελοογε) n. snare, trap.
- λλω, λλογ (pl. λλοογε, λλλγε, λροογε) n.f. pupil of eye.
- λλωτ n.f. forced labor; term of service; a measure.
- λλωογε n.pl. bunch (of grapes) or sim.

- ΑΜΑ** Ama; fem. title of respect or reverence; cf. **ΑΠΑ**.
ΑΜΑΞΤΕ vb. intr. to prevail, take control, rule (over: **εχῆ**, **εἰχῆ**); to be valid, hold good; to persevere, continue; vb. tr. to grasp, seize, take possession of (**ἔμμο**); to retain, detain, take or keep captive; to learn by heart; to hold (**ἔμμο**) liable (for: **ε**). As n.m. power, possession. **ΑΤΑΜΑΞΤΕ** unrestrained, uncontrollable; **ΜΗΤΑΤΑΜΑΞΤΕ** lack of restraint, incontinence. **ΡΕΧΑΜΑΞΤΕ** self-controlled person.
- ΑΜΕ** (pl. **ΑΜΗΥ**, **ΑΜΗΥΕ**) n.m. herder, herdsman.
ΑΜΗ n.m. wasp.
ΑΜΗΤΕ n.m. the underworld, Hades.
ΑΜΟΥ 2nd pers. m.s. impv. of **εἶ**; f.s. **ΑΜΗ**; pl. **ΑΜΗΙΝ**, **ΑΜΗΕΙΤῆ**.
- ΑΜΡΕ**, **ΑΜΡΗ** (pl. **ΑΜΡΗΥ**) n.m. baker; **ΜΗΤΑΜΡΕ** baking.
ΑΜΡΗΞΕ, **ΑΜΡΕΞΕ** n.m. bitumen, asphalt.
ΑΝ neg. part. not; for uses see Gr. In.
ΑΝ- one who is in charge of; only in cpds. with nos.: **ΑΝ-ΜΗΤ** decadarch, **ΑΝ-ΘΟ** chiliarch, **ΜΗΤΑΝ-ΘΟ** chiliarchy.
ΑΝ- prefix for forming collective nouns from numbers, as in **ΑΝ-ΘΟ** (group of) a thousand, **ΑΝ-ΤΑΙΟΥ** (group of) 50.
- ΑΝΑΙ** vb. intr. to become pleasing, better. As n.m. beauty; **ῥ-ΑΝΑΙ** to be(come) pleasing, good. **ῥ-ΑΝΑ** to please; see § 20.2 for usage. **-ΑΝ** in **κτ-ΑΝ** n.m. perfume (cf. **στοί**).
- ΑΝΑΘ** (pl. **ΑΝΑΥΘ**) n.m. oath; used with **εἶρε**, **σῆνε**, **ὠρῆ**, **†**, **ταρκο**. **ε** **ΠΑΝΑΘ** under oath.
- ΑΝΟΚ**, **ΑΝῚ**- indep. pron. 1st pers. sing.: I.
ΑΝΟΝ, **ΑΝ-**, **ΑΝῆ**- indep. pron. 1st pers. pl.: we.
ΑΝΟΥῚΘΕ n.m. watchman, guard (**ΑΝ** + **ουῚθε**).
ΑΝΧΗΒΕ, **ΑΝΧΗΒ(ΕΝ)**, **ΑΝΖΗΒΕ**, **ΑΝΖΗΒ(ΕΝ)** n.f. school.
ΑΝΤΑΘ n.m. sneeze.
ΑΝΤΗΛῆ, **ΑΝΤΕΛῆ** n.m. skull.
ΑΝῆ, **ΟΝῆ** n.m. courtyard.
ΑΠΑ Apa, masc. title of respect or reverence (saints,

- martyrs, respected monks, etc.).
- ἀπας adj. old; syn. of ἄς q.v.
- ἀπε (pl. ἀπηυε) n.f. head (lit. and fig.); total sum (of money), capital; also n.m. chief, village head.
- ἡνῆταπε headship. ἄταπε headless. ἄ-απε to become head, leader (of: ε). χι-ταπε to behead.
- ἀποτ (pl. ἀπητ) n.m. cup; σα ἢ ἀποτ cup-maker, cup-seller.
- ἀπρητε n.f. period of time; ἢ οὐκοῦ ἢ ἀπρητε for a little while; ἢ οὐνοσ ἢ ἀπρητε for a long time; ἄ-οὔνοσ ἢ ἀπρητε to spend a long time.
- ἀπῶ, ἡπῶ, ἐπῶ n.f. a number (of), several.
- ἀρηβ, ἐρηβ, ρηβ n.m. pledge, deposit, guarantee.
- ἀρηυ, ἑαρηυ adv. perhaps.
- ἀρηχ^ρ n. end, limit (suff. required, as in ἀρηχῶ ἢ πκαε the end of the earth; 3rd pers. pl. sometimes -νοῦ); ἄταρηχ^ρ boundless.
- ἀρικε n.m. fault, blame; ἄταρικε blameless; ἐἢ-ἀρικε to find fault (with: ε), to blame (ε); ρεεἢ-ἀρικε fault-finder; ἡἢτρεεἢ-ἀρικε criticism.
- ἀριμ n. name of an edible plant.
- ἀροουε, ἀρωου n.pl. burrs, thistles; εἢ-ἀροουε idem.
- ἀρω to become cold; as n.m. cold, chill.
- ἀρωαν n. name of a skin disease.
- ἀρωιν n.m. lentils.
- ἄς, ἄας adj. old (usu. not of people); ἡἢ ἄς, ἐρη-ἄς old wine; ἡἢτας oldness; ἄ-ἄς to become old.
- ἄσαι, Q ἄσωου, ἄσειωου vb. intr. to become light, slight, casual; to be swift; as n.m. lightness, hastiness, alleviation. εἢ οὐἄσαι easily, casually.
- ἄσμη n.m. one's belongings.
- ἄσικ, σικ n.m. an illness, related to fever, chills.
- ἄσοῦ n.f. price, value; †-ἄσοῦ to pay; ἄ-ἄσοῦ εἰ to set a price on.
- ἄσπε n.f. language, speech; ἄσπε ἢ ἄας idem.
- ἄτ- prefix for the formation of negative adj.; §27.1.

- ΛΤΟ, ΛΤΑ n. a lot, multitude; usu. with indef. art.; ΛΤΟ Ν
 ΣΜΟΤ, ΛΤΕ-ΣΜΟΤ adj. phrase: of various or many sorts.
- ΛΥ, ΛΥΕ, ΛΥΕΙC, ΛΥΕΙ imptv. vb. (1) bring here, give! All
 forms occur preminally; with pron. suff.: ΛΥΕΙC'.
 (2) come! come, let's ...! (with Conjunctive).
- ΛΥΔΝ, ΛΥΔΔΝ, ΛΥΕΙΝ n.m. color, appearance, complexion;
 CΕΚ-ΛΥΔΝ to tend toward (a certain color); ΛΥΔΝ ΛΥΔΝ
 (of or in) a variety of colors.
- ΛΥΕΙΝ, ΛΥΔΝ n.m. (ship's) cargo.
- ΛΥΗΤ n.m. company of people; monastic congregation.
- ΛΥΩ conj. and; for uses see Gr. In.
- ΛΦ n.m. furnace, oven.
- ΛΦ interrog. pron. what? See §§14.2, 16.1 for usage.
- ΛΦΔΙ, Q οφ vb. intr. to be(come) many, numerous, to multi-
 ply; Q is very frequent. As n.m. multitude, amount.
 ΡΕΦΔΦΔΙ one who multiplies. ΛΦΗ n.f. multitude.
- ΛΨ, ΛΨΨ, ΛΒ n.m. a fly; ΛΨ Ν ΕΒΙΩ bee; ΛΨ Ν ΟΥΖΟΡ dog-fly.
- ΛΨ, ΛΨΨ, ΛΒ (pl. ΛΨΟΥΙ, ΛΒΟΥΙ) n.m. flesh (human or animal),
 piece of flesh, meat. CΔ Ν ΛΨ meat-seller. ΦΔΤ-ΛΨ
 butcher. ΟΥΕΜ-ΛΨ to eat meat. ΦΕΠ-ΛΨ to buy meat.
- ΛΖΕ n.m. lifetime, extent of lifetime; Ψ-ΛΖΕ to pass one's
 life; ΦΔΡ-ΛΖΕ short-lived; Ψ-ΦΔΡ-ΛΖΕ (Q ο Ν ΦΔΡ-ΛΖΕ) to
 be short-lived; ΜΝΤΦΔΡ-ΛΖΕ a short life.
- ΛΖΕ vb. intr. to be in need (of: ΝΔ').
- ΛΖΟ (pl. ΛΖΩΦ) n.m. treasure, treasure house, storehouse.
- ΛΖΟΗ n. only in ΛΦ-ΛΖΟΗ to sigh, groan (at: ε, εκΝ, εΖΡΑΙ
 εκΝ); as n.m. groan, yawn, roar.
- ΛΖΨ, ΛΖΡΕ n.m. marsh herbage, sedge.
- ΛΖΡΟ' interrog. adv. requiring anticipatory suff. re-
 ferring to subject of clause. (1) with foll. verb:
 why? as in ΛΖΡΩΤΝ ΤΕΤΝΡΙΜΕ why do you weep? (2) with
 suff. alone or with foll. noun: what about ...? what's
 the matter with ...? (3) with ΜΝ: what has ... to do
 with ...?
- ΛΖΩΗ, ΛΖΩΗΕ, ΛΖΩΩΗΕ n.m. eagle (originally: falcon).

αχε, ααχε (or ουαχε?) n. blow, cuff.

αχῆν, εχῆν (αχῆντ', εχῆντ') prep. without; a foll. indef. n. has no article.

αβεεc, ατβεεc n.f. moisture.

αβοατε, ακοατε n.f. wagon, cart.

αβρηη n.f. a barren woman; also adj.; μηῆταβρηη barrenness; ῥ-αβρηη to become barren.

αα': ειρε	αμηιη: αμοу	αcωοу: αcαι
ααc: αc	αμηу(ε): αμε	αcε̄: ωε̄
ααγ: αγ	αμοу: εμοу	ατα, ατε: αто
ααxε: αxe	αμpeεε: αμpηεε	αтвεc: αβвεc
αβ: αγ	αη-: αηοη	αтεcмoт: αто
αβεη: οβῆ	-αη: αηαι	αуααη: ауаη
αβιθηεиη: αβαβηεиη	αηα': αηαι	αуаη: ауеиη
αβοκ: αβοκ	αηαу: ηαу	αуе, ауеи: ау
αβοκε: αβοκ	αηαуω: αηαω	αуеиη: ауаη
αβοοке: αβοк	αηῑ-: αηοк	αуеиc('): ау
αβοοуε: αβω	αηεиηε: εиηε	αω': εиωε
αβοуи: αγ	αηzηв(εη): αηсηвε	αωαα: αα
αγω: ακω	αηи-, αηиηε: εиηε	αωαεom: ωω, αεom
αεηc, αεиc: αиαι	αηи': εиηε	αωε: εиωε
αηc: αиαι	αηῆ-: αηοη	αωη: αωαи
ακεc: ακηc	αηxиp: xиp	αωкαк: ωкαк
αкиc: ακηc	αηxωx: xωx	αωт-/': εиωε
ακοατε: αβοατε	αοуηp: οуηp	αчεεεεηε: αβαβηεиη
αααε: ααω	αοуωη: οуωη	αчте: чтооу
ααεу, ααηу: αααу	αпηт: αпот	αчοуи: αγ
ααηу, ααο': ααε	αпηуε: αпε	αεα: εεε
ααο: αο	αpεε: εαpεε	αεε: εεε, ωεε
ααοк: αο	αpοοуε: pοοуε	αεεpαт': ωεε
ααοοуε: ααω	αpοοуε: ααω	αεωωμε: αεωμ
ααοу: ααω	αpωοу: αpοοуε	αεωωp: αεο
ααωтῆ: αο, ααε	αc: ααc	αxи-/': xω
αμ-, αμε: ομε	αcεиωοу: αcαи	αxω: εxω
αμη, αμηεитῆ: αμοу	αcкε: ωcк	

B

βα, βαε, βαcи, βοи n.m. branch of date-palm.

βααβε, βαεω' (βαεωω') Q βαεот (βαεω) vb. tr. to despise (ῆμο'), regard as foolish; intr. to be insipid, foolish.

βα(α)βε-pωμε n.m. boaster; μηῆτααβε-pωμε boastfulness.

βααμηε, βαμηε n. goat; βααμηε ῆ εοοут he-goat; βααμηε ῆ cεиηε she-goat; ωαp ῆ βααμηε goatskin; чω ῆ βααμηε goat's hair; μαηε-βααμηε goatherd.

βαи, чαι n.m. night raven, screech-owl.

ΒΑΛ n.m. eye. ΑΤΒΑΛ shameless; ΜΗΤΑΤΒΑΛ shamelessness.

ΒΑΛΟΤ n.f. skin garment; skin bag.

ΒΑΡΩΤ, ΒΑΡΟΤ, ΒΑΛΩΤ, ΒΑΡΑΤΕ n.m. brass, bronze; ζΟΜΝΤ (N)

ΒΑΡΩΤ idem or sim.

ΒΑΣΝΘ, ΒΑΣΕΝΘ, ΒΑΣΝΗΘ, ΒΑΣΗΘ, ΒΑΣΙΘ, ΒΑΣΙΝΘ n.m. tin.

ΒΑΦΟΡ, ΒΑΦΑΡ, ΒΑΦΑΛΑΡ, ΒΑΦΟΟΡΕ n.f. fox.

ΒΑΦΟΥΡ n.f. saw; ΡΑ Ν ΒΑΦΟΥΡ adj. saw-toothed.

ΒΑΦΟΥΦ n.m. rue.

ΒΑΞΣΕ n.f. heifer.

ΒΣΣΕΒΕ (ΒΣΣΕ) vb. tr. to pour forth, rain down (NMO');
intr. to well up, be poured forth.

ΒΣΚΕ (pl. ΒΕΚΗΥΕ, ΒΕΚΕΕΥΕ, ΒΕΚΕΥΕ) n.m. wages; †-ΒΕΚΕ, †

N ΠΕΚΕ to pay, reward; ΤΑΙ-ΒΕΚΕ employer; ΡΕΥ†-ΒΕΚΕ

idem. ΧΙ-ΒΕΚΕ, ΧΙ N ΠΕΚΕ to receive wages; ΧΙ Ε ΒΕΚΕ

to hire (NMO'); ΧΑΙ-ΒΕΚΕ hireling. ΣΜN-ΒΕΚΕ to fix

wages. ΡNΒΕΚΕ, ΡNΠΒΕΚΕ hireling.

ΒΣΝΙΝΕ, ΒΙΝΙΒΕ, ΠΕΝΙΝΕ, ΒΑΝΙΝΕ, ΠΑΝΙΝ n.m. iron; also fig.

of fetters, sword. †-ΒΕΝΙΝΕ to put in irons, to

fetter (e). ΧΙ-ΒΕΝΙΝΕ to be put in irons.

ΒΕΡΩ n.f. whirlpool.

ΒΣΣΝΗΤ, ΒΣΣΝΑΤ (pl. ΒΕΣΝΑΤΕ) n.m. smith; ΜNΤΒΕΣΣΝΗΤ the

work or craft of a smith.

ΒΗ n.f. grave.

ΒΗΒ, ΒΗΒΕ n.m. cave, hole, den, nest (of animals).

ΒΗΚΕ n.m. woof (of loom).

ΒΗΝΘ, ΒΗΝΝΕ n.f. swallow (bird); ΧΑΧ-ΒΗΝΘ swallow-sparrow.

ΒΗΣΣΕ n.f. bucket, pail.

ΒΗΤ n.m. palm-leaf. ΒΗΤ-ΣΠΙΡ n.f. rib.

ΒΗΘ, ΒΣΕ, ΒΘ n.m. falcon.

ΒΙΡ (pl. ΒΡΗΟΥΕ) n.m. basket (of palm-leaf). ΒΙΡΕ, ΒΑΙΡΕ

n.f. idem.

ΒNΒΙΧΕ n.f. a single grain (of grain, mustard, sand); a
single piece (of fruit, etc.).

ΒΛΛΕ (f. ΒΛΛΗ; pl. ΒΛΛΕΕΥ, ΒΛΛΕΕΥΕ) adj. blind; as n. a

blind person; ΜNΤΒΛΛΕ blindness; Ρ-ΒΛΛΕ to become blind

- (Q o N B̄XΛε), to make blind.
- ΒΛΣΜΟΥ** (pl. ΒΛΣΜΟΥΕ) name of a people (Gk. Βλέμους); usu. located on east bank of Nile in Nubia. Other spellings include ΒΛΕΣΜΟΥ, ΒΕΛΕΣΜΟΥΕ, ΒΑΛΕΣΜΟΥ.
- ΒΧΧε**, **ΒΧΧε** n.m.f. pottery, earthenware; **ῤ-ΒΧΧε** to be made of clay.
- Βῆνε** n.f. date-palm, date(s); **Βῆ-ΡΑΥνε** virgin palm; **Βῆ-ῆουε** dried dates; **ελ ῆ Βῆνε** palm-branch; **ελλ ῆ Βῆνε** date-stone; **εβιω ῆ Βῆνε** date-honey; **κλγ ῆ Βῆνε** stem, trunk of palm; **λοογ ῆ Βῆνε** cluster of dates; **ελ ῆ Βῆνε** date-seller; **εῤ-Βῆνε** date-palm thorn; **τλε ῆ Βῆνε** date cake; **ῆῆ-Βῆνε**, **ῆε-Βῆνε**, **ῆε-Βῆνε**, **εογν-Βῆνε** palm-fiber.
- βοине** n. harp or sim. musical instrument.
- βολεῖ** **εῤβεωλ** (p.c. **ελλεῖ-**) vb. tr. to dig, dig up, dig out (ῆμο^ε); to burrow, delve; vb. intr. to be undermined.
- βολεῖ** **εβολ** vb. tr. to undo, take apart; intr. to be dug up, out.
- βοντε**, **εαντε** (**εῆτ-**) n.f. gourd, cucumber; gourd-garden(?); **εαρβοντε** gourd-seller. **εῆτ-ῆ-εελοε** pumpkin.
- εοεῤ** Q to be dry, parched.
- εογεογ** vb. intr. to shine, glitter; as n.m. shine, glitter.
- εογεε**, **εωεε** n.m. eyelid.
- εῤεῤ** vb. intr. to boil; **εῤεῤ εεραῖ** ῆμο^ε to boil up with, cast up; as n.m. boiling.
- ερεῆνγ**, **εερεῆνγ**, **εῤεῆνγ** n.m. coriander seed.
- εῤρε**, **εηρε** adj. new, young; **εῆτεεῤρε** youth, newness; **ῆ εῤρε** adv. anew, recently; **ῤ-εῤρε** to renew; to become new.
- εῤεοογт**, **εεεεωογт** n.f. chariot.
- εω** n.f. tree (when fruit is specified; otherwise use **εηн**).
- εωк**, Q **εηк** vb. intr. to go, depart; to die; to be about to (+ ε + Inf.). Used with most prep. and directional adv. in regular senses. Note **εωк ερατ**^ε to visit; **εωк εῖ** to undergo (as well as "to go upon").
- εωке** vb. tr. to tan (leather: ῆμο^ε); **εεк-εεεε** tanner.
- εωλ** **εελ-εολ**^ε Q **εηλ** (± **εβολ** except when indicated) vb. tr.

to loosen, untie, unfasten (ἥμο'); (not + εβολ) to explain, interpret; to weaken, enfeeble; to nullify; to dissolve. Vb. intr. to be(come) loosened, undone, loose, scattered, melted, dissolved, weakened, paralysed, faint; to become dissolute; to be terminated, to die, perish. As n.m. solution, interpretation (not + εβολ); weakening, slackening; laxness, unrestraint; dissolution, destruction. εβολ ἡν to come to terms with. ατρωα εβολ indissoluble, unending. ρεεωα interpreter.

εβολ n.m. the outside. ηβολ, ἡ ηβολ prep. on or to the outside of, outside; independent of, beyond, free from; contrary to. εβολ adv. out, outward, away; usu. with verbs, but occasionally after prep. phrases with sense: onward, and so on, henceforth; for εβολ + prep. see sub prep. εβολ κε conj. because. ἡ εβολ adj. phr. outer, external; adv. outside, extant, in existence. εαβολ, εα ἡ εβολ, ἡ εαβολ, ἡ εα ἡ εβολ, ἡ ηεα ἡ εβολ (1) prep. (+ ἡ, ε) outside of, beyond, away from; (2) adv. outside, on the outside. εαβολ (1) prep. (+ ἡ) to the outside of; (2) adv. to the end, forever, finally, utterly. εαβολ ἡ prep. from, away from. ειβολ (1) adv. outside, on the outside, from the outside; (2) prep. (ἡ) outside of, beyond, except for; ετ ειβολ adj. phr. external. ἡ-εβολ, ἡ-ηεβολ vb. intr. to avoid, escape (from: ε, ἡ, εἡ). κα-εβολ vb. tr. to vomit (ἥμο').

ἡ εαβηλ ε/ἡ (1) prep. except for, outside of; (2) conj. except that (+ Conj.). ἡ εαβηλ κε except that, unless, if not. ἡεἡ (ἡεἡλλ') prep. (± ἡ) without, except for, beyond.

εωων adj. bad, mainly in fixed expressions such as ε†-εωων (ετοἱ), εογ-εωων (ετογ), εἡ-εωων (εἡρε), εαγον εωων.

εοονε n.f. evil, misfortune; ἡ-εοονε to act badly, evilly (toward: ηα'); ἡἡτρεεἡ-εοονε evil-doing.

εεε-εοονε (1) the evil-eye; (2) adj. envious, greedy;

ἡἡεεε-εοονε envy, greed; ἡ-εεε-εοονε to become

envious of (ε, εχ \bar{N}); ρεχειερ-βοονε enchanter, one who casts evil-eye; μ \bar{N} τρεχειερ-βοονε greed; χι-ειερ-βοονε to receive the evil-eye.

βωρη веере- воор^ρ Q воρη vb. tr. to push, drive (μ \bar{M} ο^ρ); to repel (NCA); to prevail over, defeat (μ \bar{M} ο^ρ); intr. (+ εβολ) to swell up, protrude. As n.m. protuberance.

βωτε (qωτε qωε) βετ- (βοτ- βοот-) Q βηт vb. tr. to pollute (μ \bar{M} ο^ρ), befoul; to abominate. βοτε n.f.(m.) abomination; \bar{P} -βοτε (Q ο N βοτε) to become hateful; χι-βοτε to loathe, abominate (ε).

βωη веη- воη^ρ (βλ \bar{O} ^ρ) Q βηη vb. tr. to strip, divest, flay (μ \bar{M} ο^ρ); to lay bare, unsheathe; to loosen, unfasten, undo, release; to despoil; to forsake; intr. to be undone, loosened; Q to be naked. ρεχβωη robber, despoiler.

(βω $\bar{2}$) βε $\bar{2}$ - (πε $\bar{2}$ -) Q βη $\bar{2}$ vb. tr. to bow (the head).

(βω $\bar{2}$ N) βε $\bar{2}$ N- Q βλ $\bar{2}$ N vb. tr. to roof over (μ \bar{M} ο^ρ), cover with awning. βω $\bar{2}$ N, βλ $\bar{2}$ N n.m. canopy, awning.

βλβε-: βλλβε
βλβот: βλλβε
βλβω, βλβω^ρ: βλλβε
βλε, βλει: βλ
βλιρε: βιρ
βλκ-: βωκε
βλλβ $\bar{\lambda}$: βολβ $\bar{\lambda}$
βλλωт: βλρωт
βλνιπε: βениπε
βλντε: βонте
βλратε: βλρωт
βλрот: βλρωт
βλ \bar{O} ^ρ: βωη
βλ \bar{O} λλρ: βλ \bar{O} ор
βλ \bar{O} λρ: βλ \bar{O} ор
βλ $\bar{2}$ N: βω $\bar{2}$ N
ββρηεε: εβρηεε
βεεε: βеее
веере-: вөөре
βεκε(ε)υε: βεке
βекηυε: βεке
βερεθ \bar{N} υε: βρεθ \bar{N} υ
βερεβωο \bar{Y} т: β \bar{P} βοο \bar{Y} т

βετ-: βωте
βεε: βηε
βηηνε: β \bar{N} ηε
βηρε: β \bar{P} ρε
βηт: βωте
βηε: qωεε
βιηε: βηηε
βιηιβε: βениβε
βιρε: βιρ
βλλ $\bar{\chi}$ ε: β $\bar{\lambda}$ $\bar{\chi}$ ε
β \bar{N} -: β \bar{N} ηε
β \bar{N} т-: βонте
β \bar{N} т: q \bar{N} т
βοι: βλ
βολ: βωλ
βο: qο
βοο: qο
βοοηε: βωηη
βοορ(ρ): βωρηε
βοοт-: βωте
βορβ \bar{P} : βορβ \bar{P}
βοт-: βωте
βοте: βωте

βοτε: qωте
βοβ \bar{C} : qωεε
βρλ: εβρλ
β \bar{P} βορ \bar{T} : βορβ \bar{P}
β \bar{P} βωρ: βορβ \bar{P}
βρε-: εβρλ
βρηυε: εβρλ
βρι-: εβρλ
βρηουε: βιρ
βρηεε: εβρηεε
β \bar{P} θ \bar{N} υ: βρεθ \bar{N} υ
βτοο \bar{Y} : qтоο \bar{Y}
βω: qω
βωте: qωте
βω $\bar{2}$ ε: βο \bar{Y} $\bar{2}$ ε
βωεε: qωεε
βωβ \bar{C} : qωβ \bar{C}
β \bar{B} : βηε
γ \bar{N} ^ρ: βιηε
γροηηε: βροηηηε
γω: λκω

ε (ερο^ε) prep. (1) reference: to, for, as regards, in respect to; (2) purpose: for, as; + Inf. in order to; (3) direction: to, toward, into; (4) hostility: at, against; (5) debt: against, due from; (6) ethical dative with many verbal expressions (cf. §30.6); (7) comparison: than (cf. §29.3); (8) temporal: at, in; (9) other meanings in combination with individual verbs, e.g. direct object, instrument, separation.

εβη n. darkness, only in $\bar{\Gamma}$ -εβη to grow dark.

εβιηη adj. poor, wretched; $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon\beta\iota\eta\eta$ misery, wretchedness; $\bar{\Gamma}$ -εβιηη to become wretched.

εβιω (εβιε-) n.m. honey; εβιω $\bar{\eta}$ με pure honey; εβιε- $\tau\omicron\omicron\omicron\upsilon\tau$ wild honey; $\mu\lambda$ $\bar{\eta}$ εβιω honey grove.

εβωτ (pl. εβωτε, εβετε) n.m. month; may be followed directly by month name without $\bar{\eta}$. $\tau\bar{\Gamma}$ -εβωτ every month.

εβρα, βρα (βρε-, βρι-; pl. εβρηγε, βρηγε, βρηηγε) n.m. seed; εβρα- $\sigma\omega\theta\epsilon$ n.f. seed-grain.

εβρηγε, $\bar{\beta}$ ρηγε, εβρηγε, βρηγε n.f. lightning; †-εβρηγε to lightning.

εκιβε, κιβε, κιβεε n.f. breast; $\eta\epsilon\rho\kappa\iota\beta\epsilon$ n.f.m. idem; †-εκιβε to suckle; $\chi\iota$ -εκιβε to be suckled.

ελαω, ελαο n.m. fruit of sycamore.

ελαολε (ελελ-, λελ-, λεελ-, λιλ-) (1) n.m. grape, grape-vine; ελελ- $\tau\bar{\eta}\chi$ sour grapes; ελελ- $\sigma\theta\omicron\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$ dried grapes, raisins; $\beta\theta$ $\bar{\eta}$ ελαολε grape-vine; $\mu\lambda$ $\bar{\eta}$ ελαολε vineyard; ειε τ -ελαολε idem; ελελ- $\kappa\eta\mu\epsilon$ n.m. bruise. (2) n.f. tonsil (?); pupil of eye (but cf. $\lambda\lambda\omicron\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$).

ελαωβ n.m. heron.

εμε n.f. hoe, plow.

εμηρε n.f. inundation (of the Nile).

εμηθ n.m. anvil.

εμηγε n.m. dill, anise.

εμητ, εμη $\bar{\eta}$ τ, εμητε n.m. the west.

εμοу, λμοу (pl. εμοуε) n.f. cat.

ενε, νε, εν interrog. part.; see §29.1.

ενε conditional part. if; see §29.1.

ενε2, ενε2ε, ενη2ε (1) n.m. eternity, age, era; (2) adj. eternal; (3) adv. forever (with neg.: never). θα ενε2 (1) adv. forever (neg.: never); (2) eternity; (3) adj. eternal (N θα ενε2, NN θα ενε2). θα νι ενε2 adv. forever. θα ενε2 N ογοειθ idem. χιν ενε2 from of old. εNε, Nε n. eyebrow. NχNε, εMχNε n.m. idem.

εοογ n.m. glory, honor; ελ εοογ adj. phrase: honorable, glorious. †-εοογ to glorify, give honor to (Nλ'); as n.m. glorifying; MNτρεγ†-εοογ glorification. χι-εοογ to be glorified. Mλι-εοογ desirous of glory.

επηп, επειп, επηφ name of 11th Coptic month.

επρλ n.pl. vanities; as adj. vain; as adv. in vain; MNτ-επρλ vanity.

επω n.f. part of door fastening.

ερηт (ρηт, εрρηт, Pρηт) vb. tr. to vow, promise, devote (NMο'; to: Nλ', ε); as n.m. (pl. ερατε) vow, promise.

ερηγ n.m.f. fellow, companion; usu. with possessive prefixes as a recipr. pron.: each other, mutually. See 28.4.

ερωте n.m.f. milk; P-ερωте to give milk; †-ερωте Nλ' to suckle; ογем-ερωте to feed on milk; ελ περωте still sucking, not weaned.

εснт n.m. ground, bottom, lower part; εнеснт adv. down, downward, to the ground; εнеснт ε prep. down to, down into; N неснт adv. below, down below, at the bottom of (NMο'); сλ-неснт adv. on the lower side, below; as prep. (+ N). ελ неснт adv. underneath, below ground; prep. (+ N) under. εи неснт adv. on the ground, from on the ground. χин неснт adv. from below. P-неснт to go under (N).

εсоογ n.m. (f. εсω) sheep; MλN-εсоογ shepherd.

εт, εте rel. pron.; see Gr. In.

εтве (εтвннт') prep. because of, on account of; concerning, about; for the sake of. εтве же conj. because. εтве Nλι adv. therefore. εтве ογ adv. why?

Ε21Ε1Β: 21Ε1Β	ε2ρῆ: 20	εχῆ: χ0ε
ε2κ0: 2κ0	ε2τ0: 2τ0	εχῆγ: χ01
ε2να': 2να'	ε2τωρ: 2τ0	ε6λλθ: ε6ωθ
ε2νε-: 2νε-	ε2θλ1: 2τλ1	ε6λ06: 6λ06
ε2οογ: ε2ε	εχῆ: λχῆ	ε6οοθ: ε6ωθ
ε2οογτ: 2οογτ	εχῆ, εχω': χω'	ε6οοθε: ε6ωθ
ε2ρλ': 20	εχῆτ': λχῆ	ε6οθε: ε6ωθ

H

h1 n.m. house; household, family. μεс 2ῆ h1 one born in household. ρῆῆh1, ρεῆῆh1 n.m. (1) member of household, kinsman; (2) monastic superintendent; ῆ-ρῆῆh1 to be akin.

h1 n.m. pair, couple.

hн n.m. ape.

hрῆ (εрῆ-, ῆр-) n.m. wine. hрῆ λс, εрп-λс old wine. сλγ- hрῆ, се-hрῆ, wine-drinker. ῆ-hрῆ to become wine.

hрῆ n.m.f. small bird, chick.

h6ε n.m. leek. сλ ῆ h6ε leek-seller.

hλ: ωλ

hп: ωп

hпс: λпс

hмпω: ῆпо

hп6: ωп

ε1 (1)

ε1, Q ннγ (§22.3); imptv. λμογ (q.v.) vb. intr. to come, go; to be about to (+ Circum.); to . . . gradually (+ π + Inf.). Used with full range of prep. and directional adv. in normal senses. Note also the following expressions: ε1 εрλτ' to come to a superior; ε1 εтῆ to come into the power of; ε1 εχῆ to be applicable to; ε1 ῆсλ to come to fetch; ε1 εвоλ ε to sue; ε1 εвоλ 21тῆ to leave, quit (a place); ε1 ε2рλ1 εχῆ to befall.

ε1λ, 1λ n.m. valley, ravine.

ε1λ (ε1εр-, ε1λτ', ε1λλτ') n. eye, mostly in cpds.: κτε-ε1λτ' to look around; με2-ε1λτ', μογ2 ῆ ε1λτ' to stare, look intently (at: ῆμο'); сῆῆ-ε1λτ' εχῆ to fix eye on; тсλβε-ε1λτ', тсῆβε-ε1λτ', тсλβο ῆ ε1λτ' εвоλ to instruct, inform; тоγн-ε1λτ', тоγне-ε1λτ' εвоλ idem; ч1-ε1λτ' ε2рλ1 to raise eye; 2λ ε1λτ' before one's eyes; κω 2λ ε1λτ' to intend to do. ηλ1λτ' exclam. pred. blessed is/are ...! ηῆтηλ1λτ' blessedness.

- ΕΙΛΛΥ, ΕΙΩ, ΙΩ n.m. linen, linen garment. ΝΕΙΛΛΥ, ΝΙΛΛΥ,
 ΗΛΛΥ idem.
- ΕΙΛΒΕ, ΕΙΛΛΒΕ, ΙΛΛΒΕ, ΙΛΙΒΕ n.f. pus.
- ΕΙΛΛ, ΙΛΛ, ΙΗΛ n.f. mirror.
- ΕΙΒ, ΕΙΕΙΒ, ΕΙΕΒ (pl. ΕΙΕΒΗ) n.m. hoof; claw; stinger;
 nail, talon.
- ΕΙΒΕ, Q ΟΒΕ vb. intr. to thirst, become thirsty (for: ἄμο');
 as n.m. thirst.
- ΕΙΕ, ΕΙΕΙΕ, ΕΙ (1) conj. introducing apodosis: then (§29.1);
 before neg.: unless, without; (2) conj. or; ΕΙΕ... Η
 either... or; (3) modal or interrog. part. introducing
 statement; translation depends on context: well then, so.
- ΕΙΕΒΤ, ΕΕΙΒΤ, ΕΙΒΤ, ΕΙΗΒΤ, ΙΗΒΤ, ΕΕΒΤ n.m. usu. with def.
 art.: the east. ΕΑ-ΠΕΙΕΒΤ on the east side (of: ἦ).
- ΕΙΕΛΕΛ, ΕΙΕΛΕΙΕΛ vb. intr. to shine, glitter; as n.m.
 brightness. ΙΕΛΛΕ n. brightness, light.
- ΕΙΝΕ, ΕΙΝΜΕ vb. tr. to know, understand, realize (ε; that:
 κε). ΑΤΕΙΜΕ ignorant; innocent, unaware; ᾤ-ΑΤΕΙΜΕ (Q
 ο ἦ ΑΤΕΙΜΕ) to become ignorant, unaware; to be uncon-
 scious; ΜἨΤΑΤΕΙΜΕ ignorance. ΕΙΝΕΙΜΕ knowledge. ΝΑΦᾤ-
 ΕΙΝΕ, ΝΑΦᾤΜΕ, ΝΑΦᾤΙΜΕ adj. presumptuous, impudent;
 obdurate, stubborn; ΜἨΤΝΑΦᾤΜΕ stubbornness, presumptu-
 ousness.
- ΕΙΝΕ ἦ- (ἦ-, εἰ-) ἦΤ' (Imptv. ΑΝΙΝΕ, ΑΝΕΙΝΕ, ΑΝΙ- ΑΝΙ')
 vb. tr. to bring (ἄμο'), bear. Used with many prep.
 and directional adv. in ordinary senses. Note the
 following expressions: ΕΙΝΕ ἄμο' εἰἦ or εἰραῖ εἰἦ to
 liken something to, compare with; ἦ-τοοτ' εἰἦ to seize;
 ΕΙΝΕ ἄμο' ἦσα to bring an accusation against; ΕΙΝΕ ἄμο'
 εἰσα to complete; to extradite; to publish; to intro-
 duce; ΕΙΝΕ ἄμο' εἰ τμητε to recall, bring up (in one's
 mind); ΕΙΝΕ ἄμο' εἰσοῦν introduce; as n.m. reception.
- ΕΙΝΕ vb. tr. to resemble, be like (ἄμο'); as n.m. like-
 ness, aspect. ΜἨΤΡΕΘΕΙΝΕ resemblance.
- ΕΙΝΕ n.f. adze.

εἶνε, ἰνε n.f. thumb; big toe.

εἶνε n.m. chain.

εἶον, ἰον n.m. (1) sea (rare in Sah.); (2) winepress.

εἶοορ, εἶοορε n.m. canal. χἰοορ vb. tr. to ferry (Ἰμοο^ο)
across (to: ε); to cross, ford (a river: Ἰμοο^ο); εἶν-
χἰοορ fording, transit. χἰοορ n.m. a ford, crossing;
ferryboat; ferryman. εἶερο, ἰερο (pl. εἶερωογ, ἰερωογ)
n.m. river; often spec. the Nile.

εἶοογν, ἰοογν (f. ἰοογνε) a title (m.f.); meaning unknown.

εἶονε n.f. a liquid measure.

εἶονε, ἰονε (εἶεν-) n.f. craft, occupation. Freq. cpd.

with 2nd element to designate particular craft or its
product, as in εἶεν-σα sculpture, work in relief; εἶεν-
ογοεἰε tillage, tilled land, produce of tillage; εἶεν-
ωε woodworking; εἶεν-νουε goldwork; εἶεν-Ἰ-ζατ silverwork;
εἶεν-ωωτ trade, trading, merchandise; Ἰ-εἶεν-ωωτ to en-
gage in trade. ζαρ-εἶονε adj. variegated. Ἰ-εἶονε to
spin; ρεϥἸ-εἶονε craftsman; ἸἸτρεϥἸ-εἶονε craft.

εἶογλ, εἶογλ, εἶεογλ, ἰογλ n.m.f. hart, hind.

εἶρε Ἰ- (εἶ-) λα^ο Q ο vb. tr. to do, make, perform, pro-
duce, fashion (Ἰμοο^ο); intr. to act, function, behave.
For εἶρε in cpd. vbs. see §26.1; these are listed under
2nd element. As n.m. doing, performance; ρεϥεἶρε doer,
maker. ταωε-εἶρε to do or make even more, increase in
doing.

εἶς, ες part. behold, lo; here is/are ... (properly only
before nouns). εἶς ζηητε, εἶς ζηητε, εἶς ζηηπε idem
(before pron. or verb). εἶς ζηητε εἶς idem (before n.).
εἶς ζηηηε idem (before n. or pron.). εἶστε = εἶς ζηηητε.
εἶσπε = εἶς ζηηηπε.

εἶτἸ, ἰτἸ, ἰτνε, τἸη n.m. ground, earth, dust; dirt, rub-
bish. ε πεἶτἸ = επεσнт; Ἰ πεἶτἸ adv. below, underneath,
at the bottom.

εἶω εἶλ- (ἰλ-) εἶλλ^ο Q εἶη (± εβολ) vb. tr. to wash (Ἰμοο^ο);
εἶω εβολ as n.m. washing; ρεϥεἶω εβολ washer (in bath).

εἰλ-τοοτ' ἦσα to renounce, despair of (suff. is reflex.).
 εἰω, εἰω, εἰογ, εογ (pl. εοογ, εωογ, εοογε) n.m.f. ass,
 donkey. εἰλ-ἦ-τοογ wild ass, onager. εἰλ-ζοογτ idem.
 εἰωρῆ (ἰωρῆ) Q εἰορῆ (± εβολ, εζραι) vb. intr. to stare (at:
 ε, ἦσα), stare in wonder, be astonished, dumbfounded.
 εἰωρῆ (εἰωραζ, ἰωρῆ) εἰερῆ- (ἰαρῆ-) εἰορῆ (ἰορῆ) vb. tr.
 to see, perceive (ἦμο'); to look (toward: ἦσα). As n.m.
 sight, vision; view, opinion; ρεεἰωρῆ one who can see;
 ἠπτρεεἰωρῆ perception; εἰνεἰωρῆ vision, power to see.
 εἰερῆ n.f. ray (of light), sight (of eye).

εἰωτ, ἰωτ (εἰτ-; pl. εἰοτε) n.m. father (lit. and fig.);

pl. parents, forefathers. Often used of abbots, elders

and other revered persons. ἀτεἰωτ fatherless. ῥ-εἰωτ
 to become father. ἠἠτεἰωτ fatherhood, family. ὠἦ-
 εἰωτ relative on father's side.

εἰωτ, εἰογτ, ἰωτ n.m. barley.
 εἰωτε n.f. dew.
 εἰωζε, ἰωζε (εἰεζ-, εἰωζ-; pl. εἰαζογ, εἰαζογε) n.m. field.
 For εἰεζ-ελοολε, -ὠην, -βερεωρετ (ζεορεῖ) see 2nd ele-
 ment. εἰ-εἰωζε, εἰωζε n.f. a field measure. ὠ-εἰωζε
 to measure a field; as n.m. a field measure.

εἰωε εἰωτ- (ἰωτ-) ἰωτ' (ἰω') Q ἰωε vb. tr. to hang, sus-
 pend (ἦμο'; on: ε; by: ἦσα), all ± εζραι. Q to be
 suspended; to be captivated (by: ἦσα); to depend (on:
 εἰ); + εβολ: to overhang.

εἰ: εἰε	εἰεογλ: εἰογλ	εἰοτε: εἰωτ
εἰλ-: εἰω	εἰεπ-: εἰοπε	εἰογ: εἰω
εἰλλ': εἰω	εἰερ-: εἰλ	εἰογτ: εἰωτ
εἰλλρε: εἰλλε	εἰερ-βοονε: βοονε	εἰοπε: εἰε
εἰαρῆ-: εἰωρῆ	εἰερο: εἰοορ	εἰοτε: εἰε
εἰλλτ': εἰλ	εἰερωογ: εἰοορ	εἰτ-: εἰωτ
εἰλτ': εἰλ	εἰερζε: εἰωρῆ	εἰω: εἰλλγ
εἰαζογ: εἰωζε	εἰεζ-: εἰωζε	εἰγτ: ὠγτ
εἰην: εἰε	εἰεζ-ελοολε: ελοολε	
εἰετ: ὠγτ	εἰη: εἰω	
εἰετ: εἰεετ	εἰηετ: εἰεετ	εἰλλε: εἰλλε
εἰεε: εἰε	εἰημε: εἰηε	εἰλλε: εἰλλε
εἰεε: εἰε	εἰηἠτ: εἰηἠτ	εἰλλ: εἰλλ
εἰεεεε: εἰεεεε	εἰορῆ: εἰωρῆ	εἰγτ: εἰεετ

- ΚΑΙΡΕ n.f. gullet.
 ΚΑΚΕ n.m. darkness; $\bar{\rho}$ -ΚΑΚΕ to become dark.
 ΚΑΛΛΑΣΗ n.f. womb; belly.
 ΚΑΛΕΛΕ, ΚΑΛΕΕΛΕ, ΚΑΛΗΛΕ, ΚΕΛΕΕΛΕ n.f. wooden sounding board struck to assemble congregation.
 ΚΑΛΚΙΑ, ΚΑΛΚΕΛ, ΚΕΛΚΙΑ, ΒΕΛΒΙΑ, ΒΕΙΑΒΕΙΑ n.m. wheel.
 ΚΑΛΩΠΟΥ, ΚΑΛΟΠΟΥ, ΒΑΛΟΠΟΥ n.m.f. small dog.
 ΚΑΜ n.m. reed, rush.
 ΚΑΠ n.m. (1) thread, string, strand; (2) letter (alph.).
 ΚΑΡΟΥΣ adj. curled (of hair); meaning not certain.
 ΚΑΣ, ΚΕΣ, ΚΗΣ, ΚΙΣ (pl. ΚΕΣ, ΚΑΣ) n.m. bone; fruit-stone. ΜΑΡ-ΚΑΣ, ΜΕΡ-ΚΑΣ n.m. bone-setter.
 ΚΑΣ n.m. carat (a coin).
 ΚΑΣΕ, ΚΕΣΕ, ΚΗΣΕ n.m. shoemaker.
 ΚΑΣΚῚ (ΚΟΚΚΕΣ) vb. intr. to whisper (to: ε); as n.m. whispering. ΡΕΥΚΑΣΚῚ whisperer.
 ΚΑΤΟ n.f. boat, skiff.
 ΚΑΦ n.m. reed, reed pen, reed staff or pole; n.f. = ΜΑ $\bar{\eta}$ ΚΑΦ place where reeds grow. † $\bar{\eta}$ ΜΟ' ε ΠΚΑΦ to fence with reeds.
 ΚΑΦΑΒΕΛ n.m. earring.
 ΚΑΥ n.m. trunk of tree.
 ΚΑΞ n.m. earth, soil; the ground; land, country; $\bar{\rho}$ -ΚΑΞ to turn to dust. Ρ $\bar{\eta}$ ΝΚΑΞ a man of the earth.
 ΚΑΞΚῚ ΚΕΞΚΕΞ- ΚΕΞΚΩΞ' Q ΚΕΞΚΩΞ vb. tr. to hew out, clear, smooth out ($\bar{\eta}$ ΜΟ'); to cause (a wound) to heal; intr. to heal. ΡΕΥΚΕΞΚΕΞ- hewer. ΚΑΞΚ̄ ΚΕΞΚ̄- vb. tr. = ΚΑΞΚῚ.
 ΚΒΑ n.m. vengeance. $\bar{\rho}$ -ΚΒΑ, ΕΙΡΕ $\bar{\eta}$ Π(')ΚΒΑ to do vengeance (for: ΝΑ', Μ $\bar{\eta}$, Ξ $\bar{\eta}$). †-ΚΒΑ to avenge. ΧΙ-ΚΒΑ to take vengeance (on: $\bar{\eta}$ ΜΟ', Ξ $\bar{\eta}$); as n.m. retribution, compensation; ΕΙΡΕ $\bar{\eta}$ ΠΧΙ-ΚΒΑ, ΧΙ $\bar{\eta}$ ΠΧΙ-ΚΒΑ to take revenge; ΡΕΥΧΙ-ΚΒΑ avenger.
 ΚΒΟ (ΚΒΑ) ΚΒΕ- Q ΚΗΒ vb. tr. to make cool; intr. to

- become cool; as n.m. coolness. †-κβο to make cool; χι-κβο to become refreshed, get coolness.
- κε (1) adj. other, different; prefixed directly to noun, as in κερωμε, ζενκερωμε, πκερωμε, ηκερωμε. In some temporal expressions: next, as in τκερωμη next year; again, in addition, as in η κεσon once again; κεκογι a little more, a little longer. (2) adv. also, even, moreover; positioned as in (1), but only with def. art. This usage has led to isolation of ηκε (f. τκε) as an independent element that may be prefixed to pronouns, ηκε λnon even we, or personal names, ηκε παγλос even Paul, or used in vb. cpd. η-ηκε- before another Inf. or Q in sense "also, even to do or be." εε pron. another (one), (the) other (one); pl. ζενκοογε some others, (η)κεκοογε the others. κет (f. κете) pron. another; with def. art. the other. κεογλ pron. another one.
- κεκε n.m. child; n.m.f. (var. κλκε, κλλκε) pupil of eye. κελεβιη, κελλβιη, κλλλβιη n.m. axe.
- κελωλ, κογλωλ, κολωλ n.m. jar, pitcher. κελωωε n. idem.
- κεετε n.f. hip, loin.
- κηηε, бηηε, εεηη n.f. vaulted place, cellar, canopy; palate (of mouth). Cf. Gk. κύπηη, γύπηη.
- κιη κент- κент* vb. intr. to move, stir; vb. tr. to touch (ε); to move, shift, stir (physically or emotionally: ε, ηηο*); as n.m. movement. λτκιη immovable. бιηκιη movement. κη-то n.m. earthquake.
- ките n.f. double drachma (half a stater), coin and weight. бис-ките one drachma.
- κίωου Q to be fat, soft, weak; to be fertile, productive.
- κλλλ, κλελ, κληλ n.m. chain, esp. on neck.
- κλλλγτ, κλεεγτ, κλβт n.f. hood, cowl.
- κλεε, κελη n.m. vessel for liquids.
- κλλε, κλ n.m. bolt; knee, joint. κελεηκεε n.m. elbow; ζλη-κελεηκεε bolt-smith, smith. ζλη-κλλε idem.
- κλμη n.f. pad, padding.

κλο n.m. poison (for arrows).

κλωμ n.m. crown, wreath, circle. †-κλωμ to crown (εχῆ, 2 ιχῆ). χι-κλωμ to receive, bear crown; to become a martyr. ρεχτρο-κλωμ victoriously crowned; ραι-κλωμ crown-bearer.

κλωολε n.f. cloud.

κλωομε n.f. bruise.

κῶψ n. a blow; ᾤ-κῶψ ηλ^ς, †-κῶψ εχῆ to strike; ὄσ-ᾤ-κῶψ a blow.

κῶκῆ, κοῦκῆ, κοῦμκῆ vb tr. to strike, beat (ε: a musical instr.); to make a repeated sound. As n.m. drum.

κμων, Q κμη vb. intr. to become black. καμε, καμη (f. καμη; pl. καμαγει) adj. black; usually after n. with ᾤ, rarely without ᾤ. ᾤ-καμε (Q ο ᾤ καμε) to become black. κμε (?) = κμημε n. darkness. κμηε n.m.(f.) Egypt; ῥῆῆκμηε an Egyptian; ῥῆῆκμηε Egyptian (lang.).

κναλυ n.m. sheaf.

κῆνε vb. intr. to be fat, sweet; as n.m. fatness, sweetness. ᾤ-κῆνε to become fat; †-κῆνε to make fat, to salve, anoint.

κνος, κηος, κηως Q κονε vb. intr. to become putrid, to stink; as n.m. stench.

κῆτε n.m. fig; εω ᾤ κῆτε fig-tree.

κῆ2ε n.f. architectural term, precise meaning not certain: porch, shrine, side (??).

κοειс, κλειс n.m. vessel for liquids.

κοει2, κλι2 n.m. sheath, case, cover; brick-mold (?).

κοια2κ, κια2κ, κοια(2)κ, κοιαχ name of 4th Copt. month.

κοιε, κλιε, κλειε, κοι n.f. field; ῥῆῆτκοι farmer.

κομμε, κομη, κομι, κῆμε, κμη(μ)ε n.m. gum.

κοοῆ, κοῆ n.m. blight.

κοου, κωου, κλυ n.m. length of time; ουκοу: ᾤ κοου a little while.

κοου2, κω2 n.m.(f.) angle, corner; point, tip, prow; piece.

κοσκε κескос' εβολ vb. tr. to lay out, extend (ᾤμο^ς; also

reflex.); to entwine self (reflex.).

κοτ, κατ n.m. basket.

κοῦι (κοῦ-) (1) adj. small, young; a little, few; used before noun (usually with $\bar{\eta}$) or after (usually without $\bar{\eta}$). May be cpd. as κοῦ- $\bar{\eta}$. κοῦι $\bar{\eta}$ $\zeta\eta\tau$ adj. impatient, easily discouraged. (2) adv., usually $\bar{\eta}$ οὔκοῦι a little; ($\bar{\eta}$) κεκοῦι yet a little, a little more; $\mu\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\sigma\alpha$ οὔκοῦι after a little while; $\zeta\lambda\eta\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}$ οὔκοῦι a little before; $\theta\lambda\tau\bar{\eta}$ οὔκοῦι, $\pi\alpha\rho\alpha$ κεκοῦι almost, more or less; $\pi\rho\sigma$ οὔκοῦι for a little while; $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha$ κεκοῦι occasionally; $\bar{\eta}/\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha$ κοῦι κοῦι little by little; $\bar{\eta}$ -κοῦι (Q ο $\bar{\eta}$ κοῦι) to become small, few, young; $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau$ κοῦι smallness, youth.

κοῦκλε n.f. hood, cowl.

κοῦν(τ)^ς, κοῦοῦν(τ)^ς, κοῦον^ς, κοῦων^ς, κεν^ς n. bosom, breast (suff. obligatory); also sometimes: genitals.

κοῦν $\bar{\eta}$ n.m. a plant: lawsonia inermis.

κοῦρ n.m. pivot, hinge.

κοῦρ adj. deaf.

κοῦχοῦ, κοῦνχοῦ, κοῦχοῦ n.f. a type of vessel.

κρί, κλι n.m. a fragrant substance.

κ $\bar{\eta}$ νec n.m.f. ash, soot, dust; $\bar{\eta}$ -κ $\bar{\eta}$ νec to become ashes, dust. $\bar{\eta}$ - $\lambda\tau\kappa\bar{\eta}$ νec to leave no ash (on burning).

κ $\bar{\eta}$ ρ $\bar{\eta}$ vb. intr. to murmur, mutter in anger or vexation (against: $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$, $\bar{\eta}\sigma\alpha$, ϵ , $\epsilon\zeta\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}$ ϵ); as n.m. complaint, murmuring. $\rho\epsilon\chi\kappa\bar{\eta}\kappa\bar{\eta}$ murmurer.

κ $\bar{\eta}$ τ $\bar{\epsilon}$, κ $\bar{\eta}$ μ $\bar{\eta}$ τ $\bar{\epsilon}$ n.m. smoke, mist; darkness, obscurity.

κρο, κλα (pl. κρωοῦ) n.m. shore (of sea, river); limit or margin (of land); hill, dale.

κρομ $\bar{\eta}$ vb. intr. to become dark (in shade or color); Q κ $\bar{\eta}$ ρ $\bar{\omega}\mu$ to be dark. As n.m. darkness.

κροῦρ n.m. frog.

κροῦχ, κροχ n. a cake.

κροχ n.m. guile, deceit; ambush; as adj. false, guileful.

$\lambda\tau\kappa\rho\chi$ guileless. $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\kappa\rho\chi$ guile. $\bar{\eta}$ -κροχ (Q ο $\bar{\eta}$ κροχ) to be guileful, lie in ambush (for: ϵ); $\rho\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$ -κροχ

deceiver, traitor. $\text{ca } \bar{\text{n}} \text{ } \kappa\rho\omicron\upsilon\chi$ deceiver. $\chi\iota\text{-}\kappa\rho\omicron\upsilon\chi$ to use guile, lie in wait; $\chi\iota \bar{\text{m}}\omicron\text{ } \bar{\text{n}} \text{ } \kappa\rho\omicron\upsilon\chi$ to take by guile. $\kappa\rho\omega\text{m}$ n.m. fire (rare in Sah.). $\kappa\omega\rho\bar{\text{n}}$ n.m. smoke (?). $\kappa\omicron\upsilon\rho\rho$, $\chi\omicron\upsilon\rho\rho$, $\beta\omicron\omicron\upsilon\rho\rho$ n.m. finger-ring; key. $\text{ca } \bar{\text{n}} \text{ } \epsilon\kappa\omicron\upsilon\rho\rho$ key-maker. $\kappa\tau\eta\rho$ n.m. calf.

$\kappa\omega \text{ } \kappa\lambda\text{-} \text{ } \kappa\lambda\lambda\text{ }^{\circ}$ ($\kappa\epsilon\epsilon\text{ }^{\circ}$, $\kappa\epsilon\text{ }^{\circ}$) Q $\kappa\eta$ vb. tr. to put, place, set ($\bar{\text{m}}\omicron\text{ }^{\circ}$; with local prep. in plain sense); to appoint, make ($\bar{\text{m}}\omicron\text{ }^{\circ}$; as: $\bar{\text{n}}$); to obtain, get ($\bar{\text{m}}\omicron\text{ }^{\circ}$; with reflex. dat. $\text{n}\lambda\text{ }^{\circ}$); to preserve, keep; to allow, permit, grant ($\bar{\text{m}}\omicron\text{ }^{\circ}$; to do: ϵ + Inf. or Circum.; that: $\chi\epsilon$); to breathe ($\bar{\text{m}}\omicron\text{ }^{\circ}$; to: $\text{n}\lambda\text{ }^{\circ}$); to leave, abandon ($\bar{\text{m}}\omicron\text{ }^{\circ}$); to go to (a place). Q to be situated, to lie; to be loose, unrestrained. $\text{m}\lambda \bar{\text{n}} \text{ } \kappa\lambda\text{-}$ a place for putting (something).

$\kappa\omega \bar{\text{m}}\omicron\text{ }^{\circ} \text{ } \epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ (1) to release (to: $\bar{\text{n}}\text{ca}$), loosen; (2) to expel, dismiss; (3) to forgive (w. $\text{n}\lambda\text{ }^{\circ}$ of pers.); (4) to leave, abandon; (5) to omit, leave out; (6) intr. to become loose, dissolved; to become desolate, deserted. As n.m. forgiveness, remission; $\text{m}\lambda \bar{\text{n}} \text{ } \kappa\omega \text{ } \epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ mercy-seat; $\rho\epsilon\chi\kappa\omega \text{ } \epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ one who forgives.

$\kappa\omega \bar{\text{m}}\omicron\text{ }^{\circ} \text{ } \epsilon\pi\epsilon\sigma\chi\tau$ to lower, let down. $\kappa\omega \bar{\text{m}}\omicron\text{ }^{\circ} \text{ } \epsilon\pi\lambda\lambda\omicron\upsilon$ to leave behind. $\kappa\omega \bar{\text{m}}\omicron\text{ }^{\circ} \text{ } \epsilon\lambda\omicron\upsilon\gamma\text{n}$ to put or bring in; to bring into port; $\epsilon\iota\text{n}\kappa\omega \text{ } \epsilon\lambda\omicron\upsilon\gamma\text{n}$ entrance (to a house). $\kappa\omega \text{ } \epsilon\lambda\text{ }^{\circ}\rho\lambda\iota$ to put down, lower; to publish, expose, set forth; Q to exist, be, be extant; $\epsilon\iota\text{n}\kappa\omega \text{ } \epsilon\lambda\text{ }^{\circ}\rho\lambda\iota$ nature, fashion, what is established. $\kappa\omega \text{ } \lambda\iota\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ to excommunicate. $\kappa\omega \bar{\text{m}}\omicron\text{ }^{\circ} \bar{\text{n}}\text{ca}$ to renounce, leave behind. $\kappa\omega \bar{\text{m}}\omicron\text{ }^{\circ} \bar{\text{n}}\text{t}\omicron\omicron\text{ }^{\circ}$ to keep, preserve, hold in esteem (suff. is reflex.); to entrust to (suff. is not reflex.).

$\kappa\omega\beta \text{ } \kappa\bar{\text{b}}\text{-}$ ($\kappa\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}$) $\kappa\omega\beta\text{ }^{\circ}$ Q $\kappa\eta\beta$ vb. tr. to double, fold, close by folding ($\bar{\text{m}}\omicron\text{ }^{\circ}$); intr. to double, become twice the amount; as n.m. double, double amount; repetition.

$\kappa\bar{\text{b}}\text{ } \epsilon\epsilon$ n. fold, crease. $\kappa\omicron\omega\beta\epsilon\chi$, $\kappa\omega\beta\epsilon\chi$ n.m. doubling.

$\kappa\omega\beta\bar{\text{z}}$, $\kappa\omicron\omega\beta\bar{\text{z}}$ n. sinew, cord. $\text{v}\bar{\chi}\text{-}\kappa\omega\beta\bar{\text{z}}$ to cut sinews; $\rho\epsilon\chi\omega\epsilon\tau\text{-}\kappa\omega\beta\bar{\text{z}}$ hamstringer.

- κωκ κεκ- κοκ^ς (κακ^ς, κλακ^ς) Q κηκ (± εβολ) vb. tr. to peel, strip of, divest (ἄμο^ς); intr. to peel, become bare; as n.m. barrenness, nakedness. κωκ ἄμο^ς λ2ηγ to strip, make naked (obj. removed: ἄ); Q κηκ λ2ηγ to be stripped, naked; as n.m. nakedness. κω ἄμο^ς κλ2ηγ (κλα^ς κλ2ηγ) to strip, make naked. κογκε n.f. rind.
- κωλᾰ n.m. corner of eye.
- κωλᾰ κελᾰ- κολᾰ^ς Q κολᾰ vb. tr. to steal (ἄμο^ς); as n.m. theft, stolen object; λτκωλᾰ inviolable. κολᾰε n.f. theft.
- κωλ2 κλ2- κολ2^ς Q κολ2 vb. tr. to strike (ἄμο^ς), clap; to hammer in, fix; to knock (at door: ε, ε2ογн ε); as n.m. blow, stroke. κλ2ε n.f. blow.
- κωλχ κλχ- (ελχ-) κολχ^ς Q κολχ (εολχ) vb. tr. to bend, twist (ἄμο^ς); reflex. to bow; intr. to bend, become bent; as n.m. perversion, depression. κλχ-πατ, κλχ-λπε to bow. κλλαχτωρτ n.f. part of a house. κλχε n.f. corner.
- κωμᾰ κᾰμᾰ- κομᾰ^ς vb. tr. to mock (ἄσα); as n.m. mockery, contempt; μᾰτρεчκωμᾰ idem.
- κωнε (κωонε) κенε- конс^ς Q конε vb. tr. to pierce, slay; as n.m. slaughter; речкωнε slayer.
- κωп, Q κηп vb. tr. to hide (ἄμο^ς); intr. to be hidden; as n.m. concealment. Rare in Sah.; use зон.
- κωр n. measure of money.
- κωрᾰ (εωрᾰ) κεрᾰ- κοрᾰ^ς vb. tr. to request, persuade, cajole (ε); as n.m. entreaty, persuasion; речкωрᾰ flatterer; μᾰтρεчкωрᾰ flattery. κοрᾰ n.m. flatterer.
- κωрᾰ (εωрᾰ) Q κοрᾰ vb. tr. to bring to naught, destroy, cancel (ἄμο^ς); intr. to be idle, deficient.
- κωт κεт-кот^ς Q кηт vb. tr. to build, form (ἄμο^ς); to edify, encourage (ἄμο^ς); intr. to become edified; as n.m. act of building; a building; rule, precept. ма ᾰ κωт workshop. речкωт builder. χι-κωт to receive edification. εκωт (pl. εкоте, εкате) n.m. builder, mason;

potter. $\sigma\epsilon\kappa\omega\tau$, $\sigma\iota\kappa\omega\tau$ n.f. potter's workshop.

$\kappa\omega\tau\epsilon$ $\kappa\epsilon\tau-$ $\kappa\omicron\tau$ Q $\kappa\eta\tau$ (1) vb. tr. (a) to turn, direct ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron$); + $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ to turn sthg. away; + $\epsilon\pi\lambda\alpha\sigma\omicron\gamma$ to turn sthg. back; + $\epsilon\lambda\omicron\gamma\eta$ ϵ to convert to, bring around to.

(2) vb. reflex. to turn (self) around, to return; to repeat, do again (+ ϵ + Inf. or + coord. vb.); + $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ to turn away; + $\epsilon\pi\lambda\alpha\sigma\omicron\gamma$ to turn back, return; + $\epsilon\lambda\omicron\gamma\eta$ ϵ to return to; + $\epsilon\lambda\omicron\gamma\alpha\iota$ ϵ to return to.

(3) vb. intr. to turn, rotate, revolve; to circulate, go or move in a cyclical way (e.g. watch, visit); to visit (ϵ); to go around, form circle; $\kappa\omega\tau\epsilon$ $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$ to circulate among; $\kappa\omega\tau\epsilon$ $\eta\bar{\eta}$ to consort with, stick with; $\kappa\omega\tau\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\sigma\alpha$ to seek, go about seeking; $\kappa\omega\tau\epsilon$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ to go away; to turn, return; $\kappa\omega\tau\epsilon$ $\epsilon\lambda\omicron\gamma\eta$ to turn or incline inward; $\kappa\omega\tau\epsilon$ $\epsilon\lambda\omicron\gamma\alpha\iota$ to turn around. $\kappa\omega\tau\epsilon$ ϵ to surround.

$\kappa\omega\tau\epsilon$ n.m. (1) turning, circuit; (2) surroundings, environment; (3) seeking, inquiring; $\bar{\eta}/\lambda\bar{\eta}/\epsilon$ $\eta\kappa\omega\tau\epsilon$ adv. round about; $\bar{\eta}/\lambda\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\kappa\omega\tau\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$, $\bar{\eta}/\lambda\bar{\eta}$ η (ϵ) $\kappa\omega\tau\epsilon$ prep. around, in the neighborhood of; about, concerning. $\kappa\omicron\tau$ n.m. circular motion, turn, visit; $\bar{\eta}-\kappa\omicron\tau$, $\lambda-\kappa\omicron\tau$ to make a turn, make a visit. $\kappa\omicron\tau$ n.m. wheel. $\kappa\omicron\tau\bar{\epsilon}$ n.f. circuit, turning; a turn, bend; knot, twist; crookedness, guile; $\epsilon\iota\pi\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\omicron\gamma\kappa\omicron\tau\bar{\epsilon}$, $\bar{\eta}-\kappa\omicron\tau\bar{\epsilon}$ to make a turn, to circumvent; $\lambda-\kappa\omicron\tau\bar{\epsilon}$ to make a circuit, circulate; $\chi\iota-\kappa\omicron\tau\bar{\epsilon}$ to be crooked; $\sigma\alpha$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\kappa\omicron\tau\bar{\epsilon}$ a guileful person; $\eta\bar{\eta}\tau\sigma\alpha$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\kappa\omicron\tau\bar{\epsilon}$ guile, dishonesty.

$\kappa\tau\omicron$ $\kappa\tau\epsilon-$ $\kappa\tau\omicron$ Q $\kappa\tau\eta\gamma$ ($\kappa\tau\omicron\epsilon\iota\tau$, $\kappa\tau\lambda\epsilon\iota\tau$) vb. tr. to cause to turn ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron$; to: ϵ); this verb has the same range of meanings as $\kappa\omega\tau\epsilon$ above, including reflex. and intr. uses; as n.m. turning, return; $\lambda\tau\kappa\tau\omicron$ irrevocable; $\eta\bar{\eta}\tau\pi\epsilon\sigma\kappa\tau\omicron$ good conduct.

$\kappa\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$ $\kappa\epsilon\tau\bar{\eta}-$ $\kappa\omicron\tau\bar{\eta}$ Q $\kappa\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$ vb. tr. to gather ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron$).

$\kappa\omega\upsilon\upsilon\epsilon$ ($\kappa\omega\upsilon\upsilon\epsilon$) $\kappa\epsilon\upsilon\upsilon\epsilon-$ ($\kappa\lambda\lambda\upsilon\upsilon\epsilon-$) $\kappa\omicron\upsilon\upsilon$ vb. tr. to force, compel, seize by force ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron$). $\kappa\upsilon\lambda$ n. compulsion, forced labor; $\bar{\eta}-\kappa\upsilon\lambda$ to do forced labor.

- κωφρε κερρε- (κερε-) κοορε^φ vb. tr. to cut down, chop down (ἤμο^φ); intr. to be cut down.
- κωφс (κωφсе κωνῆ) κοос^φ (κοонс^φ коосе^φ) Q κηс vb. tr. to prepare (a corpse: ἤμο^φ) for burial; as n.m. burial, funeral; corpse. ρεϕῆ-κωφс εζοϋη raiser of the dead, necromancer. ῑ-κωφс to become a corpse, die. καιсе, κειсе, κесе n.f. (1) preparation for burial; (2) grave-clothes, shroud; (3) corpse. смот ἠ καιсе effigy.
- κωφϑε, Q κοοϑε vb. tr. to break, split (ἤμο^φ); intr. to become split, broken. Rare in Sah.
- κω₂, Q κη₂ vb. intr. to become jealous, envious (of: ε); to become zealous, eager; to emulate, try to equal (ε); as n.m. envy, zeal. ρεϕκω₂ zealot; rival, imitator. †-κω₂ to cause (ηλ^φ) to envy etc. (ε). κοι₂ε n.f. rival woman.
- (κω₂) κε₂- κλ₂^φ Q κη₂ vb. tr. to level, smooth out (ἤμο^φ); to tame, accustom (ἤμο^φ; to: ε).
- κω₂τ n.m. fire. ῑ-κω₂τ (Q ο ἠ κω₂τ) to become fire. †-κω₂τ to set fire (to: ε).

