

W. Irving Crowley 493.2 T221 Digitized for Microsoft Corporation
by the Internet Archive in 2007.
From University of California Libraries.
May be used for non-commercial, personal, research, or educational purposes, or any fair use.
May not be indexed in a commercial service.

A COMPENDIOUS GRAMMAR

OF THE

EGYPTIAN LANGUAGE.

Quicquid praccipies esto brevis: ut cito dicta Percipiant animi dociles, teneantque fideles. De Art. Poet. III. 55.

A COMPENDIOUS GRAMMAR

OF THE

EGYPTIAN LANGUAGE

AS CONTAINED IN THE

COPTIC, SAHIDIC, AND BASHMURIC DIALECTS;

TOGETHER WITH

ALPHABETS AND NUMERALS IN THE HIEROGLYPHIC AND ENCHORIAL CHARACTERS.

BY THE

REV. HENRY TATTAM. LL. D., D. D., F. R. S.

Rector of Stanford Rivers.

SECOND EDITION

REVISED AND IMPROVED



WILLIAMS & NORGATE:

14, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON, AND
20, SOUTH FREDERICK STREET, EDINBURGH.
1863.

LEBEND WORKERS A

387, 40

ROYPHIAN LANGUAGE

AS CONTROLS, AND BASHMEING DIALECTS:

201044210 MINOSOLI CLE MORNOCHIE CES Z. MERIZIA CLE STALLILLA

THE ATT

BEV. HENRY TATTAM IL D. D. D. P. R. S.

PRINTED BY FR. NIES (CARL B. LORCK) IN LEIPZIG.

MORRIGHT CHROSES

REVISED AND IMPROVED



WILLIAMS CONCRETE:

(A. MENGELLA, STREEL, CHARRY GARLES, LONDON, AND SAN TREES, LONDON, LO

TO

JOHN LEE ESQR.

LL. D., F. R. S., P. A. S., &. &.

IN GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE OF
THE MANY FACILITIES AFFORDED
IN THE PROSECUTION OF

HIS EGYPTIAN STUDIES

THIS VOLUME IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

BY THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE.

Egyptian Literature has of late years attracted particular attention. All that has come down to us of the Language and Literature of ancient Egypt is contained in the Coptic, Sahidic, and Bashmuric Dialects; and in the Enchorial, Hieratic, and Hieroglyphic Inscriptions, and Manuscripts.

Without attempting to trace the origin of the Egyptian Language, we may just remark that the learned Rossius in his "Etymologiæ Ægyptiacæ," has shown the affinity of a number of Coptic and Sahidic words to the Oriental Languages; which affinity to a certain extent, it must be admitted, does exist.*)

^{*)} In Rawlinson's Herodotus are the following observations. "The Egyptian Language might, from its grammar, appear to claim a Semitic origin, but it is not really one of that family, like the Arabic, Hebrew,

Nor need we be surprised at this, when we consider the intercourse of the Jews, Syrians, Persians, Chaldeans, and Arabians with the Egyptians: but whether these words were originally Egyptian, or whether they were adopted from other languages, it is impossible for us to determine. M. Klaproth, a Gentleman well acquainted with Asiatic Languages, has also pointed out the resemblance of a considerable number of Egyptian

and others; nor is it one of the Sanscrit family, though it shows a primitive affinity to the Sanscrit in certain points; and this has been accounted for by the Egyptians being an offset from the early "undivided Asiatic stock;" — a conclusion consistent with the fact of their language being "much less developed than the Semitic and Sanscrit, and yet admitting the principle of those inflictions and radical formations which we find developed, sometimes in one, sometimes in the other, of those great families." Besides certain affinities with the Sanscrit, it has others with the Celtic, and the languages of Africa; and Dr. Ch. Meyer thinks that Celtic "in all its non-Semitic features most strikingly corresponds with the old Egyptian." It is also the opinion of M. Müller that the Egyptian bears an affinity both to the Arian and Semitic dialects, from its having been an offset of the original Asiatic tongue, which was their common parent before this was broken up into the Turanian, Arian and Semitic.

In its grammatical construction, Egyptian has the greatest resemblance to the Semitic; and if it has less of this character than the Hebrew, and other purely Semitic dialects, this is explained by the latter having been developed after the separation of the original tongue into the Arian and Semitic, and by the Egyptian having retained a portion of both elements. There is, however, a possibility that the Egyptian may have been a compound language, formed from two or more after the first migration of the race, and foreign elements may have been then added to it, as in the case of some other languages.

Rawlinson's Herodotus vol. II. p. 279.

words to some of the dialects of the north of Asia, and the north of Europe: this discovery appears to have raised a doubt in his mind of the African origin of the Egyptians. The fact is, the remains we possess of the Egyptian Language, when separated from the Greek, with which it is in some measure mixed up, have no near resemblance to any one of the ancient or modern languages.*

The importance of the Ancient Egyptian Language to the Antiquary, will at once appear, when we consider that the knowledge of it is necessary before the inscriptions on the Monuments of Egypt can be properly understood, and the Enchorial and Hieratic Manuscripts can be fully deciphered.

Nor is it of less importance to the Biblical Student. The Egyptian Versions are supposed to have been made about the second century;** and if they were not

^{*} Dr. Murray says, "The Coptic is an original tongue, for it derives all its indeclinable words and particles from radicals pertaining to itself. Its verbs are derived from its own resources. There is no mixture of any foreign language in its composition, except Greek." Bruce's Travels, vol. II. p. 473.

^{**} Zosimus, as quoted by Fabricius, says, that the old Testament was translated into Egyptian, when the Septuagint Translation was made. "Biblia tunc non in Graecam tantum, sed etiam Aegyptiis in vernaculam linguam fuisse translata." p. 196.

The Talmudists say, "It is lawful for the Copts to read the Law in Coptic." Tychscnsins. See also Buxtorf's Talmudic Lex. p. 1571. Also. "It is permitted to write the Law in Egyptian." Babyl. Talmud,

the first, they certainly were among the most early Translations of the Scriptures into the Languages of the East: and perhaps the Egyptian New Testament is of equal or even of greater authority than any of the ancient Versions. The Coptic or Memphitic, and the Sahidic or Thebaic, are distinct versions. The Translations of the old Testament, as will be readily supposed, were made from the Septuagint, and not from the Hebrew Scriptures. These versions will be found of great use in assisting to determine the reading of many passages of the Septuagint, and in fixing the meaning of many expressions. We may also observe that the quotation from Jeremy the Prophet, Matthew XXVII, 9. is found in fragments of Jeremiah in these versions: it is different from the parallel passage in Zachariah XI, 12, 13. and agrees with the quotation in St. Matthew. The Sahidic New Testament contains many important readings, and merits the closest attention of the Scholar and Divine.

The terms Coptic and Sahidic were adopted in the first edition of the grammar, instead of Memphitic and Thebaic, lest confusion should be created; as the

Seder Med. Schal. f. 115. These expressions seem to imply the existence of the Law in Coptic.

For the arguments in support of the Translation of the New Testament into Egyptian in the second century, see Wilkinson's Introduction to the Coptic New Testament, and The Introduction to the Sahidic Fragments.

former terms are used in those Egyptian Publications which have issued from the Oxford University Press.

The defects and mistakes of the former edition the Author trusts have been corrected in this, and he has endeavoured to render this edition worthy of the confidence and patronage of the Students of Egyptian Literature.

Stanford Rivers Rectory.

May, 1862.

Observations

on the

Hieroglyphic and Enchorial Alphabets,

with a few remarks relative to their use.

The glory of Egypt has long since passed away, but enough of its learning remains in the Sculptured Monuments of Ancient Egypt, and in existing Papyri to excite the most intense interest. These stores had long engaged the attention of the Learned who had in vain endeavoured to decipher them till our indefatigable and learned countryman Dr. Young, and a little later in point of time M. Champollion, turned their energies to the subject with considerable success. And since their day the subject has not been permitted to slumber, for other learned men have entered the field, and put before the world all that these monuments have preserved, which had been hid from the researches of the wise for so many ages.

XIV Observations on the Hieroglyphic and Enchorial Alphabets.

In the year 1814 Dr. Young commenced a laborious examination of the triple Inscription on the Rosetta Stone. This stone, which is much mutilated, was discovered by the French at Rosetta, and was shortly afterwards brought to this country. The Inscription is written in Greek, in Hieroglyphic, and in the Enchorial (εγγωρια)* or native character. Dr. Young entered upon the investigation after the Baron De Sacy and Mr. Akerblad had given up the attempt. By writing the Greek above the Enchorial, which reads from right to left, and comparing one part with another, Dr. Young succeeded in deciphering it, being aided by the words King, Country, and, &c. which had been discovered. Dr. Young next turned his attention to the Hieroglyphic Inscription, which was much mutilated: this he also deciphered by the aid of the two other Inscriptions. Having satisfactorily ascertained the name of Ptolemy, which was enclosed in a ring or oval, he justly conceived that the characters composing the name might be used otherwise than symbolically; he therefore proceeded to apply these characters Phonetically, or Alphabetically, as well as those contained in the name of Berenice, which he had ascertained, which was found with that of Ptolemy at Karnak: and by the aid of these characters he succeeded in de-

the researches of

^{*} This word is used in the Rosetta inscription and elsewhere.

Observations on the Hieroglyphic and Enchorial Alphabets. XV ciphering other groups. Mr. Banks, who had received a communication from Dr. Young while he was in Egypt, discovered the names of *Ptolemy* and *Cleopatra* on a Temple and Obelisk at Philæ, which corresponded with the Greek dedicatory Inscriptions found upon the buildings, thus confirming Dr. Young's discoveries.

The letters in these names being thus ascertained and established, the system was taken up and extended by M. Champollion, and afterwards by Mr. Salt, our then consul general in Egypt. Since then, many eminent individuals, too numerous to name, have successfully pursued this branch of the Literature of Ancient Egypt, and the world is in possession of their labours.

From the researches of Dr. Young, M. Champollion, and others, the accompanying Alphabets are constructed.

The names of Kings, and of other distinguished individuals, are generally enclosed in ovals.

The characters are sometimes read from right to left, and at others from left to right, or from the top downwards; nor is the order in placing the characters always strictly observed, for in many instances it could not conveniently be done. We however state as a rule that the characters are always read from the side towards which the animals look.

The gender of nouns is expressed by Articles as in Coptic; the Hieroglyph \square or \square , corresponding with

XVI Observations on the Hieroglyphic and Enchorial Alphabets.

The Alphabetic or Phonetic,* was one of the

"Jam vero qui docenturab Aegyptiis, primum quidem discunt Aegy-

^{*} Clemens Alexandrinus, who flourished about the second century is supposed to mention with correctness the kinds of writing used by the Egyptians. His words are these:

Αυτικα οί παρ Αιγυπτιοις παιδευομενοι, πρωτον μεν παντων των Αιγυπτιων γραμματων μεθοδον εκμανθανουσι, την επιστολογραφικην καλουμενην δευτεραν δε, την ίερατικην, ή χρωνται οί ίερογραμματεις ύστατην δε και τελευταιαν την ίερογλυφικην, ής ή μεν εστι δια των πρωτων στοιχειων κυριολογικη ή δε συμβολικη της δε συμβολικης ή μεν κυριολογειται κατα μιμησιν ή δ' ώσπερ τροπικως γραφεται, ή δε αντικρυς αλληγορειται κατα τινας αινιγμους ήλιον γουν γραψαι βουλομενοι κυκλον ποιουσι σεληνην δε σχημα μηνοειδες, κατα το κυριολογουμενον ειδος τροπικως δε κατ' δικειοτητα μεταγοντες και μετατιθεντες, τα δ' εξαλλαττοντες, τα δε πολλαχως μετασχηματίζοντες χαραττουσιν. Strom. l. 4. c. 4.

Observations on the Hieroglyphic and Enchorial Alphabets. XVII modes of Hieroglyphic writing; but besides this the Egyptians had another called Symbolic, which is subdivided into various kinds. One kind of Symbolic writing was by direct imitation, or pictorial representations of the things intended to be expressed; as a bullock or a ram was represented by a figure of the animal; and a bow and arrow by a graphic imitation of them. Another kind of Symbolic writing was the Tropical or Figurative; that is by metaphors and similitudes. The third kind of Symbolic writing was called Enigmatical. For instance,

ptiarum litterarum viam ac rationem quae vocatur Epistolographica: secundo autem hieraticam, qua utuntur Hierogrammates: ultimam autem Hieroglyphicam: cujus una quidem species est per prima elementa, Cyriologica dicta: altera vero Symbolica. Symbolicae autem una quidem proprie loquitur per imitationem: alia vero scribitur velut Tropice: alia vero fere significat per quaedam Aenigmata. Qui solem itaque volunt scribere, faciunt circulum: lunam autem figuram lunae, cornuum formam prae se ferentem, convenienter ei formae quae proprie loquitur. Tropice autem per convenientiam traducentes et transferentes, et alia quidem immutantes, alia vero multis figuris imprimunt."

Porphyry has communicated much the same information on the subject.

Εν Αιγυπτφ μεν τοις ίερευσι συνην ὁ Πυθαγορας, και την σοφιαν εξεμαθε, και την Αιγυπτιων φωνην γραμματων δε τρισσας διαφορας, επιστολογραφικων τε και ίερογλυφικων και συμβολικων των μεν κοινολογουμενων κατα μιμησιν, των δε αλληγορουμενων κατα τινας αινιγμους.

De Vit. Pythag. CII, 12.

"In Aegypto cum sacerdotibus vixit Pythagoras, et sapientiam didicit, ac linguam Aegyptiorum: literarum autem tria genera, Epistolographicas, Hieroglyphicas, et Symbolicas, quarum illae (Hieroglyphicae) quidem res exponunt imitatione. Hae (Symbolicae) vero sub Aenigmatis quibusdam latenter ostendunt."

XVIII Observations on the Hieroglyphic and Enchorial Alphabets.

to express the sun they formed a circle, and for the moon they traced the figure of a crescent.

At what period Hieroglyphic writing was first used in Egypt it is impossible to say; but the inscriptions on the monuments carry us back to a very ancient date. The name of Tirhakah king of Ethiopia, (2. Kings XIX, 9.) who flourished about 700 years before Christ, was discovered by Mr. Salt at Medinet Haboo, and at Birkel in Ethiopia in Phonetic Characters. M. Champollion also found at Karnak the name of Shishak king of Egypt, (1. Kings XIV, 25, 26.) Phonetically written, who lived about 970 years before Christ. "He is represented as dragging the chiefs of thirty conquered Nations to the feet of the Theban Trinity." Among these he found written in letters at full length, Joudaha Melek, "The king of the Jews." This may be considered as a commentary on the above named chapter. We may probably conclude in the words of the Poet:

> "Nondum flumineas Memphis contexere biblos Noverat: et saxis tantum volucresque feraeque Sculptaque servabant magicas animalia linguas." Lucan. Phars. lib. III. 221.

The Hieratic or Sacerdotal characters are immediately derived from the Hieroglyphic, which will at once appear evident on comparing them. "These characters appear to have been intended for simple imita-

Observations on the Hieroglyphic and Enchorial Alphabets. XIX tions of the Hieroglyphics: and from these the Enchorial or Popular characters seem to have been derived."

"The manuscripts, which belong to the time of Psammetichus, appear to be decidedly Hieratic, and to follow closely the traces of the distinct characters, while those of Darius approach in some degree to the Enchorial form, which probably came into common use as the "epistolographic" character, while the Hieratic was so called as being more employed by the Priests for the purposes of their religion."

I am indebted to the kindness of C. W. Goodwin Esqr. for the Hieroglyphic and Enchorial Alphabets, and for the following observations on those Alphabets.

"The Hieroglyphic writing comprises between 60 and 70 signs which are alphabetic, that is, which represent simple vowel and consonantial sounds. There are also nearly 200 more which are syllabic, that is they represent combinations of simple sounds. Some of these latter signs are appropriated to particular words, others are in common use, and occur in the spelling of words of all kinds.

As an example of the Alphabetic signs we may take the owl, which represents the letter m. It often however stands alone, like m in Coptic, in which case we must suppose that a vowel sound α or e was either prefixed or postfixed in pronunciation. An example of the

syllabic signs is # which represents the combination am. Signs of this kind are often com ined with one or more of the alphabetic signs. Thus for the simple # we have sometimes # , sometimes # both of which combinations are sounded simply am. Many characters which are really syllabic were inserted in the earlier lists which were formed, as alphabetic. It is probable that all the Hieroglyphic characters were originally syllabic, and that those which subsequently became pure consonants, had at first a complementary vowel.

The Hieroglyphic list includes only those characters which are purely alphabetic. Those which are found in late inscriptions are marked with an asterisk.* A few of which the sound may be considered still open to doubt are marked with a query?"—

"The Hieratic writing was formed from the Hieroglyphic, by a gradual modification of the original forms, many of which became so altered as to be capable of identification only by comparison of identical texts written in both kinds of characters, of which the Rituals furnish abundant examples. Many varieties of Hieratic exist, just as there are many kinds of handwriting amongst ourselves, all reducible to the old square Roman character.

About 600 B. C. the Demotic or Enchorial was ormed, being only an abbreviated or degenerated form of the Hieratic, trough which its letters may be traced

Observations on the Hieroglyphic and Enchorial Alphabets. XXI up to the original Hieroglyphics. — The Demotic or Enchorial writing comprises, like the Hieroglyphic and Hieratic, a limited number of purely alphabetical characters, and also a good many syllabic ones. The list here given is taken from the Demotic Grammar of Dr. Brugsch, and comprises only those characters which may be considered as purely alphabetic. The reading is from right to left."

and an eliminal mechanical enterior of the property of the pro

Enchorial or Demotic Alphabet.

A 上 (II) (13 5 20 1)

I 41 cm 111

OU 10 (3) 81

B 24

F, V %

K - 3(NE LL Z EL

R 3 × × 0 /

LX

M >3

N 1--->

P 72 " P "

s - 4 + (11 q

SH A # 3

T 3 J & _ _ _ _

x, 6 1+ 1 L

кн, ь є б 5

н 19934

Univ Calif - Digitized by Microsoft ®

Hieroglyphic Alphabet.

All these figures admit of being turned the other way and read from left to right.

Enchorial or Demotic Numbers.

directly older lights while

1711	60 =
2 4 m Co.	70 Z
3 b b W	80 2
4 V V V D III	90 H
5) J	100
6 2 2	و 200
7 3 27	300 "
8 2, 2	400
9 2 3 1 100	500 -3
10 A 22	600 4
20 5	700 -2
30 3	800 <u>—</u> wy
40 2	900 =3
50.3.	1000 ј
Univ Calif - Digit	ized by Microsoft ®

Hieroglyphic Numbers.

1.	1. 21.	UUI
2.	II. 22.	UUII
3.	III. 30.	nnn.
4.	IIII. 60 (0) 40.	undu-
5.	IIII. 9 11 50.	nnnnn.
6.	III III. 60.	888
7.	m il. 111. 70.	2000
8.		አለለለ.
9.		AAAAA.
	The state of the s	9. 4.8
11.		99.
12.		999.
13.	400	9999.
		99999
10.		7.9.

Univ Calif - Digitized by Microsoft ®

Index to the Subjects.

Chap. I.		
The Alphabet		Page 1
Chap. II.		
Onap. 11.		
Pronunciation of the letters		3
Chap. III.		
Of Points and Abreviations		7
	10-	-
	10	10
Chap. IV.		
Of Nouns		13
Cases of Nouns	•	21
	·	
Chap. V.		
Of Adjectives		24
	•	~ 1
Chap. VI.		
Of Personal and Relative Pronouns		27
Pronoun Infixes and Suffixes		35
Cardinal and Ordinal Numbers		41
Univ Calif - Digitized by Microsoft ®		

Index of the Subjects.

Chap. VII.

					Page
Of Verbs					45
Prefixes and Suffixes				45	. 97
Verbs united with particles					65
Participles			,		78
Negative Prefixes					79
Auxiliary verb Ope and Tpe					89
Irregular and defective Verbs					
Adverbs and Conjunctions				99.	103
Prepositions					100
to the bulgooss					
Chap. VIII.					
Formation of words					104
Dialects					
Praxis of the first Chap. of John					

CHAP. I.

The Coptic, or Egyptian Alphabet.

Egypt. Al	lphabet.	Names of Le	tters. Eng	lish sounds.	Numb.
Δ	λ -	αλφα	alpha	a	1
В	В	внта	beta	b	. 2
r	Р	гамма "	gamma	g_{\cdot}	3
Δ	2	ΣΕλΤΑ	delta	d	4
е	E	EI	ei	e short	5
2	7	ZHTA	zeta	\boldsymbol{z}	7
H	н	атта	heta	e long	8
0	θ	өнта	theta	th	9
. 1	1	ιωτα	iota	i	10
K	К	каппа	kappa	k	20
λ	λ	λαγα	lauda	1.	30
M	M	MI .	mi	m	40
N	N	NI	ni	n	50
麦	Z	Z l	xi	x	60
0	0	ογ	ou	o short	70
П	Π	πι	pi	p	80

Univ Calif - Digitized by Microsoft ®

Egypt. Alphabet.		Names of Letters.		English sounds.	Numb.	
P	p	po	ro	r.	100	
C	С	CIMA	sima	5	200	
T	τ	ΤΑΥ	tau	1	300	
r	Υ	rs	hu	u	400	
ф	ф	фі	phi	ph	500	
X	x	XI	chi	ch	600	
Ψ	ψ	ψι	psi	ps	700	
ω	ω	ωγ	ou	o long	800	
(M)	w	WE1	shei	sh	900	
q	q	der	fei	1	90	
b	b	bei	khei	kh		
S	2	Sobi	hori	h		
X	X	ZANZIA	gangia	ı gi		
G	6	біма	shima	sh		
+	+	TFI	dei	ti		

It will be seen from the foregoing Alphabet that the Egyptians adopted the Greek Letters with the addition of seven other characters. Anciently the Hieroglyphic, Hieratic, and Demotic characters were only used in Egypt: but when Christianity prevailed in that country those characters were discontinued, and the Alphabet here given was generally, if not altogether adopted in their stead. It may be here observed that the five following letters, viz. Γ , Δ , ζ , ζ and ψ were not used by the Egyptians in their own language, but only in words adopted from the Greek.

CHAP. II.

The pronunciation of the Letters.

The following is the pronunciation of the letters which now prevails among the Copts of Egypt.

- A. is pronounced as a in man with us, and is often used in Bash. instead of ε, o and ω: as and for onb, nabe for nobe, anez for enez, and peqbates for peqbωτεs.
- E. is sounded as b in Babyaon, and as v in Bktωp, 1ωβan. It is also used instead of q and φ, as Bl for ql, and ωβhp for ωφhp, and it sometimes interchanges with π, as aπa for aββa.
- r. never occurs in Egyptian words, except when it is used instead of other Letters, or is found in Greek words. It is used instead of κ and κ , as and for ank, no for nk, twnp for twnk, madre for maake; and in Greek words as anarkh.
- a. was never used by the ancient Egyptians, and occurs only in foreign words, in which it is sometimes substituted for τ, as aazic for ταzic, θεαδρον for θεατρον.
- E. is pronounced as ε in Greek. It is used in Sahidic at the end of words instead of ι in Coptic. It is also used instead of λ in Bashmuric, as εΕΠ for ελΠ. It is sometimes written instead of μ.
- ζ. is only used in words of foreign origin. It is sometimes written for c, as ζωντ for cωντ. It is also written for τ, as τωπαζίον for τωπατίον.

Univ Calif - Digitized by Microsoft ®

- H. is sounded like the Greek letter η, as MHΠΟΤΕ: it was formerly pronounced with a sharp breathing, as CHΓΕΜΟΝ, ηγεμών. It is sometimes used for F and 1, as CHBC for CFBC, THMI for TIMI.
- Θ. This letter is pronounced as th in Θλλλεος. It is also pronounced as λ. Θ is used instead of τε for expedition in writing. In Sahidic and Bashmuric τ is used instead of Θ, as ετβε for εθβε. Θ is sometimes used in Sahidic for σ, as εθλγω for εσοοω.
- 1. answers to 1 in Greek, or ee in English. It often changes with F1, as 1PF, F1PF: TINF, TEINF.
- κ. is sounded as \varkappa in Greek. It is used in Sahidic instead of χ , as καμε for χαμε; κρογρ for χρογρ. In Sahidic it is often exchanged for Γ , as των Γ for τωνκ.
- λ. in Bashmuric answers to p in Coptic, as λλιπι for pomπι; λικιι for pιμι.
- M. is pronounced as m in English.
- N. also answers to n in English.
- ž. this letter is seldom found in Egyptian words, but principally occurs in words derived from other languages. It is sometimes used instead of κc, as θογχ for θογκς; ζογρ for κcογρ.
- o. is pronounced as o in Poboam. It is often exchanged for ω long, as $\varphi \omega p x$ for $\varphi op x$.
- π. is sounded as b by the modern Egyptians. π is used in Sahidic for φ in Coptic, as πaω Sah. for φaω Coptic. It is sometimes used for b, as aπa for abba.