κλ-: κω
 κλλ^φ: κω
 κλλβε-: κωφβε
 κλλκ^φ: κωκ
 κλλκс: κεке
 κλλη: βωη
 κλλс: κλс
 κλγε: κοιε
 κλγεс: κοεис
 κλге: κοιε
 κλгсе: κωφс
 κλг₂: κοεи₂
 κλκ^φ: κωк
 κλкс: κεке
 κλλλβιη: κελεβιη
 κλλλ₂τ: βλλλ₂τ
 κλληλε: κλλελε
 κλλωϑυ: βοειλε
 κληλγεи: κηом
 κληλγλε: βληοϑλ
 κληε: κηом
 κληη: κηом
 κληηλε: βληοϑλ

κληοοϑλε: βληοϑλ
 κληκλω: βιηβλω
 κλη: βοη
 κλη^φ: βωηε
 κληпε: βληпε
 κληρεиτ: ρο
 κληρϑ: ρο
 κλс: τκλс
 κλητ: κοτ
 κληγ: κοογ
 κληηκεс: βωηλβ
 κληον: βλοϑον
 κληκλϑ: βλββλβ
 κλ₂^φ: κω₂
 κλ₂ηγ: κωк
 κλ₂κ: κλ₂κ₂
 κλ₂ηϑ: βλ₂ηϑ
 κβλ: κωφβε
 κβλ: κβο
 κββε: κωβ
 κβε-: κβο
 κε^φ: κω
 κε^φ: κω

κεεβε-: κωφβε
 κερρε-: κωφρε
 κεεс: κλс
 κειсе: καιсе
 κελ: βωλ
 κελεελε: κλλελε
 κελенке₂: κλλε
 κελη: κλε
 κελκιλ: κλλκιλ
 κελκωλ^φ: βολβλ
 κελληс: χιλλεс
 κελἠ: βλἠ
 κελμα: βελμαи
 κελοολε: κελωλ
 κελοиτ: βοειλε
 кемт-/^φ: κηη
 κен^φ: κοϋη(τ)^φ
 κεοϑλ: οϑλ
 κеп-, κеп: βωηε
 κере-: κωφρε
 κесе: κωφс, κλсе
 кет-: κωτ, κωте
 кет: ке

ΚΕΤΕ: ΚΕ	ΚἸΜΟΥΤ: ΒΙΝΜΟΥΤ	ΚΟΥΟΝ ^ο : ΚΟΥΝ(Τ) ^ο
ΚΕΖΚἸ-: ΚΑΖΚἸ	ΚΝΟΟС: ΚΝΟС	ΚΟΥΟΥΝ(Τ) ^ο : ΚΟΥΝ(Τ) ^ο
ΚΕΖΚΕΖ-: ΚΑΖΚἸ	ΚἸΤ ^ο : ΒΙΝΕ	ΚΟΥΩΝ ^ο : ΚΟΥΝ(Τ) ^ο
ΚΕΖΚΩΖ(ο): ΚΑΖΚἸ	ΚΝΩΦС: ΚΝΟС	ΚΟΥΧ: ΒΟΥΧ
ΚΗ: ΚΩ	ΚΟΙΖΕ: ΚΩΖ	ΚΟΧ ^ο : ΒΩΒ
ΚΗΒ: ΚΒΟ	ΚΟΛ ^ο : ΒΩΛ	ΚΡἸἸἸΤἸ: ΚΡἸἸἸ
ΚΗΜ: ΚΜΟМ	ΚΟΛΟΛ: ΚΕΛΩΛ	ΚΡΟΖ: ΒΡΩΖ
ΚΗΜΕ: ΚΟММЕ, ΚΜΟМ	ΚΟΛΠ(ο): ΒΩΛἸ	ΚΡΟΧ: ΚΡΟΥΧ
ΚΗΠ: ΒΩΠΕ	ΚΟΛΠἸ: ΚΩΛἸ	ΚΡΩΟΥ: ΚΡΟ
ΚΗС: ΚΑС	ΚΟМ: ΒΩМ	ΚΡΩΩΒ: ΒΡΟΒ
ΚΗС: ΚΩΦС	ΚΟМἸ: ΚΟΟМἸ	ΚΡΩΖ: ΒΡΩΖ
ΚΗСЕ: ΚΑСЕ	ΚΟΝΧΟΥ: ΚΟΥΧΟΥ	ΚΤΑΒΙТ: ΚΩТЕ
ΚΗТ: ΚΩТ, ΚΩТЕ	ΚΟΟΒ ^ο : ΚΩΦΒЕ	ΚТЕ-: ΚΩТЕ
ΚΙΔἸΚ: ΚΟΙΔἸΚ	ΚΟΟΒЕЧ: ΚΩВ	ΚΤΗΥ: ΚΩТЕ
ΚΙΒЕ: ЕΚΙΒЕ	ΚΟΟΒἸ: ΚΩВἸ	ΚΤΟ(ο): ΚΩТЕ
ΚΙВЕВ: ЕКΙВЕВ	ΚΟОНС ^ο : ΚΩΦС	ΚΤΟΒИТ: ΚΩТЕ
ΚΙΝ-: ΒΙΝ-	ΚΟОРР ^ο : Κωφрe	ΚΥΛΜΑΝ: ΒΕΛΜΑΙ
ΚΙΝΒΗΛ: ΒΙΝΟΥΗΛ	ΚООС ^ο : ΚΩΦС	ΚΩΒЕЧ: ΚΩВ
ΚΙС: ΚΑС	ΚООУЕ: ΚЕ	ΚΩΛ: ΒΩΛ
ΚἸ: ΚἸΛЕ	ΚООФЕ: ΚΩФФЕ	ΚΩΛЕ: ΒΩΦΛЕ
ΚΑΔ: ΒΑΔ	ΚΟП ^ο : ΒΩΠЕ	ΚΩΛἸ: ΒΩΛἸ
ΚΑΔ: ΚΡΟ	ΚОРТЕ: ΒОРТЕ	ΚΩΝἸ: ΚΩΦС
ΚΑἸТ: ΚΑΔἸТ	ΚОРФἸ: Κωрф	ΚΟΥ: ΚΟΥΥ
ΚΑЕΛ: ΚΑΔΔ	ΚОРЧ ^ο : ΒОРЧ ^ο	ΚΩП ^ο , ΚΩΠЕ: ΒΩΠЕ
ΚΑЕЧἸ: ΚΑΔἸЧἸ	ΚΟС: ΒΟС	ΚωрἸ: ΚΡΩМ
ΚΑΗΛ: ΚΑΔΔ	ΚΟТ ^ο : ΚΩТ, ΚΩТЕ	ΚωрἸ: ΒωрἸ
ΚΑΙ: ΚΡΙ	ΚΟТ: ΚΩТЕ	ΚΩТἸ: ΒΩТἸ
ΚΑΟГЕ: ΒΛΟΟΒЕ	ΚΟТἸ: ΚΩТЕ	ΚΩΦОНἸ: ΚΩΝἸ
ΚἸΖЕ: ΚΩΛἸ	ΚΟΥК: ΒΟΥΧ	ΚΟΟЧЕ: ΚΩΦВЕ
ΚΜЕ: ΚΜΟМ	ΚΟΥКЕ: ΚΩК	ΚΩΖ: ΚΟΟΖ
ΚΜΗМЕ: ΚΜΟМ	ΚΟΥКἸ: ΚἸКἸ	ΧΟΙΔХ: ΚΟΙΔἸΚ
ΚἸМЕ: ΚΟММЕ	ΚΟΥΛΩΛ: ΚΕΛΩΛ	ΧΟΙΔ(Ζ)К: ΚΟΙΔἸΚ
ΚἸТО: ΚΙМ	ΚΟΥМКἸ: ΚἸКἸ	
ΚἸ: ΧΙΝ	ΚΟΥΝΧΟΥ: ΚΟΥΧΟΥ	

λ

λλ n.m. envy, slander. μἸἸλλ slander. ζι-λλ to slander (ε); as n.m. slander; ρεεζι-λλ slanderer; μἸἸτρεεζι-λλ slander; λλβ-λλ eager for slander.

λλλγ, λλλγε, λλγε, λλογε (§16.3) (1) indef. pron. any, any-one; something; may take article as n., e.g. ογλλλγ οἷμ a little something. κελλλγ any other. λλλγ νιμ every-one, everything. (2) as adj. any (usu. bef. n. w. π); λλλγ ἸμωτἸ any of you. (3) Neg. context: none, no one, nothing. (4) As pred. ογλλλγ, ζελλλλγ = nothing, no one, even when neg. is not present. (5) λτλλλγ Ἰ prep.

- lacking, without; (N̄) λλγ adv. (not) at all.
- λλβοι, λλβαι n.f. lioness; she-bear.
- λλιν, λλβιν, λλβιν n.m. steel.
- λλκῆ, λλκμε n.f. piece, fragment. (N̄) λλκῆ λλκῆ into pieces; ᾤ-λλκῆ λλκῆ to break or tear into pieces.
- λλκῆτ, λλβῆτ n.f. cauldron.
- λλκοοτε, λλκοτε, λλκοτε n.f. a liquid measure (wine).
- λλκῆ n.m. corner, edge, extremity, top.
- λλλε (λοολε) λλλω* (λλλωω*) Q λλλωου (λλλω, λλληυ) vb. tr. to apply (paint, overlay: ἤμο*; to: ε); to paint, smear.
- λλμχατῆ, λλχατῆ, λλμχατ, λλμχετ n.m. tar, pitch.
- λλс n.m. tongue; language (also λсне N̄ λлс); any tongue-shaped object. λлс снау deceitful; мнτλλс снау deceit.
- λλс n.m. tow, flax.
- λλтвῆ, λлтвсс n.f. a patch; зι-λλтвῆ ε to put a patch on.
- λλγο, λλβω n.m.f. sail; curtain, awning. βιс-λλγο n.f. half-sail.
- λλφane (pl. λλφνηυ, λλφnioy) n.m. village magistrate.
- λλζη n.f. a liquid measure.
- λλεε vb. tr. to remove, cause to cease (ε).
- λλου (pl. λελλυε, λλυε, λलय) n.m.f. young man or woman.
- λλνηηε n.m. warrior, champion.
- λλητηн, ληηηηη, λληηηη n.m. saw.
- λλοη n. earring, bracelet.
- λλψ, λιψ n.m. person afflicted with eye-disease.
- λλπсε, λεψε, λιπсε n.m. fragment.
- λλчхιчε n.f. crumb, fragment.
- λλεε n.m. care, anxiety.
- λλεεωε Q to be high, tall. λλεεε n.m. haughtiness.
- λλβε λβвт* Q λοβε (λλб-) vb. intr. to be mad, rage (at: εεουη ε, N̄сλ; from: N̄тN̄, зλ, зN̄, зιтN̄); rarely tr. to make mad. λлб-λλ see λл. λлб-мλзт gluttonous. λлб-сзime lecherous. λлб-зη greedy; мнτλλб-зη greed; ᾤ-λλб-зη to become hungry, greedy.
- λλκτ* in ᾤ-λλκτ* to veil, cover; N̄ λικτ* prep. covering.

- λΙΛΟΟΞΕ, ΛΕΛΩΞΕ, ΕΛΟΟΞΕ, ΛΟΞΕ n.f. gum resin (or tree).
 ΛΙΜΝΗ n.m. portrait, image.
 ΪΛΗΒ, ΕΛΛΗΒ, ΪΛΗΥ n. jesting, buffoonery.
 ΛΟ (impvtv. ΛΛΟΚ, f. ΛΛΟ; pl. ΛΛΩΤῆ) vb. intr. (1) to
 cease, stop, come to an end, be terminated; + Circum.:
 to stop doing, no longer do. (2) to leave, quit, depart
 (from: ἸΜΟ^ς, ΖΛ, ΖΛΒΟΛ Ἡ, ΖΙ, Ζῆ, ΕΒΟΛ Ζῆ, ΖΙΡῆ, ΖΙΧῆ);
 sometimes + untranslatable ἸΜΑΥ. Λ-ΠΕΥΖΗΤ ΛΟ ἸΜΟΥ he
 fainted.
 ΛΟΙΞΕ n.m.(f.) mud, filth.
 ΛΟΙΞΕ n.f. cause, excuse, reason; ΑΤΛΟΙΞΕ without cause.
 †-ΛΟΙΞΕ ΝΑ^ς to provide excuse or occasion to. Εῆ-
 ΛΟΙΞΕ to find excuse. Εῆ-ΛΟΙΞΕ idem.
 ΛΟΚ, ΛΟΕ n.m. cup, bowl; also as measure. Θῆ-ΛΟΚ idem.
 ΛΟΚΛῆ ΛΕΚΛΩΚ^ς Q ΛΕΚΛΩΚ vb. intr. to become soft; rarely tr.
 to make soft, smooth (ἸΜΟ^ς); as n.m. softness. ΛΑΚΛΑΚ
 n. a kind of confection.
 ΛΟΟΜΕ, ΛΟΥΜΕ, ΜΟΟΛΕ n.f.m. bait.
 ΛΟΟΥ, ΛΟΟΥΕ, ΛΟΥΟΥ, ΛΑΥ n.m. curl; fringe, hem; cluster.
 ΛΟΟΥΕ, ΛΟΟΒΕ, ΛΟΒΕ Q to be decayed, about to collapse.
 ΛΟΥΛΛΙ n.m. shout. ΘΘ/ΘΘ-/ΝΕΧ-/ΤΩΚ ΛΟΥΛΛΙ ΕΒΟΛ to shout.
 ΛΟΥΛῆ (ΛΟΥΛΕΥ, ΛΟΒΛΕΥ) ΛΕΥΛΩΥ^ς Q ΛΕΥΛΩΥ, ΛΕΥΛΟΥῆ (± ΕΒΟΛ)
 vb. intr. to rot, perish by decay or corruption; vb. tr.
 to destroy, cause to rot (ἸΜΟ^ς); as n.m. decay, rot.
 ΛΟΥΛῆ vb. tr. to rub, crush, oppress (ἸΜΟ^ς).
 ΛΟΥΛῆ (ΛΟΒΛΕΥ) ΛΕΥΛΩΥ^ς (ΛΕΒΛΩΕ^ς) Q ΛΕΥΛΩΥ (ΛΕΒΛΩΕ) vb.
 intr. to languish, be sickly; vb. tr. to make sick
 (ἸΜΟ^ς); as n.m. sickness.
 ΛΟΕ, ΛΔΕ n. in ῆ-ΛΟΕ ε to importune; ΜῆΤΛΟΕ persistence.
 ΛΟΒΛΕΕ n.m. girder, frame, joint.
 ΛΩΒΘ, Q ΛΩΒΘ vb. intr. to glow red-hot; tr. to heat red-
 hot (ἸΜΟ^ς); as n.m. glow.
 ΛΩΒΘ n.m. crown, battlement; as vb. tr. to crown, adorn.
 ΛΩΚ, Q ΛΗΚ vb. intr. to become soft, be fresh.
 ΛΩΚῆ (ΛΩΒῆ, ΛΩΞ, ΛΟΥΞ) ΛΞ- ΛΟΚΣ^ς vb. tr. to bite, stab,

- pierce (ἄμο^ρ); + ἄσα: to bite or snap at; as n.m. bite.
 ρεγλωκῆ biter, biting. ὄσ-ἄ-λωκῆ piercing blow.
 λωκῶ, Q λοκῶ vb. intr. to be weak, ineffectual; as n.m.
 weakness.
 ἄωμῆ (λαμῆ) Q λομῆ vb. intr. to become foul, to stink; as
 n.m. foulness, putrescence.
 ἄωτε (λωωτε) vb. intr. to become hard, callous (of skin).
 ἄωμε (λωωμ, λωμ) Q λοωμε (λωμε) vb. intr. to wither, fade;
 to become filthy, dirty, muddy; as n.m. filth; withered
 appearance. ἄτλωμε unfading. Q also λαλμ.
 ἄωσ (λωσ) ἄεσ- Q λαλσ(ε) vb. tr. to crush, bruise (ἄμο^ρ);
 vb. intr. to become crushed, bruised.
 ἄωστῆ ἄεστῆ- λοστῆ^ρ Q λοστῆ vb. tr. to boil (ἄμο^ρ); vb. intr.
 to be boiled. λαλμεσ n. boiled food (?).
 ἄωχ ἄεχ- λοχ^ρ Q λοχ vb. tr. to crush, bruise (ἄμο^ρ); to
 lick (ἄμο^ρ); vb. intr. to be sticky, adhesive; to stick
 (to: ε, εσοῦν ἄ).
 ἄωχῆ (ἄωχῆ, ἄωχῆ) λοχῆ^ρ (λοχῆ^ρ, λοβῆ^ρ, λοχτῆ^ρ) Q λοχῆ vb.
 intr. to become sticky, adhesive; to stick (to: ε); vb.
 tr. to stick, join (ἄμο^ρ; to: ε); also to lick.
 ἄωχῆ ἄεχῆ- λοχῆ^ρ Q λοχῆ (1) vb. tr. to crush (ἄμο^ρ); intr.
 to be crushed, effaced; as n.m. anguish, oppression;
 (2) vb. tr. to lick (ἄμο^ρ).
 ἄωσῆ ἄεσῆ- λοσῆ^ρ Q ἄησ vb. tr. to hide (ἄμο^ρ); reflex. idem.
 ἄωηη (ἄωῆ, ελωηη, ῥωηη) vb. intr. to roar; as n.m. roaring.
 ἄωσῆ, ἄωωσῆ n.m. steam, vapor.

ἄλακοτε: λακοοτε
 ἄλαγ: ἄελογ
 ἄλασ(ε): ἄωσ
 ἄλε-: ἄλε
 ἄλεδαι: ἄλεδοι
 ἄλεω: ἄλεγ
 ἄλαλακ: λολακῆ
 ἄλαηγ: ἄλε
 ἄλαω: ἄλε
 ἄλαωγ: ἄλε
 ἄλαω(ω)^ρ: ἄλε
 ἄλεσ: ἄλεσ

ἄληνη: ἄληνη
 ἄλογε: ἄलग
 ἄलग: λολγ
 ἄलगε: ἄελογ, ἄलग
 ἄληνη: ἄλη
 ἄληνηγ: ἄληνη
 ἄληλεε: ἄληλεε
 ἄλημεσ: ἄλη
 ἄλησῆ: ἄλησῆ
 ἄλε: λολ
 ἄλεῆτ: ἄληῆτ
 ἄλετῆ^ρ: ἄλε

ἄλεην: ἄλην
 ἄλεσ-: ἄλεσ
 ἄλεσ-: ἄλεσ
 ἄλεσγ: ἄελογ
 ἄλεσσε: ἄλεσσε
 ἄεσ-: ἄωσ
 ἄετ: ἄετ
 ἄεγλολῆ: ἄεγλῆ
 ἄεσ-: ἄεσ
 ἄεσῆ(ε)^ρ: ἄεσῆ
 ἄησ: ἄησ
 ἄλη: ῥλη

ΛΙΑ-: ΕΛΟΟΛΕ	ΛΟΟΒΕ: ΛΟΟ4Ε	ΛΟΒΛΒΧ: ΛΟΧΛΒΧ
ΛΙΨ: ΛΕΨ	ΛΟΟΛΕ: ΛΔΛΕ	ΛΩΜ: ΛΩΩΜΕ
ΛΙΨΕ: ΛΕΠΣΕ	ΛΟΟΜΕ: ΛΩΩΜΕ	ΛΩΣ: ΛΩΩΣ
Λ̄Κ-: ΩΛΚ	ΛΟΥΞ: ΛΩΚ̄	ΛΩΟΥ: ΛΟΟΥ
Λ̄Ξ-: ΛΩΚ̄	ΛΟΥΜΕ: ΛΟΟΜΕ	ΛΩΩΤΕ: ΛΩΤΕ
Λ̄ΛΗ4: Λ̄ΛΗΒ	ΛΟΞΕ: ΛΙΛΟΟΞΕ	ΛΩΧ̄: ΛΩΧ̄
Λ̄ΜΛΗΜ: ΕΛΟΜᾹ	ΛΟΧΤ(°): ΛΩΧ̄	ΛΩΧ̄: ΛΩΧ̄
Λ̄ΜΛΩΜ: ΕΛΟΜᾹ	ΛΟΞΤΕ: ΡΛΞΤΕ	ΛΩΒ̄: ΛΩΚ̄
ΛΟΒΕ: ΛΙΒΕ	ΛΟΧ6°: ΛΩΧ̄	ΛΞ̄Η: ΛΞ̄ΗΜ
ΛΟΒΕ: ΛΟΟ4Ε	ΛΟ6: ΛΟΚ	Λ̄ΞΩΜ: ΞΛΩΜ
ΛΟΒΛΒ4: ΛΟ4Λ̄	ΛΟ6°: ΛΩ6Ε	Λ̄ΞΩΩ4: Λ̄ΞΩΒ
ΛΟΜΕ: ΛΩΩΜΕ	ΛΟ6Κ°: ΛΩΧ̄	

M

μα n.m. place; often in spec. senses: dwelling-place, temple or shrine; πειμα this world; πεμα the other world. π(°)μα πe it is (one's) lot or duty (to do: ε). For cpds. of μα ᾠ see 2nd element. ε πμα ᾠ prep. to, toward; regarding, concerning; instead of, in the place of. ευμα to one place, together. κατα πμα in various, different places. φα πειμα so far, up to now/here. ζα πμα ᾠ as regards. μα ημ everywhere. κλ-(π)μα να° to give an opportunity to. ᾠ-πμα ᾠ to take the place of, succeed. †-μα να° to allow, permit, give opportunity to. χι-μα ᾠ to usurp the place of. βᾠ-μα to find opportunity. See also §23.2.

μα μα- ματ° (μηει°) imptv. of †, q.v. See also §26.3. μαλβ (μαλβ-, μαβ-; f. μαλβε) number: thirty. See §30.7. μαλυ, μαυ n.f. mother; also fig. and as title. φᾠ-μαλυ, φηη ᾠ μαλυ child having same mother as another. λτ-μαλυ motherless. ᾠ-μαλυ to become mother.

μαλχε n.m. ear; handle. κλ-μαλχε ε, ρικε ᾠ πμαλχε ε to give ear to, incline ear to.

μαλχε, μαχε (μαχ-) n.f. a dry measure.

μαειν n.m. sign, mark; wonder, miracle. ᾠ-μαειν to become marked, remarkable; to indicate (ε). ρεχειρε ᾠ πμαειν wonder-worker. †-μαειν to indicate, point at, signify (ε); to give a sign (to: να°); ρε†-μαειν augur.

- χι-μαεῖν to practice divination, augury; as n.m. divination; ρεϗχι-μαεῖν augur, diviner; μῆτρρεϗχι-μαεῖν augury, divination.
- μακoт, μακoт, μακλ(λ)т, μαγλα n.m. lance, javelin.
- μακῆ, μαχ, μοκῆ n.m. neck. †-п(*)μακῆ ελ to submit to.
- μαϑῆ-μακῆ adj. stiff-necked; μῆτμαϑῆ-μακῆ stiff-neckedness; ῆ-μαϑῆ-μακῆ to be stiff-necked.
- μαμβαλε, μαμβαλη, μαμχαλε n.m. pick, hoe; winnowing fan.
- μαροϑοε, μεροϑοε, μῆροϑοε n.f. jawbone.
- μαρϗχε (pl. μαρϗοϗχε) n. name of woman's garment.
- ματε in εματε, ῆματε adv. very much, greatly; only.
- ματε (μαατε, μετε) Q ματωϑυ vb. tr. to reach, attain, obtain, enjoy (ῆμο'); intr. to hit the mark, be successful (in doing: ε, ῆ + Inf.); as n.m. success. †-ματε = ματε tr.
- ματοι, ματοει n.m. soldier. ῆ-ματοι (Q ο ῆ) to become a soldier. μῆτματα soldiering, warfare.
- ματοϑ n.f. poison. βακ-ματοϑ poisonous, venomous.
- μαυαα', μαυατ' intens. pron. self, self alone, oneself; used appositionally to preceding n. or pron.; see §28.3.
- μαϑε n.f. balance, scales.
- μαϑο in εμαϑο adv. very, greatly. ῆμαϑο idem.
- μαϑῆт, μαϑерт n.m.f. cable.
- μαε, μααε n.m. nest, brood. μαε-ουαα, -βαα, μεε-ουηλ n.m. idem.
- μαεε n.m. cubit. ειϑ-μαεε half cubit.
- μαεε n.m. flax. εϑρα-μαεε linseed.
- μαεῆ n.m. bowels, intestines. μεεт-ο great intestine.
- μαχε n.m. axe, pick.
- μαхке, михке, мөхке, миxεε n. a woman's garment.
- με, μεε, мне n.f. truth, justice; freq. as adj. true, real, genuine; truthful, righteous. μῆтме truth, righteousness. наме adv. truly, in fact. εῆ ουμε idem. ρῆμμε an honest person. ῆ-(т)ме to become true, verified.
- χε-/χι-(т)ме to speak the truth; мнт (archaic) adj. true.

- МЕ** (МЕI) **МЕРЕ-** **МЕРИТ'** (p.c. МАI-) vb. tr. to love, desire, wish (ММО'); **МЕРЕ-** may be used with another Inf. **ГОУ-МЕРИТ'** worthy of love. For cpds. with МАI- see 2nd element. As n.m. love. **МЕРИТ** (pl. **МЕРАТЕ**) adj. beloved. **МЕРЕ** n. midday, noon. **М** **МЕРЕ** at noon.
- МЕЕУЕ** (МЕУЕ, МЕУ) vb. intr. to think (about: ε; that: χε), often w. ε as reflex. or ethical dative; to be about (to do: **М** + Inf.); as n.m. (± **М** **ΣΗΤ**) thought, mind. **МЕЕУЕ** **ΕΣΟΥΝ** ε to plot against. **МЕЕУЕ** **ΕΒΟΛ** to ponder, consider. **МНТЛТМЕЕУЕ** absence of thought. **РЕЧМЕЕУЕ** one who thinks. †-(**п**)**МЕЕУЕ** **ИЛ'** to remind. **Р-п(')****МЕЕУЕ** to think of, remember (**М**); as n.m. remembrance.
- МЕΛΩΤ** (pl. **МЕΛΛАТЕ**) n.f. ceiling, canopy.
- МЕРΕΣ**, **МΕΣΡ** n.m. spear, javelin. **ϠС-М-МЕРΕΣ** thrust of spear. **ЧЛI-МЕРΕΣ** spear-bearer.
- МЕСТН₂ИТ**, **МЕСӨИТ** n.f. breast, chest.
- МЕС₂ΩΛ** n.m. a file.
- МЕСОРН**, **МЕСӨРН**, **МЕСΟΥРН** name of 12th Coptic month.
- МЕӨЕ-** **МЕӨЛ'** vb. not to know; usu. in **МЕӨЕ-НИМ** so-and-so, such-and-such; **МЕӨАК**, **МНӨАК** adv. perhaps.
- МЕӨТИВ₂С** n.m. hinge of door.
- МΕΣΡΟ** n.m. manure; **РЕЧ†-МΕΣΡΟ** one who manures.
- МΕΧΠΩΝΕ**, **МΕΧΠΩӨНЕ**, **МЕӨΠΩӨНЕ** n.m.f. ulcer, eruption.
- МЕСТΩΛ** n.m. tower.
- МН**, **MI** n.f. urine; **МН** **М** **МОУ** idem. **МН** **ΟΕΙΚ** excrement. **Р-****МН** to urinate; to defecate. **МА** **М** **Р-МН** anus; latrine.
- МННӨЕ** n.m. crowd, multitude; as adj. many, great, much.
- МННЕ**, **МНННЕ** in **М** **МННЕ** adv. daily, every day. **М** **МННЕ** (**М**) **МННЕ** idem.
- МНР** n.m. shore, opposite shore (not properly Sah.).
- МНТ** (f. **МНТЕ**) number: ten. **МНТ-** prefix for 'teens; see §24.3. **СОУ-МНТ** tenth day. **РЕ-МНТ** (pl. **РЕ-МАТЕ**) a tenth part, tithe.
- МНТЕ**, **МННТЕ** n.f. middle. **ε** **ТМНТЕ** to, into the midst of (**М**), between; adv. forward, to a position in front.

- 2 \bar{N}/\bar{N} ΤΗΗΤΕ in the midst (of: \bar{N}); between; at the front.
 ΕΒΟΛ $\bar{N}/2\bar{N}$ ΤΗΗΤΕ from the midst of (\bar{N}), from among. 21
 ΤΗΗΤΕ in through the midst (of: \bar{N}). ΜΑΡ-ΜΗΤΕ n.f. belt.
 ΜΗΖΕ, ΜΕΖΕ n.m. feather.
- ΜΙΚΕ vb. intr. to rest; also reflex. (with $\bar{M}\bar{M}\bar{O}^{\circ}$); as n.m.
 rest. †-ΜΙΚΕ ΝΑ $^{\circ}$ to give rest to.
- ΜΙΝΕ, ΜΕΙΝΕ n.f. kind, sort, species, quality, manner.
 ΜΙΝΕ \bar{N} adj. sort of, kind of, manner of; ΚΕΜΙΝΕ \bar{N} other
 sort of; ΜΙΝΕ ΝΙΜ \bar{N} every sort of; ΛΘ \bar{N} ΜΙΝΕ \bar{N} what sort,
 what kind of? \bar{N} ΤΕΙΜΙΝΕ of this sort, as follows, thus.
 ΜΙΟ $^{\circ}$ pred. with 2nd pers. suffixes: ΜΙΟΚ, ΜΙΩ, ΜΙΩΤ \bar{N} Hale!
 Be well! Greetings!
- ΜΙΣΕ ΜΕС(Τ)- (ΜΑΣ-) ΜΕСΤ $^{\circ}$ (ΜΑΣΤ $^{\circ}$) Q ΜΟСЕ; p.c. ΜΑΣ-, ΜΕС-
 vb. tr. to bear ($\bar{M}\bar{M}\bar{O}^{\circ}$), give birth to; Q to be newly
 born; as n.m. offspring; giving birth. As 2nd member
 of cpd.: born, as in ΕΛΛΕ \bar{N} ΜΙΣΕ born lame; birth-, as
 in ΜΑ \bar{N} ΜΙΣΕ birth-place, 200Υ \bar{N} ΜΙΣΕ birthday, Θ \bar{P} Π- \bar{N} -
 ΜΙΣΕ first-born child; Μ \bar{N} ΤΘ \bar{P} Π-(\bar{N})ΜΙΣΕ status or right
 of first born. ΜΙΣΕ Ε2ΡΛΙ, † ε ΜΙΣΕ to bear, bring
 forth. ΡΕЧΜΙΣΕ one who bears; Μ \bar{N} ΤΡΕЧΜΙΣΕ bearing,
 birth. ΑΤΜΙΣΕ unborn. ΜΗСЕ n.f. pregnant woman. ΜΑΣ,
 ΜΑΣЕ n.m. young animal; esp. bull, calf; Μ \bar{N} ΤΜΑΣЕ like-
 ness of a calf. ΜΗСЕ, ΜΗΗСЕ n.f. usury, interest; †
 ε ΜΗСЕ to lend at interest; ΧΙ-ΜΗСЕ to take interest;
 ΑΤΜΗСЕ without interest. ΜΕС-2 \bar{N} -Η1 n.m.f. one born in
 household. ΜΕСΙΟ ΜΕСΙΟ $^{\circ}$ vb. tr. to bring to birth, act
 as midwife for. ΜΕСΙΩ, ΜΕСΙΟ n.f. midwife; \bar{P} -ΜΕСΙΩ to
 act as midwife. For cpds. with ΜΑΣ- see 2nd element.
- ΜΙΘΕ, ΜΕΙΘΕ vb. intr. to fight, struggle, quarrel (with,
 against: Μ \bar{N} , ΟΥΒΕ, ε; for, on behalf of: ΕΧ \bar{N} , Ε2ΡΛΙ ΕΧ \bar{N})
 to attack (ε); to strike (upon: ΕΧ \bar{N}); as n.m. quarrel.
 ΜΑ \bar{N} ΜΙΘΕ arena; ΡΕЧΜΙΘΕ fighter; \bar{P} -ΡΕЧΜΙΘΕ to be hos-
 tile, quarrelsome; ΕΙΝΜΙΘΕ art of fighting.
- \bar{N} ΚΑ2, Q ΜΟΚ2 vb. intr. to become painful, difficult; to be
 in pain, grieved (in: ε); Q to be difficult (to do: ε,

- ἄ + Inf.; εἶπε); as n.m. (pl. ἄκοοι) pain, difficulty, grief. ἄ-ἄκαλι to become pained, grieved, difficult. ἄπ-ἄκαλι to suffer pain. ἄκαλι ἄ ἔητ vb. intr. to be pained or troubled at heart; as n.m. pain, grief. ἄ-ἄκαλι ἄ ἔητ to grieve, vex (ἄλ'). μοκλι, μοκλι n.f. grief. ἄλλι (pl. ἄλλοι) n.m. battle, -array, troops; quarrel. ἄπ-ἄλλι (Q ἄλλι ἄρη) ἄλλι to set up battle-array. ἄπ-ἄλλι to fight; ἄρη-ἄλλι fighter.
- ἄμα adv. there, in that place; from there, therefrom; thence. ἄλλι ἄμα thence, from there. ἄμα thither, to there. Sometimes without translation value (§22.1).
- ἄμα prep. before (a deity; in making offerings).
- ἄμιν ἄμο' intens. pronoun, appositional to a preceding pron., as in ἄνι ἄμιν ἄμοι my own house. See §28.3.
- ἄμον adv. or conj. for, for surely.
- ἄν (archaic ἄν) ἄνμα' (1) prep. with, together with, in the company of; (2) conj. and, usu. joining nouns; sometimes ἄγω ἄν.
- ἄν-, ἄν- pred. of nonexistence: there is/are not (§2.2); used before indef. subj. in Present System (§18.1); for ἄν-ἄμον, ἄν-ἄμον see ἄμον.
- ἄμον, ἄμον neg. part. no (in answer to question); (ἄφἄνε) ἄμον adv. if not, otherwise; ἄν ἄμον, ἄν ἄμον or rather, rather than.
- ἄνουτ (f. ἄνοτε, ἄνοοτε) n.m.f. porter, doorkeeper.
- ἄντ n.m. a grain-measure.
- ἄντ- prefix (f.) for forming abstract nouns; see §27.2.
- ἄντ- prefix for forming 'teens; see §24.3.
- ἄντε- ἄντα' neg. of pred. of possession; see §22.1. Also used as nonliterary vb. prefix: lest, that not, unless.
- ἄντρε, ἄντρη (pl. ἄντρεῖ) n.m. witness, testimony. ἄντ- ἄντρε n.f. testimony; ἄ-ἄντρε to testify, bear witness; to testify (about: ἄμο', εἶπε, εἶν; to a person: ἄλ'; against: ε; for, in behalf of: ε, ἄλ, ἄν).
- ἄο imptv. vb. (sing. ἄο, ἄο, ἄμο; pl. ἄμἄιτἄ) take!(ε).

МОСИТ n.m. road, path; rarely: place. МОСИТ \bar{N} ϵ ϵ 2OYN
entrance; МОСИТ \bar{N} ϵ ϵ BOA exit. χ 1-МОСИТ \bar{z} HT* to lead,
guide; P ϵ Ч χ 1-МОСИТ leader, guide; χ AY-МОСИТ idem; M \bar{N} T-
P ϵ Ч χ AY-МОСИТ leadership; \bar{P} - χ AY-МОСИТ to be leader.

МОСИТ \bar{N} MOO ϕ E track, path.

МОСИ2, МОИ2 n.m. name of a measure.

МОСИ2E, МОИ2E n.m.f. wonder; \bar{P} -МОСИ2E to wonder, be aston-
ished (at: \bar{N} , ϵ X \bar{N} , \bar{z} \bar{N}).

МОКМЕК МЕКМОУК* vb. intr. to think, ponder, meditate; to
intend (to do: ϵ TP ϵ); reflex. idem, to consider (that:
 χ ϵ). МОКМЕК ϵ BOA ϵ to reflect on, ponder. As n.m.
thought. ATМОКМЕК unthinkable, inconceivable (ϵ PO*).

MOONE n.f. nurse; as adj. foster-.

MOONE MENE- (MANE-, MANOY-) Q MANOOUT (\pm ϵ 2OYN) vb. tr. to
bring into port, bring to land (\bar{M} MO*); to: ϵ); vb. intr.
to come to port, moor (to: ϵ). MA \bar{N} MOONE harbor.

MOONE MENE- MANOY* (MANOYOY*), p.c. MANE- vb. tr. to tend,
feed, shepherd (\bar{M} MO*); to feed on, devour (\bar{M} MO*); vb.
intr. to feed, graze (subj. cattle). MA \bar{N} MOONE pas-
ture. P ϵ ЧMOONE shepherd; M \bar{N} TP ϵ ЧMOONE shepherding.

MANE (MAN-; pl. MANHY) n.m. herdsman, shepherd. For
MAN- in cpds. see 2nd element.

MOOY (pl. MOY ϵ IN, MOYHE ϵ E, MOY ϵ IOOYE, MOYNEIOOYE) n.m.
water; spec. the Nile inundation. In cpds. may mean
juice, exudation, semen, urine. ATMOOY waterless. M ϵ S-
MOOY water-containing. M ϵ 2-MOOY to draw water; MA \bar{N}
M ϵ 2-MOOY place to draw water; P ϵ ЧM ϵ 2-MOOY water-drawer.
 \bar{P} -MOOY to become water, liquify. C $\bar{\epsilon}$ K-MOOY to draw wa-
ter. C \bar{P} -MOOY to distribute water. \dagger -MOOY to give wa-
ter; MA \bar{N} \dagger -MOOY water source. T $\bar{\epsilon}$ E-MOOY to slake. BAI-
MOOY water-bearer. χ 1-MOOY to receive water. \bar{z} 1-MOOY
to rain.

MOO ϕ E (MO ϕ E) vb. intr. to walk, go; used with many prep.
and adv. in normal senses; as n.m. going, journey. Note
MOO ϕ E M \bar{N} to consort with; MOO ϕ E \bar{N} CA to be in the

- following of. $\alpha\tau\mu\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$ pathless; $\mu\lambda \bar{\eta} \mu\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$ road, path;
 $\mu\omicron\epsilon\iota\tau \bar{\eta} \mu\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$ road, journey; $\varepsilon\iota\eta \bar{\eta} \mu\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$ road, path;
 $\bar{\rho}-\varepsilon\iota\eta \bar{\eta} \mu\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$ to go, walk. $\varepsilon\omicron\omicron\upsilon \bar{\eta} \mu\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$ day's journey.
 $\mu\omicron\rho\bar{\tau}$ n.f. beard. $\alpha\tau\mu\omicron\rho\bar{\tau}$ beardless. $\bar{\rho}-\mu\omicron\rho\bar{\tau}$ to grow beard.
 $\mu\omicron\sigma\tau\epsilon \mu\epsilon\sigma\tau\epsilon-$ $\mu\epsilon\sigma\tau\omega^*$ (p.c. $\mu\alpha\varsigma\bar{\tau}-$) vb. tr. to hate ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^*$);
as n.m. hatred, object of hatred. $\mu\alpha\varsigma\bar{\tau}-$ in cpd. hater
of. $\mu\upsilon\omicron\upsilon-\mu\omicron\sigma\tau\epsilon$ deserving of hatred. $\mu\epsilon\sigma\tau\epsilon$ (f. $\mu\epsilon\sigma\tau\eta$)
n.m. hated person.
- $\mu\omicron\upsilon$, Q $\mu\omicron\omicron\upsilon\tau$ vb. intr. to die (of: $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\epsilon$, $\bar{\eta}\tau\bar{\eta}$, $\varepsilon\lambda$, $\varepsilon\bar{\eta}$, $\varepsilon\iota\tau\bar{\eta}$;
for: $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$); as n.m. death; plague, pestilence. $\rho\epsilon\chi\mu\omicron\upsilon$
adj. mortal, dead; $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\rho\epsilon\chi\mu\omicron\upsilon$ mortality. $\rho\epsilon\chi\mu\omicron\omicron\upsilon\tau$ dead
person or thing. $\mu\alpha\theta-\mu\omicron\upsilon$ adj. half-dead. $\alpha\tau\mu\omicron\upsilon$ immor-
tal; $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\alpha\tau\mu\omicron\upsilon$ immortality.
- $\mu\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$, $\mu\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\iota$, $\mu\omicron\upsilon$, $\mu\omicron\upsilon\iota$ n.f. island (usu. in Nile).
 $\mu\omicron\upsilon\iota$, $\mu\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\iota$ n.m.f. lion(ess); $\mu\alpha\varsigma \bar{\eta} \mu\omicron\upsilon\iota$ lion cub.
 $\mu\omicron\upsilon\kappa$ vb. tr. to destroy; intr. to be destroyed.
 $\mu\omicron\upsilon\kappa\bar{\epsilon} \mu\epsilon\kappa\bar{\epsilon}-$ $\mu\omicron\kappa\bar{\varepsilon}^*$ vb. tr. to afflict, oppress ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^*$); re-
flex. to be afflicted, oppressed; to humble oneself.
 $\mu\omicron\upsilon\lambda\bar{\epsilon} \mu\epsilon\lambda\bar{\epsilon}-$ $\mu\omicron\lambda\bar{\varepsilon}^*$ Q $\mu\omicron\lambda\bar{\epsilon}$ vb. tr. to make salty; to convert
to salt ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^*$); Q to be salty. $\mu\bar{\lambda}\bar{\varepsilon}$, $\mu\epsilon\lambda\bar{\epsilon}$, $\mu\eta\rho\bar{\epsilon}$ n. salt.
 $\mu\epsilon\lambda\bar{\varepsilon}$ n.f. saltiness.
- $\mu\omicron\upsilon\lambda\bar{\epsilon}$, $\mu\omicron\upsilon\lambda\lambda\bar{\varepsilon}$, $\mu\omicron\upsilon\rho\bar{\varepsilon}$ n.m. wax; candle; honey-comb.
 $\mu\omicron\upsilon\lambda\bar{\epsilon} \mu\omicron\lambda\bar{\varepsilon}^*$ Q $\mu\omicron\lambda\bar{\epsilon}$ vb. tr. to involve, enmesh ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^*$); vb.
intr. to become hooked into, attached to (ϵ , $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^*$, $\varepsilon\bar{\eta}$).
- $\mu\omicron\upsilon\eta$, Q $\mu\eta\eta$ ($\mu\eta\eta\epsilon$) vb. intr. $\pm \epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ to remain, last, en-
dure; with Circum.: to continue doing. As n.m. ($\pm \epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$)
perseverance, continuing; $\varepsilon\bar{\eta} \omicron\upsilon\mu\omicron\upsilon\eta \epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ continuously.
- $\mu\omicron\upsilon\eta\bar{\kappa}$ ($\mu\omicron\upsilon\eta\eta\bar{\tau}$) $\mu\epsilon\eta\bar{\kappa}-$ $\mu\omicron\eta\bar{\kappa}^*$ ($\mu\omicron\eta\eta\bar{\kappa}^*$) Q $\mu\omicron\eta\eta\bar{\tau}$ vb. tr. to form,
fashion, make ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^*$); as n.m. thing made; formation,
fashioning; fashion, make; $\mu\omicron\upsilon\eta\bar{\kappa} \bar{\eta} \epsilon\iota\chi$ handmade objects;
 $\alpha\tau\mu\omicron\upsilon\eta\bar{\kappa} \bar{\eta} \epsilon\iota\chi$ not handmade.
- $\mu\omicron\upsilon\omicron\upsilon\tau \mu\epsilon\upsilon\tau-$ $\mu\omicron\omicron\upsilon\tau^*$ vb. tr. to kill ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^*$); $\rho\epsilon\chi\mu\omicron\omicron\upsilon\tau$ killer.
- $\mu\omicron\upsilon\rho \mu\epsilon\rho-$ ($\mu\bar{\rho}-$) $\mu\omicron\rho^*$ Q $\mu\eta\rho$ (p.c. $\mu\alpha\rho-$) vb. tr. to bind,
tie ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^*$; to: $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^*$, ϵ , $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$, $\varepsilon\bar{\eta}$; with: $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^*$, $\varepsilon\bar{\eta}$); $\mu\omicron\upsilon\rho$
 $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^*$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\rho\epsilon\varsigma\chi\eta\mu\alpha$ to gird in monastic habit; to bind by

oath, adjure; Q to be bound, girt. As n.m. band, strap, girding. **МОУР МН** to be at enmity with. **МА Н МОУР** prison. **МАР, МААР, МЕР, МНР** n.m. bundle. **МАИРЕ, МНРЕ** n.f. idem. **МФРЕ** n.f. chain, bond, joint. **МОУР** n.f. binding, restriction; purse. For cpds. with **МАР-** see 2nd element. **МОУС** n.m. strap, band; belt, girdle; thong. **РЕЧТАМИС-МОУС** strap-maker.

МОУСК **МАСК** Q **МОСК** vb. tr. to strike (**НМО**°).

МОУТ, МОТЕ n.m. sinew, nerve; joint; neck, shoulders.

МОУТЕ vb. intr. to call, name (**е**, rarely **НМО**°); see Vocab.

17 for usage. As n.m. call, incantation. **РЕЧМОУТЕ** enchanter; **МНТРЕЧМОУТЕ** enchantment. **МОУТЕ ЕХН/ОУВЕ** to call upon, to; **МОУТЕ ЕВОЛ** to call out; to summon. **МОУТЕ Е-ЗОУН** to call in (to: **е**); to invite in.

МОУТ **МЕУТ-** **МОУТ** Q **МОУТ** (p.c. **МАУТ-**) vb. tr. to examine, search out (**НМО**°); to visit; reflex. (**± ЕВОЛ**) to reflect, ponder. As n.m. consideration, opinion. **АТМОУТ** inscrutable.

МОУЗ МЕЗ- (**МАЗ-**) **МАЗ**° (**МОЗ**°) Q **МЕЗ** (**МНЗ**) vb. tr. to fill (**НМО**°; with: **НМО**°, **ЗН**, **ЕВОЛ ЗН**); to fulfill, complete; to pay, repay (debt: **НМО**° **± ЕВОЛ**; with: **ЗН**; person: obj. suff. only); vb. intr. to become full, filled (of, with: **НМО**°, **ЗН**, **ЗА**, **ЗИТН**); to get paid; + **ЕЗРА** to flood (of the Nile); as n.m. fullness, contents; inundation. **МЕЗ-РФ**° to fill the mouth (with: **НМО**°, **ЗН**, **е**, **ЕХН**). **МЕЗ-ТОУТ**° to fill hand, seize (**НМО**°). **МЕЗ-ЗНТ** to become sated. For **МЕЗ-** as ordinal prefix see §30.7.

МОУЗ vb. intr. to look (at: **е**).

МОУЗ vb. intr. to burn, glow (with fuel: **НМО**°).

МОУХБ (**МОУХБ**, **МОУХТ**) **МЕХТ-** **МОХБ**° (**МОХК**°, **МОХТ**°) Q **МОХБ**

(**МОХТ**, **МАХТ**) vb. tr. to mix (**НМО**°; with: **МН**); intr. to be mixed (with: **е**, **МН**, **ЗИ**, **ЗН**). As n.m. mixture.

РЕЧМОУХБ mixer, confuser, disturber.

МОУТЕ, **МОУТЕ** n.pl. parts, neighborhood. **МОУТЕ** idem.

МОХЗ, **МАХЗ**, **МОХКЗ** (and **-Ч** for **-З**) n.m. girdle (of monk or

soldier.

ἄπαι n.m. spindle.

ἄπε neg. part. It was not so (in answer to question in past tense). $\chi\bar{\eta}$ ἄπε or not (in double question, coord. with preceding positive statement); εἴθεπε ἄπε if not.

ἄπο, εἴπο, εἴω (f. ἡπό) adj. dumb, mute. ἡπῆπο mute-ness; $\bar{\rho}$ -ἄπο (Q ο $\bar{\eta}$) to become mute.

ἄπορ exclam. imptv. part. Don't! By no means! No! Also used like ἄπ $\bar{\rho}$ - as prefix for neg. imptv. See §17.1; 30.1.

ἄπυλ, εἴπυλ, ἄπυλ vb. intr. to be worthy, deserving (of: ἄμο ρ ; of doing: $\bar{\eta}$, ε + Inf.); as n.m. worth, deserts, fate. ἀτἄπυλ worthless, undeserving; ἡπῆτἄπυλ unworthiness. $\bar{\rho}$ -(n)ἄπυλ to become worthy, deserving.

ἄρις n.m. new wine, must.

ἄρω (ἄραω) Q ἄρω vb. intr. to become red/yellow. ἡρῶ, ἡρῶ, ἡρῶ adj. red, ruddy; $\bar{\rho}$ -ἡρῶ (Q ο $\bar{\eta}$) to be ruddy.

ἄρω, εἴρω, εἴρω (pl. ἄροος) n.f. harbor, landing stage.

ἄρων, οὔρων, οὔρων n.m. pillow.

ἄσαρ (pl. ἄσοος) n.m. crocodile.

(ἄσωνε) εἴσωνε, ἄσωνε n.f. large needle.

ἄτο εἴολ n.m. presence, in prep. $\bar{\eta}$ ἄτο εἴολ $\bar{\eta}$, $\bar{\eta}$ π(ῆ)ἄτο εἴολ in the presence of, before.

ἄτον (εἴτον) Q ἄτον vb. intr. to become at ease, at rest, content, relieved, well; Q also: to be easy (to do: ε + Inf.); often impers. it is easy (ε, ετρε). Vb. reflex. (with ἄμο ρ) to rest self; to go to rest, die; as n.m. rest, ease, relief; ἄτἄτον loving ease; ἄτ $\bar{\eta}$ ἄτον a place to rest. $\bar{\rho}$ -π(ῆ)ἄτον to be or put at ease. ἄτον $\bar{\eta}$ εἴτ to become content; as n.m. rest, satisfaction. $\bar{\rho}$ -ἄτον ἄτ to set at ease, give rest/respice to. χ ἄτἄτον to get rest, be relieved. ἄτον n.m. health, ease. ἄτονε n.f. ease, contentment; $\bar{\rho}$ -ἄτονε ἄτ to give relief to; $\bar{\rho}$ -ἄτονε ἄτ idem; χ ἄτἄτονε to get relief; εἴτ οὔτονε with ease, easily. ἄτονε ἄτἄτ- ἄτἄτ vb. tr. to set at rest (ἄμο ρ); also reflex.

ἄτω, εἰτω, ἄτο n.m.f. depth (of the sea); βωκ ἄ τω to
founder, sink; γινβωκ ἄ τω shipwreck.

ἄωιρ, εἰωιρ, μεωιρ n. name of 6th Coptic month.

ἄτωτε, μιωτωτε n.f. comb.

ἄλλυ, ἄλοу n.m. tomb, cavern.

ἄιτ, εἰιτ n.m. north. εἰεἰιτ northward. ἄεἰιτ ἄ
on the north of. εἰ-ἄιτ (on) the north side. τηу ἄ
ἄιτ northwind.

ἄατ, ἄατ, ἄατ n.f. mortar (vessel).

ἄωλ, εἰωλ n.m. onion.

ἄ: εἰε	μαχ: μοx	μεωпone: Mexпone
μαα: μα	μαx: μοx	μεωт-: moyт
μααp: moyр	mee: me	μεωye: wee
μααte: mate	mei: me	me2(-): moy2, ma2
μαβ-: мав	mekmoyk: mokmek	me2e: mh2e
μαγaa: makot	mek2-: moyk2	me2т-: ma2т
μαι-: me	mekxe: makxe	mexт-: moyx2
μαipе: moyр	meλλate: melot	mhε: me
μαka(λ)т: makot	meλ2(-): moyλ2	mhεi: ma
μαkωт: makot	meλ2e: moyλ2	mhnhε: mhne
μαh-: moone	meνε-: moone	mhnce: mίce
μαhe(-): moone	meнк-: moyнк	mhhte: mhte
μαnhу: moone	mer: moyр	mhη(ε): moyη
μαnooyт: moone	mer-: moyр	mhpe: moyр
μαnoy-: moone	merε-: me	mhр: moy
μαnoyoy: moone	merit('): me	mhр2: moyλ2
μαhxaaε: маh6aaε	merp: moyр	mhce: mίce
μαp(-): moyр	mer2: merε2	mhte: me
μαpnc: pnc	meс-: mίce	mhte: mht
μαc(-): mίce	meсio('): mίce	mi: mh
μαce: mίce	meсio: mίce	miω: mio'
μαct': mίce	mecte(-): mocte	miωтn: mio'
μαck': moyк	mect-/': mίce	mixke: maxke
μαct-: mocte	mectn: mocte	miωτωte: moyτωte
μαт': ma	mectω': mocte	mλ2: moyλ2
μαтn-: nton	meceht: mectn2ht	mλoo2: mλa2
μαтoei: matoi	mecoyрh: mecopn	mmate: mate
μαтoу: mate	mecepн: mecopn	mhheitn: mo
μαу: maу	mete: mate	mhnhε: mhne
μαуaт': mayaa'	metn-: nton	mhn-: mn-
μαwepт: maypт	metpн: mntpe	mmo: mo
μαωт-: moyт	meye: meye	mmo': m
ma2-/': moy2	meyт-: moyoyт	mmon: mn
maxт: moyx2	mea': mee	mnoote: mnoyт
max-: maxe	meωak: mewe	mnote: mnoyт
maxe: maxe	meωip: moyip	mnt-: mht

ΜΝ̄ΤΑ ^ς : ΜΝ̄	ΜΟCΚ̄: ΜΟΥCΚ̄	ΜΟΧΚ ^ς : ΜΟΥΧC̄
ΜΝ̄ΤΑCΕ: CΟΟΥ	ΜΟΤΕ: ΜΟΥΤ	ΜΟΧΚC̄: ΜΟΧC̄
ΜΝ̄ΤΕ-: ΜΝ̄	ΜΟΤΗ̄: Μ̄ΤΟΝ	ΜΟΧΤ ^ς : ΜΟΥΧC̄
ΜΝ̄ΤΗ: †ΟΥ	ΜΟΤΗ ^ς : Μ̄ΤΟΝ	ΜΟΧC̄: ΜΟΧC̄
ΜΝ̄ΤΟΥΕ: ΟΥΑ	ΜΟΤΝΕC: Μ̄ΤΟΝ	ΜΟΧC̄ ^ς : ΜΟΥΧC̄
ΜΝ̄ΤΡΕΕΥ: ΜΝ̄ΤΡΕ	ΜΟΥ: ΜΟΥΕ	ΜΠ̄-: ΜΠωρ
ΜΟΙΑC: ΜΟΕΙC	ΜΟΥΕΙ: ΜΟΥΙ, ΜΟΥΕ	ΜΠ̄-: ΜΟΥΡ
ΜΟΚC̄: ΜΑΚC̄	ΜΟΥΕΙΗ: ΜΟΟΥ	ΜΡ̄λθ: Μ̄Ρωθ
ΜΟΚC̄ ^ς : ΜΟΥΚC̄	ΜΟΥΕΙΟΟΥΕ: ΜΟΟΥ	Μ̄Ρουε: Μ̄ρω
ΜΟΚC̄: ΜΚΑC	ΜΟΥΗΕΙΕ: ΜΟΟΥ	Μ̄Ρρε: ΜΟΥΡ
ΜΟΚC̄C̄: ΜΚΑC	ΜΟΥΙ: ΜΟΥΕ	Μ̄ρωε: Μ̄ρωε
ΜΟΛC̄ ^ς : ΜΟΥΛC̄	ΜΟΥΝ̄: ΜΟΥΝΚ̄	Μ̄Ρθ: Μ̄Ρωθ
ΜΟΝ̄ ^ς : ΜΟΥΝΚ̄	ΜΟΥΗΕΙΟΟΥΕ: ΜΟΟΥ	Μ̄ρε: ωΜC̄
ΜΟΟΛΕ: ΛΟΟΗΕ	ΜΟΥΡC̄: ΜΟΥΛC̄	Μ̄CΟO: Μ̄CΑC
ΜΟΟΥΤ: ΜΟΥ	ΜΟΥΡΧΝΑC: ΧΝΑC	Μ̄Cωπε: Μ̄Cωβε
ΜΟΟΥΤ ^ς : ΜΟΥΟΥΤ	ΜΟΥΤΗ̄: Μ̄ΤΟΝ	Μ̄ΤΟ: Μ̄Τω
ΜΟϞ(τ)ε: ΜϞτε	ΜΟΥΧC̄: ΜΟΥΧC̄	Μω: ΜΟ
ΜΟΡ ^ς : ΜΟΥΡ	ΜΟΥΧC̄: ΜΟΥΧC̄	Μωλ: Μ̄Πωλ
ΜΟΡC̄: ΜΟΥΡ	ΜϞε: ΜΟϞε	ΜϞε: Ϟε
ΜΟΡϞ: Μ̄Ρωθ	ΜϞτ ^ς : ΜΟΥϞτ̄	ΜΧΑΤC̄: Μ̄ΧΑCτ̄
ΜΟCΕ: ΜΙCΕ	ΜΟZ ^ς : ΜΟΥZ	ΜΧN: εN̄C̄

N

̄N prep. marking the genitive; see 2.3.

̄N (Nλ^ς) prep. to, for (dative; see 10.2); also in Μλ ΝλΙ^ς
Give me (+ pron. suffix).

̄N linking noun and adjective (15.1), noun and noun (23.2).

̄N linking noun to proleptic suffix (10.4).

̄N ... λN negation; see Grammatical Index.

̄N (̄NMO^ς) prep. (1) place: in, into, from in; (2) time: in, on, during; (3) agent, instrument: with, by; (4) used to form adverbs (S.V.); (5) εβολ̄ ̄N out of, from within; (6) as marker of direct object (10.1); (7) partitive: of.

Νλ (Νλλ, Νλε, ΝλΙ) vb. intr. to have pity (on: Νλ^ς, ελ); as n.m. pity, mercy, charity. ειρε̄ ̄N ουΝλ, ̄N-ΠΝλ to treat charitably, kindly (Μ̄N̄, εεραΙ εκ̄N̄). λτΝλ pitiless; ̄N-λτΝλ (Q ο̄ ̄N) to become pitiless. Μ̄N̄τΝλ pity, charity; ̄N-Μ̄N̄τΝλ to do charity; c̄̄N-Μ̄N̄τΝλ to distribute charity; †-Μ̄N̄τΝλ to give charity; χΙ-Μ̄N̄τΝλ to receive charity; Ϟλ(λ)τ-Μ̄N̄τΝλ to ask for charity. Νλ-Ητ adj. compassionate; ̄N-Νλ-Ητ to be compassionate; ΜλΙ-Νλ-Ητ

charity-loving; Μῆτις-ητι pity, charity.

ηλ vb. intr. to go (to: ε, ερατ^ς); ηλ ε τωη to go whither?

ηλ ερουν to enter (ε, ρα); ηλ εραι to go up. ηλ ...

ηη to come and go.

ηλλ- (ηλε-) ηλλ^ς pred. adj. to be great (29.2).

ηλειω, ηλιω, ηειω n.f. peg, stake.

ηλλκε n.f. labor pains; pains in general. †-ηλλκε to be in labor (with: ημο^ς).

ηανου- (ηανε-) ηανου^ς pred. adj. to be good, fair, just.

ηανους impers. it is good, right (ε, ετρε). ηετ ηανους

that which is good; ηαι-ηετ ηανους loving what is good;

φ-ηετ ηανους to do good (to: ηα^ς; ηη); ηεφ-ηετ ηανους

benefactor; ηηηηεφ-ηετ ηανους benefaction.

ηηρε, ηεηρε n.f. grain, seed.

ηητ, ηετ, ηηη n.m. loom, web.

ηη (imptv. ηηη) vb. tr. to look at, see, behold (ε;

that: ηε); to seek out, get. ηη ερολ to be able to

see (i.e. not be blind). As n.m. sight, vision, view.

ηηη ερο^ς unseen, unseeable. ηεηηη seer.

ηη n.m. time, hour. ηηη η ερηη early morning. ηηη η

ηεερε noon. ηηη η ερηε evening. ηου- may be used

for ηη in the preceding expressions. ουηο η ηη a

long time. η ηη ηηη always. η ηη η ηηη when? η ηεη-

ηηη at that time, just then. ρα ηηηη until (+ Rel.).

ηηη ηηηη since, from the time that (+ Rel.). φ-ηηη to

become time. ηηηη, ηηηηηη when? ρα ηηηηηη until when?

ηηηε- ηηηη^ς pred. adj. to be many, much (29.2).

ηηητε ηεητ- Q ηεουτ (ηεοτ) vb. intr./tr. to believe, trust

(in: ε, εη, εηη); Q to be trustworthy, faithful; as n.

m. trust, faith. ηηηηηηηη unbelieving; φ-ηηηηηηηη to be

mistrustful, unbelieving. ηεηηηηηηηη believer. ηεοτ n.

trust, faith; ο ηεοτ (Q) to be trustworthy.

ηηηε, ηηηηε, ηη(η)ηε, ηεηε n.f. tooth.

ηεεη, ηεη, ηεεη, ηη(η)η, ηη(η)η n.m. sailor.

ηεεηηη^ς pred. adj. to be wise. Cf. 29.2.

ΝΕΣΕ- ΝΕΩΨ (ΝΕΩΨ) pred. adj. to be beautiful. ΝΕΤ ΝΕΩΨ,
 ΝΕΤ ΝΕΩΨΟΥ that which is beautiful. Cf. 29.2.

ΝΕΖ, ΝΖ, ΝΗΖ n.m. oil. ΑΤΝΕΖ without oil. (Ν)ΕΡ-ΝΕΖ oil-
 press. †-ΝΕΖ to pour oil. ΣΑ Ν ΝΕΖ oil-dealer.

ΝΕΖΠΕ vb. intr. to mourn (for: ε, ΕΧΝ); as n.m. mourning.

ΝΕΖΣΕ vb. tr. to awake, rouse (ΝΜΟΨ); also reflex.; vb.

intr. (± ΕΖΡΑΙ) to awake, arise (from: ΖΛ, ΖΝ, ΕΒΟΛ ΖΝ).

ΝΕΩΨ pred. adj. to be ugly, unseemly, disgraceful. Cf. 29.2.

ΝΗΗΒΕ (ΝΗΒΕ, ΝΙΒΕ, ΝΙΨΕ) vb. intr. to swim, float.

ΝΗΣΕ n.f. bench.

ΝΗΥ (ΝΗΗΥ) Q to be coming, about to come, to be on the way.

Used as Q of εΙ, q.v. for prep. and adv. complements.

ΝΙΜ (1) interrog. pron. who? what? ΝΙΜ Ν adj. what? (2)

indef. pron. so and so; ΝΙΜ ΜΝ ΝΙΜ idem. See Gr. In.

ΝΙΜ adj. every, each, used with articleless noun, often
 with pl. resumption. See 16.2.

ΝΙΨΕ (ΝΙΒΕ) ΝΑΨΤΨ (ΝΕΨΤΨ, ΝΙΨΤΨ) vb. tr. to blow (ΝΜΟΨ; a-
 way; ΕΒΟΛ); vb. intr. (subj. wind, breath) to blow,
 with prep. in normal senses. As n.m. breath. †-ΝΙΨΕ
 to give breath; ΖΜ-ΝΙΨΕ difficult breathing.

ΝΚΛ n.m. thing(s) in general; food; vessel; property, be-
 longings. ΝΚΛ ΝΙΜ everything.

ΝΚΟΤΚ (ΕΝΚΟΤΚ, ΝΚΟΤΕ) vb. intr. to lie down (on: ε, ΕΧΝ,
 ΖΙΧΝ); to die; as n.m. sleep, death. ΑΤΝΚΟΤΚ sleepless;
 ΜΑ Ν ΝΚΟΤΚ couch. ΡΕΨΝΚΟΤΚ one who lies.

ΝΝΟ exclam. no, it shall not be so!

ΝΟΒΕ n.m. sin. ΑΤΝΟΒΕ sinless. ΜΑΙ-ΝΟΒΕ sin-loving. Ψ-
 ΝΟΒΕ to sin (against: ε); ΡΕΨΨ-ΝΟΒΕ sinner; ΜΝΤΡΕΨΨ-
 ΝΟΒΕ sinfulness.

ΝΟΕΙΝ vb. tr. to shake (ΝΜΟΨ); intr. to shake, tremble.
 ΑΤΝΟΕΙΝ unshaken. As n.m. shaking.

ΝΟΕΙΚ n.m. adulterer. Ψ-ΝΟΕΙΚ to commit adultery (with:
 ε, ΜΝ); ΜΝΤΝΟΕΙΚ adultery.

ΝΟΚΝΕΚ vb. intr. to have affection (for: ΕΖΟΥΝ ε); as n.m.
 affection.

- НОМ, НАМ n.m. pine, tamarisk.
 НОМТЕ n.f. strength, power.
 НОУ vb. to be about to, be going to (+ ε + Inf.).
 НΟΥΒ, НΟΥЧ n.m. gold; money, coin. ΜΑΙ-ΝΟΥΒ gold-loving.
 ΖΑМ-ΝΟΥΒ, ΖΑΥ-ΝΟΥΒ, ΖΟΥ-ΝΟΥΒ n.m. goldsmith.
 (НΟΥΒ̄) НΟΥТ̄ vb. tr. to weave. ННВТЕ n.f. plait; basket-work.
 НΟΥН n.m. the abyss of hell, the depths of the sea or earth.
 НΟΥНЕ n.f. root. НΕХ-НΟΥНЕ to put forth roots. ΧΙ-НΟΥНЕ
 (± ΕΒΟΛ) to take root.
 НΟΥΡΕ n.f.m. vulture.
 НΟΥТ n. receptacle, pool.
 НΟΥТ НАТ̄ vb. tr. to grind, pound (НМО̄). ΜΑ Ν̄ НΟΥТ mill.
 ΡΕЧНОУТ grinder. НОЕИТ n.m. meal, ground grain.
 НΟΥТЕ (pl. ΝΤΗΡ, ΕΝΤΑΙΡ) god. ΠΝΟΥТЕ God. ΑΤΝΟΥТЕ godless; ΜΝ̄ΤΑТНΟΥТЕ godlessness; Π-ΑТНΟΥТЕ to be godless.
 ΜΝ̄ТНΟΥТЕ divinity. ΜΑΙ-НΟΥТЕ God-loving; ΜΝ̄ТΗΑΙ-НΟΥТЕ piety, godliness. ΜΑΣ-НΟΥТЕ, ΧΠЕ-НΟΥТЕ God-bearing.
 ΜΑΣТЕ-НΟΥТЕ God-hating. Ρ̄Μ̄ННΟΥТЕ godly person; Μ̄Н̄Т̄Ρ̄Μ̄Н-
 НΟΥТЕ godliness. ΖΑТ̄Б-НΟΥТЕ God-slaying. ΡΕЧΩΕΜΩЕ-
 НΟΥТЕ God-serving; Μ̄Н̄Т̄ΡΕЧΩΕΜΩЕ-НΟΥТЕ piety.
 НΟΥТ̄Н, Q НОТ̄Н vb. intr. to be sweet, pleasant; as n.m. sweetness. ΧΙТ-НΟΥТ̄Н sweet olive.
 НΟΥТ̄ (НОУЧ̄) ΝΕТ̄- (ΝΕТ̄Б-) Q НОТ̄ (НОТ̄Б) vb. tr. to loosen, relax (НМО̄); ΝΕТ̄-ΡΩ̄, ΝΕТ̄-П(̄)ZO to smile; vb. intr. to become relaxed, loosened; (subj. face, mouth) to smile. As n.m. relaxation.
 НΟΥΩΠ̄ ΝΕΩΠ̄- НОΩП̄ (НАΩП̄) Q НОΩΠ̄ vb. tr. to frighten (НМО̄), overawe; intr. to be frightened. НΟΥΩΠ̄ ΕΒΟΛ, Ν САΒΟΛ to frighten away (from: НМО̄).
 НΟΥΩС̄ НОΩС̄ vb. tr. to benumb; to strike, rebuke; as n.m. numbness. НОΩС̄ n.m. one who strikes.
 НΟΥΩТ̄ vb. intr. to become heavy, hard, difficult. Cf. ΝΩΟТ̄.
 НΟΥЧ̄ Q НОЧ̄ vb. intr. to be good. ΝΕЧ̄- pred. adj. to be good. НОЧ̄РЕ, НОВРЕ n.f. good, profit, advantage; Π-

- νοϕρε to be profitable (to, for: $\lambda\alpha'$; to do: ϵ , $\epsilon\tau\phi\epsilon$).
 νοϕρε adj. good; rare except in cpds. ($\sigma\tau\omicron\iota$, $\alpha\epsilon$, $\theta\iota\eta\epsilon$).
 νοϕϕ̄ (νοϕϕ̄) vb. intr. to swell, be distended.
 νοϕϕ̄, $\nu\omega\alpha$ n.m. rope, cord. $\sigma\bar{\phi}$ -νοϕϕ̄ $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ to stretch measuring cord. $\sigma\bar{\kappa}$ -νοϕϕ̄ as n.m. portion measured by cord.
 $\theta\epsilon\theta$ -νοϕϕ̄ to make (lit. twist) rope.
 νοϕϕ̄ $\lambda\alpha\alpha\bar{\epsilon}$ - $\lambda\alpha\alpha\epsilon'$ Q $\lambda\alpha\alpha\bar{\epsilon}$ vb. tr. to yoke up (a wagon: $\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron'$), to yoke (an animal: $\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron'$; to: $\epsilon\alpha\omicron\gamma\eta$ ϵ). $\lambda\alpha\alpha\bar{\epsilon}$, $\lambda\alpha\alpha\epsilon\beta$ n.m. yoke. $\lambda\alpha\alpha\epsilon\epsilon\gamma$ n.m. idem. $\chi\lambda\iota$ - $\lambda\alpha\alpha\bar{\epsilon}$ beast of burden. $\lambda\alpha\alpha\bar{\epsilon}$, $\lambda\alpha\alpha\bar{\alpha}$, $\lambda\alpha\alpha\epsilon\beta$ n.f. shoulders, back, neck; $\theta\iota$ $\bar{\nu}$ $\lambda\alpha\alpha\bar{\epsilon}$ shoulder's height. $\alpha\bar{\epsilon}\sigma$ - $\lambda\alpha\alpha\bar{\epsilon}$ shoulder-covering.
 νοϕϕ̄ vb. intr. to copulate.
 νοϕϕ̄ε ($\nu\omega\alpha\epsilon$, νοϕϕ̄, νοϕ) $\nu\epsilon\alpha$ - $\lambda\alpha\alpha'$ Q $\nu\eta\alpha$ ($\nu\epsilon\alpha$) vb. tr. (1) to shake, cast off ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron'$; \pm $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$); (2) to separate, set apart ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron'$ \pm $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$); vb. reflex. to separate self; to turn, return; vb. intr. (\pm $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$) to come apart, loose.
 νοϕϕ̄ε n.f. sycamore.
 νοϕϕ̄ $\bar{\mu}$ $\nu\epsilon\alpha\bar{\mu}$ $\lambda\alpha\alpha\mu'$ Q $\lambda\alpha\alpha\bar{\mu}$ vb. tr. to save, rescue, preserve ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron'$; from: ϵ , $\epsilon\tau\bar{\nu}$, $\bar{\nu}\tau\bar{\nu}$, $\alpha\bar{\nu}$, $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ $\alpha\bar{\nu}$, $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ $\alpha\iota\tau\bar{\nu}$); vb. intr. to be saved, rescued (preps. as above); Q to be safe and sound. As n.m. safety. $\rho\epsilon\gamma\nu\omicron\gamma\alpha\bar{\mu}$ savior.
 νοϕϕ̄x adj. lying, false (usu. aft. n. w. $\bar{\nu}$); as n.m. liar. $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\nu\omicron\gamma\alpha$ falsehood. $\sigma\alpha$ $\bar{\nu}$ $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\nu\omicron\gamma\alpha$ lie-monger.
 νοϕϕ̄ε (νοϕϕ̄) $\nu\epsilon\alpha$ - $\nu\omicron\alpha'$ Q $\nu\eta\alpha$ vb. tr. to throw, cast ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron'$), used with full range of prep. and adv. in normal senses; Q to be situated, lying, reclining (at table). νοϕϕ̄ε $\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron'$ ϵ to cast into (prison), to launch a (ship) in (water). $\nu\eta\alpha$ ϵ to rely on. νοϕϕ̄ε $\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron'$ $\epsilon\alpha\bar{\nu}$ to impose (sthg.) upon (someone); to put (clothes) on (someone).
 νοϕϕ̄ε $\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron'$ $\epsilon\alpha\omicron\gamma\eta$ to put in, introduce. As n.m. throw.
 νοϕϕ̄ $\bar{\kappa}$ $\nu\omicron\alpha\bar{\kappa}'$ ($\nu\omicron\alpha\epsilon'$, $\nu\omicron\alpha\epsilon'$) vb. tr. to sprinkle, asperge ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron'$; upon: $\epsilon\alpha\bar{\nu}$); dir. obj. may be substance scattered or object receiving it. As n.m. sprinkling, scattering.
 νοϕϕ̄ σ $\nu\epsilon\alpha\sigma$ - Q $\nu\omicron\epsilon\sigma$ vb. intr. to become angry, furious (at, against: ϵ , $\epsilon\alpha\bar{\nu}$); as n.m. wrath. $\bar{\phi}$ -νοϕϕ̄ σ to make angry.

- ρεχνοу6ε wrathful person. †-ноу6ε ηλ' to make angry.
 ηλ6ε n. wrath.
- ηοβηε6 ηε6ηε6- ηε6ηοу6' vb. tr. to reproach, mock (ηημο');
 as n.m. reproach; †-ηοβηε6 to become a reproach.
- ηο6 adj. big, great, large; elder (son, brother, sister);
 bef. or aft. n. with η; aft. n. without η; as n.m.
 great person or thing, old person. ηηηηο6 greatness;
 seniority; †-ηηηηο6 to do great things. †-ηο6 (Q ο η)
 to become great; to grow up, become of age; ηλι-†-ηο6
 ambitious. ηο6 ε greater, older than; †-ηο6 ε to be-
 come older than, superior to. †-οуηο6, θωηε η οуηο6 to
 become great. ηο6 η ρωηε full-grown; old; as n.m. el-
 der, notable; ηηηηο6 η ρωηε old age. ηο6 η c2ime sim.
- ητε ηηλ' prep. expressing genitive and possession; Gr. In.
 ηηηε, εηηηε n.m. plant, herb, weed; †-ηηηε to become
 weedy. χι-ηηηε to sow plants.
- ητο indep. pers. pron. you (f.s.).
- ητοκ indep. pers. pron. you (m.s.).
- ητοοу indep. pers. pron. they; cf. ητοч.
- ητοοуη, ητωοуη adv. then, next, thereupon; therefore, so.
- ητοc indep. pers. pron. she, it (f.); cf. ητοч.
- ηточ (1) indep. pers. pron. he, it (m.); (2) adv. but, ra-
 ther, on the other hand; again, further; ηтоc and ηтооу
 may be used sim. with f. or pl. subject reference.
- ηточ ηточ ηε he (it) is one and the same.
- ητωηη indep. pers. pron. you (pl.).
- ηθот (εηθот) Q ηλθ† vb. intr. to become hard, strong, dif-
 ficult; Q to be hard, harsh, difficult. ηλθ†-2ηλ' im-
 pudent. ηλθ†-(η)-2ηη hard-hearted; ηηηηηλθ†-2ηη hard-
 heartedness; †-ηλθ†-2ηη (Q ο η) to become hard-hearted.
 As n.m. harshness, boldness; 2η οуηθот harshly, rough-
 ly; †-ηθот η/ε η(*)2ηη to encourage. ηλθτε n.f.
 strength, protection; †-ηλθτε (Q ο η) to become pro-
 tector.
- η6ι particle introducing subject in post-verbal position.

Н-: П-	NETĀ: NOYTĀ	NOY: NOY2E
Н̄-: EINE	NEḠP̄-: NOYḠP̄	NOYBT̄: NOY4T̄
НА': N̄	NE4: NEE4	NOYEOÑ: OYḠḠ
НА-: ПЛ-, Л	NE4P̄-: NOY4P̄	NOYOEI: OYOEI
НАА: НА	NE4T̄': N14E	NOY4: NOYB
НААУ: EIAAY	NE2(-): NOY2E	NOY4E: NOY4P̄
НААХ(2)E: НААХ2E	NE2M̄-: NOY2M̄	NOY4T̄: NOYTĀ
НА6-: НАА-	NEX-: NOYXE	NOY2: NOY2E
НА6: НА	NEXE: НААХ2E	NOYX: NOYXE
НА1: ПА1; НА	NE6C̄-: NOY6C̄	NOḠP('): NOYḠP̄
НА1АТ': EIA	NH: PH	NOḠC': NOYḠC̄
НАМ: NOM	NHBE: NHHBE	NO4P̄: NOY4P̄
НАТ': NOYT	NHETE: NOYBT̄	NO4PE: NOY4P̄
НАḠP': NOYḠP̄	NHHB: NEE4	NOX': NOYXE
НАḠT̄(-): NḠOT	NHH4: NEE4	NOX': NOYXK̄
НАḠTE: NḠOT	NHT: NAT	NOXK': NOYXK̄
НАḠTIMME: EIME	NH2: NE2	NOX6': NOYXK̄
НАḠTMM̄E: EIME	NH2: NOY2E	NO6C̄: NOY6C̄
НА4T': N14E	NHY: EI	N̄CABHA: BWA
НА2': NOY2E	NHX: NOYXE	N̄CABOΛ: BWA
НА2B': NOY2B̄	NIAAY: EIAAY	N̄CA N̄ BOΛ: BWA
НА2(ε)B: NOY2B̄	NIBE: NHHBE	N̄T': EINE
НА2M('): NOY2M̄	NIBE: N14E	N̄TA': N̄TE-
НА2PΛ': 2O	N14E: NHHBE	N̄TE: TWP̄E
НА2P̄N̄: 2O	N14T': N14E	N̄TN̄: TWP̄E
НА2Ā': NOY2B̄	N̄AIKT': AIKT'	N̄TOOT': TWP̄E
НА6C̄E: NOY6C̄	NM̄: M̄N̄	N̄TPOYH: N̄TOOYÑ
N̄B̄X̄-, N̄B̄X̄ΛΛ': BWA	N̄MMA': M̄N̄	N̄W2: NOY2
NE: PE	NOBPE: NOY4P̄	N̄W2E: NOY2E
NE: ENE	NOBT': NOYBT̄	N̄2: NE2, 2N̄2
NEIAAY: EIAAY	NOEIT: NOYT	N̄2ET-: NA2TE
NEIḠ: NAIEḠ	NOTB̄: NOYTĀ	N̄2HT': 2N̄
NEPRE: NAPPE	NOTM̄: NOYTĀ	N̄2OT: NA2TE
NET: NAT	NOTĀ: NOYTĀ	N̄2OYT: NA2TE
NETB̄-: NOYTĀ	NOY': P̄W'	N̄XE: XE

o

o, ω adj. great; archaic except as final element in cpds.:

see eiero, p̄po, 2x̄lo, 2x̄λω, p̄t̄ω, 2p̄oyo.

OB̄N̄, OBEN, ABEN n.m. alum.

OB2E, OB2̄ n.m. tooth, tusk; (?) hoe.

OEIK n.m. (1) bread; loaf or piece of bread; (2) dung (cf.

MH). MA N̄ KA-/t̄-/OYE2-OEIK storeroom, pantry. P̄-OEIK to become bread. P̄EHTAMIE-OEIK baker.

OEIK n.m. reed.

OEIME, OIME, OEIM n.f. hook.

οεινε, οινε n.f. ephah (a grain measure).

οειϞ n. cry, only in cpds.: λϞ-οειϞ loquacious; τλϞε-οειϞ to preach, proclaim (ἤμοϞ); as n.m. preaching, proclamation; ρεϣτλϞε-οειϞ preacher, herald; ϑ-ρεϣτλϞε-οειϞ to become preacher, herald; ἠἢτρεϣτλϞε-οειϞ proclaiming.

οκε n.m. sesame.

ολειε, οιλειε n.m. ram.

ομε, οομε, λμε n.m.f. clay, mud. ϑ-ομε to become mud.

λμ-πἠρϞ red clay; λμ-ζλτ white clay. ογλμ-ομε n.f. name of a rodent; gangrene, ulcer; ϑ-ογλμ-ομε to spread like gangrene.

οη adv. again, also, still, further, yet.

οοτ vb. (Q?) to groan or sim.

οοτε, οτε n.f. womb.

οοϞ n.m. gruel (of bread or lentils).

οοζ, οζ, ωζ n.m. moon.

ορβε n. wafer, thin cake.

οσε n.m. loss, damage; a fine. †-οσε to suffer loss (of: ἤμοϞ); to be fined.

οοε n.f. outlet (for water); way, course.

οζε, οοζε, ωζε n.m. courtyard; cattle pen, fold; pasture; herd, flock.

ο: ειρε	ολϞ: ωλ	οϞζϑ: ωζϞ
οβϞ: ωϣε	ομηϞ: ωηκ	οτε: οοτε
οβε: ειβε	οηγϞ: ωηκ	οτϞϞ: ωϞϑ
οβην: οβἠ	οηϞϞ: ωϞ	οϣϞ: ωϣε
οβτ(Ϟ): ωϣϑ	οηϞϞϞ: ωηϞϞ	οϞ: λϞλ
οβϞϞ: ωβϞϞ	οηϞϞ: ληϞϞ	οζ: οοζ
οι: λλλ	οομε: ομε	οϣτϞ: ωϞϑ
οιλειε: ολειε	οοηϞϞ: ωηϞϞ	οβϞϞϞ: ωϞϞϞ
ολεκκ: ωλκ	οοζε: οζε	οβϞϞ: ωϞϞϞ
ολκϞ: ωλκ	ορϣϞ: ωρϞ	

π

π-, τ-, η- the def. article; see 1.3.

πλ-, τλ-, ηλ- absolute relative pronoun, that of, that which belongs or pertains to; see 22.2.

- παῖ, τὰι, ναῖ dem. pron. this, these; see 5.2.
 παῖθε, παθε, πεθε, πιθε n.f. name of a disease.
 πακε (παακε) Q ποκ(ε) vb. intr. to become light, thin; w.
 ζητ: to become poor, mean (at heart). ποκ n.m. thin
 sheet, plate.
 παποι, παπαι n.m. bird, chicken.
 παопе, ποопе, паапе name of 2nd Coptic month.
 παρμουτε, παρμου† name of 8th Coptic month.
 παρῃ2отῃ, παρεμ2отῃ, -2от, -2ат(ῃ) name of 7th Coptic mo.
 παт n.f. leg, shin, knee, foot. κλx-παт to bend the knee.
 πατਾਲас n. unknown ethnic (?) term, abusive; prob. = pagan.
 παφне, παφни, паоуни name of 10th Coptic month.
 паф n.m. trap, snare. паф n. idem.
 пафонс, пафонс, пахонс name of 9th Coptic month.
 па2ре, па2р n.m.(f.) drug, medicament; paint, color. ƒ-
 па2ре to heal, cure (ε); реƒ-па2ре magician; мῃтρεƒ-
 па2ре magic. †-па2ре to heal, cure. x1-па2ре to take
 medication, be healed; to take color, be dyed. ма ῃ
 x1-па2ре place of healing.
 па2оу n.m. back, hind part, buttocks; as adj. past. епа2оу
 adv. back, backward. епа2оу ε prep. back to. сλ-па2оу
 = епа2оу. ῃ сλ-па2оу adv. behind, back, from behind.
 2λ па2оу adv. in the past. 2ι па2оу behind; prep. + ῃмо*.
 па6се, патсе n.f. spittle; неx-па6се to spit.
 пе, те, не pron./copula. See Gr. In.
 пе (pl. пnyе) n.f. sky, heaven. Note adj. use in λyλн ῃ
 пе sky-blue, λλ ῃ пе hailstone(s), рῃῃне man of heaven.
 2роу-ῃ-пе thunder, 2оу ῃ пе rain. тне that which is
 above; етне adv. upward; ῃ тне (1) adj. upper; (2) adv.
 above; (3) prep. above (+ ῃ). 2ῃ тне idem (2,3). (ῃ)
 сλ-тне idem (2,3). 2ι тне idem (2,3). ƒ-тне to sur-
 mount, rise above (ῃмо*). ῃ петне ῃ, 2ῃ петне ῃ prep.
 above, over. ƒ-петне = ƒ-тне.
 пей, пи n.f. kiss. †-пей to kiss (ε, ерῃ, еxῃ).
 пейре (пйре) Q поре (прешоу, перешоу) ± евол vb. intr.

- to come forth (subj. light, blossom, hair); to bloom, blossom; to shine, be radiant. As n.m. coming forth, shining; tale; epithet. **μα ἡ πεῖρε** place of sunrise.
- πέννη, πέννη** n. bug.
- περιπεροι** n.m. royal palace.
- πεχε-** **πεχα**^ς vb. said (suff. is subj.), usu. + **χε**; used only to introduce direct speech.
- πη, τη, νη** dem. pron. that, those; see 30.8.
- πηι** n. flea.
- πηρε, πηρα** n.m. quail. **ζη ἡ πηρε** brood of quails.
- πηρῶ** n.m. red substance; rust, blight. **αμ-πηρῶ** red clay.
- πιν** n.m. mouse.
- πιε** (**πiс**) **пес(ῑ)**- **παστ**^ς (**πiCT**^ς) **Q ποσε** (**πiс**) vb. tr. to cook, boil, bake (**ἡμο**^ς); to melt (e.g. wax, metal, glass); vb. intr. to be cooked, to melt; as n.m. anything cooked. **πασε** n. cooked food.
- πιτε** n.f. bow (for arrows); **ρα ἡ πιτε** loop-hole.
- πιεα, πιεη, πιει** n. vanity; **μῆτηιεα** idem.
- πᾶε, πεᾶε, πεᾶε, πῆε** n.m. rag, torn cloth; as adj. old, worn. **πᾶε ἡ τοεις** idem; patch. **ῑ-πᾶε** (**Q ο ἡ**) to become torn, ragged.
- πῆηη, πηη** n.f. doorpost, threshold.
- ποειῶ** n.m. rung, step.
- ποι** n.m. bench.
- πορῆ** n.m. outer mantle of clerics, pallium.
- πορῆ, πορεκ** n.m. foal, calf. **μεс-πορῆ, μαс-πορῆ** mule.
- ποτηῑ** vb. tr. to fell, cut down (**ἡμο**^ς); intr. to fall, fall away.
- πρω** n.f. winter. **ῑ-τεπρω** to pass the winter.
- ψιс, ψιτ** (f. **ψιτε, ψисе**) number: nine. **με:ψис** ninth. **πῑτᾶιου** ninety; **ψᾶιτ-** idem in cpd. nos.
- πω**^ς, **τω**^ς, **μου**^ς poss. pron.; see 22.2.
- πωλῑ** **πολῑ**^ς **Q πολῑ** vb. tr. to wound (**ἡμο**^ς); intr. to be wounded, offended (by: **ε**); as n.m. wound.
- πωλῑ** **πᾶε-** (**πελκ-**) **πολῑ**^ς (**-κ**^ς, **-χ**^ς, **πᾶλῑ**^ς) ± **εвол** vb. tr.

to decide, settle (a matter: $\bar{\mu}\mu\sigma'$); to relieve, free (from: $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda \bar{\mu}$, $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda \bar{\mu}\bar{\mu}$, $\bar{\mu}\lambda$); vb. intr. to strive for or reach satisfaction or agreement (with: $\bar{\mu}\bar{\mu}$); to reach conclusion; to be relieved of or freed from ($\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda \epsilon$, $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda \bar{\mu}$, $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda \bar{\mu}\bar{\mu}$). $\mu\lambda\omicron\beta$ n.m. part, portion. $\mu\lambda\omicron\beta\bar{\epsilon}$ n.f. clod, lump.

$\mu\omega\mu$ ($\mu\omega\omega\mu$, $\mu\omega\omega\mu\epsilon$) $\mu\epsilon\mu\bar{-}$ ($\mu\epsilon\epsilon\mu\bar{-}$, $\mu\epsilon\mu\epsilon\bar{-}$) Q $\mu\mu\mu$ vb. intr. to pour, be poured, flow ($\pm \epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$: out, forth); as n.m. pouring, outflow.

$\mu\omega\mu\bar{\kappa}$ ($\mu\omega\mu\bar{\Gamma}$, $\mu\omega\mu\bar{\delta}$) $\mu\bar{\mu}\bar{\Gamma}\bar{-}$ ($\mu\epsilon\mu\bar{\kappa}\bar{-}$) $\mu\omicron\mu\kappa'$ vb. tr. ($\pm \epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$) to draw, bail (water, breath: $\bar{\mu}\mu\sigma'$); to move, transfer, carry ($\bar{\mu}\mu\sigma'$; onto, upon: $\epsilon\chi\bar{\mu}$; from: $\bar{\mu}\bar{\mu}$; into: $\epsilon\bar{\mu}\omicron\gamma\mu \epsilon$).

$\mu\omega\mu\bar{\kappa}$ $\mu\bar{\Gamma}\kappa\bar{-}$ ($\mu\epsilon\mu\bar{\kappa}\bar{-}$) $\mu\omicron\mu\kappa'$ ($\pm \epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$) vb. tr. to pluck out, uproot ($\bar{\mu}\mu\sigma'$; from: $\bar{\mu}\bar{\mu}$); vb. intr. to be uprooted, destroyed. As n.m. plucking out.

($\mu\omega\mu\bar{\epsilon}$) Q $\mu\omega\mu\bar{\epsilon}$ vb. intr. to stretch, strain (uncertain). $\mu\omega\mu\bar{\epsilon}$ n.f. curtain (?), mat (?). $\mu\epsilon\sigma\epsilon\mu\lambda\epsilon\bar{\Gamma}$ Q to be stiff (of hair).

$\mu\omega\mu\bar{\omega}$ $\mu\bar{\Gamma}\omega\bar{-}$ ($\mu\epsilon\mu\bar{\omega}\bar{-}$) $\mu\omicron\mu\omega'$ Q $\mu\omega\mu\bar{\omega}$ vb. tr. to spread, stretch, extend ($\bar{\mu}\mu\sigma'$; $\pm \epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ out, forth); with ϵ , $\epsilon\chi\bar{\mu}$, $\bar{\mu}\bar{\mu}$, $\bar{\mu}\lambda\bar{\mu}\bar{\mu}$, $\omicron\gamma\beta\epsilon$ in normal senses; vb. intr. to spread, extend, be spread (prep. as preceding). As n.m. thing spread, mat, coverlet; + $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$: spreading, extending. $\mu\lambda \bar{\mu}$ $\mu\omega\mu\bar{\omega}$ couch, bed. $\mu\omega\mu\bar{\omega}\bar{\epsilon}$ n.f. spread table. $\mu\bar{\Gamma}\mu\bar{\omega}$ n.m. thing spread, mat, cloak, cover.

$\mu\omega\mu\bar{\chi}$ $\mu\bar{\Gamma}\chi\bar{-}$ ($\mu\epsilon\mu\bar{\chi}\bar{-}$) $\mu\omicron\mu\chi'$ Q $\mu\omega\mu\bar{\chi}$ $\pm \epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ vb. tr. to divide, separate ($\bar{\mu}\mu\sigma'$; from: ϵ , $\bar{\mu}\mu\sigma'$; into: ϵ ; in half: $\epsilon \tau(\bar{\mu})\mu\bar{\mu}\tau\epsilon$; vb. intr. to divide, become divided; to part, depart. As n.m. ($\pm \epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$) parting, separation; $\epsilon\bar{\Gamma}\bar{\mu} \bar{\mu} \omicron\gamma\mu\omega\mu\bar{\chi}$ to make a division; $\bar{\mu}\bar{\mu}\bar{\mu}\omega\mu\bar{\chi}$, $\bar{\mu} \bar{\mu} \omicron\gamma\mu\omega\mu\bar{\chi}$ idem. $\lambda\tau\mu\omega\mu\bar{\chi}$ undivided, indivisible; $\bar{\Gamma}\bar{\mu}\bar{\mu}\omega\mu\bar{\chi}$ to become inseparable (with: ϵ); $\mu\bar{\mu}\bar{\Gamma}\lambda\tau\mu\omega\mu\bar{\chi}$ indivisibility. $\mu\lambda \bar{\mu}$ $\mu\omega\mu\bar{\chi}$ frontier. $\mu\epsilon\chi\mu\omega\mu\bar{\chi}$ divider.

$\mu\omega\tau$, Q $\mu\bar{\mu}\tau$ vb. intr. to run, flee; to run a course; used with full range of prep. and adv. in normal senses.

- πωτ Ἰσα to pursue. πωτ Ἰτῆ to flee from; πωτ 2ητ^ς idem.
 As n.m. course, flight. μα Ἰ πωτ place of refuge; race-
 course; + εβολ: exit. ρεϋπωτ runner.
- πωτῶ, Q ποτῶ vb. tr. to split, divide, crack (Ἰμο^ς, ε).
 πατσε n.f. plank, shelf.
- πωτῆ ποτῆ^ς Q ποτῆ vb. tr. to carve, engrave, depict (Ἰμο^ς).
 πωωνε (πωνε) πενε- (πενε-) ποونه^ς (παανε^ς) Q ποونه (1) vb.
 tr. to turn (Ἰμο^ς); to transfer, change, translate, co-
 py (Ἰμο^ς; to, into, over to: ε, ε2ουν ε, ε2ρα1 ε); +
 εβολ: to remove, carry out, take out (Ἰμο^ς; from: Ἰ, 2Ἰ,
 21xἸ). (2) vb. intr. to turn, change, become altered
 (from: 2Ἰ; to: ε); + εβολ: to move away, depart. πωωνε
 εβολ n.m. removal, change, death. ατπωωνε immovable,
 unchangeable; ἸἸτατπωωνε immutability. ρεϋπωωνε, ρεϋ-
 ποونهϋ changeable person; ἸἸτρεϋπωωνε changeableness.
 πωωνεϋ, ποونهϋ n.f. movement.
- πωωνε παπε- παπω^ς vb. tr. to make bricks (τωβε). ἸἸτπαπε-
 τωβε brick-making. μα Ἰ παπε-τωβε brickyard. παπειτ
 n. brick-maker.
- πωωρε περε- ποορ^ς vb. tr. to dream (+ ρασοϋ). ρεϋπωωρε
 dreamer.
- πωω (πωωε) πεω- ποω^ς Q ηηω vb. tr. to divide (Ἰμο^ς; at, in-
 to: ε; among: 2Ἰ, ἸἸ); to share (with: ε2ρἸ, εxἸ, μα^ς);
 vb. intr. to be divided, shared, apportioned (prep. as
 in preceding); as n.m. division. ατπωω undivided, in-
 divisible; ρεϋπωω divider. παωε, ηηε, πιωε (παω-,
 ηη-) n.f. half, division; παωε Ἰ τεϋωη midnight. Ἰ-
 παωε (Q ο Ἰ) to be half, midway (+ Ἰ + Inf. or w. Cir-
 cum.); also cpd. as Ἰ-παω-, as in Ἰ-παω-μοϋ be half dead.
- πωωἸ πεωἸ- ποωἸ^ς Q ποωἸ vb. tr. to ordain (Ἰμο^ς; as: Ἰ);
 vb. intr. to serve as priest; as n.m. service, ordina-
 tion. ρεϋπωωἸ servant. παωἸε n.f. service.
- πωωῶ (πωωῶ) πεωῶ- ποωῶ^ς (παωῶ^ς) Q ποωῶ (ποωῶ) vb. tr. to
 amaze (Ἰμο^ς); to turn aside (Ἰμο^ς); vb. intr. (± εβολ)
 to become amazed, beside oneself (at: εxἸ, Ἰσα); to

пес(т)-: п1се	пок': п06е	побе: п06е
петве: т0фве	пок(е): п1кe	п̄нг-: (п0н̄к)
петпе: п̄e	поке: п06е	пнн: п̄н̄нн
πεθοοу: з0оу	пок̄: п1кe	п̄нне: п0фне
пеш̄е: п1ш̄e	полк': п0л̄б	пре1ωоу: пe1pe
πεг-: (βωг)	полх': п0л̄б	преср1с̄: п0р̄б
πεχλ', πεχε-: χω	пол6̄: п0л̄б	прнф: п0р̄ф
пнс: п1се	пооне': п0фне	п̄ре: п̄ре
пн҃е: пe	поонес: п0фне	ψ1т-: ψ1с
пнф̄е: п0ф	поопе: п1опе	пст11оу: ψ1с
п1: пe1	поор': п0фpe	п0н̄: п0н̄к
п1н1пе: вен1пе	пооу: з0оу	п0не: п0фне
п1ст': п1се	поре: пe1pe	п0н̄б: п0н̄к
п1ф̄е: п1ш̄e	порф̄: п0р̄ф	п0с̄ф: п0с̄б
пке: кe	посе: п1се	п0фн(е): п0фне
плоб: п0л̄б	посф': п0с̄б	п0х̄к: п0х̄б
пог': п06е	пох̄т: п0х̄б	п0х̄т: п0х̄б
поре: п06е	поб': п06е	

P

рλ n.m. state, condition; cpd. with n. or vb. to give abstract or local sense, e.g. рλ-(̄н)-φλ the east, рλ-ωг̄ the harvest. φλ ррλ to the extent (of: ̄н), until (+ Rel.), even.

р1те n.f. kin, kindred. р̄н̄р1те kinsman. χ1-р1те to be akin.

рλн, р1н (р̄ен-, р̄н̄-; р1н', р̄н̄т', р̄ент', рλнт') n.m. name, fame, reputation. †-р̄н̄т' (e) χe, †-р̄н̄-рλн χe to call, name. λт†-рλн нλ' unnamed. For м0уте see Vocab. 17. тλγe-р1н' to pronounce name, call by name. р̄н̄н̄рλн dignitary, notable. з0оу ̄н рλн holiday, name-day.

рλмпe1, рλмп1, рλнп1 n. ring.

рλмфне, рλм0фне n.m. part of a door.

р1сте n.m. morrow. р1сте, рр1сте, ̄н р1сте, e р1сте, ̄н пeч-р1сте on the morrow, tomorrow. ̄нсλ/м̄н̄нсλ (пeч)р1сте after tomorrow. φλ (пeч)р1сте until tomorrow.

р1соу n.f. dream. ̄р-р1соу to dream. peч0γeг-р1соу interpreter of dreams.

р1т' n.m. foot; lowest part, bottom. р̄н̄(̄н)р1т' footman. кλ-р1т' to set foot; + βeоλ to set out. м0офe ̄н р1т'

to go on foot. $\bar{\text{N}}\text{-}\rho\lambda\tau'$ to track; $\lambda\tau\bar{\text{N}}\text{-}\rho\lambda\tau'$ untraceable.
 $\sigma\alpha\rho\text{-}\rho\lambda\tau'$ to defecate. $\dagger \epsilon\rho\lambda\tau'$ to put (shoe) on. $\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\zeta\text{-}\rho\lambda\tau'$ to set foot. $\chi\iota\text{-}\rho\lambda\tau'$ to impede. $\epsilon\bar{\text{N}}\text{-}\rho\lambda\tau'$ to trace, search out; $\lambda\tau\epsilon\bar{\text{N}}\text{-}\rho\lambda\tau'$ unattainable. $\epsilon\rho\lambda\tau'$ prep. to, to the foot/feet of. $\zeta\lambda\rho\lambda\tau'$ prep. under. $\zeta\iota\rho\lambda\tau'$ toward. $\rho\lambda\upsilon\eta$, $\rho\lambda\upsilon\epsilon$, $\rho\eta\upsilon\epsilon$ n.f. town-quarter, neighborhood. $\rho\bar{\text{M}}\rho\lambda\upsilon\eta$ neighbor.

$\rho\lambda\omega$ only in $\rho\bar{\text{M}}\rho\lambda\omega$ mild, gentle person. $\text{M}\bar{\text{N}}\tau\rho\bar{\text{M}}\rho\lambda\omega$ gentleness; $\bar{\rho}\text{-}\rho\bar{\text{M}}\rho\lambda\omega$ (Q o $\bar{\text{N}}$) to become gentle.

$\rho\lambda\omega\epsilon$ vb. intr. to rejoice (over, at: $\epsilon\chi\bar{\text{N}}$, $\epsilon\zeta\rho\lambda\iota$ $\epsilon\chi\bar{\text{N}}$; with: $\text{M}\bar{\text{N}}$); vb. tr. to mock, deride ($\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\text{O}'$); as n.m. joy.

$\rho\lambda\zeta\tau\epsilon$, $\rho\omicron\zeta\tau\epsilon$, $\lambda\omicron\zeta\tau\epsilon$ n.f. cauldron.

$\rho\lambda\zeta\tau\omicron\upsilon$ n. some sort of monk's garment.

$\rho\bar{\epsilon}\tau$, $\epsilon\rho\bar{\nu}\tau$, $\bar{\rho}\nu\tau$ adj. used with $\omega\tau\eta\eta$ garment.

$\rho\eta$ n.m. sun; (alchemy) gold.

$\rho\eta\sigma$ n.m. the south. ϵ $\rho\eta\sigma$ southward. $\bar{\text{M}}$ $\rho\eta\sigma$ $\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\text{O}'$ on the south of. $\zeta\lambda/\zeta\iota$ $\rho\eta\sigma$ $\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\text{O}'$ idem. $\rho\lambda\sigma\text{-}(\bar{\text{N}})\text{-}\rho\eta\sigma$ the south side. $\sigma\lambda\text{-}\rho\eta\sigma$ on the south (of: $\bar{\text{N}}$). $\rho\bar{\text{M}}\rho\eta\sigma$ southerner. $\text{M}\lambda\rho\eta\sigma$ n.m. Upper Egypt.

$\rho\eta\tau\epsilon$ n.m. manner, fashion. Rare in Sah.; use $\zeta\epsilon$.

$\rho\iota$, $\rho\epsilon\iota$ n.f. cell (of monk, of prison); room (of house).

$\rho\iota\kappa\epsilon$ $\rho\epsilon\kappa(\bar{\tau})\text{-}\rho\lambda\kappa(\tau)'$ ($\rho\epsilon\kappa\tau'$) Q $\rho\omicron\kappa\epsilon$ vb. tr. to bend, turn, incline ($\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\text{O}'$; toward: ϵ , $\epsilon\chi\bar{\text{N}}$, $\text{N}\lambda'$, $\bar{\text{N}}\sigma\lambda$, $\omega\lambda$; away: $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$; away from: $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ $\bar{\text{N}}/\zeta\bar{\text{N}}$, $\zeta\iota$); vb. intr. and reflex. idem; as n.m. turning, inclination. $\rho\lambda\kappa\tau\bar{\epsilon}$ n.f. bent, direction.

$\rho\iota\mu\epsilon$ vb. intr. to weep (about, for: ϵ , $\epsilon\chi\bar{\text{N}}$, $\text{N}\lambda'$); as n.m. weeping. $\chi\iota\text{-}\rho\iota\mu\epsilon$ to weep. $\rho\bar{\text{M}}\epsilon\iota\eta$, $\rho\bar{\text{M}}\epsilon\iota\epsilon$ (pl. $\rho\bar{\text{M}}\epsilon\iota\omicron\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$) n.f. tear(s); $\dagger\text{-}\rho\bar{\text{M}}\epsilon\iota\eta$ to weep.

$\rho\iota\rho$, $\rho\eta\lambda$, $\lambda\iota\lambda$ ($\rho\bar{\rho}\text{-}$) n.m. swine, pig. $\rho\iota\rho$ $\bar{\text{N}}$ $\tau\omicron\omicron\upsilon$ wild swine. $\text{M}\lambda\text{N}\epsilon\text{-}\rho\iota\rho$ swineherd. $\sigma\lambda$ $\bar{\text{N}}$ $\rho\iota\rho$ pig-dealer.

$\rho\bar{\kappa}\rho\iota\kappa\epsilon$, $\zeta\rho\bar{\kappa}\rho\iota\kappa\epsilon$ n.f. nodding (in sleep); $\dagger\text{-}\rho\bar{\kappa}\rho\iota\kappa\epsilon$ $\text{N}\lambda'$ to give sleep to; $\chi\iota\text{-}\rho\bar{\kappa}\rho\iota\kappa\epsilon$ to doze off.

$\rho\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\lambda\omicron$ n.m. rich man, important personage; $\text{M}\bar{\text{N}}\tau\rho\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\lambda\omicron$ wealth; $\bar{\rho}\text{-}\rho\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\lambda\omicron$ to become rich.

$\bar{\rho}\text{M}\omicron\text{N}\tau$, $\bar{\rho}\text{M}\omicron\omicron\tau$ n.f. chills, ague.

- ρῆζε (f. ρῆζη; pl. ρῆζεεγε) n.m.f. free person. μῆτρῆζε
 freedom. κω (εβολ) ἦ ρῆζε to set free. ῥ-ρῆζε (Q ο ἦ)
 to become free; to make free (from: ζῆ, εβολ ζῆ).
- πο n.m. goose.
- πο n.m. strand, ply (of cord).
- πο (ρω'; pl. ρωου) n.m. mouth; door, gate; edge (of sword);
 ατρω' not speaking the language. κω ἦ ρω', κλ-ρω' (Q
 κλρλειτ) to remain silent; κλ-ρωγ n. silence; ατκλ-ρωγ
 never silent; χι-ρωγ to block off, obstruct (ἦμο'); to
 interrupt. πλ-προ doorkeeper. ζανπο n.m. doorway.
 ρλ-, ρε- forms fractions w. foll. no.: ρλ-φomῆτ a third.
 ερῆ (ερω') prep. to the entrance of. ζιρῆ (ζιρω') prep.
 at the entrance of, on, at. ζαρῆ (ζαρω') prep. before,
 usu. of setting food before. εβολ ζιρῆ from before.
- ροειс, Q ρηс vb. intr. to remain awake, vigilant; to watch,
 keep watch (over: ε); to guard (ε; from: ε, εβολ ζῆ);
 as n.m. guard, watch. ρεγροειс watchman. μα ἦ ροειс
 watch, watch-tower. ογυη ἦ ροειс vigil; ῥ-ογυη ἦ ροειс
 to keep vigil.
- ρomne, ρλmne (ρῆmne-; pl. ρῆmnooye) n.f. year. ειс ζεmρomne
 many years ago. ἦ ογρomne for a year. κатл ρomne per
 year. (ἦ) τρomne this year. τῥρomne, τῆρomne, τε-
 ρomne yearly, annually. ῥ-x ἦ ρomne to reach age of x;
 to pass x years.
- ρооуе, λρооуе n.m. stubble. сε-ρооуе n.f. stalk.
- ρооуne n.m. virginity, virgin. μῆτρооуne idem; puberty.
- ρооуу n.m. care, concern, anxiety. κλ-ρооуу μα' to exer-
 cise care (suff. is reflex.). νεx-ρооуу ε to transfer
 cares to. ῥ-ρооуу (Q ο ἦ) to become a care/concern
 (for: μα'); to become anxious (μα' reflex.); to give
 heed (to: μα'). чи-ρооуу to take heed, take care (to,
 for: ε, εтвε, μα', ζλ, or poss. prefix); as n.m. care,
 anxiety; чλι-ρооуу guardian, one who cares (for: ζλ);
 μῆτчλι-ρооуу providence. ατρооуу carefree; μῆтλτρооуу
 freedom from care.

- ρΟΥΖΕ n.m. evening² ρΟΥΖΕ, ε/ἦ/ζι ρΟΥΖΕ in the evening.
 ὄλα ρΟΥΖΕ until evening. ΠΝΑΥ ἦ ρΟΥΖΕ the evening. χι-
 ρΟΥΖΕ to spend evening. ζΑΡΟΥΖΕ, ζΙΡΟΥΖΕ = ρΟΥΖΕ.
 ῤνε, ερνε (pl. ῤνηγε) n.m. temple. ὄλα ἦ οὔῤνε, ὄλ-ῤνε to
 rob a temple. ρεϑὄλ-ῤνε, ὄλλ-ῤνε temple-robber.
 ῤρο, ερο (f. ῤρω, ερω; pl. ῤρωου, ερωου) n.m.f. king,
 queen; as adj. royal. Μἦτερο, Μἦτῤρο (pl. -ῤρωου,
 -ερωου) kingdom. ῤ-ῤρο (Q ο ἦ) to become king; to rule
 (over: εχἦ). εἶρε ἦμο² ἦ ῤρο to make king.
 ῤρω, ερω n.f. fold (for sheep or cattle).
 ῤтов, ертов, (ε)рточ n.m. grain measure.
 ῤτω, ерτω n.f. span (as measure).
 ρω, ρωω enclitic part. of emphasis, usually of contrast:
 but, but then, on the other hand, on the contrary; in
 neg. context: not even, not at all. May follow other
 particles: λρηγ, μεϑακ, εϑνε, εϑχε, ενε.
 ρωκῆ ρεκῆ- ροκῆ² (ρакῆ²) Q ροκῆ vb. tr. to burn (ἦμο²); vb.
 intr. to burn (aft., in pursuit of: ἦκα, ε); as n.m.
 burning, fervor. ροκῆ n.f. fuel.
 ρωμε (ρωμ-, ρἦ-, ρεμ-) n.m. man, person, human being; in-
 def. usage: anyone, no one; as adj. human; male (often
 redundant). λτρωμε friendless; without a person; Μἦτ-
 λτρωμε friendlessness. Μλι-ρωμε kind. Μαστε-ρωμε mis-
 anthropic. Μἦτρωμε humanity; humanitas. ῤ-ρωμε to be-
 come man. For cpds. in ρἦ-, ρεϑ- see 2nd elem.; cf. 27.2.
 ρωτ ρετ- Q ρητ vb. intr. to sprout, grow (subj. plants
 etc.); to become covered with vegetation, become over-
 grown (with: ἦμο²); as n.m. (pl. ρατε) vegetation; wool.
 ρωϑε ρεϑῤ- ραϑῤ² vb. tr. to satisfy, make content (ἦμο²);
 vb. intr. to suffice, be enough (for: ε, Μλ²); to as-
 sume responsibility (for: ε), deal with. As n.m. suf-
 ficiency, enough; ε ρρωϑε adv. enough, sufficiently.
 ῤ-ρωϑε to become enough, do enough, suffice.
 ρωζε, Q ραζε vb. tr. to wash, clean (ἦμο²); ραζεῤ n.m.f.
 fuller, launderer.

ρωστ̄ ρεστ̄- ραστ̄ (ροστ̄) Q ραστ̄ vb. tr. to strike, strike down, kill, cast down (ἄμο^ς; upon, on: ε, ετουν ε, εχῆ, εστρα εχῆ; also + ἐπεσχητ); vb. intr. to be struck, fall; Q to lie. As n.m. stroke, blow. ραστ̄ε n.f. slaughter. ῥῳων, εῤῥων n.m. cloak, covering.

ῥ-: εῖρε
ῥ-ἀνα^ς: ἀναί
ῥα-: ῥο
ῥακ(ῥ)-/^ς: ρικε
ῥακτ̄ε: ρικε
ῥακ^ς: ροκ^ε
ῥαμπε: ρομπε
ῥανπι: ραμπεί
ῥαντ̄: ραν
ῥατε: ρωτ
ῥαωτ̄: (ῥωωε)
ῥαζε: ρωζε
ῥαστ̄: ρωστ̄
ῥαστ̄: ρωστ̄
ῥαστ̄ε: ρωστ̄ε
ῥβε: ωρβ
ῥβηε: εβρηε
ῥε-: ῥο

ρε-μнт: мнт
ρεκ(ῥ)-: ρικε
ρεкт̄: ρικε
ρεμ-: ρωμε
ρεν-: ραν
ρεнт̄: ρан
ρεωτ̄-: ρωωε
рнв: λрнв
рнλ: ριρ
рнс: ροεic
рнт: εрнт
рнγe: ραγн
рн(ῥ): ρан
ῥῆ-: ρωμε
ῥῆεи: ριμε
ῥῆεiooye: ριμε
ῥῆπε-: ρομπε
ῥῆποoye: ρομπε

ῥῆραω: ραω
ῥῆογλ: ογοεic
ῥῆογe: ογοεic
ῥῆ-: ρан
ῥῆ-, ῥῆτ̄: ρан
ῥοκε: ρικε
ῥοκζε: ροκ^ε
ῥοογт: ογροτ
ῥοστ̄e: ραστ̄e
ῥῥ-: ηρῆ
ῥῥαс: λс
ῥῥ-: ριρ
ῥῥнт: εрнт
ῥω^ς, ῥωογ: ρο
ῥωм: ῆρωм
ῥγт: ρῆт
ῥζηм: λζηм
ῥж-: ωρж

c

ca n.m. side, direction, part. (ῆ) ca ca ниm on every side, everywhich way. пica (мῆ) пaи, пeиca ... (мῆ) пaи, пca пca, пica ... пикeca this way and that, this side and that. For the cpds. of ca (ῆ) indicating direction or location, see 2nd element and §28.7. кeca elsewhere, apart. (ῆ) ca ογca aside, apart, alone. (ῆ) ca λλγ ῆ ca on any (no) side. ῆca (ῆcω^ς) prep. (1) behind; after (place or time); (2) after (= in search of, in pursuit of); (3) with some vbs.: against, at; (4) except, except for, other than. мῆῆca (мῆῆcω^ς) prep. after (of time); мῆῆcωc adv. afterward.

ca, Q caεiooy vb. intr. to become beautiful; as n.m. beauty. caεie, caic, caein adj. beautiful (bef. or aft. n., usu. w. ῆ); ῆ/e caεie adv. thoroughly. ῥ-caεie (Q ο ῆ) to become beautiful. мῆтcaεie beauty. †-ca to beautify (ε, λ^ς).

ca n.m. in cpds. maker of, dealer in, possessor of. See 2nd element and §23.2.

caλanθ̄ (canθ̄) ca(λ)nθ̄- canoγθ̄^φ vb. tr. to nourish, rear, tend, maintain (m̄mo^φ); vb. intr. to be alive; Q to be nourished, well fed. As n.m. nourishment. ma n̄ caλanθ̄ feeding place. p̄eγcaλanθ̄ nourisher, nurse; m̄n̄tp̄eγcaλanθ̄ rearing. Q canλθ̄f̄.

caλce, cace n. tow, flax.

cabe (f. cabn; pl. cabeeγ, cabeeγe) adj. wise; as n. wise person; bef. or aft. n. w. n̄. m̄n̄tcabe wisdom. f̄-cabe (Q o n̄) to become wise. cboyi n.m. disciple, apprentice. cew (pl. ceoye, cewoye) n.f. instruction, doctrine; †-cew to teach, instruct (person: na^φ; subject: e); ma n̄ †-cew school; p̄eγ†-cew teacher. xi-cew to be taught (a subj.: e) p̄eγxi-cew pupil; ma n̄ xi-cew school. atcew ignorant. maλi-cew loving learning. p̄m̄ncew knowledgeable person.

caein, caine n.m. physician; m̄n̄tcaein craft of physician.

cak n.m. shape, appearance; †-cak to make a show.

calo, calw, capo n.f. basket.

camit n.m. fine flour.

camnt n.f. pool.

carakote, carakote n. wanderer, vagrant.

carabowoyθ̄, caranbōθ̄, calabowoyθ̄ n.m. hare, rabbit.

cat, cnt n.m. tail. cnt, ceet n.m. penis.

cate vb. intr. to chew, ruminate.

cate, calate, cote n.f. fire. θ̄ap n̄ cate flame of fire. f̄-cate (Q o n̄) to be fiery.

catepe n.f. stater (coin or weight).

caw, cato n.f. fan. cate vb. to fan.

caθ̄ (f. caθ̄e) number: seven. m̄n̄tcaθ̄ (f. -caθ̄e) seventeen. meγcaθ̄ seventh. θ̄e, θ̄be, cθ̄e seventy.

caγ n.m. yesterday. caγ n̄ zooy idem. n̄ caγ idem.

caz, cazθ̄ n.m. awl, borer.

cazθ̄- vb. tr. to bring near.

- α₂νε** n.m. supply, provisions. ο_υε₂-α₂νε to command (something: $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron'$; someone: $\eta\lambda'$, ετ $\bar{\eta}$; to do: ε, ετρε); as n.m. command.
- α₂τε** vb. tr. to kindle, to burn; as n.m. fire. ατ_ατε unheated. $\eta\lambda \bar{\eta}$ α₂τε kitchen.
- α₂ου** (α₂ουε) $\bar{c}\bar{z}\bar{o}\bar{y}\bar{p}$ - ($\bar{c}\bar{z}\bar{o}\bar{y}\bar{e}\bar{p}$ -) $\bar{c}\bar{z}\bar{o}\bar{y}\bar{p}'$ Q $\bar{c}\bar{z}\bar{o}\bar{y}\bar{o}\bar{p}\bar{\tau}$ vb. tr. to curse ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron'$); as n.m. curse; ε/α₂ α₂ου under a curse. $\chi\iota$ -α₂ου to be cursed. $\rho\epsilon\chi\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha$ curser.
- α₂βε** $\bar{c}\bar{b}\bar{b}\bar{e}$ - $\bar{c}\bar{b}\bar{b}\bar{h}\bar{\tau}'$ Q $\bar{c}\bar{b}\bar{b}\bar{h}\bar{y}(\bar{\tau})$ vb. tr. to circumcise; as n.m. circumcision. ατ $\bar{c}\bar{b}\bar{b}\bar{e}$ uncircumcised; ο $\bar{\eta}$ ατ $\bar{c}\bar{b}\bar{b}\bar{e}$ Q to be uncircumcised. $\eta\bar{\eta}\bar{\tau}\alpha\tau\bar{c}\bar{b}\bar{b}\bar{e}$ being uncircumcised.
- α₂βε** n.m. door.
- α₂λ₂τε**, $\bar{c}\bar{x}\bar{b}\bar{t}\bar{e}$, $\bar{c}\bar{x}\bar{q}\bar{t}\bar{e}$ vb. intr. to roll about.
- α₂β₂κ**, Q $\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{b}\bar{k}$ vb. intr. to become few, small; as n.m. fewness, smallness. $\bar{c}\bar{b}\bar{k}\bar{e}$ n.m. fewness.
- α₂β₂ω**, $\bar{c}\bar{b}\bar{w}\bar{e}$, $\bar{c}\bar{b}\bar{w}\bar{e}$ n.f. shield.
- α₂ε** affirmative particle: yes, yes but; indeed, verily.
- α₂ενε**, $\bar{c}\bar{e}\bar{n}\bar{e}$, $\bar{c}\bar{i}\bar{n}\bar{e}$ vb. intr. to remain over, be left over (of, from: ε, α $\bar{\eta}$). As n.m.f. (also $\bar{c}\bar{h}\bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{e}$, $\bar{c}\bar{h}\bar{n}\bar{e}$) remainder, rest; often with redundant -κε-.
- α₂ει**, $\bar{c}\bar{i}\bar{e}$ n.f. name of a tree (oak?).
- α₂ελεπιν** n.m. (1) spleen; (2) little finger or toe.
- α₂ερ₂ωρ** Q to be displayed.
- α₂ετη**, $\bar{c}\bar{i}\bar{t}\bar{e}$, $\bar{c}\bar{\eta}\bar{t}\bar{e}$ n. state in development of fig.
- α₂ε₂ω₂'** Q $\bar{c}\bar{e}\bar{z}\bar{c}\bar{w}\bar{z}$ vb. tr. to plane, rub down.
- α₂ηβε**, $\bar{c}\bar{h}\bar{b}\bar{e}$ n.f. reed. $\bar{c}\bar{h}\bar{b}\bar{e} \bar{\eta}$ $\rho\lambda\bar{\tau}'$ shin-bone; greave. $\bar{c}\bar{h}\bar{b}\bar{e} \bar{\eta}$ $\chi\omega$ reed flute.
- α₂ηνε**, $\bar{c}\bar{e}\bar{n}\bar{n}$, $\bar{c}\bar{e}\bar{n}\bar{e}$ n.f. granary, bin.
- α₂ητ**, $\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{t}\bar{e}$ Q to be spun. $\bar{c}\bar{h}\bar{t}\bar{e}$ n.f. spun fabric.
- α₂ηυ** ($\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{y}$ -) n.m. time, season, age. $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\iota\chi\eta\bar{y}$ at this time. $\bar{\eta}$ ο_υα \bar{y} once, at one time. $\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{c}\bar{h}\bar{y} \eta\iota\mu$ always. $\bar{\eta}/\alpha\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\bar{c}\bar{h}\bar{y}$ at the time when. $\bar{k}\alpha\bar{\tau}\alpha$ $\bar{c}\bar{h}\bar{y}$ from time to time. ατ $\bar{c}\bar{h}\bar{y}$ timeless. $\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{y}$ - is cpd. with no. to indicate day of month or other specified period. $\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{y}\lambda = \bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{y}\text{-}\bar{o}\bar{y}\lambda$.
- α₂η₂ε**, $\bar{c}\bar{h}\bar{b}\bar{e}$ n.f. sword, knife.

сн6 n.m.f. foal.

с1 (се1), Q снҮ vb. intr. to become sated, satisfied (with: $\bar{m}mo^{\circ}$, $\bar{z}\lambda$, $\bar{z}\bar{n}$); to enjoy; as n.m. fullness, surfeit. $\lambda TC1$ insatiate, greedy; $m\bar{n}\bar{T}\lambda TC1$ greed. $\bar{p}-\lambda TC1$ to be greedy.

с1в n.m. tick (insect).

с1в \bar{T} n.f. hill.

с1к6 сакт \bar{r} Q coke (cooke) vb. tr. to grind, pound ($\bar{m}mo^{\circ}$); as n.m. grinding. $кот \bar{n}$ с1к6 mill-wheel. $\omega ne \bar{n}$ с1к6 millstone.

с1м (с \bar{m} -) n.m. grass, fodder, herbs; radish.

с1мс1м, с \bar{m} с1м, с \bar{m} с \bar{m} n.m. sesame.

с1н6 с \bar{n} - (с $\bar{e}n$ -, с $\lambda\lambda T$ -) с $\lambda\lambda T^{\circ}$ (с λT° , с oT° , с $\bar{n}T^{\circ}$) vb. tr. to pass through/across; + $\epsilon\omega\lambda$ to pass out of, leave; vb. intr. idem ($\bar{z}\bar{n}$: through; $\epsilon\omega\lambda$: out; $\epsilon\omega\lambda \bar{z}\bar{n}$ out through); $\lambda TC1n6$ not passing.

с1н6 n.f. plowshare.

с1ооу \bar{n} , с1 λ оу \bar{n} n.f. bath.

с1оу (соу-) n.m. star. соу- \bar{n} - $\bar{z}T\omega\omega\epsilon$ morning star; соу- \bar{n} - $\rho\omega\bar{z}\epsilon$ evening star; соу- \bar{n} - $\bar{z}\omega p$ Orion; с1оу с1оу speckled.

с1оу \bar{p} n.m. eunuch.

с1р n.m. hair; line, stripe.

с1р, с ϵp (ϵ) n.m. leaven.

с1р, с $\lambda\epsilon p$ (ϵ), сн $\bar{p}\epsilon$ n.m. colostrum; butter.

с1т, с1т ϵ n.m. basilisk, serpent, dragon.

с1т ϵ с ϵT - (с λT -) с λT° (с ϵT° , с1т \bar{r}) Q снт vb. tr. to throw, cast ($\bar{m}mo^{\circ}$; upon, on, in: $\epsilon x\bar{n}$, $\bar{z}\lambda x\bar{n}$, $\bar{z}\lambda$; at, after: ϵ , $\bar{n}c\lambda$), esp. to sow (grain); used with adv. in usu. senses. с $oT\epsilon$, с $o\omega T\epsilon$ (pl. с $o\omega T\epsilon$) n.m.f. arrow, dart; $n\epsilon x$ -с $oT\epsilon$ to shoot arrow; $m\lambda \bar{n}$ $n\epsilon x$ -с $oT\epsilon$ archery range. $\rho\epsilon\tau\bar{k}$ -с $oT\epsilon$ archer. $\lambda\bar{1}$ -с $oT\epsilon$ to be struck by arrow. $\bar{z}n\lambda\lambda\bar{y} \bar{n}$ к λ -с $oT\epsilon$ quiver.

с1 $\omega\epsilon$, Q с $\lambda\omega\epsilon$ vb. intr. to become bitter, like gall. As n.m. bitterness; $\bar{z}\bar{n}$ оу $c1\omega\epsilon$ bitterly. \dagger -с1 $\omega\epsilon$ to make bitter.

с1 $\omega\bar{p}$, с1 $\omega\bar{s}$, $\omega\bar{1}\epsilon$ n.m. flake, chip.

с1 $\epsilon\epsilon$, сн $\epsilon\epsilon$, с1в ϵ , снв ϵ n.m. tar; $\omega\epsilon \bar{n}$ с1 $\epsilon\epsilon$ cedar wood.

- c126 ce2- ca2T' (ce2T') vb. tr. reflex. to remove self,
 withdraw; vb. intr. to be removed, displaced.
 c166 = c06 intr.
- cka1 ceK- coK' vb. tr. to plow (ἄμο'; with: ἄμο', 2ἄ); as
 n.m. plowing. 2ἄβε ἄ cka1 plow. pεccka1 plowman.
 cKIM, c6IM n.m. grey hair; pἄcKIM grey-haired man.
- cKopKp̄ cKp̄Kp̄- cKp̄Kop' Q cKepKop vb. tr. to roll (ἄμο');
 vb. intr. to roll, be rolled; as n.m. rolling. Used
 with various prep. and adv. in usu. senses. cKaPakip,
 cKopakip, cKεlakip n. steep slope.
- cKaT, cKaAT, 0OT, c2AT n.m. marriage gift (from groom).
 cAAATE vb. intr. to stumble, slip; as n.m. stumbling. †-
 cAAATE to cause to stumble (na').
- cλoπλεη cλεπλωπ' (± εβολ) vb. tr. to tear asunder.
- cλoβλῶ, Q cλεβλω6 (cλεκλωκ) vb. tr. to make smooth (ἄμο');
 vb. intr. to become smooth; as n.m. smoothness.
- cMaY n.m. temples (of head); eyelids.
- cMa2 n.m. bunch (of fruit, flowers, etc.).
- cMH n.f. voice, sound. †-cMH to give voice, utter sound.
 x1-cMH to listen (to: ε). ATcMH voiceless, soundless.
 xaCT-cMH loquacious.
- cMINE cMἄ- (cMεN-) cMἄT' Q cMoNT vb. tr. to establish, con-
 struct, found (ἄμο'); to set up, set right; to compose,
 write; to draw up (a document); vb. intr. to be estab-
 lished, put right, put in order; Q to exist, be stand-
 ing, extant; to be correct, in good order. As n.m. es-
 tablishing, confirmation, agreement. cMἄ-TOOT' Mἄ to
 consort with. cMINE ἄμο' Mἄ to settle (sthg.) with, to
 come to an agreement with.. on... cMINE ἄμο' ε to fab-
 ricate against. cMἄTc ε to resolve on (n. or Inf.).
- cMἄε vb. intr. to make an appeal (to: na', 2a2Tἄ; for,
 concerning: 2a, ε2Pai 2a, εTβε); to make an accusation
 (against: ε, oYβε); as n.m. appeal, accusation. ANcMἄε
 n. ordinance.
- cMoT n.m. form, likeness; appearance; pattern; character;

- customary behavior. **смот** **н** a kind of, sort of. **лт-смот** formless. **ф-(оу)смот** to become as though (**хе**); **ф-смот** **ним** to assume every aspect; **ф-неисмот** to behave thus; **ф-песмот** **н** to behave like. **†-смот** **е** to give form to. **х1-смот** **н** to become like.
- смоу**, **Q** **смамалат** (**смалат**, **смамалант**) **vb. tr.** to bless (**е**); as **n.m.** blessing, praise; **†-смоу** to give blessing, give sacrament; **х1-смоу** to receive sacrament; to greet, salute (someone: **нтн**).
- смаеин** **vb. intr.** to skip, stroll, wander (also reflex. with **нмо**°).
- снат** **vb. intr.** to be afraid (of: **знт**°).
- снау** (**f. снтє**) **number:** two (§15.3). **ннтсноус** (**f. -сноусє**) twelve, and sim. with higher nos. **н** **песнау**, **н** **тснтє** **adv.** both together. **мєзснау** (**f. -снтє**) second. **зо снау** **adj.** two-edged. **знт снау** doubt; **ф-знт снау** to become doubtful; **ннтзнт снау** state of doubt. **ф-снау** to become two; **ннтрєчф-снау** duality.
- сноуч**, **сноує** **n.** last year.
- сноч**, **сноє** (**pl. снөөч**) **n.m.** blood. **лтсноч** bloodless. **ф-сноч** to become blood.
- снєсн** (**сєнсєн**) **vb. intr.** to resound, echo; as **n.m.** echo.
- со** **n.** in **†-со** to spare, restrain (**е**); to avoid, refrain from (**е** + **n.** or **Inf.**). As **n.m.** forbearance, restraint; **лхн** **†-со** unsparingly. **ннтлт†-со** lack of restraint.
- совн** **vb. intr.** to fan, make cool breeze.
- совф** **n.m.** wall, fence. **ктє-совф** **е** to wall.
- совтє** (**сочтє**) **сѣтє-** (**сєвтє-**) **сѣтѡт**° **Q** **сѣтѡт** **vb. tr.** to prepare, make ready (**нмо**°; for: **е**); **vb. intr.** to become ready, prepared; **vb. reflex.** to get ready. As **n.m.** preparation, what is prepared; furniture; **ф-совтє** to make preparations. **лтсѣтѡт**° unfurnished.
- соєит** **n.m.** fame, report. **ф-соєит** (**Q** **о** **н**) to become famous. **†-соєит** to celebrate, give fame (to: **на**°, **е**; for, in: **зн**). **рннсоєит** famous person.

- coeiϑ, coei₂ n.m. pair, couple.
 coi n.m. back (of man or animal).
 coi n.m.f. beam; oγe₂-coi n.f. roof(-beam).
 cok, cokk, cak, cω(ω)k n.m. sack, bag; sackcloth.
 cokcek cekcek- cekcok^ϕ vb. tr. to pull, stretch.
 col n.m. wick. μα n̄ †-col wick-opening.
 (colcλ) cλcλ- celcωλ^ϕ vb. tr. to adorn (m̄mo^ϕ; with: z̄n̄).
 colcλ cλcλ- cλcωλ^ϕ Q cλcωλ vb. tr. to comfort, console
 (m̄mo^ϕ; for, concerning: e, etve, ex̄n̄, z̄λ); vb. intr. to
 become comforted, consoled, encouraged; as n.m. conso-
 lation; amusement, diversion. ϑone (Q ϑoon) n̄ colcλ
 become a consolation. x̄i-colcλ to take comfort.
 colq̄, corq̄, coliv, cωλq̄ n.m. sieve.
 comc̄ vb. intr. to look, see, behold (rare in Sah.).
 con (cn̄-, cen-; pl. cny) n.m. brother (lit., fig.); nos n̄
 con elder brother; koyi n̄ con younger brother; con n̄
 eiωt uncle; ϑn̄-con nephew; con n̄ moonε foster-brother.
 Freq. as monk's title. m̄ntcon brotherhood, brotherli-
 ness. m̄ntmai-con brotherly love.
 contε n.m. resin.
 coone n.m. robber. μα n̄ coone den of thieves.
 cooy (cey-; f. co, coe, cooye) number: six. m̄ntace six-
 teen. ce sixty. me₂cooy sixth. me₂ce sixtieth.
 See 16.5; 24.3.
 cooȳn̄ coȳn̄- (coywn-, coyen-) coywn^ϕ vb. tr. to know (m̄mo^ϕ,
 e; about: etve; that: xε; how to: n̄ + Inf.); to recog-
 nize, be acquainted with; to know sexually; as n.m.
 knowledge. ϑfn̄-cooȳn̄ foreknowledge. λtcooȳn̄ ignorant;
 m̄ntatcooȳn̄ ignorance; f̄-λtcooȳn̄ (Q o n̄) to be ignorant
 (of: e, m̄mo^ϕ). p̄n̄cooȳn̄ an acquaintance. x̄i-cooȳn̄ to
 get knowledge.
 cooyt̄n̄ coyt̄n̄- (coytw̄n-) coytw̄n^ϕ Q coytw̄n vb. tr. to make
 straight, straighten (m̄mo^ϕ); ± eboλ: to stretch (m̄mo^ϕ;
 to: e, ϑλ, e₂oȳn̄ e); vb. intr. to become straight,
 erect; to stretch; to be right (for: e; with: m̄n̄). As

- n.m. uprightness. $\bar{z}\bar{n}$ οὐκοοῦτῆ uprightly; forthwith.
 \bar{n} κοοῦτῆ just now. ϵ πκοοῦτῆ straight, on target.
 κοοῦζε n.f. egg; crown of head. μοοῦ \bar{n} κοοῦζε egg-white.
 κοοζε (κοζε) $\sigma\lambda\sigma\epsilon-$ $\sigma\lambda\sigma\omega^*$ (1) vb. tr. to set upright, set
 up ($\bar{m}\mu\omega^*$); vb. intr. to be set up, set upright. (2) vb.
 tr. to correct, reprove ($\bar{m}\mu\omega^*$); vb. intr. to be correc-
 ted, reprovied.
 κοοζε $\sigma\lambda\sigma\epsilon-$ $\sigma\lambda\sigma\omega(\omega)^*$ Q $\sigma\lambda\sigma\eta\gamma$ vb. tr. to remove; usu. re-
 flex. w. $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$: to depart, withdraw; also w. $\epsilon\pi\lambda\sigma\omicron\gamma$, $\epsilon-$
 $\sigma\omicron\gamma\eta$, $\epsilon\sigma\pi\lambda\iota$. As n.m. departure.
 κοπ ($\sigma\bar{n}-$, $\sigma\epsilon\bar{n}-$; pl. $\sigma\omega\pi$, $\sigma\omicron\pi$) n.m. time, occasion; turn,
 round (e.g. of reading or prayer). κοπ... κοπ now ...
 again (oft. with $\mu\epsilon\bar{n}$... $\lambda\epsilon$). ϵ πκοп occasionally; all
 at once. \bar{n} πκοп at the time when (+ Rel.). \bar{n} $\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma\pi$ on
 this occasion. \bar{n} οῦκοп on one occasion, once. \bar{n} οῦκοп
 $\epsilon\gamma\sigma\pi$ from time to time. $\bar{z}\iota$ οῦκοп altogether, all at one
 time. $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha$ κοп from time to time. (\bar{n}) $\kappa\epsilon\sigma\pi$ again.
 \bar{n} $\pi\epsilon\iota\kappa\epsilon\sigma\pi$ yet once more. οὔμνησθε/ $\bar{z}\lambda\bar{z}$ \bar{n} κοп many times.
 $\tau\bar{n}\pi\sigma\pi$ idem. κοп $\eta\iota\mu$ always.
 κοп̄ $\sigma\bar{n}\bar{\sigma}-$ ($\sigma\epsilon\bar{n}\bar{\sigma}-$) vb. tr. and n.m. = $\sigma\pi\sigma\bar{n}$ q.v. $\bar{f}-$ κοп̄ to
 make prayer. $\chi\iota-$ κοп̄ to receive comfort.
 κοп̄σ̄п̄ $\sigma\bar{n}\bar{\sigma}\pi-$ $\sigma\bar{n}\bar{\sigma}\pi^*$ Q $\sigma\epsilon\bar{n}\bar{\sigma}\pi$ vb. tr. to entreat, implore
 ($\bar{m}\mu\omega^*$, ϵ); to pray (for: $\epsilon\tau\bar{\nu}\epsilon$, $\epsilon\chi\bar{n}$, $\bar{z}\lambda$, $\bar{z}\iota\chi\bar{n}$); to com-
 fort; as n.m. prayer, entreaty, consolation.
 κοп̄ \bar{n} , $\sigma\lambda\pī\bar{n}$ n.m. dregs.
 κοп̄ \bar{t} , $\sigma\lambda\pī\bar{t}$ n.m.f. wool.
 κοт, $\sigma\omicron\omicron\tau$, $\sigma\lambda\tau$, $\sigma\lambda\lambda\tau\epsilon$ n.m. dung, excrement.
 $\sigma\omicron\tau\bar{\nu}\epsilon\chi$, $\sigma\lambda\tau\bar{\nu}\epsilon\chi$, $\sigma\omicron\tau(\bar{z})\bar{\nu}$ n.m. tool, weapon; + \bar{n} $\mu\iota\theta\epsilon$ weapon.
 $\sigma\omicron\gamma\bar{n}\tau^*$ n.m. price, value; $\mu\lambda\theta\epsilon-\sigma\omicron\gamma\bar{n}\tau^*$ of great value (vb.).
 $\sigma\omicron\gamma\omicron$ n.m. grain, wheat.
 ($\sigma\omicron\gamma\omicron\lambda\omicron\gamma\bar{\lambda}$) $\sigma\omicron\gamma\epsilon\lambda\omicron\gamma\omega\lambda^*$ ($\sigma\omicron\gamma\lambda\omega\lambda^*$, $\sigma\omicron\gamma\lambda\omicron\lambda^*$) Q $\sigma\omicron\gamma\lambda\omega\lambda$ vb. tr.
 to wrap ($\bar{m}\mu\omega^*$; in: $\bar{m}\mu\omega^*$, $\bar{z}\bar{n}$; around: ϵ).
 $\sigma\omicron\gamma\pi\epsilon$ ($\sigma\omicron\gamma\pi-$, $\sigma\epsilon\pi-$ $\sigma\lambda\pi-$ $\sigma\bar{f}-$) n.f. thorn, spike, dart, awl,
 needle. For cpds. see 2nd element.
 $\sigma\omicron\gamma\sigma\omicron\gamma$ n.m. point, moment.