Univ Calif - Digitized by Microsoft ®

- p. is pronounced as r in Δpan . It is changed in Bashmuric for λ , as $\lambda \epsilon n$ for pan Coptic.
- c. is enunciated as s in Ecpwn.
- τ. is pronounced as Δ; and it is occasionally used for Δ, as Τανιελ for Δανιελ.
- γ. is sounded like u. It occurs in words of Greek origin instead of i, h and fi; as κγβωτος, for κιβωτός; **CYMFNIN**, for σημαίνων; and **ΔΥΝΛ** for δείνα.
- ϕ . is pronounced as f; and in the beginning of words as b; as ϕ at bai. In Sahidic and Bashmuric π is always used instead of ϕ .
- x. has the sound of z, or χ of the Greeks. It is exchanged with ω, and z, as Μωιρ for μεχιρ; and χωπ εωπ. In Sahidic κ is used instead of x.
- ψ. is pronounced as ps in Greek. It is rarely used in Coptic, but sometimes it is found for πc in the expedition of writing, as ψιτ for πcιτ; ψολοελ for πcολοελ.
- w. is sounded like ω of the Greeks. It is frequently exchanged with o; and in Sahidic oo is often used for ω; and α in Bashmuric instead of ω, as αικ for wiκ.
- ω . possesses the same power as v' in Hebrew. It is changed with c, x, x, δ , and sometimes with c.
- q. is pronounced as f; and it is changed with Β, and sometimes with φ, as τηρφ for τηρq.
- b. This letter answers to the n of the Hebrews. Wilkinson says it has the sound of kh. It changes with x and ke, as xep, bep; and boke, bob. It never

occurs in Sahidic, & being always used in its stead.

- e. is pronounced as h or ¬, and is used for the sharp breathing of the Greeks, as coπλον ὅπλον, εγεωπος νοσωπος.
- x. Sir Gardner Wilkinson says: "This letter is pronounced hard as g in go, and not as dj." It appears to answer to the Arabic . It changes with r, x, ω, and σ; as mapxapithe, μαργαριτης, reneφωρ for xeneφωρ, xpωm for xpωm, ωργωτ for xογωτ, and σος, xoz.
- 6. This letter is pronounced as s or sh by the present Copts; as πco6n1, epsoshni; πενδοις, pensuais. It is exchanged with c and ω, as 6ων2 for cων2, and ωωλ for 6ωλ. But it is chiefly exchanged with x in Sahidic and Bashmuric, as 61N for xin: It occurs in some words of Greek origin instead of x.
- †. The Copts of the present day pronounce this double letter as di; but there are some words in which we should evidently pronounce it as ti, as βΑΠ†CMA, πλα†α etc. In Sahidic it is exchanged for τε, as ωομή, Sah. ωομήε.

The following are examples of pronunciation as given by Sir G. Wilkinson while in Egypt. ΕΘΒΕ, pronounced as átwa; cwtem, sodam; 60m, shōm; xom, gōm; niwt, nishdee; πανογτ, banóode; πιογωινι, becooάγητες; ἐβολθεν, áwelkhán; ΕΘΒΗΤη, atwatf; τπε, édbe; μεθμη, metmái.

CHAP. III.

Of Points and Abbreviations.

1. When the line in Coptic (`) or the horizontal line in Sah. (-) occurs over consonants, it generally expresses the vowel **F**, as **M** or **M**, **FM**: **N** or **N**, **FM**. The vowel is sometimes written, and at other times it is expressed by the line above the consonant, as **FMKA**? or **MKA**?, a/fliction: Sah. MN for MFN, NN for NFM, WN for WFM.

It appears from some words derived from the Greek, that the line (') has been used in Coptic to express the vowels a, ε and o; as Ναθωθ, 'Λναθώθ: Νογηι, ὄνουφι; and ἐξεστην.

It is equally evident from the Sahidic, that the line (-) is used for **a**, **e** and **o**; as **an k** for **ano k**. *I*; **n t k** for **n to k**, thou: **oyntq** for **oyontaq**. he hath; white for womte. three f.; **n m** for **nem** and; **e n** for **e n**.

- 3. When the line (`) occurs above a vowel in words derived from the Greek, we find it expresses the soft or hard breathing of the Greeks; as HCAY. Hoav; ÒCANNA. ωσαννά; Àβιλ, 'Αβιά: or it denotes that the letter should be pronounced separately, and agrees with the diæresis of the Greeks, as Cτοίχος, Στωϊκός.
- 4. The line (') is put over a letter in some words to distinguish them from others; as πènez, ever, from πενες, thy oil f.
- 5. A line above $\dot{\mathbf{n}}$ \mathbf{n} . or $\dot{\mathbf{n}}$ \mathbf{n} , distinguishes it from \mathbf{n} or \mathbf{n} radical, and from \mathbf{n} , the definite article plural

before the infix; (see def. art. plur.) as hwoy is glory; but nwoy, without the point above the n. is to them.

- 6. Two points in Sahidic (··) are sometimes put over the letter ï. as a contraction of ει. as ογοϊν for ογοειν, light; πχοϊς for πχοεις, Lord.
- 7. Two points are also put over the i. when joined with another vowel in Sahidic, in the prefixes and suffixes to verbs, and in nouns and pronouns, thus: \(\tau\text{axpoi}\), \(\text{Fpoi}\), \(\text{NAi}\), \(\text{ETHi}\), \(\text{EZPAi}\), \(\text{TAi}\), \(\text{NAi}\), \(\text{MEi}\), \(\text{NOi}\), \(\text{Hi}\) &c.
- 8. The further use of the line (`) and of the points (·) will be pointed out as we proceed; but it may be here observed, that hardly two Manuscripts of the same work, agree in the lines above the letters; and we are still ignorant of a portion of them.

The Circumflex.

9. The circumflex (*) is found in Sahidic Manuscripts over the vowels λ, ε, ĥ, î, ô and ω; and also over the ει and ογ; as ογλ, one; νλ, mercy; πηογε, the heavens; νῆ, they; ωτεκô, a prison; δω, to remain; ογει, one; ογ, what? In some cases the circumflex appears to be used instead of doubling the vowels, as λ, ω, for λλ and ωω. The circumflex is not always found in Sahidic Manuscripts.

The Apostrophe.

10. The apostrophe (') is generally found over the last letter of a word in Sahidic, but not always. Its use does not appear to be very apparent. I will not therefore add to the conjectures which have been put forth

concerning it. It is found thus: порига, ма, ноув', Δ аубга', шахб', сгімб', бїбхі', йшк', хшк', бубкінд', ширбшим', ийман', рймао', гат', швир', сштир', понирос', гап', йпооушш', ймооү.

11. It sometimes occurs in the middle of a word, as coλ'cλ, ρ'εωβ, ωτρ'τωρ, πεκ'κλε.

The Abbreviations.

12. Some words in Coptic and Sahidic are abbreviated in the following manner, with a line or lines above the words.

 $\overline{\lambda}\overline{\lambda}\overline{\lambda}$, ΔΑΥΙΔ, ĒΘ, ĒΘΥ, ΕθογλΒ, Ep0, FPOC, $\overline{\Theta}\overline{C}, \overline{\Theta}\overline{\gamma},$ өеос, өеоү, $\overline{\Theta}$ $\overline{\Lambda}$ \overline{H} \overline{M} тгіброусайны, īπλ. ісрана, īHC, інсоус, і роусахны, $\bar{i}\bar{\lambda}\bar{H}\bar{M},$ INC. інсоус надарбос сштнр, īcλ, ісрана, 1 W A, IWN, IWANNHC, \overline{KE} , \overline{KC} , \overline{KN} , \overline{KYPIE} , \overline{KYPIOC} , \overline{KYPION} , $\overline{\kappa}\overline{\lambda}$, кефальон, MM, ммартүріа, MOY, MCOY, METXPC, метхристос, on, as mycthpio, Ū, ŏ, oy, as ooz,

- 13. Coptic Manuscripts generally begin with cγν ω, in the name of God: or with cγν ιcxγρος, in the name of the powerful God.
- 14. The stops used in Manuscripts, are one or two points, as xe εναμ αμμογ. ογος &c. Mark XV, 44. or as ελωι: ελωι: ελεμα Cabaxoani: Mark XV, 24.

Part II. Etymology.

The Articles.

1. The Egyptian Language has the definite and indefinite articles, and also the possessive.

The Definite Article.

Coptic.

Masc. Sing.

Fem. Sing. . Plur. Com.

пі. п. ф... т. ө. †.

NI. NEN.

Sahidic.

ΠΕ. Π. ΤΕ. Τ. NE. Ā

NE. N. NN.

Bashmuric.

пі. пе. п. ф. те. т. ні. не. п.

- 2. The Coptic uses the article πι and π promiscuously; either before double consonants or vowels, as πικαζι and π-καζι; πι-μι and π-μι; πι-ογρο and π-ογρο: †-смн and τ-смн. The Coptic has πι and † also before vowels, even before ι. as πιαζ, †ιογαξα. But in the plural μι is generally used, but sometimes μεμ, except before ετ πλο, and the prefix, as we shall hereafter show. The articles φ and θ, are used instead of π and τ. before the letters β, ι, μ, μ, ογ, ρ, as φβαλ, φμωιτ, φογαι, θβακι, θμηςι, θνογμι: but we sometimes find these words written πιβαλ. πιμωίτ, πιογαι, †βακι, †μηςι, †νογμι.
- 3. The Sahidic has πε and τε singular, and με plural before nouns, beginning with two consonants, as τμαειο, χρο, χπιο, δλοοτε, πρω &c. The Articles π and τ singular, and μ plural, are used not only before vowels, or before one consonant, as before ογωω, сης, μογτε, and μα; but even before consonants, when marked with the line or vowel above, as ρπε, τββο, μντρε etc. But either πε, τε. με are used before ε, as τεξιή, μεξιοογε; or πε is contracted into φ, and τε into θ, as φηγ, from πεηγ. φαπ, from πεαπ: φηκε from πεηκε: φοογ from πεοογ: and θε from τεξ, θη from τεή, θίμε from τείμε. θαιβες from τελιβες, θβςω from τελιβες, θβςω from

TEBCW, Θλλω from TEλλω. Sometimes πz is found without the contraction, as πzht, πzip. The vowel ε is admitted before ογ, and εογ is contracted into εγ, as πεγοειω for πεογοειω, τεγωμ for τεογωμ, and τεγνογ for τεογνογ. Often π is prefixed to vowels, as παςεβμς. π is changed into π, before the letters μ and π, as πμαειμ, the signs; μπμγε, the heavens; ππ sometimes occurs, as ππόλοό, the beds. The π plur. is very rarely changed into β, λ, p, before the same letters, as πβρρε, for πβρρε, plur. new; λλαος for πλαος, the peoples; γρωμε for πρωμε, the men. The Sahidic very rarely has the Coptic articles πι. † and μι. but they are sometimes met with; and occasionally τει and μει are used instead of the articles.

The Indefinite Articles.

4. The indefinite article has no distinction of gender.

Coptic.

Sing.

Plur.

OY.

ZAN.

Sahidic.

ογ.

SEN. SN.

Bashmuric.

ογ.

SAN. SEN. SI.

5. Thus the indefinite article is used, as ογcaxi. a word; gancaxi, words; ογβακι. a city; ganbakt, cities. When ογ the indefinite article precedes the preposition è, as èογ, it is contracted into èγ, as èγωαφε

to a desert for ἐογωαφε. The Sahidic uses εξη and εη in the plural, and the Bashmuric the Coptic and Sahidic plurals.

The Possessive Articles.

Coptic.

Sing. m. Sing. f. Plur. com.
 φ A. Θ A. Ν Α.
 S a h i d i c.
 π A. Ν Α.

6. These articles point out persons or things which belong to any one, as πιαμασι φα φ† πε, the power is of God. Ps. LXI, 11. Θα ΝΙΜ ΤΕ ΤΑΙ ΖΙΚΌΝ, of whom is this image. Mark XII, 16. Να ΤΚΟΥΙ ΠΙCΤΙC, of little faith. Luke XII, 28. πα περιώτ, of his father. Luke IX, 26. When used with the name of a person, φα signifies the son of, as φα μλι, the son of Eli. Luke III, 23.

CHAP. IV.

Of Nouns.

1. An Egyptian noun generally takes an article before it, or other particle, as ογρωμι, a man; ελνμογμι, lions; πιρλν, the name; κιδηπι, the clouds; but when the article is prefixed to the adjective or the substantive, the other takes the prefix n, as ογνιω† neo†, Copt. ογνοό

NZOTE, Sah. a great fear. Act. V, 2. ογκαζι κωρεμμο, a strange land, Copt. Τωορπ κατολμ. the first commandment. Sah. ογκιωτ κατολμι πεφαι, this is a great lamentation. Copt. The κ is also prefixed to the noun substantive or adjective after the verbs οι, and ωωπε, as εqυι κογωικι, it is light; ακωωπε καθοθος, thou hast been a helper.

2. Adjectives sometimes take the articles, as πινιω†, great, m.; †νιω†, great, f.; but when they are united with the particles ετ, εq, εc and εγ, they do not take the article. Adjectives are also distinguished by their prefixes and suffixes.

Of the Gender of Nouns.

3. Every noun of the three Dialects is either of the masculine or feminine gender, and is known by the masculine or feminine article being prefixed, or by the prefix or suffix, or it is known by its agreeing with the verb, or some other word in the sentence which has the sign of the gender; as †Baki, the city, f.; the night, m.; eqow, much, m.; ecow, much, f.; eqnaneq. Copt. nanoyc, good, m.; Sah. eqnanec Copt. nanoyc, Sah. good, f. The Plural has no distinction of gender, nor is there any neuter in the language, but instead of it the feminine is used. Nouns composed with the particle met Copt. or mat Sah. are all feminine. Those composed with fin, Sah. are also feminine, but those compounded with xin, Coptic, are for the most part masculine.

- 4. There are some masculine nouns which become feminine by adding 1 to them in the Coptic and Bashmuric, and ε in the Sahidic; as bwk, a servant, m.; bwki, a servant, f. Copt. con, a brother; cwni, a sister, Copt. wom, a father in law. wwmi. Copt. wwme, Sah. a mother in law. when, a friend, m. when, a friend, f. Copt. wbeep, a friend, m. wbeepe, a friend, f. Sah. δαμαγλ, a camel, m. δαμαγλε, a camel, f. Sah. ειμβ, a lamb, m. ειμβι, a lamb, f. Copt. ειξιβ, a lamb, m. ειξιβε, a lamb, f. Sahidic.
- 5. Others form the feminine by changing the last short vowel of the masculine into a long one, as βελλε, blind, m. βελλη, Copt. βλλη, Sah. blind, f. μογι, a lion, m. μογη, a lioness, Copt. ογρο, a king, ογρω, a queen, Copt. ρρο, a king. ρρω, a queen, Sah. βελλο. an old man. βελλω. an old woman, Copt. ελλο, an old man. ελλω, an old woman, Sah. ωμμο, a stranger, m. ωμμω, a stranger, f. Sah. cabe, wise, m. cabh, wise, f. Copt. βαè, the end, m. βαη, the end, f. Copt.
- 6. Likewise by changing the vowel of the penultimate syllable of the masculine, as whpi, a son. wepi, a daughter, Copt. whpe, a son. weepe, a daughter, Sah.

Of the Number of Nouns.

7. The number of nouns is two, the singular and the plural. These can only be distinguished from each other in general, by the singular or plural article being prefixed, as:

ογχωμ, a book; πιχωμ, the book; εληχωμ, books; Νιχωμ, the books; ογνοβε, a sin; πνογβε, the sin; εξηνοβε, sins; νενοβε, the sins, Sah.

When nouns occur, without the article being prefixed, the singular or plural can only be known by its connection with other words of the sentence.

- 8. Some adjectives take the prefixes Eq, masc. Ec, fem. and Eγ plur, as Eqemina, worthy, m. Ecemina, worthy, fem. Eqokin. sad, m. Sah. Eγokin, sad, plur. Sah. The adjectives which have the suffixes q and c singular, have the plural in oγ, which variously is contracted with the preceding vowel, as πεθνανές, good. πεθνανές, good, plur. πεθναλή, great. πεθναλή, great, plur. ναμως, much. ναμωογ, much, plur.
- 9. There are a considerable number of Nouns in each dialect, which form their plural differently, which we shall here endeavour to class according to their termination.
- 10. Coptic Plurals which end in 1. ΔΒωΚ, a crow. ΔΒωΚι, crows. Δφωφ, a giant. Δφωφι, giants. ΜΑ, a place. ΜΑι, places. ΜΝΟΤ a breast. ΜΝΟΤ, breasts. pamaò, rich. pamaoì, rich, plur. ωφερ, a companion. ωφερι, companions. Βελλο, old. Βελλοι, old, plur.
- 11. Coptic Plurals which end in γ and their sing. in ε. δαλε, lame. δαλεγ, lame, plur. βελλε, blind. βελλεγ, blind, plur. θεωε, neighbour. θεωεγ, a neighbours. μεθρε, a nilness. μεθρεγ, nitnesses. ρεμζε, free. ρεμζεγ, free, plur. cabe, prudent. cabeγ, prudent, plur. βαὲ, last, βαεγ, last, plur. καμε, humble. καμεγ, humble, plur.

- 12. Coptic Plurals which end in ογ, and their sing. in ε and ο; but which change them into hoγ and ωογ in the plural. Èbo, mute. Èbωογ, mute, plur. Èce, an ox. Èchoγ and Ècωογ, oxen. 1apo, a river. 1apωογ, rivers. ογρο, a king. ογρωογ. kings. pamaò, rich. pamaωογ, rich, plur. po. a door. pωογ, doors. Caie, fair. Caiωογ, fair, pl. ωεμμο, a stranger. ωεμμωογ, strangers. ωμε, a net. ωμμογ. nets. ωτεκο, a prison. ωτεκωογ, prisons. ωχε, a locust. ωχμογ, locusts. Το these may be added aπh, head, Bash. απηογ, heads.
- 13. Coptic Plurals which end in $o\gamma\iota$, and their singulars ending with a consonant, or with ω .

αφ, flesh. αφογι, flesh, plur. αχω, magician. αχωογι, magicians. ετφω, a burden. ετφωογι, burdens. ρεγχω, a singer. ρεγχωογι, singers. cbω, a doctrine. cbωογι, doctrines. cφιρ, a side. cφιρωογι, sides.

14. Of Coptic Plurals which end in ογι, and their singulars in ε, ει, μ or ογ, which are changed into μογι or ωογι in the plural: as

αφε, a head. αφηογι, heads. αλογ, a boy. αλωογι, boys. bexe, wages. bexηογι, nages, plur. ερμη, a tear. ερμωογι, tears. ερφει, a temple. ερφηογι temples. ογηογ, an hour. ογημογι, hours. τεβημ, a labouring beast. τεβημογι, beasts. φε, heaven. φηογι, heavens. βρε, food. βρηογι, food, plur.

15. Sahidic Plurals which end in E.

ABWK, a crow. ABWKF, crows. λοογ, an ornament. λοογε, ornaments.

16. Sahidic Plurals which end in $\epsilon\gamma$, and $\mu\gamma$, and their singulars in ϵ , as

Bλλε, blind. Bλλεγ. blind, pl. cabe, prudent. cabeey, prudent, plur. wage, a desert. wageey, deserts. xixe, an enemy. xixeey, enemies. †me, a village. †meey, villages. γλε, last. γλεεγ and γλεγε, last, plur.

17. Sahidic Plur. which change the ε sing. into μγ pl. ampe, a baker. amphγ, bakers. εςε, an ox. εςμγ, oxen. wne, a net. wnhγ, nets.

18. Sahidic Plurals which end in εγε, μγε, and μογε, and their singulars in ε, as

AΠΕ, a head. ΑΠΗΥΕ, heads. ΠΕ, heaven. ΠΗΥΕ, heavens. 2AΕ, last. 2AΕΕΥΕ, last, plur. 2PE, food. 2PΗΥΕ, and 2PΗΟΥΕ, food, plur. 6AλΕ, lame. 6AλΕΕΥΕ, lame, plur. The short ε is changed into H when the plurals ends in HΥΕ.

19. Sahidic Plurals which end in $o\gamma$, and their singulars in o, which are changed into $\omega o\gamma$, as

ιερο, a river. ιερωογ, rivers. κρο, the shore. κρωογ, shores. Μητρρο, a kingdom. Μητρρωογ, kingdoms. ρο, a door. ρωογ, doors. ρρο, a king. ρρωογ, kings. The following is formed not quite regularly: εςε, an ox. εξοογ, oxen.

20. Sahidic Plurals which end in ογε.

FIW, an ass. FIWOYE, asses. FMPW, a harbour. FMPO-OYE, harbours. FW, an ass. FOOYE, asses. KE, another. KOOYE, others. OYNOY, an hour. OYNOOYE, hours. OYWH, night. OYWOOYE, nights. PIME, PMEIH, neeping. PMEIOOYE, PMEIOYE, tears. POMME. a year. PMMOOYE, years. CBW, a doctrine. CBOOYE, doctrines. CMIP, a side. CMIPOOYE, sides. ΤΕΝΗ, a beast. ΤΕΝΟΟΥΕ, beasts, plur. 21Η, a nay. 2100ΥΕ, ways. 2PΕ, food. 2PΕΟΥΕ, food, plur.

21. Coptic and Sahidic Plurals of a more irregular character.

Coptic.

Sing.

A20, a treasure.

ABOT, a month.

anaw, an oath.

внт, a palmwood.

BOK, a · servant.

воош, an Ethiopian.

EMKAZ, grief.

Ew, an ass.

Fww, a pig.

EWWT, a merchant.

HI, a house.

10M, the sea.

iwt, a father.

MENDIT, beloved.

мешшт, a plain.

MOIT, a way.

оүріт, а кеерег.

ремнт, a tenth.

cab, a scribe.

COBT, a wall.

CONI, a robber.

CON, a brother.

czimi, a woman.

Plur.

Azwp, treasures.

ABHT, months.

ANAYW, oaths:

BA+, palmwoods.

ÈBIAK, servants.

εθαγω, Ethiopians.

EMKAYZ, griefs.

EFY, asses.

EWAY, pigs.

Ewot, merchants.

HOΥ, houses.

AMAIOY, seus.

10+, fathers.

MENPAT, beloved.

MEWOT, plains.

Μιτωογι, ways.

oypat, keepers.

pemat, tenths.

cboys, scribes.

CEΒΘΔΙΟΥ, walls.

cinwoyi, robbers.

CNHOγ, brothers.

3*

MOM, a father in law. WBWT, a rod. 2BW, a viper. 200, a horse. 2AAHT, a bird. 20 YIT, the first. 2WB, a work. xamoya, a camel. xoi, a ship. σαλοχ, a foot. oc, a Lord.

ωμωογ, fathers in law. wBot, rods. 2Boγ1, vipers. 20wp, horses. 2212t, birds. 20YAt, first, plur. 2BHOγ1, works. xamayai, camels. EXHOY, ships. σαλαγχ, feet. σιceγ, Lords.

Sahidic.

Sing.

A20, a treasure. Bip, a basket. EBOT, a month. FIWT, a father. oppit, a keeper. con, a brother. CZIME, a woman. oyzop, a dog. ZAAHT, a bird. zBw, a viper. 2TO, a horse. ZWB, a work. xoi, a ship. XOFIC, Lord.

Plur.

Azwwp, treasures. врноγε, baskets. EBATE, months. FIOTE, fathers. OYPATE, keepers. CNHY, brothers. 210ME, women. oyzoop, dogs. EANDATE, birds. 2BOγ1, vipers. гтфр, гтффр, horses. ZBHY, ZBHYE, works. EXHY, ships. xeicooye, Lords.

Of Cases of Nouns.

22. Strictly speaking the three Dialects of Egypt have no cases of nouns. But these are indicated by certain particles which precede, or are prefixed to the nouns, or by prepositions, as,

Coptic. Sahidic and Bashmuric.

Nom. Nxe. Noi.

Gen. NTE, M, N. NTE, M, N.

Dat. È, È, À. Ē, M, N.

Acc. È, M, N. E, M, N.

Voc. ω, πι. ω, πε.

Abl. È, M, N, or a preposition. E, M, N, or a preposition.

23. It will be seen that what are called cases in Greek and Latin are here denoted by particles which precede the noun, as in the nominative and genitive, or by particles prefixed.

The Nominative Case.

24. The sign of the nominative case is ñxe in Coptic, and πδι in Sahidic and Bashmuric, as aqepoyò ñxe της, πεχας νωογ, Jesus answered (and) said to them, Luke VI, 3. acì αε ñxe μαριὰ †μαγαλινή, But Mary Magdalen came. John XX, 18. αφεῖ πδι τω αννής, John came. Mat. III, 1. Sah. τοτε αφεῖ πδι το εβολεῖ, τγαλιλαία, than Jesus came out of Galilee. Mat. III, 13. Sah.

The Genitive Case.

25. The genitive case is indicated by NTE preceding the noun, as ογβακι NTE TCAMAPIÀ, a city of Samaria. John IV, 4. Φογωινι NTE ΠΕΚ2Ο, the light of thy face. Ps. XLIV, 3. ογωαχε ΝΤΕ ΤΜΕ, the word of truth, Sah. 2. Cor. VI, 7. Sah. But the prefix M or N, is frequently used as the sign of the genitive case, especially in the Sahidic, as φραν ΜΠΑΙωΤ, the name of my father. John V, 44. ογααχι ΝΈΜΙ, the word of knowledge. 1. Cor. XII, 8. ΤωθΕΡΕ ΝΟΙωΝ, the daughter of Sion. Mat. XXI, 5. Sah. Πωμρε Ναλγείλ, the son of Dávid. Mat. XXI, 9. Sah. Πωμρε ΝΠΡωΜΕ, the son of man. Luke XXII, 48. Sah. Τόομ ΜΠΝΟΥΤΕ, the power of God. Luke XXII, 69. Sah. Τhe prefix M is used principally before B, M and Φ, and always before Π, but seldom before λ and p.

The Dative Case.