- σοβ, σήεε, σεεε n.m. fool; adj. foolish. ρῥ-σοβ foolish talk. μῆτσοβ folly. ᾠ-σοβ to become a fool; to make a fool.
- σοβῆ (σκεῆ-) n.m. ointment. μῆτσοβῆ anointing. ηεε-σοβῆ to make ointments; ηαε-/ρεεηεε-σοβῆ perfumer. σκεῆ-ε-ηεε cooking grease.
- σῆ-, σεῆ- n.f. year, in date formulas, prefixed to number, e.g. εῆ (τ)σῆ-ετοε in the 4th year.
- σῆρ (pl. σῆροοε) n.m. rib. εῆτ-σῆρ rib. ῆ/εῆ εα-σῆρ ῆμο' prep. beside. εῆ ουεσῆρ aside.
- σποτοу n.m. lips; shore, edge (used as sg. or pl.).
- срач, серев n.m. wound, sore.
- сpт сpат' (сpт') vb. tr. to glean (ῆмо'); to ravage.
- сpомpῆ сpῆpῶм' Q сpῆpῶм vb. tr. to daze, stupefy (ῆмо'); vb. intr. to become dazed, move dazedly; as n.m. stupefaction.
- сpочpеч (сpовpеε) сpечpῶч' (сpеεpῶε') vb. tr. to dissipate (ῆмо'); vb. intr. to wither, fall useless; as n.m. falling, withering. сpечpῆε, сᾠεpῆε, сpечpеч n. droppings, crumbs.
- сᾠε (сᾠεε) Q сpочᾠ (сpоεᾠ) vb. intr. to be at leisure, unoccupied; to have time for, be occupied with (ε); as n.m. leisure, perseverance. μῆтλтсᾠε lack of leisure.
- стεεεεε n. tool, utensil.
- стῆм n.m. stibium, antimony, kohl.
- стоῆ (сᾠ-, сᾠε-, сᾠε-) n.m. smell, fragrance, incense; сᾠ-ноуе perfume, incense; сᾠ-λм idem; сᾠ-εῶм stench; ᾠ-стоῆ to stink.
- стᾠтᾠ n.m. trembling.
- стῶ n.f. river bank.
- стῶт vb. intr. to tremble (at: εῆт', εῆ); as n.m. trembling.
- сῶ n. (mat of) soaked reeds.
- сῶ (соу) се- (сеу-, соу-) соо' vb. tr. to drink (ῆмо'); as n.m. drinking. мλ ῆ сῶ place for drinking. pεεεε-/сλу- a drinker of.

сѡѡе vb. tr. to mock, deride, ridicule (нѡмѡ); vb. intr. to laugh (at: ѡхн, нѡл), to sport (with: мн); as n.m. laughter, derision, sport. рѣчсѡѡе mocker, jester. ѡх-сѡѡе jesting speech.

сѡѡе, сѡпѡ n.f. edge, fringe.

сѡѡѡ сѡѡѡ- сѡѡѡ Q сѡѡѡ vb. tr. to make leprous; vb. intr. to become leprous; as n.m. leprosy. сѡѡѡ n.m. leper.

сѡк сѡк- (сѡ-, сѡк-) сѡк Q снк (1) vb. tr. to pull, draw (нѡмѡ); to beguile, attract; to protract, draw out; to bring, take, lead; (2) vb. intr. to move with smooth, gliding motion, hence: to flow, be blown; to be drawn; to go, proceed; vb. reflex. = intr. Used with full range of prep. and adv. in usu. senses. сѡк ѡл to submit to, move along with. сѡк as n.m. drawing; (± ѡѡл) death.

сѡлп сѡлп- (сѡлп-) сѡлп Q сѡлп (± ѡѡл) vb. tr. to break off, cut off (нѡмѡ); to decide; vb. intr. to be broken off, cut off; to burst, break; as n.m. separation. сѡлпѡ n. strip.

сѡлѡ сѡлѡ Q сѡл(ѡ)ѡ vb. tr. to smear (нѡмѡ; on: ѡ) to wipe out, obliterate; as n.m. obliteration.

сѡм сѡм (сѡм) Q снм to pound, press, subdue.

сѡмѡ (сѡмѡт) сѡмѡ (сѡмѡт) Q сѡм(н)т vb. tr. to stretch, extend (нѡмѡ; ± ѡѡл); to bind (to: ѡ); vb. intr. to be stretched; to delay, tarry.

сѡпѡ n.f. sister. нѡѡ/кѡуѡ н сѡпѡ elder/younger sister.

сѡпѡ н нѡѡтѡ real sister; сѡпѡ ѡл ѡѡтѡ step-sister.

сѡнѡ (сѡнѡ, сѡнѡ, сѡнѡ) vb. tr. to suck (нѡмѡ).

сѡнѡт (сѡнѡт) сѡнѡт- (сѡнѡт-) сѡнѡт (сѡнѡт) Q сѡнѡт vb. tr. to found, create (нѡмѡ); vb. intr. to be created; as n.m. creature, creation. ѡтсѡнѡтѡ uncreated. рѣчсѡнѡтѡ creator. ѡл-сѡнѡтѡ first in creation. сѡнѡтѡ n.f. foundation; кѡ-сѡнѡтѡ to lay a foundation; сѡнѡтѡ/т-сѡнѡтѡ idem.

сѡнѡтѡ n.m. custom. нѡнѡтѡ н нѡѡѡмѡ menstruation. ѡѡрѡ н нѡнѡтѡ to follow a custom.

- ϙΩΝ̄ ϙΩΝ̄** Q **ϙΩΝ̄** vb. tr. to fetter, bind (ḡḡḡ; to: ε, ḡḡḡ; as to, e.g. feet: ḡḡ, ḡḡḡ); vb. intr. to be bound; as n.m. bond, fetter. **ϙḡḡḡ** n.m. bond, fetter.
- ϙΩΥḡ ϙḡḡ-ϙΩΥḡ** Q **ϙΩΥḡ** vb. tr. (± εḡḡḡ) to gather, collect (ḡḡḡ; to, at: ε, εḡḡ, ḡḡ; with: ḡḡ; against: ε); vb. intr. idem, to be gathered. As n.m. gathering; assembly; ḡ-ḡḡḡḡ to attend service; ḡḡ ḡ ḡḡḡḡ meeting place. **ϙΩΥḡḡ** n.f. congregation, collection; ḡ-ḡḡḡḡ to be collected.
- ϙḡ ḡḡ- (ϙḡḡ-) ḡḡ** vb. tr. to dip, soak (ḡḡḡ; in: ḡḡ).
- ϙḡ ḡḡ- (ϙḡḡ-) ḡḡ** Q **ϙḡḡ** (p.c. **ϙḡḡ-**) ± **εḡḡ** vb. tr. to scatter, spread, extend, distribute (ḡḡḡ); **ϙḡ ḡḡ** to spread (report) against; vb. intr. to scatter, spread, esp. of sunlight; as n.m. (± εḡḡ) spreading, laying out.
- ϙḡḡ ḡḡḡ- ḡḡḡ** Q **ϙḡḡ** vb. tr. to lead astray, mislead. lose (ḡḡḡ; ± εḡḡ); **ϙḡḡ ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡ** (reflex.) to lose; vb. intr. to go astray, get lost, err (from: ḡḡ, ḡ ḡḡḡḡ ḡ); as n.m. error. **ḡḡḡḡḡ** one who leads astray. **ḡḡḡ-ḡḡḡḡ** torrent. **ḡḡḡ** n. wanderer, vagrant. **ḡḡḡḡ** n.f. error.
- ϙḡ ϙḡ** Q **ϙḡ** vb. tr. to upset, overthrow (ḡḡḡ); vb. intr. to be overthrown.
- ϙḡḡ ḡḡḡ** (**ϙḡḡḡ, ḡḡḡḡ**) (1) vb. intr. or reflex. to repeat, do again (+ ε + Inf. or + Circum.); (2) vb. intr. to reach (to: ε; ± εḡḡḡ).
- ϙḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ- ḡḡḡ** (**ϙḡḡḡ, ḡḡḡḡ**) vb. tr. to rescue, redeem (ḡḡḡ; from: ḡḡḡ, ε, ḡḡ, εḡḡḡ ḡḡ); as n.m. ransom, price. ḡ-ḡḡḡḡ to redeem. **ḡḡ-ḡḡḡḡ** to receive ransom. **ḡḡḡḡḡḡ** redeemer.
- ϙḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡ- ḡḡḡḡ** vb. tr. to hear, listen to (ε); to obey, heed (**ḡḡḡ, ḡḡḡḡ**); to hear from, at hand of (**εḡḡ, ḡḡḡ, ḡḡḡḡ**); as n.m. hearing, obedience. **ḡḡḡḡḡḡ** unhearing, disobedient; **ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ** disobedience; ḡ-ḡḡḡḡḡḡ (Q o ḡ) to be disobedient. **ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ** obedience. **ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ, ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ, ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ** adj. obedient; **ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ** disobedient; **ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ**

obedience; \bar{p} - \bar{c} \bar{t} \bar{m} \bar{n} \bar{t} (Q o \bar{n}) to be obedient.

$\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{t}\bar{n}$ $\bar{c}\bar{e}\bar{t}\bar{n}$ - $\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{t}\bar{n}$ Q $\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{t}\bar{n}$ vb. to choose, select ($\bar{n}\bar{m}\bar{o}$); Q to be chosen, elect; excellent, exquisite; often in comparative w. ϵ , \bar{n} $\bar{z}\bar{o}\bar{y}\bar{o}$: to be better, choicer, more advantageous. As n.m. chosen or elect person; oft. adj.

$\bar{m}\bar{n}\bar{t}\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{t}\bar{n}$ election, choice; superiority.

$\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{t}\bar{p}$, Q $\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{t}\bar{p}$ vb. intr. to turn, twist.

$\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{t}\bar{q}$ $\bar{c}\bar{e}\bar{t}\bar{q}$ - $\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{t}\bar{q}$ Q $\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{t}\bar{q}$ vb. tr. to purify, filter, strain, pour ($\bar{n}\bar{m}\bar{o}$; \pm $\epsilon\bar{v}\bar{o}\bar{\lambda}$); vb. intr. to be purified, pure, clear; to pour. As n.m. purity. $\bar{p}\bar{e}\bar{c}\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{t}\bar{q}$ purifier.

$\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{w}\bar{m}\bar{e}$ $\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{m}\bar{e}$ vb. tr. to rub, polish.

$\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{w}\bar{q}$ $\bar{c}\bar{e}\bar{e}\bar{q}$ - ($\bar{c}\bar{e}\bar{e}\bar{v}\bar{e}$ -, $\bar{c}\bar{e}\bar{q}$ -) $\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{w}\bar{q}$ ($\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{w}\bar{v}$ -, $\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{q}$ -) Q $\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{w}\bar{q}$ vb. tr. to defile, pollute ($\bar{n}\bar{m}\bar{o}$); vb. intr. to become defiled, polluted; as n.m. pollution, abomination.

$\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{w}$ $\bar{c}\bar{e}\bar{w}$ - ($\bar{w}\bar{e}\bar{c}$ -) $\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{w}$ vb. tr. to strike. $\bar{c}\bar{\lambda}\bar{w}$ ($\bar{c}\bar{w}$ -, $\bar{w}\bar{c}$ -, $\bar{c}\bar{c}$ -, $\bar{w}\bar{c}\bar{e}$ -, $\bar{w}\bar{e}$ -, $\bar{w}\bar{t}\bar{e}$ -; pl. $\bar{c}\bar{h}\bar{w}\bar{e}$) n.m.f. blow, stroke; sore, wound; \bar{p} - $\bar{c}\bar{\lambda}\bar{w}$ (Q o \bar{n}) to cover, be covered, with sores, wounds. \bar{t} - $\bar{c}\bar{\lambda}\bar{w}$ to give a blow (to: $\bar{n}\bar{\lambda}$). \bar{x} \bar{i} - $\bar{c}\bar{\lambda}\bar{w}$ to be wounded. For cpds. w. reduced form + \bar{n} see 2nd element.

$\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{w}$ $\bar{c}\bar{e}\bar{w}$ - ($\bar{w}\bar{e}\bar{c}$ -) $\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{w}$ ($\bar{w}\bar{o}\bar{c}$ -) Q $\bar{c}\bar{h}\bar{w}$ ($\bar{w}\bar{h}\bar{c}$) vb. tr. to despise, scorn ($\bar{n}\bar{m}\bar{o}$); vb. intr. to be despised, scorned, humbled; as n.m. shame, contempt, scorn. $\bar{p}\bar{e}\bar{c}\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{w}$ one who scorns; $\bar{m}\bar{n}\bar{t}\bar{p}\bar{e}\bar{c}\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{w}$ scorn. \bar{t} - $\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{w}$ $\bar{n}\bar{\lambda}$ to scorn, despise. \bar{x} \bar{i} - $\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{w}$ to be scorned.

$\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{w}\bar{e}$ vb. tr. to drag ($\bar{n}\bar{m}\bar{o}$); vb. intr. to drag, creep.

$\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{w}\bar{e}$ n.f. field, open country. $\bar{p}\bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{w}\bar{e}$ country man.

$\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{w}\bar{m}$ ($\bar{w}\bar{o}\bar{c}\bar{m}$) Q $\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{w}\bar{m}$ ($\bar{w}\bar{o}\bar{c}\bar{m}$) vb. intr. (\pm \bar{n} $\bar{z}\bar{h}\bar{t}$) to be faint, (for: $\bar{n}\bar{c}\bar{\lambda}$; from: $\bar{z}\bar{\lambda}$), discouraged; to be annoyed (at, with: ϵ , $\bar{m}\bar{n}$); as n.m. faintness.

$\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{w}\bar{t}$ $\bar{c}\bar{e}\bar{w}\bar{t}$ - $\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{w}\bar{t}$ ($\bar{c}\bar{\lambda}\bar{w}\bar{t}$ -) Q $\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{w}\bar{t}$ ($\bar{c}\bar{\lambda}\bar{w}\bar{t}$) vb. tr. to stop, hinder ($\bar{n}\bar{m}\bar{o}$; from: ϵ + [neg.] Inf.); vb. intr. to stop, be hindered, impeded (from: ϵ + Inf.).

$\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{w}\bar{q}$ $\bar{c}\bar{e}\bar{w}\bar{q}$ - $\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{w}\bar{q}$ Q $\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{w}\bar{q}$ vb. tr. intr. = $\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{w}$ despise, q.v.

$\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{w}_2$ n.m. deaf person. \bar{p} - $\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{w}_2$ to become deaf.

$\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{w}_2\bar{e}$ $\bar{c}\bar{\lambda}_2\bar{t}$ - $\bar{c}\bar{\lambda}_2\bar{t}$ Q $\bar{c}\bar{\lambda}_2\bar{t}$ ($\bar{c}\bar{\lambda}_2\bar{t}$) vb. tr. to weave ($\bar{n}\bar{m}\bar{o}$, ϵ ;

- onto: ε2ΟΥΝ ε); as n.m. weaving. $\text{c}\lambda_2\bar{\tau}$ - in cpds.: weaver of. $\text{c}\lambda_2\bar{\tau}$ n.m. weaver.
- $\text{c}\omega_2\bar{\eta} \text{c}\lambda_2\bar{\mu}^*$ Q $\text{c}\lambda_2\bar{\eta}$ vb. tr. to press down, crush, overwhelm ($\bar{\eta}\bar{\mu}\bar{o}^*$); vb. intr. to sink, be pressed down, crushed; to recede (from: λ). $\text{c}\lambda_2\bar{\mu}\epsilon\sigma$ n. pestle.
- $\text{c}\omega_2\bar{\eta} \text{c}\epsilon_2\bar{\eta}$ - $\text{c}\lambda_2\bar{\eta}^*$ vb. tr. to drink, suck in ($\bar{\eta}\bar{\mu}\bar{o}^*$); vb. intr. to sink in, be swallowed. $\text{c}\iota_2\bar{\eta}\epsilon$ n. drop.
- $\text{c}\omega_2\bar{\rho} \text{c}\epsilon_2\bar{\rho}$ - $\text{c}\lambda_2\bar{\rho}^*$ ($\text{c}\omega_2\bar{\rho}^*$) Q $\text{c}\lambda_2\bar{\rho}$ vb. tr. to sweep ($\bar{\eta}\bar{\mu}\bar{o}^*$); as n.m. sweeping.
- $\text{c}\omega_6 \text{c}\epsilon_6$ - $\text{c}\omega_6^*$ Q $\text{c}\eta_6$ vb. tr. to stiffen, harden, paralyze ($\bar{\eta}\bar{\mu}\bar{o}^*$); vb. intr. to become rigid, paralyzed.
- $\text{c}_2\lambda_1$ ($\text{c}\lambda_2\epsilon_1$, $\text{c}_2\eta\tau$) $\text{c}\epsilon_2$ - $\text{c}_2\lambda_1^*$ ($\text{c}_2\lambda_1\text{c}^*$, $\text{c}_2\lambda_1\tau^*$, $\text{c}\lambda_2^*$, $\text{c}\lambda_2\tau^*$, $\text{c}\epsilon_2\tau^*$) Q $\text{c}\eta_2$ vb. tr. to write ($\bar{\eta}\bar{\mu}\bar{o}^*$; on, upon, in: ε, εχ $\bar{\eta}$, λ , $\lambda\chi\bar{\eta}$, $\lambda\bar{\eta}$; to: ε, $\eta\lambda^*$, ερατ * , $\omega\lambda$; for, on behalf of: ε, ετ $\bar{\eta}$, λ); to register; to draw, paint. $\text{c}_2\lambda_1$ $\bar{\eta}\bar{\mu}\bar{o}^*$ $\bar{\eta}\bar{\kappa}\lambda$ to ascribe to; $\text{c}_2\lambda_1$ $\bar{\eta}\bar{\kappa}\lambda$ to take down in writing. $\text{c}_2\lambda_1$ as n.m. writing, letter, epistle; letter of alph. χ_1 - $\text{c}_2\lambda_1$ to receive a letter. $\lambda\tau\text{c}_2\lambda_1$ illiterate. $\rho\epsilon\chi$ - $\text{c}_2\lambda_1$ scribe. $\text{c}\lambda_2$ n.m. scribe, writer; teacher, master, master craftsman; $\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\tau\text{c}\lambda_2$ skill, craft; $\bar{\rho}$ - $\text{c}\lambda_2$ (Q o $\bar{\eta}$) to become master, skilled. $\text{c}\lambda\chi\omega$, $\text{c}\lambda\chi\omega$ n.m.f. village scribe; also = $\text{c}\lambda_2$.
- $\text{c}_2\bar{\nu}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\tau}\epsilon$, $\text{c}\bar{\nu}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\tau}\epsilon$, $\text{c}\bar{\nu}\epsilon\epsilon\bar{\tau}\epsilon$, $\lambda\bar{\nu}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\tau}\epsilon$ n.m. foam. $\tau\lambda\upsilon\epsilon$ - $\text{c}_2\bar{\nu}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\tau}\epsilon$ εβολ to foam.
- $\text{c}_2\iota\bar{\eta}\epsilon$ (pl. $\lambda\iota\bar{\eta}\bar{\mu}\bar{\epsilon}$) n.f. woman, wife; female. $\lambda\iota\bar{\eta}\bar{\mu}\bar{\epsilon}$ n.f. wife. $\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\tau\text{c}_2\iota\bar{\eta}\bar{\mu}\bar{\epsilon}$ womanhood. $\bar{\rho}$ - $\text{c}_2\iota\bar{\eta}\bar{\mu}\bar{\epsilon}$ to become wife (to: $\eta\lambda^*$). χ_1 - $\text{c}_2\iota\bar{\eta}\bar{\mu}\bar{\epsilon}$ to take wife; as n.m. marriage.
- $\text{c}\sigma\eta\rho$ ($\text{c}\kappa\eta\rho$, $\omega\beta\eta\rho$, $\omega\bar{\sigma}\beta\eta\rho$, $\omega\kappa\eta\rho$) vb. intr. to sail (with prep. in usu. senses); as n.m. sailing, voyage.
- $\text{c}\bar{\sigma}\bar{\rho}\lambda_2\bar{\tau}$ ($\text{c}\bar{\sigma}\bar{\rho}\epsilon_2\bar{\tau}$, $\omega\bar{\sigma}\bar{\rho}\lambda_2\bar{\tau}$, $\text{c}\bar{\omega}\bar{\sigma}\bar{\rho}\lambda_2\bar{\tau}$) vb. intr. to pause, become still, quiet, tranquil; also reflex. with $\bar{\eta}\bar{\mu}\bar{o}^*$; as n.m. quiet, rest; $\lambda\bar{\eta}$ οϋς $\bar{\sigma}\bar{\rho}\lambda_2\bar{\tau}$ at rest, quietly.

$\text{c}\lambda\lambda\tau^*$: $\text{c}\omega\tau$

$\text{c}\lambda\lambda\tau^*/-$: $\text{c}\iota\bar{\eta}\bar{\mu}\bar{\epsilon}$

$\text{c}\lambda\lambda\tau\epsilon$: $\text{c}\lambda\tau\epsilon$

$\text{c}\lambda\beta\eta\lambda$: $\epsilon\omega\lambda$

$\text{c}\lambda\beta\omega$ (*): $\tau\text{c}\lambda\beta\omega$

$\text{c}\lambda\beta\omega\lambda$: $\epsilon\omega\lambda$

$\text{c}\lambda\epsilon\iota\epsilon$: $\text{c}\lambda$

$\text{c}\lambda\epsilon\iota\omega\omega$: $\text{c}\lambda$

$\text{c}\lambda\epsilon\iota\rho$ (ϵ): $\text{c}\iota\rho$

САК: СОК	СЕЕТ: САТ	СКНР: СӨНР
САК-: СӨК	СЕЕЧ-: СӨӨЧ	СКОРАКИР: СКОРКР̄
САКТ [°] : СИКЕ	СЕК-: СКАИ	СЛВТЕ: СВЛТЕ
САХО: СЗАИ	СЕКӨТ: КӨТ	СЛЕКΛӨК: СΛӨБΛӨ
САЛΛБӨӨӨ: САΡΛБӨӨӨ	СЕΛБΛМ: ӨЛБӨМ	СЛПЕ: СӨЛП
САМ [°] : СӨМ	СЕН-: СОН	СЛЧТЕ: СВЛТЕ
СА-Н-ВОЛ: ВӨЛ	СЕН-: СИНЕ	СМ-: СИМ
САНОУӨ [°] : САΛΝӨ	СЕНЕ, СЕНН: СННЕ	СМАЛТ: СМОУ
САНӨ: САΛΝӨ	СЕНСЕН: СНСН	СМАМАЛТ: СМОУ
САР-: СӨР	СЕН-: СОН	СМЕН-: СМИНЕ
САР-: СОУР	СЕН-: СП-	СМНТ: СӨТМ
САРМ: СӨРМ	СЕНЕ: СЕЕНЕ	СМН-: СМИНЕ
САРО: САЛО	СЕНС-: СӨПС	СМНТ [°] : СМИНЕ
САРТ: СӨРТ	СЕР-: СОУР	СМОНТ: СМИНЕ
САСЕ: САΛСЕ	СЕР(Е): СІР	СМСІМ: СІМСІМ
САТ: СӨТ	СЕРЕВ: СРАЧ	СМ-: СОН
САТ-/ [°] : СИТЕ	СЕТ-: СӨТЕ	СНАУ ₂ : СӨН ₂
САТ [°] : СИНЕ	СЕТ-/ [°] : СИТЕ	СННУ: СОН
САТ [°] : СӨТЕ	СЕТМНТ: СӨТМ	СНКӨ: ТСЕНКӨ
САТВЕЧ: СӨТВЕЧ	СЕУ-: СӨ	СНОВ: СНОЧ
САТЕ: САТӨ	СЕУ-: СӨ	СНОУС(Е): СНАУ
САУ-: СӨ	СЕУ-: СӨОУ	СН-: СИНЕ
САУ-НРП: НРП	СЕЧ-: СӨӨЧ	СНТ-/ [°] : СИНЕ
САӨ: СӨӨ	СЕЗ-: СЗАИ	СНТЕ: СӨНТ
САӨЕ: СИӨЕ	СЕЗ-: СИЗЕ	СНТЕ: СНАУ
САӨТ: СӨЗЕ	СЕЗТ [°] : СЗАИ	СНТЕ: СӨТН
САӨ(Т) [°] : СӨӨТ	СЕЗТ [°] : СИЗЕ	СНӨӨЧ: СНОЧ
СА ₂ ([°]): СЗАИ	СЕБЕ: СӨБ	СО: СӨУ
СА ₂ Е-: СӨӨЗЕ	СНБЕ: СНЧЕ	СӨВК: СӨК
СА ₂ ЕІ: СЗАИ	СНБЕ: СІЧЕ	СӨЕ: СӨУ
СА ₂ НУ: СӨӨЗЕ	СННПЕ: СЕЕНЕ	СӨЕІ ₂ : СӨЕІӨ
СА ₂ М([°]): СӨЗМ	СНПЕ: СЕЕНЕ	СӨК [°] : СКАИ
СА ₂ МЕС: СӨЗМ	СНРЕ: СІР	СОКЕ: СИКЕ
СА ₂ П [°] : СӨЗП	СНТ: САТ	СОЛІВ: СОЛВ
СА ₂ Р([°]): СӨЗР	СНТ: СИТЕ	СОМЕТ [°] : СӨӨМЕ
СА ₂ Т [°] : СИЗЕ	СНУ: СІ	СӨМНТ([°]): СӨМТ
СА ₂ Т(-/ [°]): СӨЗЕ	СНӨЕ: СӨӨ	СӨО [°] : СӨ
СА ₂ Т [°] : СЗАИ	СНЧЕ: СНБЕ	СӨОК: СӨК
СА ₂ Ө(Ө) [°] : СӨӨЗЕ	СНЧЕ: СІЧЕ	СӨОКЕ: СИКЕ
СА ₂ Ө: СА ₂	СН ₂ : СЗАИ	СӨӨТ [°] : СӨТ
СВБЕТЕ: СВБННТЕ	СНБЕ: СӨБ	СӨӨТ [°] : СӨТЕ
СВННТЕ: СВБННТЕ	СИΛΟΥН: СИӨУН	СӨӨТ: СӨТ
СВКЕ: СӨК	СІВЕ: СІЧЕ	СӨӨТ [°] : СИНЕ
СВО: ТСАВО	СІНУ: ТСІӨ	СӨӨТЕ: СИТЕ
СВООУЕ: СӨӨ	СІК: ΛСІК	СӨӨ ₂ С: СӨӨ ₂
СВΟΥІ: САВЕ	СІПЕ: СЕЕНЕ	СӨӨЧ([°]): СӨӨЧ
СВРӨӨУЕ: РӨӨУЕ	СІТ [°] : СИТЕ	СӨРМЕС: СӨРМ
СВТЕ-: СӨВТЕ	СІТЕ: СӨТН	СӨРТ: СОЛВ
СВТӨТ([°]): СӨВТЕ	СІЗПЕ: СӨЗП	СӨТ [°] : СӨТЕ
СВӨ: САВЕ	СКΑΡΑΚΙΡ: СКОРКР̄	СӨТ [°] : СИНЕ
СЕ: СӨУ	СКΕΛΑΚΙΡ: СКОРКР̄	СӨТЕ: САТЕ
СЕ-: СӨ	СКЕН-: СӨСН	СӨТЕ: СНТ

СОТЕ: СІТЕ	С̄ΡΑΡΟΟΥΕ: ΑΡΟΟΥΕ	С̄ΩΛ̄: С̄ΟΛ̄
СОТ̄: СОТВЕЧ	СРАТ̄: СРІТ	С̄ΩМ̄: С̄ΩΝ̄
СОТ̄₂: СОТВЕЧ	С̄Р̄ВЕ: С̄Р̄ЧЕ	С̄ΩМ̄К̄: С̄ΩН̄К̄
СОУ(-): СΩ	С̄Р̄В̄Н̄НЕ: В̄Н̄НЕ	С̄ΩМ̄Н̄Т̄: С̄ΩН̄Т̄
СОУ-: УΟΥ	СР̄ЕЧРІЧЕ: СР̄ОЧР̄	С̄ΩН̄: С̄ΩН̄
СОУ-: СІΟΥ, СНУ	С̄Р̄МЕ: С̄ΩР̄Н̄	С̄ΩПЕ: С̄ΩВЕ
СОУΛ: СНУ	СР̄ОВРЕВ: СР̄ОЧР̄	С̄ΩФ̄Н̄Т̄: С̄ΩН̄Т̄
СОУВ̄Н̄НЕ: В̄Н̄НЕ	СР̄ОВТ̄: С̄Р̄ЧЕ	С̄Ω-: С̄Ω
СОУЕΛΟΥΦΛ̄: СОУΟΛΟΥΛ̄	СР̄ОЧТ̄: С̄Р̄ЧЕ	С̄ΩВ̄Е: С̄ΩВ̄Е
СОУЕН-: СООУН̄	СР̄Р̄ІВЕ: СР̄ОЧР̄	С̄ΩЕ: УУЕ
СОУΛΩ(°): СОУΟΛΟΥΛ̄	С̄С̄-: С̄Ω	С̄ΩН̄Е: ӮС̄Н̄Е
СОУН̄-: СООУН̄	СТАΛТЕ: ТАΛТЕ	С̄ΩОТ̄: СХАТ
СОУ-ΟΥНР: ΟУНР	СТАІ-: СТОІ	С̄ΩЧ̄: СΛΩ
СОУСОУУЕ: УΟΥСОУУЕ	СТЕ-: Т̄С̄ТО	С̄ΩБРАΖТ̄: С̄БРАΖТ̄
СОУТ̄Н̄-: СООУТ̄Н̄	СТЕ-: СТОІ	С̄ΖΑΙС̄: С̄ΖΑІ
СОУТ̄ΩН(-/°): СООУТ̄Н̄	С̄Τ̄ΕΙΩΖЕ: ΕΙΩΖЕ	С̄ΖΑΙТ̄: С̄ΖΑІ
СОУΩН-/°: СООУН̄	СТНУ: Т̄С̄ТО	С̄ΖАТ̄: СХАТ
СОУ°: СΩФЧ	С†-: СТОІ	С̄ΖНТ̄: С̄ΖΑІ
СОУТЕ: СОВТЕ	С̄Т̄М̄НТ̄: С̄ΩТ̄М̄	С̄ΖΟΥОРТ̄: СΛΖΟΥ
СОУЕ: СООУЕ	СТО(°): Т̄С̄ТО(°)	С̄ΖΟΥР̄-: СΛΖΟΥ
С̄Н̄-: СОН	СТΩЕ: ΕΙΩΖЕ	С̄ΖΟΥФР̄: СΛΖΟΥ
С̄Н̄С̄-: СОНС̄	СӨО: Т̄С̄ТО	С̄БІМ: СКІМ
С̄Р̄-: СОУР	С̄ΩК: СОК	С̄ΒΟΛ: ӮΒΟР

Т

- т-, тс- def. art. fem. sing.; see 1.3.
- та- absolute rel. fem. sing.; see 22.2.
- тааτε (тооте) vb. intr. to shine (with: $\bar{\eta}\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$; \pm εβολ).
тааτε, стааτε vb. tr. to clap (hands); to spread ($\bar{\eta}\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$).
- таβιρ n.m. sanctuary (of the temple).
- таεіо (таіо) таεіε- (таіе-) таεіо° (таіо°) Q таεіну, таһу
vb. tr. to honor, pay respect to ($\bar{\eta}\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$); to esteem,
have high regard for, regard as precious; Q to be
honored, esteemed, excellent, valuable, precious; as
n.m. honor, honored state; complimentary gift. реч-
таεіо honored person. †-таεіо (на°) to honor, give com-
plimentary gift to. χі-таεіо to receive honor or gift.
- таі adv. here, in this place.
- таіε, тһεε, тһεε n.f. chest, coffin; pouch, pocket.
- тако таке- тако° Q таһу (таһуτ) vb. tr. to destroy, put
an end to ($\bar{\eta}\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$); vb. intr. to perish, be lost, des-
troyed; as n.m. perdition, destruction. аτтако

indestructible, imperishable; ΜΗΤΑΤΤΑΚΟ incorruptibility. ΡΕΥΤΑΚΟ (1) destroyer; (2) perishable.

ΤΑΛ, ΤΟΛ n.m. heap, hillock.

ΤΑΛΟ (ΤΑΛΕ, ΤΑΡΟ) ΤΑΛΕ- ΤΑΛΟ^ς Q ΤΑΛΟΥ vb. tr. (± ΕΡΑΙ) to lift, raise up, offer up, send up (ΜΜΟ^ς; upon: ΕΧΝ, ΖΙΧΝ); to cause to mount (an animal); to take aboard; to weave (ΜΜΟ^ς); vb. intr. to go up, ascend, mount, board; as n.m. raising up, offering.

ΤΑΛΘ ΤΑΛΘΕ- ΤΑΛΘ^ς Q ΤΑΛΘΗΥ vb. tr. to heal, cure (ΜΜΟ^ς; of, from: ΖΝ, ΕΒΟΛ ΖΝ); vb. intr. to become healed; as n.m. curing, healing. ΑΤΤΑΛΘΟ incurable. ΡΕΥΤΑΛΘΟ healer. ΡΕΥΤ-ΤΑΛΘΟ idem. ΜΗΤΡΕΥΤΑΛΘΟ healing power.

ΤΑΜΙΟ ΤΑΜΙΕ- ΤΑΜΙΟ^ς Q ΤΑΜΙΗΥ vb. tr. to create, make (ΜΜΟ^ς); to prepare, make ready; as n.m. thing made, creation.

ΤΑΜΟ ΤΑΜΕ- ΤΑΜΟ^ς vb. tr. to tell, inform (someone: ΜΜΟ^ς; thing told: Ε, ΕΤΕΕ; that: ΧΕ).

ΤΑΝΟ ΤΗΝΑ- (ΤΗΝΑ-) ΤΑΝΟ^ς vb. tr. to make, create (ΜΜΟ^ς); to draw up (a deed).

ΤΑΝΞΟ ΤΑΝΞΕ- ΤΑΝΞΟ^ς Q ΤΑΝΞΗΥ vb. tr. to bring to life, keep alive, let live (ΜΜΟ^ς); vb. intr. to become alive; as n.m. keeping alive, saving. ΡΕΥΤΑΝΞΟ savior, life-giver; ΜΗΤΡΕΥΤΑΝΞΟ life-saving.

ΤΑΝΞΟΥΓ ΤΑΝΞΕΤ- ΤΑΝΞΟΥΤ^ς Q ΤΑΝΞΗΥΤ vb. tr. to believe, trust (ΜΜΟ^ς; that: ΧΕ); to entrust (ΜΜΟ^ς; to: Ε, ΕΧΝ; also reflex.); to confide (in: ΜΝ).

ΤΑΠ n.m. horn, trumpet. ΠΑ-ΠΤΑΠ Ν ΟΥΩΤ unicorn. ΖΟΥ Π ΤΑΠ horned snake. ΛΘ-ΤΑΠ to sound trumpet; as n.m. trumpet blast.

ΤΑΠΝ, ΤΕΠΝ, ΤΕΡΝΕ n. cumin.

ΤΑΠΡΟ n.f. mouth; also fig. of well, sword, tomb. (Π) ΤΑΠΡΟ ΖΙ ΤΑΠΡΟ mouth to mouth, face to face.

ΤΑΡ n.m. sprig, branch.

ΤΑΡΚΟ (ΤΕΡΚΟ) ΤΑΡΚΕ- ΤΑΡΚΟ^ς (ΤΕΡΚΟ^ς, ΤΡΚΟ^ς) vb. tr. to adjure, cause to swear (ΜΜΟ^ς; by: ΜΜΟ^ς, ΚΑΤΑ, Ε).

ΤΑΥΟ (ΤΑΟΥΟ) ΤΑΥΕ- (ΤΑΟΥΕ-) ΤΑΥΟ^ς vb. tr. (1) ± ΕΒΟΛ: to

- send, send forth (ἸΜΟ°; to: ε, ΗΛ°, ΘΛ; after, for: ΗΣΛ); to put forth, produce; (2) to cast (ἸΜΟ°; forth: ΕΒΟΛ; down: ΕΠΕΣΗΤ, ΕΞΡΑΙ); (3) to tell, proclaim, repeat, recite (ἸΜΟ°; to: ε, ΕΤἸ, ΗΛ°). As n.m. mission; + ΕΒΟΛ: product. ΑΤΤΑΥΟ indescribable, inexplicable.
- ΤΑΦΟ ΤΑΦΕ- ΤΑΦΟ° vb. tr. to increase (ἸΜΟ°); ΤΑΦΕ- + Inf. to do something much, more; increase in doing.
- ΤΑΨ n.m. spittle. ΗΕΧ-/ΕΕΤ-ΤΑΨ to spit.
- ΤΑΞΟ ΤΑΞΕ- ΤΑΞΟ° Q ΤΑΞΗΨ vb. tr. to cause to stand, set up, create (ἸΜΟ°); to reach, attain, meet, catch up to (ἸΜΟ°); to arrest; to befall (someone: obj. suff.; that: ε, ΕΤΡΕ); to assign (ἸΜΟ°; to: ε); vb. intr. to be able, to manage (to do: ε + Inf.). ΑΤΤΑΞΟ° unattainable, incomprehensible; ΗΠΤΑΤΤΑΞΟ° incomprehensibility. ΡΕΨ- ΤΑΞΕ- catcher. ΤΑΞΕ (ε)ΡΑΤ° to set up, establish (ἸΜΟ°); as n.m. establishment, right order.
- ΤΑΞἸ, ΤΑΞΤἸ, ΤΑΘ n.m. lead.
- ΤΑΞΤἸ (ΤΑΞἸ) ΤΕΞΤΩΞ° Q ΤΕΞΤΩΞ vb. tr. to mix, confuse (ἸΜΟ°); as n.m. mixture, confusion.
- ΤΑΧΟ vb. tr. to judge, condemn; as n.m. judgement.
- ΤΑΧΡΟ ΤΑΧΡΕ- ΤΑΧΡΟ° Q ΤΑΧΡΗΨ (ΤΑΧΡΑΕΙΤ) vb. tr. to strengthen, affirm, confirm, make fast (ἸΜΟ°; in, with: ΞἸ; on, to: ε, ΕΧἸ); to direct firmly (ἸΜΟ°; toward: ε); vb. intr. to become strengthened, resolute; to rely (on: ΕΧἸ); as n.m. firmness, strength, resoluteness; ΞἸ ΟΥ- ΤΑΧΡΟ firmly, certainly. †-ΤΑΧΡΟ to give strength. ΧΙ-ΤΑΧΡΟ to receive confirmation.
- ΤΑΘ, ΤΑΚ n.m. lump, cake.
- ΤΑΘΕ, ΤΑΤΕ n.f. sole of foot; foot-print. ΘἸ-Ἰ-ΤΑΘΕ n.f. foot-print. ΧΙ-ΤΑΘΕ ἸΣΑ to follow. ΑΤΧΙ-ΤΑΘΕ not to be tracked.
- ΤΒΑ n.m. ten thousand; see 30.7. ΓΙΣΤΒΑ five thousand.
- ΤἸΒΟ ΤἸΒΕ- ΤἸΒΟ° Q ΤἸΒΗΨ vb. tr. to make pure, purify (ἸΜΟ°: of, from: ε, ΕΒΟΛ ΞἸ, ΞΛ); vb. intr. to become pure, clean, clear; as n.m. purity, purification; ΞἸ

- оутѣво in a ritually pure way; ма н тѣво place of purification.
- твнр n.m. a kick. нех-твнр евоа to give a kick. †-твнр to kick (at: езоун е/зн); реч†-твнр kicker.
- тѣке- тѣко^с to send.
- тѣни (pl. тѣнооуе, тевнноу, тѣнну, тѣнеу) n.m. beast, domestic animal. па-нѣтѣни cattleman. мнѣтѣни bestial nature. речсанѣ-тѣни cattle-breeder.
- тѣт, тнѣт, тнчт n.m. fish. гн-тѣт to catch fish; речгн-тѣт fisherman. са н тѣт fish-monger.
- те fem. sing. pron. and copula; see 5.1.
- те, тн n.m. time, season, age. н/зн нечте at the proper time. еи е нте to come of age. †-те idem.
- тсана vb. intr. to rejoice (over: ежн); also used reflex. with нмо^с; as n.m. joy.
- терпосен, терпосе n.f. baked brick.
- тезне n.f. forehead.
- тегтѣ Q to be pressed down.
- тнне, тнѣ, тѣс n.m. finger, toe; as measure: finger's breadth, any small quantity.
- тнне n.m. dam, dike.
- тнр^с adj. all, all of, the whole, every; normally follows noun in apposition; see 16.4. птнрѣ the whole of creation, everything; the All (Gnostic); е птнрѣ wholly, completely, (not) at all.
- тну, тноу, тсу (тоу-) n.m. wind, breath. тоу-рнс south-wind. кв н птну, кн-птну to die; нех-тну евоа idem. анѣ-/анѣ-тну, сск-тну to breathe, draw breath. зн-тну n.m. breeze. зл-тну n.f. whirlwind. хинтну n. wind-blight; †-хинтну to become blighted by the wind.
- † (тсi, †i, †ci) †- тлл^с (†^с) Q то (тѣ) (imptv. ма ма-мат^с, ннеi^с) vb. tr. to give (нмо^с; to: нл^с, е); to pay out; to sell (for: зл); to put, place; vb. reflex. to go, betake self (to: е, ерн, езоун ерн, езоун е), to begin (to do: е, етрс); vb. intr. to move, go; Q impers.

- στο it suits, befits (someone: $\text{N}\lambda^{\circ}$; to do: $\epsilon + \text{Inf.}$).
 As n.m. gift, bounty; $\rho\epsilon\upsilon\uparrow$ giver, fighter; $\text{M}\bar{\text{N}}\text{T}\rho\epsilon\upsilon\uparrow$ generosity; $\bar{\rho}-\rho\epsilon\upsilon\uparrow$ to become a giver. $\tau\lambda\iota-$ (p.c.) one who gives. $\chi\iota-\uparrow$ to buy and sell; to hesitate; as n.m. exchange. (*Transitive idioms*:) (obj. $\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\text{O}^{\circ}$): $\epsilon\tau\bar{\text{N}}$, $\bar{\text{N}}\text{T}\bar{\text{N}}$: to entrust to, to enjoin, command. $\epsilon\chi\bar{\text{N}}$: to add to, apply to. $\xi\iota$: to dress on, put on, don (Q to $\xi\iota$ being worn by). $\epsilon\beta\text{O}\lambda$: to sell, give away. $\epsilon\text{N}\epsilon\chi\text{N}\text{T}$: to put down (into: ϵ). $\epsilon\zeta\text{O}\gamma\text{H}$: to hand in, give in; to invest. $\epsilon\zeta\rho\lambda\iota$: to send, give up (to: ϵ). (*Intransitive idioms*:) $\epsilon\chi\text{H}$: to fight for. $\text{M}\bar{\text{N}}$: to fight against, struggle with. $\bar{\text{N}}\chi\lambda$: to pursue. $\text{O}\gamma\beta\epsilon$: to fight against. $\epsilon\text{O}\text{H}$: to move forward. $\epsilon\zeta\text{O}\gamma\text{H} \epsilon$ to strike upon, against; to oppose. For cpds. with $\uparrow-$ see 2nd element.
- $\uparrow\beta\bar{\epsilon}$, $\tau\epsilon\beta\bar{\epsilon}$, $\tau\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\epsilon}$ n.f. heel; $\chi\iota-\uparrow\beta\bar{\epsilon}$ to trip ($\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\text{O}^{\circ}$); $\text{M}\bar{\text{N}}\text{T}\chi\iota-\uparrow\beta\bar{\epsilon}$ tripping.
- $\uparrow\text{H}\epsilon$, $\tau\text{I}\text{M}\epsilon$ (pl. $\tau\text{M}\epsilon$) n.m. village, town. $\rho\bar{\text{N}}\uparrow\text{H}\epsilon$ villager.
- $\uparrow\text{O}\gamma$ (f. $\uparrow\epsilon$, \uparrow) number: five. $\text{M}\bar{\text{N}}\text{T}\text{H}$ fifteen. $\tau\lambda\epsilon\text{I}\text{O}\gamma$, $\tau\lambda\text{I}\text{O}\gamma$ fifty. $\text{H}\epsilon\zeta\uparrow\text{O}\gamma$ fifth. $\text{H}\epsilon\zeta\tau\lambda\text{I}\text{O}\gamma$ fiftieth.
- $\uparrow\text{H}\epsilon$ n.f. loins.
- $\uparrow\zeta\epsilon$, Q $\tau\lambda\zeta\epsilon$ vb. intr. to become intoxicated (with: $\zeta\lambda$, $\bar{\text{H}}\text{M}\text{O}^{\circ}$, $\zeta\bar{\text{N}}$); as n.m. drunkenness. $\rho\epsilon\upsilon\uparrow\zeta\epsilon$ drunkard.
- $\uparrow\zeta\text{H}\epsilon\zeta$ n.m. box; bee-hive.
- $\uparrow\zeta\epsilon$ n.f. gourd, vegetables. $\text{M}\lambda \bar{\text{N}} \zeta\lambda\rho\epsilon\zeta \bar{\text{N}} \uparrow\zeta\epsilon$ gourd-bed.
- $\tau\kappa\lambda\epsilon$, $\kappa\lambda\epsilon$ n.m. pain. $\uparrow-\tau\kappa\lambda\epsilon$ to give pain (to: ϵ); as n.m. pain.
- $\tau\lambda\text{H}$ n. drop; $\text{H}\rho\bar{\text{N}} \bar{\text{N}} \tau\lambda\text{H}$ filtered wine.
- $\tau\lambda\text{O}\text{M}$, $\tau\lambda\text{O}\text{O}\text{M}$, $\tau\text{N}\text{O}\text{M}$ n.m. furrow.
- $\tau\lambda\tau\bar{\lambda}$ vb. tr. to let drip ($\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\text{O}^{\circ}$); intr. to drip. $\tau\bar{\lambda}\tau\text{I}\lambda\epsilon$ n.f. drop.
- $\tau\bar{\text{N}}$ - negative prefix for Temporal, Conjunctive, Conditional, and Infinitives. See Gr. In.
- $\text{T}\lambda\epsilon\text{I}\text{O}$ ($\text{T}\lambda\lambda\text{I}\text{O}$) $\text{T}\lambda\epsilon\text{I}\epsilon-$ ($\text{T}\lambda\lambda\text{I}\epsilon-$) $\text{T}\lambda\epsilon\text{I}\text{O}^{\circ}$ ($\text{T}\lambda\lambda\text{I}\text{O}^{\circ}$) Q $\text{T}\lambda\epsilon\text{I}\text{H}\gamma$ ($\text{T}\lambda\lambda\text{I}\text{H}\gamma$) vb. tr. to justify ($\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\text{O}^{\circ}$), to regard or hold as justified; intr. to become justified; as n.m.

justification.

ΤΜΗ n.f. reed mat. $\sigma\lambda\acute{\alpha}\tau\eta\text{-}(\tau)\mu\eta$ mat-weaver.

ΤΗΜΟ (ΤΜΟ) ΤΗΜΕ- (ΤΜΕ-) ΤΗΜΟ^ς (ΤΗΜΕ^ς, ΤΜΟ^ς) Q ΤΗΜΗΥ vb. tr. to feed, nourish (ΤΗΜΟ^ς; with: ΤΗΜΟ^ς, $\acute{\alpha}\tilde{\nu}$). ΤΗΜΕ^ς οεικ to feed (someone) bread.

ΤΗΤΗ ΤΗΤΗ- Q ΤΗΤΩΜ vb. intr. to become heavy; + εβολ: to resound, reverberate.

ΤΗΞΟ ΤΗΞΕ- ΤΗΞΟ^ς vb. tr. to kindle, set afire (ΤΗΜΟ^ς); intr. to burn, blaze; as n.m. burning, heat.

ΤΗΝΟ (ΤΝΟ, ΤΝΑ) ΤΗΝΟ^ς (ΤΝΟ^ς, ΤΑΝΑ^ς) Q ΤΗΝΗΥ vb. tr. to pound, tread down (ΤΗΜΟ^ς); intr. to be beaten, trodden; Q to be contrite; as n.m. breaking, contrition.

ΤΗΝΟΟΥ ΤΗΝΕΥ- (ΤΝΕΥ-) ΤΗΝΟΟΥ^ς (ΤΗΝΟΟΥΤ^ς, ΤΝΟΟΥ^ς) vb. tr. to send (ΤΗΜΟ^ς; to: ε, ερατ^ς, ηλ^ς, θλ; for, after: Νσα); also w. εβολ, εζοϋη, εζραι.

ΤΗΞ, ΤΗΛΞ, ΤΕΝΑΞ n.m. wing, fin; also fig. of building, ship, etc. $\tilde{\nu}$ -ΤΗΞ to become winged. ρετ-ΤΗΞ (Q ρητ $\tilde{\nu}$ ΤΗΞ) idem. χ 1-ΤΗΞ to take wing.

ΤΟΒΤΕ ΤΕΤΕ- ΤΕΤΩΒ^ς vb. tr. to form, fashion, fabricate.

ΤΟΕ, ΤΟ, ΤΟΙΕ, ΤΑ, ΤΑΕ n.f. part, portion, share. χ 1-ΤΟΕ to partake of ($\acute{\alpha}\tilde{\nu}$). ηλ1-ΤΟΕ $\tilde{\nu}$ ζοϋο covetous. ηητηλ1-ΤΟΕ $\tilde{\nu}$ ζοϋο covetousness.

ΤΟΕ, το n.f. spot. $\tilde{\nu}$ -το (Q ο $\tilde{\nu}$ το) to become spotted.

ΤΟΕΙς, ΤΟΙς, ΤΟΕΙςς n.f. piece of cloth, patch, rag; purse.

ΤΟΕΙΤ vb. intr. to mourn (for: ε, εχ $\tilde{\nu}$); as n.m. lament.

ΤΟΙΛΕ vb. intr. to rise up.

ΤΟΚ, ΤΟΕ n.m. knife, razor.

ΤΟΜ n.m. reed mat.

ΤΟΝΤΗ ΤΗΤΗ- ΤΗΤΩΝ^ς Q ΤΗΤΩΜ (ΤΗΤΟΝΤ) (1) vb. tr. to liken, compare (ΤΗΜΟ^ς; to: ε, ηη, εχ $\tilde{\nu}$); intr. to be like, comparable to. (2) vb. tr. to estimate (ΤΗΜΟ^ς, ε), speculate about. As n.m. likeness, similitude; oracle.

†-ΤΟΝΤΗ to guess, surmise. λτητοντη without comparison.

ρεχτωντη diviner.

ΤΟΝΞ^ς Q ΤΟΝΞ vb. reflex. to become entangled (in: ε); to

- converse (with: $\text{M}\bar{\text{N}}$).
- $\text{TOO}\bar{\text{B}}\epsilon\text{H}$ n.m. foliage.
- TOOTE (TAAATE) vb. tr. to turn; intr. idem ($\text{E}\bar{\text{N}}\lambda\text{ZOY}$: back).
- TOOY n.m. mountain; monastery; desert cemetery; as adj. hill-, wild, desert-. $\text{P}\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{N}}\text{TOOY}$ mountain man. ZANTOOY n.m. mountainous country. $\text{TOY}\bar{\text{E}}\text{H}$ pl. of TOOY .
- $\text{TOOY TEY- TOOY}^{\circ}$ vb. tr. to buy.
- TOOYE n.m. shoe, sandal; pair of shoes. $\text{MOY}\bar{\text{C}} \bar{\text{N}} \text{TOOYE}$ shoe-lace. $\text{GON} \bar{\text{N}} \text{TOOY}$ shoe-sole.
- $\text{TOOYTE TOYHT}^{\circ}$ Q TOYHT vb. tr. to collect, gather.
- TON , TWN n.m. edge, border, hem; keel; bosom, embrace.
- $\text{TOR}\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{P}} \text{T}\bar{\text{P}}\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{P}}\bar{\text{-}} \text{T}\bar{\text{P}}\text{TPP}^{\circ}$ Q $\text{T}\bar{\text{P}}\text{TPP}$ vb. tr. to drive in (nail, sword: $\bar{\text{M}}\text{MO}^{\circ}$; into: ϵ , $\text{Z}\bar{\text{N}}$); to pierce ($\bar{\text{M}}\text{MO}^{\circ}$, ϵ).
- TOYA n.m.f. doorpost, lintel.
- TOYEO (TOYIO) TOYIO° vb. tr. to repay, give back ($\bar{\text{M}}\text{MO}^{\circ}$); as n.m. repayment. $\text{XWOM}\bar{\text{E}} \bar{\text{N}} \text{TOYEO}$ bill of divorce.
- (TOYHO) TOYH- (TOYHE-) TOYHO° (TOYHOY°) vb. tr. to open.
- TOYHOC ($\text{TOYHOY}\bar{\text{C}}$) TOYHOC- TOYHOC° vb. tr. to awaken, raise up, set up ($\bar{\text{M}}\text{MO}^{\circ}$; from: $\text{EBO}\lambda \text{Z}\bar{\text{N}}$); to incite ($\bar{\text{M}}\text{MO}^{\circ}$; against: $\text{EX}\bar{\text{N}}$); as n.m. raising; PECTOYHOC- one who raises.
- TOYO TOYO° vb. tr. to show, teach (to someone: $\bar{\text{M}}\text{MO}^{\circ}$; something: ϵ ; or vice versa); intr. to learn. Also = TAYO .
- $\text{TOY}\bar{\text{O}}^{\circ}$ n. bosom. $\text{ETOY}\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{-}}$, ETOYEN- ; $\text{ETOY}\bar{\text{O}}^{\circ}$ prep. at, near, beside. $\text{ZITOU}\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{-}}$, ZITOUEN- ; $\text{ZITOU}\bar{\text{O}}^{\circ}$ idem.
- $\text{TOY}\bar{\text{O}}\text{T}$, TOYOOTE n.m. pillar; idol.
- TOYXO TOYXE- TOYXO° Q TOYXHY vb. tr. to make whole ($\bar{\text{M}}\text{MO}^{\circ}$); to save, rescue (from: ϵ , $\text{ET}\bar{\text{N}}$, $\bar{\text{M}}\text{MO}^{\circ}$, $\text{Z}\bar{\text{N}}$, $\text{EBO}\lambda \text{Z}\bar{\text{N}}$, $\text{ZIT}\bar{\text{N}}$); intr. to be saved, safe; as n.m. safety, salvation.
- TPA , BPA n.f. extremity (of limbs); joint.
- $\text{T}\bar{\text{P}}\bar{\text{B}}\text{H}\bar{\text{H}}\bar{\text{H}}$, $\text{T}\bar{\text{H}}\bar{\text{P}}\bar{\text{B}}\text{H}\bar{\text{H}}\bar{\text{H}}$, $\text{TEP}\bar{\text{B}}\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{H}}\bar{\text{H}}$, $\text{TEP}\bar{\text{C}}\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{H}}\bar{\text{H}}$ n.m. papyrus plant.
- $\text{TP}\bar{\text{C}}$, TPH n.m.f. kite (bird).
- TPIM , ETPIM n.m. clover.
- TPIP n.f. oven.
- $\text{TPPO TP}\bar{\text{C-}}$ vb. tr. to cause to do; rare except as prefix of inflected (causative) infinitive. See 20.1.

τῆρε, Q τῆριωου vb. intr. to be afraid (of: εἰτ' ἢ).

τρῶμ n.m. hurricane.

τσαβο τσαβε- (τσεβε-) τσαβο^ς (τῆβο^ς) Q τσαβη(τ) vb. tr. to make wise, teach, show (ἄμο^ς of person; ε of thing taught or vice versa); as n.m. teaching, instruction.

ἡντρεχτσαβο teaching. сабо (сво) сабо^ς to learn (ε).

τσαβιο (τσαιο) τσαιε- τσαβιο^ς Q τσαιη(τ) vb. tr. to make beautiful.

τσανο (τῆно) τσανε- τσανο^ς Q τсανη(τ) vb. tr. to set in order (ἄμο^ς); to adorn; to furnish, provide; as n.m. propriety, order. μαι-τσανο^ς fond of adorning self.

τσεκο τσεке- τσεκο^ς Q τσεκη(τ) vb. tr. to diminish (ἄμο^ς).

тценко (тснко, снко) тценко^ς vb. tr. to nurse, suckle (ἄμο^ς); ατтценко not giving milk (of breasts).

τῆιο (τῆειο) τῆιε- τῆιο^ς Q τῆιη(τ) (сιη(τ)) vb. tr. to sate, make satisfied (ἄμο^ς; with: ἄμο^ς, εἰ).

тсо тсе- тсо^ς Q тсη(τ) vb. tr. to give a drink to, slake thirst of, water (ἄμο^ς; with: ἄμο^ς); as n.m. watering. μα ἢ тсо drinking-place; речтсо drink-giver.

τῆто (сто, сө) тῆте- (сте-) тῆто^ς (сто^ς) Q τῆτη(τ) (сτη(τ)) vb. tr. to bring back, return (ἄμο^ς); reflex. to go back. тῆто εβολ vb. tr. to reject, throw out (ἄμο^ς); as n.m. rejection. тῆте εβολ, сте εβολ, стεβολ n. what is rejected. τῆто επαροу to turn (ἄμο^ς) back; also reflex. сө in μα ἢ сө n.m. lodging, retreat.

тте- тто^ς vb. tr. to cause to give, require of (ἄμο^ς).

твѣт твѣт- (тѣс-) товс^ς vb. tr. to goad, incite (ἄмо^ς, ε); as n.m. pricking of conscience, compunction.

твѣт̄ (твѣт̄) твѣт̄- (тѣт̄-) товт̄^ς vb. tr. to pray, make entreaty (to: ἄмо^ς; for: ε, εтве, εхἢ, εтра: εхἢ, εт); as n.m. prayer, entreaty. речтвѣт̄ one who prays, suppliant.

твк твк- ток^ς Q тнк vb. tr. to strengthen, confirm (ἄмо^ς); to stiffen, thicken; vb. intr. to become strong, firm, thick; vb. reflex. to strengthen oneself. твк εροуη to persist, be confident (in doing: Circum.); to endure (ε).

- †-τωκ to strengthen, fortify (να'). χι-τωκ to take courage. τωκ ἢ ζητ intr. to become strong of heart, take courage, rely (upon: εχῆ, ζῆ); as n.m. confidence. †-τωκ ἢ ζητ to give confidence (to: να'); χι-τωκ ἢ ζητ to take courage.
- τωκ (τωεε) τεκ- (τῆ-) τεκ' Q τηκ vb. tr. to throw (ἦμο'); τωκ εβολ to cast forth, exude (ἦμο'). ρεχτῆ-σοτε archer.
- τωκ (τωε, -ε) τοκ' (τακ', τοε') vb. tr. (1) to kindle (fire), stoke (oven), obj. w. ἦμο' or ε. μα ἢ τωκ stoke-hole (of bath-house); ρεχτωκ stoker. (2) to bake (bread: ἦμο'); as n.m. baking. μα ἢ τωκ bakery. τικ n.m. spark.
- τωκῆ τεκῆ- τοκῆ Q τοκῆ (τακῆ) vb. tr. to pluck (ἦμο'); to draw (sword). τωκῆ ἢ ζητ to become troubled.
- τωκῆ (τωεῆ, τωτῆ) τεκῆ- τοκῆ (τοεῆ) Q τοκῆ (τοεῆ, τωτῆ) vb. tr. to pierce, goad, bite (ἦμο'); to drive (nail: ἦμο'; into: ε); to point (finger: ἦμο'; at: ε); Q to be nailed, fastened (to: ε), to be inlaid (with: ἦμο'); to be pierced (with: ζῆ). τωκῆ, τωεῆ n.m. piercing. τωεῆ, τωτῆ n.m. a fixed seat. ταχ n.m. molar tooth.
- τωλῆ τολῆ vb. tr. to pluck out (ἦμο').
- τωλῆ τολῆ Q τολῆ vb. tr. to defile, besmirch, pollute (ἦμο'); vb. intr. to become defiled etc. (with, by: ζῆ, ἦμο'); as n.m. stain, pollution. †-τωλῆ ε to stain. αττωλῆ stainless, unpolluted.
- τωλῆ, Q τολῆ vb. intr. to become stuck, sink (in: ε, ζῆ).
- τωμ τεμ- (τῆ-) τομ' Q τημ vb. tr. to close, shut (ἦμο'); vb. intr. idem.
- τωμ, Q τημ vb. tr. to sharpen; vb. intr. to become sharp.
- τωμῆτ (τωμῆ), Q τομῆτ vb. intr. to meet, befall (someone: ε, εζογν ε); as n.m. meeting, event.
- τωμῆτ vb. intr. to become amazed, stupefied.
- τωμῆ τεμῆ- (τῆς-) τομῆ (τομῆς) Q τομῆ vb. tr. to bury (ἦμο'; in: ε, ζῆ); μα ἢ τωμῆ burial place.
- των adv. where? how? ε των whither, where to? ἢ των = των. εβολ των whence? ζῆ των where? φλ των whither?

χΙΝ ΤΩΝ from where? ρῆῆτων a person from where?
 τῶν in †-τῶν vb. intr. to quarrel, dispute (with: μῆ, οὐβε, εζοὺν εζρῆ, ῆναζρῆ; about: ετβε, εχῆ); †-τῶν as n.m. dispute, strife. ἀτ†-τῶν without strife. ρεϑ†-τῶν quarreler; μῆτρεϑ†-τῶν faction; discrepancy.
 τῶνοϑ, τῶνε, τῶνα, τῶνοϑ, τῶνω, τῶνε, τῶνοϑ adv. very, greatly; certainly; σε τῶνοϑ yes indeed.
 τῶοϑν τοϑν- τῶοϑν^ϑ vb. intr. and reflex. to arise, rise, rise up (± εβολ, ± εζρα; against: ε, εχῆ; from: ζι, ζιχῆ, ζῆ); τῶοϑν ζα to lift up, bear; vb. tr. to raise, carry (ῆμο^ϑ); as n.m. rising, resurrection (± εβολ).
 τῶπ τοπ^ϑ vb. tr. to stop up, plug, caulk (ῆμο^ϑ). μεζ-τῶπ needle, peg. ζαμ ῆ τῶπ idem.
 τῶπε τεπ- τοπ^ϑ (τῶπ^ϑ) vb. tr. to taste (ῆμο^ϑ). †πε n.f. taste; χι-†πε to taste (ῆμο^ϑ); as n.m. tasting.
 τῶρε n. willow. εῶ ῆ τῶρε willow tree.
 τῶρε, τορε n.f. (hand); handle; spade, pick, oar. ῆ-τῶρε to clap, stamp. ῶῆ-τῶρε (to grasp hand), to be surety, stand as surety (for: ῆμο^ϑ; to: να^ϑ); as n.m. surety; χι-ῶῆ-τῶρε to take as surety; †-ῶῆ-τῶρε to give surety; ρεϑῶῆ-τῶρε guarantor. ῶρε, ῶτορε = ῶῆ-τῶρε; ρῆῶτῶρε guarantor. τοοτ^ϑ hand, in literal sense with many verbs (cf. κῶ, μοϑ, σῶκ, ἀμαζτε, εῖω, εῖνε, σμῖνε, οϑωζ). εῖρε ῆ λ(να)τοοτ^ϑ, ῆ-λ(να)τοοτ^ϑ to endeavor, make an effort (to do: ε, ετρε). κῶ ῆ τοοτ^ϑ εβολ, κλ-τοοτ^ϑ εβολ to cease (doing: Circum.); to despair; to stay one's hand; λτκλ-τοοτ^ϑ εβολ unceasing. † ῆ τοοτ^ϑ, †-τοοτ^ϑ to give a hand, to help; the suff. pron. on τοοτ^ϑ usu. refers to the object, as in λι†-τοοτῶ I helped him. †-ῆ τοοτ^ϑ ῆμο^ϑ/ε to lay hold of, seize (suff. on τοοτ^ϑ is reflex.). †- ῆ τοοτ^ϑ μῆ to assist, give aid to. †-τοοτ^ϑ as n.m. help; ρεϑ†-τοοτ^ϑ helper, assistant. ῶῆ-τοοτ^ϑ to grasp hand (in greeting, promising etc.); to betroth (obj. suff. of woman; να^ϑ to man); Q τοοτ^ϑ ῶῆπ να^ϑ she is betrothed to (see gloss on Lk. 1:27). ῆσα τοοτ^ϑ adv.

- immediately, forthwith (suff. refers to subject of clause). **ετῷ** (ετroot') prep. to, into the hand of; freq. with verbs of giving, entrusting, etc. **ἄτῳ** (ἄτroot') prep. (1) from, from the hand of, from by; (2) with, by, beside; in the hand of; (3) because of, through. **εἰσα ἄτῳ** from. **ἄτε** = **ἄτῳ**. **ἔστω** (ἔσtroot') prep. beside, with, near; subject to, under the hand of; virtually interchangeable with **ἔστω** q.v. **ἔστω** (ἔσtroot') prep. by the hand of, through the agency of, by, from; (of time:) during, after; (of place) out through, from; ± **εἰσα**: expresses agent after passive verb.
- τορῆ** **τερῆ-** (**τῆ-**) **τορῆ'** vb. tr. to seize, rob (**ἴμο'**; from: **ἄτῳ**, **ἔν**, **ἔσ**); to master, acquire; to carry off (to: **ε**); as n.m. plunder; **μαί-τορῆ** plunder-loving.
- τορῆ** **τορῆ'** Q **τορῆ** vb. tr. to sew, stitch (**ἴμο'**; to: **ε**). **ἀττορῆ** unsewn. **ἴκα ἄ τωρῆ** needle. **ρεττορῆ** tailor.
- τορῆ** n.m. staircase. **τορῆ**, **τορῆ** n.m. ladder, step, degree.
- τορῆ** vb. intr. to become red; as adj. red. **τορῆ** Q **τορῆ** to become red. **τορῆ** (**τορῆ**) Q **τορῆ** (**τορῆ**) to become red; as n.m. redness.
- τορῆ**, Q **τορῆ** (**ταρῆ**, **ταρῆ**) vb. intr. to become sober, alert.
- τορῆ** **τορῆ-** **τορῆ'** Q **τορῆ** (**τορῆ**) ± **εἰσα** vb. tr. (rare) to stiffen, fix; intr. to become stiff, hard, firm, fixed. **ἀτορῆ** adj. limp. **ταρῆ-βαλ** impudent; **ἴκαταρῆ-βαλ** impudence.
- τορῆ** **τορῆ-** **τορῆ'** Q **τορῆ** vb. tr. to join together, mingle (**ἴμο'**); to level; vb. intr. to be agreeable, to agree (with: **ἴμο**; to: **ε**; on, upon: **εἰσα**); to be persuaded, satisfied; to be joined; to become even, level. As n.m. agreement, mingling. **τορῆ ἴ κα(ῆ)τορῆ**, **τορῆ-κα(ῆ)τορῆ** to persuade, satisfy. **τορῆ ἴ κα(ῆ)τορῆ** to consent, agree; as n.m. consent, agreement; **ἀτορῆ ἴ κα(ῆ)τορῆ** unconvinced.
- τορῆ**, **τορῆ**, **τορῆ** n.f. fringe, border (of garment).
- τορῆ**, **τορῆ** n.f.m. brick; **ἴκατορῆ** to make bricks.
- τορῆ**, **τορῆ-** **τορῆ'** vb. tr. to repay, requite (**ἴμο'**; to: **ἴμο'**; for, in place of: **ε**); as n.m. requittal,

repayment. ρεχτωωβε one who repays.

τωωβε, τοωβ' Q τοωβε (τοβε) vb. tr. to seal, set or stamp with a seal (ἴμο', ε, εϛ̄; with: ἴμο', ζ̄); as n.m. seal, stamp. τοωβес n.f.; τοωבע, τοωβ̄ n.m. impress of a seal. τ̄βε n.f. seal.

τωωμε, Q τοωме vb. tr. to join; mostly in Q: to be joined (to: ε); to be fitting, suitable (for, to: ε, λλ').

τωωме, τοωме n.f. purse, wallet.

τωωп (тoп) тeп- тoп' Q тнп (тнпп) vb. tr. to accustom (ἴμο'; to: ε); intr. to become accustomed (ε: to), familiar with; as n.m. custom, usage. тoп̄, тaп̄, тaп̄̄ n.f. custom, habit.