26. The dative case takes the prefix $\mathring{\mathbf{N}}$ or $\mathring{\mathbf{N}}$, and sometimes $\mathring{\mathbf{E}}$, as aq†τοτη $\overline{\mathbf{M}}$ Πι $\overline{\mathbf{C}}$ $\mathring{\lambda}$, he hath given help (his hand) to Israel. ΠΕΧΑΟ $\mathring{\mathbf{N}}$ СІΜΟΝ, he said to Simon. aqì $\mathring{\mathbf{E}}$ ΠΗΙ $\mathring{\mathbf{M}}$ ΜΑΡΙ $\mathring{\lambda}$, he came to the house of Mary. $\overline{\mathbf{N}}$ † $\mathring{\mathbf{D}}$ ΟΜ $\mathring{\mathbf{M}}$ Π $\overline{\mathbf{D}}$ ΡΟ, to give tribute to the king, Luke XXIII, 2. Sah. † $\overline{\mathbf{N}}$ Π $\mathring{\mathbf{N}}$ ΕΗΚΕ, to give to the poor, Luke XIX, 8. Sah. ΝΕΚΧΟ $\mathring{\mathbf{M}}$ ΜΟΟ $\mathring{\mathbf{E}}$ ΟΥΟΝ ΝΙΜ, sayest thou it to all? Luke XII, 41. Sah. When $\mathring{\mathbf{E}}$ is prefixed to the indefinite article $\mathring{\mathbf{O}}$ Υ, the $\mathring{\mathbf{E}}$ ΟΥ are frequently contracted into $\mathring{\mathbf{E}}$ Υ, as $\mathring{\mathbf{E}}$ С $\mathring{\mathbf{N}}$ Τ $\mathring{\mathbf{M}}$ Ν, it is like to a grain of mustard seed. Luke XIII, 19. Sah.

The Accusative Case.

27. The signs of the accusative case are $\hat{\mathbf{M}}$, $\hat{\mathbf{N}}$ or $\hat{\mathbf{E}}$, as anximi minimancone, we found the prison. Acts V, 21. aqpost nearmon, he hath cast down the strong, Luke I, 52. all epetenesis nouson, but ye shall receive power. Acts I, 8. annay ènoc, we have seen the Lord. John XX, 25. a mough sect mileon, Moses lifted up the serpent. John I, 14. Sah. πai ete poyoein epome nim, which enlighteneth every man. John I, 9. Sah. But the \mathbf{E} is most frequently used as the sign of the accusative.

The Vocative Case.

28. The sign of the vocative case is $\grave{\omega}$ preceding the noun, as $\grave{\omega}$ θεοφίλε, o Theophilus. Acts I, 1., but it does not often occur. The definite article is used as the sign of the vocative, as φρεστοβω ναγαθος, Copt. Πας ναγαθος, o good Master! Sah. Mat. XIX, 16. Παφφηρ, O my friend! Copt. Πεωβεέρ, O friend! Sah. Mat. XX, 13. εγχω μμος χε πχοείς να ναν πωρρέναλγεία. saying, O Lord thou son of David, have mercy on us, Sah. Mat. XX, 30. τωερι ναιων, Copt. τωεέρε ναιων, O daughter of Sion! John XII, 15. Sah.

The Ablative Case.

29. This case sometimes takes the prefix $\hat{\mathbf{n}}$, $\hat{\mathbf{n}}$ or $\hat{\mathbf{e}}$, as enobe nim, from all sin. Sah. Etnoyte, from God.

N MMOKMEK. from the thoughts. Sah. But the ablative is generally represented by some preposition.

The Bashmuric takes the same particles as the Sahidic to all the cases, except the Ablative.

CHAP. V.

Of Adjectives.

1. There are some adjectives, the number and gender of which are known by the suffixes, or the articles, as πινιω†, great, m. †νιω†, great, f. and εθνανες, good, m. εθνανες, good, f. ναας or εθναλς, great, m. Sah. ναας, great, f. Sah. εθναλγ, great, plur. Sah.

ε, ετ, or εθ united to verbs forms adjectives, as ογαβ to be clean, holy. εθογαβ, clean, holy.

NAWE OF ENAWE, Sah. much. NAWWQ OF ENAWWQ, Sah. much, m. NAWWC OF ENAWWC, Sah. much, f. NAW-WOY OF ENAWWOY, Sah. much, plur.

NANE and NANOY, ENANOY, Sah. good. NANEQ, NANOYQ, ENANOYQ, Sah. good, m. NANEC, and NANOYC, ENANOYC, Sah. good, f. ΕθΝΑΝΕΥ, ΕΤΝΑΝΟΥΟΥ, Sah. good, plur.

NAGIAT OF NAÏAT, Sah. blessed. NAÏATK, blessed thou, m. NAÏATQ, blessed he. NAÏATC, blessed she. NAÏATHΥΤΝ, blessed ye. NAÏATOΥ, blessed they.

NECE or ÈNECE, fair, beautiful. NECWI, fair I. NECWQ, EΘΝΕCWQ or ÈΝΕCWQ, fair he. NECWC, FΘΝΕCWC or ÈΝΕCWC, fair she. ÈΝΕCWOY or ΕΝΕCOOY, fair they.

смаршоүт, and смамаат, Sah. blessed. ксмаршоүт, blessed thou. qсмаршоүт, qсмамаат, Sahidic. blessed he. nheтсмаршоү, netcmamaat, Sah. blessed they.

ογλλ, Sah. alone. ογλλκ, alone thou. ογλλη, alone he. ογλλτογ, alone they.

ΜΑΥΑΤ, and ΜΑΥΑΑΤ, Sah. alone. ΜΜΑΥΑΤΚ, ΜΑΥΑΑΚ, Sah. alone thou. m. ΜΜΑΥΑΤ, alone thou f. ΜΜΑΥΑΤ MAYATQ. ΜΑΥΑΑQ, Sah. alone he. ΜΜΑΥΑΤC, ΜΑΥΑΑC, Sah. alone she. ΜΑΥΑΑΝ, Sah. ΜΜΑΥΑΤΕΝ, alone we. ΜΜΑΥΑΤΟΥ, ΜΑΥΑΑΥ, Sah. alone they.

THP, all. THPK, the whole thou, m. THPG, THPEG, Sah. all he. THPC, THPEC, Sah. all she. THPEN, THPN, all we. THPTN, Sah. all ye. THPO γ , all they.

Of the Comparison of Adjectives.

2. Comparatives are formed by 20γ0, Copt. 20γ0, 20γ6, Sah. 20γλ, 20γ6, Bash. more, as 20γὸ ταιὸ È20τε μωγςης, more (greater) honour than Moses. 0γ20γὸ ταιὸ È20τε πιμι, more (greater) honour than the house. Heb. III, 3. μπταν 20γο ετογ ποεϊκ, Sah. we have not more than five breads loaves. Luc. IX, 13.

È ¿cote is also a sign of the comparative, as È ¿cotepoi, more than me, Mat. X, 37. and with è, as †ΜΕΤΟΣ
ΝΤΕ Φ† ΕCOI Να ΕΕ Ε ¿COTE ÈΝΙΡωΜΙ, the foolishness of
God is wise more (wiser) than men. 1. Cor. I, 25.

3. The comparative is also expressed by adding neoro to the positive; as thetheope nte of ornighte neoro, the witness of God is greater. 1. John

- V, 9. It is also expressed by adding ε, or n to the positive, as mh ntok eknaak enniot lakob, art thou greater than our father Jacob? John IV, 12. Sah. ογνοδ nnobe, greater sin. John XIX, 11. Sah. nnob enenght, greater than our heart. 1. John III, 20. Sah. mh enxoop epoq, are ne stronger than he? 1. Cor. X, 22. Sah.
- 4. Sometimes there is no word to express the comparative, and it can only be collected from the sense of the passage; as nim pap πε πινιω†, for which is great (greater) Luke XXII, 27. ΤΜΝΤΜΝΤΡΕ ΜΠΝΟΥΤΕ ΝΑΛΑC, the witness of God is great (greater) 1. John V, 9. Sah.
- 5. The positive is sometimes used for the superlative as NIM ΠΕ ΠΙΝΙΦ ΤΕΝ ΤΜΕΤΟΥΡΟ ΝΤΕ ΝΙΦΗΟΥΙ, NIM ΠΕ ΠΝΟΘ ΕΝ ΤΜΝΤΕΡΟ ΝΜΠΗΥΕ, Sah. who is the great (greatest) in the kingdom of heaven? Mat. XVIII, 1. Sah.
- 6. The superlative is formed by adding ε, εβολ, εβολογτε, or some such word to the positive, as anok pap πε πικογχι εβολογτε νιάποςτολος τηρογ, and Bash. Anok pap πε πκογι ογτε νιαποςτολος τηρογ, for I am the least of all the Apostles. 1. Cor. XV, 9.
- 7. The superlative is more often formed by adding ÈMAWW, Copt. EMATE, Sah. EMAWA, Bash. greatly, very much, to the positive, as λταψγχη ωθορτερ ÈMAWW, my soul is exceedingly troubled. Ps. VI, 3. ÈMAWW, EMATE and EMAWA are also repeated; as AGEP PAMAÒ ÑΧΕ ΠΙΡΟΜΙ ÈMAWW ÈMAWW, the man was exceeding rich. Gen. XXX, 43. ΧΕΚΑΟ ΕΡΕ ΤΕΤΠΑΓΑΠΗ ΡΟΟΥΟ ΕΜΑΤΕ ΕΜΑΤΕ, that your love may abound exceedingly. Sahidic.

Phil. I, 9. and in Bash. **ΣΕΚΕ**C **ΕΡΕ ΤΕΤΕΝΑΓΑΠΗ** Ελ-**20ΥΑ ΕΜΑϢΑ**. The superlative is also formed by **Ν20Υ**0 **repeated**, as **οΥΟ2 Ν2ΟΥΟ Ν2ΟΥΟ ΝΑΥΕΡ**ΦΦΗΡΙ, and they were exceedingly astonished. Mark VII, 37.

CHAP. VI.

Of Personal Pronouns.

Singular.

	0	
Coptic.	Sahidic. Bash.	
Анок	ANOK	днок)
	ĀNĒ	ànok) ànak / /.
	ANK	,
ноок	пток	NTAK thou, m
	মTK	Sub-service (Sub-
йөө	ที่ Тบ	NTA thou, f.
рови	роти	NTAQ he.
ноос	NTOC	NTAC she.
	Plui	al.
анон	Тион	ÀNAN . we.
	ล ีพที	$\left.\right\}$ we.
йөштен	πτωτπ	NTATEN
	NTETEN	NTATEN ye.
	ทราท	* med
γοωθή	йτοογ	NTAY they.

Personal Pronouns.

2. Of the Genitive Case.

Singular.

Coptic.	Sahidic.	Bash.
йтні	NTAI	ENTHI mei, of me.
NTAK	NTAK	NTHK of thee, m.
NTE	កក	NTE of thee, f.
рати	рати	NTHQ)
	рти	NTHQ of him.
NTAC	NTAC	NTHC of her.
	মাত	of her.
		,

Plural.

NTAN	ทิ тан	NTHN of us.
	ন দ	of us.
нөштен	ग रहम्म	NTHTEN)
йтωтен	птетнутп	NTETEN of you
йтеннюу	Maria Ta	птетнио ү
ητωογ	Ντλγ	NTHOY, of them.

Of the Dative Case.

Singular.

Coptic.	Sahidic.	Bash.
ини	NAI	NHI mihi, to me.
NAK	NAK	NHK to thee, m.
NE	NE	to thee, f.
нац	нац	NHQ to him
NAC	NAC	NHC to her.

Plural.

NAN	или	NHN lo us.
NWTEN	интп	NHTEN to you.
9ни0ү	тниоу.	τηνογ with an accus.
νωογ	Νλγ	$\left.\begin{array}{c} \text{NHOY}, \text{ NHY} \\ \text{NEY} \end{array}\right\}$ to them.

3. The dative is also formed by the word po Copt. and λa Bash. by prefixing è to them: and by τοτ, Copt. τοοτ, Sah. τλατ, Bash. by prefixing è or n to them.

Singular.

	~ 1 11 8 41 44 11	
Coptic.	Sahidic.	Bash.
èpoi	г роі, г раі	ENAI to me.
ёрок	г рок, г рак	ελακ to thee, m.
èpo	г ро, г ра	ENA to thee, f.
èpoq	epoq, epaq	Elaq to him.
èpoc	грос , грас	Edac to her.
THE PARTY	Plural.	
èрон	Ерон , Еран	ENAN to us.
ерште н	гр штп	EXATEN La vou
ерштен өннөү	ЕРАТ ТНҮТП	EXATTHNOY to you.
ξρωογ	Ероо ү	ENAY to them.
TANK YANK	Singular.	
Coptic.	Sahidic.	Bash.
		,

È or ntot	È or ntoot è c	orntaat to me.	
нтотк	птоотк	NTAATK to thee,	m.
йтот	ятооте	to thee,	f.
ртоти	ртоотр	Птаатц to him.	
нтотс	ПТООТС	NTAATC to her.	

Plural.

 è or ντοτεν ε or ντοοτη è or νταατεν to us.

 èτενθηνος ετοοτ τηςτη to you.

 èτοτος ηταατος to them.

4. The accusative Pronoun is formed by NMO Copt. and Sah., MMA and MA Bash.

Singular.

Coptic.	Sahidic.	Bash.
ймог	ММОІ, ММОБІ	ММА1 mc.
ММОК	М мок	ммок thee, m.
ймо	MM0	thee, f.
роми	Р ММО Р	MMAQ him.
ММОС	Ммос	MMAC her.

Plural.

ММОН	MMON	MMAN us.
MMWTEN	พีพ ๛ โท	MMATEN you.
ммωογ	Ммоογ	MMAY them.

mmo with other words sometimes expresses the various cases of the personal pronoun, as nim mmωογ some of them. 1. Cor. X, 10. ἐβολ μμος, from him.

Another form of the accusative is β_H, Copt. g_H,
 Sah., which take τ with the suffixes.

Singular.

Coptic.	Sahidic.
Ьнт	2HT my face, me.
Б нтк	гнтк thee, m.
but	CHTE thee, f.
рнта	гнтq him.
Ьнтс	EHTC her.

Plural.

PHTEN		EHTN us.	
рнтоү		2HTOγ them.	

6. The ablative case is formed by the following prepositions with the suffixes.

	Coptic.	Sahidic.	Bash.
NTE	йтот	ПТ00Т	NTAAT
ѐвоλ	ÈВОХММО	Евоуымо	ЕВАЛ ММА
	ЕВОЛИВНТ	EBOYMEHT	EBANNEHT
EBONZA	евоу баро		
EBOYSI	τωιςκοαί	EBOYSIMM	
ÈBOZZITEN	έΒολειτοτ	FBOAZITOOT	EBARZITAAT
EBOYSIZEN	EBOYSIXO	2002 1 311	
RITEN	TOTIS	CITOOT	CITAAT &c.

Possessive Pronouns.

7. The possessive pronouns are sometimes expressed by the genitive personal pronouns, as $\hat{\mathbf{N}}\mathbf{T}\mathbf{H}\mathbf{I}$, Copt. $\hat{\mathbf{N}}\mathbf{T}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{I}$, Copt. $\hat{\mathbf{N}}\mathbf{T}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{I}$, Copt. and Sah. $\hat{\mathbf{N}}\mathbf{T}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{Q}$. Copt. and Sah. &c. yet they are formed of the definite article with $\boldsymbol{\omega}$ in the singular and $\boldsymbol{o}\boldsymbol{\gamma}$ in the plural, as

Sing. Masc.		Sing. Fem.	
Coptic.	Sahidic.	Coptic.	Sahidic.
φωι	πωι mine.	θωι	τωι
φωκ	пюк thine, m.	θωκ	τωκ
φω	πω thine, f.	θω	τω
φωα	πωq his.	ewd.	тшч
φως	πωc her.	θως	τως
фши	пон оиг.	θωн	TWN
фштен	пютп your.	OWTEN	τωτπ
φωογ	πωογ their.	θωογ	τωογ

Plural Common.

Nογι mine.

Nογκ thine, m.

Nογ thine, f.

Nογη his.

Nογο her.

Nογι our.

Nογτεν your.

Νογογ their.

Demonstrative Pronouns.

Singular.

Masc. Fem.
Coptic. Sahidic. Bash. Coptic. Sahidic. Bash.
фал пал пел өал тал тел this.

Plural.

Coptic and Sahidic.

Bashmuric.

NAL

NEI these.

Another form of the demonstrative pronoun is as follows.

Masc.

Fem.

Coptic. Sahidic. фн пн he. Coptic. Sahidic.

Plural.

NH they.

8. The demonstrative pronoun is often joined with the relative pronoun et, as

Singular.

Masc.

Fem.

Coptic. **Фнет**

Sahidic.

THET he, who.

Coptic.

Sahidic.

Plura

THET she, who.

Plural. NHET they, who.

MMAY is frequently united with the demonstrative and relative pronouns both singular and plural, as φηÈΤΕΜΜΑΥ, he. Luke XXII, 12. Copt. ΜΙΙΟΥΔΑΙ ΕΤϢΟΠ
ΜΠΙΜΑ ÈΤΕΜΜΑΥ, the jews dwelling in that place, Acts
XVI, 3. Copt. ΒΕΝ ΤΟΥΝΟΥ ÈΤΕΜΜΑΥ, in that hour. Copt.
ΟΥΟΖ À ΤΕССΜΗ ϢΕΝΑΟ ÈΒΟλ ΖΙΧΕΝ ΠΙΚΑΖΙ ΤΗΡΟ
ÈΤΕΜΜΑΥ, and the fame of it went out through all that land. Mat. IX, 26.

Relative Pronouns.

- 9. The relative pronoun is ε. ετ, ετε, or εθ before the letters M, N and O in Copt.; and εΝΤ. qui, quae, quod, and likewise ε, ετ, ετε, Ντ, in Sahidic and Bashmuric. ΝΝΗΕΤ ΑΥΤΛΟΥΟΝ, to those who sent us. John I, 22. ΦΗΕΤ CŒTEM ΝΟΟΥΕΝ, he who heareth you. ΦΗΕΤ ΘΟΘΕ ΝΗΘΟΤΕΝ, he who despiseth you. Luke X, 16.
- 10. The interrogative pronouns undergo no variation, which are these, NIM, who? Δω, εω, who? what? ογ, who? σγμρ, how many?

Of Prepositions.

11. There are some substantives which are used as prepositions, as pat Copt. λετ, Bash. a foot. po, a mouth. τοτ, a hand. bht, a neck. ght, a heart. gpa, a face. xw, a head. These, being united with some particles become prepositions, as èpat to me. Mat. VI, 18. bapat, Copt. gapat, Sah. under me. Mat. VIII, 9. èpo, bapo, under thee. Ezech. XXVII, 30. bapoq, against him. Ex. XVI, 8. Ντοτη from him. Deut. XV, 3. Νbhτογ, in them. Psalm V, 10. Νghtk, Sah. in thee. Ezech. XXVIII, 15. ègpai, against me. Ps. CI, 8. ègphi èxwi, against me. Ps. III, 1. &c.

Prepositions.

è, acc., dat., ad, in &c. èволивнт, Copt. from, ex. èволивнто, èволивнто фс. еволигнт, Sah. from, ex. еволигнто, еволигнти &c. èволга, from, ab, ex.

вводгаро, а, ав. вводгароч, вводгарон &с.

EBOλειτπ, Sah. a, ab.

EBONZITH, Sah. a, ab.

 $\grave{\mathbf{E}}$ водгітот, per, a, ab. $\grave{\mathbf{E}}$ водгітотк, $\grave{\mathbf{E}}$ водгітот \mathbf{q} , &с.

ввоλгітоот, S. *per*, a, ab. ввоλгітоотк, ввоλгітоотц. вготеро, supra, plus quam. вготерок, вготероц, &с.

N, acc., dat., ad, ab, from, &c.

NTEN, NTH, Sah. from.

ша, ad, usque ad, шарог, шарок, шалак, Bash. &c.

ba, Copt. sub, contra, baтотк. apud te, baтотq, apud eum.

гл, Sah. sub, ad, pro. гатотк, etc.

EATH, Sah. apud, ad, &c.

CATN, Sah. apud, &c.

гі, in, сит, гітот, гітоот, Sah. гітоотс, Sah. &c.

To these may be added atone, eobe, etbe, Sah.

oybe, oyte and others.

The Pronoun Infixes and Suffixes.

- 12. The pronoun infixes and suffixes are added to words, instead of the possessive and personal pronouns.
- 13. The pronoun infixes are inserted between the article and the noun, and used instead of the possessive pronouns. They are the following: λ , my. fk, thy. f or γ , thy, f. fq, his. fc, her. fn or γ , our. ften or ft your. γ or fy, their.

An example of the infixes with the articles is here given.

The Infixes.

Singular.		Plural.
with artic. masc.	with artic. fem.	
π-λ,	τ-λ,	N-A, my.
п-ек,	т-ек,	N-EK, thy, m.
п-е,	т-Е,	N-E, thy, f.
π-ογ,	τ.ογ,	Nογ, thy, f. Sah.
п-ец,	т-ғц,	N-Eq, his.
п-ес,	T-FC,	N-EC, her.
п-еп,	T-EN,	N-EN, our.
п-п,	т- n ,	N-N, our, Sah.
п-етен,	T-ETEN,	N-ETEN, your.
п-етп,	T-ETN,	N-ETN, your.
π-ογ,	τ-ογ,	N-0 their.
π-εγ,	τ-εγ,	N-Eγ, their, Sah.

 $o\gamma$ is sometimes used for the infix of the second person feminine, instead of ϵ in Coptic, but it seldom occurs.

14. The suffixes are used with words instead of the infixes, and are these which follow.

The Suffixes.

Singular.	Plural.	
1 or T, me, or my.	N or EN, us, or our.	
K, thee, or thy, m.	TEN, you, or your.	
F or 1,*) thee, or thy, f.	τπ, you, or your, Sah.	

^{*)} The 1 following T is changed into 1.

Singular.

Plural.

E, thee, or thy, f.

q, him, or his.

c, her, or hers.

ογ. αγ, they, or their. εογοτηγ, they, or their, Sah.

-A small number of words vary from the general rule.

The Infixes.

15. The infixes to nouns will be understood by the following examples.

wнрі, a son, with the m. article, and infixes.

Singular.

Plural.

Artic. and Infixes to a noun masc.

ПА-ФНРІ, ту son.

ПЕК-ФНРІ, thy son, т.

ПЕ-ФНРІ, thy son, f.

ПОУ-ФНРЕ, thy son, f. Sah.

ПЕС-ФНРІ, his son.

ПЕС-ФНРІ, her son.

ПЕК-ФНРІ, our son.

ПК-ФНРЕ, our son, Sah.

ПЕТЕК-ФНРЕ, your son.

ПЕТК-ФНРЕ, your son.

ПЕТК-ФНРЕ, their son.

Artic. and Infixes to a noun masc.

NA-Whpi, my sons.

NEK-Whpi, thy sons, m.

NE-Whpi, thy sons, f.

NOY-Whpe, thy sons, f. Sah.

NEQ-Whpi, his sons.

NEC-Whpi, her sons.

NEN-Whpe, our sons.

NETEN-Whpe, our sons.

NETEN-Whpe, your sons.

NETEN-Whpe, your sons.

NETEN-Whpe, their sons.

NEY-Whpe, their sons, Sah.

coni, a sister, with the fem. article and infixes.

Singular.

Plural

TA-CWNI, my sister.

TEK-CONI, thy sister, m.

TE-CONI, thy sister, f.

TEG-CONI, his sister.

TEC-CONI, her sister.

TEN-CONI, our sister.

TOY-CONI, their sister.

Artic, and Infixes to a noun fem. Artic, and Infixes to a noun fem.

NA-CWNI, my sisters.

NEK-CONI, thy sisters, m.

NE-CWNI, thy sisters, f.

TOY-CONE, thy sister, f. Sah. NOY-CONE, thy sisters, f. Sah.

NEG-CONI, his sisters.

NEC-CWNI, her sisters.

NEN-CONI, our sisters.

TN-CONE, our sister, Sah. NN-CONE, our sisters, Sah.

TETEN-COMI, your sister. NETEN-COMI, your sisters.

TETN-CONE, your sister, Sah. NETN-CONE, your sisters, Sah.

NOY-CONI, their sisters.

16. It will be seen from the foregoing examples, that the infixes are the same to a masculine and feminine noun, singular and plural.

TEY-CONE, their sister, Sah. NEY-CONE, their sisters, Sah.

The Suffixes.

17. The following examples will show the position of the suffixes.

Adjectives with the Suffixes.

ENECE OF NECE, fair.

ENECOL. fair, I.

ENECWK. fair, thou, m.

ENECWY, fair, he.

ENECWC, fair, she.

ENECWN, fair, we.

THP, all.

THPK, all, thou, m.

THPK, all, thou, m. Sah.

THPQ, all, he.

тнрс, all, she.

THPEN, all, we.

ENECWOY, fair, they. ENECOOY, fair, they, Sah.

THPN, all, we, Sah. THOTEN, all, ye. THOTN. all, ye, Sah. THPOY, all, they.

NAA or FNAA, great. NAAI, great, 1. NAAK, great, thou, m. NAAQ, great, he. NAAC, great, she. NAAY, great, they.

NANE OF NANOY, good. NANOYI, good, I. NANEG, good, he. NANEC, good, she. NANEY, good, they.

MAYAT, alone. MAYATK, alone, thou, m. MAYAT, alone, thou, f. MAYATU, alone, he. MAYATC. alone, she. ΜΑΥΑΤΕΝ, alone, we. ΜΑΥΑΤΕΝΘΗΝΟΥ, alone, ye. ΜΑΥ-ATOY, alone, they.

Prepositions with the Suffixes.

Coptic and Sahidic.

Bash.

EPAT,

ENET. to me.

EPATK,

ελλτκ, to thee, m. EXETI, to thee, f.

Epat, FPATE,

to thee, f. Sah.

FPATQ,

EXETY, to him.

FPATC,

EXETC. to her.

EPATEN,

EXETEN, to us.

FPATN,

to us, Sah.

ΕΡΑΤΕΝΘΗΝΟΥ, ΕλΕΤΤΗΝΟΥ, το you.

ЕРАТТНҮТП,

to you, Sah.

вратоу,

ελετογ, to them.

Coptic.	Sahidic.
ЕӨВЕ ,	ETBE, de, ob.
ГОВНТ ,	етвинт, of me.
Е ӨВН Т К,	ETBHHTK, of thee, m.
гови †,	ETBHHTE, of thee, f.
ғөвнтү,	ЕТВ ннтц, of him.
ЕӨВНТС ,	ETBHHTC, of her.
ЕӨВНТЕ М,	ETBHHTN, of us.
еввенноγ,	ETBETHYTN, of you.
г θвн т оγ,	ETBHHTOΥ, of them.

Sahidic.

Coptic.	Sahidic.	Bashmuric.	
немні,	NMMAI, MOI,	немні, with me.	
немак,	нммак,	with thee, m.	
NEME,	имие,	with thee, f.	
немац,	иммац, оц,	немнq, with him.	
NEMAC,	иммас,	NFMHC, with her.	
NEMAN,	NMMAN, ON,	with us.	
NEMOTEN,	ทศีพหาก,	NEMHTEN, with you.	
ΝΕΜΦΟΥ,	иммау,	NEMHOY, with them.	

Coptic.

NFM.

NCA, after.

ncωi, after me. ncwk, after thee, m. ncw, after thee, f. ncwq, after him. ncwc, after her. ncwn, after us. ncw-ten, ncwtn, after you, S. ncwoγ, after them.

Of Numbers.

18. The Coptic Numbers are generally expressed by the letters of the Alphabet with a line above them,

as Γ ΝΕ200γ, three days. Matt. XII, 40. Τα κάβοτ, four months. John IV, 35; sometimes they are expressed by words, as qτογ-φοογ, four days. Acts V, 30. But the Sahidic numbers are usually expressed by words.

19. Numbers admit the articles, and are also found without them, as пив, the twelve. Matt. X, 2. 5. піснау, the two. Deut. XVII, 6. фөнн сноу†, two tunics. Luke III, 11.

The Cardinal Numbers.

	Coptic.		Sahidie.
	Masc.	Fem.	Masc. Fem.
$\overline{\lambda}$	ογλι,	oye,	ογα, ογει,
	ογα)T	ογωτ
B	cnay,	cnort,	CNAY, CENTE, CNTE,
F	шомт,	шомт,	шом пт, шмпт, шомте,
Σ	στωογ ,	. qTOE,	qτοογ, qτοε, qτο,
Ē	toγ,	† E, † ,	$ au_0$, $ au_0$,
$\overline{\mathcal{B}}$	cοογ,	co,	cooγ, coe,
7	wawq,	առագւ,	сашу, сешу, сашуе,
ਸ	шмни,	шмниі,	шмоүн, шмоүне,
$\overline{\theta}$	ψι т ,	ψι†,	фіт, псіть,
ī	MET,	мн+,	мнт, мнте,
K	xwt,	χογωτ,	χογωτ, χογωτε,
λ	мап,		маль, мав, малье,
M	SME,		SME, SMH,
N	ταιογ,		τλιο,
夏	CF,		CE,
			6

	Coptic.		Sahidic.
	Masc. F	em.	Masc. Fem.
ō	MBE		mbe, mde,
Π	banne,		SMENE,
q	пістау, пі	ιςτεογί.	πζταιογ, πεσταιογ,
$\overline{\mathbf{p}}$.we,		ωF,
$\overline{\mathbf{c}}$	сидүйше, си	νλγωε,	шнт,
Ŧ	фомтифе,	. ωMι	чтше, штше, шометше,
$\overline{\gamma}$	στοογήωε,	qTe	οογωε, ατογωε, ατεγωε,
ф	τογήωε, τ	ογωε,	†ογπωε.
$\overline{\mathbf{X}}$	coογήωε, co	ογωε,	сооүпше, сеүше,
Ψ	футорий в в при		CAWqnwe,
$\overline{\omega}$	шинийше,		ωμογηώε,
Š			ψιспωε,
$\frac{\overline{\lambda}}{\lambda}$	დი,		ω_0 , ω_0
$\overline{\overline{\mathbf{B}}}$	фоснау,		сиλγπωο,
Ŧ	θВλ.		τβλ.

20. The following numbers are prefixes to nouns, viz. ωπτ. ωπτ, ωωπτ, ωντ, three, Sah. ωπτωο, three thousand. qτε, Copt. qτογ, qτεγ, Sah. four. cεγ, Sah. six. μπτ, Sah. ten. χογτ, Sah. twenty.

The following are suffixes to numbers: ογε, Sah. one. Μπτογε, eleven. CNΟΟΥC, CNΟΥC, m. CΝΟΟΥCΕ. CNΟΥΕ, f. Sah. two. ΜπτοΝΟΥ, twelve. womt, Sahidic. three. ταμτε, αμτε, Sah. four. τη, τε, Sah. five. ταςε, αςε, Sah. siv. wmhn, Copt. wmhne, f. Sah. eight. ΜΝΤΟΥΕ.

The Bashmuric has the following variations, ογεει, m. ογει. f. one. Wanient, three. Wa, a thousand.

The Ordinal Numbers.

21. The first, in ordinal numbers is expressed differently from the others; as

Copt. Sahidic. Bash.

Masc. Fem. Masc. Fem. Masc. Fem.
20γιτ, 20γιτ, ωορπ, ωορπι, ωλρεπ. ωλρπι, first.
ωορπ, ωωρπ,
ωερπ.

22. The remaining cardinals are formed by putting маг Copt. and мег Sah. and Bash. before the cardinal numbers, as пімнімі ммагв, the second miracle. John IV, 54. Copt. пмег фомпт, the third. Matt. XXII, 26. Sah. Бен †маг сноү† промпі, in anno secundo, Dan. II, 1. Coptic. тмег спте, the second, f. Luke XII, 38. Sahidic.

coγ is used instead of Maz and Mez with the cardinal numbers when the days of the month are spoken of, as coγκ̄ καθωρ, the twenty fifth day of Athor. Exod. XII, 3. Copt. καγκ̄ κπιαβοτ, the twenty seventh day of the month. Gen. VIII, 4. coγχογτ ψις καλθωρ, the twenty ninth day of the month Athor. Zoeg. Sah.

and Copt. and In, Sah. occur with the cardinal numbers when hours are spoken of, as hand θ hime-zooy, the ninth hour of the day. Acts X, 3. Μπναγ Νίπ coe, about the sixth hour. Sah. Matt. XX, 5.

pe, Copt. and Sah. part, is used with numbers, as mipe $\overline{\mathbf{F}}$, the fifth part. Gen. XLI, 34. oyoz appoint

Numb. XXVIII, 5. Sah. The Copt. has also тере, or тер, and the Sah. тре, part.

ογων, more often ογν, and sometimes ογεν, and ογνε, Sah. a part, is put before numbers, as ογων αγαλα νατοογ νογων, ογογων νπογα πογα, they made four parts, a part to each one, John XIX, 23. Sah. πογν νατοογ, fourth part, Ezech. V, 2. Sah. πογεν ντογ, the fifth part, Zoeg. Sah. πογνε ωρνντ, the third part, Tukius.

πες Copt. and Sah. is prefixed to numbers signifying days, as πεςςτοογ γαρ πε, for it is four days. John XI, 39. επεςςτοογ πε εγ επ τιταφος, it is four days he is in the sepulchre. v. 17. Sah.

A, et NA about. Copt. and Sah. as Aqτογ ως πρωμς, about four hundred men, Acts V, 36. Sah. NA qτογ ως ταιογ προμπς, about four hundred and fifty years. Acts XIII, 20. Sah.

The plural of number is occasionally expressed by repeating the number, as, kata \overline{pp} nem kata \overline{nn} , by hundreds, and by fifties. Mark VI, 40.

CHAP. VII.

Of Verbs.

- 23. Egyptian verbs have no passive voice differing from the active, but the passive may be known thus, ac-θαμιο ήχε †-coφιὰ ἐβολβεν νες-εβνογι, wisdom is justified of her works, Matt. XI, 19. ογος αγογων ήχε νεq-сωτεμ, and his ears were opened, Mark VII, 35.
- 24. The passive is more commonly expressed by the verb in the third person plural of the verb active, as πενιρωμι κάπας αγαφα νέμας, our old man was erucified with him. Rom. VI, 6. Εγναπωνε έβολ Μπεςινομ πτε ατέφανος, the blood of Stephen was shed. Acts XXII, 20. Sah. ογος ογμικι κνογτηίς, and no sign shall be given. Matt. XII, 39. αγ-κοσέν νέμας, we are buried with him. Rom. VI, 4.
- 25. But sometimes the passive voice can only be discovered by the sense of the passage read. But see further on verbs passive.

The Prefixes and Suffixes to Verbs.

The Prefixes.			The Suffixes.
Person.	Coptic.	Sahidic.	
1.	+	+	1
2. m.	к, х	к	К
2. f.	TE	TE	E

	The Pre	fixes.	The Affixes.
Person.	Coptic:	Sahidic.	
3. m.	q	q	q
3. f.	C	C	С
1. plur.	TEN	TN, TEN	И
2.	TETEN	тетп, тетен	TEN
3.	CE	CE	Υ

Indicative Mood.

The 1st Present Tense.

Singular.

Coptic.	Sahidic.
the partin pur	+, I do, or am doing.
κ, χ	K, thou art, m.
TE	TF, thou art, f
q	q, he is.
С	c, she is.

Plural.

TEN	TN, TEN, we are.
TETEN	TETN, TETEN, ye are.
CE	CE, they are.

The 2nd Present Tense.

Singular.

Coptic.	Sahidic.	Bash.	
El A	El	Ei, I am, ov.	
EK 2	EK	EK, thou art,	m.
Univ Calif	- Digitized	by Microsoft ®	

Coptic.	Sahidic.	Bash.
ере	ере	ελε, thou art, f.
ec ebe	ed) ebe	Eq) he is. he and she. is.
	Plural.	1.10
FN	n, en	EN, we are.
ететен	ETETN	ETETEN, ye are.
ey, oy, ep	σε εγ, ογ, ερι	F εγ, ογ ελε, they are.
The	Imperfect T	ense.

Imperfect Tense

Singular.

ahidic.	Bash.
	AI TF, I was.
	Aк пе, thou, m.
гре пе на	ipe ne, thou, f.
ед пе иере из	ире пе, thou, f. he. napeheandshe. c пе пе, is.
EC TE TE NA	C TE TE, is.
	ет пе — ма ек пе — ма

Plural.

нан пе нен пе нан пе, we were. наретен пе нетет \overline{n} пе наретен пе, уе. нау пе, наре пе неу пе, нере пе нау пе, наре пе, they.

The 1st Perfect Tense.

Singular.

Coptic.	Sahidic.	Bash.
λl	Al	Al, I have.
λк	AK	AK, thou hast, m.
ape	арғ	ApF, thou hast, f.
aq) à	Aq) à	Aq) he hath.
AC) A	AC A	Aq he hath. Ac he and she. hath.

Coptic.	Sahidic.	Bash.
AN	AN	AN, we have.
APETEN.	ATETN	ATETN, ye have.
λγ, λ	λγ, λ	aγ, à, they have.

The 2nd Perfect Tense.

Singular.

Coptic.	Sahidic.	Bash.
ÈTAI,	NTAI,	ETAI, I have.
ÈTAK,	птак,	ETAK, thou hast, m.
ётар е,	птар,	ETAPF, thou hast, f.
ETAY,	птаq, птас, пта,	ETAq,
ÈTAC, ETÀ,	NTAC,	ETAC, he hath.

Plural.

ÈTAN,	птан,	FTAN, we have.
Етаретен,	NTATETN,	ЕТАРЕТЕ N, ye have.
ѐта ү, ета ,	πταγ, πτα,	ΕΤ λγ, ΕΤ λ, they have.

The Pluperfect Tense.

Singular.

Coptic.	Sahidic and Bash.
NE AI TE,	NE AI TE, I had.
NE AK MF,	NE AK TIE, thou, m.
не аре пе,	NE APE TE, thou, f.
NE AQ TE, /	NE AQ TIE,
NE AQ TIE,	NE AQ ПЕ, he.
NE AC TIE,	NE AC ITE, she.
NE À TIF,	NE À TIE,
ме à пе, ме аре пе,	NE APE TE, he and she.

Coptic. Sahidic and Bash.

NE AN ΠΕ, WE. NE AN ΠΕ, We.

не аретен пе, не атети пе, уе.

NE AY TE, NE AY TE, they.

The Present Tense Indefinite.

Singular.

Coptie.

Sahidic.

Bash.

WAI,

WAI,

WAI,

WAK,

WAC,

WAQ,

WAPE,

WAC,

WAC,

She

She

Plural.

ωan, ωan, wan, we. ωapeten, ωateten, ye. ωaγ, ωape, ωaγ, ωaρe, ωaγ, ωaγ, ωaρe, ωaγ, ωaλε, ωthey.

The Imperfect Tense Indefinite.

Singular.

Coptic. Sahidic.

 NE ДАІ ПЕ, І was.

 NE ДАК ПЕ,
 NE ДАК ПЕ, thou, m.

 NE ДАРЕ ПЕ,
 NE ДАРЕ ПЕ, thou, f.

 NE ДАРЕ ПЕ, she

Coptic.

Sahidic.

NE WAN TIE,

NE WAN HE, we.

не фаретен пе, не фатети пе, уе.

не шау пе, не шаре пе, не шау пе, не шаре пе, they.

Singular.

Bash.

NE WAI THE, I was.

NE WAK HE, thou, m.

NE WARE HE, thou, f.

he.

не шас пе,) не шас пе, (NE ωλλε ΠΕ, he and she.

Plural.

NE WAN HE, we.

не фатетен пе, уе.

NE WAY TE, they.

The 1st Future Tense.

Coptic.	Sahidic.	Bash.
tna,	tna,	TNE, vel a, I shall.
XNA,	KNA,	KNE, thou, m.
TENA,	TENA,	thou, f.
qua,	qua,	qne, he.
CNA,	CNA,	CNE, she.

Plural.

TENNA, TENA, TENNE, vel a, we. TENNA,

TETENNA, TETNNA, TETNA, 1/c.

CENA, CENA, CENE, they. Univ Calif - Digitized by Microsoft ®

The 2nd Future Tense.

Singular.

Coptic.	Sahidic.	Bash.
FINA,	EINA,	AINA vel NE, I shall.
EKNA,	EKNA,	AKNA, thou, m.
ерена,	грена ,	APENA, thou, f.
есна, ерена,	една,) есна, ерена,	Aqna, apena, he. acna, apena, he & she.

Plural.

Enna, \overline{N} Na, enna, \overline{A} Nna, vel ne, \overline{w} e. Epetenna, \overline{E} Ettna, etetna, apetenna, \overline{y} e. Eyna, oyna, \overline{E} Yna, oyna, \overline{E} Yna, oyna, \overline{E}

The Prefixes Copt. are sometimes written aina, akna, apena, etc.

The 3rd Future Tense.

Singular.

Coptic.	Sahidic.	Bash.
eiè,	EIF,	EIE, I shall.
ekè,	EKE,	EKF, thou, m.
ер ѐ,	ере ,	Epe, thou f.
eqè, epè,	ede, ebe,	ECE, epe, he and she. she.
ECÈ,	ECF, CPC,	ECE, Cpc, no and one.

Plural.

enè,	ENE,	ENE, we.
еретене ,	ETETNE,	ЕТЕТ ПЕ, уе.
г үѐ, грѐ,	еүе, ере,	εγε, ερε, they.

The 4th Future Tense.

Singular.

Coptic. Sahidic. Bash.

τλ, τλρι, τλ, I shall.

тарек, thou, m.

тера, тера, тера, thou, f.

TAPEC, he.

Plural.

тарћ, ne

тарет \overline{n} , та λ етен, ye.

ταρογ, they.

The Imperfect Tense.

Singular.

Coptic. Sahidic.

NAINA, NEINA, I should.

NAKNA, NEKNA, thou, m.
NAPENA, NEPENA, thou, f.

NAGNA, NAPE..NA, NEGNA, he. he.

NACHA, NECHA, NECHA, NEPE...NA, newsne

Bash.

NAINE Vel NA, I should.

NAKNE, thou, m.

NAPENE, thou, f.

NAQNE, NAPE he.

NACNE, ...NE, she.

Coptic.

Sahidic.

NANNA TE,

NENNA Π E, we.

TANAME THAN TO THE PARTY TO THE PARTY TO THE PARTY OF THE

маретенна пе, нетет \overline{n} а пе, ye.

мауна, наре..на пе, неуна, нере..на пе, they.

Bash.

нанне пе, *we.*наретение пе, *ye.*неуне, нарене пе, *they.*

The Subjunctive Mood.

Singular.

Coptic.	Sahidic.	Bash.
NТА,	Ντλ,	NTA, that I.
NTEK,	ÑР,	Nr, thou, m.
NTE,	মTF,	NTE, thou, f.
NTEQ,	NEQ, NQ,	NEQ, NQ, hes has abo
NTEC, NTE,	NC,	NEQ, NQ, he. NEC, NC, NTE, he & she. she.

Plural.

 \dot{N} тен, \dot{N} тп, $\dot{w}e$. \dot{N} тетн, \dot{N} тетн, $\dot{W}e$. \dot{N} тетн, $\dot{W}e$. \dot{N} те \dot{N} те, \dot{N}

The Optative Mood.

Singular.

Coptic.		Sahidic		Bash.
марі,	.1225	марі,	STATE OF	Maλι, I may,
марек,		марек,	N161	Maλek, thou, m.
маре,	AM.	март,	(ii .ini	MaλF, thou, f.
марес,) марес,)	маре,	марец,) марес, (маре,	Maλεq, he. Maλε, he & she. she.

Plural.

марен,	марп,	MAλFN, we.
маретен,	маретп,	MAλετεΝ, ye.
мароу, маре,	мароу, маре,	Μαλογ, ΜαλΕ, they.

Singular and Plural.

A, api or MA, or the root itself.

The Infinitive Mood.
È or N or the root itself.

Participles. ΠΑΣΙΝ, ΠΕΚΣΙΝ, ΠΕΊΣΝΑ &C. OFΠΣΙΝΤΑ, ΠΣΙΝΤΕΚ, ΠΣΙΝΤΟ &C.

The verb Tako, to destroy, is given with the augments, to convey a more clear idea of their position.

Indicative Mood. The 1st Present Tense.

Singular.

Sahidic. Coptic. +-TAKO, I am destroying. T-TAKO, K-TAKO, K-TAKO, thou art destroying, m. X-TAKO, TE-TAKO, thou art destroying, f. TE-TAKO, q-TAKO, he is destroying: **q-тако**, C-TAKO, she is destroying. C-TAKO,

Plural.

Coptic. Sahidic. TN, or TEN-TAKO, we are destroying. TEN-TAKO, TETN, or TETEN-TAKO, ye are destroying. TETEN-TAKO, CE-TAKO, they are destroying. CE-TAKO,

The 2nd Present Tense.

Singular.

Bashmuric. Coptic. Sahidic. EI-TAKO, I am destroying, wv. EI-TAKO, El-TAKO, EK-TAKO, thou, m. EK-TAKO, EK-TAKO, EXE-TAKO, thou, f. **ЕРЕ-ТАКО**, **ЕРЕ-ТАКО**, Plural. NOTEN-TAKO, EN-TAKO, we. EN-TAKO,

ететен-тако, ететен-тако, ус.

EV-

- Digitized by Microsoft ®

The Imperfect Tense.

Singular.

 Coptic.
 Sahidic.
 Bashmuric.

 NAI-ТАКО ПЕ,
 NEI-ТАКО ПЕ,
 NAI-ТАКО ПЕ, I was.

 NAK-ТАКО ПЕ,
 NEK-ТАКО ПЕ,
 NAK-ТАКО ПЕ, thou, т.

 NAPE-ТАКО ПЕ,
 NAPE-ТАКО ПЕ, thou, т.
 NAQ-ТАКО ПЕ, thou, т.

 NAPE-ТАКО ПЕ, NEPE-ТАКО ПЕ, NAPE-ТАКО ПЕ, the.
 NAC-ТАКО ПЕ, NEPE-ТАКО ПЕ, NAPE-ТАКО ПЕ, she.

Plural.

нан-тако пе, нен-тако пе, нан-тако пе, we. наретен-тако пе, нетет \overline{n} -тако пе, наретен-тако пе, ye. наре- $\{$ тако пе, нере- $\{$ тако пе, наре- $\{$ тако пе, $\{$ наре- $\{$ наре-

The 1st Perfect Tense.

Singular.

Coptic.	Sahidic.	Bashmuric.
ал-тако,	аі-тако,	Al-TAKO, I have.
λκ-τλκο ,	ак-тако,	ак-тако, thou, m.
аре-тако,	аре-тако,	аре-тако, thou, f.
аq- à- } тако,	а ч тако,	аq- а-
λ-)	A-)	
λ- } τλκο,	λC- λ -	Ac- TAKO, she.
à-)	a - \(\)	a -)

Coptic.	Sahidic.	Bashmuric.
AN-TAKO,	ан-тако,	AN-TAKO, we.
аретен-тако	, АТЕТ П-ТАКО,	Δ ТЕТ \overline{N} -Т Δ К 0 , ye .
λ ·	Α Υ- Τ ΑΚΟ,	$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{A}\mathbf{\gamma} - \\ \mathbf{A} - \end{array}$ Tako, they.

The 2nd Perfect Tense.

Singular.

Coptic.	Sahidic.	Bashmuric.
ÈТАІ-ТАКО ,	птаі-тако,	ETAI-TAKO, I have.
ÈТАК-ТАКО ,	NTAK-TAKO,	ЕТАК-ТАКО , thou, m.
етаре-тако ,	птар-тако,	етаре-тако, thou, f.
ÈТ АЧ- ТАКО,	NTAQ-)	ETA- TAKO, he.
ÈTÀ-	№ТА Ч- ТАКО,	ETA-
ETAC-	NTAC- TAKO,	ETAC-
ÈTÀ- } ТАКО,	NTA-	ETAC- TAKO, she.

Plural.

ETAN-TAKO, TAN-TAKO, ETAN-TAKO, we. **ЕТАРЕТЕН-ТАКО**, ПТАТЕТП-ТАКО, ЕТАРЕТЕН-ТАКО, уе. ÈΤΑΥ- ΤΑΚΟ, ΝΤΑΥ- ΤΑΚΟ, ΕΤΑΥ- ΤΑΚΟ, they.

The Pluperfect Tense.

Singular.

Coptic.

Sahidic:

не ак-тако пе,

NE A1-TAKO Π E, NE A1-TAKO Π E, I had. NE AK-TAKO HE, thou, m. не аре-тако пе, не аре-тако пе, thou, f.

Coptic.

Sahidic.

NE	λ- }	тако пе,	NE	aq-) a- }	тако пе, he.
NE	AC-		NE	AC-	Mark the training
NE	À-	тако пе,	NE	λ-	TAKO ΠΕ, she.
NE	ape-	тако пе,	NE	аре-	TAKO ΠΕ, she.

Plural.

Coptic.

Sahidic.

NE AN-ТАКО ПЕ, NE AN-ТАКО ПЕ, we.

NE APETEN-ТАКО ПЕ, NE АТЕТП-ТАКО ПЕ, ye. не ау-тако пе, не ау-тако пе, they.

The Present Tense Indefinite.

Singular.

Coptic.	Sahidic.		·Bashmuric:	
шал-тако,	шаі-тако,		யு வ- Т	ко, І ат.
шак-тако,	шак-тако,		шак-т.	aкo, thou, m.
шаре-тако,	шаре-тако,		ω Δλε-1	гако, thou, f.
шаре-	waq-	тако,	mad-	тако, he.
wape-	Mape-) IZKO,		,
шаре-	wac-	тако,	wac-	TAKO, she.
wape-	Made-	, ziko,	Maye-	12110, 0101

Plural.

шан-тако, шан-тако, шан-тако, we.

The Imperfect Tense Indefinite.

Singular.

Coptic.

Sahidic.

не фантако пе, не фантако пе, I was. не фак-тако пе, не фаре-тако пе, не фаре-тако пе, thou, f.

не шак-тако пе, thou, m.

 NE ФАФ- (
 ТАКО ПЕ,
 She.

Plural.

не шан-тако пе, не шан-тако пе, we. не шаретен-тако пе, не шатетп-тако пе, ус. NE WAY- \uparrow TAKO TE, NE WAY- \uparrow TAKO TE, they.

Singular.

Bashmuric.

NE WAI-TAKO HE, I was. не шак-тако пе, thou, m. NE ωαλε-τακο πε, thou, f. NE ω Aq- \uparrow TAKO TE, he. NE ω AC- \uparrow TAKO TE, she. NE ω AAE- \uparrow

Plural.

NE WAN-TAKO HE, we. не фатетен-тако пе, уе. NE WAY- TAKO ΠΕ, they.