τωωβε (тoбe) тeб- (тeк-) тооб' (тоб', ток', тоок') Q тнб (тнк) (1) vb. tr. to join, attach (ἴмо'; to: ε, εх̄); to ascribe, impute (ἴмо'; to: ε); vb. intr. to join self (to: ε, εзоун ε), to cling; τωωβε ἴμο' εвох to publish. (2) vb. tr. to plant (ἴмо'); as n.m. planting.

τωω тeω- тoω' Q тнω vb. tr. to limit, bound, determine (ἴмо'); to appoint, assign, destine (ἴмо'; to, for, over: ε, εзоун ε, εх̄, λλ'); vb. intr. to become fixed, limited, determined; to be moderate. As n.m. ordinance, destiny; manner, fashion; affair, matter. λтτωω unlimited; immoderate. ϛ̄-(n)τωω to prepare, put in order. †-(n)τωω to give orders (to: λλ', ε), provide (for: ε, λλ'). ρεχτωω commander. тоω, тωω (pl. тωω, тооω ?) border, boundary, limit; nome; province, district; bishopric; ϛ̄н̄τωω man of nome; ϛ̄-тоω λλ' to be adjacent to; †-тоω ε to set limits to; х̄-тоω to adjoin (ε, н̄). тeωε (pl. тeωeεγ) n.f. neighbor; that which adjoins.

τωωζ тeз- (тaз-) тaз' Q тнз vb. tr. to mix, stir (ἴмо'; into, with: ε, н̄, ἴмо', ζ̄, ζ̄); vb. intr. to become mixed, disturbed, clouded; as n.m. mixture, disturbance.

λтτωζ unmixed, distinct. мaи-тoζ meddlesome. ρεχτωζ meddler, mixer; м̄н̄тρεχτωζ confusion.

τωωζ n.m. chaff.

- τω₂β̄ τλ₂β̄^ϛ Q τλ₂β̄ vb. tr. to moisten, soak. ελβ n.m.
 leaven; β̄-ελβ, χι-ελβ to become leavened. λτελβ un-
 leavened.
- τω₂μ̄ τλ₂μ̄^ϛ vb. tr. to chase, pursue (μ̄μο^ϛ, μ̄σα).
- τω₂ν̄ τε₂ν̄- τλ₂ν̄^ϛ Q τλ₂ν̄ (± ε₂οϣν) to summon (μ̄μο^ϛ; to: ε,
 εχν̄); to knock (on, at: ε); as n.m. calling, convocation.
- τω₂τ̄ τε₂τ̄- τλ₂τ̄^ϛ (το₂τ̄^ϛ) Q τλ₂τ̄ vb. tr. to anoint (μ̄μο^ϛ;
 with: μ̄μο^ϛ, ρι, ρν̄); to pour (μ̄μο^ϛ; on: ε); as n.m.
 anointing. χι-τω₂τ̄ to be anointed.
- τω₆ν̄ τε₆ν̄- (τλ₆ν̄-) το₆ν̄^ϛ (τλ₆ν̄^ϛ) vb. tr. to push (μ̄μο^ϛ).
- τω₆π̄ (τω₆κ̄π̄, τω₆ρ̄π̄) Q το₆π̄ (το₆ρ̄κ̄, τλ₆κ̄π̄) vb. intr. to be join-
 ed, fixed (to: ε; in: ρν̄).
- τω₆τ̄ το₆τ̄^ϛ (τλ₆τ̄^ϛ) Q το₆τ̄ vb. tr. to bleach, dye (μ̄μο^ϛ).
- εβ̄βιο εβ̄βιε- εβ̄βιο^ϛ Q εβ̄βιη(τ) vb. tr. to make humble,
 humiliate (μ̄μο^ϛ); intr. to become humble, be humiliated;
 as n.m. humility.
- εθν n.m. sulfur.
- τ₂ιο (ειο) ειε- ειο^ϛ Q ειη vb. tr. to cause to fall,
 bring down (μ̄μο^ϛ).
- ελο ελο^ϛ vb. tr. to cause to fly, to chase away.
- εμ̄κο εμ̄κε- εμ̄κο^ϛ Q εμ̄κη vb. tr. to afflict, treat badly
 (μ̄μο^ϛ); as n.m. affliction, ill-treatment.
- εμο vb. tr. to warm (μ̄μο^ϛ).
- εμ̄σο εμ̄σε- εμ̄σο^ϛ Q εμ̄σοειτ vb. tr. to seat (μ̄μο^ϛ).
- ενο (ενο) τ₂νε- ενο^ϛ Q ενη (± ε₂οϣν) vb. tr. to cause
 to approach (μ̄μο^ϛ); to hire.
- ενο ενο^ϛ (ενω^ϛ, εενο^ϛ, ελνο^ϛ) Q ενη (εενη) vb. tr. to
 pound, crush (μ̄μο^ϛ).
- τ₂ο (εο) vb. intr. to become bad; as n.m. badness.
- οοογτ, εωογτ, εωε n. name of 1st Coptic month.
- τ₂πο (επο) τ₂πο^ϛ vb. tr. to lead, accompany (μ̄μο^ϛ; εβολ:
 forth).
- τ₂π̄θο (επ̄θο) επ̄θε- επ̄θο^ϛ vb. tr. to terrify, oppress.
- τ₆λειο (ελειο) (τ)ελειε- (τ)ελειο^ϛ Q (τ)ελειη vb. tr. to
 disgrace, condemn (μ̄μο^ϛ); vb. intr. to be disgraced,

condemned (to: ε); as n.m. disgrace, condemnation.
 βλειε, βλειν adj. ugly; as n. ugly person; μῆντεβλειε
 disgrace, ugliness. ο ἦ βλειε to be disgraceful.
 βλ n.m. ugliness.

τ-: π-	τενοу: оуноу	τνοоу ^ϛ : тἢἢооу
τλ: τοε	τεп-: τωπε, τωπ	τноу ^ϛ : тἢἢооу
τλ-: πλ-	τεпἢ, теπне: τλпἢ	тἢромπε: ромπε
τλλпс: τωπ	τερβλεин: τῚβἢиἢ	το: τοε
τλλτε: τοοτε	τεрβееин: τῚβἢиἢ	τοβε: τωββε
τλε: τοε	τεркo(ϛ): τλркo	τοιε: τοε
τλειоу: †оу	терчееин: τῚβἢиἢ	τοκ ^ϛ : τωδβε
τλ1: πλ1	теу-: тооу	тол: тλλ
τλκ: τλε	теу: тһу	τομἢт: τωμἢт
τλκ ^ϛ : τωκ	теуноу: оуноу	тонне, тонноу: τωноу
τλκἢ: τωκἢ	теуе: τωу	τοноу: τωноу
τλκῚ: τωδῚ	теуеey: теуе	тонω: τωноу
τλλ: τωκс	тезтωз(ϛ): тλзтз	тоов ^ϛ : τωδβε
τλλλ ^ϛ : τἢἢо	теб-: τωδβε	тообе(с/ч): τωδβε
τλλзет-: τλλзоуτ	тн: те, пн	тоок ^ϛ : τωδβε
τλλзнт: знт	-тн: †оу	тоомε: τωωμε
τλλзһуτ: τλλзоуτ	тһβε: тλ1βε, тһһβε	тоот ^ϛ : τωρε
τλпен: τλпἢ	тһвт: тῚт	тоοτε: τλλτε
τλпс: τωπ	тһһβε: тλ1βε	тоοуε: зтоοуε
τλρο: τλλо	тһпп: τωπп	тон ^ϛ : τωπε, τωπп, τωп
τλрз: τωρз	тһк: τωδβε	топс: τωπ
τλсвλλ: τωс	тһп: τωπп	торе: τωре
τλтсε: тλδсε	тһрβһиἢ: τῚβἢиἢ	торк: τωβр
τλθ: тλзт	тһчт: тῚт	тote: τωте
τλуе-ωрк: ωрк	тһз: τωз	тотс: τωкс
τλз-/ϛ: τωз	тһб: τωδβε	тоунт(ϛ): тоοуτε
τλзв(ϛ): τωзῚ	†: †оу	тоун-: тоуω ^ϛ
τλзε: т1зε	†ε: †оу	тоун-: τωоун
τλзһу: тλзо	†к: τωк	тоунес-: тоунос
τλзм(ϛ): τωзἢ	†πε: τωπε	тооοote: тоуωт
τλзῚ: τωρз	τλооβε: βλооβε	тоуρнс: тһу
τλзс ^ϛ : τωзс	τλоб: βλоб	тоу: τωу
τλбн(ϛ): τωбἢ	тλт1λε: тλтλ	тоб(ϛ): ток, τωк
τλбс ^ϛ : τωбс	τλωβε: βλооβε	тоб ^ϛ : τωδβε
тῚεε: τωδβε	тме-/ϛ: тἢἢо	тобс ^ϛ , тобс: τωкс
тῚney: тῚнн	тме: †ме	тре-: тро
тῚнооуε: тῚнн	тмо(ϛ): тἢἢо	тῚε1ооу: тῚре
тῚс: †вс	тἢпсon: сon	тρη: трε
те: пе	тһλ-: тλно	тῚркo ^ϛ : тλркo
теβε: тһһβε	тһλ: тἢἢо	тῚρω: τωρῚ
теβε-: τωββε	тһεу-: тἢἢооу	тῚρωρῚ: τωρῚ
тевс: †вс	тһн: ε1тἢ	тῚромπε: ромπε
тек-: τωδβε	тἢἢεу-: тἢἢооу	тῚρωρω: τωρῚ
тенλ-: тλно	тһo(ϛ): тἢἢо	тсво ^ϛ : тсλво
тенλз: тἢз	тһom: тλom	тсεεε-: тсλво

Τ̄CNO: TCANO	ΤΩΠ: ΤΩΠΕ, ΤΩΠ	ΤΩ6C̄: ΤΩΚC̄
ΤΤΟ': ΤΤΕ-	ΤΩΡδ̄: ΤΩ6P̄	ΘΛΒ: ΤΩ2B̄
ΤΩ': ΠΩ'	ΤΩΤP̄: ΤΩP̄T̄	ΘΔΝΟ': ΘΝΟ
ΤΩΒΔ2: ΤΩΒ2	ΤΩΤC̄: ΤΩΚC̄	ΘΕΝΟ': ΘΝΟ
ΤΩΒ6: ΤΩΦ6E	ΤΩΩTE: ΤΩTE	ΘΕΝΗΥ: ΘΝΟ
ΤΩΚP̄: ΤΩ6P̄	ΤΩ6: ΤΩΚ	ΘΙΗΥ: ΘΙΟ
ΤΩΜT̄: ΤΩΜH̄T̄	ΤΩ66: ΤΩΦ6E	ΘΦΟΥΤ, ΘΦ6: ΘΦΟΥΤ
ΤΩΝΔ, ΤΩΝ6: ΤΩΝΟΥ	ΤΩ66: ΤΩΚ	ΤΧΔΕΙΟ: ΧΔΕΙΟ
ΤΩΠ: ΤΟΠ		

ΟΥ

ου interrog. pron. what? less commonly: who? ου ερο' what does it profit (me, you, etc.)? ου N what of (partitive)? ουου what? (with indef. art.). P-ου to do what? to be like what? ετβε ου why? ετβε ου N ρωβ idem. ου MN ου this and that, such and such.

ου indef. art. sing. See 2.1.

ουα (f. ουει) (1) indef. pron. one, someone; (2) one (the number); see 15.3. For -ουε in MNTOYE eleven, etc.; see 24.3. ουα ουα one by one. ουα ... ουα ... one ... the other. ρενοουα ουα some (pl.), a few. ε ποουα distributive: one each. ποουα ποουα each one. κεουα another one. P-κεουα to become another, be altered. MNTOYA unity unison. P-ουα to become one; to unite with (MN).

ουα n.m. blasphemy; as adj. blasphemous. χι-/χε-ουα to blaspheme (against: ε, ερουν ε). Pερχι-ουα blasphemer. MNTPερχι-ουα blasphemy. χλτ-ουα blasphemer.

ουαα' intens. pron. -self, alone, only; used appositionally, as in NTOK OYAAK you yourself, you alone; τε-ερime ουααc the woman herself. N ουαα' idem. P-ουαα' to become alone.

ουα2 n.m. pole, stave.

ΟΥΔ2ΒΕ4, ΟΥΔ2ΜΕ4, ΟΥΟ2ΒΕ4 vb. intr. to bark, growl (of dog).

ΟΥΔ2Ε n. oasis.

ΟΥΔ2Ι2ΗΤ, ΟΥΔ2ΕΙΗΤ adj. cruel. MNTOYΔ2Ι2ΗΤ cruelty. P-ΟΥΔ2Ι2ΗΤ to become cruel.

ΟΥΔ2ΜΕ n.f. storey (of a house or structure).

- οὐρανός, Q οὐρανός vb. intr. to become white; as n.m. whiteness. οὐρανός adj. white (aft. n., with or without ἄ); ἄ-οὐρανός to become white.
- οὐρανός (οὐρανός) prep. against; toward, opposite.
- οὐρανός, Q οὐρανός vb. intr. to become distant, far, far-reaching (± εὐρανός); οὐρανός ε to be distant from; idem with prep. ἄμορός, εὐρανός ἄμορός, εὐρανός ἄμορός, εὐρανός εἰς. As n.m. distance; οὐρανός εἰς distance downward. ε ποῦ ε to a distance (from: ἄμορός). ἄ ποῦ ε at a distance. ε₁/ε₂ ποῦ ε idem.
- οὐρανός number one in higher numbers (11, 21, etc.).
- οὐρανός n.m. Greek. ἄμορός n.f. Greek (language).
- οὐρανός vb. intr. to pass by (subj. usu. period of time).
 ἄμορός not passing, permanent.
- οὐρανός οὐρανός vb. tr. to saw (ἄμορός). εὐρανός sawyer.
- οὐρανός (οὐρανός) vb. intr. to waste away, dry up; vb. tr. to dry up, make waste away (ἄμορός), ± εὐρανός.
- οὐρανός vb. intr. to howl.
- οὐρανός, οὐρανός n.f. foot, leg (of person, animal, object).
- οὐρανός, οὐρανός, οὐρανός n.f.m. rose.
- οὐρανός-εὐρανός interpreter of dreams.
- οὐρανός n.f. doorpost.
- οὐρανός (f. οὐρανός) interrog. adj. how much? how many? how great? οὐρανός ἄ N? How great is N? (also exclam.). ἄ-οὐρανός to become how much/many? to amount to how much? ἄ οὐρανός by how much? to what extent? ε οὐρανός how long? how much more so (in syllogistic statement). εὐ-οὐρανός such and such a day. ε₂οὐρανός the how-many-eth?
- οὐρανός n.f. calamity.
- οὐρανός, οὐρανός n.f. melody, music.
- οὐρανός n. depression in skin (left by disease or sim.).
- οὐρανός, Q οὐρανός (οὐρανός) vb. intr. to become thick, swollen; as n.m. thickness, swelling.
- οὐρανός- existential predicate: there is/are. See Gr. In.
- οὐρανός n.f. right hand, the right side; εἰς ἄ οὐρανός the right hand; ε οὐρανός to the right. ἄε₁/ε₂ οὐρανός ἄμορός

- on the right of. **την ἄ οὐρανὸν** favorable wind.
- οὔνοϋ** (pl. **οὔνοοϋς**) n.f. hour. **ἄ τεῦνοϋ** adv. immediately, thereupon, forthwith. **ἐἄ τεῦνοϋ** idem. **πρὸς τεῦνοϋ** for a while, for a moment, at present. **ῥετκα-οὔνοϋ** astrologer. **τενοϋ** adv. now; **τενοϋ εἰ** so now, now therefore; **εἰ/ἄ τενοϋ** now; **ἄ τενοϋ** until now; **χιν τενοϋ** from now.
- οὔνοϋ** vb. intr. to rejoice (at: **εἰ/ἄ, ἐἰ/ἄ**); also used reflex. with **ἄμο**. As n.m. joy, gladness.
- οὔντ, οὔοντ** n.m. hollow place, esp. hold of a ship.
- οὔντε- οὔντα** pred. of possession: to have. See 22.1.
- οὔοι, οὔοι** n.m. rush, swift movement. **†-οὔοι** to go about seeking, search (for: **εἰ, εἰοὔν εἰ, ἄκα**). **†-ποὔοι, † ἄ ποὔοι, †-π(᾽)οὔοι, †-π(᾽)ἄοὔοι** to advance, proceed (to: **εἰ**; into: **εἰοὔν εἰ**; on to: **εἰραἰ εἰ, εἰ/ἄ**).
- εἰ/ἄ-ποὔοι** act of going, proceeding. **ἄοὔοι = οὔοι.**
- οὔοι, οὔοι** interj. woe! (unto: **ἄ**). Rare as n.m. woe.
- οὔοιε** (pl. **οὔοιην, οὔοιην**) n.m. farmer, cultivator (of fields and vines). There are many variant spellings. **ἄτοὔοιε** husbandry. **ἄ ἄ οὔοιε** farm. **ῥἄοὔοιε** farmer, peasant (var. **ῥἄοὔε, ῥἄοὔα**). **ῥ-οὔοιε** to farm.
- οὔοιην** n.m. light; dawn; eyesight. **ἄτοὔοιην** without light. **ῥ-οὔοιην** to shine, make light (for: **εἰ, ἄ**; on: **εἰ/ἄ, ἐἰ/ἄ**). **ῥετῥ-οὔοιην** one who gives light, illuminator. **χιν-οὔοιην** to get, receive light.
- οὔοιτ** n.m. pillar.
- οὔοιϋ** n.m. time, occasion. **ἄοὔοιϋ εἰ ἄἄ** at that time. **ἄ πεινοῦ ἄ οὔοιϋ** all this while. **ἄ οὔμηνε ἄ οὔοιϋ** for a long time; **ἄ οὔοιϋ ἄ** always. **ἄ πιοὔοιϋ, ἄ πῆοὔοιϋ** at this/that time. **ἄ (οὔ)οὔοιϋ** at one time (in the past). **ἄ οὔοιϋ** later on, at a later time. **ἐἄ πῆοὔοιϋ** at the time in question. **πρὸς (οὔ)οὔοιϋ** for a time, transitory. **ἄτοὔοιϋ** ill-timed, at a bad time. **ἐἄ οὔμῆτατοὔοιϋ** adv. idem. **ῥ-οὔοιϋ** to spend, pass time. **ἄ-ποὔοιϋ** to find time, have leisure.
- οὔοι** particle of assent: yes. Cf. also **οὔοι**.

- οὔροντε, οὔροομτε, οὔρομπτε n.f. tower.
 οὔρομῆ n.m. manger.
 οὔρον indef. pron. someone, something, some; in neg. context: no one, nothing. Also used as pl.: ἄρορον, γεν-οὔρον some, some such. οὔρον νῖμ everyone (s. or pl.).
 οὔροοζε, οὔροζε n.f. scorpion.
 οὔροοβε, οὔροβε n.f. cheek, jaw.
 οὔρον, Q οὔραβ vb. intr. to become pure, innocent, holy (of, from: ε, εβολ εῆ); as n.m. purity; εῆ οὔρορον purely; χῖ-οὔρον to acquire purity, be hallowed. πετ οὔραβ who/what is holy, esp. a saint; used with art. or poss. prefixes. οὔρηβ n.m. priest (Christian or pagan); ῑ-οὔρηβ to become a priest. ἠῆτοὔρηβ priesthood.
 οὔροεῑ n.m. oar. ρεεεεε-οὔροεῑ, ρεεεεε ἠ ἠοὔροεῑ oarsman.
 οὔροεῑ, Q οὔροεῑ to become broad, wide, extensive; rarely tr.: to broaden. As n.m. breadth.
 οὔροτοὔετ, Q οὔροτοὔετ vb. intr. to become green, pallid; as n.m. greenness, herbs; pallor.
 οὔροτοὔετ οὔροτοὔετ Q οὔροτοὔετ vb. tr. to beat, strike.
 οὔροτ n.m. lung.
 οὔροτοὔεε οὔροτοὔεε vb. tr. to chew, crush (ἠμοε).
 οὔροε n. crutch.
 οὔροτ, Q ροὔτ vb. intr. to become eager, ready, glad; Q to be fresh, flourishing; as n.m. zeal, enthusiasm, eagerness, gladness; εῆ οὔροτ gladly, eagerly. †-οὔροτ to gladden; to incite, arouse (someone: ἠε).
 οὔρο n.m. bean.
 οὔροε, οὔροε n.f. watch, watch-tower. ἠοὔροε n.m. guard.
 οὔρο n.m. bald person; ἠῆτοὔρο baldness.
 οὔροε n.m. fruit, produce (rare in Sah.).
 οὔρο (οὔροε) prep. between, among; often in proleptic construction; οὔρο ε ἠ ῑ, οὔρο ε ἠ ῑ οὔρο ε, οὔροε ε οὔροε ε between x and y. εβολ οὔροε from among, from between.
 οὔροε is often followed by τῆτε in same constructions.
 οὔρο n.m. news, report. ἠ-οὔρο ἠε to bring news to.

- ῥ-οῦω to respond, reply, say (to: $\mu\lambda^*$, $\alpha\rho\bar{\nu}$). †-οῦω to give news. $\nu\iota$ -οῦω, $\nu\lambda\iota$ -οῦω bearer of news, messenger. $\alpha\epsilon$ -ποῦω, $\alpha\epsilon$ -π(°)οῦω to inquire (about). $\chi\iota$ -οῦω, $\chi\iota$ -ποῦω to announce (to: ϵ , $\mu\lambda^*$, $\psi\lambda$); $\rho\epsilon\chi\iota$ -οῦω informer. $\epsilon\iota\mu\chi\iota$ -οῦω Annunciation. $\epsilon\bar{\mu}$ -ποῦω, $\epsilon\bar{\mu}$ -π(°)οῦω to inquire (about). $\alpha\bar{\chi}$ -οῦω n. dispute, argument.
- οῦω vb. intr. to cease, stop, come to an end; to cease (from: $\bar{\nu}\tau\bar{\nu}$, $\alpha\bar{\nu}$, $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ $\bar{\nu}$); + Circum.: to stop doing, finish doing; to have already done. + $\epsilon/\bar{\nu}$ + Inf. idem, but rarer. Vb. tr. to stop, bring to an end ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron^*$). $\lambda\tau\omicron\upsilon\omega$ unceasing, unending. †-οῦω to cease; to make cease ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron^*$); to release (from: $\alpha\bar{\nu}$); $\lambda\tau\ddagger$ -οῦω unending.
- οῦω n. in †-οῦω (\pm $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$) to bloom, sprout; to bring forth, produce ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron^*$); as n.m. sprout, blossom. $\chi\iota$ -οῦω to conceive (a child: $\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron^*$); as n.m. conception.
- οὔωλ̄ οὔελ̄- οὔολ̄ Q οὔολ̄ vb. tr. to put to shame, humiliate, defeat ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron^*$); vb. intr. to bend down (in shame, weakness, defeat); to lean (on: $\epsilon\chi\bar{\nu}$, $\alpha\iota\chi\bar{\nu}$, $\epsilon\alpha\omicron\upsilon\eta$ ϵ); as n.m. humiliation. οὔωλ̄ $\bar{\nu}$ $\alpha\eta\tau$ to be discouraged.
- οὔωμ οὔεμ- (οὔμ̄-) οὔωμ̄ vb. tr. to eat, consume ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron^*$); also fig.: to submit to (e.g. punishment); (subj. the heart) to make repentant. οὔωμ $\bar{\nu}\sigma\alpha$ to eat away at, gnaw at. οὔωμ ($\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$) $\alpha\bar{\nu}$ to eat away at, consume; to eat some of. οὔωμ as n.m. food, eating. οὔωμ- in cpds.: eater of (e.g. οὔωμ-ρῶμe man-eating). $\lambda\tau\omicron\upsilon\omega\mu$ not eating, without food; $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\lambda\tau\omicron\upsilon\omega\mu$ being without food. $\mu\lambda\iota$ -οὔωμ fond of eating; $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\mu\lambda\iota$ -οὔωμ fondness for eating; $\mu\lambda$ $\bar{\nu}$ οὔωμ eating place, refectory. $\rho\epsilon\chi\omicron\upsilon\omega\mu$ glutton; $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\rho\epsilon\chi\omicron\upsilon\omega\mu$ gluttony. $\epsilon\iota\eta\omicron\upsilon\omega\mu$ (pl. $\epsilon\iota\eta\omicron\upsilon\omicron\omega\mu$) n.m.f. food.
- οὔων, Q οὔην (imptv. $\lambda\omicron\upsilon\omega\eta$, οὔη̄-) vb. tr. to open ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron^*$, ϵ); vb. intr. to open (out on, towards: ϵ , $\epsilon\chi\bar{\nu}$, $\epsilon\alpha\rho\lambda\iota$ $\epsilon\chi\bar{\nu}$, $\bar{\nu}\sigma\alpha$, οὔεε); as n.m. opening.
- οὔων n.m. part, portion, piece. οὔη̄- in fractions 30.6.
- οὔων̄ n.m. wolf.
- οὔων̄ οὔεν̄- οὔων̄ Q οὔων̄ (\pm $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$) vb. intr. and reflex.:

to be revealed, become manifest, appear; vb. tr. to reveal, make manifest, make clear, declare (Ἰμο^ο; to: ε, εζοῦν ε, μα^ο). As n.m. (+ εβολ) manifesting, showing, declaration; ζἸ ογοῶνζ εβολ openly, publicly. ατοῶνζ εβολ invisible, not manifest. ῑ-ατοῶνζ εβολ to become invisible.

ογοῦν ογοῦν^ο vb. ῑr. to send (Boh., rare in Sah.).

ογοῦζ ογοῦζ- ογοῦζ^ο Q ογοῦζ vb. tr. to set free, renounce a claim on; vb. intr. to be free, not responsible.

ογοῦζ n.m. free space.

ογοῦῑ ογοῦῑ- ογοῦῑ^ο Q ογοῦῑ vb. tr. to leave barren, idle; to keep idle; to neglect; vb. intr. to be idle, come to a halt (for: ε); to be brought to naught. As n.m. idleness, ceasing, cessation. ογοῦῑ n.f. idleness.

ογοῦ ογοῦ- ογοῦ^ο vb. tr. to make soft, weak; vb. intr. to become green, fresh, raw, soft, weak. ογοῦτε, ογοῦτε n.m. greens, herbs; μα Ἰ ογοῦτε garden.

ογοῦ (f. ογοῦτε, rare) adj. single, sole, one and the same; usu. aft. n. with Ἰ. ογα Ἰ ογοῦ each one, a single one. ἸἸτογα Ἰ ογοῦ singleness, unity. ῑ-ογα Ἰ ογοῦ to make one, amount to one and the same thing (with: ἸἸ).

ογοῦῑ ογοῦῑ- ογοῦῑ^ο Q ογοῦῑ vb. tr. to pass through (Ἰμο^ο); to transform, translate, exchange; to remove, make/let pass; vb. intr. to change, be altered (usu. of place or situation); ογοῦῑ ε to change into, to surpass; Q to surpass. ογοῦῑ εβολ to cross over, spread over. ογοῦῑ εζοῦν to pass in (into: ε). ογοῦῑ εζραι to pass beyond.

ογοῦῑ (forms as above) vb. to pour (into: ε; upon: εἸἸ; down on: εἸεῑῑ ζι).

ογοῦῑ (forms as above) vb. to pierce. ογοῦῑ n.f. hole.

ογοῦἸ ογοῦἸ^ο vb. tr. to pour; as n.m. libation. ογοῦἸ εβολ to pour forth (tr. and intr.); as n.m. libation.

ογοῦῑ ογοῦῑ- ογοῦῑ^ο vb. tr. to cast (metal), to pour (water), to draw (water); as n.m. anything cast or molten. μα Ἰ ογοῦῑ crucible, melting-pot. ρεγοῦῑ cup-bearer,

- drawer of water. ογοτ̄ n.m. cup. ογοτζε, ογατζε idem. ογωφλε, ογωλε, Q ογοολε (ογολε) vb. intr. to become well off, to prosper, flourish (in: ἦμο°, 2λ); as n.m. prosperity, plenty. 2N ογογοολεc in abundance.
- ογωφμε (ογωμε) ογοομ° (ογομ°) vb. intr. to break down (emotionally); reflex.: to accommodate (someone: MN).
- ογωφτε (ογωτε) ογαατε- ογοοτ° (ογαατ°) Q ογοοτε vb. tr. (1) to send (ἦμο°; forth: εβολ); (2) to separate, distinguish, choose (esp. in Q), ± εβολ. ογωφ or ογετ- impers. vb. followed by subj.: is different, distinct. ογετ- ... ογετ- ... the one is ..., the other is....
- ογωψ ογεψ- ογαψ° (ογοψ°) vb. tr. to want, wish, desire (ἦμο°); to love; to be ready, on the point of (doing: ε + Inf., ετρε, κε). ογεψ- may be prefixed directly to an Inf., as in †ογεψ-ειμε. ογωψ as n.m. desire, love, wish; ογωψ N 2HT heart's desire; N n(°)ογωψ on one's own; voluntarily, willingly.
- ογωφ n.m. cleft, gap; interval, pause, holiday; πογωφ N τμητε Thursday (?). κλ-ογωφ to set an interval; †ογωφ idem. P-ογωφ ε to wait for. (N) ογεφN prep. without.
- ογωψε ογεψε- ογοψε° vb. tr. to answer (someone: ε, κλ°, rarely suff.). ογωψε MN to converse with. ογωψε Ncλ to repeat after (in response). ογωψε ογε to testify against. ογωψε as n.m. answer.
- ογωφε (ογωφφε) to consume, be consumed (fire, heat).
- ογωφM ογεφM- ογοφM° Q ογοφM vb. tr. to knead, mix, compound (ἦμο°; with: MN, 21, 2N). as n.m. dough. κλ N ογωφM kneading place.
- ογωφc ογεφc- ογοφc° Q ογοφc to become broad, level, flat; to be at ease; also tr. to make broad etc. ογωφc εβολ tr. and intr. to spread out/forth, extend; as n.m. extent, breadth; ease. ογαφce, ογοφce, ογεφce n.f. breadth.
- ογωφT vb. tr. to greet, kiss; to worship (ἦμο°, ε, κλ°); ογωφT εxN/2λ to worship, do obeisance at. ψογ-ογωφT

adj. to be revered. οὐλασθε n.f. worship.

οὐωθῶ οὐεθῶ- οὐοθῶ (οὐλασθῶ) Q οὐοθῶ vb. tr. to break down, crush, destroy (ἴμοσ); vb. intr. to be worn down, broken, crushed, destroyed. As n.m. breakage, destruction.

οὐωσ οὐεσ- οὐλσσ Q οὐησ (1) vb. tr. to put, place set (ἴμοσ); Q to be placed, situated, set; οὐωσ ἴμοσ ε to add to, set on, apply to, bring on; οὐωσ ετοοτ to add, repeat, do again (vb. complement in Circum. or ε+Inf.); οὐωσ εχῆ to add (sthg.: ἴμοσ) to; οὐωσ ἴτοοτ to leave (a deposit or pledge) with; οὐωσ σλ to invest/deposit for/with; οὐωσ εβολ to set (sthg.: ἴμοσ) down, leave; οὐωσ επεσнт to set down. (2) vb. reflex. to put or place oneself; οὐλσσ ἴσα to follow. (3) intr. to live, dwell, reside, be situated, be; οὐωσ ε live etc. with, by; οὐωσ εχῆ, εσρλ εχῆ to live etc. on, upon; οὐωσ ἴῆ to live etc. with; sim. with σλ, σῆ, σι, and σιχῆ. As n.m. place where one stops, stands, dwells. ἴλ ἴ οὐωσ idem. εἴνοῦωσ manner of life.

οὐωσε n.m. fisherman; ἴῆτοῦωσε fisherman's profession.

οὐωσῆ οὐεσῆ- οὐλσσῆ Q οὐοσῆ vb. tr. to repeat, interpret (ἴμοσ); intr. to repeat, answer, respond (to: ε, εχῆ, ἴλ, ἴσα); to contradict, object to (οὐεε, σλ, σι); reflex. to respond, repeat. οὐεσῆ- may be prefixed to an Inf.: to re-(do), (do) again. As n.m. answer, objection, interpretation. ἴ οὐωσῆ adv. again. ρεφοῦωσῆ one who contradicts; ἴῆτρεφοῦωσῆ opposition, disobedience. εἴνοῦωσῆ opposition. οὐλσσῆε n.m. interpreter.

οὐωχε (οὐωαχε) οὐεεχε- (οὐεχ-) οὐοοχ (οὐοαχ) vb. tr. to cut out, cut off (ἴμοσ).

οὐωε n. (pl.) architectural term: entrance, portico.

οὐωεῆ οὐεεῆ- οὐοεῆ Q οὐοεῆ vb. tr. to break, break down, destroy; vb. intr. to break, be broken. As n.m. destruction, breakage. λτοῦωεῆ unbroken.

οὐωεῆ vb. to collect (a contribution); as n.m. collection.

οὐωλῆ n.m. a loan; ε ποῦωλῆ on loan. † ε ποῦωλῆ to give

on loan (to: $\mu\lambda'$); $\chi\iota$ ϵ $\mu\omicron\upsilon\gamma\omega\lambda\eta$ to receive on loan.
 $\omicron\upsilon\theta\eta$ (pl. $\omicron\upsilon\theta\omicron\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$) n.f. night. $\tau\eta\lambda\theta\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\epsilon\upsilon\theta\eta$ midnight.
 $\bar{\eta}$ $\omicron\gamma\omicron\upsilon\theta\eta$ during a night. $\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\epsilon\upsilon\theta\eta$ by night. $\bar{\rho}$ - $\omicron\upsilon\theta\eta$ to
 pass the night.
 $\omicron\upsilon\gamma\omicron\rho$ (f. $\omicron\upsilon\gamma\omicron\rho\epsilon$, $\omicron\upsilon\gamma\omicron\omicron\rho\epsilon$, $\omicron\upsilon\gamma\omicron\omega\rho\epsilon$; pl. $\omicron\upsilon\gamma\omicron\omicron\rho$) n.m. dog.
 $\omicron\upsilon\chi\lambda\iota$, Q $\omicron\gamma\omicron\chi$ vb. intr. to become whole, sound, safe, saved
 (in religious sense); $\omicron\upsilon\chi\lambda\iota$ ϵ to be saved from. As n.m.
 health, safety. $\lambda\tau\omicron\upsilon\chi\lambda\iota$ unsound, incurable. $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\lambda\tau\omicron\upsilon\chi\lambda\iota$
 unsoundness, unhealthiness.

$\omicron\upsilon\lambda$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\omicron\gamma\omega\tau$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\tau$	$\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\sigma\tau\omega\eta$: $\omicron\gamma\omicron\sigma\tau\bar{\eta}$	$\omicron\gamma\omicron\omicron\tau\epsilon$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\tau$
$\omicron\upsilon\lambda\lambda\beta$: $\omicron\gamma\omicron\eta$	$\omicron\gamma\epsilon\tau'$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\tau$	$\omicron\gamma\omicron\sigma\epsilon'$: $\omega\sigma\bar{\epsilon}$
$\omicron\upsilon\lambda\mu\omicron\mu\epsilon$: $\omicron\mu\epsilon$	$\omicron\gamma\epsilon\tau-$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\omega\tau\epsilon$	$\omicron\gamma\omicron\tau\epsilon$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\tau$
$\omicron\upsilon\lambda\rho\bar{\tau}$: $\omicron\gamma\epsilon\rho\bar{\tau}$	$\omicron\gamma\epsilon\tau\omicron\gamma\omega\tau$: $\omicron\gamma\omicron\tau\omicron\gamma\epsilon\tau$	$\omicron\gamma\omicron\tau\epsilon$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\tau\bar{\tau}$
$\omicron\upsilon\lambda\sigma\tau'$: $\omicron\gamma\epsilon\iota\sigma\epsilon$	$\omicron\gamma\epsilon\tau\bar{\tau}$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\tau\bar{\tau}$	$\omicron\gamma\omicron\tau\epsilon$ ($'$): $\omicron\gamma\omega\tau\bar{\tau}$
$\omicron\upsilon\lambda\sigma\epsilon$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\sigma\bar{\tau}$	$\omicron\gamma\epsilon\theta\bar{\eta}$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\theta$	$\omicron\gamma\omicron\theta\sigma\epsilon$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\theta\bar{\tau}$
$\omicron\upsilon\lambda\tau\beta\epsilon$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\tau\bar{\tau}$	$\omicron\gamma\epsilon\theta\omicron\gamma\omega\theta$: $\omicron\gamma\omicron\theta\omicron\gamma\epsilon\theta$	$\omicron\gamma\omicron\tau\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon$: $\omicron\upsilon\lambda\tau\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon$
$\omicron\upsilon\lambda\tau\epsilon$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\tau\bar{\tau}$	$\omicron\gamma\epsilon\theta\sigma\epsilon$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\theta\bar{\tau}$	$\omicron\gamma\omicron\tau\epsilon$: $\omicron\gamma\omicron\omicron\tau\epsilon$
$\omicron\upsilon\lambda\tau\epsilon$: $\omega\tau\bar{\tau}$	$\omicron\gamma\epsilon\theta\bar{\tau}$: $\omega\theta\bar{\tau}$	$\omicron\gamma\omicron\chi$: $\omicron\upsilon\chi\lambda\iota$
$\omicron\upsilon\lambda\theta\sigma\epsilon$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\theta\bar{\tau}$	$\omicron\gamma\eta\eta\beta$: $\omicron\gamma\omicron\eta$	$\omicron\gamma\rho\omega\eta$: $\bar{\eta}\rho\omega\eta$
$\omicron\upsilon\lambda\theta\tau\epsilon$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\theta\bar{\tau}$	$\omicron\gamma\eta\eta$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\eta$	$\omicron\gamma\tau\omega'$: $\omicron\gamma\tau\epsilon$
$\omicron\upsilon\lambda\lambda\mu\epsilon$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\lambda\bar{\eta}$	$\omicron\gamma\eta\gamma$: $\omicron\gamma\epsilon$	$\omicron\gamma\omega$: $\epsilon\gamma\omega$
$\omicron\upsilon\lambda\lambda\mu\epsilon\epsilon$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\lambda\bar{\eta}$	$\omicron\gamma\lambda\omega\eta$: $\bar{\eta}\rho\omega\eta$	$\omicron\gamma\omega\mu\epsilon$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\theta\mu\epsilon$
$\omicron\upsilon\lambda\lambda\epsilon$: $\lambda\chi\epsilon$	$\omicron\gamma\bar{\eta}$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\eta$	$\omicron\gamma\omega\tau$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\omega\tau\epsilon$, $\omega\tau$
$\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\epsilon\iota\eta$: $\omicron\gamma\omicron\epsilon\iota\epsilon$	$\omicron\gamma\omicron\mu'$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\theta\mu\epsilon$	$\omicron\gamma\omega\tau\bar{\tau}$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\tau\bar{\tau}$
$\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\epsilon\tau\epsilon$: $\omicron\gamma\epsilon\iota\tau\epsilon$	$\omicron\gamma\omicron\mu\eta\tau\epsilon$: $\omicron\gamma\omicron\mu\tau\epsilon$	$\omicron\gamma\omega\tau\bar{\tau}$: $\omega\tau\bar{\tau}$
$\omicron\gamma\epsilon\iota$: $\omicron\upsilon\lambda$	$\omicron\gamma\omicron\mu\bar{\eta}\tau$: $\omicron\gamma\omicron\mu\tau$	$\omicron\gamma\omega\omega\chi\epsilon$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\omega\chi\epsilon$
$\omicron\gamma\epsilon\iota\eta$: $\omicron\gamma\omicron\epsilon\iota\epsilon$	$\omicron\gamma\omicron\omicron\lambda\epsilon\sigma$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\omega\lambda\epsilon$	$\omicron\gamma\omega\theta\bar{\eta}$: $\omega\theta\bar{\eta}$
$\omicron\gamma\epsilon\eta\bar{\tau}$: $\epsilon\bar{\eta}\bar{\tau}$	$\omicron\gamma\omicron\omicron\mu'$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\omega\mu\epsilon$	$\omicron\gamma\epsilon\epsilon$: $\omega\epsilon$
$\omicron\gamma\epsilon\rho\bar{\tau}$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\rho\bar{\tau}$	$\omicron\gamma\omicron\omicron\mu\tau\epsilon$: $\omicron\gamma\omicron\mu\tau\epsilon$	$\omicron\gamma\tau\omega\rho\epsilon$: $\omicron\upsilon\gamma\omicron\rho$

ω

ω interj. O, Oh.

ωβ $\bar{\tau}$, ω $\epsilon\bar{\tau}$ n.m. goose.

ωβ $\bar{\omega}$ $\epsilon\beta\bar{\omega}$ - $\omicron\beta\bar{\omega}$ Q $\omicron\beta\bar{\omega}$ (1) trans.: to forget, overlook,
 neglect (ϵ); Q to be forgotten, neglected; also used
 reflexively. (2) intr. to sleep, fall asleep; Q to be
 asleep. As n.m. forgetfulness; sleep. $\bar{\rho}$ - $\eta\omega\beta\bar{\omega}$ to be-
 come forgetful, to forget; n. obj. with $\bar{\eta}$; pron. obj.
 with suff. in $\bar{\rho}$ - η ($'$) $\omega\beta\bar{\omega}$; as n.m. forgetfulness. $\rho\epsilon\epsilon\bar{\rho}$ -
 $\eta\omega\beta\bar{\omega}$ one who forgets. $\epsilon\beta\bar{\omega}\epsilon$, $\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\omega}\epsilon$ n.f. forgetfulness,

- carelessness, sleep; $\bar{\rho}$ -εεϑε to be forgetful; †-εεϑε, † $\bar{\eta}$ ουεεϑε ε ηεητ $\bar{\eta}$ to make forgetful; χ $\bar{\eta}$ ουεεϑε to be forgetful. οεϑε̄ n.f. forgetfulness.
- ωκ $\bar{\eta}$ εητ to be content.
- ωκ $\bar{\eta}$ εκ $\bar{\eta}$ - Q οκ $\bar{\eta}$ vb. intr. to become dark, gloomy, changed for the worse (toward: ε, εεοϑη ε); rarely tr. to darken, alter; as n.m. sadness, gloom.
- ωλ ολ^ρ Q ηλ (mainly Boh.) to lay hold of, take, gather in ($\bar{\eta}$ μο^ρ); reflex. to withdraw (± ερο^ρ ethical dat.); ωλ ε to bring/take to; ωλ εβολ to take away; ωλ εεοϑη to bring in; ωλ εεραη to lift up; to withdraw. As n.m. harvest, in-gathering. ολε̄ n.f. what is collected.
- ωλ $\bar{\kappa}$, Q ολ $\bar{\kappa}$ vb. intr. to become bent, turned aside, distorted (toward: ε); also with adv. εβολ, εηεητ, εεραη, $\bar{\eta}$ εε ηαεοϑ. ωλ $\bar{\kappa}$ ϑλ, ελ $\bar{\kappa}$ -/λκ-ϑλ to turn up nose, sneer (at: $\bar{\eta}$ εε). ολκε̄, ολεκε̄ n.f. bend, corner.
- ωλ $\bar{\mu}$ ολμ^ρ Q ολ $\bar{\mu}$ vb. tr. to clasp, embrace (ε, εεοϑη ε).
- ωμ $\bar{\kappa}$ εμ $\bar{\kappa}$ - ομκ^ρ vb. tr. to swallow ($\bar{\eta}$ μο^ρ); intr. to be swallowed.
- ωμε̄ εμε̄- ομε̄^ρ Q ομε̄ vb. tr. to sink, submerge, dip ($\bar{\eta}$ μο^ρ); vb. intr. to sink, be submerged, dive (into: ε, εεοϑη ε, $\bar{\eta}$ μο^ρ, ελ, ε $\bar{\eta}$), ± εβολ, εηεητ. As n.m. sinking, diving, baptism. ρεηωμε̄ diver. εμσε, $\bar{\eta}$ σε n. submersion.
- ωμ $\bar{\chi}$ εμ $\bar{\chi}$ - ομ $\bar{\chi}$ ^ρ vb. tr. to wean ($\bar{\eta}$ μο^ρ; from: εβολ ε $\bar{\eta}$).
- ωηε n.m.(f.) stone. μλ $\bar{\eta}$ ωηε stony place. $\bar{\rho}$ -ωηε to become (like) stone. εη-ωηε to throw stones (at: ε). ηεε $\bar{\chi}$ -ωηε idem. ελκ-ωηε stone-thrower. ϑλτ-ωηε quarry. εηε- $\bar{\eta}$ -ηε precious stone, gem.
- ωη $\bar{\kappa}$ οηκ^ρ (οηκ^ρ, οηκ^ρ) vb. tr. and reflex. to leap (ε: at, upon; εη $\bar{\chi}$ $\bar{\eta}$ from on; εεραη up; εεραη ε $\bar{\chi}$ $\bar{\eta}$ up onto; εεραη ε $\bar{\eta}$ /ελ/εη up from; εβολ out).
- ωητ̄ (ωηε̄) vb. intr. to be pinched, contracted.
- ωηϑ̄, Q οηϑ̄ (οοηϑ̄) vb. intr. to become dazed, astonished, dumb with astonishment; to gape (at: $\bar{\eta}$ εε). ωηϑ̄ εβολ to muse, be in a trance. οηϑε̄ n. astonishment.

- ωηζ, Q οηζ vb. intr. to live, be alive; as n.m. life. ρεχ-
 †-ωηζ life-giver. εινωηζ way of life, means of living.
- ωπ εν- οη Q ηη vb. tr. to count; to reckon, regard, con-
 sider (ἴμοσ; as: ἴμοσ; as belonging to: ε); to ascribe
 (ἴμοσ; to: ε); to esteem or be esteemed. Q is esp. freq.
 in senses: to be ascribed, related, belonging to. ωπ
 ηη to number or be numbered among/with; to become part
 of. ωπ ἴσα to count, enumerate. As n.m. count, reck-
 oning; ἀτωη unesteemed; †-ωη, † ἴ ηη to render an ac-
 count, give an accounting (of); χι-ωη to take a count
 (of: ἴ, ε, ηη). ηηε n.f. number; ἀτηηε numberless; χι-
 ηηε to take count (of: ἴμοσ); ἀτηι-ηη countless.
- ωρβ (ωρβ) ερβ- ορβ (ορβ) Q ορβ (ορβ) + εζοϋη vb. tr. to
 enclose, shut in, restrict (ἴμοσ); vb. intr. to be shut
 in, enclosed; as n.m. frame, siege, enclosing, seclu-
 sion; ἀτορβ unlimited. ερβε, ἴβε n.f. pen, enclosure.
- ωρκ ορκ vb. tr. to swear (obj. oath: ἴμοσ); to adjure,
 swear to (person: ε, ηη; concerning: ετβε, εχἴ, ζα; by,
 upon: εχἴ, ζι); as n.m. swearing, oath. ωρκ ἴ ηηοϋχ to
 swear falsely; as n. false oath; ρεχωρκ ἴ ηηοϋχ one who
 swears falsely; ἴηηρηεχωρκ ἴ ηηοϋχ swearing falsely. τᾶθε-
 ωρκ, ρεχτᾶθε-ωρκ one who swears a lot.
- ωρϑ, Q ορϑ (ζορϑ) vb. intr. to become cold; tr. to scorch.
- ωρχ ερχ- (ἴχ-) ορχ Q ορχ vb. tr. to fasten, bind, impri-
 son; to close (ἴμοσ; against: ε); intr. to be firm, se-
 cure. As n.m. firmness, assurance; deed of security.
 ζη οϋωρχ with assurance, with certainty; diligently,
 carefully. ε ηωρχ for sure. ηη ἴ ωρχ prison; stronghold.
- ωσκ, Q οσκ vb. intr. to continue, be prolonged; to delay,
 remain; to be long past, out of date; oft. w. Circum.:
 to remain doing, continue doing; or + ε + Inf. idem.
 As n.m. duration, continuance, delay. ἴσκε n.f. delay.
- ωσϛ (ωσϛ) εσϛ- (οϋεσϛ-) οσϛ (οϋοσϛ) Q οσϛ vb. tr. to a-
 point, smear (ἴμοσ).
- ωτ, οϋωτ n.m. fat.

- ωτῆ ετῆ- οτῆ Q οἴτῆ vb. tr. to imprison, shut in (ἤμο^ς; in: ε); ωτῆ εζοῦν idem (ε, ζῆ). μα ἦ ωτῆ εζοῦν place of confinement. εἰνωτῆ εζοῦν seclusion.
- ωτῆ οτῆ Q οτῆ vb. tr. to load (ἤμο^ς; with: ἤμο^ς). ετῆ n.f. load, burden; γαί-ετῆ porter, bearer of burden.
- ωτῆ (οἰωτῆ) οτῆ Q οτῆ vb. tr. to weave; to sew, tie (ἤμο^ς; to, onto: ε, ζῆ). οἰατῆ n.m. warp (on loom).
- ωω (ω), Q εετ (ετ) vb. intr. to become pregnant (with: ἤμο^ς); to conceive (by: μῆ, ζῆ, εβολ ζῆ); as n.m. conception. †-ωω to be pregnant.
- ωω εω- οω^ς (± εβολ) (1) vb. tr. to utter, sound (ἤμο^ς); to cry out (to, for: ε, εζραί ε, εχῆ, εζοῦν εζρη, οὔβε); (2) vb. tr. to read (ἤμο^ς; to: ε, μα^ς; on, about: ε, εχῆ; in: ζι, ζῆ); as n.m. reading. μαί-ωω fond of reading; ρεωω reader, lector. εἰνωω art of reading.
- (ωω) οω^ς (ζοω^ς, ονω^ς) reflex. only, + εζοῦν ε: to slip into intrude into.
- ωωῆ (οἰωωῆ) εωῆ- οωῆ Q οωῆ vb. tr. to dry up (ἤμο^ς), to quench; vb. intr. to be quenched. ατωωῆ unquenchable.
- ωγ, ωβ, ογγ n.m. lettuce.
- ωγε (ωβε) εγ- ογ^ς (οβ^ς) vb. tr. to press (ἤμο^ς; on, onto: επεχτ ε, εζοῦν ε, εχῆ). γε ἦ ωγε fuller's club.
- ωγτ (ωβτ) εγτ- (εβτ-) ογτ^ς (οβτ^ς) Q ογτ (οβτ) vb. tr. to nail, fix (ἤμο^ς; to: ε, εζοῦν ε, εχῆ); Q ογτ ἦ studded with. εγτ, εβτ n.m. nail, spike; γτ-ἦ-εγτ blow or wound of nail.
- ωζ interj. woe! ωζ ε woe to ...!
- ωζε, λζε, Q λζε vb. intr. to stand, stay, remain (with: behind: ελαζογ); to wait (for: ε, μα^ς); ωζε οὔβε to stand against, resist, oppose; idem with εβολ ε, ἦβολ ε. λζερατ^ς (reflex. suff.) to stand (ε: before), to attend, to resist; λζερατ^ς εχῆ, ζιχῆ to stand upon, at, beside; to stand against, resist. λζερατ^ς μῆ to stand with. Also w. οὔβε against, ζιρη at, ζλατη, ζατη before, in the presence of. μα ἦ λζερατ^ς place for standing.

ω₂ε̄ ε₂ε̄- ο₂ε̄ (ο₂ε̄) vb. tr. to reap, mow (ἄμοε); as n.m. reaping, harvesting; ρ_λ-ω₂ε̄ act of reaping. ο₂ε̄, ο₂ε̄ n.m. sickle, scythe; χ₁-ο₂ε̄ to wield a sickle; χ_λ₁-ο₂ε̄ sickle-bearer, reaper. ο₂ε̄, λ₂ε̄ n.m. knife, sickle. ω_χ n. thief.

ω_χἄ ε_χἄ- ο_χἄ vb. intr. to cease, perish (from: ε_βο_λ ἄ, ε_βο_λ ε̄ἄ); vb. tr. to destroy, make cease, put an end to (ἄμοε); as n.m. ceasing, destruction. λ_χἄ ω_χἄ without ceasing. λ_τω_χἄ unceasing.

ω₆ε̄ (ε₂ω₆ε̄) ε₆ε̄- Q ε₂ω₆ε̄ (ο₆ε̄) vb. intr. to become cold, freeze; as n.m. cold, frost. ο₆ε̄ n. cold.

ω₆ε̄ ο₆ε̄ Q ο₆ε̄ vb. intr. to become hard, stiff, frozen; also tr. to freeze, stiffen.

ω₆ε̄ ε₆ε̄- ο₆ε̄ (ο_χτ_{ε̄}, ο_τε̄) vb. tr. to choke, throttle (ἄμοε).

ω: ωω, ο

ωε: ωε

ωεε: ωεε

ωεε̄: ωεε̄

ω_Νε̄: ω_Νε̄

ω_ρε̄: ω_ρε̄

ω_ε: ε₂ω_ε

ω_εε̄: ω_εε̄

ω₂: ο₂

ω₂ε: ο₂ε

ω₆ε̄: ω₆ε̄

ϖ

ϖ- prefixed vb. (+ Inf.) to be able to, know how to, be allowed to. See 26.2.

ϖ_λ vb. intr. to rise (of the sun), ± ε₂ρ_λ₁, ε_βο_λ. As n.m. rising (of sun). μ_λ ἄ ϖ_λ the east. ρ_λ-ϖ_λ eastern side.

ϖ_λ- vb. to begin; only in cpds. ϖ_λ-μ₁ε₆, ϖ_λ-σ_ωἄ. See second element.

ϖ_λ n.m. festival; divine service. ε₂ε_βο_λ ἄ ϖ_λ excommunicated. ϖ_λ ω great festival. ε₂ο_ογ ἄ ϖ_λ festival day. ϖ_λ is also used as vb. to keep festival (for: ε, ἄμοε). ἄ-(ἄ)ϖ_λ to keep festival (for: ε); μ_λ ἄ ἄ-ϖ_λ church; ἄἄἄἄἄἄ-ϖ_λ occasion of festival; †-ϖ_λ to give communion.

ϖ_λ, ϖ_ε (ϖ_λἄἄἄἄ, ϖ_λἄἄἄἄ, ϖ_λἄἄἄἄ, ϖ_λἄἄἄἄ, ϖ_εἄἄἄἄ) n.m. nose.

σ_ωε₆ ἄ ϖ_λ, ε̄ε̄-ϖ_λ, χ_εε̄-ϖ_λ, ε̄ε̄-ϖ_ε n.m.f. nostrils.

ϖ_λ (ϖ_λρ_οε̄) prep. (1) to, toward (a person); (2) to, at (a place); (3) till, at, by, for (a time); (4) up to, to

- length of (in reckonings); (5) except (i.e. up to but not including). See cpds. under second element.
- ՊԱՆՅ, ՊԱՆԿ, ՊՕՕՆ n.m. skin.
- ՊԱՆՔ, ՊԱՔ (pl. ՊԱՆՔԵ) n.m. skin, hide, leather. ՅԱԿ-ՊԱՆՔ tanner. ՕԿՂՄ-ՊԱՆՔ ulcer, sore. ԲՄՆՊԱՆՔ man of skin (i.e. the purely physical person).
- ՊԱՆՔ, ՊԱՔ, ՊԱՆՔԵ, ՊԱՔԵ n.m. price; Բ-ՊԱՆՔ to fix a price, bargain (for: Ե); Ժ-ՊԱՆՔ idem.
- ՊԱՆՔԵ (ՊԱՐԵ, ՊԱՆՔ) ՊԱՔ՝ Q ՊԱՔ vb. tr. to smite (երօ՞); as n.m. blow, stroke; ԲԵՎՊԱՆՔԵ demon, smiter; ՄՆՏԲԵՎՊԱՆՔ devilry. ՄՆՏՊՕՐ idem.
- ՊԱՆ n.m. fortune. ՈՊԱՆ also as name of a god.
- ՊԱՆ adj. new (after noun, with Մ).
- ՊԱՐԵ n.f. couch, cohabitation; Բ-ՊԱՐԵ to lie down.
- ՊԱՐԵ n.f. sheepfold.
- ՊԱՆ n.m. myrrh.
- ՊԱՆԻՕԿ, ՊԱՆԿԿ, ՊԱՐԻՕԿ n.m. administrative official (title).
- ՊԱՆՕՕԿ n.f. water-wheel or the like.
- ՊԱՐԵՆ, ՊԱՅՐԱ, ՊԱՎՐԱ n.m. scorching heat; ԿԿ Մ ՊԱՐԵՆ scorching wind; Օ Մ ՊԱՐԵՆ to be scorched, parched; Ժ-ՊԱՐԵՆ to scorch (ԵՅՕԿՆ Ե).
- ՊԱՐԿԵ n.m. lack of water, drought; Բ-ՊԱՐԿԵ to be dried up.
- ՊԱԿ, ՊԱՕԿ, ՊՕԿ- n.m. use, value; as adj. useful, suitable, fitting, virtuous; ԱՏՊԱԿ useless, worthless, obscene; Բ-ՊԱԿ (Q Օ Մ) to be useful, suitable (for: Ե, ՄԱ՝, ԵՄՆ); to become prosperous; ՄՆՏՊԱԿ usefulness; propriety, modesty; Բ-ԱՏՊԱԿ to become useless, worthless, vain; ՄՆՏ-ԱՏՊԱԿ worthlessness. ՊՕԿ- worthy of, fit for (in cpds.).
- ՊԱԿ n.m. measure, extent; Ե/Մ/ՊԱ ՈՊԱԿ Մ to the extent of; ՄԱ ՈՊԱԿ Մ for about (the extent of).
- ՊԱԿ (pl. ՊԱԿ) n.m. trunk, stump; piece, lump; (Մ) ՊԱԿ ՊԱԿ into many pieces; ԵՐԵ ՄՄՕ՝ Մ ՊԱԿ ՊԱԿ to divide into many pieces.
- ՊԱԿԵ, ՊԱՆԿԵ, ՊԱՅԵ, ՊԵԿԵ, ՊԵՅԵ, ՊՈԿԵ, ՊՈՅԵ, ՊԻԿԵ, ՊԻՅԵ; Q ՊՕՅԵ vb. intr. to swell up.

- ④λ₂ n.m. flame, fire; †-④λ₂ to burn, be alight (± εβολ).
 ④λχε vb. tr. to speak, talk, say (ἴμο*). ④λχε ε to speak to; to speak about, tell of; to speak against. ④λχε ε₂οуη ε, ε₂ρλ₁ ε to speak to. ④λχε εхἰ to speak for, on behalf of; εпечт εхἰ to speak down (from above). ④λχε мἠ to speak with. ④λχε ἠсλ to speak against, malign. Also with λλ₂ρἠ before, οуβε against, λλ concerning, λἠ/ἠ with, in. As n.m. word, saying; thing, matter, affair; story, account, tale. нос ἠ ④λχε boastful words; χε-нос ἠ ④λχε to boast; речхе-нос ἠ ④λχε braggart. λλ₂ ἠ ④λχε verbosity, garrulousness; мἠтλλ₂ ἠ ④λχε idem. ἠ-λλ₂ ἠ ④λχε to be garrulous. ἠ-οу④λχε ἠ οуот мἠ to make an agreement with. тλ④ε-④λχε to talk a lot, multiply words. χ₁-④λχε to accept the word (of: ἠтἠ). εἠ-④λχε to complain (against: ε₂οуη ε). ④х- in various cpds. (see 2nd element). λт④λχε speechless; unspeakable, ineffable (± ἴμο*, ερο*). реч④λχε eloquent person. сλ ἠ ④λχε babbler. εἠη④λχε speech, saying, tale.
- ④вс, ④че, ④всє n. off-scouring, filth.
- ④внр (f. ④всєрє; pl. ④всєр, ④всєрє) n.m.f. friend, comrade, companion. ④вἠ- freq. in cpds.: companion in (often = Gk. prefix συν-). мἠт④внр n.f. friendship, community. ἠ-④внр (Q o ἠ) to be friend, partner (to, with: мἠ, ε).
- ④вω, ④чω n.f. tale, fable; as adj. fabled, fabulous. ④εх-④вω, ④х-④вω telling of tales; речхе-④вω teller of tales. ④вωт, ④вот (pl. ④вλтє) n.m. rod, staff; чλ₁-④вωт staff-bearer.
- ④с (④н, ④с₁) vb. intr. to go (± ethical dat.). This verb is mainly Boh.; its use with adv. and prep. is completely parallel to that of вок.
- ④с, ④н, ④₁ n.m.(f.) wood, beam of wood; many special meanings: cross, gallows, stocks, pillory, shaft, stave. For various woods (④с ἠ) see 2nd element.
- ④с number: hundred. ④нт two hundred. мє₂④с hundredth. ④с ④с, ε пє④с ④с by hundreds. See 30.7.

ϑε, ϑλ prep. by (in swearing an oath).

ϑεβινυ, ϑεββινυ, ϑβεϊλεϊτ, ϑββιλεϊτ (all Q) to be changed, different (from: ε; in regard to: 2N̄). ϑβεϊω, ϑβιο, ϑββιω, ϑββιο, ϑεβιω, ϑεββιω, ϑεβιω n.f. change, exchange, requital; ϑ-ϑβεϊω to replace, be instead (of: NMO^ρ); χι-(τ)ϑβεϊω to take requital, be repaid.

ϑεεϊ (= ϑε + εϊ) to go and come, be carried to and fro, wander. As n. derangement, madness.

ϑελεετ n.f. bride, daughter-in-law; marriage. ϑ-ϑελεετ (Q ο N̄) to become a bride; to make a marriage (for: ε; with: M̄N̄; to: Nλ^ρ). Nλ N̄ ϑελεετ bridal-chamber, marriage. Nλ-τϑελεετ bridegroom (may take def. art.).

ϑενचे, ϑN̄че, ϑN̄βε, ϑH(N)че, ϑHβε, ϑиче n.f. fish-scale.

ϑHβε, ϑиве n.m. rust, verdigris. ϑ-ϑHβε to become rusted.

ϑHи, ϑHеϊ, ϑλι n.m. pit, cistern.

ϑHм n. sign, omen; only in cpds.: χι-ϑHм to divine, read omens; ϑεχχι-ϑHм diviner, augur; M̄N̄τϑεχχι-ϑHм divination. ϑ-ϑHм to divine.

ϑHм adj. small, few, young, humble (bef. n. with N̄; aft. n. without N̄). N̄ οϑHм adv. a little. N̄ τειζε ϑHм λN̄ not only, not merely. κοϑι ϑHм little child. ϑHм ϑHм little by little, (by, into) small amounts. ϑ-ϑHм ϑHм (Q ο N̄) to make small. As n. small person, thing, quantity.

ϑHн n.m. tree. ειλ2-ϑHн grove. Nλ N̄ ϑHн idem.

ϑHρε (ϑϑ-; f. ϑερε, ϑHρρε; pl. ϑρHυ, ϑρεϑ) n.m.f. son, daughter, child; young of animals. ϑHρε ϑHм small child. baby; a youth. ϑερε ϑHм f. idem. M̄N̄τϑHρε ϑHм childhood, infancy. λτϑHρε childless; M̄N̄τλτϑHρε childlessness. M̄N̄τϑHρε status of son. ϑ-ϑHρε (Q ο N̄) to become a child. ϑϑ-, ϑN̄-, ϑεN̄- son of, daughter of, in various cpds.; see 2nd element: -εϊωτ, -Nλλϑ, -CON, -CONE, -OϑOT, -2OϑOT. ϑHOϑλ(ι), ϑεHOϑλ, ϑOϑOϑλ n.m.f. nephew, niece.

ϑHтс, ϑεHтс, ϑHс n.m. name of a plant.

ϑHϑε (pl. ? ϑOϑε) n.f. altar.