The 1st Future Tense.

Singular.

Coptic.	Sahidic.	Bashmuric.
†на-тако,	тил-тако,	TNA, TNE-TAKO, I shall.
хна-тако,	кна-тако,	KNE-TAKO, thou, m.
тена-тако,	тена-тако,	thou, f.
чиа-тако,	чиа-тако,	че-тако, he.
CNA.TAKO,	сна-тако,	CNE-TAKO, she.

Plural.

TENNA-TAKO,	TENA-	тако,	TENNA-	TAKO , <i>we</i> .
тетенна-тако,	TETNINA-	Тако ,		ye.
сена-тако,	CENA-TA	ко,	CENE-TA	ко, they.

The 2nd Future Tense.

Singular.

Coptic.		Sahidic.		Bashmuric.	
EINÁ-TAKO,		БІНА-ТАКО ,		AINA-	TAKO, I shall.
ЕКНА-ТАКО,		ЕКНА-ТАКО,		AKNA-T	ako, thou, m.
ерена-тако,		ЕРЕНА-ТАКО ,		APENA-	тако, thou, f.
ерена-)	тако,	ЕЧНА-) ЕРЕНА-)	тако,	арена-	Тако , he.
ерена (тако,	ерена-	тако,	асна- арена-	TAKO, she.

Coptic.	Sahidic.	Bashmuric.
ЕННА-Т АКО,	ENNA- Тако,	ANNA- or ANNE- TAKO, we.
		, аретенна-тако, <i>ус.</i>
ΕΥΝΑ- ΤΑΚΟ,	EYNA-) ΤΑΚΟ,	EΥΝΔ-ΤΔΚΟ, they.

The 3rd Future Tense.

Singular.

Coptic.	Sahidic.	Bashmuric.
ЕІЁ-ТАКО ,	вів-тако,	EIE-TAKO, I shall.
екѐ-тако,	еке-тако,	EKE-TAKO, thou, m.
ере-тако,	ере-тако,	ере-тако, thou, f.
ефе-) ере-)	ере-\ тако,	ере-\ тако, he.
есё- ерё-	есе- ере-	EDE- TAKO, she.

Plural.

ENÈ-TAKO,	ене-тако,	ENE-TAKO, we.
еретене-тако,	ЕТЕТЙЕ-ТАКО ,	ЕТЕТИЕ-ТАКО , уе.
EYE-)	EYE-	FPF- τακο, they.
еуè- ерè- тако,	EDE-	EPE-

The 4th Future Tense.

Singular.

 Coptic.
 Sahidic.
 Bashmuric.

 та-тако,
 та-тако,
 та-тако,
 I shall.

 тарек-тако,
 thou, m.
 тера-тако,
 thou, f.

 тарец-тако,
 he.
 she.

Plural.

тар \overline{n} -тако, me. тарeтарeтако, ye. тарeтако, they.

The Imperfect Future.

Singular.

Coptic. Sahidic. Bashmuric.

NAINA-TAKO, NEINA-TAKO, NAINEor
NAINATAKO, Ishould.

NAKNA-TAKO, NEKNA-TAKO, NAKNE-TAKO, thou, m.
NAPENA-TAKO, NEPENA-TAKO, NAPENE-TAKO, thou, f.

NAQNANAPENATAKO, NEPENATAKO, NAPENETAKO, he.
NACNANAPENATAKO, NAPENE,
TAKO, she.

Coptic.

Sahidic.

Bashmuric.

напиа-тако, непиа-тако, напиб-тако, же.

наретениа-тако, нететпа-тако, наретение-тако, уе.

науча- како, неуча- како, неуче- како, тако, тако,

The Subjunctive Mood.

Singular.

Coptic.	Sahidic.	Bashmuric.	
NTA-ТАКО ,	ПТА-ТАКО ,	NTA-TAKO, that I.	
ЙТЕК-ТАКО ,	NP-TAKO,	Nr-тако, thou, m.	
ЙТЕ-ТАКО ,	ПТЕ-ТАКО,	NTE-TAKO, thou, f.	
NTE - Тако ,	пеq, и q - пте- Тако,	$\left.\begin{array}{l} \text{NFQ, N\overline{q}} \\ \text{NTE-} \end{array}\right\}$ tako, he.	
NTEC- TAKO,	NC- NTE- TAKO,	NEC- NC- TAKO, she.	

Plural.

ЙТЕН-ТАКО ,	NTN-TAKO,	ΝΤΝ-ΤΑΚΟ, we.
НТЕТЕН-ТАКО ,	птетп-тако,	йтетп-тако, ye.
Ντογ-)Ντε-Τακο,	NCE- TAKO,	NCE- TAKO, they.

The Optative Mood.

Singular.

 Coptic.
 Sahidic.
 Bashmuric.

 марі-тако,
 марі-тако,
 малі-тако,
 І тако,

 маре-тако,
 маре-тако,
 мале-тако,
 мале

Plural.

марен-тако, мар \overline{n} -тако, ма λ ен-тако, wе. маретен-тако, марет \overline{n} -тако, ма λ етен-тако, yе. маро γ - λ тако, маре- λ тако, маре- λ тако, λ ма λ е- λ тако, λ маре- λ тако, λ ма λ е- λ тако, λ ма λ е- λ тако, λ

The Imperative Mood.

Singular and Plural.

à-тако, àрі-тако, ма-тако, тако,

The Infinitive Mood.

È-TAKO, N-TAKO, to destroy.

Participles.

 Coptic.
 Sahidic.
 Bashmuric.

 XIN,
 бім,
 XIN,

 пахім ог пхімта,
 пабім,
 пахім,

 пекхім,
 пекбім,
 пекхім,

 педхім, &c.
 педхім, &c.
 педхім, &c.

That these are participles is evident from the Arabic, with which they correspond.

Participles.

26. The participles are formed by **F**, **ET** or **EO**, before the prefixes to the verbs. There are also some peculiar forms of participles, which end in **hoγt**, Copt. **hγt**, Sah. **woγt**, Copt. **ooγt**, Sah. and **λογt**, Bash. as **τογβηογτ**, Copt. **hwoγt**, Copt. and **haoγt**, Bash.

Verbs united with particles expressive of time.

The particles ETF, Copt. ATFPF, Sah. when.

Singular.

 Coptic.
 Sahidic.
 Bashmuric.

 ÈTAI,
 ¬ТЕРІ, ¬ТЕРЕІ, ЕТАІ, ЙТЕЛЕІ,

 ÈТАК,
 ¬ТЕРЕК,
 ЕТАЧ, ЙТЕЛЕЧ,

 ÈТАЧ
 ¬ТЕРЕЧ,
 ¬ТЕРЕЧ,

 ÈТАС
 ¬ТЕРЕС,
 ¬ТЕРЕ,

 Coptic.
 Sahidic.
 Bashmuric.

 ÈTAN,
 NTEPEN,
 ÈTAN, NTENEN,

 ÈTAPETEN,
 NTEPETN,
 ÈTATETEN, NTENEY.

 ÈTAY, ÈTAPE,
 NTEPOY,
 NTENOY,
 NTENOY,

Verbs with the particles WATF, Copt. WANTF, Sah. until.

Singular.

Coptic. Sahidic. Bashmuric.

WAT, WANTEI, WANT, WANTEI,

WATEK, WANTK,

WATE, WANTE,

WATEC,

WANTE,

WANTE,

WANTE,

WANTE,

WANTE,

Verbs with the particle ENF or EN, if.
Singular.

Plural.

Coptic. Sahidic.

ÈNAI, ÈNFAI ПЕ, ENEI ПЕ,

ÈNAK, ÈNEAK ПЕ, ENEFE ПЕ,

ÈNAQ, ÈNAPE ПЕ, ENEQ,

ÈNAC, ÈNE A ПЕ, ENEC,

Plural.

 èнан пе,
 енен пе,

 èнаретем пе,
 енетети пе,

 èнау, èнаре пе,
 енеу, енере пе.

Verbs with the particle WAN, if, when.

Singular.

Coptic. Sahidic.

Bashmuric.

AIWAN,

EIWAN,

AKWAN, EKWAN,

APEWAN, FPWAN,

AREWAN,

aqwan, apewan,

Eqwan,

Plural.

ANWAN,

ENWAN,

аретеншан, ететпшан,

λγωλη, λρεωλη, εγωλη, ερωλη.

Verbs with the particle MNATE, before.

Singular.

Coptic.

Sahidic.

MITAT.

мпат.

МПАТЕК, MITATE,

МПАТК, МПАТЕ,

мпатец, мпатес,

МПАТС.

Plural.

МПАТЕН,

МПАТП,

МПАТЕТЕН,

МПАТЕТП,

мпатоу, мпате,

МПАТОУ, МПАТЕ.

The Tenses.

The 1st Present Tense.

27. The 1st Present Tense is formed by adding the following prefixes to the root, † I am, κ, or x Copt. before λ, μ, η, ογ, or p, thou art, m.: τε thou art, f.: q, he is; c, she is; τεη, C. τεη, τη, S. we are; τετεη, C. τετεη, or τετη, S. ye are; ce, they are. Thus, † cωογη μπεκζοχες, I know thy tribulation, Rev. II, 9. qo πηοεικ, is an adulterer, Luke XVI, 18. Sah. xe q μμαγ that he is there. John XII, 9. Sah.

The 2nd Present Tense.

28. The 2nd Present Tense has the following prefixes, as, Ei, I am; EK, thou art, m. FPE, thou art, f.; Eq or FPE, he is; EC or FPE, she is; EN, Copt. EN or \overline{N} , Sah. ne are; ETETEN, ETET \overline{N} , ye are; EY, OY or FPE, they are.

29. The second person f. is epe, (Bash. ele,) but before vowels it is written ep, and occasionally, epa, as epeipe, thou doest; S. Ming. 258. epoyew, thou wilt; S. Zoeg. p. 509. Sometimes it is written p plobe, thou art mad; S. Acts XII, 15. The Bash corresponds as eloogy, thou knowest, Zoeg. 151. epe the prefix of the third persons sing, and plur is always separated from the verb, by the noun or some other word, as epe noyeht moke, their heart was affected, Matt. XXVI, 22. èpe oyniwt pap incorper word, for great tribulation shall be. Matt. XXIV, 21.

30. The Prefix FPE appears to be almost indefinite as to time.

31. The third person plural is εγ, but after τ it is written ογ, as φμέτ ογμογ† έρος, when they call. Matt. XXVII, 22.

È is the sign of the participle present as Ècω È ληοκ ογεειμι ης λαμαριτής, to drink, I being (οὖσα) a noman of Samaria, John IV, 9. Ε ΑΝΟΝ ΖΕΝΡΟΜΕ ΠΕΡΌΜΑΙΟς, Ε ΜΠ ΝΟΒΕ ΕΡΟΝ, ne being men Romans, not being a fault in us. Sah. Acts XVI, 37.

- 32. The following examples will serve to show the prefixes of the 2nd present tense, as, anok af fi an tetrimhte, but I am among you, Luke XXII, 27. Sah. fk 21 tezih namaq, thou art in the way with him. Matt. V, 25. Sah. fq 2n the, is in heaven. Matt. VI, 10. Sahidic.
- 33. The prefixes of this tense also express the present participle, as, aqnay ἐογρωμι εγεμις, he saw a man sitting, Matt. IX, 9. μιβ δε μαγτο ἐρος πε εγχωμμός, and the devils besought him saying, Matt. VIII, 31.

Imperfect Tense.

34. The Imperfect Tense is formed by prefixing the following particles to the root, nai. I was; nak, thou wast, m. hape, thou wast, f. naq or nape, he was; nac or nape, she was. Plur. nan, we were; napeten, ye were; nay or nape, they were. The Sahidic is nei, nek, nepe, neq or nepe, nec or nepe. Plur. nen, netetn, ney or nepe. Sometimes the Sahidic is written without the e, as, nq, nc, nn, etc.

35. The Imperfect Tense has πε frequently following the verb, as, ογος μαφτεκω πε, and taught, John VII, 14. μεσωοοπ πε πδι πλογος, the word was, John I, 1. Sah. μαφωντ δε πε πιπασχά, and the Passover was near, John XI, 55. δε μεσαςεράτη πε πβολ, but he stood without, John XVII, 16 Sah.

NAPE or NEPE Sah. is generally separated from the verb, and usually occurs before the nominative preceding it, as NAPE NIMAOHTHC ΘΟΥΗΤ, the disciples were assembled, John XX, 19. S. NEPE ΠΕΟΝΟΘ ΔΕ ΠΏΗΡΕ ΕΝ ΤΟΟΨΕ, and his greater son was in the field, Luke XXII, 25. Sah. The Bashmuric will probably be written occasionally NAλE.

The 1st Perfect Tense.

36. The Prefixes to the 1st Perfect Tense are Δ1, I; Δκ, thou, m. Ape or Ap, thou, f. Aq or À, he; Ac or À, she; Plur. An, we; Apeten, Atetn, Sahidic, ye; Aγ or À, they.

37. When a occurs in composition it is usually found before the nominative to the verb, as ππc à πιππλ ολq, the spirit took Jesus, Matt. IV, 1. a τσ ασος μας, Jesus said to him. Sah. Mark XIV, 72. a πιογαλι τωογμ, the Jews rose, Acts XVIII, 12. Sah. μη τ λ μιπροφητικ αυτογ, those things which the Prophets said, Acts XXVI, 22.

38. Although a is used instead of the Prefixes aq, ac and aγ, yet it occurs also with them; as, à ταωτρε ας ωντ τόμιογ, my daughter hath approached to death,

Mark. V, 23. λ ΠΟΔΤΑΝΑΟ ΛΟΨΕΝΑΟ Ε΄ ΘΟΥΝ ΕΠΡΗΤ ΝΙΟΥΔΑΟ, Satan entered into the heart of Judas. Luke XXII, 3. ΧΕ Α ΡΗλΙΔΟ ΟΥ ΔΟΕΙ, that Elias hath now come. Matt. XVII, 12. Sah.

The 2nd Perfect Tense.

- 39. The 2nd Perfect Tense is distinguished by ET Copt. and NT Sah. being added to the first perfect, in all the persons, except that the 2 pers. fem. is NTAP, instead of NTAPE.
- 40. The \(\overline{\pi}\)Ta, is found in the same position in composition as the \(\lambda\) in the first perfect, thus; \(\overline{\pi}\)Ta ic \(\delta\) exooc etbe, but Jesus spoke concerning, John XI, 13. Sah. enèmi xe \(\overline{\pi}\)\(\overline{\pi}\) etaqtwnq èbolben nhèthwoγt, we know that Christ hath risen from the dead. Rom. VI, 9.
- 41. The Prefixes are often found after the particle xe, that, and sometimes after ene, if; and $a\lambda\lambda a$, but. But the $\overline{n}\tau$ must not be confounded with $\overline{n}\tau$, who, which.

The Pluperfect Tense.

42. The Pluperfect Tense is formed by adding the auxiliary verb ne πe to the prefixes of the perfect, as ne at πe, I; ne ak πe, thou, m.; ne ape πe, thou, f.; ne aq or a πe, he; ne ac or a πe, she; Plur. ne an πe, ne; ne apeten or atetn, πe, ye. S. ne ay or a πe, they; as, ne agepente npiki πe, had begun to decline, Luke IX, 12. πιογαλί ne ayei πe ωα μαρθα, the Jens had come to Martha, John XI, 19 Sah. ne ayenay pap èpoq thpoy πe, for all had seen him, Mark

VI, 50. This Tense is also found without the ΠΕ, as, ΠΕ ΔΕ Αφὶ Ε΄ΒΟλ, Jesus had gone out, John V, 13. ΤΑΙ ΔΕ ΝΕ ΔΟΥΔΕΌ ΝΟΔ ΠΑΥΛΟΟ, and this had followed Paul. Acts XVI, 17. Sah.

The Present Tense Indefinite.

43. This Tense is formed by adding ω, and sometimes εω in the Sahidic to the Perfect Tense, as ωαι, I; ωακ, thou, m.; ωαρε or ωαρ, thou, f. ωαλε, Β. ωας or ωαρε, ωαλε, Β. he; ωας or ωαρε, ωαλε, Β. she; Plur. ωαν, ne; ωαρετεν, ωατετν, S. ye; ωαγ or ωαρε, ωαλε, Bash. they.

This Tense sometimes expresses the present, and sometimes the perfect.

The Imperfect Tense Indefinite.

44. The Imperfect Tense Indefinite is formed from the preceding by adding NE to it, as ογος NE WAYCONZU ΠΕ, and they had bound him, or he was bound. Luke VIII, 29. NE WAYOYWM ΠΕ ΝΕΜ ΝΙΕΘΜΟΣ, he did eat with the gentiles. Galat. II, 12.

The 1st Future Tense.

45. The Prefixes to the first Future are NA or NE Bash. with the Prefixes of the first Present Tense, as, †NA, I; κ or XNA, thou, m.; τεΝΑ, thou, f.; qNA, he; CNA, she; Plur. τεΝΝΑ, τεΝΑ, Sah. we; τετεΝΝΑ, τετεΝΝΑ, Sah. ye; CENA, they; thus: ÈCE ΠΙὰΦΟΤ ÈΤΝΑ-coq, to drink the cup which I shall drink? Matt. XX, 22.

The 2nd Future Tense.

46. The characteristics of the second Future are NA or NE Bash. united with the Prefixes of the second Present Tense, εina, I; εκνα, thou, m.; ερενα, thou, f.; εqνα or ερενα, he; εςνα or ερενα, she; Plur. εννα or πνα, Sah. we; ερετεννα or ετετνα, ετετνα, Sah. ye; εγνα or ογνα, they; thus: εqναμοσωε ντοτα νρατα, he will go on foot. Acts XX, 13. Sah. Χεκας εωττηγτν ετετναπιστέγε, that ye might believe. John XIX, 35. Sah. ογος πιωλολ èτ ογναερβωκ, and the nation that they shall serve, Acts VII, 7.

47. The second person fem. sing. Sah. occurs thus, **EPNA**. These Prefixes do not always express the Future, for instance they express the present participle, **ΠΕΤΡΟ** ΜΝ Ιωγαννής Εγναβωκ Εγογή ε ΠΕΡΠΕ, Peter and John entering into the Temple, Acts III, 3. Sah. and with γινα they express the Subjunctive Mood.

The Coptic has sometimes AINA, AKNA, APENA etc. as, ZAPA AQNAXEM ZAI ZIWTC, if he might find any thing upon it, Mark XI, 13.

The 3rd Future Tense.

48. The Prefixes of the third Future.

The Prefixes of this Tense are ειὲ, I; εκὲ, thou, m.; ερὲ, thou, f.; εqὲ or ερὲ, he; εcὲ or ερὲ, she; Plur. εκὲ, we; ερετεκὲ, ετετπε, Sah. ye; εγὲ, ερὲ, they; thus:

FCÈMICI ΝΟΥΨΗΡΙ ΕΥΈΜΟΥ † ÈΠΕ QPAN, she shall bring forth a son and they shall call his name. Matt. I, 23. ΕΡΕ ΠΙΡωΜΙ ΧΑ ΠΕ QI ΝΕΜ ΤΕ QMAY ΝΕΨΟ ΟΥΟΖ Ε QÈΤΟΜ Q ÈΤΕ QC IMI, a man shall leave his father and his mother, and shall cleave to his nife. Matt. XIX, 5.

This Tense sometimes expresses the Optative Mood, as, TEXAPIC ECEMONIE NEMAN, grace be with us, 2. John 5. Sah. XEKAC EPÈ OYPOMI NOYOT MOY, that one man should die, John XI, 50.

The 4th Future Tense.

49. The Prefixes to this Tense are very seldom met with, but we may note a few examples, as, πcaz ταογαζ̄ νοωκ, Master, I will follow thee. Matt. VIII, 19. Sah. ογος εμππε τεραερβοκι, and behold thou shalt conceive, Luke I, 31. τεραναγ ἐπωογ μφ†, thou shalt see the glory of God. John XI, 40. ταρνίρνοβε αε ντιώμοση αν ζα πνομος, shall we sin because we are not under the law? Rom. VI, 15. Sah. ωίνε ταρετνόινει τωςνί ταρογογων νητώ, seek, ye shall find; knock, they shall open to you. Luke XI, 9. Sah.

The Imperfect Future Tense.

50. This Tense contains the Prefixes to the imperfect, and na the characteristic of the future, as, naina, neina, I; nakna, nekna, Sah. thou, m.; napena, nepena, Sah. thou, f.; etc. often with πε, ογος θαι nac-namoy πε, and she was about to die, Luke VIII, 42. nape πιχοι γαρ nazioγì μπεράογιη èμμαγ, for

the ship was to cast out her burden there. Acts XXI, 3. NAPETENNATHITOΥ NHI ΠΕ, ye would have given them to me. Galat. IV, 15. ΝΕΥΝΑΜΙΏΕ ΠΕ ΝΟΊ ΝΑΖΥΠΕΡΗΤΤΗC, my servants would fight, John XVIII, 36. Sah.

The Subjunctive Mood.

51. The Prefixes to this Mood are NTA, I; NTEK, NP, Sah. thou, m.; NTE, thou, f.; NTEQ, NTEQ, NTE, NQ, NEQ, NTE, Sah. he; NTEC, NTE, NC, NTE, Sah. she; Plur. NTEN, NTN, Sah. we; NTETEN, NTETN, Sah. ye; NTOY, NTE, NCE, NTE, Sah. they.

This Mood follows the tense of the verb that precedes it, whether of the present Tense, the Imperfect, the Perfect, or the Future, as, NEYCOTH MIN ETECMH NICENOI AN, they heard a voice, but they understood not, Sah. Acts IX, 7. CENANIAPADIDOY FINIOG E TOOTOY NIPOWHE NCEMOOYTQ. they shall deliver him into the hands of men, they shall kill him. Matt. XVII, 22. Sah.

Also ετρεφαλε ηφεριοος ειτογωτφ, that he would ascend and sit with him. Sah. Acts VIII, 31. εθρογωε εβογη, that they went in, Acts XIV, 1. επ πτεγεωτπ εροφ αγω περααγ πραείν ενεφείρε πριωογ, when they heard and saw the miracles which he did. Acts IX, 6. Sah. επ πτραωω, when I cry. Ps. IV, 3. Sah.

After the Particles ZINA, WAN, ZWCTE, XE, XEKAC, MHHOTE etc., it is the Subjunctive; as, ZINA NTETEN ÈMI, that ye may know. Matt. IX, 6.

The Optative Mood.

52. This Mood has map added to the Prefixes of the second Present Tense, as, mapi, I; mapek, thou, m.; mape, thou, f.; mapeq, mape, he; mapec, mape, she; Plur. mapen, mapēn, Sah. ne; mapeten, mapetēn, Sah. ye; mapoγ, mape, they; thus, mape παι λφοτ cent, this cup pass from me. Matt. XXVI, 39. mapeqnagmeq mapeqτογχος, let him deliver him, let him save him, Psalm XXII, 8. The Bashmuric has maλeq, maλen, etc.

The Imperative Mood.

53. The Imperative Mood is expressed by the root itself without any Prefix, as, cotem, hear thou, hear ye; cmoy, praise thou, praise ye; or it takes a, api, or ma before the root, as, anay oyoz apez èpoten, see, and keep you, Luke XII, 15. Nhetwoni apidabpi èpooy, heel the sick, Matt. X, 8. apimπtpe za παπεθοογ, bear witness of the evil, John XVIII, 23. Sah. apidmeyì ètaqcaxi nemoten, remember, as he spoke with you, Luke XXIV, 6. dai ae àpièmi, and know this, Luke XII, 39. axoc, Copt. axic, Sah. say, say ye; amoy, come; and, take, from en en etc.

The Infinitive Mood.

54. The Infinitive Mood is sometimes expressed by the root itself, but more frequently it has è or n prefixed, as, εγκωτας can nemay, seeking to speak

with him, Luke XII, 46. thus, αqταογος εςμογ ερωτεν, he sent him to bless you, Acts III, 26. ογος αιὶ επεςητ εναςμογ, and I have come down to deliver them, Acts VII, 34. αςερχητε νειογὶ εβολ, he began to cast out, Luke XIX, 45. ογος ώπε ελι ωχεμχομ νερογώ, and no one could answer, Matt. XXII, 46. αγω αγαρχει πωάχε, and began to speak, Acts II, 4. Sahidic.

The Coptic takes π before the verb as a sign of the Infinitive, as ε πκοςτ, πρὸς τὸ ἐνταφιάσαι με, το my burial, Sah. Matt. XXVI, 12. πςογωνς, τὸ ἐπίστασθαί σε, Sap. 793.

E is also used to express the Infinitive with the verbs θρε, τρε, Sah. as, λρετενερέτεν εθρογχα ογρωμι νωτεν έβολ νρεφωτεβ, ye have asked them to release a murderer to you, or that they would etc., Acts III, 14. ετρεγγαρες εροφ, to keep him, or that they should keep etc., Acts XII, 4. εθρεκαιτογ, to do them, σοι ποιήσαι, Acts XXII, 10. ετρεφ πογμετανέα Μπιπλ, to give repentance to Israel, Sah. Acts V, 31. νανογς ναν ετρενδω Μπι μα, ώδε είναι, good for us to remain here, or that we should remain, Mark. IX, 5. Sah. εθρε νιεθνός σωτεμ έπιςαχι, ἀχοῦσαι τὰ ἔθνη, the gentiles to hear the word, or should hear the word, Acts XV, 7.

We may here remark that xin the sign of action and θρε are thus construed, ἐπχιντογαστεμ κανη, πρὸς τὸ πείθεσθαι αὐτοὺς, Copt. ετρεγαστή κανη, to obey us, or that they may obey us, James III, 3. Εκη πχιντογτασθο, ἐν τῷ ὑποστρέφειν αὐτούς, in their returning, Luke II, 43.

The Participles.

55. The Participles of the Present Tense are expressed by the Prefixes of the 2nd Present Tense, as, aqτωβς εqχωνίμος, he prayed, saying, Matt. XXVI, 39. εγκιμ ντογάφε εγχωνίμος, wagging their heads, saying, Matt. XXVII, 39. εqμοοώε αγω εqχισοός εqcμογεπλογτε, walking and leaping, praising God, Acts III, 8. S.

Participles are also expressed by the Prefixes of the Perfect and the Future with the relative pronoun prefixed, as, Νθωογ ΔΕ ἐΤΑΥCωΤΕΜ ΑΥΤὼογ ΜΦΤ, εἰ δὲ ἀχέσαντες, ἐδόξαζον τον χύριον, and they hearing, or (when they heard) glorified God, Acts XXI, 20. ΕΤΑΥΡΑΙ ΔΕ ΝΝΕΡΒΑΝ ΕΠωωι, and lifting up his eyes, John VI, 5. ΟΥΟΖ ΝΗΕΘΝΑCωΤΕΜ ΕΥΕωΝΕ, and those hearing (οἱ ἀχούσαντες) shall live, John V, 25. ΕΘΝΑΤΑΚΟ, perituram, John VI, 27.

Participles are also formed by prefixing è to the signs of the Perfect Tense, as, èaqeongen, παραγγειλας, Matt. X, 5. èaγ†εαπ, κρίναντες, Acts XIII, 27. èatetenepehtc icken iλημ, ἀρξάμενοι, beginning from Jerusalem, Luke XXIV, 47.

The Potential Mood.

56. The Letter $\dot{\omega}$, (Ew Sahitic.) is often met with between the Prefixes and verbs, being the sign of the Potential Mood. It is found connected with the preformants of the Indicative Mood, and the Negative Prefixes, but is most frequently united with those of the

Future Tenses, thus: ΝΑΥCΟΘΝΙ ΧΕ ΆΡΗΟΥ CENAΘΝΟ-ZEM ΜΠΙΧΟΙ ÈΜΑΥ, they took counsel whether they could save the vessel there, Acts XXVII, 39. ΤΕΓΕΝΕΑ ΝΙΜ ΠΕΤΝΑΕΘΤΑΥΟC, who can declare his generation, Acts VIII, 33. Sah. ΠΝΑΕΘΟΥΧΑΪ ΠΖΗΤΟ, Θεῖ σωθῆναι, by which we can be saved, Acts IV, 12. Sah. ΕΥΧΦΉΜΟΟ ΝΑΟ ΧΕ ΝΙΜ ΕΘΝΑΘΝΟΖΕΜ, saying to him, who can be saved? Mark X, 26.

Of the Prefix ωογ.

57. M. Quatremère says that ωογ, when placed before verbs serves to indicate that a thing ought to be done, — that it merits to be done; as "Δητογτων τεq-xix èβολ ηωογοολπο, It étendit sa main, qui eût mérité d'être coupée." In composition it appears to express dignus, as, εως εδνωογμενριτογ νε νεκμδηωωπι, how worthy to be loved (lovely) are thy tabernacles, Psalm LXXXIII, 1. δαγιδ πιογρο πιωογταιος, David the king, very worthy to be honoured. Prec. Copt. MS. p. 277, 284 etc. εωβ ηωογρωπηρε ημος, things worthy to be admired, Zoeg. 619. Sahidic.

The Negative Prefixes.

The Negative Prefix N.

58. The negative Prefixes to verbs are an, n, with an, n, m, mne, mnate, tm, wtem, which are thus used.

The 1st Present Tense Negative.

Singular.

Sahidic.	Bashmuric.
nt an,	EN or nt en, I.
NP AN,	thou, m.
NTE AN,	thou, f.
πq an,	ENQ EN, he.
NC AN,	she.
Plural.	Maria Silata and a
אדת אא,	we.
NTETN AN,	ye.
NCE AN,	ENCE EN, they.
	חל או, חר או, חדב או, חדב או,

The 2nd Present Tense Negative.

Singular.

Coptic.

Nai an,

Nai an,

Nai an,

Nak an,

Nape an,

Naq an,

Nac an,

Nape an,

Nap

Plural.

NAN AN, NEN AN, we.

NAPETEN AN, NETETN AN, ye.

NAYAN AN, NAPE AN, NEY AN, they.

The Perfect Tense Negative.

Singular.

Coptic.

NETAL AN, I.

NETAK AN, thou, m.

NETAPE AN, thou, f.

NETAQ AN, he.

NETAC AN, she.

Plural.

NETAN AN, we.

NETAPETEN AN, ye.

NETA γ AN, NETA AN, they.

The 1st Future Tense Negative.

Singular.

	_	
Coptic.	Sahidic.	Bashmuric.
ntna an,	ntna, neina an,	\hat{n} the en, L
nxna an,	TIPNA AN,	thou, m.
NTENA AN,	NTENA AN,	thou, f.
й при ан, нарена ан,	приа ан,	ngna en, he.
ncha an,	'NCNA AN,	she.

Plural.

 NTENNA AN,
 NTENNA AN,
 we.

 NTETENNA AN,
 NTETENNA AN,
 ye.

 NCENA AN,
 NCENA AN,
 they.

The 2nd Future Tense Negative.

Singular.

Coptic.

Sahidic.

NNA,

NNA, I.

NNEK, thou, m.

NNE, thou, f.

NNEQ,

NNEQ,

NNEQ,

NNEQ,

NNEC,

NNE, the and she.

she.

Plural.

 йиеи,
 пиеи,
 ме.

 йиетен,
 пиетп, уе.

 йиоү,
 пиеү, they.

The 1st Present Tense Negative.

59. The first Present Tense Negative and Participle are thus expressed λ†cωογη μπιρωμι αη, I know not the man, Mat. XXVI, 72. αγω πτπειρε αν πτμε, and we do not the truth, 1 John I, 8. Sah. μασοογη αη, knoweth not, 1 John II, 11. Sah.

The Prefixes of the present Tense also express the Participle present, but the Coptic and Bashmuric often add ε to the Prefixes, as ενζαιακρινε αν Μποωμα, not discerning the body. 1 Cor. IX, 29. Sah. ενταγ αν εβολ ε πρη, not seeing the sun, Acts XII, 11. Sah. ενταμωμ εν, I am not worthy, 1 Cor. XV, 9. Bash. ενταμοικε εν μφ†, they please not God. 1 Thes. II, 15. Bashmuric.

The 2nd Present Tense Negative.

60. The second Present Tense Negative is thus formed, μαφογλογ αν μπιογαι πιογαι μισων, he is not far from each one of us, Acts XVII, 27. μεκδωωτ γαρ αν εξο πρωμε, for thou regardest not the face of men. Mat. XXII, 16. Sah. ππετε μεφκριμε πμος αν, who condemneth not himself, Rom. XIV, 22. Sah.

The Perfect Tense Negative.

61. This Tense in the Coptic is thus presented to us. NETAI PAP AN ÈΘΑΖΕΜ ΝΙΘΜΗΙ, I came not to call the just, Mark II, 17. ογ PAP ΠωΗΡΙ ΜΦΡωΜΙ ΝΕΤΑΟΙ AN, for the son of man hath not come, Mark X, 45.

The 1st Future Tense Negative.

62. The following are specimens of the first Future Tense negative, hqnaxa θηνογ αν, he will not leave you, 1 Cor. X, 13. Epe πρωμε ναωνς αν ε οξικ πματε, man shall not live by bread alone, Mat. III, 4. Sah. ναρε †μετογρο ήτε φ† ναὶ αν, the kingdom of God will not come. Luke XVII, 20. ης καβολα αν, which shall not be thrown down. Mat. XXIV, 2.

The 2nd Future Tense Negative.

63. This future occurs without the an, as παναι ΔΕ ΝΝΑΟλα Ε΄ΒΟΛ ΖΑΡΟΑ, my mercy I will not take from him. Ps. LXXXIX, 33. Ογαι Ε΄ΒΟΛ ΝΕΝΤΟΥ ΝΝΕΟΚΟΑ, one of them shall not be broken, Ps. XXXIV, 20. ΝΝΕΤΕΝ-ΦΟΖ ΕΜΕϢΤ ΝΙΒΑΚΙ ΝΤΕ ΠΙΌΛ, ye shall not have gone over the cities of Israel, Mat. X, 23. When these Prefixes follow the Particles xF, xFKAC, 20ΠωC, &c., they express the Subjunctive.

It may perhaps be hardly necessary to observe that the Prefix is sometimes written EN instead of N.

The Negative Prefix M.

64. The following form of this Prefix is only found in the Sahidic and Bashmuric Dialects. viz.

The Present Tense.

Singular.

Sahidic.

MEI, I.

MEK, thou, m.

MEPE, thou, f.

MEPE, he and she.

Plural.

MEY, MEPE, they.

The Imperfect Tense. NEMEY, he.

The Perfect Tense.

MAK, thou, m.

MAQ, he.

E is found prefixed to this form as the sign of the Participle, as EMEQ, EMEC, EMEY, &c.

The Negative Prefix MITE.

The Present Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

Coptic.

Coptic.

МПАІ, *I*,

МПАN, we.

мпак, thou, m.

МПАТЕТЕН, уе.

мпаре, thou, f.

мпаγ, мпарь, they.

he мпац,) мпарь, he and she.

she.

The Perfect Tense.

Singular.

Coptic.

Sahidic.

Bashmuric.

Min,

लाहा, लाग,

1.

мпек,

мпек,

EMITEK, thou, m.

MITE,

MILE,

thou, f.

MITEU,

мпец,)мпе, he.

EMITEU, he.

ΜΠEC,

MITEC, (and she.

EMITEC, she.

Plural.

MITEN,

МПП, МПЕН,

we.

мпетен,

мпетп,

ye.

мпоу, мпоу, мпе,

EΜΠΟΥ, they.

E before the M is a sign of the Participle.

The Subjunctive.

The Imperfect and Perfect Tenses.

Singular.

Coptic.

етемп, *I.*етемпек, *thou*, m.
етемпе, *thou*, f.
етемпец, *he.*етемпес, *he* and *she.*she.

Plural.

етемпен, *ve.* етемпетен, *ye.* етемпоү, *they.*

These Prefixes in Coptic correspond with NTEPITM in Sahidic.

The Negative Prefix MITATE.

The Indicative and Subjunctive.

Singular.

Coptic.

Sahidic.

 мпат,
 мпат,
 I.

 мпатек,
 мпатк,
 thou,
 m.

 мпате,
 мпате,
 hou,
 f.

 мпате,
 мпате,
 he.
 мпате,
 he.

 мпате,
 мпате,
 мпате,
 he.

 мпате,
 мпате,
 he.
 he.

Plural.

Coptic.

Sahidic.

МПАТЕН,

 \overline{M} П Δ Т \overline{N} , we.

МПАТЕТЕН,

мпатетя, ye.

мпатоу, мпате,

Мпатоγ, Мпатε, they.

The Imperfect and Pluperfect Tenses.

Singular.

Coptic.

Sahidic.

не мпат пе, не мпатек пе, NE MITAT TE, I.

не мпатек пе,

NE MHATE HE, thou, M. NE MHATE HE, thou, f.

не мпатец пе,

не **мпат**व пе, he.

не мпатес пе,

NE MITATE TIE, she.

&c. &c.

The Negative Prefixes WTEM Copt. and TM Sah.

Singular.

Coptic.

Sahidic.

нтафтем,

 $\overline{\mathsf{N}}$ ТАТ $\overline{\mathsf{M}}$, I.

нтекфтем, нтекфтем, NTETM, thou, m.

йтефтем, йтеффтем, йтефтем,

NCTM, he & she.

Plural.

йтеиштем,

NTNTM, we.

нтетенштем,

птетпты, уе.

йтоүштем, йсештем,

NCETM, they.

The Subjunctive.

The Imperfect and Pluperfect Tenses.

Singular.

Sahidic.

птерентм, *I.*птеректм, *thou*, m.
птеретм, *thou*, f.
птерецтм, *he*.
птерестм, *she*.

Plural. πτερογτπ, they.

Conditional.

Singular.

Coptic.	Sahidic.	Bashmuric.
AIWTEM,	EITM,	I.
акфтем,	EKTM,	thou, m.
арефтем,	ерет₦,	thou, f.
афштем,	арештем, есты, ереты,	he.
ACOTEM,	ECTM,	she.

Plural.

анштем,	ENTM,	we.
аретенштем,	ETETNTM,	ye.
αγωτεμ,	ΕΥΤΜ,	they.

Another particle with this Prefix in the Sahidic is wan, if, as eiwanth, ekwanth, etc.
Univ Calif - Digitized by Microsoft ®

The Imperative.

Coptic.	Sahidic.	Bashmuric.
м пер,	$\overline{M}\overline{n}\overline{p},$	йпελ,
мпеноре,	мпртр е,	інтейтре.

These take the Pronoun Suffixes, as infenon, for which see the auxiliary verb ope, Coptic. Tre, Sahidic which are below.

The Infinitive.

Coptic.	Sahidic.	Bashmuric.
ѐштем,	ETM,	Е ШТМ,
and	and	154 24
ѐштемере,	етмтре,	
ѐштемевре,	етметре.	

These like the above take the Pronoun Suffixes to the verb $\Theta P E$, Coptic and T P E, Sahidic.

The Auxiliary verb OpE, TpE, Sah. to be, to do.

	Singular.	
Coptic.	Sahidic.	Bashmuric.
өрі,	тра,	I.
өрек,	трек,	thou, m.
өре,	тре,	thou, f.
opeq, (one	TPEQ,)	he.
өрес, вре,	TPEQ, TPE,	he and she. she.
dents arroads.	Plural.	wayoga .ion
өрен,	трен,	we.
өрететен, өретен,	трететп, третп,	ye.
θρογ, θρε,	треу, тре,	τρογ, they.
Univ Calif.	Digitized by Mich	05012 B

65. The Auxiliary is thus used NH ΣΕ ΕΤΑΥΘΡΙΧωΝΤ, and have made me angry, or have provoked me.

Num. XV, 23. Aqθρο ΜΜΟς ΕΧΦΕ Νωικ, causeth her to commit adultery. Matt. XIX, 9. AγΤΡΕ ΠΧΟΙ ΑCAI, they made the vessel that it should be lightened, or they lightened the vessel. Acts XXVII, 38. Sahidic. †NAΤΡΕΤΕΤΝΡΠΜΕΕΥΕ ΝΝΕΥΕΒΗΥΕ, I will cause that you remember his works, I will remind you of his works, 1 John 10.

Sah. ΜΝΝΟΑ ΤΡΑΒωκ, after my departure. Acts XX, 29.

Sahidic. ΠΟς ΦΗΕΤΘΡΟ ΝΝΑΙ, the Lord who doeth these things, Acts XV, 17. ΕΘΡΟΥΝΑΥ ΕΡΘΟΥ ΝΧΕ ΝΙΡώΜΙ, that men may see them, Matt. XXIII, 5. ΕΘΡΕΤΕΝΟΘ ΕΤΑΙ ΕΠΙCΤΟΛΗ, that ye read this epistle; 1 Thes. V, 26.

66. Ope and TPE are signs of the Subjunctive with E, or some sign of the Subjunctive before them, as EOPEKAITOY, that thou mayest do them, or to do them. Acts XXII, 10. εθρεσωωπι κιωτ κογμηω κεθ-NOC, that he might be the father of many nations, Rom. IV, 18. Εθρογελχι ΝΑΖΡΑΚ, that they might speak before thee, Acts XXIII, 30. ZATIC ON ETPANAY ETKEZpwmh, it is necessary also that I should see Rome. Acts XIX, 21. Sah. NANOYC NAN ETPENOW ΜΠΑΙ ΜΑ, it is good for us that we should remain here, or to remain here. Mark IX, 5. Sah. EOPE NIEONOC COTEM ETICAXI, that the gentiles should hear the word, Acts XV, 7. ETMTPEQ-BOK EZOYN, that he would not go in, Acts XIX, 31. Sah. ΜΝΝCA ΤΡΕ ΠΕϢΤΟΡΤΡ λο, after the tumult ceased, Acts XX, 1. Sah. ETPEYZAPEZ Epoq, to keep him, or that they should keep him. Acts XII, 4. Sah.

It will be seen that EOPE and ETPE with the suffixes express also the infinitive.

We may also observe that these auxiliaries, taking the Pronoun suffixes, often lose their distinctive signification, which is absorbed by the following verb.

The Auxiliary Verb Ep, p, Sah. EA, Bash. to be, to do.

67. When the verb εp , \overline{p} or $\varepsilon \lambda$, is joined to a noun, it is a verb, as $o \gamma \omega_{\text{INI}}$, light; $\varepsilon p o \gamma \omega_{\text{INI}}$, to enlighten or to make light; MEOPE, a witness; $\varepsilon p \omega_{\text{INI}}$, to bear witness.

EP is prefixed to verbs, and nouns used verbally, derived from the Greek, as NAYEPACHAZECOE MMOQ, they saluted him, Mark IX, 15. ΕΥΕΡΖΕΆΠΙΟ ΕΠΕΥΡΑΝ, they shall hope in his name, Mat. XII, 21. — But p in Sah. is very seldom prefixed to words derived from the Greek.

†, to give, is also an auxiliary, and is joined to woy, Copt. εοογ, Sah. ελγ, Bash. glory. †woγ, †εοογ, Sah. to give glory, to glorify. τοτ, Copt. τοοτ, Sahidic. τλλτ, Bash., the hand, †τοτ, †τοοτ, to give the hand, to help. μκλε, sorrow, grief, †μκλε, to give sorrow, to afflict.

Of Irregular and defective Verbs.

68. Of the verb πε, to be, which is generally accompanied with a personal Pronoun, as ανοκ πε, I am. Psalm XLIX, 7. ντοκ πε, thou art, Ezech. XXXVIII, 17. νθος πε, he is, John XIII, 26. ανον πε, we are, 1. John III, 1. Sah. ντωτν πε, ye are, Matt. V, 14. Sahidic.

ZANKOΥXI ΠΕ, few are, Mat. XXII, 14. NAI ΠΕ, these are, John XX, 18. ΤΕ is construed with feminine nouns in the same way, as ΤΑCAPZ ΤΕ, John VI, 55.

The Present Tense.

Singular.

Masc. Fem.

TE, I am, m.

TE, I am, f.

TE, thou art, f.

TE, thou art, f.

TE, she or it is.

TE, she or it is.

Plural.

NE, $\begin{cases} we \\ ye \\ they \end{cases}$ are.

The Imperfect Tense.

Sing. and Plural.

NE TE, was or were, m.

NE TE, was or were, f.
NEY, were.

The Irregular Verb XE, XO, XW, or XOO, Sah. XA, Bash. to say.

The Present Tense.

Singular.

Coptic.

кхю ммос, thou sayest, m.

eqxw mmoc, } epexw mmoc, he or she says.

ECYW MMOC, she says.

Singular.

Sahidic.

†xooc, I say.

FKYW, thou sayest, m.

xω ΜΜος, qxω ΜΜος, EPEXω ΜΜος, he or she says.

Plural.

Coptic and Sahidic.

TENYW MMOC, we say.

TETENYW & TETNYW MMOC, ye say.

EΥΧω ϻΜος, they say

The Imperfect Tense.

Singular.

Coptic.

Sahidic.

NAIXW MMOC,

NEIXW MMOC, I did say.
NEIXW MMOC, he did say.

Plural.

NAYYW MMOC,

NEΥXW MMOC, they did say.

The Perfect Tense.

Singular.

Coptic.

Sahidic.

αιχωτογ,

TEXAI, I have said.

AKXOC,

AIXOTOΥ, thou, m

Aqxoc, Axxooc, Aqxe, he.

ayae, no.

ACXOC.

aqxoc, axooc, he or she.

acxooc, he and she.

Plural.

Coptic.

Sahidic.

APETENYO MMOC, ye. πεχωογ ήμος, they. Δγχυος, they.

AYXOC,

The Future Tense.

Singular.

Coptic.

Sahidic.

EKÈXOC,

EKEXOOC, thou shalt, etc.

EUNAXOC,

qnax00c, he. εqnax00γ,

Plural.

TENNAXE, we.

TENAXOC, we.

EYEXWOY, they.

CENAXOOY, they.

The Imperative Mood.

Coptic.

Sahidic.

AXOC,

Axic, say.

The Infinitive.

Coptic.

Sahidic.

Axoq,

AXIC, to say.

The Perfect Tense.

Singular.

Coptic.

Sahidic.

Bashmuric.

пехні,

пехаі, пехні,

I said.

пехак,

пехак,

thou, m.

mexe, hexaq, hexaq, hexaq, he. nexeq, he. nexec, she.

пехас,

Plural.

Coptic. Sahidic.

Bashmuric.

HEXAN,

me.

TIEXOTEN.

ye.

HEXAY, HEXE, HEXAY, HEXE, HEXEY, they.

69. ογον, and ογπ, Sah. ογαν, Bash. are used for the verb to have or to be, and mmon, mnt, Sah. not to have, or to be. But when they take the Personal Suffixes after them, they always represent the verb to have, with MMAY, which is very often added.

Singular.

Coptic.

Sahidic.

OYONTHI, OYONT, OYONTAK, OYONTEK, OYONTE, OYONTAY, OYONTEY, OYONTAC, OYANTEC,

ογπται, ογπτ, Ι. OYNTAK, OYNTK, thou, m. OYNTE, thou, f. OYNTAU, OYNTU, he. OYNTAC, OYNTC. she.

Plural.

OYONTAN, OYONTEN, ογοντετέν, ογοντωτέν, ογντετή, ογντητή, ψε. ογοντογ, ογοντωογ,

OYNTAN, we.

OYNTAY, OYNTEY, they.

Singular.

Bashmuric.

OYANTHI, I. OYANTHY, OYANTEY, he. OYANTHC, she.

Plural.

OYANTHN, we. ογαντηογ, they.

The Participle is formed by adding E, as EDYONTEK. thou having. The above are also written oyonnthi, ογουήτακ, ογουήτας, etc.

The Negative not to have, is thus expressed, and generally with MMAY.

The Present Tense.

Singular.

$\dot{\text{MMONTH}}$, $\dot{\text{MMONT}}$, $\dot{\text{MMONTH}}$, $\dot{\text{MENTH}}$, $\dot{\text{MENTH}}$, $\dot{\text{MENTH}}$, $\dot{\text{MENTH}}$
MMONTEK, MNTK, MNTK, thou, m.
MMONTE, MNTE, thou, f.
ймонтец, ймонтац, ммтац, мптац, he.
MMONTEC, MMONTAC, MMTE, she,

Plural.

MMONTEN, MMONTAN, MNTAN, MENTHN, we. MMONTETEN, MMONTOTEN, MNTHTN, ye. ΜΜΟΝΤΟΥ, ΜΜΟΝΤΟΟΥ, ΜΠΤΑΥ, ΜΠΤΟΥ, ΜΕΝΤΕΥ, they.

The Imperfect Tense.

Coptic. Sahidic.

NE MMONTEY ПЕ, he. NE MNTK, thou, m. NE \hat{M} MONTOY TE, they. NE $M\bar{N}\bar{T}\bar{q}$, he. NE MNTC. she.

These are sometimes written mmon nt or nthi, MMONNTAN, MMONNTWTEN, etc.

Of Verbs Passive.

70. To what has been said of verbs Passive under Chap. V, we may add the following.

Verbs active are made passive by changing the vowels of the root, as κω, to put, κΗ, to be put, Sah. Μογρ, to bind, ΜΗΡ, to be bound, CAZ, to write, CHZ, to be written, Sah. ΤωΖ, to mix, ΤΗΖ, to be mixed, Sah. ωως, to lay waste, ωΗς, to be laid waste, Sah.

Verbs active ending in o and in the passive in **hoγτ**, Copt. and in **hγ** in Sah. as **τλλo**, to put on, **τλλογτ**, Copt. **τλληγ**, Sah. to be put on, etc.

71. The Participles are formed by adding ετ, as εττακηογτ, from τακο, and εττακτηογτ, from τακτο; and sometimes by suffixing τ also to the end as ετceoγορτ, from ceoγρ, Sah.

Of Suffixes to Verbs.

The following are the Pronoun Suffixes to Verbs.

Singula	r.
Coptic.	Sahidic.
1 or T,	1 or T, me.
к,	к or г, thee, m.
+, ı,	TE or E, thee, f.
q,	q, him.
c,	c, her.
Plural.	HOLE STRUCKE A ROLL
N, TEN,	$N, T\overline{N}, us.$
TEN,	TH, you.
ογ,	oγ, them.
	13

The first Person singular.

72. The i is suffixed to verbs ending in o, as matoγxoi, deliver me, Ps. CXXXIX, 1. 2A φηὲταμταογοί, to him that sent me, John VII, 33. The τ is suffixed to other verbs as, ογος τετενναχεμτ αν, and ye shall not find me, John VII, 36. Εκὲναζμετ, thou shalt save me, Ps. XLII, 1.

The second Person singular.