ϑι (ϑеϊ) ϑι- ϑιτ^ρ Q ϑHϑυ vb. tr. to measure, weigh (NMO^ρ);

- with 2nd obj.: to measure out to the amount of; ϑ ϵ ρ λ ι to weigh (ϵ , \overline{m} : to a given amount); as n.m. measure, weight, extent, length; moderation. λ τ ϑ ι immeasurable; \overline{m} τ λ τ ϑ ι immeasurability. κ λ ϑ ι to set a measure or limit (to: \overline{m} λ ρ). \overline{f} ϑ ι (Q \circ \overline{N}) to make or equal a given weight. \dagger ϑ ι to set a measure to, restrict (ϵ); λ τ \dagger ϑ ι unmeasured, unrestricted; \overline{m} τ λ τ \dagger ϑ ι limitlessness. χ ι ϑ ι to take measure, estimate.
- ϑ ι λ ι , ϑ λ ι , ϑ λ ι ϵ , ϑ λ ϵ ι λ ϵ ι ; Q ϑ η ν vb. intr. to be long; as n.m. length. ϑ ι η , ϑ ι η ϵ , ϑ ι ϵ n.f.(m.) length; rarely vb. to become, grow long. λ λ ϑ ι η adj. tall.
- ϑ ι β ϵ ϑ \overline{f} - (ϑ ϵ β τ -, ϑ \overline{f} τ -, ϑ ϵ ν τ -) ϑ \overline{f} τ ρ (ϑ ϵ β τ ρ , ϑ ϵ ν τ ρ) Q ϑ ρ ν ϵ (ϑ ρ ν ϵ ϵ , ϑ ρ ν ϵ) vb. tr. to change, alter (\overline{m} ρ ρ ρ); vb. intr. and reflex. to change, be altered (to: ϵ ; into: \overline{N} , ρ \overline{N} ; in form: \overline{N} ρ ρ ρ); as n.m. change, difference. \overline{m} τ λ τ λ ι ϑ ι β ϵ loving change. λ τ ϑ ι β ϵ unchanging, unaltered; \overline{m} τ λ τ ϑ ι β ϵ changelessness. ϑ λ β \overline{N} ρ ρ fearful, strange (lit., changing of aspect). ϑ \overline{f} τ ρ n. change. Cf. Q ϑ ϵ β ι η ν .
- ϑ ι β τ ϵ (ϑ ι ν τ ϵ) rare synonym of ϑ ι β ϵ to change.
- ϑ ι κ ϵ ϑ ϵ \overline{f} - ϑ λ κ τ ρ (ϑ ι κ τ ρ) Q ϑ ρ κ ϵ vb. intr. to dig (in, into: ϵ , ρ \overline{N} ; for, after: \overline{N} ρ λ ; down into: ϵ ρ ϵ ρ ρ τ ϵ); as n.m. depth. ϑ ι κ , ϑ β ι κ , ϑ η κ n.m. depth, what is dug.
- ϑ ι η ϵ ϑ β η (\overline{f}) - (ϑ \overline{N} -) ϑ \overline{N} τ ρ vb. tr. to seek, ask, ask for, inquire after, about (\overline{m} ρ ρ ρ , \overline{N} ρ λ); ϑ ι η ϵ ϵ to visit, inquire after, greet, bid farewell; ϑ ι η ϵ \overline{m} ρ ρ ρ ϵ to ask someone for something; ϑ ι η ϵ \overline{m} ρ ρ ρ \overline{N} ρ λ / ϵ τ β ϵ to ask someone about. Also with \overline{N} τ \overline{N} from; ρ λ for; ρ \overline{N} in, among, into; ρ ι τ \overline{N} through. As n.m. inquiry, request; news, report. ϑ \overline{N} ρ ν ν ϵ good news. \overline{m} λ \overline{N} ϑ ι η ϵ place of inquiry, oracle. ρ ϵ ν ϑ ι η ϵ inquirer, wizard; \overline{m} τ ρ ϵ ν ϑ ι η ϵ wizardry. ϵ ι η ϵ \overline{N} ρ (ρ) ϑ ι η ϵ , ϵ \overline{N} - ρ (ρ) ϑ ι η ϵ to search out, visit; as n.m. visitation. ν λ ι - ϑ ι η ϵ news-bearer, messenger.
- ϑ ι η ϵ vb. intr. to be ashamed (about: ϵ τ β ϵ , ϵ χ \overline{N} , \overline{N} , ρ λ , ρ ι); rarely tr. to put to shame. ϑ ι η ϵ ρ η τ ρ \overline{N} to stand in shame before, to revere. As n.m. shame. λ τ ϑ ι η ϵ

- unashamed; $\bar{\rho}$ - $\lambda\tau\omega\iota\eta\epsilon$ to be unashamed; $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\rho\epsilon\gamma\omega\iota\eta\epsilon$ shyness, modesty. \dagger - $\omega\iota\eta\epsilon$ to put to shame ($\mu\lambda'$); $\rho\epsilon\gamma\dagger$ - $\omega\iota\eta\epsilon$ one who puts to shame. χ - $\omega\iota\eta\epsilon$ to be ashamed (of: $\epsilon\tau\beta\epsilon$, $\alpha\bar{\nu}$; $\epsilon\chi\bar{\nu}$; before: $\bar{\nu}\mu\lambda\alpha\tau\bar{\nu}$). $\omega\bar{\pi}\iota\eta\tau$ (f. $\omega\bar{\pi}\iota\epsilon\epsilon\tau\epsilon$) modest person. $\omega\iota\rho\epsilon$, $\omega\eta\rho\epsilon$ (f. $\omega\epsilon\rho\epsilon$) adj. small. $\alpha(\epsilon)\rho\omega\iota\rho\epsilon$ young servant, youth (opp. of $\alpha\lambda\omicron$); $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\alpha\bar{\rho}\omega\iota\rho\epsilon$ state of youth.
- $\omega\iota\tau\epsilon$ ($\omega\omega\tau$) $\omega\epsilon\tau$ - ($\omega\lambda\lambda\tau$ -) $\omega\lambda\tau'$ ($\omega\lambda\lambda\tau'$, $\omega\iota\tau'$) vb. tr. to demand, extort ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron'$, ϵ ; from: $\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron'$; for, on account of: $\alpha\lambda$). $\omega\iota\tau\epsilon$ $\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron'$ $\bar{\nu}$ $\omicron\gamma\omicron\epsilon$ to exact a fine from. $\omega\epsilon\tau$ - $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\eta\lambda\alpha$ to beg for charity.
- $\omega\kappa\alpha\kappa$ n.m. cry, shout; χ - $\omega\kappa\alpha\kappa$ $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ to cry out (to: ϵ , $\epsilon\chi\bar{\nu}$, $\epsilon\alpha\tau\iota$ ϵ). $\lambda\omega\kappa\alpha\kappa$ to cry out (= $\lambda\omega$ - $\omega\kappa\alpha\kappa$, cf. $\omega\omega$), \pm $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ (ϵ , $\epsilon\alpha\tau\iota$ ϵ). χ - $\omega\kappa\alpha\kappa$, $\lambda\omega\kappa\alpha\kappa$ n.m. cry.
- $\omega\kappa\iota\lambda$, $\omega\kappa\eta\lambda$ n. curl of hair.
- $\omega\kappa\bar{\lambda}\kappa\epsilon\lambda$, $\omega\kappa\eta\lambda\kappa\epsilon\lambda$ n.m. gnashing, grinding of teeth.
- $\omega\bar{\kappa}\lambda\iota\lambda$, $\omega\kappa\epsilon\lambda\iota\lambda$, $\omega\bar{\kappa}\lambda\epsilon\lambda$, $\omega\kappa\iota\lambda\omicron\iota\lambda$, $\omega\bar{\delta}\lambda\omicron\iota\lambda$, $\omega\omicron\iota\lambda\omicron\iota\lambda$ n.m. bell.
- $\omega\kappa\omicron\lambda$ n.m. hole. \omicron $\bar{\nu}$ $\omega\kappa\omicron\lambda$ $\omega\kappa\omicron\lambda$ to be full of holes.
- $\omega\lambda\lambda\alpha$, $\omega\omicron\lambda\bar{\alpha}$ vb. intr. to be afraid. $\omega\bar{\lambda}\alpha\bar{\nu}$, $\omega\bar{\lambda}\chi$ n. fear, in cpd. $\mu\epsilon\alpha$ - $\omega\bar{\lambda}\alpha\bar{\nu}$, $\mu\lambda\alpha$ - $\omega\bar{\lambda}\alpha\bar{\nu}$ to emit fear, be terrified; also as n.m. terror; $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\eta\mu\epsilon\alpha$ - $\omega\bar{\lambda}\alpha\bar{\nu}$ terror.
- $\omega\lambda\eta$ to creep (into: $\alpha\bar{\nu}$).
- $\omega\lambda\eta$ - in $\omega\lambda\eta$ - $\omicron\gamma\chi$ - $\mu\omicron\gamma\chi\epsilon$ to enjoy the odor of incense.
- $\omega\lambda\eta\lambda$ ($\omega\lambda\bar{\lambda}$) vb. intr. to pray (to: ϵ , $\mu\lambda'$, $\omega\lambda$; for: ϵ , $\epsilon\tau\beta\epsilon$, $\epsilon\chi\bar{\nu}$, $\alpha\lambda$, $\alpha\iota\chi\bar{\nu}$); as n.m. prayer.
- $\omega\lambda\iota\omicron$, $\omega\lambda\epsilon\omicron$, $\omega\bar{\alpha}\lambda\iota\omicron$ n.m. spike, sharp instrument; ray, flame.
- $\omega\lambda\omicron\pi$ n.m. ply, strand (of cord).
- $\omega\lambda\omicron\chi$ n.m. shame, disgrace; as adj. shameful, disgraceful.
- $\omega\bar{\lambda}\alpha$, $\omega\epsilon\lambda\bar{\alpha}$, $\omega\lambda\epsilon\alpha$ n.m. twig, shoot; stave, wand.
- $\omega\bar{\lambda}\omicron\omicron\mu$, $\epsilon\epsilon\lambda\omicron\omicron\mu$, $\omega\bar{\lambda}\tau\alpha\mu$, $\omega\epsilon\lambda\tau\alpha\mu$, $\omega\epsilon\lambda\tau\epsilon\mu$, $\omega\lambda\lambda\tau\epsilon\mu$ n.f.m. mustard.
- $\omega\mu\lambda$, Q $\omega\omicron\omicron\mu\epsilon$ ($\omega\omicron\mu\epsilon$) vb. intr. to be light, fine, subtle; as n.m. fineness, subtlety. $\omega\omega\omega\mu\epsilon$ adj. light, fine.
- $\omega\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron$, $\omega\mu\omicron$, $\omega\mu\omega$ (f. $\omega\bar{\mu}\mu\omega$; pl. $\omega\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron\iota$) n.m. stranger; as adj. strange. ϵ $\omega\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron$ abroad (motion); α $\omega\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron$ abroad (static); $\alpha\bar{\nu}$ $\omega\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron$ idem. $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\omega\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron$ strangeness, foreignness. $\mu\lambda\iota$ - $\omega\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron$ hospitable; $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\mu\lambda\iota$ - $\omega\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron$ hospitality; $\bar{\rho}$ - $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\mu\lambda\iota$ -

- ϑῆμο to be hospitable. ἠντιμαστῆ-ϑῆμο hatred of strangers.
 ἄ-ϑῆμο (Q o ἦ) to become a stranger, be estranged (from:
 ε, ἠλ').
- ϑμοу, ϑμοуε, ϑмоуі n.f. peg, stake.
- ϑмоуη (f. ϑмоуηε) number: eight. ἠντιϑηηη(ε) eighteen. μεε-
 ϑмоуη eighth. See 15.3; 30.7.
- ϑῆθε ϑῆθε- ϑῆθητ' vb. tr. to serve (ῆμο' or ἠλ'); as n.m.
 service, worship, liturgy; ἠλ ἦ ϑῆθε place of worship.
 ἄ-ϑῆθε to do service (to, for: ἠλ'). ρεϑῆθε server,
 worshipper; ἠντιρεϑῆθε service. ϑῆθιτ n.m. servant.
- ϑῆθηεε vb. intr. to whisper; as n. whispering. εϑ-ϑῆθηεε,
 ϑι-ϑῆθηεε to whisper.
- ϑηλ n.m. waste-land. ἄ-ϑηλ to become waste, dry.
- ϑηλ n.m. profligate, prodigal (person); ἠντιϑηλ profligacy.
- ϑηε, ϑηη (pl. ϑηηу, -ε) n.m. net. ϑηε ἦ ειοуε casting-net.
- ϑηη n.f. garden; ἠλ-τεϑηη gardener.
- ϑηοϑ, Q ϑοηϑ vb. intr. to stink; as n.m. stench.
- ϑῆс n.m. linen.
- ϑῆτω n.f. sheet, robe (of linen).
- ϑῆϑωτε, ϑιηϑωτε n.f. cushion or sim.
- ϑο number: thousand. See 30.7.
- ϑο particle: yea!
- ϑοεи n.m. row, course; ἦ ϑοεи ϑοεи in rows. ϑиε,
 ϑοεиε n.f. courses (of stones).
- ϑοεиτ in ἄ-ϑοεиτ (Q o ἦ ϑοεиτ) to become inspired,
 possessed, frenzied.
- ϑοεиϑ n.m. dust; ἄ-ϑοεиϑ to become dusty; χι-ϑοεиϑ idem.
 (ϑοκϑκ) ϑεκϑοκ' vb. tr. to dig, hollow out, gouge out.
- ϑολ, ϑλλ n.m. bundle.
- ϑολ, ϑωλ n.m. molar tooth, tusk.
- ϑολμεс n.f. gnat.
- ϑολϑλ ϑ(ε)λϑωλ' Q ϑελϑωλ (ϑῆϑωρ) vb. tr. to sift, shake in
 sieve (ῆμο'); as n.m. shaking.
- ϑοη, ϑοηη (f. ϑοηε; pl. ϑμοуі) n.m. father-in-law (mother-
 in-law); son (daughter)-in-law. ἄ-ϑοη to become

father-in-law (to: ε).

ϑΟΜΝΤ, ϑΜΝΤ, ϑΕΜΝΤ, ϑΟΜΤ, ϑΜΝ(Τ)- number: three (f. ϑΟΜΤΕ, ϑΟΜΝΤΕ). ϑΝ(Ν)Τ-(ε)ΠΟΥ three days ago, heretofore.

ΜΕΞϑΟΜΝΤ third. ΜΝΤϑΟΜΤΕ thirteen; ΜΕΞΜΝΤϑΟΜΤΕ thirteenth. Ν ϑϑΟΜΝΤ all three (of them). See 15.3; 30.7. ϑΟΝΤΕ n.f. thorn-tree (acacia nilotica); thorns; thicket of acacias; ϑε Ν ϑΟΝΤΕ acacia wood.

ϑΟΟΥ, ϑΟΟΥΕ, ϑΟΥ- n.m. incense, perfume.

ϑΟΟΥΕ, Q ϑΟΥΟΥ(ε) vb. intr. to become dry, dry up, become dessicated, stale. ΠΕΤ ϑΟΥΟΥ the dry land.

ϑΟΠ, ϑΟΟΠ, ϑΟΠ n.m. palm, four-fingerbreadth; a set of four.

(ϑΟΠϑΝ) ϑ(ε)ΠϑΝ- ϑΝϑΟΠ^ε vb. tr. to take in arms, nurse.

ϑΟΡΤ, ϑΟΟΡΤ n.m. awning, veil.

ϑΟΡϑΡ ϑΡϑΡ- ϑΡϑΟΡ^ε Q ϑΡϑΟΡ (ϑΡϑΟΡΤ) vb. tr. to upset, overturn (ΜΜΟ^ε, ε; on, onto: ΕΧΝ); to destroy; + ΕΠΕCΗΤ idem.

As n.m. overthrow, destruction; ΡΕCϑΟΡϑΡ destroyer.

ϑΟΤ, ϑΟΤ (pl. ϑϑΟΤΕ; cf. ϑΝϑΟΤΕ) n.m. pillow, cushion.

ϑΟΤϑΤ (ϑΟΧΤ) ϑΕΤϑΟΤ^ε Q ϑΕΤϑΟΤ vb. tr. to cut, carve, hollow out (ΜΜΟ^ε); to make a hole in (ε, ρΝ). As n.m. (also ϑϑΟΤ) anything carved or hollowed out.

ϑΟΥ, CΟΥ in ΝϑΟΥ prep. without (not standard Sah.).

ϑΟΥΝΗΒ, ϑΟΥΝΒ, ϑΒΙΒ, ϑΟΥΕΒΕ, ϑΟΥΕCΕ n.m. persea tree.

ϑΟΥΟ ϑΟΥΕ- (ϑΟΥ-) ϑΟΥΩ^ε (ϑΟΥΟ^ε) (± ΕΒΟΛ) vb. tr. to discharge, pour out, empty (ΜΜΟ^ε; from: ΜΜΟ^ε, ΕΒΟΛ ΜΜΟ^ε, ΕΒΟΛ ρΝ; into: ρΝ); vb. intr. to flow, pour out. ϑΟΥΟ ΕΧΝ to pour out upon; to crowd against, throng. Also with ΕΠΕCΗΤ (ε), ΕΞΡΑΙ (ε, ΕΧΝ, ρΝ). ϑΟΥΕΙΤ Q to be empty; ΠΕΤ ϑΟΥΕΙΤ emptiness, vanity (may take art.); ΜΝΤΠΕΤ ϑΟΥΕΙΤ emptiness; ρΝ ΟΥΜΝΤΠΕΤ ϑΟΥΕΙΤ without cause, vainly; Ρ-ΠΕΤ ϑΟΥΕΙΤ to act in vain.

ϑΟΥΡΗ n.f. censer, brazier, altar.

ϑΟΥCΟΟΥϑΕ, ϑΟΥCΟΟΥϑΕ, ϑΟΥCΟΟΥΞΕ n.m. sacrifice, offering.

ϑΟΥΩΒΕ, ϑΟΥΩΒΕ n.f. throat.

ϑΟΥϑΟΥ vb. intr. to boast, brag; reflex. (w. ΜΜΟ^ε) to take pride (in, on, about: ε, ΕΤΒΕ, ΕΧΝ, ΕΞΡΑΙ ΕΧΝ, ρΙ, ρΝ).

- As n.m. boasting, pride; as adj. proud. **Μῆτις**, **ἠτις** pride, impudence. **τ-δοξασ** to glorify.
- δοξασ**, **δοξασ** n.m. window; niche, alcove.
- δοξασ**, **δοξασ** n.m. kind of antelope (bubalis buselaphus).
- δοξασ**, **δοξασ**, **δοξασ** n.m. pot, jar.
- δοξασ** n.m. hindrance, impediment; key. **τ-δοξασ** to lock (a door). **ρ-δοξασ** to shut, lock.
- δοξασ**, Q **δοξασ** meaning uncertain: to burrow (?).
- δοξασ**, **δοξασ** vb. tr. to consider (**ἠτις**); to take counsel concerning (ε, εχῆ; with: **ἠτις**). As n.m. counsel, design, plan, advice. **ἠτις** ill-considered; **ἠτις** being without counsel, at a loss, reckless. **εἰρε ἠτις** **ρ-δοξασ** to take counsel, make a decision. **ἠτις** idem (with: **ἠτις**; concerning: ε, εἰρε ε); **ἠτις** **ἠτις** to counsel, advise; **ἠτις** counsellor, advisor.
- δοξασ** n.f. wonder, amazement; miracle; as adj. wonderful, marvelous; **ἠτις** wonderful; **ἠτις** wondrously. **ρ-δοξασ** (Q ο ἠτις) to become amazed, to marvel (at: **ἠτις**, ε, εἰρε, εχῆ, εἰρε εχῆ, ἠτις, ἠτις).
- δοξασ** n.f. menstruation; **ρ-δοξασ** (Q ο ἠτις) to be menstruous.
- δοξασ**, **δοξασ** in **ἠτις** suddenly, all of a sudden.
- δοξασ**, **δοξασ** (pl. **δοξασ**) n.m. mast of a ship.
- δοξασ** n. nest.
- δοξασ**, **δοξασ** (pl. **δοξασ**) n.m. prison.
- δοξασ**, **δοξασ** n.f. garment, tunic.
- δοξασ** n.m. weaver; warp (on loom).
- δοξασ** **δοξασ**- **δοξασ** Q **δοξασ** vb. tr. to disturb, agitate, bother, upset, trouble, urge, hasten (**ἠτις**); vb. intr. to become disturbed etc.; as n.m. disturbance, trouble, anxiety, haste; **ἠτις** **δοξασ** hastily, quickly, anxiously. **ἠτις** undisturbed, untroubled; **ἠτις** tranquillity; **ρ-τ-δοξασ** to create disturbance.
- δοξασ** in **τ-δοξασ** to accuse, bring accusation against (ε, ἠτις, ἠτις); **ἠτις** accuser.
- δοξασ** n.m. sand, gravel; **κῆ** ε **δοξασ** being in sandy condition.

- 𐎠𐎡𐎴 (𐎠𐎡𐎴) 𐎠𐎡𐎴- (𐎠𐎡𐎴-) 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 (𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠) Q 𐎠𐎡𐎴 (𐎠𐎡𐎴) vb. tr. to shave, clip, tonsure (𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠); 𐎠𐎡𐎴-𐎠𐎡 to shave the head; as n.m. shaving, clipping, tonsure.
- 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 Q 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 vb. tr. to scorch, wither (𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠); vb. intr. to become scorched, withered.
- 𐎠𐎡𐎴 n.m. what is above, high; always w. art. and usu. in prep. phrases: 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 upward; 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 𐎠𐎡 above; 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 𐎠𐎡 from above; 𐎠𐎡-𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 upper part or direction; 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 𐎠𐎡 (prep.) above; 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 𐎠𐎡-𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 from above.
- 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 𐎠𐎡𐎴- Q 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 vb. tr. to dig, dig deep; Q = to be deep; as n.m. depth(s). Cf. 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠.
- 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠- 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 Q 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 vb. tr. to dig, dig deep (± 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠-𐎠𐎡𐎴). 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 n.m. depth. Cf. preceding.
- 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 𐎠𐎡𐎴- (𐎠𐎡𐎴-) 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 vb. tr. to despoil (𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠); + 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎴: to spoil, destroy; intr. to be destroyed; as n.m. spoil, booty. 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎴 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎴 indestructible. 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎴 n.f. spoils.
- 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 Q 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 vb. tr. to loosen, dissolve, paralyze; vb. intr. to flow (into: 𐎠, 𐎡𐎴, 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎴 𐎠𐎡𐎴); 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎴 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎴 to be paralyzed, crippled, worthless.
- 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎠 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠- 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎠 vb. tr. to stitch, weave (𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠).
- 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎠 vb. tr. to smell (𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠); sniff at (𐎠); as n.m. sense of smell; 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 organ of smell; 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎴𐎠 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎴 sense of s.
- 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎠 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 Q 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎠 vb. tr. to mark, trace line of, make as a mark (𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠); as n.m. mark, marker, stake; †-𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎠 to set a mark or boundary.
- 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎠 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠- 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎠 Q 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎠 vb. tr. to cut (𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠); Q to be sharp, sharpened, cutting. Cf. 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠.
- 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 n.m. tax, tribute; †-𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 to pay tribute; 𐎠𐎡𐎴-𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 to receive tribute.
- 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 n.m. summer. 𐎡𐎴 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠, 𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 n.m. spring.
- 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 (𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠) vb. tr. to wash (clothes: 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠).
- 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎠 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠- Q 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎠 vb. tr. to pierce.
- 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎠 vb. intr. to become sick, weak, ill (in, with: 𐎠, 𐎠𐎡, 𐎡𐎴); as n.m. sickness, disease. 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 𐎠𐎡 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎠 infirmary. †-𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎠 to become sick; 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎠 sick person. For cpds.

in ᠘ᠨ- , ᠘ᠡᠨ- , ᠘ᠠᠨ- see 2nd element.

᠘ᠣᠨᠰ (᠘ᠣᠨᠰ) Q ᠘ᠣᠨᠰ vb. intr. to quarrel (with: ᠮᠨ , ᠣᠪᠶ᠋ᠡ); as n.m. quarreling.

᠘ᠣᠨᠰ ᠘ᠨᠲ- (᠘ᠡᠨᠲ-) ᠘ᠣᠨᠰ Q ᠘ᠣᠨᠰ vb. tr. to plait (ᠮᠮᠣ).

᠘ᠣᠨᠰᠡ n.f. plaited work.

᠘ᠣᠨᠪ (᠘ᠣᠨᠪ) ᠘ᠡᠨᠪ- (᠘ᠡᠨᠪ-) ᠘ᠣᠨᠪ (᠘ᠣᠨᠪ) Q ᠘ᠣᠨᠪ (᠘ᠣᠨᠪ) vb. intr. to come together, join; vb. tr. to join, connect (ᠮᠮᠣ ; to, with: ᠶ , ᠮᠨ , ᠨᠠ); to convey (to: ᠬᠠ); as n.m. union, unity. ᠵᠨ ᠣᠶ᠘ᠣᠨᠪ jointly, in unison.

᠘ᠣᠨ only in ᠘ᠡᠨᠨ᠘ᠣᠨ , ᠘ᠨᠨ᠘ᠣᠨ , ᠘ᠨᠨ᠘ᠣᠨ moment, instant; ᠵᠨ ᠣᠶ᠘ᠡᠨᠨ᠘ᠣᠨ suddenly.

᠘ᠣᠨ ᠘ᠡᠨ- (᠘ᠨ- , ᠘ᠠᠨ-) ᠘ᠣᠨ (᠘ᠠᠨ) Q ᠘ᠨ vb. tr. to receive, accept, take, bear, suffer (ᠮᠮᠣ ; for, on behalf of: ᠶᠬᠨ , ᠨᠠ ; from: ᠨᠲᠨ , ᠵᠢᠲᠨ); to buy (for a price: ᠵᠠ ; with: ᠵᠨ). Freq. w. ethical dative. Q also = to be acceptable. As n.m. acceptance, purchase. ᠠᠲ᠘ᠣᠨ , ᠠᠲ᠘ᠣᠨ which cannot be limited or contained. ᠘ᠣᠨᠶ n.f. reception, entertainment.

᠘ᠣᠨᠶ (᠘ᠣᠨᠶ᠋ᠡ), Q ᠘ᠣᠨᠶ vb. intr. to become, come into existence; to happen, take place, occur; to last, endure; Q to be, exist. ᠠᠴ᠘ᠣᠨᠶ impers. it happened that (foll. by coord. vb.). For ᠘ᠣᠨᠶ as aux. vb., see §30.9. ᠘ᠣᠨᠶ ᠶ , ᠶᠵᠣᠶᠨ ᠶ to be for, intended for, destined for; ᠘ᠣᠨᠶ ᠮᠮᠣ (1) to be in; (2) to happen to (a person); (3) to be + pred. noun. ᠘ᠣᠨᠶ ᠨᠠ ᠶ to act as (ᠶ) for (ᠨᠠ). ᠘ᠣᠨᠶ ᠬᠠ to last until; ᠘ᠣᠨᠶ ᠵᠠ to receive, get, have; ᠘ᠣᠨᠶ ᠵᠢ to be/live in the time of. ᠘ᠣᠨᠶ ᠵᠠᠲᠨ to be in the care, the charge of. ᠘ᠣᠨᠶ ᠵᠢᠲᠨ , ᠶᠶᠣᠠ ᠵᠢᠲᠨ to come into existence through, by means of. As n.m. existence, being. ᠮᠠ ᠨ ᠘ᠣᠨᠶ dwelling place, residence. ᠶᠣᠨᠶ if, when, since, because.

᠘ᠣᠨᠶ , ᠘ᠣᠪᠶ᠋ᠡ , ᠘ᠣᠪᠶ᠋ᠡ , ᠶᠣᠪᠶ᠋ᠡ , ᠶᠣᠪᠶ᠋ᠡ n.m. cucumber.

᠘ᠣᠨᠶ n.m. arm, foreleg; shoulder; name of constellation.

᠘ᠣᠨ ᠘ᠣᠨ (᠘ᠣᠨᠣᠨ) Q ᠘ᠨ vb. tr. to stop up, to pile up.

᠘ᠣᠨᠨ ᠘ᠨᠨ- (᠘ᠡᠨᠨ-) ᠘ᠣᠨᠨ Q ᠘ᠣᠨᠨ vb. intr. to be early,

first (in, at, to: ε); reflex. idem. $\overline{\omega}\overline{\rho}\overline{\eta}$ - + Inf. to do something first, to have done something previously, already. $\overline{\omega}\overline{\rho}\overline{\eta}$ n. morning; $\overline{\omega}\overline{\rho}\overline{\eta}$ $\overline{\eta}$ $\overline{\eta}\epsilon\overline{\nu}\overline{\rho}\overline{\alpha}\overline{\kappa}\overline{\tau}\overline{\epsilon}$ tomorrow morning, the morning of the next day; $\overline{\eta}\overline{\eta}\overline{\lambda}\overline{\gamma}$ $\overline{\eta}$ $\overline{\omega}\overline{\rho}\overline{\eta}$ the morning. $\overline{\omega}\overline{\rho}\overline{\eta}$ (f. $\overline{\omega}\overline{\rho}\overline{\eta}\overline{\epsilon}$) adj. first, earliest; used before of after n., with $\overline{\eta}$; $\overline{\omega}\overline{\rho}\overline{\eta}$ - $\overline{\eta}$ - idem. $\overline{\eta}$ $\overline{\omega}\overline{\rho}\overline{\eta}$, $\overline{\eta}$ $\overline{\omega}\overline{\rho}\overline{\eta}$ adv. early. $\overline{\eta}$ $\overline{\omega}\overline{\rho}\overline{\eta}$ adv. formerly, at first; $\overline{\eta}$ $\overline{\omega}\overline{\rho}\overline{\eta}$ $\overline{\eta}$ prep. before. $\chi\overline{\iota}\overline{\eta}$ ($\overline{\eta}$) $\overline{\omega}\overline{\rho}\overline{\eta}$, $\chi\overline{\iota}\overline{\eta}$ ϵ $\overline{\omega}\overline{\rho}\overline{\eta}$ from the beginning. $\overline{\rho}$ - $\overline{\omega}\overline{\rho}\overline{\eta}$ (Q o $\overline{\eta}$) to be first, before; + ϵ + Inf. to do first, beforehand; to be the first to do.

$\overline{\omega}\overline{\rho}\overline{\tau}$ vb. intr. to be demented; tr. to derange ($\overline{\eta}\overline{\eta}\overline{\mu}\overline{\sigma}$).

$\overline{\omega}\overline{\mu}\overline{\sigma}$, $\overline{\omega}\overline{\omega}\overline{\sigma}$, $\overline{\omega}\overline{\sigma}\overline{\sigma}$ (pl. $\overline{\omega}\overline{\sigma}\overline{\sigma}$, $\overline{\omega}\overline{\omega}\overline{\sigma}$) n.m. shepherd, herdsman; $\overline{\mu}\overline{\eta}\overline{\tau}\overline{\omega}\overline{\mu}\overline{\sigma}$ shepherding.

$\overline{\omega}\overline{\mu}\overline{\tau}$, $\overline{\epsilon}\overline{\omega}\overline{\mu}\overline{\tau}$ (pl. $\overline{\epsilon}\overline{\omega}\overline{\mu}\overline{\tau}\overline{\epsilon}$, $\overline{\epsilon}\overline{\omega}\overline{\lambda}\overline{\tau}\overline{\epsilon}$) n.m. trader, merchant; $\overline{\mu}\overline{\lambda}$ $\overline{\eta}$ $\overline{\epsilon}\overline{\omega}\overline{\mu}\overline{\tau}$ emporium; $\overline{\mu}\overline{\eta}\overline{\tau}\overline{\epsilon}\overline{\omega}\overline{\mu}\overline{\tau}$ trade, commerce; $\overline{\rho}$ - $\overline{\epsilon}\overline{\omega}\overline{\mu}\overline{\tau}$ to trade, deal, traffic (in: $\chi\overline{\eta}$); $\overline{\sigma}\overline{\iota}\overline{\eta}\overline{\epsilon}\overline{\rho}$ - $\overline{\epsilon}\overline{\omega}\overline{\mu}\overline{\tau}$ trade, profit.

$\overline{\omega}\overline{\mu}\overline{\tau}\overline{\epsilon}$ $\overline{\omega}\overline{\epsilon}\overline{\tau}\overline{\epsilon}$ - ($\overline{\omega}\overline{\tau}\overline{\epsilon}$ -) vb. tr. to muzzle. $\overline{\omega}\overline{\tau}\overline{\omega}\overline{\nu}$, $\overline{\omega}\overline{\tau}\overline{\omega}\overline{\chi}$ n.m. a muzzle, halter.

$\overline{\omega}\overline{\omega}\overline{\tau}\overline{\epsilon}$, $\overline{\omega}\overline{\omega}\overline{\omega}\overline{\tau}\overline{\epsilon}$ n.f. well, cistern.

$\overline{\omega}\overline{\omega}\overline{\tau}\overline{\epsilon}$ n.m. flour, dough.

$\overline{\omega}\overline{\omega}\overline{\tau}\overline{\eta}$ $\overline{\omega}\overline{\epsilon}\overline{\tau}\overline{\eta}$ - ($\overline{\omega}\overline{\tau}\overline{\eta}$ -) Q $\overline{\omega}\overline{\omega}\overline{\tau}\overline{\eta}$ vb. tr. to close, seal ($\overline{\eta}\overline{\eta}\overline{\mu}\overline{\sigma}$; against: $\overline{\epsilon}\overline{\rho}\overline{\eta}$); vb. intr. to be shut, sealed. $\overline{\omega}\overline{\tau}\overline{\lambda}\overline{\mu}$ ($\overline{\omega}\overline{\tau}\overline{\omega}\overline{\mu}$)

Q $\overline{\omega}\overline{\tau}\overline{\lambda}\overline{\mu}$ vb. tr. idem. $\overline{\omega}\overline{\tau}\overline{\omega}\overline{\mu}$ n.m. gate, what is shut.

$\overline{\omega}\overline{\tau}\overline{\eta}$ - $\overline{\omega}\overline{\gamma}\overline{\omega}\overline{\eta}$ n.pl. joints.

$\overline{\omega}\overline{\omega}\overline{\mu}\overline{\epsilon}$, $\overline{\omega}\overline{\omega}\overline{\mu}\overline{\epsilon}$ n.f. cliff, precipice.

$\overline{\omega}\overline{\omega}\overline{\mu}\overline{\eta}\overline{\epsilon}$ $\overline{\omega}\overline{\epsilon}$ ($\overline{\epsilon}$) $\overline{\eta}\overline{\epsilon}$ - $\overline{\omega}\overline{\sigma}$ ($\overline{\sigma}$) $\overline{\eta}$ Q $\overline{\omega}\overline{\omega}\overline{\sigma}\overline{\eta}\overline{\epsilon}$ vb. tr. to exclude, deprive (of: ϵ , $\overline{\epsilon}\overline{\nu}\overline{\omega}\overline{\lambda}$ $\chi\overline{\eta}$); to remove ($\overline{\eta}\overline{\eta}\overline{\mu}\overline{\sigma}$; from: ϵ).

$\overline{\omega}\overline{\omega}\overline{\omega}\overline{\tau}$ ($\overline{\omega}\overline{\omega}\overline{\tau}$) $\overline{\omega}\overline{\epsilon}\overline{\tau}$ - ($\overline{\omega}\overline{\epsilon}\overline{\epsilon}\overline{\tau}$ -) $\overline{\omega}\overline{\lambda}\overline{\lambda}\overline{\tau}$ ($\overline{\omega}\overline{\lambda}\overline{\tau}$) Q $\overline{\omega}\overline{\lambda}\overline{\lambda}\overline{\tau}$ ($\overline{\omega}\overline{\lambda}\overline{\tau}$, $\overline{\omega}\overline{\eta}\overline{\tau}$) (1) vb. tr. to cut ($\overline{\eta}\overline{\eta}\overline{\mu}\overline{\sigma}$); to slaughter, slay (with: $\chi\overline{\eta}$).

$\overline{\omega}\overline{\omega}\overline{\omega}\overline{\tau}$ $\overline{\epsilon}\overline{\nu}\overline{\omega}\overline{\lambda}$ to cut off, cut short; to excommunicate; to decide; as n.m. excommunication, cutting off. $\overline{\omega}\overline{\omega}\overline{\omega}\overline{\tau}$ $\overline{\epsilon}\overline{\nu}\overline{\omega}\overline{\lambda}$ $\overline{\epsilon}\chi\overline{\eta}$ to condemn. $\chi\overline{\eta}$ $\overline{\omega}\overline{\gamma}\overline{\omega}\overline{\omega}\overline{\tau}$ $\overline{\epsilon}\overline{\nu}\overline{\omega}\overline{\lambda}$ sharply, briefly. $\overline{\omega}\overline{\lambda}\overline{\tau}$ - in cpds.: who, which cuts (see 2nd elem.). $\overline{\omega}\overline{\omega}\overline{\omega}\overline{\tau}$ as n.m. what is cut; sacrifice; decision, verdict. $\overline{\lambda}\overline{\tau}\overline{\omega}\overline{\omega}\overline{\omega}\overline{\tau}$ uncut. $\overline{\rho}\overline{\epsilon}\overline{\chi}\overline{\omega}\overline{\omega}\overline{\omega}\overline{\tau}$ ($\overline{\epsilon}\overline{\nu}\overline{\omega}\overline{\lambda}$) cutter, sacrificer.

(2) vb. intr. to lack (for: ε, ἴμοϛ, ἄν); to want, be lacking; as n.m. lack, need, shortage; ἀτρωωτ without needs. ὄλλτ ἄ, ὄλλτ ἄ, ὄλλτε prep. short of, lacking; excepting, apart from. ὄλλτε, ὄλλτῆ n.f. part cut off, portion. ὄλλτῆ, ὄλλτῆ n.f. cut, ditch. ὄλλτ vb. intr. to become faulty, deficient; to have defects; as n.m. defect, fault, deficiency.

ὄλλε εἰς εἰς (ὄλλε-) ὄλλεϛ (ὄλλεϛ) Q ὄλλε (ὄλλε) vb. tr. to strike, smite, wound (ἴμοϛ); vb. intr. to be wounded (in: ε); as n.m. blow, wound. ὄλλ n.m. blow, wound; ἄ-ὄλλ to wound; ὄλλ-εἰς to clap the hands.

ὄλλε ὄλλε- ὄλλε Q ὄλλε (± εἰς) vb. tr. to scatter, spread (ἴμοϛ; esp. of odor, by wind); vb. intr. idem.

ὄλλε ὄλλε- Q ὄλλε vb. tr. to twist (rope etc.); as n.m. twisting; torture (?).

ὄλλε ὄλλε- ὄλλε (ὄλλε) Q ὄλλε (± εἰς, εἰς) vb. tr. to make equal (ἴμοϛ; to: ε, ἴν); to make level, straight; to lay out straight; Q to be equal (to: ε, ἴν, οὐε). As n.m. equality, sameness, equal status.

ὄλλε ὄλλε- ὄλλε Q ὄλλε vb. tr. to devastate, lay waste, destroy (ἴμοϛ); vb. intr. to become desert, laid waste, destroyed; as n.m. devastation, destruction. ὄλλε, ὄλλε n.m. barrenness, poverty.

ὄλλε, ὄλλε n.m. hollow of hand; handful.

ὄλλε ὄλλε- Q ὄλλε vb. intr. to err, make a mistake (in: ἴμοϛ, ε, ἄν); as n.m. error, fault. ἀτρωωτ unerring. ὄλλε adj. wicked, iniquitous; ἴντὸλλε iniquity; ἄ-ἴντ-ὄλλε to sin (against: ε). ὄλλε, ὄλλε, ὄλλε n. error.

ὄλλε ὄλλε- ὄλλεϛ vb. tr. intr. to wither, scorch.

ὄλλε vb. intr. to contend, wrestle, struggle (with: ἴν, οὐε); as n.m. contest. ἴν ὄλλε arena; ὄλλε con- tender. ὄλλε n.m.f. athlete, gladiator, contender; ἴντὸλλε athleticism; ἄ-ὄλλε to become an athlete, contender. ὄλλε n.m. athlete, contender.

ὄλλε ὄλλε- ὄλλε Q ὄλλε vb. tr. to leave as a remainder,

4

41 (461) 41- (461-) 41T^r Q 4HY vb. tr. to take, carry, bear, sustain (ἄβου^r, 2A); oft. w. eth. dat. (ε, 4A^r). Used w. many prep. and adv. in normal senses. 41 Mⁿ to agree with. 41 2A to tolerate, bear, endure. 41 Mⁿο^r εβουλα to take away, remove (from: Mⁿο^r, 2N). 41 Mⁿαυ to carry etc. from there (± 2N, 21Xⁿ: from, from on). For 41- and 4A1- in vb. and nom. cpds. see 2nd element. 46441 one who bears (may have object); MⁿT46441 state or condition of bearing.

4NT, 4NT, 46NT, 46NT n.m.f. worm. 4-4NT to become wormy. 40, 40, 400, 401 n.f. canal, water conduit.

4TOOY, 4TOOY (4TEY-, 4TOY-; f. 4TOE, 4TO, 4TO) number: four. MⁿT44TE fourteen. Mⁿ24TOOY (f. -4TOE, -4TO) fourth. See §§15.3; 24.3; 30.7.

40, 40, 40Y, 40E n.m. hair. 4AT-40, 4HT M 40 hairy. 40E2-40 to let hair grow.

40TE, 40TE n.f.m. sweat. 4-40TE to sweat.

40TE (40TE, 40TE) 4ET- 40T^r vb. tr. to wipe away, off; to obliterate, destroy (ἄβου^r). 40TE εβουλα (1) idem; (2) intr. to be wiped out, destroyed. 4T40TE εβουλα uneffaceable, ineradicable.

406E (406E) 46E- 406^r Q 4HE (4HE) vb. intr. and reflex. to leap, spring (εβουλα, εβουλα, εβουλα, εβουλα); as n.m. impetuosity; 464406E impetuous person. 406E, 406E n. leaping, dancing; esp. in 41-406E to dance; MⁿT464-406E haste.

406E (406E) 46E- 406^r Q 4HE vb. tr. to seize, snatch, rob (ε, ἄβου^r); 464406E violent person. 406E n. robber.

406E (406E) rare variant of 406E to leap q.v.

4A1-: 41

4A1: 4A1

461, 461-: 41

46NT: 4NT

4ET-: 40TE

46E-: 406E

4HY: 41

4HE: 406E

41T^r: 41

40T^o: 40TE
 406^o: 406E
 406C̄: 406E
 406T̄: 406E

4TEY-: 4TOOY
 4TO, 4TOE: 4TOOY
 4TOY-: 4TOOY

401: 40
 40TE: 80TE
 406E: 80TE

2

2A, 20 n.m. winnowing fan.

2A, 20 n.m. pole, mast; weaver's beam.

2A (2APo^o) prep. (1) under, beneath; often with meaning of bearing, carrying; (2) from under, from the presence of, from the time of; (3) from, by reason of, because of; (4) for, in respect to, on behalf of; (5) in exchange for, for; to, toward (usu. of persons).

2AE, 2AEIH, 2AIH (f. 2AH, 2AE; pl. 2AEY, 2AEEY, 2AEOY, 2AECYE) adj. last, final; as n.: end, termination, last part. e n2AE, N n2AE, N 0AE, N 2AE, 6XN 2AE, 2N 0AE at last, finally. 0A 2AE, 0A 0AE until the last, at the last. P-2AE (1) to become last; to be (too) late (for: e); (2) to be in want (of: e). X1-2AE to lag.

2AEIBEC, 2AIBEC, 2OIBEC n.f. shade, shelter, shadow; P-2AEIBEC to make shade (for, over: e, 6XN, 2IXN). X1-2AEIBEC to take shade, be shaded, sheltered.

2AEIT, 2AIEIT, 2AIEHT n.f. gateway, forecourt, porch.

2AI n.m. husband. X1-2AI to take a husband.

2AK, 2AAK n.m. tailor.

2AK adj. sober, prudent, mild (bef. or aft. n., w. N); MNT2AK sobriety, mildness. P-2AK (Q o N 2AK) to become sober, prudent.

2AKX^o, 2AKHX^o, 2AKEX^o, 2ANKX^o n.m. a species of lizard.

2AA n.m.f. servant, slave; rare except in 2M2AA, 2M2EA n.m.f. idem; MNT2M2AA status of slave or servant; P-2M2AA to serve, become servant (to: nA^o).

2AA only in P-2AA to deceive (MMO^o); as n. deceit; MNTP-2AA deceit, deception; PEP-2AA deceiver; MNTPEP-2AA deceit.

2AAAk, 2AAHK n.f. ring.

2AAHT (pl. 2AAATe, 2AAATe) n.m. bird, any flying creature.

- 2ΑΛΜΗ2Ε, 2ΑΛΜΗ2, 2ΑΛΜΕ2, 2ΕΛΜΕ2Ε n.f. boat.
 2ΑΛΟΥC, 2ΑΛΛΟΥC n.m. spiderweb.
 2ΑΛΩΜ n.m. cheese.
 2ΑΜ (pl. 2ΜΗΥ, 2ΜΕΥ) n.m. craftsman; cf. 2ΑΜΘΕ.
 2ΑΜΗΡ n.m. embrace; $\bar{\rho}$ -2ΑΜΗΡ $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron$ °; †-2ΑΜΗΡ ε to embrace.
 2ΑΜΟΙ interj. would that ...!
 2ΑΜΘΕ, 2ΑΜΘΙ (pl. 2ΑΜΘΗΟΥΕ, 2ΑΜΘΗΥΕ, 2ΑΜΘΟΟΥΕ) n.m. car-
 penter; $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau$ 2ΑΜΘΕ carpentry.
 2ΑΠ, 2ΟΠ n.m. judgement, inquest; ΑΤ2ΑΠ without going to
 court. εΙΡΕ $\bar{\eta}$ Π(°)2ΑΠ, $\bar{\rho}$ -2ΑΠ to give a judgement (for:
 $\mu\lambda$ °; between: ΟΥΤΕ); to go to court; to avenge, i.e. to
 settle one's case (against: $\mu\bar{\eta}$). †-2ΑΠ to give a judge-
 ment, pass judgement (on: ε, εχ $\bar{\eta}$); $\mu\lambda$ $\bar{\eta}$ †-2ΑΠ court,
 place of judgement; $\rho\epsilon\psi$ †-2ΑΠ judge; $\bar{\rho}$ - $\rho\epsilon\psi$ †-2ΑΠ to act as
 judge. χ 1-2ΑΠ, χ 1 $\bar{\eta}$ ΟΥ2ΑΠ to go to court (against, with:
 $\mu\bar{\eta}$, ΟΥΚΕ, 2Α, 2Ι); as n.m. judgement.
 2ΑΠΕ n.m. the god Apis.
 2ΑΠΟΡ $\bar{\kappa}$, 2ΑΠΟΡ $\bar{\tau}$ n.f. saddle, saddle-cloth.
 2ΑΠ $\bar{\sigma}$, 2ΟΠ $\bar{\sigma}$ impers. vb. (± $\eta\epsilon$) it is necessary (for some-
 one: ε; to do: ε, εΤΡΕ). See §20.2.
 2ΑΡΕ2 (ΑΡΕ2, 2ΑΡΗ2Ε, ΕΡΕ2, ΕΡΗ2) vb. tr. to keep, observe,
 preserve, be careful about (ε); to guard, watch, keep
 (ε; from: ε, ΕΒΟΛ $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron$ °, ΕΒΟΛ 2 $\bar{\eta}$); as n.m. watch, guard,
 caution; $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau$ ΑΤ2ΑΡΕ2 heedlessness; $\mu\lambda$ $\bar{\eta}$ 2ΑΡΕ2 place of
 watch, guardhouse; $\rho\epsilon\psi$ 2ΑΡΕ2 guard, watcher, watchman.
 2ΑΡΙ2ΑΡΟ° intensive pron., used appositionally: (he) alone,
 apart; (he him)self, by (him)self; other pers. sim.
 2ΑC n.m. dung (of animals).
 2ΑCΙΕ, 2ΑCΕΙΕ, 2ΑCΙΗ n.m. a drowned person; in cpds.: ΕΘΚ
 $\bar{\eta}$ 2ΑCΙΕ, $\psi\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ 2ΑCΙΕ, $\bar{\rho}$ -ΒΟΛ $\bar{\eta}$ 2ΑCΙΕ to drown, be drowned.
 2ΑΤ, 2ΑΤΕ, 2ΑΑΤ n.m. silver; silver coin(s), money; as adj.
 silver, white. ΜΑΙ-2ΑΤ money-loving. ΜΕΝ $\bar{\rho}$ -2ΑΤ silver-
 smith; $\rho\epsilon\psi$ ΜΕΝ $\bar{\rho}$ -2ΑΤ idem. CΑ $\bar{\eta}$ 2ΑΤ dealer in silver.
 $\bar{\rho}$ -2ΑΤ to work silver; (Q ο $\bar{\eta}$ 2ΑΤ) to become silver;
 $\rho\epsilon\psi$ $\bar{\rho}$ -2ΑΤ silversmith. †-2ΑΤ to pay.

- 2ΑΤΑΙΛΕ, 2ΑΤΑΛΗ n. name of an eye-disease.
 2ΑΤΕ, 2ΑΑΤΕ vb. intr. to flow; tr. to pour (ἤμο^ο) ± εβολ.
 As n.m. flow. ΜΑ Ν 2ΑΤΕ channel, water-course.
 2ΑΤΗΡ, 2ΑΤΗΡΕ n.m.f. hammer.
 2ΑΘΩΡ, 2ΘΩΡ name of 3rd Coptic month.
 2ΑΥΒΑΛ n.m. anchor.
 2ΑΦΗΤ, 2ΑΦΙΤ, 2ΑΡΦΗΤ n.m. falcon.
 2ΑΧΛΕΕΛΕ, 2ΑΧΛΕΛΕ, 2ΑΒΛΕΕΛΕ n.f. lizard.
 2Α2 pron. many; as adj. (bef. or aft. noun, with Ν) many.
 ᾤ-2Α2 to become or do much/many (+ Ν + noun); ΜΝΤ2Α2
 multitude.
 2Α6Ε, 2ΑΑ6Ε n.m. snare.
 2Α6ΙΝ n.m. mint.
 2ΒΑ n.m. straits, difficulty, distress; ᾤ-2ΒΑ (Q ο Ν 2ΒΑ)
 to become distressed; ἵ-2ΒΑ to distress, disturb (ΝΑ^ο).
 2ΒΒΕ, 2ΕΒΒΕ, 2ΗΥΒΕ, 2ΗΒ(Ε)Ε n.m. plow; yoke of animals.
 2ΒΟΡΒᾤ (ΒΟΡΒᾤ) 2ΒᾤΒᾤ- (ΒᾤΒᾤ-) 2ΒᾤΒΩΡ^ο (2ΟΥΕΡΟΥΩΡ^ο) Q
 ΒᾤΒΩΡ (ΒᾤΒΟΡᾤ) vb. tr. to throw down, push, cast (ἤμο^ο);
 2ΒΟΡΒᾤ ἤμο^ο εβολ to cast forth (on, onto: ε, ἐνεσнт ε,
 ε2ΡΑΙ ε); intr. to fall to pieces. ΚΑ2-ΒᾤΒΩΡ unoccu-
 pied land; ε1ω2-ΒΕΡΒΩΡ idem or sim.
 2ΒΟΥΡ n.f. left hand; as adj. left. (Ν) СΑ 2ΒΟΥΡ, 2Ι
 2ΒΟΥΡ on, to the left.
 2ΒΩ n.f. covering; tent.
 2Ε (2ΕΕ, 2ΗΕ) Q 2ΗΥ to fall (± ἐνεσнт, ε2ΡΑΙ down); used
 with ε, εχΝ, 2Ν, 2ΑТН, 2ΙχН in ordinary senses. 2Ε ΝСΑ,
 2Ε ΠтН to become lost to (someone). 2Ε εβολ to perish,
 cease (from: 2Ν; from on, from with: 2Ι, 2ΙχН); to fall
 away. 2Ε ε to find, chance upon, light upon, discover;
 2Ε ερ^ο ΝСΑ to find something in the possession of.
 2Ε, 2ΙН n.f. way, manner. τΑΙ τε οε this is the way (that),
 thus. ογН-οε there is a way, it is possible (to: ε, Ν,
 εтρε); ΜН-οε there is no way (to: ε, Ν, εтρε). Ν οε Ν
 prep. like, in the manner of. Ν οε + Rel. as, even as,
 in the same way that. Ν τε12ε (1) in this way, thus;

- (2) of this sort. \bar{N} $\tau\epsilon_{12}\epsilon$ $\tau\eta\rho\bar{c}$ so much, to such an extent. \bar{N} $\tau(^{\circ})_{2}\epsilon$ like (e.g. me), as (I) do, in (my) way or manner. \bar{N} $\tau(^{\circ})_{2}\epsilon$ $\tau(^{\circ})_{2}\epsilon$ as (I) was before. $\lambda\theta$ \bar{N} $_{2}\epsilon$ of what sort? $\kappa\lambda\tau\lambda$ $\theta\epsilon$ like (\bar{N}); as (+ Rel.). $\kappa\lambda\tau\lambda$ $\tau\epsilon_{12}\epsilon$ in this way, likewise. $\bar{f}-\theta\epsilon$ (Q o \bar{N} $\theta\epsilon$) (1) to become like; (2) to make like; $\bar{f}-\tau(^{\circ})_{2}\epsilon$ to resume one's former appearance. $\dagger-\theta\epsilon$ to provide means (to: $\eta\lambda^{\circ}$; so that: ϵ , $\epsilon\tau\rho\epsilon$). $\epsilon\bar{N}-\theta\epsilon$ to find means (to: \bar{N}).
- $_{2}\epsilon$, $_{2}-$ n.m. season, in cpds.: $_{2}\epsilon-\beta\omega\omega\eta$, $_{2}-\beta\omega\omega\eta$ bad season, famine; $\bar{f}-_{2}\epsilon-\beta\omega\omega\eta$ to have a bad season. $_{2}\epsilon-\eta\omicron\upsilon\gamma\epsilon$ good season, plenty; $\bar{f}-_{2}\epsilon-\eta\omicron\upsilon\gamma\epsilon$ to be in plenty.
- $_{2}\epsilon\lambda\eta\epsilon$, $_{2}\bar{\lambda}\eta\epsilon$ n.f. navel.
- $_{2}\epsilon\lambda\tau\iota\lambda\epsilon$ n.f. death-rattle.
- $_{2}\epsilon\eta\epsilon\tau\epsilon$ n.f. monastery, convent. Many variant spellings: ϵ , η for $\epsilon\epsilon$; $-\eta$ for $-\epsilon$; $_{2}\eta$ for $_{2}\epsilon-$.
- $_{2}\eta$, $\epsilon_{2}\eta$, $_{2}\eta$ ($_{2}\eta\tau^{\circ}$) n.f. front, forepart, beginning; $_{2}\eta\tau^{\circ}$, ϵ $_{2}\eta\tau^{\circ}$ prep. forward (to), before, into the presence of; used idiomatically with certain verbs. $\epsilon\theta\eta$ adv. forward, ahead, in advance; \dagger $\epsilon\theta\eta$ to advance, progress. $\bar{N}\sigma\chi-\theta\eta$ adv. formerly, henceforth. $_{2}\lambda$ $\theta\eta$, $_{2}\lambda$ $\tau(^{\circ})_{2}\eta$ prep. in front of, before (time or place); also used as conj. (+ $\epsilon\tau\rho\epsilon$ or $\bar{N}\eta\lambda\tau\epsilon-$). $_{2}\iota$ $\theta\eta$, $_{2}\iota$ $_{2}\eta$ at the front, forward, in front; $_{2}\iota$ $\theta\eta$ $\bar{N}\mu\theta^{\circ}$ in front of, before, on the front of; $\bar{f}-_{2}\iota\theta\eta$ $\bar{N}\mu\theta^{\circ}$ to precede.
- $_{2}\eta$ ($_{2}\eta\tau^{\circ}$) n.f. belly, womb. $\bar{M}\bar{N}\tau\mu\lambda\iota-_{2}\eta\tau\bar{c}$ gluttony. $\theta\lambda\chi\epsilon$ $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ \bar{N} $_{2}\eta\tau$ to ventriloquize. $\bar{N}_{2}\eta\tau^{\circ}$ see $_{2}\bar{N}$.
- $_{2}\eta$, $_{2}\epsilon$ n.f. storey (of a house).
- $_{2}\eta\beta\epsilon$, $_{2}\eta\eta\beta\epsilon$, $_{2}\eta\iota\beta\epsilon$ n.m.f. grief, mourning; $\bar{f}-_{2}\eta\beta\epsilon$ to grieve, mourn (for: ϵ , $\epsilon\tau\beta\epsilon$, $\epsilon\chi\bar{N}$, $\eta\lambda^{\circ}$, $_{2}\iota\chi\bar{N}$); $\rho\epsilon\gamma\bar{f}-_{2}\eta\beta\epsilon$ mourner.
- $_{2}\eta\beta\bar{c}$, $_{2}\bar{\beta}\bar{c}$, $_{2}\epsilon\beta\bar{c}$ n.m. lamp.
- $_{2}\eta\kappa\epsilon$ n.f. corn-measure.
- $_{2}\eta\mu\epsilon$, $_{2}\epsilon\mu\epsilon$, $_{2}\bar{N}\mu\epsilon$, $_{2}\iota\mu\epsilon$ n.f. freight, fare (on ship or camel); $\dagger-_{2}\eta\mu\epsilon$ to pay fare; $\lambda\tau_{2}\eta\mu\epsilon$ free of charge.
- $_{2}\eta\eta\epsilon$ n.m., usu. pl., spices, incense. $\sigma\ddagger-_{2}\eta\eta\epsilon$ idem;

- †-с†-2HHC to offer (burn) incense. $\Theta OY-2HHC$ incense;
 $TAAE-\Theta OY-2HHC$ $\epsilon ZPAI$, † $\Theta OY-2HHC$ $\epsilon ZPAI$ to offer incense.
 $2HT$ ($2TH'$; pl. $2TECY$) tip, edge, end; $2TH'$ \bar{N} is the preferred construction before nouns.
 $2HT$ n.m. north. $\epsilon 2HT$, $\epsilon N2HT$, $\lambda N2HT$ adv. northward.
 $TAN2HT$, $2AN2HT$ adv. (on) the north side. $CA \bar{N} 2HT$ idem.
 $2HT$ ($2TH'$) n.m. heart, mind. $\lambda-PCq2HT$ ϵI ϵPOC he came to his senses. $M\bar{N}T2HT \bar{N} OYOT$ unanimity, being of a single mind; $\bar{P}-2HT \bar{N} OYOT$ to become unanimous. $2HT$ $CNA\gamma$ doubt; $M\bar{N}T2HT CNA\gamma$ doubt, hesitation; $\bar{P}-2HT CNA\gamma$ to become doubtful, hesitant. $2HT$ ΘHM impatience; $M\bar{N}T2HT \Theta HM$ idem; $\bar{P}-2HT \Theta HM$ to become impatient. $\lambda T2HT$ senseless; $M\bar{N}T\lambda T2HT$ senselessness; $\bar{P}-\lambda T2HT$ to become senseless.
 $BA\lambda-2HT$ guileless, simple; $M\bar{N}TBA\lambda-2HT$ guilelessness.
 $P\bar{M}\bar{N}2HT$ wise, a wise person; $M\bar{N}TP\bar{M}\bar{N}2HT$ wisdom, understanding; $\bar{P}-P\bar{M}\bar{N}2HT$ to become wise. $\Theta C-\bar{N}-2HT$ anguish.
 $KO \bar{N} 2TH'$, $KA-2TH'$ to set one's heart or mind (on, to: ϵ , $\epsilon X\bar{N}$, $2I$), to be confident (in); $KA-2TH'$ $\epsilon BO\lambda$ to relax, become careless. $\bar{P}-2TH'$ to regret, repent (concerning: ϵ , $\epsilon X\bar{N}$, $\bar{N}CA$); $\lambda T\bar{P}-2TH'$ unrepentant; $M\bar{N}TP\epsilon q\bar{P}-2TH'$, $M\bar{N}T\bar{P}-2TH'$ repentance. $CEK-n2HT \bar{N}$ to persuade.
 $\dagger-2TH'$ to observe, notice, pay attention to, heed (ϵ , $\epsilon X\bar{N}$, $2I$, $2\bar{N}$); $M\bar{N}T\lambda T\dagger-2TH'$ heedlessness; $p\epsilon q\dagger-2TH'$ attentive; $M\bar{N}TP\epsilon q\dagger-2TH'$ attentiveness. $\Theta \bar{N}-2TH'$ to pity, have pity (on, for: $\epsilon X\bar{N}$, $\epsilon ZPAI$ $\epsilon X\bar{N}$, 2λ); $M\bar{N}T\Theta \bar{N}-2TH'$ pity, mercy; $\bar{P}-\Theta \bar{N}-2TH'$ to be merciful. For nouns and vbs. cpd. with $\bar{N} 2HT$ see 1st element. $2\lambda 2T\bar{N}$, $2\lambda T\bar{N}$ ($2\lambda 2TH'$, $2\lambda TH'$) prep. with, near, beside.
 $2HY$, $2HOY$ n.m. profit, benefit, usefulness, advantage.
 $M\lambda I-2HY$ profit-loving. $\bar{P}-2HY$ to be profitable, useful (to: $N\lambda'$). $\dagger-2HY$ to give profit or benefit (to: $N\lambda'$); to gain profit or benefit (in, by, from: $\bar{M}MO'$, ϵ , $M\bar{N}$, $2\bar{N}$). $\epsilon \bar{N}-2HY$ to find profit or benefit (in: ϵ , $2\bar{N}$).
 $2HGC$ to be disturbed, concerned.
 $2I 2IT'$ ($2\lambda T'$) vb. tr. to beat, thresh, rub ($\bar{M}MO'$; on,

- against: $\epsilon\kappa\bar{\eta}$, $\tau\iota$). As n.m. threshing. $\rho\epsilon\gamma\tau\iota$ thresher.
 $\tau\iota$ ($\tau\iota\omega^\circ$, $\tau\iota\omega\omega^\circ$) prep. (1) on, in, at; (2) (to enquire) concerning; (3) and, or, with (connecting two nouns); (4) from on, from in, from at; (5) in the time of, in the presence of. $\tau\iota$ $\eta\lambda\iota$ adv. thus. $\epsilon\theta\omicron\lambda$ $\tau\iota$ from on, from. $\epsilon\eta\epsilon\chi\tau$ $\tau\iota$ down from on, down onto; $\epsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon\eta$ $\tau\iota$ in toward; $\epsilon\tau\pi\alpha\iota$ $\tau\iota$ down from, up from, down on.
 $(\tau\iota\beta\epsilon)$, Q $\tau\omicron\beta\epsilon$ ($\tau\lambda\beta\epsilon$) vb. intr. to be low, short. $\tau\bar{\beta}\epsilon$ n.m. lower part or place. $\tau\beta\alpha\iota$ n. shortness.
 $\tau\iota\beta\omega\iota$, $\tau\epsilon\beta\omega\iota$, $\tau\iota\beta\omicron\upsilon\iota$, $\tau\epsilon\beta\omicron\upsilon\iota$, $\tau\lambda\beta\iota\omicron\upsilon\iota$ n.m. ibis.
 $\tau\iota\epsilon$, $\tau\iota\eta$ (pl. $\tau\iota\eta\upsilon$, $\tau\iota\eta\omicron\upsilon$, $\tau\iota\epsilon\upsilon$) n.m.f. rudder.
 $\tau\iota\epsilon\iota\beta$, $\epsilon\tau\iota\epsilon\iota\beta$, $\tau\epsilon\iota\epsilon\beta$, $\tau\iota\beta$ (f. $\tau\epsilon\iota\lambda\epsilon\iota\beta\epsilon$, $\tau\iota\lambda\beta\epsilon$, $\tau\iota\epsilon\iota\lambda\beta\epsilon$, $\tau\iota\epsilon\epsilon\beta\epsilon$, $\tau\iota\epsilon\iota\beta\epsilon$, $\tau\iota\beta\epsilon$, $\tau\iota\eta\epsilon\beta\epsilon$, $\tau\lambda\iota\beta\epsilon$) n.m.f. lamb.
 $\tau\iota\epsilon\iota\tau$, $\tau\epsilon\iota\epsilon\iota\tau$, $\tau\iota\tau$ n.m. pit.
 $\tau\iota\eta$ (pl. $\tau\iota\omicron\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$, $\tau\iota\eta\upsilon$) n.f. road, way. $\tau\iota\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\epsilon\iota$ $\epsilon\theta\omicron\lambda$ $\epsilon\chi\omicron\delta\upsilon\varsigma$, way out. $\tau\iota\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\epsilon\iota$ $\epsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon\eta$ way in. $\tau\iota\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\beta\omicron\kappa$ way of going (in: $\epsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon\eta$). $\tau\iota\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\mu\omicron\omicron\theta\epsilon$ way, road. $\tau\iota\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\chi\iota\omicron\omicron\upsilon\tau$ a way for crossing, ford. $\tau\iota\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\bar{\rho}\rho\omicron$ the king's road, highway. $\rho\bar{\eta}(\bar{\eta})\tau\iota\eta$ traveling companion. $\dagger\tau\epsilon\tau\iota\eta$ $\eta\lambda^\circ$ to provide way or means to (someone).
 $\tau\iota\kappa$ n.m. magic; as adj. magical. $\bar{\rho}$ - $\tau\iota\kappa$ to bewitch, enchant (ϵ , $\tau\iota$). $\rho\epsilon\gamma\bar{\rho}$ - $\tau\iota\kappa$ wizard, magician; $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\rho\epsilon\gamma\bar{\rho}$ - $\tau\iota\kappa$ magic, wizardry. $\tau\lambda\kappa\omicron$ n.m. magician; $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\tau\lambda\kappa\omicron$ magic.
 $\tau\iota\eta$, $\tau\epsilon\iota\eta$ n.m. cup, vessel; a liquid measure; $\rho\epsilon\gamma\bar{\eta}$ - $\eta\tau\iota\eta$ $\epsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon\eta$ diviner (by aid of cup).
 $\tau\iota\eta\epsilon$ vb. intr. to row; tr. idem ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\omega^\circ$). $\tau\iota\eta\iota\epsilon$, $\tau\epsilon\eta\epsilon\iota\epsilon$ n.m. steering-oar, rudder.
 $\tau\iota\eta\epsilon$ $\tau\bar{\eta}\tau^\circ$ reflex. to move forward (not properly Sah.).
 $\tau\iota\eta\eta\beta$, $\tau\iota\eta\eta\gamma$ to sleep, doze; as n.m. sleep.
 $\tau\iota\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$ $\tau\iota$ - $\tau\iota\tau^\circ$ vb. tr. (1) to beat, strike ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\omega^\circ$, ϵ , $\epsilon\kappa\bar{\eta}$, $\tau\bar{\eta}$, $\epsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon\eta$ ϵ ; with: $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\omega^\circ$, $\tau\bar{\eta}$). (2) to cast, throw ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\omega^\circ$; \pm $\epsilon\theta\omicron\lambda$, $\epsilon\tau\pi\alpha\iota$); mostly Boh. in this sense. $\tau\iota$ - $\tau\omicron\omicron\tau^\circ$ to begin, undertake (to do: ϵ + inf.); also lit., to place one's hand (on: ϵ).
 $\tau\iota\pi$, $\tau\epsilon\iota\pi$ n.m. street, town quarter, road. ϵ $\eta\tau\iota\pi$ adv.

outside, to the outside. $\alpha\iota\rho\alpha\iota\rho\epsilon$, $\alpha\epsilon\rho\alpha\iota\rho\epsilon$, $\alpha\eta\rho\alpha\iota\rho\epsilon$ n.f. idem.

$\alpha\iota\sigma\epsilon$ $\alpha\lambda\sigma\tau\bar{\nu}$ $\alpha\lambda\sigma\tau^*$ Q $\alpha\omicron\sigma\epsilon$ (1) vb. intr. to become weary, troubled (with, by, of: $\epsilon\tau\beta\epsilon$, $\alpha\lambda$, $\alpha\bar{\nu}$); to experience difficulty or distress (in doing: Circum.); to be difficult or troublesome (to, for: ϵ , $\eta\lambda^*$). (2) vb. tr. to weary, distress, trouble. As n.m. weariness, distress, trouble; labor, product of labor. $\alpha\tau\alpha\iota\sigma\epsilon$ unwearied; without difficulty; $\mu\eta\tau\mu\lambda\iota-\alpha\iota\sigma\epsilon$ love of toil. $\bar{\nu}-\alpha\iota\sigma\epsilon$ to take trouble; to make trouble. $\dagger-\alpha\iota\sigma\epsilon$ to give trouble, make trouble (to, for: $\eta\lambda^*$). $\omicron\gamma\epsilon\alpha-\alpha\iota\sigma\epsilon$ idem. $\theta\bar{\nu}-\alpha\iota\sigma\epsilon$ to labor, take trouble, be deeply concerned (for: ϵ , $\epsilon\alpha\bar{\nu}$; in, concerning: $\epsilon\tau\beta\epsilon$, $\alpha\bar{\nu}$); as n.m. labor, product of labor; $\alpha\tau\theta\bar{\nu}-\alpha\iota\sigma\epsilon$ unsympathetic; $\rho\epsilon\gamma-\theta\bar{\nu}-\alpha\iota\sigma\epsilon$ one who labors etc.; $\mu\eta\tau\theta\bar{\nu}-\alpha\iota\sigma\epsilon$ labor, suffering. $\gamma\iota$ $\alpha\lambda$ $\alpha\iota\sigma\epsilon$ to bear up under difficulty.

$\alpha\iota\sigma\epsilon$ $\alpha\lambda\sigma\tau^*$ Q $\alpha\omicron\sigma\epsilon$ to spin (flax etc.).

$\alpha\iota\tau\epsilon$ $\alpha\epsilon\tau-$ $\alpha\lambda\tau^*$ (1) vb. tr. to rub, move back and forth ($\bar{\nu}\mu\omicron^*$); to wear out ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron^*$); to convulse, torment ($\bar{\nu}\mu\omicron^*$); to flay. (2) vb. intr. to become old, worn out; to loiter, loaf around; to be convulsed, tormented. As n.m. spasm, pain; $\alpha\tau\alpha\iota\tau\epsilon$ unworn; untormented; $\mu\eta\tau\rho\epsilon\gamma\alpha\iota\tau\epsilon$ convulsion.

$\alpha\iota\omega\mu\epsilon$, $\alpha\iota\omicron\mu\epsilon$, $\alpha\omega\mu\epsilon$ n.f. palm, hollow of hand ($\bar{\nu}$ $\epsilon\iota\chi$).

$\alpha\kappa\omicron$ ($\epsilon\alpha\kappa\omicron$) Q $\alpha\kappa\lambda\epsilon\iota\tau$ ($\alpha\kappa\omicron\epsilon\iota\tau$, $\alpha\kappa\bar{\nu}$) to become hungry (for: $\bar{\nu}\mu\omicron^*$); as n.m. hunger, famine. $\alpha\eta\kappa\epsilon$ adj. poor (bef. or aft. noun, with $\bar{\nu}$); $\mu\eta\tau\alpha\eta\kappa\epsilon$ poverty; $\mu\lambda\iota-\alpha\eta\kappa\epsilon$ loving the poor; $\mu\eta\tau\mu\lambda\sigma\tau\bar{\nu}-\alpha\eta\kappa\epsilon$ hatred of the poor. $\bar{\nu}-\alpha\eta\kappa\epsilon$ to become poor.

$\alpha\lambda\kappa\omicron\gamma$, $\alpha\epsilon\lambda\kappa\omicron\gamma$, $\alpha\lambda\lambda\kappa\omicron\gamma$ n.f.m. sickle.

$\alpha\lambda\lambda\omicron$ (f. $\alpha\lambda\lambda\omega$, $\alpha\lambda\lambda\omicron\gamma$; pl. $\alpha\lambda\lambda\omicron\iota$) n.m.f. an old person, elder; esp. an older monk; as adj. old (bef. or aft. noun with $\bar{\nu}$). $\mu\eta\tau\alpha\lambda\lambda\omicron$ (of women: $\mu\eta\tau\alpha\lambda\lambda\omega$) old age. $\bar{\nu}-\alpha\lambda\lambda\omicron$ (Q \omicron $\bar{\nu}$ $\alpha\lambda\lambda\omicron$) to become old.

$\alpha\lambda\omicron\epsilon\iota\lambda\epsilon$, $\alpha\lambda\omicron\epsilon\iota\lambda$, $\alpha\lambda\epsilon\epsilon\iota\lambda\epsilon$, $\alpha\lambda\epsilon\iota\lambda\epsilon$ vb. tr. to bear, carry

($\bar{\mu}\mu\sigma^\circ$), usu. on surface of water; intr. to be borne, carried; to float.

$\lambda\omicron\mu\lambda\bar{\mu}$ n.m. entanglement, snare.

$\lambda\omicron\sigma\lambda\epsilon$ vb. tr. to nurse (a child: $\bar{\mu}\mu\sigma^\circ$); to carry a child during pregnancy or infancy. $\rho\epsilon\upsilon\lambda\omicron\sigma\lambda\epsilon$ n. nurse.

$\lambda\omicron\pi$ n.m. a vessel (for pouring).

$\lambda\omicron\pi\lambda\bar{\mu}$ ($\lambda\omicron\pi\lambda\epsilon\pi$) $\lambda\bar{\chi}\pi\lambda\omega\pi^\circ$ Q $\lambda\epsilon\pi\lambda\omega\pi$ vb. tr. to weary, plague (ϵ , $\epsilon\chi\bar{\mu}$); intr. to become weary, despondent; as n.m. weariness, distress.