73. ΠΕΧΕ ΤΗ ΝΑΟ ΤΟΝΚ, Jesus said unto him rise, John V, 8. ΤΚΑΑΚ ΕΒΟλ, to release thee, John XIX, 10. Sah. ΤΟΝΑΡΕ ΠΕΤΡΕ, rise Peter, Acts X, 13. Sah. ΕΥΣΟΘΗΜΟΣ ΧΕ ΤΟΟΥΝΤ, saying arise, Acts X, 26. Sahidic. ΟΥΟΖ CENAQIT ΕΒΟλ, Copt. ΑΥΟ CENAQITE ΕΒΟλ, Sah. and shall carry thee out, f. Acts V, 9. ΠΕΚΝΑΖΤ ΠΕΤΑΟΝΑΖΜΙ, thy faith hath saved thee, f. Mat. IX, 22. Τάλογ ΤΟΟΥΝΙ, maid arise, f. Luke VIII, 54.

The first Person plural.

74. Δλλα ΝΑΖΜΕΝ ΕΒΟΛΖΑ ΠΙΠΕΤΖΟΟΥ, but deliver us from evil, Mat. VI, 13. QNATAMON ΕΖΟΒΝΙΜ, he will show us all things, John IV, 25. Sah. ΑΚΦΑCΤΕΝ ΜΦΡΗ ΜΠΙΖΑΤ, thou hast tried us as silver, Psalm LXVI, 10. ΕΘΧΕ Α ΠΝΟΥΤΕ ΜΕΝΡΕΤΝ, if God hath loved us, 1. John IV, 11. Sahidic.

The second Person plural.

75. EqÈTAMWTEN, he shall make known unto you, John XVI, 13. Aqmepitn, hath loved us, Rom VIII. 37. Sahidic.

The third Person plural.

76. ΑΥΤΑΜΟΟΥ ÈΝΕΥΧΙΧ, he showed them his hands, John XX, 20. ÈΒΟΘΒΟΥ, Copt. ΕΖΟΤΒΟΥ, Sahidic. to kill them, Deut. IX, 28. ΧΕΚΑΟ ΕΥΕΧΙΤΟΥ ΕΥΜΗΡ, that he might lead them bound, Acts IX, 21. Sah.

Of Adverbs.

77. A few adverbs are formed from nouns by prefixing the letter ε to them, with the article, as εξοογ, a day, Sah. επζοογ, daily, εφληογ, in vain.

But most often adverbs are formed thus ben ογ **cwoyten**, δοθώς, rightly, Luke XX, 21. ben ογμεθμη, truly, Luke XX, 21.

The other adverbs will be easily discovered in the course of reading.

Of the Conjunction XE.

78. The conjunction xe frequently answers to the word quod, and generally follows the verbs of seeing, hearing, saying, and declaring; as ογος αφναγ έπογωὶνι χε νανεφ, and he saw the light that it was good.
Gen. I, 4. χε θωογ τε †μετογρο ντε νιφνογι, for theirs is the kingdom of heave ι, Mat. V, 3.

It is often united with prepositions, as бөвб хб, вънд хб, вфыд хб, etc.

Of Prepositions.

- 79. 1) Prepositions abound in the Egyptian Language, two or more of them being frequently united in composition; as èboγn è, εγογη ε, Sah. in; èbphi εχεη, above; èboλβεη, εβολ επ, Sah. out of; ηβρηι βεη, in; ca песнт, γι песнт, and è песнт, beneath, under. The Preposition è is frequently found united with others: as èboγη è, in, into; èγρηι è, to, towards; ωα èγρηι è, to etc.
- 2) Prepositions are sometimes prefixed to Substantives, which then have the force of Prepositions only, as has been already shown, as zapo, to; zapoi, to me; from za, to and po, the mouth; Ezpa. to, before; from E to, and zpa, the face; etc.
- 3) The Prepositions are also used in composition with verbs, to express the idea conveyed by the verb and preposition when separated; as ωε επωωι, to ascend; from ωε, to go, and επωωι, above; ιεπετη, to descend; from ι to go, and επετη, beneath; ωε εβογη, to enter; from ωε, to go, and εβογη, in.
- 4) The preposition Èboλ, very often occurs in connection with verbs; as qιèboλ, to bear, to carry out; xλ Èboλ, to remit; cwp Èboλ, to disperse; σωρπ Èboλ, to reveal, &c.
- 5) The Preposition ἐβολ is used with nouns in the same way, as ωμλ εβολ, a paralytic; χογωτ ἐβολ, expectation; χωρ ἐβολ, a dispersion; βωλ ἐβολ, a dissolu-

tion; &c. It is also used with the same words when used verbally.

- 6) A considerable number of Prepositions take the Pronoun suffixes, as atone, Copt. without, atonoyi, without me, ATONOYK, without thee, m., EOBE, Copt., ETBE, Sah. of or concerning, EOBHT, Copt. ETBHHT, Sah. concerning me; EOBHTQ, Copt. ETBHHTQ. Sah. concerning him; &c. NEM, Copt. NM, Sah. with, NEMHI, Copt. NMMAI, Sah. with me; NEMAK, Coptic. NAMAK, Sah. with thee; m. NAZDEN, Coptic. NAZDN, Sahidic. with, before. NAZDAI, with me, &c.
- 7) The following list of Prepositions is given, as they very frequently occur in Coptic, Sahidic and Bashmuric.

Coptic. ATONE, without. ÈBOA, from, out of. EBONDEN, from, out of: ÈΒολογτε, before. EBOAZA, from. EBOX21TEN, from, out of. EBONZITOT, from. EBONZIWT, from. EBONZIXEN, of, from. èмнр, beyond, over. EПЕСИТ, beneath, under. ECKEN, by, near. EY, in, to. Eboyn, in, within.

Sahidic.

AXN, without. EBOA, from, out of. EBONZM, from, out of. EBONZITH, of, from. EBONZITOOT, from. EBOYSIXM,) EBOYSIZM, EY, in, to. EZOYN, in, within. EZPAI, in, to. EZPAÏ EXM, to. EZPAÏ ZM, of, from.

Coptic.

èрні, in, to.

èbрні, èxen, in, above, upon.

Егрні,

ÈZPHI ZA, upon.

EXEN, upon, above.

1xw, above.

ICKEN, from.

MENENCA, after.

МПЕМОО, before.

NAZDA, before.

NEM, with.

hoyèwen, without.

NCA, after.

NTEN, from.

NEHT, in.

Nboyn, within.

ивриц, in.

oybe, against.

OYTE, between.

φαρογ, after, behind.

WA, to.

ba, towards.

bacoyo, nigh to.

bapat, under.

bapo, of, from.

BATEN, nigh to.

BATOT, nigh to, to.

BATZH, before.

Sahidic.

MNNCA, after.

MINTO.

ΗΠΗΤΟ ΕΒΟλ, before.

МПКФТЕ, about.

NASPM, to.

NASPM,

NM, with.

ROYN, within.

NEHT, in.

Πλεογ, behind.

zapo, of, from.

ZATM, \ night to.

ZATM, \ to.

ZAOH, \ before.

21ph, before.

ZIXM, on, in.

Coptic.

BAXEN, before.

BAXO, before.

BENT, near to.

2A, to.

21, upon, in.

21MHP, beyond.

21PEN, before.

2ITEN, by, from.

2IWT, from, of.

2IXEN, upon, in.

2IXO, upon, in.

Of Conjunctions.

- 80. 8) The conjunction ογος, and, is frequently omitted in composition, as ογος αγογωμ τηρογαγει, and they all ate (and) were satisfied. Mat. XV, 37. Copt. ογος ις εαμαγγελός αγὶ αγωξηωι ήμος, and behold angels came, (and) ministered to him, Mat. IV, 11. Copt.
- 9) The Conjunction κε, and, also, is placed between the article and the noun; as Ντενζιογὶ Μπογ κε ναζ-ΒΕΥ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΙΣΟΝ, that we may cast away also their yoke from us. Ps. II, 2. Μπι κε ιωτ Εταγταογογ, the Father also, who hath sent him.

Of Interjections.

81. The principal interjections in Egyptian are 1c, or 2HΠΠΕ 1c, Copt. 2HHΤΕ 1c, Sah. behold! oyo1, alas! noe to; and w, oh!

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Formation of words.

- 82. In treating of the formation of Egyptian words it is by no means intended to enter upon the controversy, whether nouns or verbs were the original words in language, but to give a simple statement of what the Egyptian presents to us.
- 83. Primitive words were no doubt short, and generally of one syllable, as ph, the sun; φε, heaven; xω, the head; bpε, food; &c.
- 84. Compound words are formed by uniting two or more words, as qteφat, a quadruped, from qte, four and φat, a foot; ογωμλεμτ, to repent, from ογωμ, to consume, and εμτ, the heart, &c. μαϊνογτε, religious, from μαϊ, loving, νογτε, God, Sah.

Some words are composed of Ma, Copt., Sah. and Bash., a place, and n, the sign of the genitive, united with other words, as manmoni, a pasture, a place to feed; from Ma, and Moni, to feed, Manhowt, a refuge, a place to flee to; from Ma, and φωτ, a flight. Manhowni, a habitation; from Ma, and ψωπι, to dwell. Manhean, a tribunal; from Ma, and †, to give, and εaπ, judgment.

Some words are composed of ME or MAI, loving, united with other words, as MAIRAT, covetous; from MAI, and RAT. silver, MAITAIO, ambilious; from MAI, and TAIO, honour.

MET or MEO, Copt. and MNT. Sah. are often prefixed to nouns and also to words derived from the Greek; as METOγρο, a kingdom; from MET and Oγρο, a king; METMATOI, an army; from MET and MATOI, a soldier; MNTMNTPE, a testimony; from MNT and MNTPE, a witness; Sah. &c.

The word pem, Copt. and pm, Sah. λ em. Bash. a native, an inhabitant, or belonging to, and the sign of the genitive prefixed to nouns; as peminh, a domestic; from pem and hi, a house; peminhe, heavenly; from pem and ϕ e, heaven; peminxhmi, an Egyptian; pemtapcoc, a native of Tarsus.

peq, Copt. and Sah. λeq, Bash. added to verbs form compound nouns, as peqnay, an inspector, from nay, to see. peqwaye, Sah. a minister, from waye, to minister, λeq+zen, Bash. a judge; from +zan, to judge.

ca, Copt. and Sah. an artificer, is used in the formation of some words, as canonic, a maker or seller of purple; from σικι, purple. canonic, a baker; from ωικ, bread. canzomnt, Sah. an artificer in brass; from zomnt, brass.

SIN, Copt. and Bash. σιΝ, Sah. prefixed to verbs often denote the presence of the action, so that they then correspond with the infinite of the Greek, with the article; as xinhowi, Copt. σινμοοφε, Sah. the action of going, το go. With these prefixes verbs are frequently used as nouns; as xinxφο, possession, from xφο, to possess. xinσob†. a preparation, from σob†, to prepare.

woy, Copt. and Sah. when prefixed to verbs "serves"

Univ Calif - Digitized by Microsoft ®

to indicate" Quatremère says, "that a thing merits to be done, — that it ought to be done." It consequently expresses worthiness; as εως εληψογμενριτογ ης ηγκωλήψωπι, How worthy to be loved are thy tabernacles. Ps. LXXXIII, 1. from menpit, beloved.

2A, Copt., Sah. and Bash. appears to express a person, master or chief; as 2A NWF, Sah. a centurion, or chief of a hundred men, from WE, a hundred. 2A MWF, Sah. a carpenter, an artificer in wood. &c.

ΑΤ or **ΑΘ**, Copt., Sah. and Bash. which is a negative prefix to nouns.

Aa, Copt. much, greatly, as haxah, very shady.

Some nouns are formed from verbs by adding a Letter at the end, as czoyopt, a curse, from czoyop, to curse. pabt, a fuller; from pab, to wash; xapoq, silence; from xapw, to silence.

Part IV.

Of the Dialects.

1. We know very little of the ancient Language of Egypt, and nearly all the remains of it we now possess, have been transmitted to us through the medium of the Coptic, Sahidic and Bashmuric Dialects. The Coptic Dialect was spoken in Lower Egypt, of which Memphis was the capital, hence it has been called with great propriety the Memphitic Dialect. The Sahidic derived its name from the Arabic word ... the Upper or Superior; and was the Dialect of Upper Egypt,

of which Thebes was the capital; it has therefore been called the Thebaïc. It is impossible to say which of these two dialects was the more ancient. Georgius, Valperga, Munter, and others have decided in favour of the Coptic; and Macrizy, Renaudotius, Lacroze, and Jablonsky, with much more appearance of reason, have contended for the Sahidic. Still, however, the question must be very much left to conjecture, as we have not at present sufficient evidence to enable us to decide. Besides these two dialects, which have long been known, there is a third, which was spoken in Baschmour, a Province of the Delta.

The existence of three Dialects in Egypt has been so satisfactorily proved by Quatremère, Engelbreth and other writers, and so fully confirmed by the Bashmouric Fragments which have been discovered and published, that no more need be added to establish the fact. If however any doubt should remain on the mind of any one, the following quotation from a Manuscript work of Athanasius, a Prelate of the Coptic Church, who was Bishop of Kous, will entirely remove it.* "The Coptic Language," says he, "is divided into three dialects, the Coptic dialect of Misr, the Bahiric, and the Bashmuric: these different dialects are derived from the same language."

The introduction of Greek words into the Egyptian language commenced, no doubt, from the time of the

^{*} Coptic MS. Royal Library Paris, quoted by Quatremère.

Macedonian conquest, which the introduction of Christianity tended to confirm and extend. The Christian Religion contained so many new ideas, that new words would be found necessary to express them. These words the Greek Language would readily supply, having been previously used by the Apostles of Christ, for a similar object: and it is probable that the Egyptians adopted the terms required, from the Greek writings of the Apostles. But we find in the Coptic and Sahidic Versions of the Scriptures, that the Translators often used Greek words in the Translation when they possessed Egyptian words, which fully expressed the same idea, which proves that the Greek and Egyptian Language were both extensively used at that period.

The Coptic Dialect.

2. The Coptic,*) or as it has been called the Bahiric, but more properly the Memphitic, was the Dialect of Lower Egypt, the Nizur of the Scriptures. This Dialect is more free from Greek than the Sahidic.

Manuscripts exist in Coptic of nearly the whole of the Sacred Scriptures, of which the Pentateuch, the Book of Job, the Psalms, the Major and Minor Prophets, and the New Testament, with translations, have been published. Liturgies also of the Coptic Church exist in MSS. and the works of some of the early Fathers, the

^{*)} The word Coptic was evidently derived from the word Γγπτς as pronounced by the Egyptians.

Acts of the Council of Nice, and also the lives of a considerable number of Saints and Martyrs.

The Sahidic Dialect.

3. The Sahidic, or more correctly the Thebaic Dialect, was spoken in Upper Egypt. As has been hinted before, it has adopted a greater number of Greek words than the Coptic. The vowels in this dialect are more frequently expressed by lines above the consonants than in the Coptic or Bashmouric; as MARCA, after, Sahidic. MENENCA, Copt. MARTO, Sah. before, MARMTO, Copt.

Fragments of nearly every part of the Old and New Testament exist in Sahidic, but only fragments of the New Testament have as yet been published, and fragments of some of the Lives of Saints and Martyrs.

The Bashmouric Dialect.

4. The Bashmouric Dialect was spoken in Bashmour, a Province of the Delta, and agrees in some respects with the Coptic, and in others more nearly resembles the Sahidic.

The inhabitants of the Delta were described by ancient writers* as wild beasts, leading a wandering life, and living by robbery and plunder, whom the Persians, Greeks and Romans could hardly subdue. This will account in a great measure for the Bashmouric being more rude than the Sahidic.

A few Fragments only of this Dialect exist, and have been published.

^{*} Thucydid. l. I. c. 110. and Diod. Sicul. l. II. c. 77.

Praxis.

Of the first Chapter of St. John's Gospel.

1. ΕΝ ΤΑΡΧΗ ΝΕ ΠΟΑΧΙ ΠΕ ΟΥΟΖ ΠΙΟΑΧΙ ΝΑΥΧΗ ΒΑΤΕΝ ΦΤ ΟΥΟΖ ΝΕ ΟΥΝΟΥΤ ΠΕ ΠΙΟΑΧΙ.

In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and God was the Word.

ben, prepos. ταρχη, noun f. with τ the defin. art. f. prefixed νε...πε, verb. irreg. imper. 3 pers. sing. πααχι, noun m. with π the defin. art. m. prefixed. ογος conjunct. νααχη verb indic. imper. 3. pers. sing. from χη. βατεν, prepos. φ† noun sing. m. ογνογ†, noun masc. sing. with ογ indef. art. prefixed.

2. фат Enagen icken en baten фt.

This was from the beginning with God.

фаі, pron. demonstr. sing. m. ènaqхн, verb. imperf. (see above) with è pron. rel. ісхен, prepos. гн, noun sing.

3. говнівен аушопі єводгітоти отог атбнои мпе глі фопі бен фиет ацфопі.

All things were made by him, and without him was not anything made, among that which was made.

2ωβΝΙΒΈΝ, compound adject from 2ωβ and ΝΙΒΈΝ.. Αγώωπι, verb. perfect 3. pers. plur. from ωωπι. ἐβολ-2ιτοτη, prepos. with q the pron. suff. 3. pers. sing. Ατόνοη, prepos. with q pron. suff. μπε, neg. pref. 3. pers. m. to verb. ωωπι, ελι, adject. neut. φμέτ, pron. demonst. and relat. sing. αηωωπι, verb. perf. 3. pers. sing. see above.

In Him was life, and the life was the light of men.

πων b, noun sing. with π, the defin. artic. m. pref. ète, pron. relat. sing. νb μτq, prep. with q suff. νε... πε, verb. irreg. imperf. 3. pers. sing. φογωινι, noun sing. with φ def. art. m. pref. ννιρωμι, noun pl. with ν sign of gen. and νι def. art. plur. m. prefixed.

5. отог пютоми адеротоми рен піхакі отог такі фтагод.

And the light shined in the darkness, and the darkness did not comprehend it.

aqeρογωινι, verb. perf. 3. pers. sing. from αγωινι with **FP** prefixed. **ΠΙΧΑΚΙ**, noun sing. with **ΠΙ** def. art. m. sing. pref. **ΔΤΑΖΟΥ**, verb perf. 3. pers. sing. with ΜΠΕ, (see above) and **Δ** intensive prefixed, and **Q** suff. from **ΤΑΖΟ**.

6. Адшипі йхе оүримі вауоуорпа вводентен ф† впеаран пе ішанню.

There was a man who was sent by God, whose name was John.

κε, a sign of the nominative. ογρωμι, noun sing. m. with ογ indef. art. sing. prefixed. è, pron. relat. sing. aγογορης, verb. perf. 3. pers. plur. for the pass. sing. (see pass. v.) and q 3. pers. sing. suff. èboλειτεν, prep. èπεςραν, è rel. pron. πες, his m. ραν, noun sing. m. πε, verb irreg. imperf.

7. фат аді еүметмевре гіна йтедермевре ва птоушні гіна йте оуоннівен нагт еводгітоту.

This (man) came for a witness, that he might witness to the light, that every one might believe through him.

Aqì, verb perf. 3. pers. sing. from ì εγμετμέθρε, noun sing. with εγ for εογ, ε prepos. ογ, indef. art. contract. into εγ. εινα, conjunct. ѝτεφερμέθρε, verb. subjunct. 3. pers. sing. from μεθρε with ερ prefixed. ba, prepos. ογοννιβέν, adj. ѝτε ναε†, verb subjunct. 3. pers. sing.

8. νε νθος αν πε πιογωινί αλλα εινα ντεςερνιεθρε δα πιογωινί.

He was not the light, but that he might witness to the light.

νθος, pron. 3. pers. m. an, adv. aλλa, conj.

9. нацфоп йхе пюуший йтафмий фиет вроуший ерший инвей бөнной епікосмос.

He was the true light, which enlighteneth every man who cometh into the world.

NAQWON, verb imperf. 3. pers. sing. from WON. ΝΤΑΦΜΗΙ, adject. sing. with N, prefixed forming the adjective. Èpomi, noun sing. with È prep. NIBEN, adj. ΕΘΝΗΟΥ, verb. pres. 3. pers. sing. with ΕΘ pron. relat. from NHOY. ÈΠΙΚΟCΜΟC, noun sing. with È prep. and ΠΙ, defin. art. prefixed.

10. надхи бен пікосмос пе отог пікосмос адшипі вводгітоти отог мпе пікосмос сотини.

He was in the world, and the world was made by Him, and the world knew Him not.

Μπε... coγωνq, verb. with neg. and q suffix.

11. αφί ελ нетеноγη ογος нетеноγη інпоγшопη έρωογ.

He came to his own, and his own received him not to them.

2a, prep. ΝΕΤΈΝΟΥ q, adj. plur. with q suff. κπογφοπq, verb. neg. with q suff. 3. pers. plur. ερωογ, Dat. pron. plur.

12. нн де ет душопо ершоу дот ерши ншоу еер шны иноут ннее наст еперран.

But those who received him to them, he gave them power to become sons of God, (to) those who believe in his name.

NH, pron. demon. plur Δε, conj. èτ, pron. rel. pl. Δγωσης, verb. perf. 3. pers. pl. Δη†, verb. perf. 3. pers. sing. from †. ερωιωι, noun sing. masc. νωογ, pron. dat. èερ, verb. infin. with è pref. the sign of the infin. ωμρι, noun plur.

13. ΝΗ ΕΤΕ ΕΒΟλύΕΝ CHOQ AN ΝΕ ΟΥΔΕ ΕΒΟλύΕΝ ΦΟΥΘΟ ΝΕΑΡΣ ΑΝ ΝΕ ΟΥΔΕ ΕΒΟλύΕΝ ΦΟΥΘΟ ΝΡΟΜΙ ΑΝ ΝΕ Αλλα ΕΤ ΑΥΜΑΣΟΥ ΕΒΟλύΕΝ Φ.

Those who were not of blood, neither of the will of flesh, nor of the will of man, but who were born of God.

cnoq, noun sing. m. an, adv. negat. ογαε, conj. ncapz, noun sing. m. with n sign of gen. αγμαςογ, verb perf. 3. pers. plur. with ογ, plur. suff. from was.

14. ογος πιςαχι αφερ ογςαρχ ογος αφωπι йьрні йьнтен ογος ανναγ επεφωογ йфрн йπωογ йογωнрі ймаγато йтото йпецішт ефмес йгмот нем меюмні.

And the word was made flesh, and dwelt among us, and we saw his glory, as the glory of the only son of his Father, full of grace and truth.

Aqep, verb perf. 3. pers. sing. from εp. Νορμι Νοντεν, 2 prepos. the last εν suff. ανναγ, verb perf. 1. pers. plur. from ναγ. ἐπεφωογ, noun sing. m. with ὲ sign of acc. and πεq, pref. Νόρμ , adv. νογωμρι, noun m. sing. with ѝ sign of gen. and ογ indef. art. prefixed. ΜΜΑγατα, adj. sing. ντοτα, pron. partic. gen. from τοτ, see pronouns. Μπεριωτ, noun sing. with ѝ sign of gen. and πεα prefixed. εαμες, verb present or part. 3. pers. sing. νενοτ, noun sing. m. with ѝ sign of gen. νεν, conj. μεθωμι, noun sing. f.

15. ιωλинис едерменре енвита отог едоф евох едхиммос, же флі пе фиет ліход же фиен инот мененсші адершорп ерої же не отшорп ерої рш пе.

John witnesseth concerning him, and crieth out, saying, that this is he of whom I spake, he who cometh after me hath been before me, for he was before me.

FOBHTQ, prepos. with q suff. Eqww ÈBoλ, verb pres. 3. pers. sing. with ÈBoλ, prepos. joined. Eqxwèmoc, particip. from xw, and èmoc particle postfixed. xe, conjunct. but often expletive. alxoq, verb perfect. 1. pers. sing. with q suffixed. Menencwi, prepos. with 1. pers. sing. suffixed. Aqepwoph, verb perf. 3. pers. sing. from ep and woph, èpoi, particle used for pronoun. 1. pers. sing. po, he, the same.

16. XF ANON THEEN AND EBOXDEN TEUMOR NEM ογεμοτ ήτωεβιώ ήογεμοτ.

Because we all have received out of his fulness, and grace for grace.

anon, pron. plur. 1. pers. THPEN, adject. with EN, 1. pers. plur. suffixed. andi, verb perf. 1. pers. plur. from 61. педмог, noun sing. m. with пед prefixed, oyemot, noun sing. with oy indefin. artic. prefixed. NTWEBIO, prepos.: from WEBIO, with T the art. f. and n prefixed.

17. XE TINOMOC AYTHIG EBONZITEN MOYCHC πιζμοτ δε νεμ τμεθμηι δυωωπι έβολειτεν πτ πχτ.

For the law was given by Moses, but the grace and the truth were by Jesus Christ.

πινομος, noun sing. with πι defin. art. m. αγτηια, verb perf. 3. pers. plur. with q suff. †меомы, noun sing, with 1, defin, art. f.

18. ф т мпе гли нау вроц внег пимоногенно йноүт фиет хи Бен кенд йпедают йоод пет AUCAYI.

Not any one hath ever seen God; the only begotten of God, he who is in the bosom of his Father, he hath declared him.

ભેπε.. NAY, verb 3. pers. sing. negat. prefixed. ENEZ, adv. KENQ, noun sing. with q suffixed. Hooq, pron. 3. pers. sing. net, pron. relat. aqcaxi, verb perf. 3. pers. sing.

19. ОТОЗ ВАІ ТЕ ТМЕТМЕВРЕ ЙТЕ ІШАНИНС тант праночни нем сандечить сина птоушено же поок им.

And this is the testimony of John, when the Jews, who sent to him from Jerusalem Priests and Levites that they might ask him, who art thou?