$\lambda\omicron\sigma\tau\bar{\mu}$, $\lambda\omicron\sigma\tau\epsilon\pi$ n.m. mist; $\bar{\rho}-\lambda\omicron\sigma\tau\bar{\mu}$ to become misty, dark; $\dagger-\lambda\omicron\sigma\tau\bar{\mu}$ to darken.

$\lambda\omicron\upsilon\lambda\omega\upsilon$ Q to be high, exalted.

$\lambda\omicron\sigma$, Q $\lambda\omicron\lambda\sigma$ to become sweet, delightful; $\lambda\lambda\sigma-$ in cpds.: sweet in, sweet of (e.g. $-\sigma\lambda\chi\epsilon$ speech, $-\mu\eta\tau$ heart). As n.m. sweetness, delight. $\mu\bar{\mu}\tau\lambda\omicron\sigma$ idem. $\dagger-\lambda\omicron\sigma$ to make sweet, pleasant. $\lambda\epsilon\lambda\sigma\epsilon$, $\lambda\bar{\chi}\sigma\epsilon$ n.f. sweetness. $\lambda\lambda\mu\sigma\epsilon$ n.f. idem.

$\lambda\lambda\omega\mu$, $\bar{\lambda}\lambda\omega\mu$, $\lambda\lambda\omicron\mu$ n.m. louse, flea.

$\lambda\lambda\omega\sigma\bar{\tau}$ vb. intr. to be easy, pleasant.

$\lambda\mu\epsilon$ number: forty (see §30.7). $\rho\epsilon\lambda\mu\epsilon$ $\bar{\mu}$ $\lambda\omicron\sigma\upsilon$ Lent. $\mu\epsilon\lambda\mu\epsilon$ fortieth.

$\lambda\mu\epsilon\mu\epsilon$ number: eighty (see §30.7).

$\lambda\bar{\mu}\mu\epsilon$ in $\bar{\rho}-\lambda\bar{\mu}\mu\epsilon$ to steer, guide ($\bar{\mu}\mu\sigma^\circ$). $\bar{\rho}-\lambda\bar{\mu}\mu\epsilon$ n.m. guidance. $\lambda\tau\bar{\rho}-\lambda\bar{\mu}\mu\epsilon$ unguided. $\rho\epsilon\upsilon\bar{\rho}-\lambda\bar{\mu}\mu\epsilon$ pilot, guide.

$\lambda\bar{\mu}\bar{\mu}\tau\omega\rho\epsilon$, $\lambda\epsilon\mu\epsilon\tau\omega\rho\epsilon$, $\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon\tau\omega\rho\epsilon$ etc. n.m. sign, token; password.

$\lambda\mu\omicron\mu$ ($\sigma\mu\omicron\mu$) Q $\lambda\eta\mu$ to become hot; as n.m. fever, heat.

$\lambda\bar{\mu}\mu\epsilon$ n.f.m. heat, fever; $\dagger-\lambda\bar{\mu}\mu\epsilon$ to give off heat.

$\lambda\mu\omicron\sigma$ vb. intr. to sit, sit down, be seated ($\pm \epsilon\lambda\lambda\iota$); to dwell, remain. Used with most prep. in normal senses.

$\mu\lambda$ $\bar{\mu}$ $\lambda\mu\omicron\sigma$ (1) seat; (2) privy, latrine; (3) anus.

$\sigma\iota\eta\lambda\mu\omicron\sigma$ manner of sitting, dwelling. $\lambda\mu\lambda\iota\sigma$ n.m. buttocks.

$\lambda\mu\omicron\tau$ n.m. grace, gift, favor; gratitude, thanks, credit.

$\lambda\tau\lambda\mu\omicron\tau$ graceless, thankless. $\bar{\rho}-\lambda\mu\omicron\tau$, $\epsilon\iota\rho\epsilon$ $\bar{\mu}$ $\omicron\upsilon\lambda\mu\omicron\tau$ to grant a favor, give grace, give as a gift. $\dagger-\lambda\mu\omicron\tau$ to

- give grace, to benefit, be kind to (на^с); † ммо^с н̄
 2МОТ to give as a gift or favor. ㊿н̄-2МОТ н̄тн̄ to thank,
 give thanks to (for: ехн̄, 21, 2λ); as n.m. thanksgiv-
 ing; λт㊿н̄-2МОТ ungrateful; рєч㊿н̄-2МОТ a grateful per-
 son; мн̄трєч㊿н̄-2МОТ gratitude. x1-2МОТ to obtain grace
 or favor (from: евоλ 2н̄, н̄тн̄; for someone: ехн̄, 21хн̄).
 6н̄-2МОТ to find favor or grace.
- 2МОУ n.m. salt. ̄-2МОУ to become salt. †-2МОУ to add
 salt. x1-2МОУ to be salted. λт2МОУ unsalted. сλ н̄
 2МОУ salt-dealer, salt-seller.
- 2МОХ, Q 2OMX̄ to become sour. 2н̄х, 2емX̄, 2нмX̄ n.m. vinegar.
 ̄-2н̄х to become sour. † ε н2н̄х to start to turn sour.
 2н̄с, 2емC̄, 2нмC̄ n.m. ear of grain.
- 2н̄2н̄ vb. intr. to roar, neigh; as n.m. neighing, roaring.
 ̄-2н̄2н̄ idem.
- 2н̄ (н̄2н̄т^с) prep. (1) of place: in, within, on, at, among;
 from in, from; (2) of time: at, in, during; (3) of a-
 gent, means, instrument: with, by, through; (4) for adv.
 phrases 2н̄ оу... see 21.3; (5) for 2н̄ н̄трєч- see 20.1.
 евоλ 2н̄ from in, from within, out of; ε2оун̄ 2н̄ into,
 toward, at, within; н̄2оун̄ 2н̄ in, within; 2рλ1 2н̄ in.
- 2н̄λγ, 2н̄λλγ, 2н̄λоγ n.m. vessel, pot, container; thing (any
 material object), property. мн̄тλт2н̄λγ state of being
 without property.
- 2н̄ε- (ε2н̄ε-) 2н̄λ^с (ε2н̄λ^с) impers. vb. it pleases (suff. is
 objective); н̄εт ε2н̄ε- that which pleases (someone), that
 which (someone) desires; often followed by ε + inf.
 ̄-2н̄λ^с to be willing, desire (to do: ε, εтрє). See 20.2.
- 2н̄кє n.m. beer.
- 2о, 2λ (2рλ^с) n.m. face (of man or animal); surface, side.
 2о мн̄ 2о face to face. 2о оуєє 2о, 2о 21 2о idem. н̄
 2о, н̄ н2о, 2н̄ н2о by sight. 2λ н(^с)2о from before.
 † н̄ н(^с)2о to direct one's attention (to: ε, ехн̄).
 ㊿н̄-2рλ^с (н̄) to beseech, ask; to receive, accept. 41-
 2рλ^с (евоλ, еп̄оу1) to look up. x1-2о, x1-н2о, x1 н̄ н2о

(\bar{N}) to heed, pay attention to, respect, favor; χ_1 - 2_0 as n.m. favoritism; $\lambda\tau\chi_1$ - 2_0 impartial; $\mu\bar{N}\tau\lambda\tau\chi_1$ - 2_0 impartiality; $\rho\epsilon\chi_1$ - 2_0 one who is partial. χ_1 - $2\rho\lambda'$, $\chi_1 \bar{N} 2_0$ (Q χ_1 - $2\rho\lambda\epsilon\iota\tau$), suff. is reflex.: to amuse oneself, occupy oneself; to be distracted; to attend (to: ϵ); to converse (with: $\mu\bar{N}$); to reflect (on: 2_1 , $2\bar{N}$); to sport, play (with: $\mu\bar{N}$, $2\bar{N}$); $\mu\bar{N}\tau\chi_1$ - $2\rho\lambda'$ distraction; $\rho\epsilon\chi_1$ - $2\rho\lambda'$ trifler. \dagger - $2_0 \epsilon$ to beseech (Boh., rare in Sah.).

$\epsilon_2\rho\bar{N}$ ($\epsilon_2\rho\lambda'$) prep. toward (the face of), among; $\epsilon\theta\lambda \epsilon_2\rho\bar{N}$ out to; $\epsilon_2\theta\gamma\bar{N} \epsilon_2\rho\bar{N}$ in to, before, at, against. $\mu\lambda_2\rho\bar{N}$, $\bar{N}\mu\lambda_2\rho\bar{N}$, (\bar{N}) $\mu\lambda_2\rho\lambda'$ in the presence of, before. $2_1 2\rho\lambda'$ on the surface of, on the face of.

2_0 , 2ω n.m. a grain measure.

$2_0\epsilon\iota\mu$ (pl. $2\eta\mu\epsilon$, $2\iota\mu\eta$) n.m. wave. $\bar{\rho}$ - $2_0\epsilon\iota\mu$ (Q $\theta \bar{N} 2_0\epsilon\iota\mu$) to become agitated. \dagger - $2_0\epsilon\iota\mu$, χ_1 - $2_0\epsilon\iota\mu$ to cast up waves.

$2_0\epsilon\iota\mu\epsilon$, $2_0\iota\mu\epsilon$ indef. pron. pl. some, certain (ones, people, things); as pred.: such, of this sort.

$2_0\epsilon\iota\rho\epsilon$, $2_0\epsilon\iota\lambda\epsilon$, $2_0\iota\rho\epsilon$ n.f. dung (human or animal).

$2_0\epsilon\iota\tau\epsilon$, $2_0\iota\tau\epsilon$ n.f. hyena.

$2_0\epsilon\iota\tau\epsilon$, $2_0\iota\tau\epsilon$ n.m.f. garment; \dagger - $2_0\epsilon\iota\tau\epsilon \epsilon\chi\bar{N}$ to clothe.

$2_0\iota$ n. in $\bar{\rho}$ - $2_0\iota$ meaning uncertain, prob.: to make an effort, strive (to do: ϵ , \bar{N} + Inf.); \dagger - $2_0\iota \mu\lambda'$ to vex.

$2_0\iota$ (pl. $2\iota\epsilon\epsilon\gamma$, $2\iota\epsilon\epsilon\gamma\epsilon$) n.m. (1) field; (2) water-wheel.

$2_0\mu\epsilon$ n.f. cup.

$2_0\mu\bar{N}\tau$, $2_0\mu\epsilon\tau$, $2_0\mu\bar{\tau}$ n.m. copper, bronze; coin, money. \dagger - $2_0\mu\bar{N}\tau$ to pay (someone: $\mu\lambda'$; for: 2λ). $\theta\omega\pi 2\lambda 2_0\mu\bar{N}\tau$ to buy with money. χ_1 - $2_0\mu\bar{N}\tau$ to accept a bribe. $\mu\lambda\iota$ - $2_0\mu\bar{N}\tau$ money-loving; $\mu\bar{N}\tau\mu\lambda\iota$ - $2_0\mu\bar{N}\tau$ love of money; $\mu\bar{N}\tau$ - $\mu\lambda\sigma\bar{\tau}$ - $2_0\mu\bar{N}\tau$ hatred of money. $\bar{\rho}$ - $2_0\mu\bar{N}\tau$ to become copper; $\rho\epsilon\chi\bar{\rho}$ - $2_0\mu\bar{N}\tau$ coppersmith; $\sigma\lambda \bar{N} 2_0\mu\bar{N}\tau$ copper-dealer.

$2_0\mu\bar{\nu}\epsilon$ n.f. spring, well.

$2_0\mu\bar{\tau}$, $2_0\omega\bar{\tau}$ n.m. pagan priest.

$2_0\theta\lambda\epsilon$ n.f.(m.) moth. $\bar{\rho}$ - $2_0\theta\lambda\epsilon$ to become moth-eaten, to perish. $\lambda\tau\bar{\rho}$ - $2_0\theta\lambda\epsilon$ incorruptible, indestructible.

$2_0\theta\gamma$ n.m. day. $\bar{N} \eta\epsilon 2_0\theta\gamma$ in, during the day. $\bar{N} \theta\gamma 2_0\theta\gamma$

- for a day. $\bar{z}\bar{n}$ $\text{o}\gamma\bar{z}\text{o}\text{o}\gamma$ $\epsilon\text{v}\text{o}\lambda$ $\bar{z}\bar{n}$ $\text{o}\gamma\bar{z}\text{o}\text{o}\gamma$ from day to day.
 $\chi\text{I}\bar{n}$ $\bar{z}\text{o}\text{o}\gamma$ ϵ $\bar{z}\text{o}\text{o}\gamma$ idem. $\bar{z}\text{o}\text{o}\gamma$ $\bar{z}\text{o}\text{o}\gamma$, $\eta\epsilon\bar{z}\text{o}\text{o}\gamma$ $\eta\epsilon\bar{z}\text{o}\text{o}\gamma$ idem.
 \bar{p} - $\bar{z}\text{o}\text{o}\gamma$ to spend a day. $\eta\text{o}\text{o}\gamma$ adv. today; \bar{n} $\eta\text{o}\text{o}\gamma$ idem;
 $\bar{m}\bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{c}\lambda$ $\eta\text{o}\text{o}\gamma$ from today onward; $\vartheta\lambda$ $\eta\text{o}\text{o}\gamma$ until today; $\chi\text{I}\bar{n}$
 $\eta\text{o}\text{o}\gamma$ (\pm $\epsilon\text{v}\text{o}\lambda$, $\epsilon\bar{z}\bar{p}\lambda\text{I}$) from today onward. $\eta\text{o}\text{o}\gamma$ \bar{n} $\bar{z}\text{o}\text{o}\gamma$
adv. today (used as $\eta\text{o}\text{o}\gamma$ above).
- $\bar{z}\text{o}\text{o}\gamma$ Q to be bad, wicked, putrid. $\eta\epsilon\theta\text{o}\text{o}\gamma$, $\eta\epsilon\bar{\tau}$ $\bar{z}\text{o}\text{o}\gamma$ used
as nominal: what is bad; evil, wickedness (may take
def. or indef. art.). \bar{p} - $\eta\epsilon\theta\text{o}\text{o}\gamma$, $\epsilon\text{I}\bar{p}\epsilon$ \bar{n} $\eta\epsilon\theta\text{o}\text{o}\gamma$ to do
evil; $\bar{p}\epsilon\varphi\bar{p}$ - $\eta\epsilon\theta\text{o}\text{o}\gamma$ evil-doer; $\bar{m}\bar{n}\bar{\tau}\bar{p}\epsilon\varphi\bar{p}$ - $\eta\epsilon\theta\text{o}\text{o}\gamma$ wickedness;
 $\text{c}\lambda$ \bar{n} $\eta\epsilon\theta\text{o}\text{o}\gamma$ evil-doer; $\bar{m}\bar{n}\bar{\tau}\text{c}\lambda$ \bar{n} $\eta\epsilon\theta\text{o}\text{o}\gamma$ evil.
- $\bar{z}\text{o}\text{o}\gamma\bar{\tau}$, $\epsilon\bar{z}\text{o}\text{o}\gamma\bar{\tau}$, $\bar{z}\epsilon\text{o}\gamma\bar{\tau}$, $\bar{z}\epsilon\gamma\bar{\tau}$ ($\bar{z}\text{o}\gamma\bar{\tau}$ -) n.m. male (of men or
animals); freq. as adj., aft. n., with or without \bar{n} :
male, wild, savage. $\bar{z}\text{o}\gamma\bar{\tau}$ - $\text{c}\bar{z}\text{I}\bar{n}\epsilon$ male-female, bisexual.
 $\bar{m}\bar{n}\bar{\tau}\bar{z}\text{o}\text{o}\gamma\bar{\tau}$ maleness.
- $\bar{z}\text{o}\text{o}\gamma\bar{\tau}\bar{n}$ n.m. road, highway; a furlong.
- $\bar{z}\text{o}\text{o}\gamma\vartheta$ to abuse, curse (ϵ , $\epsilon\chi\bar{n}$).
- $\bar{z}\text{o}\bar{n}$, $\bar{z}\text{o}\bar{n}$ ($\bar{z}\lambda\bar{n}$ -) n.m. marriage feast; bridle-chamber.
- $\bar{z}\text{o}\text{c}\bar{\epsilon}$, $\bar{z}\text{o}\text{c}\bar{\epsilon}\epsilon$ n.f. market; $\bar{p}\bar{m}\bar{n}\bar{z}\text{o}\text{c}\bar{\epsilon}$ market-man.
- $\bar{z}\text{o}\text{c}\bar{n}$, $\bar{z}\text{o}\text{c}\bar{n}\bar{n}$, $\bar{z}\text{o}\text{c}\bar{n}\epsilon$, $\bar{z}\lambda\text{c}\bar{n}$, $\bar{z}\text{o}\text{c}\bar{\epsilon}\bar{n}$ n.m. patron.
- $\bar{z}\text{o}\bar{\tau}\epsilon$, $\bar{z}\text{o}\bar{\tau}$, $\bar{z}\text{o}\bar{\tau}\epsilon$, $\bar{z}\text{o}\bar{\tau}$ in \bar{n} \bar{n} (\bar{r}) $\bar{z}\text{o}\bar{\tau}\epsilon$, \bar{n} $\bar{n}\bar{z}\text{o}\bar{\tau}\epsilon$ \bar{n} in the
vicinity of, in the presence of.
- $\bar{z}\text{o}\bar{\tau}\epsilon$ n.f. fear; as adj. fearful. $\lambda\bar{\tau}\bar{z}\text{o}\bar{\tau}\epsilon$ fearless; $\bar{m}\bar{n}\bar{\tau}\lambda\bar{\tau}$ -
 $\bar{z}\text{o}\bar{\tau}\epsilon$ fearlessness; \bar{p} - $\lambda\bar{\tau}\bar{z}\text{o}\bar{\tau}\epsilon$ to become fearless. $\bar{z}\lambda$
 $\bar{z}\text{o}\bar{\tau}\epsilon$ in fear; fearful, fearsome (as pred.). \bar{p} - $\bar{z}\text{o}\bar{\tau}\epsilon$ (Q
 o \bar{n} $\bar{z}\text{o}\bar{\tau}\epsilon$) to become afraid (of: ϵ , $\epsilon\chi\bar{n}$, $\epsilon\bar{\tau}\bar{v}\epsilon$, $\bar{z}\lambda\theta\bar{n}$ \bar{n} ,
 $\epsilon\text{v}\text{o}\lambda$ $\bar{z}\bar{n}$, $\bar{z}\eta\bar{\tau}$ \bar{n}); $\bar{p}\epsilon\varphi\bar{p}$ - $\bar{z}\text{o}\bar{\tau}\epsilon$ fearing, respectful; $\bar{m}\bar{n}\bar{\tau}$ -
 $\bar{p}\epsilon\varphi\bar{p}$ - $\bar{z}\text{o}\bar{\tau}\epsilon$ fear, respect. $\bar{\dagger}$ - $\bar{z}\text{o}\bar{\tau}\epsilon$ to terrify, frighten
(ϵ , $\bar{n}\lambda$, $\epsilon\chi\bar{n}$); $\bar{p}\epsilon\varphi\bar{\dagger}$ - $\bar{z}\text{o}\bar{\tau}\epsilon$ dreadful. χI - $\bar{z}\text{o}\bar{\tau}\epsilon$ to frighten
($\bar{n}\bar{m}\text{o}$).
- $\bar{z}\text{o}\bar{\tau}\epsilon$ n.f. hour, moment; \bar{p} - $\bar{z}\text{o}\bar{\tau}\epsilon$ to spend time.
- $\bar{z}\text{o}\bar{\tau}\bar{\text{c}}$, $\bar{z}\lambda\bar{\tau}\bar{\text{c}}$ n.f. a vessel or measure.
- $\bar{z}\text{o}\bar{\tau}\bar{z}\bar{\tau}$ $\bar{z}\epsilon\bar{\tau}\bar{z}\bar{\tau}$ - $\bar{z}\epsilon\bar{\tau}\bar{z}\bar{\omega}\bar{\tau}$ Q $\bar{z}\epsilon\bar{\tau}\bar{z}\bar{\omega}\bar{\tau}$ vb. tr. to examine, investi-
gate, inquire into ($\bar{n}\bar{m}\text{o}$, ϵ , $\bar{n}\bar{c}\lambda$, $\bar{z}\bar{n}$); as n.m. inquiry,
question; $\lambda\bar{\tau}\bar{z}\epsilon\bar{\tau}\bar{z}\bar{\omega}\bar{\tau}$ unfathomable; $\bar{p}\epsilon\varphi\bar{z}\text{o}\bar{\tau}\bar{z}\bar{\tau}$ inquirer;

ΜΝΤΡΕΨΟΤΖΤ̄ inquiry.

ΖΟΥΕΙΤ (f. ΖΟΥΕΙΤΕ, ΖΟΥΙΤΕ; pl. ΖΟΥΑΤΕ) adj. bef. or aft. n.

with ᾠ: first, foremost, leading. ΖΟΥΕΙΤΕ n.f. beginning; Ζᾠ ΤΕΖΟΥΕΙΤΕ in the beginning; ΖΙΝ ΤΕΖΟΥΕΙΤΕ from the beginning.

ΖΟΥΗΤ (pl. ΖΟΥΑΤΕ) n. passenger, crewman (?).

ΖΟΥΝ n.m. inner part, interior. ᾠ ΝΖΟΥΝ ᾠΜΟ΄ prep. inside, within (spatial or temporal). ᾠ-Ν(΄)ΖΟΥΝ ε to enter. εΖΟΥΝ adv. to the inside, into, toward: εΖΟΥΝ ε prep. to, toward, into; εΖΟΥΝ is also used to reinforce εΖᾠ, εΧᾠ, ΝΑ΄, ΝΑΖᾠ, ΨΑ, ΖΑ. ΝΖΟΥΝ adv. within, inside (static location); ΝΖΟΥΝ ΖΑ under; ΝΖΟΥΝ Ζᾠ in: ΝΖΟΥΝ ᾠΜΟ΄ in. εΑ-ΖΟΥΝ adv. inside, within; + ε/ᾠΜΟ΄ idem as prep. εΑ ᾠ ΖΟΥΝ n.m. inner part, interior. ΨΑ ΖΟΥΝ ε prep. until. ΖΙ ΖΟΥΝ adv. within; εΤ ΖΙ ΖΟΥΝ adj. phrase: inner, interior. ΡᾠΝΖΟΥΝ title of official.

ΖΟΥΟ n.m. greater part; profit, advantage; majority, greatness; as adj. bef. n. without ᾠ or aft. n. with ᾠ: great, much; before adj.: more, greater. ΖΟΥε- as proclitic form of adj., used like preceding entry. ΖΟΥΟ ε, ΖΟΥε more than, beyond. ε ΖΟΥΟ ε, ε ΖΟΥε (ε) more than, rather than. ε ΝεΖΟΥΟ adv. greatly, very. ᾠ ΖΟΥΟ adv. much, greatly, very, much more so; ᾠ ΖΟΥΟ ε more than. ᾠ ΖΟΥΟ ᾠ ΖΟΥΟ idem (emphatic). ᾠ-ΖΟΥΟ to exceed, be more than (ε); to have or do more (than: ε); with immediately following noun or verb: to be or do all the more. ᾠ-ΖΟΥε- proclitic form of preceding.

ΖΟΥΡΕ- (ΖΟΥΡ-, ΖΟΥΡω-) ΖΟΥΡΟ΄ (ΖΟΥΡω΄) vb. tr. to deprive (someone: suff. obj.) of (ᾠΜΟ΄, ε).

ΖΟΥΡΙΤ, ΖΩΡΙΤ (pl. ΖΟΥΡΑΤΕ) n.m. watchman, guardian. ΛΗε ᾠ ΖΟΥΡΙΤ head-watchman.

ΖΟΥΨ n.m. vetch, pulse.

ΖΟΥΨε n.m. untimely birth.

ΖΟΥ, ΖΟΒ, ΖΟΠ, ΖΩΒ (f. ΖΨ, ΖΨω; pl. ΖΨΟΥΙ) n.m.f. snake.

ΖΟΧΖΧ̄ (ΖΟΧΖΕΧ, ΖΟΧΧ̄) ΖΕΧΖΧ̄- (ΖΕΧΧ̄-) ΖΕΧΖΩΧ΄ Q ΖΕΧΖΩΧ vb.

- tr. to distress, restrict, straiten (Ἰμο'); to compel, force; vb. intr. to become distressed, restricted, narrow; as n.m. distress, need.
- 2 ποτ, 2 πωτ n. a fathom.
- 2 ρα (ωρα) vb. tr. to drive, compel (Ἰμο', Ἰρα), ± εβολ.
- 2 ραι, 2 ρε n.m. upper part (very rare as n.); 2 ραι reinforces other prep., no diff. in meaning. ε2 ραι adv. upward (see §8.1). ε2 ραι forms cpds. with many prep. (including ε, εχῆ, ε2 ρῆ, οὐβε, κα, 2α, 2ι, 2ῆ), usually, but not necessarily, with the added nuance of "up," e.g. up to, up onto, etc. Ἰ2 ραι adv. above (static; §28.7). also freq. cpds., as in Ἰ2 ραι εχῆ up on, etc. κα-2 ραι adv. above, on the upper side. ωα 2 ραι adv. upward; ωα 2 ραι ε up to, even to. 2ι 2 ραι, 2ι 2 ρε adv. upward. κα-2 ρε n.m. in ε π(')κα-2 ρε prep. above.
- 2 ραι n.m. lower part, rare except in cpds.: ε2 ραι adv. downward, down; ε2 ραι ε down to, into, onto; ε2 ραι εχῆ down onto. Ἰ2 ραι adv. below. κα-2 ραι adv. downward, down. ωα 2 ραι ε prep. down to.
- 2 ρβ n.m. form, likeness; χι-2 ρβ to assume a form, likeness.
- 2 ρβωτ, 2 ερβωτ, 2 ερβοοθε n.f. staff, stout stick.
- 2 ρε, 2 ερε (pl. 2 ρηε, 2 ρεοε) n.m.f. food (of man or animals); ῑ-2 ρε (Q ο Ἰ 2 ρε) to become food; †-2 ρε, † Ἰ οὐ2 ρε to give food (to: Ἰα'). χι-2 ρε to get food.
- 2 ρεβ n.m. chisel.
- 2 ρηε n.m.(f.) flower. ῑ-2 ρηε to bloom, blossom. τεκ-2 ρηε εβολ idem. οὐαμ-2 ρηε beetle (lit., flower-eater).
- 2 ρηε, 2 ρηχ vb. intr. to become still, calm, quiet.
- 2 ρημ n.m. pelican.
- 2 ρηαν, 2 ερηαν n.m. pomegranate (tree or fruit); εω Ἰ 2 ρηαν pomegranate tree.
- 2 ροκ (2 ρακ) Q 2 ορῆ vb. intr. or reflex. to become still, calm, quiet; to cease; rarely tr. to still. As n.m. stillness, quiet; †-2 ροκ to calm, quiet (Ἰα'). 2 ορῆκ adj. silent, quiet.

- 2POOY (2POY-, 2P̄-; 2PA') n.m. voice; sound, noise, cry.
 A2POOY voiceless; C2A1 A2POOY a consonant. NEX-
 2POOY, MOYXE N̄ OY2POOY (± EBOA) to let out a cry. CEK-
 2POOY to snort. †-2POOY (± EBOA) to speak, give voice,
 promise; C2A1 EY†-2POOY a vowel. EY-2POOY EBOA to make
 a sound, utter a cry. 41-2POOY, 41-2PA' (± EBOA, E2PA1)
 to raise one's voice, to utter, speak. X1 N̄ 2PA' to
 cry out; X1 N̄ NE2POOY to hear the sound (of). MNT-
 NAOT̄-2POOY being hard-voiced. 2POY-N̄-NE n.m. thunder.
 2POY-BA1 n.f. thunder; †-2POY-BA1 to thunder. 2POYO,
 2POYΩ boastful talk; MNT2POYO boastfulness; P̄-MNT2POYO
 to boast.
- 2PONPEN vb. tr. to flap or spread (wings); to blink (eyes).
 2POYXB̄ n. pebbles.
- 2POY 2P̄O- (2EP̄O-) Q 2OP̄O vb. intr. to become heavy, dif-
 ficult (for someone: E, EXN̄, E2PA1 EXN̄; in, with some-
 thing: MNOM', 2N̄); to be slow (to do: E + Inf.); rarely
 tr.: to make difficult. As n.m. weight, burden. A2-
 2POY weightless; †-2POY NA' to add weight to. 2POY
 N̄ ZHT to become long-suffering, patient; 2AP̄O-ZHT adj.
 patient, long-suffering; MNT2AP̄O-ZHT patience; P̄-2AP̄O-
 ZHT to be patient. 2PHO'E, 2EPHO'E n.f. weight.
- 2POXP̄ vb. tr. to grind or gnash (the teeth; at, against:
 E2OYN E, E2OYN 2N̄, E2PA1 EXN̄). As n.m. gnashing of
 teeth.
- 2PO n.f. oven, furnace.
- 2POT n.f. wine-press, vat.
- 2P̄2P̄ vb. intr. to snore.
- 2TA1 (2TA'E1, E2ΘA1) to become fat. As n.m. fat.
- 2TH n.f. shaft of spear; mast.
- 2TIT n.m. onion.
- 2TO, 2TΩ, E2TO (f. 2TOP'E, 2TOPE; pl. 2TOPP, E2TOPP, 2TOP)
 n.m.f. horse. MAC N̄ E2TO foal. MANE-2TO horse-groom.
 PMN2TO horseman.
- 2TOMT̄N̄ 2TMT̄N̄- Q 2TMT̄ON̄T̄ to become dark, be darkened; as

- n.m. darkness, mist.
- 2ΤΟΥΕ, ΤΟΥΕ n.m. dawn, morning. ΠΝΑΥ Ν 2ΤΟΥΕ dawn, early morning. Ε 2ΤΟΥΕ, Ν 2ΤΟΥΕ, 2Ι 2ΤΟΥΕ at dawn. ΘΛ 2ΤΟΥΕ until morning. ΧΙΝ 2ΤΟΥΕ from morning (on).
- 2ΤΟΝ n.m. (1) fall, destruction; (2) name of a measure.
- 2ΤΟΡ n.m. necessity, constraint; 2Ν ΟΥ2ΤΟΡ out of necessity. 2Λ/2Ν Ν(΄)2ΤΟΡ of one's own accord, on one's own authority. ̄-2ΤΟΡ to constrain (ε); ̄-Ν(΄)2ΤΟΡ to exercise authority. †-2ΤΟΡ to constrain (ε); to give authority (to: ε).
- 2Ω impers. vb. it suffices, is enough (for someone: ε; to, that: ε + Inf., ΕΤΡΕ, Circum.). Also used with pers. subject: to have enough, be satisfied; to cease, stop (ε + Inf., ΕΤΡΕ, Circum.); often + ε as ethical dative.
- 2ΩΒ 2ΛΒ΄ vb. tr. to send (̄ΜΜΟ΄; for, after: ΝCΛ).
- 2ΩΒ, 2ΩΥ, ΩΥ, 2ΟΥ (pl. 2ΒΗΥΕ) n.m. (1) work, product of work; (2) thing, object; (3) matter, affair, business. ΟΥ ΝΕ Ν(΄)2ΩΒ what is the matter (with...)? ΟΥ ΝΕ Ν2ΩΒ Ν what is the use of? ΟΥ Ν 2ΩΒ what? ΟΥΝ-2ΩΒ ΜΝ (neg. ΜΝ-2ΩΒ ΜΝ there is (not) a matter; this and the same constructions with the corresponding possessives (ΟΥΝ-ΤΑΙ etc.) express the general idea of having a (legal) problem with or involving another person. 2ΩΒ Ν 6ΙΧ handiwork, handicraft. ̄-2ΩΒ to work (at, on: ε; for: 2Λ, 2Ι; in, with: 2Ν); as n.m. work, working; ΡΕῩ-2ΩΒ worker; ΜΝΤΡΕῩ-2ΩΒ work, labor; ΘΒ̄-̄-2ΩΒ fellow-worker.
- 2ΩΒ̄ vb. tr. to prick, incite. 2ΒΟΚ, 2ΒΟ6 n. prick, stab.
- 2ΩΒ̄ 2ΕΒ̄- (2̄C-) 2ΟΒ΄ Q 2ΟΒ̄ vb. tr. to cover, shelter. protect, clothe (̄ΜΜΟ΄, ε, ΕΧ̄Ν, 2ΙΧ̄Ν; with: ̄ΜΜΟ΄, 2Ν); 2ΩΒ̄ ΕΒΟΛ ΕΧ̄Ν idem; vb. intr. to become covered etc. ΡΕΥ2ΩΒ̄ coverer, protector. 2ΩΒ̄, 2ΟΒ̄, 2̄C, 2̄Β̄, 2ΗΒ̄, 2ΛΗ̄ n.m. covering, lid. 2ΒΟΟC, 2ΒΟC (pl. 2ΒΦΟC, 2ΒΦC) n.m.f. covering, garment; linen. 2̄Cω, 2ΕΒCω (pl. 2̄CΟΟΥΕ) n.f. garment, clothes, cloth.
- 2ΩΚ 2ΕΚ- 2ΟΚ΄ Q 2ΗΚ vb. tr. to smite, crush (̄ΜΜΟ΄, ΕΧ̄Ν).

- 20λ, Q 2ηλ vb. intr. to fly. 20λ εβολ to fly forth; Q to be distraught. Other adv. and prep. in normal senses.
 ηλ ἄ 20λ exit. ρε420λ flier.
- 20λ (20λε, 20φλε) vb. intr. to become hoarse.
- 20λ 2ελ- (2λ-) 2ολ^ε vb. tr. to throw, cast.
- 20λκ (20λκ) 2ολκ^ε Q 20λκ vb. tr. to twist, braid, roll (ἄμο^ε); as n.m. plait, twist.
- 20λδ, Q 20λδ vb. tr. to embrace (ε, ε20γν ε); as n.m. embrace.
- 20μ 2μ- (2εμ-) 2ομ^ε Q 2ημ vb. tr. to tread, trample, beat (ἄμο^ε; on: ε, ε2ρλ ε, εχἄ, ε2ρλ εχἄ, 2ι); as n.m. treading, trampling.
- 20ν 2ν- 2ον^ε Q 2ην (± ε20γν) vb. intr. to approach, draw near (to: ε); to be about (to do: ε + Inf.); Q to be nigh, near; to be related (to), in compliance (with); rarely vb. tr. or reflex. to bring near. λ20ν ερο^ε unapproachable.
- 20ν 2ον^ε vb. tr. to command, order (someone: ετἄ, ἄτἄ; to do: ε, ετρε); to give (an order, command: ἄμο^ε; to: ετἄ, ἄτἄ). As n.m. command.
- 20ν vb. intr. to go aground. ηλ ἄ 20ν shallows. ο ἄ 20ν (Q) to be shallow.
- 20ν n. in χ1-20ν to betroth (ἄμο^ε; to: ηλ^ε).
- 20νε n.f. canal.
- 20νκ (20νκ) 2ενκ^ε vb. tr. to consecrate, appoint.
- 20ντ 2εντ- (2ἄτ-) 2οντ^ε Q 2ηντ vb. intr. to approach; rare in Sah.; uses parallel those of 20ν (approach) q.v.
- 20νξ vb. tr. to entreat, exhort (ε). Very rare in Sah.
- 20ογ 2ογ- vb. intr. to rain (down on: εχἄ, ε2ρλ εχἄ; from: εβολ 2ἄ); also tr. As n.m. rain, moisture; μογ-ἄ-20ογ idem. 2ογ-ἄ-νε n.m. rain.
- 20π 2επ 2οπ^ε Q 2ηπ vb. tr. to hide, conceal (ἄμο^ε; from: ε); intr. to hide, become hidden (from: ε). As n.m. hiding; 2ἄ ογ20π in hiding, secretly; 2ἄ π20π idem; ἄ 20π idem. λ20π unhidden. ηλ ἄ 20π hiding-place.

- 20nḡ n.m. palm-branch with hanging dates.
 20p 2f- 2op' Q 2np vb. reflex. to guard against, take heed for (ε).
 20p 2f- (2ep-) 2op' vb. tr. to milk; 2f-εpṽte idem.
 20p the god Horus.
 20pē (20pṽ) 2opē' Q 2op(ε)ṽ vb. tr. to break (ḡmo'); intr. to be broken.
 20pκ, Q 2opκ vb. intr. to sit quietly (as in ambush).
 20pπ, Q 2opπ vb. intr. to sleep, doze.
 20pπ 2fπ- (2epπ-) 2opπ' Q 2opπ vb. tr. to soak, drench, wet (ḡmo'; with: 2n, ḡmo'); also intr.: to become wet.
 20pδ (20λδ, 20pṽ) 2epδ- 2opχ' Q 20pδ (20pṽ) vb. tr. to heap up, pile up (ḡmo'); to put into order, arrange; vb. intr. to be heaped up, put into order; as n.m. order, harmony. 2pox vb. idem (rare).
 20c, 20oc, 20yc n.m. thread, cord.
 20c 2ec- 2oc' vb. tr. to block up, cover up, stop up (ḡmo'; εχn, 2ixn); vb. intr. to be blocked up etc.
 20c vb. intr. to sing, make music; as n.m. song; pεq20c singer.
 20t n.m. sack, bag.
 20t in f-20t to sail, float (to: ε, φλ; in, on: 2n); μλ n f-20t sailing course.
 20tē (20teṽ) 2etē- 2ote' Q 20tē vb. tr. to kill (ḡmo'); 20tē nca to massacre. 2λtē in cpd.: slaying, as in 2λtē-φnpε child-slaying. As n.m. slaughter, murder; corpse; pεq20tē slayer, murderer; mntpεq20tē murder, slaughter; f-pεq20tē to slay (ε). 2λteṽc n.f. slaying; thing slain.
 20te vb. to bruise, pierce.
 20te, 20t n.f. rod, pole; φε n 20t wooden pole.
 20tπ (20pπ) 2etπ- 2otπ' (2opπ') Q 20tπ vb. intr. to set, sink (of celestial bodies); to become reconciled (to, with: ε, mπ); vb. tr. to reconcile (ḡmo'; to, with: ε, mπ); as n.m. reconciliation; sunset. μλ n 20tπ the

west. $\bar{\rho}$ - $\rho\omega\tau\bar{\rho}$ to reconcile.

$\rho\omega\tau\bar{\rho}$ ($\rho\omega\tau\epsilon\rho$) $\rho\epsilon\tau\bar{\rho}$ - $\rho\omega\tau\rho'$ Q $\rho\omega\tau\bar{\rho}$ vb. tr. to join ($\bar{\rho}\rho\omega'$; to: ϵ ; with: $\bar{\rho}\bar{\rho}$); to hire; vb. intr. to be joined (to: ϵ); to be hired (for: ϵ); to be in harmony (with: $\bar{\rho}\bar{\rho}$). As n.m. joining, yoke, harmony. $\rho\epsilon\epsilon\rho\omega\tau\bar{\rho}$ hireling. $\rho\lambda\tau\bar{\rho}$ (pl. $\rho\lambda\tau\rho\epsilon\epsilon\gamma$, $\rho\lambda\tau\rho\epsilon\epsilon\gamma\epsilon$) n.m. twin, double; as adj. doubled. $\rho\lambda\tau\rho\epsilon\varsigma$ n.f. yoke (pair) of animals.

$\rho\omega\omega'$, $\rho\omega'$ emphatic or intensive pronoun, used appositionally with other pronominal elements: (I) myself, (I) too, for my part, on the contrary, on the other hand. $\rho\omega\omega\epsilon$ adv. (no pron. agreement) on the other hand, however (expressing contrast or opposition).

$\rho\omega\omega\kappa$ ($\rho\omega\kappa$) $\rho\epsilon\kappa$ - $\rho\omega\kappa'$ ($\rho\omega\omega\kappa'$) Q $\rho\eta\kappa$ vb. tr. to gird, arm ($\bar{\rho}\rho\omega'$; with: $\rho\bar{\rho}$, $\bar{\rho}\rho\omega'$; for, against: ϵ , $\omega\gamma\beta\epsilon$), \pm $\epsilon\beta\omega\lambda$, $\epsilon\rho\omega\gamma\bar{\rho}$. $\rho\omega\kappa$ $\bar{\rho}\rho\omega'$ $\bar{\rho}$ $\bar{\rho}\lambda\tau\omega\iota$ to gird someone as a soldier. As n.m. girding, breastplate, protective armor.

$\rho\omega\omega\kappa\epsilon$ ($\rho\omega\kappa\epsilon$, $\rho\omega\omega\kappa$, $\rho\omega\kappa$) $\rho\epsilon\epsilon\kappa\epsilon$ - ($\rho\epsilon\kappa\epsilon$ -, $\rho\epsilon\kappa$ -) $\rho\omega\kappa'$ ($\rho\omega\omega\kappa'$) Q $\rho\omega\omega\kappa\epsilon$ vb. tr. (1) to scrape, scratch, esp. as means of torture ($\bar{\rho}\rho\omega'$); (2) to shave ($\bar{\rho}\rho\omega'$); as n.m. baldness, shaven condition. $\rho\omega\omega\kappa\epsilon$ n.m. fleece.

$\rho\omega\omega\lambda\epsilon$ ($\rho\omega\lambda\epsilon$) $\rho\lambda\lambda$ - $\rho\omega\lambda'$ ($\rho\omega\omega\lambda'$) vb. tr. to pluck.

$\rho\omega\omega\mu\epsilon$ ($\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$, $\rho\omega\mu$) Q $\rho\lambda\mu$ ($\rho\lambda\lambda\mu$) vb. intr. to become lean, thin; + $\epsilon\beta\omega\lambda$: to pine away, be blighted.

$\rho\omega\omega\rho$ $\rho\epsilon\omega\rho$ - $\rho\omega\omega\rho'$ Q $\rho\eta\omega\rho$ vb. tr. to distress, afflict ($\bar{\rho}\rho\omega'$, ϵ); intr. to be distressed (by, with: $\epsilon\tau\beta\beta\epsilon$, $\rho\lambda$, $\bar{\rho}\bar{\rho}$, $\bar{\rho}\tau\bar{\rho}$); as n.m. distress, straits. $\rho\lambda\omega\bar{\rho}$ n.f. constraint.

$\rho\omega\omega\tau$ ($\rho\omega\beta\bar{\tau}$, $\rho\omega\epsilon\bar{\tau}$) $\rho\epsilon\epsilon\tau$ - $\rho\omega\epsilon\tau'$ ($\rho\omega\beta\tau'$) vb. tr. to steal ($\bar{\rho}\rho\omega'$; from: $\bar{\rho}\tau\bar{\rho}$, $\rho\iota$, $\rho\bar{\rho}$, $\epsilon\beta\omega\lambda$ $\rho\bar{\rho}$); as n.m. theft. $\rho\epsilon\epsilon\tau$ - $\rho\omega\omega\tau$ thief.

($\rho\omega\omega\tau$) $\rho\epsilon\epsilon\tau$ - $\rho\omega\epsilon\tau'$ \pm $\epsilon\beta\omega\lambda$ vb. tr. to eject, send forth.

$\rho\omega\omega\rho$ $\rho\omega\omega\rho'$ vb. tr. to scrape, scratch ($\bar{\rho}\rho\omega'$); vb. intr. to be scraped; to itch; as n.m. itching, scratching.

$\rho\omega\omega\rho\bar{\rho}$, $\rho\omega\omega\rho\bar{\rho}$ n.f. hand (as a measure).

$\rho\omega\omega\chi$ ($\rho\omega\chi$) Q $\rho\eta\chi$ vb. intr. to be in straits, be dying; vb. tr. to distress, put in straits ($\bar{\rho}\rho\omega'$, ϵ); as n.m.

straits. 2ax n.m. illness; name of a disease.
 2axπ 2exπ- 2oxn' vb. tr. to shut (нмо'), shut in, enclose;
 as n.m. shutting, sealing.
 2ω6ē (2ω6ē, 2ωκē) 266ē- (266ē-) 2o6ē' Q 2o6ē (2o6ē) vb. tr.
 to wither, destroy (нмо'); vb. intr. to wither away,
 fade, expire. 2λ6ē- in cpds.: weak in, feeble of.
 As n.m. feebleness. λτ2ω6ē unfading.
 2xoxπ (xoxπ, 2noxπ) vb. intr. to feel, grope (for: ε,
 ε2oγN e).

2λ: 2o	2λpō': 2λ	2ε: 2H, ε2ε
2λλκ: 2λκ	2λpoy2ε: poy2ε	2εββε: 2ββε
2λλM: 2ωωMε	2λpō': pō	2εβετωpε: 2MNTωpε
2λλT: 2λT	2λp̄-: 2pō	2εβc̄: 2Hβc̄
2λλTε: 2λTε	2λp̄HT: 2λHT	2εβcω: 2ωβc̄
2λλ6ε: 2λ6ε	2λcε1ε: 2λc1ε	2εβω1: 21βω1
2λβ': 2ωβ	2λcM̄: 2ocM̄	2εβωωN: 2ε-
2λβε: 2oβε	2λcT̄-/': 21cε	26ε: 2ε
2λβ1oγ1: 21βω1	2λT': 21Tε, 21	2εε1T: 2λε1T
2λβλβελε: 2λ4λεελε	2λTē-: 2ωTē	2ε1λε1βε: 21ε1β
2λβολ: βωλ	2λTβεc: 2ωTē	2ε1εβ: 21ε1β
2λ6ē-: 2ω6ē	2λTε: 2λT	2ε1ε1T: 21ε1T
2λε1H: 2λε	2λTHY: THY	2εκ-: 2ωκ, 2ωωκ, 2ωωκε
2λεεY: 2λε	2λT̄N: Tōpε	2εκε-: 2ωωκε
2λεoY: 2λε	2λToOT': Tōpε	2ελε1λε: 2λoβ1λε
2λεY(ε): 2λε	2λT̄: 2ωT̄	2ελλoY: 2λKoY
2λH: 2λε	2λTpεeY(ε): 2ωT̄	2ελMε2ε: 2λλMη2ε
2λ1βε: 21ε1β	2λTpεc: 2ωT̄	2ελ6ε: 2λo6
2λ1H: 2λε	2λTc̄: 2oTc̄	2εMε: 2HMε
2λKHλq̄: 2λKλq̄	2λHT: 2λHT	2εMεTōpε: 2MNTōpε
2λKO: 21K	2λHTc̄: 2ω	2εMx̄: 2MoX
2λλ-: 2ωωλε	2λx: 2ωx	2εNH(H)Tε: 2ενεεTe
2λλλTε: 2λλHT	2λxN̄, 2λxω': xω'	2εNΓ': 2oNκ
2λλHK: 2λλλK	2βλ1: 21βε	2ενε1ε: 21νε
2λλKoY: 2λKoY	2ββε: 21βε	2εNoY4ε: 2ε-
2λλλoYc: 2λλoYc	2ββc̄: 2ωβc̄	2εoYT: 2ooyT
2λλē-: 2λo6	2βHHTε: c̄2βHHTε	2εpεoθe: 2p̄βωT
2λM: 2ωωMε	2βHyε: 2ωβ	2εpε: 2pε
2λMNTōpε: 2MNTōpε	2βOK: 2ωβK	2εp̄-: 2pō
2λNKλq̄: 2λKλq̄	2βooc, 2βoc: 2ωβc̄	2εp̄ε: 2pō
2λN2HT: 2HT	2βoY1: 2o4, 21βω1	2εp21pε: 21p
2λNpO: pO	2βo6: 2ωβK	2εT-: 21Tε
2λN: 2oN	2βc̄: 2Hβc̄, 2ωβc̄	2εYT: 2ooyT
2λNc̄: 2ωβc̄	2βc̄ooyε: 2ωβc̄	2εx̄-: 2ox2x̄
2λpε1oπe: ε1oπe	2βc̄ω: 2ωβc̄	2ε6ē-: 2ω6ē
2λpHy: λpHy	2βω: 2o4	2εβ(β)ε: 2ββε
2λpH2ε: 2λpε2	2βωc, 2βωωc: 2ωβc̄	2Hβc̄: 2ωβc̄
2λpN̄: pO	2βωωN: 2ε-	

2Н6: 2Е
 2Н6ИТ: 2А6ИТ
 2ННБЕ: 2НБЕ
 2ННПЕ, 2ННТЕ: 6IC
 2Н1ВЕ: 2НБЕ
 2НК: 2ФФК
 2НКЕ: 2КО
 2НМЕ: 2ОЕ1М
 2НМС: 2МС
 2НМХ: 2МОХ
 2НМ: 2НОМ
 2НН6ТЕ: 2БН6ЕТЕ
 2ННТ: 2ФНТ
 2НОУ: 2НУ
 2НР21РЕ: 21Р
 2НТ: 2Н
 2НТЕ: 6IC
 2НУ: 2Е
 2НУБЕ: 2ББЕ
 2НХ: 2АХ
 21-: 21ΟΥЕ
 21АБЕ, 21АЕ1БЕ:
 21Е1Б
 21В, 21ВЕ: 21Е1Б
 21ВОЛ: ВФЛ
 21ВОУ1: 21ВФ1
 21ЕБЕ: 21Е1Б
 21ЕЕУ(Е): 2О1
 21ЕУ: 21Е
 21Е1АБЕ, 21Е1БЕ:
 21Е1Б
 21Н: 21Е, 2Е, 2Н
 21НБЕ: 21Е1Б
 21НОУ: 21Е
 21НУ: 21Е, 21Н
 21АА: АА
 21МЕ: 2НМЕ, С21МЕ
 21МН: 2ОЕ1М
 21Н1Е: 21НЕ
 21ОМЕ: С21МЕ,
 21ОМЕ
 21ООУЕ: 21Н
 21Р21РЕ: 21Р
 21РН: РО
 21РОУ2Е: РОУ2Е
 21РФ: РО
 21Т: 21ЕИТ
 21Т: 21, 21ΟΥЕ
 21ТН: ТФРЕ
 21ТООТ: ТФРЕ
 21ТОУН-: ТОУФ
 21ТОУФ: ТОУФ
 21ФФ: 21
 212РА: 2О
 21ХН, 21ХФ: ХФ
 2КА6ИТ, 2КО6ИТ: 2КО
 2ЛЕЕ1АБЕ: 2АОЕ1АБЕ
 2ЛНБЕ: 2ЛОБ
 2ЛОМ: 2ЛОМ
 2ЛОУФ: ОУФ
 2ЛБЕ: 2ЛОБ
 2Н-: 2АМ, 2ФМ
 2МА1С: 2МООС
 2МЕУ, 2МНУ: 2АМ
 2ММЕ: 2НМЕ, 2НОМ
 2МТФР: 2МНТФРЕ
 2Н2АА, 2Н2ЕА: 2АА
 2МХ: 2МОХ
 2НААУ: 2НАУ
 2НТ: 21НЕ
 2О: 2А
 2ОВ: 2ОЧ
 2ОВЕ: 21БЕ
 2ОВТ: 2ФЧТ
 2ОЕ1АБЕ: 2ОЕ1РЕ
 2О1БЕС: 2АЕ1БЕС
 2ОК: 2ФФК, 2ФФКЕ
 2ОКР: 2КО
 2ОЛ: 2ФФЛЕ
 2ОЛБ: 2ЛОБ
 2ОМЕТ: 2ОМНТ
 2ОМТ: 2ОМНТ
 2ОМФФР: 2МНТФРЕ
 2ОМХ: 2МОХ
 2ООК: 2ФФКЕ, 2ФФК
 2ООКЕ: 2ФФКЕ
 2ООЛ: 2ФФЛЕ
 2ООП: 2ОП
 2ОП: 2ОЧ, 2АП
 2ОПС: 2АПС
 2ОПТ: 2ФТП
 2ОРЕЧ: 2ФРБ
 2ОРК: 2РОК, 2ФРК
 2ОРФ: 2РОФ, ФРФ
 2ОРФ: 2ФРБ
 2ОРХ(Ч): 2ФРБ
 2ОСЕ: 21СЕ
 2ОСНМ: 2ОСН
 2ΟΥАТЕ: 2ΟΥЕИТ,
 2ΟΥНТ
 2ΟΥЕ-: 2ΟΥО
 2ΟΥЕ1ТЕ: 2ΟΥЕИТ
 2ΟΥЕРОУФР: 2ВОРБР
 2ΟΥ1ТЕ: 2ΟΥЕИТ
 2ΟΥМПЕ: 2ФΟΥ
 2ΟΥР-: 2ΟΥРЕ-
 2ΟΥРАТЕ: 2ΟΥР1Т
 2ΟΥРФ(Ф): 2ΟΥРЕ-
 2ΟΥС: 2ФС
 2ΟΥТ-: 2ООУТ
 2ФФ: ФФ
 2Ф4: 2ФБ
 2ФХ: 2ФХ
 2ФХХ: 2ФХ2Х
 2ФББ: ФББ
 2ФБФ: 2ФББ
 2ФОбБ, 2ФОбПХ:
 2ФОбП
 2ФФТ: 2ФФТ
 2РА: 2О, 2РОУ
 2РАК: 2РОК
 2РЕ: 2РА1
 2РЕОУЕ: 2РЕ
 2РНУЕ: 2РЕ
 2РНФЕ: 2РОФ
 2РКР1КЕ: РКР1КЕ
 2РОУБ(В)А1: 2РОУ
 2РОУМПЕ: 2РОУ
 2РОУО, 2РОУФ:
 2РОУ
 2РОУФР: 2ВОРБР
 2РФФ-: 2РОФ
 2ТН: 2НТ
 2ТООРЕ: 2ТО
 2ТФ: 2ТО
 2ТФРЕ: 2ТО
 2ТФФР: 2ТО
 2ФФР: 2АФФР
 2Ф: 2О
 2Ф: 2ФФ
 2ФБ: 2ОЧ
 2ФБТ: 2ФЧТ
 2ФК: 2ФФК
 2ФК(Е): 2ФФКЕ
 2ФКМ: 2ФББ
 2ФЛЕ: 2ФФЛЕ, 2ФЛ
 2ФЛБ: 2ФРБ
 2ФЛБ: 2ФЛК
 2ФМ: 2ФФМЕ
 2ФМЕ: 2ФФМЕ,
 21ФМЕ
 2ФНТ: 2ФНК
 2ФНТ: 2ФНТ
 2ФР1Т: 2ΟΥР1Т
 2ФРФ: 2ФРБ

2OT: 2OT6, 2OT, 2OT6	2OQ4: 2OQ ⁴	2O6B̄: 2O6B̄
2OT6: 2OT, 2OT6	2O2B̄: 2O2B̄	2O6Q̄: 2O6B̄
2OQλ6: 2Oλ	2O4: 2O8	2Q4: 2O4
2OQC: 2QC		

x

xλλxε vb. tr. to clap (hands: $\bar{m}m\bar{o}^*$, $z\bar{n}$).

xλεie, xλie, xλe n.m. desert. $z1/z\bar{n}$ $\bar{m}x\lambda\epsilon ie$ in the desert.

$\bar{m}\lambda i-x\lambda\epsilon ie$ loving solitude. $\bar{m}\bar{n}t\bar{x}\lambda\epsilon ie$ desolation. $\kappa\omega/\dagger/$
 $\epsilon ipe \bar{m}m\bar{o}^* \bar{n} x\lambda\epsilon ie$ to make desert. $\bar{p}-x\lambda\epsilon ie$ to become
 desert, waste.

xλεio (txλεio) xλεio⁴ vb. tr. to display ($\bar{m}m\bar{o}^*$).

xλκ vb. tr. to clap (hands: $\bar{m}m\bar{o}^*$); to flap (wings); as
 n.m. clapping, flapping; $\rho\epsilon\chi\lambda\kappa$ one who claps.

xλmH n.f. calm.

xλnε, xλλnε, xoonε, xλnH n. ark, box.

xλc4e n. in $x1-x\lambda c4e$ to repair, put in order.

xλte (xλλte), Q xote vb. intr. to become ripe, mature; to
 advance in age. xTλi, Q xHT idem.

xλtme n. heap (of grain).

xλt4e, xλtβε n.m. snake, reptile.

xλ4, xλ8 n.m. frost.

xλzχz̄ (xλzχ̄, xλx̄, 6λzχz̄, 6λz6z̄, 6λz6̄, 6oz6̄) xεzχoz⁴ vb.

tr. to beat, strike, gnash ($\bar{m}m\bar{o}^*$; against: $\epsilon\chi\bar{n}$); as n.m.
 beating, gnashing; as adj. beaten, (of metal) refined.

xλx n.m. sparrow. xλx \bar{n} λiλ name of a bird.

xλxe (xλλxe), Q xλxω(oγ) vb. intr. to become rough, hard,
 harsh. λTχλxe not harsh (of voice).

xλxe (pl. xixεey, xixεeyε, xixεoy, xinxεey, xinxεeyε, xin-
 xεyε) n.m.f. enemy. $\bar{m}\lambda i-x\lambda xe$ loving enmity, quarrelsome;
 $\bar{m}\bar{n}t\bar{x}\lambda xe$ enmity (toward: $\epsilon zoyn \epsilon$). $\bar{p}-x\lambda xe$ (Q o \bar{n}) to be
 at enmity (with: ϵ , $\bar{m}\bar{n}$).

x̄B̄B̄C̄, x̄B̄B̄εC̄, xεB̄B̄εC̄, x6B̄B̄C̄, x̄B̄C̄, xHNB̄C̄, xHB̄C̄, xHIB̄εC̄, xλei-
 εεC̄ n.f. coal, charcoal.

xRiN n.m. blemish. λTxBiN without blemish.

- χε**, **ἤχε** conj. see 30.11 for full discussion of uses.
χεβηλ, **χβηλ**, **χιβηλ**, **χεβελ** n.m. spear; a shoot.
χεκ n.m. shell, sherd.
χεκας, **χεκαας** conj. so that, in order that; usu. followed by Future III or II. See 27.4.
χεκχικ n. an insect (ant?).
χελзнс, **χλзнс**, **χλзс**, **χελλнс** vb. intr. to become exhausted, to pant; as n.m. exhaustion, panting.
χεμπεз, **χῆπεз**, **χῆπнз**, **χεπнз**, **χнπεз**, **χιπεз** n.m. apple.
χενεπωρ n.f. roof.
χερο (**χερω**) **χερε-** (**χεερε-**) **χερο** (**χερω**) vb. tr. to kindle, set afire; intr. to be ablaze, burn.
χн n.m. speck, mote (of straw, chaff, sawdust).
χн n.f. dish, bowl.
χннс n.f. bowl, censer.
χнρ vb. intr. to be merry, enjoy oneself; to be wanton; as n.m. merriment, fun; wanton behavior. **ρεχнρ** wanton.
χερχρ n.m. wanton behavior.
χнρε, **χεερε** n.f. threshing-floor; threshing season.
χι n.m. a metal vessel.
χι (**χει**) **χι-** (**χε-**) **χιτ** Q **χнυ** vb. tr. (1) to seize, take (**ῆμο**); to receive, accept; (2) to buy, acquire; (3) to strike, reach (of arrows, teeth, etc.); (4) to learn by heart. In basic meaning (1) all prep. and adv. occur with normal meanings. **χι ε** to affect, relate to, impinge on; (**± εзоуη**) to lead to, be conducive to, introduce to. **χι ῆμο** **εχῆ** to borrow (suff. on **εχῆ** is reflex.). **χι ῆῆ** to touch, be in contact with. For **χι-** and **χαι-** in vb. and nom. cpds. see 2nd element.
χιειρε n.m. pod.
χιλλεс, **χιλλнс**, **χελλнс**, **κελλнс** n.m. box.
χιν, **χῆ**, **χεν**, **κῆ**, **εῆ**, **ϑεν** prep. from, since, starting from; conj. since (see § 30.3); while yet (+ Circum.). **χιν ε**, **χιν ῆ**, **χιν зῆ** = **χин**. **χин X ε/ϑα/ϑαεραи ε Y** from X to Y. **χин X εвоλ/εεραи** from X onward. **χин** is

- occasionally preceded by ε, ἄ, ἀ, ἀ.
- κίρη n.m. emptiness, nothingness; ε κίρη in vain, for no purpose, for no reason. ἄ κίρη idem.
- κίρη vb. tr. to steal (ἄμο; from: ἀ, εὐολ ἀ); to rob (ε, ἄ); as n.m. theft, fraud. ἄ κίρη adv. stealthily secretly; unbeknownst (to: ε). ε ἄμο ἄ κίρη to steal. μα ἄ κίρη secret place. ρεκίρη, ελ ἄ κίρη thief.
- κίρη n.m. brine; salted fish. ἀκίρη brine-lotion (as soap).
- κίρη κερ- κερ (κίρη) Q κερ (± ερη) vb. tr. to raise up, exalt (ἄμο; over, above: ε, ελ, ἀ); vb. intr. to become exalted, raised up; as n.m. height(s), top. ητ κερ the Most High (of God). κίρη ἄ ητ to become arrogant, proud, vain; κερ-ητ proud, arrogant; ἄ-κερ-ητ to become vain, proud; ἄκερ-ητ pride, arrogance. κερ n.m. exalted person or place.
- κίρη n.f. back, spine.
- κίρη, κερ, κερ n.f. a land measure.
- κίρη adj. sparing, niggard.
- κίρη n.m. spittle.
- κίρη, κίρη n. single lock or braid of hair.
- κίρη, κίρη, κίρη n.m. brazier.
- κίρη n.pl. testicles.
- κίρη, κίρη, κίρη conj. or. κίρη ἄμο/ἄπε or not. κίρη ἄπε or rather.
- κίρη (κίρη, κίρη) κίρη- κίρη vb. tr. to quench, put out (ἄμο); intr. to be quenched. ἀκίρη unquenchable.
- κίρη vb. tr. to send, send away.
- κίρη (κίρη, κίρη) vb. tr. to strike (with: ἄ or zero).
- κίρη (κίρη) vb. intr. to delay (in doing: ε); as n.m. sloth. ἀκίρη without delay; ἄκίρη promptness; ρεκίρη sluggard; ἄκίρη sloth, delay.
- κίρη (pl. κίρη) n.m. forearm, wing; force, violence. ἄ κίρη with effort. ἄ-κίρη κίρη to treat violently. κίρη ἄμο ἄ κίρη to force, compel. κίρη ἄ ούκίρη to use force; ἄκίρη ἄ κίρη force, violence; ρεκίρη-κίρη violent; ἄκίρη-

- χι-χνα**₂ violence. **μογρ** **ἦ χνα**₂ n.f. scapular (of monk).
χνη, **χνη**, **χνη** n.m. beets, greens.
χνοογ, **χναγ** (pl. **χνοογε**) n.m. threshing-floor, grain on
 threshing-floor. **ῥχνοογ**, **ρεχνοογ**, **λεχνοογ**, **ριχνοογ**
 n.f. idem.
χνογ χνε- (**χῆ-**) **χνογ**^ς (**χίνογ**^ς, **χενογογ**^ς) vb. tr. to ask,
 question (dir. obj. of person asked; the thing asked is
 indicated by **ε** or **ετβε**); (rarely) to tell. As n.m.
 inquiry, questioning.
χνογ, **χενογ**, **χενος** n.m. basket, container.
χῆχων^ς vb. tr. to ask about.
χο χε- **χο**^ς Q **χην** vb. tr. to sow, plant (seed: **ῆμο**^ς; in: **2ῆ**,
21χῆ); to plant (a field; **ῆμο**^ς, **ε**; with: **ῆμο**^ς); as n.m.
 sowing, planting. **ρεχο** sower.
χο χε- (**χι-**) **χο**^ς (usually + **εβολ**) vb. tr. (1) to spend,
 expend, dispose of, use up (**ῆμο**^ς); (2) to put forth,
 send forth (**ῆμο**^ς; to, onto: **ε**, **εχῆ**, **ε2ογν ε**). **χε-μογνε**
εβολ to take root.
χο (pl. **χοογ**) n.m. arm-pit; **ο ῆ χο** to be hunch-backed.
χοε, **χοε**, **χοει**, **χοι**, **χο** (pl. **εχη**) n.f. wall. **χε-ῆ-τμητε**,
χενετμητε n.f. middle wall.
χοεις, **χοις** (abbrev. **χῆ**; pl. **χισοογε**, **χισοογ**) n.m.f. lord,
 lady; with def. art. the Lord; master, owner. **ῥ-χοεις**
 to become lord, rule (over: **ε**, **εχῆ**, **ε2ρλι εχῆ**); **ρεγῥ-**
χοεις ruler. **ῆῆτχοεις** lordship.
χοειτ, **χλειτ** (**χιτ-**) n.m. olive-tree, olives; n.m.f. testi-
 cle. **βω ῆ χοειτ** olive-tree. **μα ῆ χοειτ** olive grove.
οε ῆ χοειτ olive wood. **6ῆ-ῆ-χοειτ** olive-leaf. **πτοογ**
ῆ χοειτ the Mt. of Olives.
χοι, **χοει** (pl. **εχην**) n.m. ship, boat.
χοκ, **χλκ** n.m. hair.
χοκχῆ, **χεκχωκ**^ς Q **χεκχωκ** (**χεκχωκῆ**) vb. tr. to stamp, brand,
 mark (**ῆμο**^ς); as n.m. stamp, brand.
χολῆ Q to be least, smallest.
χολλῆ (**χολχελ**) **χῆχῆ-** **χῆχωλ**^ς vb. tr./intr. to drip, let drip.

- xολxλ̄ xελxλ̄- (xλ̄xλ̄-) xλ̄xωλ' Q xλ̄xωλ vb. tr. to hedge in
 (m̄mo'); as n.m. hedge.
- xοολεc n.f. moth. f̄-xοολεc to become moth-eaten, decayed.
- xοογ (xογ, xλγ) xεγ- (xοογ-, xλγ-) xοογ' (xογ') vb. tr. to
 send (m̄mo'; to: ε, εpλτ', εx̄n̄, nλ', θλ) ± εβολ out, off,
 away; εzογn in; εzpλi up; zλθn ahead. xοογ n̄cλ to send
 after.
- xοογт adj. base, lowly, rejected. m̄n̄тxοογт, m̄n̄тpεqчxοογт
 baseness. f̄-xοογт to become base, lowly.
- xοογч n.m. papyrus.
- xοп n.m. bowl, dish.
- xοpхf̄ бepбop' Q xepxop vb. tr. to overcome; Q to be hard.
- xογωт (xογт-, xλγт-, xωт-, xοт-; f. xογωтe, xογογωтe)
 number: twenty. See 30.7.
- xογч (xογв, xпογч, xωч) xεч- Q xнч (xнв) vb. tr. to burn,
 scorch (m̄mo'); intr. to be sharp, bitter; as n.m. burn-
 ing, ardor. xογч n̄ zнт n.m. warmth of heart, esp. in
 z̄n̄ ογxογч n̄ zнт warmly, sincerely, ardently.
- xογч (xωч) xοв' Q xнч vb. intr. to be costly, rare; tr. to
 value.
- xογze vb. intr. to limp.
- xογxογ, бογбογ vb. intr. to fly (or sim., of birds).
- xοчтn̄ in n̄ xοчтn̄ headlong, over the edge.
- xοчxq̄ (xοвxē, xοчxεq) xεqчωч' Q xεqчωч vb. tr. to burn,
 cook; intr. idem.
- xп̄-, xεп- n.m.f. hour; usually prefixed to number, as in
 xп̄-m̄n̄тoγe the 11th hour. n̄ n̄nλγ n̄ xп̄-X at about the
 Xth hour.
- xпi-, xпe- vb. must; usually prefixed to Inf., as in чnλxпi-
 вλк; rarely impers.: it is necessary (that: εтpε).
- xпiο xпiε- xпiο' Q xпiнт vb. tr. to blame, scold, reproach
 (m̄mo'; for: εтвe, εx̄n̄, zλ, z̄n̄); as n.m. blame, reproach.
 m̄n̄тxпiнт modesty.
- xпo xпe- xпo' vb. tr. (1) to beget, give birth to (m̄mo');
 (2) to acquire, get, obtain (m̄mo'), oft. + eth. dat. w.

на°. As n.m. birth, begetting; acquisition, gain, possession. аѣноч unbegotten. рѣчпо maker, begetter; мнѣрѣчпо begetting.

хро (ѣро) Q хрлѣт (хроѣт, ѣроѣт) vb. intr. to become strong, firm, victorious (over: ѣ, ѣхн); vb. tr. to make strong; as n.m. strength, victory. †-хро на° to encourage, confirm. смн-хро to establish victory. аѣ-хро unconquerable. наѣ-хро victory-loving. рѣчхро victor, victorious. хоор Q to be strong, bold, hard. хлр-влл bold of sight, staring; мнѣхлр-влл staring. хлр-знѣ firm of heart, bold; мнѣхлр-знѣ courage, boldness; †-мнѣхлр-знѣ to give courage (to: на°); хѣ-мнѣ-хлр-знѣ to take courage. хѣѣрѣ, хѣѣр, хѣр adj. strong, bold (bef. or aft. n. with н). ѣ-хѣѣрѣ to become strong. мнѣхѣѣрѣ strength, prowess.