ΘΔι, pron.def. fem. sing. TE, verb. irreg. pres. 3. pers. sing. fem. NTE, sign of gen. 20TE, adv. 2Apoq, prep. joined with poq, a particle representing the pronoun. N110γΔΔι, noun with N1 defin. art. plur. prefixed. N2AN-0γHB, noun plur. with N gen. and 2AN, indef. art. pl. prefixed. NTOγωFNQ. verb subjunct. 3. pers. plur. with q suffixed. NOOK, pron. 2. pers. sing. NIM, pron. sing.

20.0 of a adoywhe median èbol of a adoywhe ar and an if $\overline{\pi}\overline{x}\overline{c}$.

And he confessed and denied not; and confessed that I am not the Christ.

aqογωνε, verb perf. 3. pers. sing. Μπεγαωλ έβολ, verb. negat. perf. 3. pers. sing. from αωλ έβολ. λνοκ, pron. 1. pers. sing.

From the Hymns for the Principal Feasts.

ΠΑλιΝ ΟΝ ΑΥΜΟΦΙ
Again he walked

ΦΑ ΦΜΟΥΝ CNΑΥ*)
Το Shmoun the second;
ΑΥΧΦΡ ΕΒΟλ ΝΝΙΧΑΧΙ
He dispersed the enemies

ΕΝ ΠΙΜΑ ΕΤΕΜΜΑΥ.
In that place.

^{*)} The name of a city of ancient Egypt.

Index

of the

Prefixes, Suffixes, &c.

A, Prefix Imperative. p. 54.

A, Pref. 1st Perf. 3. p. sing. m. and f. 47. 3. p. plur. 48.

A, about, p. 44.

AO, Prefix negat. p. 106.

21, Pref. 1st Perf. 1st p. sing. p. 47.

AINA, Pref. 2. Fut. 1. p. sing. p. 51.

AINE, Pref. 2. Fut. 1. p. sing. p. 51.

AK, Pref. 1. Perf. 2. p. sing. m. p. 47.

AKNA, Pref. 2. Fut. 2. p. sing. m. p. 51.

AN, Pref. 1. Perf. 1. p. plur. p. 48.

AN, Pref. negat. p. 79.

ANNA, Pref. 2. Fut. 1. p. plur. p. 51.

ANNE, Pref. 2. Fut. 1. p. plur. p. 51.

ΔΟΥΤ, Partie. p. 65.

àpe, Pref. 1. Perf. 2. p. sing. f. p. 47.

APENA, Pref. 2. Fut. 2. p. sing. f. and 3. p. m. and f. sing. p. 51.

APETEN, Pref. 1. Perf. 2. p. plur. p. 48.

APETENNA, Pref. 2. Fut. 2. p. plur. p. 51.

Api, Pref. Imperat. p. 54.

AC, Pref. 1. Perf. 3. p. sing. f. p. 47.

ACNA, Pref. 2. Fut. 3. p. sing. f. p. 51.

AT, Pref. negat. p. 106.

ATETEN, Pref. p. 66.

ATETN, Pref. 1. Perf. 2. p. plur. p. 48.

ΔΥ, Pref. 1. Perf. 3. p. plur. 48.

ΔΥ, Suff. 3. pers. plur. p. 37.

ΔΥΝΑ, Pref. 2. Fut. 3. p. plur. p. 51.

Aq, Pref. 1. Perf. 3. p. sing. m. p. 47.

AQNA, Pref. 2. Fut. 3. p. sing. m. p. 51.

AXΠ, Ordinal for hours. p. 43.

P, Suff. to verbs. 2. p. sing. m. for K p. 97.

F, Pref. Infinit. p. 54.

E, Suff. 2. p. f. p. 36, 45, 97.

E, Sign of the Dative, Accus. and Ablat. p. 21, 22, 23.

E, Sign of the Participle. p. 65. 96.

F, Forms Adjectives. p. 24.

FO, Forms Adjectives. p. 24.

EO, Forms Participles. p. 65.

EOPE, Auxiliary verb. p. 90, 91.

Et, Pref. 2. Pres. 1. p. sing. p. 46.

F1F, Pref. 3. Fut. 1. p. sing. p. 51.

FINA, Pref. 2. Fut. 1. p. sing. p. 51.

EK, Pref. 1. Pres. 2. p. masc. sing. p. 46.

EKE, Pref. 3. Fut. 2. p. sing. m. p. 51.

FKNA, Pref. 2. Fut. 2. p. sing. m. p. 51.

ελ, The Auxiliary verb. Bash. p. 91.

FAE, Pref. 2. Fut. 2. p. sing. f. and 3. p. sing. and plur. p. 47. Bash.

AUG. Creek bay and the Control of the

ACMA, Problem 18

EN, Pref. 2. Pres. 1. p. plur. p. 47.

EN, Suff. 1. p. plur. p. 36.

EN, if, with the Prefixes to verbs. p. 66.

ENE, if, with the Prefixes to verbs. p. 66.

ENE, Pref. 3. Fut. 1. p. plur. p. 51.

ENNA, Pref. 2. Fut. 1. p. plur. p. 51.

EOγ, Suff. 3. pers. plur. p. 37.

Ep, Auxiliary verb. p. 91.

EPE, Pref. 2. Fut. 2. p. sing. f. and 3. p. sing. and plur. p. 47.

EPE, Pref. 3. Fut. 2. p. sing. f. and 3. p. sing. and plur. p. 51.

EPENA, Pref. 2. Fut. 2. p. sing. f. p. 51.

EPETENE, Pref. 3. Fut. 2. p. plur. p. 51.

EPETENNA, Pref. 2. Fut. 2. p. plur. p. 51.

EC, Pref. 2. Pres. 3. p. sing. f. p. 47.

ECF, Pref. 3. Fut. 3. p. sing. f. p. 51.

FCNA, Pref. 2. Fut. 3. p. sing. f. p. 51.

ET, Forms Adjectives. p. 24.

ET, Forms Participles. p. 65.

ETA, Pref. 2. Perf. 3. p. sing. and plur. m. and f. p. 48.

ETA1, Pref. 2. Perf. 1. p. sing. p. 48, 65.

ETAK, Pref. 2. Perf. 2. p. sing. m. p. 48, 65.

ETAN, Pref. 2. Perf. 1. p. plur. p. 48, 66.

ETAPE, Pref. 2. Perf. 2. p. sing. f. p. 48, 65.

ETAPETEN, Pref. 2. Pres. 2. p. plur. p. 48, 66.

ETAC, Pref. 2. Perf. 3. p. sing. f. p. 48, 65.

ETATETEN, Pref. p. 66.

ΕΤΑΥ, Pref. 2. Perf. 3. p. plur. p. 48, 66.

ETAq, Pref. 2. Perf. 3. p. sing. m. p. 48, 65.

ETE, when, Prefixed to verbs. p. 65.

ETETEN, Pref. 2. Pres. 2. p. plur. p. 47.

ETETN, Pref. 2. Pres. 2. p. plur. p. 47.

ETETNA, Pref. 2. Fut. 2. p. plur. p. 51.

ETETNE, Pref. 3. Fut. 2. p. plur. p. 51.

ETETNNA, Pref. 2. Fut. 2. p. plur. p. 51.

ETPE, Auxiliary verb. p. 90, 91.

εγ, Pref. 2. Pres. 3. p. plur. p. 47.

ΕΥΕ, Pref. 3. Fut. 3. p. plur. p. 51.

ΕΥΝΑ, Pref. 2. Fut. 3. p. plur. p. 51.

Ew, Sign of the Potential Mood. p. 78.

Eq, Pref. 2. Pres. 3. p. sing. m. p. 47.

EQE, Pref. 3. Fut. 3. p. sing. m. p. 51.

Eqna, Pref. 2. Fut 3. p. sing. m. p. 51.

FZOTE, Sign of the Comparative. p. 25.

HOΥT, Participles. p. 65.

Hγ, Participles. p. 65.

HYT, Participles p. 65.

θ, Defin. Artie. p. 10.

θλ, Posses. Article. p. 13.

OPE, Auxiliary Verb. p. 89.

1, Suff. 1. pers. sing. and 2. pers. sing. f. p. 36, 45, 97.

K, Pref. 1. Pres. 2. p. sing. m. p. 45, 46.

K, Suff. 2. p. sing. m. p. 36, 45, 97.

KE, Between the Article and noun. p. 103.

KNA, Pref. 1. Fut. 2. p. sing. m. p. 50.

KNE, Pref. 1. Fut. 2. p. sing. m. p. 50.

λa, much. p. 106. Bash.

λεΜ, a native. p. 105. Bash.

λεq, Forms compound nouns. p. 105. Bash.

M, Pref. to Gen. Dat. Acc. Abl. p. 21, 22.

M, Pref. Negal. p. 84.

MA, Pref. Imperat. p. 54.

MAAF, Pref. Optative. 2. p. sing. f. and 3. p. sing. and plur. p. 54. Bash.

MAλεκ, Pref. Optat. 2. p. sing. m. p. 54. Bash.

MAλEN, Pref. Optat. 1. p. plur. p. 54. Bash.

MAλEC, Pref. Optat. 3. p. sing. f. p. 54. Bash.

MANETEN, Pref. Optat. 2. p. plur. p. 54. Bash.

Maλεq, Pref. Optat. 3. p. sing. m. p. 54 Bash.

Maλι, Pref. Optat. 1. p. sing. p. 54. Bash.

MAλογ, Pref. Optat. 3. p. plur. p. 54. Bash.

MAPE, Pref. Optative 2. p. sing. f. and 3. p. sing. and plur. p. 54.

MAPEK, Pref. Optat. 2. p. sing. m. p. 54.

MAPEN, Pref. Optat. 1. p. plur. p. 54.

MAPFC, Pref. Optat. 3. p. sing. f. p. 54.

MAPETEN, Pref. Optat. 2. p. plur. p. 54.

MAPETN, Pref. Optat. 2. p. plur. p. 54.

MAPEQ, Pref. Optat. 3. p. sing. m. p. 54.

Mapi, Pref. Optat. 1. p. sing. p. 54.

MAPN, Pref. Optat. 2. p. plur. p. 54.

Mapoγ, Pref. Optat. 3. p. plur. p. 54.

MAZ, Forms the Ordinal numbers. Copt. p. 43.

MEZ, Pref. to nouns, Copt. p. 105.

MET, Pref. to nouns, Copt. p. 105.

MNT, Pref. to nouns, Sah. p. 105.

MEZ, Forms the Ordinal numbers Sah. p. 43.

MMAY, Pref. Negat. p. 96.

MNATE, Pref. Negat. p. 79, 86.

МПЕ, Pref. Negat. p. 79. 85.

Μπελ, Pref. Negat. p. 89. Bash.

MITEP, Pref. Negat. p. 89.

Мпр, Pref. Negat. p. 89.

N, Pref. Negat. p. 79.

N, Pref. to Gen., Dat., Acc., Abl. p. 21, 22.

N, Pref. 2. Pres. 2. p. plur. p. 47.

N, Pref. Infinit. p. 54.

N, Suff. 1. p. plur. p. 36, 46, 97.

N, Definite Artic. plur. p. 11.

NA, Possess. Article. plur. p. 13.

NA, About. p. 44.

NAI TE, Pref. Imperf. 1. p. sing. p. 47.

NAINA, Pref. Imperf. Fut. 1. p. sing. p. 52.

NAINE, Pref. Imperf. Fut. 1, p. sing. p. 52. Bash.

NAK TE, Pref. Imperf. 2. p. sing. m. p. 47.

NAKNA, Pref. Imperf. Fut. 2. p. sing. m. p. 52.

NAKNE, Pref. Imperf. Fut. 2. p. sing. m. p. 52. Bash.

NAN ΠΕ, Pref. Imper. 1. p. plur. p. 47.

NANNA, Pref. Imper. Fut. 1. p. plur. p. 53.

NANNE, Pref. Imperf. Fut. 1. p. plur. p. 53. Bash.

NAPE TIE, Pref. Imperf. 2. p. sing. f. and 3. p. sing. and plur. p. 47.

16

NAPENA, Pref. Imper. Fut. 2. p. sing. f. and 3. p. sing. and pl. p. 52, 53.

NAPENE, Pref. Impers. Fut. 2. p. sing, f. and 3. p. sing. and pl. p. 52, 53.

NAPETEN ПЕ, Pref. Imperf. 2. p. plur. p. 47.

NAPETENNA, Pref. Imperf. Fut. 2. p. plur. p. 53.

NAPETENNE, Pref. Imperf. Fut. 2. p. plur. p. 53.

NAC TE, Pref. Imperf. 3. p. sing. f. p. 47.

NACNA, Pref. Imperf. Fut. 3. p. sing. p. 52.

NAΥ ΠΕ, Pref. Imperf. 3. p. plur. p. 47.

NAYNA, Pref. Imperf. Fut. 3. p. plur. p. 53.

NAU TE, Pref. Imperf. 3. p. sing. m. p. 47.

NAUNA, Pref. Imperf. Fut. 3. p. sing. m. p. 52.

NP, Pref. Subjunct. 2. p. sing. m. p. 53.

NE, Defin. Article plur. p. 11.

NE, Verb. p. 92.

NE ΠΕ, Irreg. verb. p. 92.

NE TE,

NE A TE, Pref. Pluperf. 3. p. sing. m. and f. p. 48.

NE A1 TE, Pref. Pluperf. 1. p. sing. p. 48.

NE AK TE, Pref. Pluperf. 2. p. sing. m. p. 48.

NE AN ME, Pref. Pluperf. 1. p. plur. p. 49.

NE APE TIE, Pref. Pluperf. 2. p. sing. f. and 3. p. sing. m. and f. p. 48.

NE APETEN ITE, Pref. Pluperf. 2. p. plur. p. 49.

NE AC IIE, Pref. Pluperf. 3. p. sing. f. p. 48.

NE ATETN HE, Pref. Pluperf. 2. p. plur. p. 49.

NE AY ITE, Pref. Pluperf. 3. p. plur. p. 49.

NE AU ME, Pref. Pluperf. 3. p. sing. m. p. 48.

NE WAI TE, Pref. Imperf. Indef. 1. p. sing. p. 49.

NE WAK TE, Pref. Imperf. Indef. 2. p. sing. m. p. 49.

NE WARE ME, Pref. Imperf. Indef. 2. p. sing. f. and 3. p. sing. and pl. p. 49.

NE WAN ME, Pref. Imperf. Indef. 1. p. plur. p. 49.

NE WAPE HE, Pref. Imperf. Indef. 2. p. sing. f. and 3. p. sing. and pl. p. 49, 50.

NE WAPETEN TE, Pref. Imperf. Indef. 2. p. plur. p. 50.

NE WAC TE, Pref. Imperf. Indef. 3. p. sing. f. p. 49, 50.

NE WATETEN IIE, Pref. Imperf. Indef. 2. p. plur. p. 50.

NE WATETN HE. Pref. Imperf. Indef. 2. p. plur. p. 50.

NE ωλγ ΠΕ, Pref. Imperf. Indef. 3. p. plur. p. 50.

NEI TE, Pref. Imperf. 1. p. sing. p. 47.

NEINA TE, Pref. Imperf. Fut. 1. p. sing. p. 52.

NEK TE, Pref. Imperf. 2. p. sing. m. p. 47.

NEKNA, Pref. Imperf. Fut. 2. p. sing. m. p. 52.

NEN, Defin. Artic. plur. p. 10.

NEN TE, Pref. Imperf. 1. p. plur. p. 47.

NENNA ME, Pref. Imperf. Fut. 1. p. plur. p. 53.

NEC ME, Pref. Imperf. 3. p. sing. p. 47.

NECNA, Pref. Imperf. Fut. 3. p. sing. p. 62.

NETETN TE, Pref. Imperf. 2. p. plur. p. 47.

NETETNA HE, Pref. Imperf. Fut, 2. p. plur. p. 53.

NEY TE, Pref. Imperf. 3. p. plur. p. 47.

NEYNA ΠΕ, Pref. Imperf. Fut. 3. p. plur. p. 53.

NEPE TE, Pref. Imperf. 2. p. sing. f. 3. p. sing. and plur. p. 47.

NEDENA, Pref. Imperf. Fut. 2.p. sing. f. and 3.p. sing. and pl. p. 52, 53.

NEC, Pref. Subjunct. 3. p. sing. f. p. 53.

NE(1, Pref. Subjunct. 3. p. sing. m. p. 53.

NEU TE, Pref. Imperf. 3. p. sing. p. 47.

NEUNA ME, Pref. Imperf. Fut. 3. p. sing. p. 52.

N1, Defin. Artic. plur. p. 10, 11.

NN, Defin. Artie. plur. p. 11.

NNA, Pref. 2. Fut. 1. p. plur. p. 51.

NC, Pref. Subjunct. 3. p. sing. f. p. 53.

NEE, Pref. Subjunct. 3. p. plur. p. 53.

NTA, Pref. 2. Perf. 3. p. sing. m. and f. and 3. p. plur. p. 48.

NTA. Pref. Subjunet. 1. p. sing. p. 53.

NTAI, Pref. 2. Perf. 1. p. sing. p. 48.

NTAK, Pref. 2. Perf. 2. p. sing. m. p. 48.

NTAN, Pref. 2. Perf. 1. p. plur. p. 48.

NTAP, Pref. 2. Perf. 2. p. sing. f. p. 48.

NTAC, Pref. 2. Perf. 3. p. sing. f. p. 48.

NTATETN, Pref. 2. Perf. 2. p. plur. p. 48.

Νταγ, Pref. 2. Perf. 3. p. plur. p. 48.

NTAU, Pref. 2. Perf. 3. p. sing. m. p. 48.

NTE, Sign of the genitive, plur. p. 21.

NTE, Pref. Subjunctive, 2. p. sing. f. and 3. p. sing. and plur. p. 53.

NTEK, Pref. Subjunct. 2. p. sing. m. p. 53.

NTEλEI, Pref. Bash. 1. p. sing. p. 65.

NTEλEq, Pref. Bash. 3. p. sing. p. 65.

NTEN, Pref. Subjunct. 1. p. plur. p. 53.

NTEPE, when, with prefixes to verbs. p. 65.

NTEC, Pref. Subjunct. 3. p. sing. f. p. 53.

NTETEN, Pref. Subjunct. 2. p. plur. p. 53.

NTETN, Pref. Subjunct. 2. p. plur. p. 53.

NTN, Pref. Subjunct. 1. p. plur. p. 53.

NTFq, Pref. Subjunct. 3. p. sing. p. 53.

NTOY, Pref. Subjunct. 3. p. plur. p. 53.

Nq, Pref. Subjunct. 3. p. sing. m. p. 53.

N20γ0, Comparative, p. 25.

NXE, Sign of the Nominative. Copt. p. 21. Prefix. to verbs. p. 105.

Not, Sign of the Nominative. Sahid. p. 21. Pref. to verbs. p. 105.

00γT, Participle. p. 65.

ογ, Indefin. Article sing. p. 12.

ογ, Suff. 3. p. plur. p. 37, 47, 97.

OYAN, Used for the verb. to be, to have. p. 95.

OYEN, a part, p. 44.

0γN, a part, p. 44.

ογna, Pref. 2. Fut. 3. p. plur. p. 51.

OYNE, a part, p. 44

OYON, Used for the verb to be, to have, p. 95.

ογωN, a part, p. 44.

TT, Defin. Article. m. sing. p. 10, 11.

ΠA, Possess. Article. m. p. 13,

ΠΑΧΙΝ, Particip. pers. sing. p. 54.

ΠΕ, Definit. Article. m. sing. p. 11. vocat. p. 21.

TIE, Verb to be, p. 91.

ΠΕΚΧΙΝ, Particip. 2. p. sing. p. 54.

ΠΕΟ, Signifies days. p. 44.

TEUXIN, Particip. 3. p. sing. m. p. 54.

171, Defin. Art. sing. m. p. 10, 11. vocat. p. 21.

pE, a part, p. 43.

PEM, a native, p. 105.

pM, a native, Sah. p. 105.

C, Pref. 1. Pres. 3. p. sing. f. p. 46.

C, Suff. 3. p. sing. f. p. 37, 46, 97.

CA, An artificer, p. 105.

CE, Pref. 1. Pres. 3. p. plur. p. 46.

CENA, Pref. 1. Fut. 3. p. plur. p. 50.

CENE, Pref. 1. Fut. 3. p. plur. p. 50.

CNA, Pref. 1. Fut. 3. p. sing. f. p. 50.

CNE, Pref. 1. Fut. 3. p. sing. f. p. 50.

COY, Prefixed to days forms the Ordinal number. p. 43.

T, Defin. Artic. sing. f. p. 10, 11.

T, Suff. 1. p. sing. p. 36, 97.

TA, Pref. 4. Fut. 1. p. sing. p. 52,

TA, Possess. Article. f. sing. p. 13.

TARETEN, Pref. 4. Fut. 2. p. plur. p. 52.

Тарек, Pref. 4. Fut. 2. p. sing. m. p. 52.

TAPEC, Pref. 4. Fut. 3. p. sing. f. p. 52.

TAPETN, Pref. 4. Fut. 2. p. plur. p. 52.

TAPEU, Pref. 4. Fut. 3. p. sing. m. p. 52.

TADN, Pref. 4. Fut. 1. p. plur. p. 52.

TAP1, Pref. 4. Fut. 1. p. sing. p. 52.

ΤΑΡΟΥ, Pref. 4. Fut. 3. p. plur. p. 52.

TE, Definit. Article. sing. f. p. 11.

TE, Pref. 1. Pres. 2. p. sing. f. p. 46.

Added to the price of a little

. If Ellie but the later

AND A THE STREET A LINE

TE, Suff. 2. p. sing. f. p. 97.

TEN, Pref. 1. Pres. 1. p. plur. p. 46.

TEN, Suff. 1. p. plur. p. 97.

TFNA, Pref. 1. Fut. 2. p. sing. f. p. 50 and 1. p. plur. p. 56.

TENNA, Pref. 1. Fut. 1. p. plur. p. 50.

TENNE, Pref. 1. Fut. 1. p. plur. p. 56.

TEPA, Pref. 4. Fut. 2. p. sing. f. p. 52.

TETEN, Pref. 1. Pres. 2. p. plur. p. 46.

TETENNA, Pref. 1. Fut. 2. p. plur. p. 50.

TETN, Pref. 1. Pres. 2. p. plur. p. 46.

TETNA, Pref. 1. Fut. 2 p. plur. p. 50.

TETNNA, Pref. 1. Fut. 2. p. plur. p. 50.

TM, Pref. negative. p. 87, 88.

TN, Pref. 1. Pres. 1. p. plur. p. 46.

TN, Suff. 3. p. plur. p. 36. 2. p. plur. and 1. p. plur. p. 97.

TPE, a part, p. 44.

TPE, The Auxiliary Verb. to be, to do, p. 89.

γ, Suff. 3. p. plur. p. 46.

φ, Defin. Article. sing. m. p. 10.

φλ, Possess. Article. m. sing. p. 13.

X, Pref. 1. Pres. 2. p. sing. m. p. 46.

XNA, Pref. 1. Fut. 2. p. sing. m. p. 50.

w, Sign of the vocat. p. 21.

woγτ, Participle. p. 65.

w, Sign of the Potential Mood. p. 78.

wai, Pref. Pres. Indef. 1. p. sing. p. 49.

WAK, Pref. Pres. Indef. 2. p. sing. m. p. 49.

ωλλε, Pref. Pres. Indef. 2. p. sing. and 3. p. sing. and pl. p. 49. Bash.

WAN, If, with the prefixes. p. 67, 88.

WANTE, Until, with the prefixes. p. 66.

WAPE, Pref. Pres. Indef. 2. p. sing. f. and 3. p. sing. and plur. p. 49.

WAPETEN, Pref. Pres. Indef. 2. p. plur. p. 49.

wac, Pref. Pres. Indef. 3. p. sing. f. p. 49.

WATE, Until, with the prefixes. p. 66.

WATETEN, Pref. Pres. Indef. 2. p. plur. p. 49.

WATETN, Pref. Pres. Indef. 2. p. plur. p. 49.

ωλγ, Pref. Pres. Indef. 3. p. plur. p. 49.

ωλη, Pref. Pres. Indef. 3. p. sing. m. p. 49.

ωογ, Pref. implying worthiness. p. 79. 105.

WTFM, Pref. negative. p. 87, 88.

q, Suff. 3. p. sing. m. p. 37, 46, 97.

q, Pref. 1. Pres. 3. p. sing. m. p. 46.

QNA, Pref. 1. Fut. 3. p. sing. m. p. 50.

QNE, Pref. 1. Fut. 3. p. sing. m. p. 50. Bash.

2A, a person, master, &c. p. 106.

2AN, Indef. Article. plur. p. 12.

ZEN, Indef. Article. plur. p. 12.

2N, Indef. Art. plur. p. 12.

XA, Verb. p. 92.

XE, Conjunction p. 99 and verb. p. 92.

XIN, Participle, taking the article and infixes. p. 65.

x00, Verb. p. 92.

XII, Forms the Ordinal numbers for hours. p. 45.

xw, Verb. p. 92.

61N, Participle taking the Articles and infixes p. 65.

+, Definit. Article. sing. f. p. 10, 11.

+, Pref. 1. Pres. 1. p. sing. p. 46.

+, Suff. 2. p. sing. f. p. 97.

†NA, Suff. 1. Fut. 1. p. sing. p. 50.

TNE, Suff. Pref. 1. Fut. 1. p. sing. p. 50.

And the second second second

THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE

The same of the sa

University of California
SOUTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY
405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1388
Return this material to the library
from which it was borrowed.

What I

UC SOUTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY

A 000 670 017 3