хѣо (ѣѣо) хѣѣ- хѣо° (ѣѣо°, ѣѣл°) Q хѣнѣ (ѣѣнѣ) vb. tr. to lay down (мнѣо°; on: ѣ, ѣхн, зн, зѣхн); intr. to lie down. хѣо ѣ нѣѣѣнѣ to succumb to sickness.

хѣ n.m. cup.

хѣ° n.m. head (§28.6). Rare except in prep. phrases or as the obj. in certain verbal expressions. ѣхн ѣхѣ° prep. (1) on, upon, over, above; (2) for, on account of; (3) at, against; (4) to, unto; (5) in addition to. ѣвол ѣхн out upon; ѣзоѣн ѣхн unto; ѣзрлѣ ѣхн up/down onto, upon. злхн злхѣ° prep. before, in front of. зѣхн зѣхѣ° prep. (1) on, upon, over; (2) in, at, beside; (3) ± ѣвол from on, from at; нѣт зѣхн the one in command of; зрлѣ зѣхн on, upon.

хѣ хѣ- хѣ° vb. tr. to sing; as n.m. song. рѣчхѣ (pl. рѣч-хооѣѣ) singer, minstrel.

хѣ хѣ- (хѣ-) хѣо° (imptv. лхѣ-, лхѣ°) vb. tr. to say, speak (мнѣо°; to: ѣ, на°; about, concerning: ѣ, ѣѣѣѣ, ѣхн, ѣзрлѣ ѣхн; against: нѣл, оѣѣѣѣ). аѣхѣ, аѣхоо° ineffable. рѣч-хѣ- one who says; мнѣрѣчхѣ- saying, telling. хѣро- (for хѣ ѣро°) to mean, signify; to say to. нѣхѣ-, нѣхл°

- said (before direct quotation; see 20.3).
- xоk xek- xok' Q xhk (\pm eboл) vb. tr. to finish, complete, fulfill, accomplish (нмо'); vb. intr. to become finished, completed, fulfilled, ended; as n.m. completion, end; total; fulfillment. лтxоk without end.
- xоkн xekн- xokн' (xakн') Q xokн vb. tr. to wet, wash (нмо'; in, with: зн, eboл зн); as n.m. washing, cleansing. †-xоkн нл' to bathe, baptize. xи-xоkн to be bathed, baptized. лтxоkн unwashed; мнллтxоkн being unwashed.
- xоkр xekр- xokр' Q xokр vb. tr. to salt, season.
- xолк vb. tr./intr. to sink, submerge.
- xолк xelк- xolk' Q xolk (\pm eboл) vb. tr. to extend, stretch нмо'; to: e, ezoyn e); to sew together. xолк eboл as n.m. stretching, strain; extent; endurance, continuation. xллк n.m. strain; punishment. xolkс n.f. strain, tension.
- xолн (xopн) Q xolн (xopн) vb. intr. (1) to make merry; (2) to become implicated, involved (in, with: мн, зн); as n.m. (1) festivity, dissipation; (2) care, distraction. xолм(e)c, xopм(e)c n. care, distraction.
- xолэ xлэ- xolэ' vb. tr. to cut, prune.
- xолэ (xоллэ, xopлэ) xelэ- xolэ' (\pm eboл) vb. tr. to draw, scoop (нмо'). xолэec, xолэс, xол(e)c n.f. vessel for pouring.
- xом n.m. generation. xин xом ол xом, eyxом н нxом, н зен- xом н xом from generation to generation. олкe н xом genealogy.
- xонт xнт- (xenт-) xont' Q xont vb. tr. (1) to try, test (нмо', e; with: зн); (2) to begin, start; as n.m. trial; нл н xонт place of testing. xонтс n.f. trial, test. xнит in xи-xнит to test, try (нмо', нcл); as n.m. test, trial; pexи-xнит tester.
- xонч (оонч) Q xоoneч vb. impersonal: to happen, befall by chance; personal: to happen to be; vb. tr. to meet with (e) by chance; as n.m. chance.
- xop Q xnp vb. tr. to blacken.

- xop xop'** vb. tr. to study, examine. As n.m. spy, scout.
xop xep- xop' Q **xnp** vb. tr. to sharpen; as n.m. sharpness.
xopn̄ Q **xopn̄** vb. intr. to make a sign (to: ε, οὐκ; with: **n̄mo'**, ε̄n̄), to beckon; vb. tr. to indicate (**n̄mo'**); as n.m. sign, indication.
xopn̄ Q **xopn̄** vb. tr. to urge on, hasten (**n̄mo'**); intr. to ride fast, hasten (after: **nca**). **na n̄ xopn̄** training stable. **pepxopn̄** rider.
xopn̄ vb. intr. to stumble, trip. **xpon** n.m. obstacle, impediment; **atxpon** unimpeded; **p̄-xpon** to become an obstacle, difficulty; **†-xpon** to trip up (**na'**), cause difficulty for; **x1-xpon** to stumble, trip, be impeded.
xoc Q **xnc** vb. tr. to load, pack (**n̄mo'**; with: **n̄mo'**); intr. to become hard, solid.
xote (**xot**) **xet- xot'** (± εζοϋν) vb. tr. to pierce, penetrate (**n̄mo'**; to, as far as: ε, θλ, ε̄n̄); as n.m. penetration, separation.
xotē Q **xotē** vb. intr. to fail, cease.
xove (**xove**, **xve**) **xeve- xov'** vb. tr. to reach, pass, surpass (**n̄mo'**); **atxov'** impassable.
xoke (**xoke**, **xoyoke**) **xeke- (xek-)** **xok'** vb. tr. to sting, prick, goad (**n̄mo'**). **xokec** n.m. goad.
xole Q **xole** vb. intr. to be hindered.
xole (**xole**) **xevle- (xele-)** **xol'** (**xol'**) vb. tr. to gather, harvest (**n̄mo'**); as n.m. harvest. **pepxole** harvester.
xle n. gleanings, left-over crops.
xome, **xome** n.m. book, document, book-roll, sheet of parchment; as adj. book- (with parts or types of books);
xome n̄ ω reading book.
xore (**xore**) **xere- (xere-, bere-)** **xop'** (**xop'**) Q **xore** vb. tr. to scatter, disperse (**n̄mo'**); + εβολ idem; to hinder, bring to naught (**n̄mo'**); as n.m. scattering, dissolution.
xove (**xove**) **xev- xov'** (**xox'**, **xak'**) Q **xnc** vb. tr. to dye, stain (**n̄mo'**; with: ε̄n̄, εβολ ε̄n̄); intr. to become dyed, stained; as n.m. dyeing; **pepxev-** dyer of. **xnev**, **xnke**,

ΧΝΑΛΥ: ΧΝΑΥ, ΧΝΟΟΥ	ΧΟΟΛΕ: ΧΩΩΛΕ	ΧΡΟΠ: ΧΩΡΠ̄
ΧΝΑΥ ₂ : ΧΝΑ ₂	ΧΟΟΝΕ: ΧΑΝΕ	ΧΡΛΕΙΤ: ΧΡΟ
ΧΝΕ(-): ΧΝΑ, ΧΝΟΥ	ΧΟΟΝΕ ₄ : ΧΩΝῆ	ΧΡΟΕΙΤ: ΧΡΟ
ΧΝΗ: ΧΝΕ	ΧΟΟΡ': ΧΩΩΡΕ	ΧῚ: ΧΟΕΙC
ΧΝΙΤ: ΧΩΝῆ	ΧΟΟΡ': ΧΩΡ	ΧΤΑΙ: ΧΑΤΕ
ΧΝΟ': ΧΝΑ'	ΧΟΟΡ: ΧΡΟ	ΧΤΕ-: ΧΤΟ
ΧΝΟΥ ₄ : ΧΟΥ ₄	ΧΟΟΥΕ: ΧΩ	ΧΤΗΥ: ΧΤΟ
ΧῆΧῆ: ῆῆῆῆ	ΧΟΠΧῆ: ῆΧΟΠΧῆ	ΧΩΚΕ: ΧΩΩΚΕ
ΧΟ': ΧΟ, ΧΩ	ΧΟΡ': ΧΩΩΡΕ	ΧΩΛΕ: ΧΩΩΛΕ
ΧΟ: ΧΟΕ	ΧΟΡῆ: ΧΩΛῆ	ΧΩΛῚ: ῆΩΛῚ
ΧΟΒ': ΧΟΥ ₄	ΧΟΡΜΕC: ΧΩΛῆ	ΧΩΜΕ: ΧΩΩΜΕ
ΧΟΒΧῆ: ΧΟΥ ₄ ῆ	ΧΟCΕ: ΧΙCΕ	ΧΩΟΥ-: ΧΟ
ΧΟΕΙ: ΧΟΙ, ΧΟΕ	ΧΟΤ': ΧΩΤΕ	ΧΩΡ(Ε): ΧΩΩΡΕ, ΧΡΟ
ΧΟΙ, ΧΟΙΕ: ΧΟΕ	ΧΟΤ-: ΧΟΥΩΤ	ΧΩΡΛ ₂ : ΧΩΛῆ
ΧΟΛ': ΧΩΩΛΕ	ΧΟΤΕ: ΧΑΤΕ	ΧΩΡῆ: ΧΩΛῆ
ΧΟΛΕC: ΧΩΛῆ	ΧΟΥ, ΧΟΥ': ΧΟΥΟΥ	ΧΩΤ-: ΧΟΥΩΤ
ΧΟΛΜΕC: ΧΩΛῆ	ΧΟΥΒ: ΧΟΥ ₄	ΧΩΤ-: ΧΩΤΕ
ΧΟΛῚ: ΧΩΛῆ	ΧΟΥΟΥΚΕ: ΧΩΩΚΕ	ΧΩΤῆ: ῆΩΤῆ
ΧΟΛ ₂ ΕC, ΧΟΛ ₂ Ὶ: ΧΩΛῆ	ΧΟΥΟΥΩΤΕ: ΧΟΥΩΤ	ΧΩΩΡ: ΧΡΟ
ΧΟΛΧ', ΧΟΛῚ: ῆΩΛῚ	ΧΟΥΤ-: ΧΟΥΩΤ	ΧΩΩΡΕ: ΧΡΟ
ΧΟΝΤῚ: ΧΩΝῆ	ΧΟΧ': ΧΩΩΒΕ	ΧΩΩΡΕ: ΧΩΩΒΕ
ΧΟΟΒ': ΧΩΩΒΕ	ΧΟΒ': ΧΩΩΒΕ	ΧΩ ₄ : ΧΟΥ ₄
ΧΟΟΚ': ΧΩΩΚΕ	ΧΠΕ-: ΧΠΟ, ΧΠΙ-	ΧΩ ₇ : ΧΩΩΒΕ
ΧΟΟΚΕ ₄ : ΧΩΩΚΕ	ΧΠΙΕ-: ΧΠΙΟ	ΧΩ ₆ Ε: ΧΩΩ ₆ Ε
ΧΟΟΛ': ΧΩΩΛΕ	ΧΠΙΗΤ: ΧΠΙΟ	Χ ₂ ΟC: ῆ ₂ ΟC

6

ῆΑΒῆΑΒ, ῆΑῆῆῆῆ, ΚΑῆΚΑῆ, ῆΑΒῆΗΒ n. chick-pea.

ῆΑῆῆῆῆ, ΚΑῆῆῆῆῆ n.f. pot.

ῆΑῆ, ῆΑῆῆ (pl. ῆΑῆῆῆῆ, ῆΑῆῆῆῆ, ῆΑῆῆῆῆ) adj. lame, crippled; ῆῆῆῆῆ lameness; ῆ-ῆΑῆῆ (Q ο ῆ) to become lame.

ῆΑῆῆῆ n.f. name of vessel or measure.

ῆΑῆΟΥΒῆ₂ n.m. bald-headed person.

ῆΑῆ n. bull. (Doubtful.)

ῆΑῆΟΥΛ, ΚΑῆΟΥΛ (f. ῆΑῆΑῆῆῆ, ΚΑῆΜΟΥΛῆ, ΚΑῆΗῆῆ; pl. ῆΑῆΑῆῆῆ, ῆΑῆΟΥΛῆ, ΚΑῆΜΟΥΛῆ) n.m.f. camel, camel-load. ῆΑῆῆ-ῆΑῆῆῆ camelherd. ῆΑC ῆ ῆΑῆΑῆῆῆ baby camel.

ῆΑῆΑ₂ n. or adj. maimed; ῆ-ῆΑῆΑ₂ (Q ο ῆ) to become maimed.

ῆΑῆΟΥῆῆ, ῆΑῆΟΥῆ, ῆΑῆΟΥΟΥῆῆ, ΚΑῆΟΥῆῆ n.m.f. slave, servant. ῆῆῆῆ-ῆΑῆΟΥῆῆ service, servitude. ῆ-ῆΑῆΟΥῆῆ (Q ο ῆ) to become a slave.

ῆΑῆΟΥῆῆ, ῆΑῆΟΥῆῆ n.m. a beverage.

ῆΑῆῆῆῆῆ, ῆΑῆῆῆῆῆ, ῆΑῆῆῆῆ, ΚΑῆῆῆῆῆ, ῆΑῆῆῆῆΟΥῆῆ n.m.f. a dry

measure.

бѧнбєп (бєпбѧ) vb. intr. to be hurried, anxious.

бѧрѧтє n. carob pod.

бѧхє n.m. earring.

бѧхѧч, бѧхѧв, кѧхѧч n.m. ant. \bar{p} -бѧхѧч to suffer from itch
or warts.

бѧхмѧ, бѧхмє, хѧмн n.f. fist, handful. бѧхмєс n.f. idem.

бѧбѧтѧн(є) n.m.f. coarse linen, tow; coarse linen garment.

бѧбєє, Q бѧбє (бѧбѧ) vb. intr. to become feeble, timid; as
n.m. weakness. бѧв-зѧт weak, feeble; мѧтбѧв-зѧт weak-
ness, timidity; \bar{p} -бѧв-зѧт (Q о \bar{n}) to become feeble.

бѧв adj. weak, feeble; мѧтбѧв weakness, folly; \bar{p} -бѧв (Q
о \bar{n}) to become weak; єѧрє мѧмѧ^с \bar{n} бѧв to make weak.

бѧбѧ, бѧбє n.m. arm (of person); leg (of animal).

бє, хє postpositive particle (1) then, therefore, for;

(2) with neg.: no more, not again. тєнѧу бє now then,
and now, now moreover.

бєлѧмѧ, бѧмѧ, бєлѧмѧ, кєлѧмѧ, бѧлѧмѧ, бєлѧмѧн n.m. jar, vase.

бєлѧ \bar{c} , бѧ \bar{c} , бѧлѧз n.m. shoulder.

бєнннѧт Q to be hard, stiff.

бєпн, єпн vb. intr. to hurry, hasten, come quickly; may
be used reflex. w. мѧмѧ^с. As adv. quickly, in haste;
usu. in phrase зѧ оѧбєпн. рєчбєпн one who is hasty,
quick; мѧтрєчбєпн hastiness.

бєрѧв, бєрѧч (pl. бєрѧбѧв, бєрѧѧв) n.m. staff, rod. †
бєрѧв to beat (нѧ^с, є). ѧ \bar{c} - \bar{n} -бєрѧв a blow.

бѧнє n.f. cloud.

бѧє, бѧѧє, бѧн n.m. he-goat.

бѧн-, кѧн-, бѧ \bar{n} - prefix added to any inf. to form an ab-
stract noun (f.) of action or manner of action.

бѧнє бѧ \bar{n} - (бєн-, бѧн-) бѧ \bar{n} т^с (бєн \bar{t} ^с, кѧ \bar{n} т^с, бѧн \bar{t} ^с, гѧ \bar{n} ^с) vb.

tr. to find (мѧмѧ^с). бѧ \bar{n} т \bar{c} to find that (+ Circum. or
хє); also: perhaps, suppose that. бѧнє мѧмѧ^с нѧѧ to find
someone (нѧѧ) guilty of (мѧмѧ^с). бѧ \bar{n} -зѧт to learn wisdom.
бѧнє as n.m. finding, thing found. рєчбѧнє finder.

- 61NMOYT, 61HMOYT, 61NMOT, K1MOYT, 61MOYT n.f. the Pleiades.
 61NOYHA, 6ENOYHN, 61NOYBAL, K1NEHA n.m. kind of ship.
 61H2OYT, 61M2OYT, 612OYT, 6EM2OYT presumably = 61NMOYT q.v.
 61N6AW, 61N6AO, 61HTAW, 616EAW, 6EN6AW, KAN6AW n.f. bat.
 61N6WP n.m. talent (weight).
 61TPe n. kind of fruit, lemon.
 61X n.f. hand; script-hand; hand as measure. 61X N OYNAH
 right hand. 2A T(°)61X under one's control. P-HO6 N
 61X to become generous. †-61X to promise (someone: NA°).
 6X, 6AA n.m. a weapon (exact meaning not clear).
 6AA, 6AO, 6AA in †-εAA to sway, stagger.
 6AIA n.m. burnt-offering.
 6AM, 6EAH, 6XAH, 6EAH n. dry sticks, twigs.
 6AO n.m. vanity, futility.
 6AOMAH 6AHAWM- (6AEMAWM-) 6AHAWM° (6AEMAWM°) Q 6AHAWM (6AH-
 AOMT, AHAWM, AHAHM) vb. intr. to become twisted (up with,
 up in: ε, 2N); to become implicated, involved, compli-
 cated; also tr. to embrace. As n.m. complication.
 6A006E, 6A06E, 6A06E, 6A06E n.f. ladder.
 6A06, 6A06 n.m. bed, bier.
 6A06, 66A06 n.m. gourd.
 6AW, 6A0Y n.f. twigs, firewood.
 6AWT (pl. or dual: 6A00TE, 6A0TE, 6A006E) n.m.f. kidney;
 pl. also = internal organs in general, viscera.
 6NON, Q 6HN (6ON) vb. intr. to become soft, smooth, weak;
 as n.m. softness. †-6NON to weaken. 6ON, 6OON6, 6ON
 adj. soft; also of a condition of wine.
 6N6N (6EN6EN, 6H6H, XHXH, XHXH, XHXH) vb. intr. to make
 music (vocal or instrumental); as n.m. music.
 6OEIAE (6OIAE) 6AAE- Q 6AAOY (KAAOY, 6AAHY, 6AAHYT, 6A-
 AOOT) vb. intr. to dwell, sojourn, reside (at, in: ε);
 NA N 6OEIAE dwelling-place, inn. PHN6OEIAE sojourner,
 lodger; P-PHN6OEIAE (Q o N) to become a sojourner. (2)
 (additional forms: 6AAW°, 6AAW°; Q KEOIT) to deposit
 (HMO°; with: e), entrust to. 6OEIAE n.m. sojourn,

residence; furnishings; deposit.

60Λ n.m. (1) a lie; (2) a liar. 𐀀-60Λ to lie, be false;
 εἶρε 𐀃𐀆𐀀𐀆 𐀃 60Λ to make false, present or take as false.
 χἰ-60Λ to tell a lie; ἀτχι-60Λ sincere; 𐀃𐀆τἰτἰχι-60Λ sin-
 cerity; ρεχχι-60Λ liar; 𐀃𐀆τἰρεχχι-60Λ lying.

60Λβε n.f. woolen garment.

60Λχ' ε vb. reflex. to abstain from. 60Λχ̄ n.m. abstinence.
 60Λελ̄ (60Λεελ) 6λ60λ' (6ελ60λ', κελε60λ') Q 6λ60λ vb. tr.
 to spread to dry (𐀃𐀆𐀀𐀆); as n.m. spreading to dry.

60Μ n.f. power, strength, might, authority. ἀτ60Μ power-
 less; 𐀃𐀆τἰτἰ60Μ powerlessness, inability; 𐀀-ἀτ60Μ (Q ο
 𐀃) to become powerless; ρ𐀃𐀆60Μ mighty man. κλ-60Μ εβολ
 to lose strength, be exhausted. 𐀀-60Μ, εἶρε 𐀃 οὐ60Μ to
 do wondrous deeds. εἶρε 𐀃 τ(')60Μ to do one's utmost.
 †-60Μ to give power (to: 𐀃λ'). οὐ𐀃-60Μ 𐀃𐀆𐀀𐀆 (one) has
 the strength, power, ability (to do: ε, ετρε); οὐ𐀃-60Μ
 𐀃𐀆𐀀𐀆 idem; (one) is able (to do: ε, ετρε); (𐀃)𐀃𐀆-(6)60Μ
 𐀃𐀆𐀀𐀆 neg. of preceding. 6𐀃-60Μ, 6𐀃-60Μ to find strength,
 to be able (to do: ε); to prevail (over: ε, εχ𐀃, ερἰ
 εχ𐀃, ε𐀃, εἰχ𐀃). 66𐀃-60Μ idem.

60Μ6𐀃 (60Μ6εμ) 6𐀃60Μ' vb. tr. to touch, grope for (ε); as
 n.m. sense of touch. ἀτ6𐀃60Μ' untouchable.

60Μ n.m. low place, hollow. 600νε n.f. idem.

60Ν̄ n. violence, might, force, usu. only in cpd. χἰ 𐀃
 60Ν̄ to use violence, act violently; to harm, hurt, ill-
 treat, constrain (𐀃𐀆𐀀𐀆); as n.m. violence, iniquity;
 𐀃𐀆τἰχι 𐀃 60Ν̄ idem; 𐀀-χἰ 𐀃 60Ν̄ to act violently; ρεχχι
 𐀃 60Ν̄ violent, harmful; 𐀃𐀆τἰρεχχι 𐀃 60Ν̄ violence.

600λεc n.f. thigh.

600υνε, 6λυνε n.f. hair-cloth, sack cloth; as measure: a
 sack. cλ 𐀃 600υνε sack-seller. cλ₂(τ)-600υνε weaver
 of sacks.

600υρε, 6λυρε a term of contempt; slave (?).

60Π, κἰπ n.f. sole of foot, foot.

60Π n.f. a cutting instrument.

- βοπε, βοп, бaпe, бaпн, бaпeи n. small vessel, small amount;
 βοπε βοπε little by little.
- βοpтe, κοpтe, бapтe n.f. knife, sword. λтβοpтe without a
 knife; uncut.
- βοpч' (κοpч') vb. tr. to nip off.
- βοpχ, βοpχe n.m. filth. ̄-βοpχ (Q o ̄N) to become filthy.
- βοc, κοc n.m. half. οῡβοc (added to a quantity) and a half.
 βιc-, βeс- cpd. form, as in βιcтнн̄βe half a fingerbreadth.
- βοc̄ n.m. darkness, stormy darkness.
- βοcε̄т (βοcεeс) vb. intr. to dance; as n.m. dancing.
- βοт n.f. size; age; form, sort. ̄N тeιβοт of this sort,
 such. λφ ̄N βοт of what sort? ̄-т̄βοт (Q o ̄N) to become
 like (̄N or poss. prefix).
- βοуnλ n.m. kind of locust.
- βοуx, κοуx, бoх, βοуe, κοук n.m. safflower, cardamum.
- βοφ̄ε̄φ̄ (βοφ̄eεφ̄) βeφ̄eεφ̄- βeφ̄eεφ̄' Q βeφ̄eεφ̄ vb. tr. to sprinkle.
- βοxε̄χ̄ (βοxεeχ̄) βeχ̄eεox̄' (βeт̄eox̄', βeт̄eεe') Q βeχ̄eox̄т vb. tr.
 to cut, smite, slaughter (̄NMO'); as n.m. cutting etc.
- βpн vb. tr. to dig (̄NMO').
- βpнпe n.f. diadem, sceptre.
- βpнбe n.f. dowry.
- βpooмпe, βepooмпe n.m.f. dove, pigeon. μac ̄ βpooмпe baby
 dove. βp̄нп̄φ̄λн n.f. turtledove.
- βpooмпe, γpooмпe n.m. name of a vessel and measure.
- βpooб, βpooб (pl. βpωб, βpωωб, κpωωб, βpooб) n.m. seed;
 sperm; progeny. λтβpooб without seed, without progeny.
 χι-βpooб to be impregnated.
- βpωz, κpωz, βpωωz, κpooz n.m. need, want, lack. ̄-βpωz to
 be in want (of: ̄N); as n.m. need.
- βω Q βeεт (βннт) vb. intr. (1) to remain, wait (for: e, μλ';
 with: μ̄N; in, within: z̄N); (2) to continue, persist (in
 doing: Circum.); (3) to cease, stop, cease functioning.
- βωλ β̄λ- (βeλ-) βoλ' (βooλ', κολ') Q κελ vb. tr. to collect,
 gather. pεч̄eβ̄λ-φ̄e wood-gatherer.
- βωλ (κωλ) β̄λ- βoλ' (βooλ') Q βнλ vb. tr. to roll up (like

- a scroll: $\overline{\text{MMO}}^{\circ}$); intr. to roll up, back; to curl up.
 $\epsilon\omega\lambda$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omega\lambda$ to turn back, return (tr. or intr.).
- $\epsilon\omega\lambda\overline{\text{P}}$ ($\kappa\omega\lambda\overline{\text{P}}$) $\epsilon\epsilon\lambda\overline{\text{P}}$ - ($\epsilon\overline{\text{X}}\overline{\text{P}}$ -) $\epsilon\omega\lambda\overline{\text{P}}^{\circ}$ ($\kappa\omega\lambda\overline{\text{P}}^{\circ}$) Q $\epsilon\omega\lambda\overline{\text{P}}$ ($\kappa\omega\lambda\overline{\text{P}}$) \pm $\epsilon\upsilon\omega\lambda$
 vb. tr. to uncover, reveal ($\overline{\text{MMO}}^{\circ}$; to: ϵ , $\overline{\text{NCA}}$); vb. intr.
 to become revealed, uncovered, manifest; as n.m. revelation, uncovering; $\lambda\tau\epsilon\omega\lambda\overline{\text{P}}$ covered. $\epsilon\lambda\lambda\overline{\text{P}}$ - in cpd. one
 who uncovers.
- $\epsilon\omega\lambda\overline{\text{X}}$ ($\chi\omega\lambda\overline{\text{X}}$) $\epsilon\overline{\text{X}}\overline{\text{E}}$ - ($\epsilon\epsilon\lambda\overline{\text{X}}$ -, $\chi\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\chi$ -) $\epsilon\omega\lambda\overline{\text{X}}^{\circ}$ ($\epsilon\omega\lambda\overline{\text{E}}^{\circ}$, $\chi\omega\lambda\overline{\text{X}}^{\circ}$) Q
 $\epsilon\omega\lambda\overline{\text{X}}$ ($\chi\omega\lambda\overline{\text{X}}$) vb. tr. to entangle, ensnare ($\overline{\text{MMO}}^{\circ}$; in, with:
 ϵ , $\overline{\text{MMO}}^{\circ}$); reflex. and intr. to become entangled, entwined;
 to adhere, be swathed (in: $\overline{\text{MMO}}^{\circ}$, $\overline{\text{ZN}}$); as n.m. entanglement.
- $\epsilon\omega\text{M}$, $\epsilon\omega\text{M}$, $\kappa\omega\text{M}$ (pl. $\epsilon\omega\omega\text{M}$, $\kappa\lambda\lambda\text{M}$) n.m. garden, vineyard, pro-
 perty. $\epsilon\text{M}\epsilon$, $\epsilon\text{M}\text{H}$ (pl. $\epsilon\text{M}\text{H}\gamma$, $\epsilon\text{M}\text{H}\omega\gamma$, $\epsilon\text{M}\epsilon\epsilon\gamma$) n.m. gardener,
 vinedresser. $\lambda\tau\epsilon\text{M}\epsilon$ untilled; $\text{M}\overline{\text{N}}\tau\epsilon\text{M}\epsilon$ vinedressing.
- $\epsilon\omega\text{H}\lambda\epsilon$, $\epsilon\omega\gamma\text{N}\lambda\epsilon$, $\epsilon\omega\text{N}\overline{\text{E}}$, $\epsilon\omega\gamma\text{N}\lambda\epsilon\epsilon\text{C}$, $\kappa\lambda\gamma\text{N}\lambda\kappa\epsilon\text{C}$ n.m. cloak.
- $\epsilon\omega\text{N}\overline{\text{T}}$, Q $\epsilon\omega\text{N}\overline{\text{T}}$ vb. intr. to become angry, furious, raging
 (at, against: ϵ , $\epsilon\chi\overline{\text{N}}$); as n.m. wrath, anger, fury. $\lambda\tau$ -
 $\epsilon\omega\text{N}\overline{\text{T}}$ incapable of anger; $\text{M}\overline{\text{N}}\tau\lambda\tau\epsilon\omega\text{N}\overline{\text{T}}$ ability to control
 one's anger. $\rho\epsilon\epsilon\omega\text{N}\overline{\text{T}}$ wrathful, quick-tempered person;
 $\text{M}\overline{\text{N}}\tau\rho\epsilon\epsilon\omega\text{N}\overline{\text{T}}$ quick-temperedness. \dagger - $\epsilon\omega\text{N}\overline{\text{T}}$ to provoke to
 anger ($\text{N}\lambda^{\circ}$); $\rho\epsilon\epsilon\dagger$ - $\epsilon\omega\text{N}\overline{\text{T}}$ one who provokes to anger; $\text{M}\overline{\text{N}}\tau$ -
 $\rho\epsilon\epsilon\dagger$ - $\epsilon\omega\text{N}\overline{\text{T}}$ provoking to anger. $\epsilon\text{N}\lambda\tau$ vb. intr. to become
 angry; as n.m. anger; $\rho\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon\text{N}\lambda\tau$ given to anger; \dagger - $\epsilon\text{N}\lambda\tau$ to
 provoke to anger; $\rho\epsilon\epsilon\dagger$ - $\epsilon\text{N}\lambda\tau$ provoking to anger.
- $\epsilon\omega\text{N}\overline{\text{E}}$ ($\epsilon\omega\epsilon$) $\epsilon\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{E}}$ - ($\epsilon\epsilon\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{E}}$ -) vb. tr. to wring, nip off. $\epsilon\omega\text{N}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{N}}$
 ($\epsilon\omega\text{N}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{N}}$) $\epsilon\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{N}}$ - idem.
- $\epsilon\omega\omega\gamma$ $\epsilon\omega\omega\gamma^{\circ}$ Q $\epsilon\text{H}\gamma$ ($\epsilon\text{H}\omega\gamma$) vb. tr. to make narrow; intr. to
 become narrow, crowded; as n.m. narrowness.
- $\epsilon\omega\omega\gamma$ $\epsilon\epsilon\gamma$ - vb. tr. to push; + $\epsilon\upsilon\omega\lambda$: to put (a ship: $\overline{\text{MMO}}^{\circ}$)
 to sea, to set sail, push off.
- $\epsilon\omega\omega\gamma\epsilon$, Q $\epsilon\omega\omega\gamma\epsilon$ vb. tr. to twist, make crooked ($\overline{\text{MMO}}^{\circ}$); intr.
 to become crooked, twisted. $\overline{\text{ZN}}$ $\omega\gamma\epsilon\omega\omega\gamma\epsilon$ crookedly.
- $\epsilon\omega\text{P}\epsilon$ ($\kappa\omega\text{P}\epsilon$, $\vartheta\omega\text{P}\epsilon$, $\epsilon\omega\text{P}$, $\kappa\omega\text{P}$) $\epsilon\epsilon\text{P}$ - ($\epsilon\overline{\text{P}}$ -, $\vartheta\lambda\text{P}$ -, $\epsilon\omega\text{P}$ -, $\epsilon\omega\text{P}$ -,
 $\epsilon\lambda\text{P}$ -, $\kappa\epsilon\text{P}$ -) $\epsilon\omega\text{P}^{\circ}$ ($\epsilon\lambda\text{P}^{\circ}$, $\kappa\lambda\text{P}^{\circ}$, $\kappa\omega\text{P}^{\circ}$, $\kappa\omega\text{P}^{\circ}$, $\epsilon\omega\text{P}^{\circ}$) Q $\epsilon\text{H}\text{P}$
 ($\kappa\text{H}\text{P}$, $\epsilon\epsilon\text{P}$, $\kappa\epsilon\text{P}$) vb. tr. (1) to seize, take ($\overline{\text{MMO}}^{\circ}$); to

take up, begin (from: $\chi\iota\eta$, $\alpha\bar{\eta}$); (2) to have a claim against (ϵ); Q to be guilty (of: ϵ), liable for, responsible for; (3) to entrap (in, by: $\alpha\bar{\eta}$), inculcate. $\beta\omicron\pi\bar{\epsilon}$ n. capture.

$\beta\omega\rho\bar{\alpha}$, $\kappa\omega\rho\bar{\alpha}$, $\beta\omega\rho\lambda\alpha$ n.m. night.

$\beta\omega\rho\bar{\delta}$, Q $\beta\omicron\rho\bar{\delta}$ vb. tr. to hunt (ϵ), lie in ambush for; as n. m. snare. $\mu\lambda\ \bar{\eta}$ $\beta\omega\rho\bar{\delta}$ hunting place; $\rho\epsilon\upsilon\beta\omega\rho\bar{\delta}$ hunter.

$\beta\omicron\rho\bar{\epsilon}$ n.f. snare, ambush; prey. $\beta\epsilon\rho\eta\beta$ (pl. $\beta\epsilon\rho\lambda\beta\epsilon$) n.m. hunter.

$\beta\omega\rho\bar{\zeta}$ $\beta\omicron\rho\bar{\zeta}$ Q $\beta\omicron\rho\bar{\zeta}$ ($\beta\omicron\lambda\bar{\delta}$) vb. tr. to prepare, provide ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\bar{\sigma}$). as n.m. preparation. $\rho\epsilon\upsilon\beta\omega\rho\bar{\zeta}$ preparer.

$\beta\omega\rho\bar{\theta}$ $\beta\omicron\rho\bar{\theta}$ - Q $\beta\omicron\rho\bar{\theta}$ vb. tr. to populate, people, inhabit ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\bar{\sigma}$); intr. to be inhabited, peopled.

$\beta\omega\tau$ n.f. drinking trough.

$\beta\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$ $\beta\epsilon\tau\bar{\eta}$ - $\beta\omicron\tau\bar{\eta}$ Q $\beta\omicron\tau\bar{\eta}$ vb. tr. to overcome, defeat ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\bar{\sigma}$); intr. to become defeated, overcome, wearied, discouraged. as n.m. intimidation, discouragement. $\beta\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$ $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ to frighten away. $\beta\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\alpha\eta\tau$ to be afraid; as n.m. fear. $\lambda\tau\beta\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$ unconquered, undefeated; $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\lambda\tau\beta\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$ invincibility. $\rho\epsilon\upsilon\beta\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$, $\rho\epsilon\upsilon\beta\epsilon\tau\bar{\eta}$ - $\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$ $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ kidnapper. $\beta\omicron\tau\bar{\eta}\bar{\epsilon}$ n.f. defeat.

$\beta\omega\tau\bar{\zeta}$ ($\chi\omega\tau\bar{\zeta}$, $\kappa\omega\tau\bar{\zeta}$, $\beta\omega\alpha\bar{\tau}$) $\beta\omicron\tau\alpha\bar{\zeta}$ Q $\beta\omicron\tau\bar{\zeta}$ vb. tr. to pierce, wound ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\bar{\sigma}$); as n.m. hole. $\bar{\rho}$ - $\beta\omega\tau\bar{\zeta}$ $\beta\omega\tau\bar{\zeta}$ (Q o $\bar{\eta}$) to become all holes. $\beta\alpha\tau\alpha\epsilon$ n. hole.

$\beta\omega\omega\beta\epsilon$, $\beta\omega\beta\epsilon$ ($\beta\bar{\epsilon}$ -) n.f. leaf. $\beta\bar{\epsilon}$ - in cpds. e.g. $\beta\bar{\epsilon}$ - $\chi\omicron\beta\epsilon\iota\tau$ olive-leaf. $\lambda\tau\beta\omega\omega\beta\epsilon$ leafless. $\chi\iota$ - $\beta\omega\omega\beta\epsilon$ to glean grapes.

$\beta\omega\omega\lambda\epsilon$, $\kappa\omega\lambda\epsilon$ n.m. flat cake, loaf.

$\beta\omega\omega\lambda\epsilon$ ($\beta\omega\lambda\epsilon$) $\beta\epsilon\epsilon\lambda\epsilon$ - ($\beta\epsilon\lambda\epsilon$ -, $\beta\bar{\lambda}$ -) $\beta\omicron\omicron\lambda$ ($\beta\lambda\lambda$) Q $\beta\omicron\omicron\lambda\epsilon$ vb. tr. to swathe, clothe, cover (ϵ ; with: $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\bar{\sigma}$, $\alpha\bar{\eta}$); as n.m. cloak, covering. $\beta\omicron\omicron\lambda\epsilon\varsigma$, $\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\varsigma$ n.f. covering, garment.

$\beta\omega\omega\mu\epsilon$ $\beta\epsilon\varsigma\mu\epsilon$ - ($\beta\epsilon\mu\epsilon$ -) Q $\beta\omicron\omicron\mu\epsilon$ ($\beta\lambda\lambda\mu\epsilon$) vb. tr. to twist, pervert ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\bar{\sigma}$); intr. to be twisted, crooked; as n.m. perversion; $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\beta\omicron\omicron\mu\epsilon$ crookedness; $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\rho\epsilon\upsilon\beta\omicron\omicron\mu\epsilon$ perversion.

$\beta\omega\omega\chi\epsilon$ ($\beta\omega\chi\epsilon$) $\chi\epsilon\chi$ - $\beta\omicron\chi\alpha\bar{\zeta}$ Q $\beta\omicron\omicron\chi\epsilon$ (\pm $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$) vb. tr. to cut, cut off, hew ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\bar{\sigma}$). $\mu\lambda\ \bar{\eta}$ $\chi\epsilon\chi$ - $\omega\eta\epsilon$ quarry.

$\beta\omega\omega\psi$, Q $\beta\omicron\omega\psi$ vb. intr. to look, glance, gaze (at: ϵ , $\epsilon\alpha\theta\omicron\upsilon\eta$

ε, εχ $\bar{\eta}$, $\bar{\eta}$ κα, $\eta\eta\tau'$); to pay heed (to: ε); to look forward (to: ε); as n.m. look, glance. $\epsilon\omega\theta\tau$ εβολ idem; as n.m. idem. $\mu\lambda$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\epsilon\omega\theta\tau$ a look-out.

$\epsilon\omega\chi\bar{\epsilon}$ ($\epsilon\omega\chi\bar{\eta}$) $\epsilon\epsilon\chi\bar{\epsilon}$ - $\epsilon\omega\chi\bar{\epsilon}'$ Q $\epsilon\omega\chi\bar{\eta}$ ($\epsilon\omega\chi\bar{\eta}$, $\epsilon\lambda\chi\bar{\eta}$) vb. intr. to become small, less; to diminish, wane, be reduced; vb. tr. to lessen ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omega'$); as n.m. diminution, inferiority.

$\epsilon\omega\chi\epsilon$ ($\epsilon\omega\omega\chi\epsilon$) $\epsilon\epsilon\chi$ - Q $\epsilon\eta\chi$ vb. tr. to dig ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omega'$).

$\epsilon\omega\epsilon$ vb. intr. to swell. $\epsilon\omega\gamma\epsilon$ n. swelling, boil.

$\epsilon\omega\epsilon$ $\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon$ - ($\epsilon\epsilon\chi$ -) $\epsilon\omega\epsilon'$ ($\epsilon\lambda\epsilon'$, $\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon'$, $\kappa\omega\chi'$) Q $\epsilon\eta\epsilon$ ($\epsilon\eta\chi$) vb. tr. bake, roast ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omega'$). $\epsilon\lambda\lambda\epsilon\epsilon$, $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\epsilon$, $\epsilon\omega\omega\epsilon\epsilon$ n.m.f. baked loaf.

$\epsilon\zeta\omega\varsigma$, $\epsilon\omega\zeta\bar{\omega}$, $\chi\zeta\omega\varsigma$, $\omega\zeta\omega\varsigma$, $\epsilon\bar{\chi}\zeta\omega\varsigma$, $\omega\bar{\chi}\zeta\omega\varsigma$, $\omega\chi\omega\varsigma$, $\epsilon\omega\zeta\epsilon\epsilon$, $\epsilon\lambda\zeta\epsilon\epsilon$ n.f. gazelle.

$\epsilon\lambda$: $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota\omega$	$\epsilon\lambda\zeta\epsilon\epsilon$: $\epsilon\zeta\omega\varsigma$	$\epsilon\epsilon\gamma$ -: $\epsilon\omega\omega\gamma$
$\epsilon\lambda\epsilon$ -: $\epsilon\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\epsilon}$	$\epsilon\lambda\zeta\chi\bar{\zeta}$: $\chi\lambda\zeta\chi\bar{\zeta}$	$\epsilon\epsilon\chi$ -: $\epsilon\omega\omega\chi\epsilon$
$\epsilon\lambda\eta\epsilon$: $\epsilon\omega\omega\mu\epsilon$	$\epsilon\lambda\zeta\bar{\omega}$, $\epsilon\lambda\zeta\bar{\omega}\bar{\zeta}$: $\chi\lambda\zeta\chi\bar{\zeta}$	$\epsilon\epsilon\chi$ -: $\epsilon\omega\epsilon$
$\epsilon\lambda\lambda\epsilon\epsilon$: $\epsilon\omega\epsilon$	$\epsilon\lambda\chi\bar{\eta}$: $\epsilon\omega\chi\bar{\eta}$	$\epsilon\eta\eta\tau$: $\epsilon\omega$
$\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota\epsilon$, $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota\eta$: $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota\omega$	$\epsilon\lambda\epsilon'$: $\epsilon\omega\epsilon$	$\epsilon\eta\eta$: $\epsilon\eta\omega\eta$
$\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota\omega$: $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota\omega$	$\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\epsilon$: $\epsilon\omega\epsilon$	$\epsilon\eta\eta\tau'$: $\epsilon\iota\eta\epsilon$
$\epsilon\lambda\lambda'$: $\epsilon\omega\omega\lambda\epsilon$	$\epsilon\bar{\epsilon}$ -: $\epsilon\omega\omega\beta\epsilon$	$\epsilon\eta\omega\gamma$: $\epsilon\omega\omega\gamma$
$\epsilon\lambda\lambda$: $\epsilon\bar{\lambda}$	$\epsilon\beta\omega\epsilon$: $\epsilon\beta\omega\iota$	$\epsilon\eta\eta$: $\epsilon\omega\eta\epsilon$
$\epsilon\lambda\lambda\epsilon$ -: $\epsilon\omega\epsilon\iota\lambda\epsilon$	$\epsilon\bar{\epsilon}\omega\lambda$, $\epsilon\bar{\epsilon}\omega\epsilon$: $\omega\lambda$	$\epsilon\eta\eta\epsilon$: $\kappa\eta\eta\epsilon$
$\epsilon\lambda\lambda\epsilon\gamma(\epsilon)$: $\epsilon\lambda\lambda\epsilon$	$\epsilon\epsilon$: $\kappa\epsilon$	$\epsilon\eta\gamma$: $\epsilon\omega\omega\gamma$
$\epsilon\lambda\lambda\epsilon\gamma\epsilon$: $\epsilon\lambda\lambda\epsilon$	$\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon\lambda\epsilon$ -: $\epsilon\omega\omega\lambda\epsilon$	$\epsilon\eta\chi$: $\epsilon\omega\epsilon$, $\epsilon\omega\omega\chi\epsilon$
$\epsilon\lambda\lambda\eta$: $\epsilon\lambda\lambda\epsilon$	$\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon\mu\epsilon$ -: $\epsilon\omega\omega\mu\epsilon$	$\epsilon\iota\epsilon\iota\epsilon$: $\epsilon\iota\epsilon$
$\epsilon\lambda\lambda\eta\gamma(\tau)$: $\epsilon\omega\epsilon\iota\lambda\epsilon$	$\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon\tau$: $\epsilon\omega$	$\epsilon\iota\eta$: $\epsilon\iota\epsilon$
$\epsilon\lambda\lambda\iota\lambda$: $\kappa\lambda\lambda\kappa\iota\lambda$	$\epsilon\epsilon\iota\lambda\beta\epsilon\iota\lambda$: $\kappa\lambda\lambda\kappa\iota\lambda$	$\epsilon\iota\mu\mu\omega\gamma\tau$: $\epsilon\iota\eta\mu\omega\gamma\tau$
$\epsilon\lambda\lambda\mu\lambda$: $\epsilon\epsilon\lambda\mu\lambda\iota$	$\epsilon\epsilon\lambda\epsilon$ -: $\epsilon\omega\omega\lambda\epsilon$	$\epsilon\iota\eta\zeta\omega\gamma\tau$: $\epsilon\iota\eta\zeta\omega\gamma\tau$
$\epsilon\lambda\lambda\omega\omega\gamma\tau$: $\epsilon\omega\epsilon\iota\lambda\epsilon$	$\epsilon\epsilon\lambda\beta\iota\lambda$: $\kappa\lambda\lambda\kappa\iota\lambda$	$\epsilon\iota\eta$ -: $\epsilon\iota\eta\epsilon$
$\epsilon\lambda\lambda\omega\omega\gamma$: $\kappa\lambda\lambda\omega\omega\gamma$	$\epsilon\epsilon\mu\epsilon$ -: $\epsilon\omega\omega\mu\epsilon$	$\epsilon\iota\eta\tau\lambda\omega$: $\epsilon\iota\eta\epsilon\lambda\omega$
$\epsilon\lambda\lambda\bar{\eta}$ -: $\epsilon\omega\lambda\bar{\eta}$	$\epsilon\epsilon\mu\zeta\omega\gamma\tau$: $\epsilon\iota\eta\zeta\omega\gamma\tau$	$\epsilon\iota\eta\eta$: $\epsilon\epsilon\eta\eta$
$\epsilon\lambda\lambda\omega'$, $\epsilon\lambda\lambda\omega\omega'$: $\epsilon\omega\epsilon\iota\lambda\epsilon$	$\epsilon\epsilon\eta$ -: $\epsilon\iota\eta\epsilon$	$\epsilon\iota\zeta$ -: $\epsilon\omega\omega\lambda\epsilon$
$\epsilon\lambda\lambda\omega\omega\gamma$: $\epsilon\omega\epsilon\iota\lambda\epsilon$	$\epsilon\epsilon\eta\omega\gamma\eta\lambda$: $\epsilon\iota\eta\omega\gamma\eta\lambda$	$\epsilon\iota\chi\omega\iota$: $\chi\iota\chi\omega\iota$
$\epsilon\lambda\mu\lambda\gamma\lambda\epsilon$: $\epsilon\lambda\mu\omega\gamma\lambda$	$\epsilon\epsilon\eta\tau'$: $\epsilon\iota\eta\epsilon$	$\epsilon\iota\epsilon\lambda\omega$: $\epsilon\iota\eta\epsilon\lambda\omega$
$\epsilon\lambda\mu$ -, $\epsilon\lambda\mu'$: $\epsilon\omega\eta\epsilon$	$\epsilon\epsilon\eta\epsilon\lambda\omega$: $\epsilon\iota\eta\epsilon\lambda\omega$	$\epsilon\bar{\lambda}$ -: $\epsilon\omega\omega\lambda\epsilon$
$\epsilon\lambda\mu\epsilon$, $\epsilon\lambda\mu\eta$, $\epsilon\lambda\mu\epsilon\iota$: $\epsilon\omega\eta\epsilon$	$\epsilon\epsilon\eta$ -, $\epsilon\epsilon\eta$: $\epsilon\omega\eta\epsilon$	$\epsilon\lambda\lambda\zeta$: $\epsilon\bar{\lambda}\zeta$
$\epsilon\lambda\mu\iota\chi\epsilon$, $\epsilon\lambda\mu\iota\chi\omega\gamma$: $\epsilon\lambda\mu\epsilon\iota\chi\epsilon$	$\epsilon\epsilon\eta\eta$: $\kappa\eta\eta\epsilon$	$\epsilon\bar{\lambda}\bar{\eta}$: $\epsilon\bar{\lambda}\bar{\eta}$
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$\epsilon\lambda\gamma\eta\epsilon$: $\epsilon\omega\omega\gamma\eta\epsilon$	$\epsilon\epsilon\eta\lambda\beta\epsilon$: $\epsilon\omega\mu\bar{\epsilon}$	$\epsilon\lambda\omega\tau\epsilon$: $\epsilon\lambda\omega\tau$
$\epsilon\lambda\gamma\omega\eta$: $\epsilon\lambda\omega\gamma\omega\eta$	$\epsilon\epsilon\eta\eta\epsilon$: $\epsilon\omega\mu\bar{\epsilon}$	$\epsilon\lambda\omega\gamma$: $\epsilon\lambda\omega$
$\epsilon\lambda\gamma\omega\gamma\omega\eta$: $\epsilon\lambda\omega\gamma\omega\eta$	$\epsilon\epsilon\eta\omega\omega\epsilon$: $\epsilon\epsilon\mu\omega\omega$	$\epsilon\lambda\omega\epsilon$: $\epsilon\lambda\omega\omega\epsilon\epsilon$
$\epsilon\lambda\gamma\mu\epsilon$: $\epsilon\omega\omega\gamma\mu\epsilon$	$\epsilon\epsilon\eta\omega\omega\beta$: $\epsilon\epsilon\mu\omega\omega\beta$	$\epsilon\bar{\lambda}\chi$ -: $\kappa\omega\lambda\bar{\chi}$
$\epsilon\lambda\gamma\epsilon\lambda\gamma$: $\epsilon\lambda\beta\epsilon\lambda\beta$	$\epsilon\epsilon\eta\epsilon\omega\mu\bar{\epsilon}$: $\chi\omega\mu\bar{\epsilon}$	$\epsilon\mu\epsilon$: $\epsilon\omega\mu$
	$\epsilon\epsilon\zeta$ -: $\epsilon\omega\varsigma$	$\epsilon\mu\epsilon\epsilon\gamma$: $\epsilon\omega\mu$
	$\epsilon\epsilon\tau\epsilon\omega\chi'$, $\epsilon\epsilon\tau\epsilon\omega\epsilon'$: $\epsilon\omega\chi\epsilon\bar{\chi}$	

6MH: 6OM	6OOMε: 6OMε	6POEIT: xpo
6MHY: 6OM	6OONE: 6NON, 6ON	6PḤḡAN: 6POOMPE
6ḤMOYT: 6INMOYT	6OYʹ: 6OY	6POO6: 6PO6
6Ḥ2OYT: 6IN2OYT	6OY6: 6OY6	6Pω2: 6Pω2
6Ḥ6Ḥ: 6Ḥ6Ḥ	6OY4: 6Ḥ6Ḥ	6Pω6: 6PO6
6Ḥ-: 6IN-, 6INE	6Oxε: 6ωxε	6POYp: KCOYp
6Ḥ: xIN	6OO6ε: 6ω6	6ω8: 6Ḥ6Ḥ
6NAIT: 6ONḤ	6ON: 6ONE	6ω6ε: 6ω6ε
6ḤTʹ: 6INE	6ON-/ʹ: 6ONE	6ωλε: 6ωλε
6Ḥ6εLO, 6Ḥ6εΛO:	6ONḤ: 6ONE	6ωλ6εΛO: 6IN6εΛO
6IN6εΛO	6OPxε: 6OPx̄	6ON: 6NON
6Ḥ6Ḥ-: 6ONḤ	6OP6Ḥ: 6OPḤ	6ONḤ: 6ONΛ6
6OLEC: 6ωλε	6OTπḤ: 6OTḤ	6ON6Ḥ: 6ONḤ
6OLx̄: Kωλx̄	6OYNA6(6C): 6ONΛ6	6ON-/ʹ, 6ON: 6ONE
6OL6ʹ: 6ωλx̄	6OY6: 6OYx, 6ω6	6OPḡ: KOPḡ
6OLḤ: 6OPḤ	6OY6OY: xOYxOY	6OPḡ: KOPḡ
6OM: 6OM	6O2Ḥ: 62OC	6O2Ḥ: 6OTḤ
6OOB: 6Ḥ6Ḥ	6O2Ḥ: xλ2x̄2	6Ox: 6OYx
6OOLʹ: 6ωλε	6OXḤ: 6ωxḤ	6Oxε: 6ωxε
6OOLʹ: 6ωλ	6OX2ʹ: 6ωoxε	6OXḤ: 6ωxḤ
6OOLE: 6ωλε	6Ḥ-: 6ONE	6O6: 6ONḤ
6OOLEC: 6ωλε	6Pλ: TPλ	
6OOM: 6OM	6PO: xpo	

Addenda

εἰ εβολ 2Ḥ to survive (an ordeal), come through successfully.

(NO2N2) NE2NOY2ʹ Q NE2NOY2 vb. tr. to shake, shake down.

πOḡḤ ε to assist.

cλ2O in MOY-Ḥ-cλ2O lukewarm water.

2ΛεIO, ΛεIO part. yea, verily; also of entreaty.

βερε-: βωπε

λλAM: λωμε

PAKTE: PIKE

CAHAḡḤ: CAANḡ

TOYEin: TOOY

ḡOOP: ḡAPPE

2ΛBΛ6HEIN: ΛBΛ6HEIN

2ḤEBOT: EBOT

Glossary of Greek Words

(Greek verbs are cited in their normal dictionary form: 1st pers. sing. indicative active or middle.)

- ἀγαθόν n. what is good.
 ἀγαθός good.
 ἀγάπη f. love.
 ἀγγεῖον n. name of a vessel.
 ἄγγελος m. angel.
 ἀγορά f. agora, forum.
 ἀήρ m. air, atmosphere.
 ἀθετέω to disregard.
 αἶθριον n. atrium, courtyard.
 αἰσθητήριον n. sense-organ.
 αἰτέω to ask, ask for.
 αἰχμάλωτος m. prisoner.
 αἰών m. period of time, age;
 eternity; world.
 ἀκαθαρσία f. uncleanness.
 ἀκάθαρτος unclean.
 ἀκατάληπτος incomprehensible.
 ἀκτίς, -ῖνος f. ray, beam.
 ἀλλά but, but rather.
 ἀληθῶς truly.
 ἀμήν amen; truly, verily.
 ἀνάγκη f. necessity.
 ἀναστροφή f. turning; life(-time).
 ἀναχωρέω to retire, withdraw, go
 and live in desert as a hermit.
 ἀναχωρητής m. anchorite.
 ἀνομία f. lawlessness.
 ἀνοχή f. a holding back.
 ἀπαντῶ to meet, confront.
 ἀπαρχή f. first-fruits.
 ἀπιστος unbelieving.
 ἀπλοῦς simple, sincere.
 ἀπογραφή f. registration.
 ἀπογράφω to register.
 ἀποθήκη f. storehouse, barn.
 ἀπόστολος m. apostle.
 ἀποτακτικός m. anchorite, hermit-
 monk.
 ἀποτάσσω to renounce, give up.
 ἄρα (introduces question).
 ἀρετή f. goodness, virtue.
 ἀρχω to begin.
 ἀρχή f. beginning.
 ἀρχιεπίσκοπος m. archbishop.
 ἀρχιερεύς m. high priest.
 ἀρχων m. ruler; Archon.
 ἀσεβής impious.
 ἀσθενής weak, without strength.
 ἀσκός m. leather bag; wine-skin.
 ἀσπάζομαι to greet.
 ἀσπασμός m. greeting.
 ἀσώματος incorporeal.
 ἄτοπος odd, strange.
 αὐξάνω to grow up.
 ἀφελής simple.
 βαλλάντιον n. purse.
 βαπτίζω to baptize.
 βάπτισμα n. baptism.
 βάσανος f. torture, anguish.
 βᾶσις f. course.
 βῆμα n. platform, judgement seat.

βίος m. life.
 βλάβω to harm, injure.
 βοήθεια f. help, aid, support.

γάρ for, since, because.
 γενεά f. generation.
 γένος n. race.
 γραμματεὺς m. secretary, scribe.
 γραφή f. writing, scripture.

δαιμόνιον n. evil spirit; demoniac.
 δαίμων m. evil spirit.
 δέ but, however.
 δεκανοί m.pl. the decans.
 δήμιος m. executioner.
 διάβολος m. the Devil.
 διαθήκη f. will, testament,
 covenant.
 διακονέω to wait on, serve.
 διστάζω to hesitate.
 δίκαιος just.
 δικαιοσύνη f. justice.
 δικαίωμα n. justice, ordinance.
 δόγμα n. decree.
 δοκιμάζω to prove, test.
 δυνάστης m. ruler.
 δῶρον n. gift.

ἔαρ n. springtime.
 ἐβδομάς f. week.
 ἔθνος n. nation, people.
 εἰ μὴ τι if not, unless 30.10
 εἶδος n. kind, sort.
 εἰκὼν f. likeness.
 εἰρήνη f. peace.

εἴτε ... εἴτε either (whether)
 ... or.
 ἐκκλησία f. church.
 ἔλος n. marsh.
 ἐλπίζω to hope for.
 ἐλπίς f. hope.
 ἐνεργία f. function, action.
 ἐνοχλέω to trouble, disturb.
 ἐντολή f. command, commandment.
 ἐξομολογέω to confess,
 acknowledge.
 ἐξουσία f. power, authority.
 ἐπεὶ since, because.
 ἐπειδὴ since, because.
 ἐπειδὴ περ inasmuch as.
 ἐπιβουλή f. plot.
 ἐπιθυμέω to desire, be eager
 (for).
 ἐπίσκοπος m. bishop.
 ἐπιστολή f. letter, epistle.
 ἐπιτιμάω to rebuke.
 ἐρήμος f. desert, wilderness.
 ἐτάζω to examine, test.
 ἔτι still, yet.
 εὐαγγέλιον n. gospel.
 εὐχαριστέω to give thanks.

ἢ or.
 ἡγεμονία f. rule.
 ἡγεμών m. governor.
 ἡδονή f. pleasure, delight.
 ἡλικία f. age, time of life.
 ἡμερος mild, tame.
 ἡσυχάζω to be still, quiet.

θάλασσα f. sea.
 θεωρέω to observe, look at.
 θλίβω to afflict, distress.
 θρόνος m. throne.
 θυσία f. offering, sacrifice.
 θυσιαστήριον n. altar.

ἰδιώτης m. layman, uninformed
 person.

καθαρός pure.
 καθηγέομαι to instruct.
 καθολικός universal, catholic.
 καὶ γάρ for surely.
 καίτοι and yet, although, albeit.
 κακία f. evil, badness.
 καλῶς well.
 κἄν (even) if.
 καπνός m. smoke.
 καρπός m. fruit.
 κατὰ in accordance with; see 30.10.
 καταλαλέω to slander.
 καταλαλία f. slander.
 κελεύω to order, bid, command.
 κέραμος m. tile.
 κεραστής f. horned-(viper).
 κηρύσσω to announce, proclaim.
 κινδυνεύω to be in danger.
 κλάσμα n. piece.
 κληρος m. portion, inheritance.
 κοινωνός m. partner.
 κόλασις f. punishment, correction.
 κοσμικός worldly, secular.
 κόσμος m. world.
 κοῦφον n. (empty) vessel.

κράτιστος most excellent.
 κρίνω to judge.
 κρύσταλλος m. ice.
 κτίσις f. world, creation.
 κυριακή f. Sunday.

λαός m. people.
 λύπη f. grief.

μαθητής m. pupil, disciple.
 μακαρίζω to bless, deem blessed.
 μακάριος blessed.
 μάλιστα especially.
 μέν ... δέ see 30.10.
 μερίς f. portion, share.
 μέρος n. part, member.
 μεσίτης m. mediator, intercessor.
 μετάνοια f. repentance; obeisance.
 μετανοέω to repent.
 μετέχω to partake (of: ε).
 μέχρι even up to, even including.
 μή (introduces question; 30.10).
 μήποτε so that not (+ Conj.).
 μήπως so that not (+ Conj.).
 μήτι = μή.
 μόγεις with difficulty, hardly,
 scarcely.
 μοναχός m. monk.
 μόνον only, alone; but (w. neg.).
 μορφή f. form, shape.
 μυστήριον n. mystery.
 νηστεία f. fasting.
 νηστεύω to fast.
 νοέω to think.

νομοδιδάσκαλος m. teacher of
the law.

νόμος m. law.

νοῦς m. mind.

οἰκονόμος m. steward, manager.

οἰκουμένη f. world.

ὄλοκόςτινος m. gold coin.

ὄλοσηρικός silken.

ὁμοίως adv. likewise.

ὁμολογία f. confession.

ὄργανον n. instrument.

ὄργη f. wrath.

ὄρεινή f. hill-country.

ὄρφανός m. orphan.

ὅσον as long as (+ Circum.), while.

ὅταν when, whenever, if (+ Cond.).

οὖν therefore.

οὐδέ and not, nor.

οὔτε ... οὔτε neither ... nor.

ὀψώνιον n. wages.

πάθος n. suffering.

πανούργος m. villain.

παντοκράτωρ m. the Almighty.

πάντως wholly, completely.

παραβολή f. parable.

παραγγέλλω to order, command.

παράγω to pass by, away.

παράδεισος m. Paradise, Eden.

παρακαλέω to exhort.

παράνομος lawless, unjust.

παρθένος f. virgin.

παρρησία f. freedom, openness.

πάσχα n. Passover.

πατριὰ f. family, clan, nation.

πείθω to persuade.

πειράζω to tempt, experience.

πειρασμός m. temptation.

περιεργάζομαι to be overly
concerned.

περίχωρος f. surrounding country-
side.

πίναξ m. writing-tablet.

πιστεύω to believe.

πίστις f. faith, trust.

πιστός faithful, true.

πλανάω to err.

πλάνη f. error, erring.

πλάσσω to form, mould.

πλήν except; but, however.

πνεῦμα n. spirit.

πνευματικά n. spiritual matters.

πόλις f. city.

πονηρός bad, wicked.

πόρνη f. prostitute.

ποτήριον n. wine-cup, cup of wine.

πρεσβύτερος m. elder.

προάστειον n. suburbs, environs.

προκόπτω to progress, advance.

πρός in accordance with.

προσευχή f. prayer.

προφητεύω to prophesy.

προφήτης m. prophet.

πύλη f. gate.

πῶς how? why?

σάββατον n. sabbath.

σαῦτιον n. keg.

σάρξ f. flesh.

- σεμνός holy, august.
 σίκερα n. strong drink.
 σκάνδαλον n. impediment; bad
 behavior.
 σκεπάζω to cover, shelter.
 σκηνή f. tent, "tabernacle".
 σοφία f. wisdom.
 σπέρμα n. seed, offspring.
 σπήλαιον n. cave.
 σταυρός m. the Cross.
 στήθος n. chest, breast.
 στιγμή f. moment.
 στρατιά f. army.
 συγγενής m. kinsman.
 συγκλητικός of noble rank.
 σύμβολον n. mark, token.
 συμβουλεύω to advise, give counsel.
 σύμβουλος m. counsellor.
 συναγωγή f. synagogue.
 σχῆμα n. garb; monk's habit.
 σῶμα n. body.
 σωτήρ m. savior, redeemer.
 ταλαίπωρος wretched, miserable.
 τάξις f. order, rank, post.
 τάφος m. tomb.
 τάχα quickly.
 τέλειος perfect, complete.
 τελώνης m. tax-collector.
 ελώνιον n. tax-house.
 τετράρχης m. tetrarch, petty
 prince.
 εχνίτης m. craftsman.
 τιμή f. price, value.
 ὅτε then, thereupon.
 ἴαπερ α f. table.
 τροφή f. food, nourishment.
 ὕλη f. woods, forest.
 ὑμνέω to sing hymns.
 ὑπηρέτης m. custodian.
 ὑπομένω to be patient under,
 submit to.
 ὑπομονή f. patience, endurance.
 φαρισαῖοι m. the Pharisees.
 φθόνος m. ill-will, jealousy.
 φορέω to wear.
 φυλή f. tribe, people, nation.
 φύσει by nature, naturally.
 φύσις f. nature.
 χαῖρε Greetings!
 χαλάω to lower, let down.
 χαλινός m. bridle.
 χάρις f. grace.
 χήρα f. widow.
 χιών f. snow.
 χορός m. chorus, choir.
 χράομαι to use.
 χρεία f. need, necessity.
 χρήμα n. goods, money.
 χρηστός useful, beneficial.
 χριστός m. the Christ.
 χώρα f. land, country.
 ψάλλω to recite the psalter.
 ψαλμός m. psalm.
 ψυχή f. soul.
 ὦ (vocative particle).
 ὥς (see 30.10).
 ὥστε (see 30.10).
 ὠφελία f. advantage, profit.

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The field of Coptic studies has never been a particularly neglected area, and with the resurgence of interest brought about by recent Manichaean and Gnostic finds, the bibliography of the field has expanded to enormous proportions. We shall restrict ourselves here to mentioning a few essential bibliographical, grammatical, and lexical works with which the student who wishes to continue his studies should become familiar.

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Grammatical Index (Coptic)

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Table of Principal Verbal Conjugations

First Present		Rel. of Pres. I		Circumstantial ¹	
†	τῆ	ε†	ετῆ	εἰ	εἷ
κ	τετῆ	ετῆ	ετετῆ	εκ	ετετῆ
τε(ρ), τῆ		ετε		ερ(ε)	
ϣ	σε, σοϥ	ετῆ	ετοϥ	εϣ	εϥ
с		ετῆ		εс	
zero-N		ετερε-N		ερε-N	
Imperfect		Fut. I		Fut. II	
νει	nen	†на	τῆ ¹ (N)λ	εἶνα	εἷνα
νεκ	νετετῆ	κна	τετῆ ¹ (N)λ	εκна	ετετῆ ¹ (N)λ
νερε		тена, тера		ερενα	
νεϣ	ney	ϣна	сена	εϣна	εϥна
нес		сна		εсна	
νερε-N		zero-N на-		ερε-N на-	
Fut. III		Neg. Fut. III		Imperf. of Fut.	
εἶε	εἷε	ῆна	ῆnen	νεἶна	nenна
εκε	ερεтне	ῆnek	ῆнетῆ	некна	нететῆна
ερε		ῆне		νερεна	
εϣε	εϥε	ῆнеϣ	ῆнеϥ	неϣна	неϥна
εсе		ῆнес		несна	
ερε-N		ῆне-N		νερε-N на-	
Perfect I		Neg. Perf. I		Perfect II ²	
λἰ	λн	ῆπἰ	ῆπῆ	ῆταἰ	ῆταν
λκ	λτετῆ	ῆπεκ	ῆпетῆ	ῆтак	ῆтатетῆ
λρ(ε), λ		ῆπε(ρ), ῆпоϥ		ῆταρε, ῆτα(ρ)	
λϣ	λϥ	ῆπεϣ	ῆпоϥ	ῆταϣ	ῆταϥ
λс		ῆпес		ῆтас	
λ-N		ῆπε-N		ῆта-N	

¹Second Present = Circumstantial.

²Relative of First Perfect = Second Perfect with or without prefixed ε-.

Habitual		Negative Habitual		Injunctive	
ϙλι	ϙλν	μει	μεν	μαρι	μαρῆ
ϙλκ	ϙλτεῖῆ	μεκ	μετεῖῆ	---	---
ϙλρ(ε)		μερε		---	
ϙλϑ	ϙλγ	μεϑ	μεγ	μαρεϑ	μαρογ
ϙλς		μες		μαρες	
	ϙλρε-N		μερε-N		μαρε-N
Conditional		Conjunctive		Fut. Conj. of Res. ¹	
ειϙλν	ενϙλν	(ῆ)τα	ῆτῆ	---	ταρῆ
εκϙλν	εγεῖῆϙλν	ῆγ, ῆγ	ῆτεῖῆ	ταρεκ	ταρεῖῆ
ερεϙλν		ῆτε		ταρε	
εϑϙλν	εγϙλν	ῆϑ, ῆϑ	ῆσε	ταρεϑ	ταρογ
εςϙλν		ῆς, ῆς		ταρες	
	ερεϙλν-N		ῆτε-N		ταρε-N
Temporal		"Until"		"Not yet"	
ῆτερι	ῆτερῆ	ϙλν† ²	ϙλντῆ	ῆπα†	ῆπατῆ
ῆτερεκ	ῆτερεῖῆ	ϙλντῆ	ϙλντεῖῆ	ῆπατῆ	ῆπατεῖῆ
ῆτερε		ϙλντε		ῆπατε	
ῆτερεϑ	ῆτερογ	ϙλντῆ	ϙλντογ	ῆπατῆ	ῆπατογ
ῆτερες		ϙλντῆ		ῆπατῆ	
	ῆτερε-N		ϙλντε-N		ῆπατε-N
Inflected Infinitive					
τρα	τρην				
τρεκ	τρετεῖῆ				
τρε					
τρεϑ	τρεγ				
τρес					
	τρε-N				

¹May have prefixed ῆ-.

²Or ϙλντα.

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