

Introduction to Sahidic Coptic

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by Thomas O. Lambdin

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Preface

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

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

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

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

Thomas O. Lambdin

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Abbreviations and Conventions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bohairic replaced Sahidic as the standard literary dialect.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Coptic Alphabet

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

ⲗ	a	ⲏ	ē	ⲛ	n	ⲧ	t	ϣ	š
ⲃ	b	ⲉ	th	ⲛ	ks	ϣ	u	ϥ	f
Ⲓ	g	ⲓ	i	ⲟ	o	ϥ	ph	ⲉ	h
Ⲍ	d	ⲕ	k	ⲡ	p	ⲛ	kh	ⲛ	j, ġ
Ⲉ	e	ⲗ	l	ⲣ	r	ϣ	ps	ⲉ	č, c
ⲉ	z	ⲙ	m	ⲥ	s	ⲱ	ō	ⲧ	ti

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

Spelling and Pronunciation

a. The Consonants

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

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

Ⲍ and ⲉ do not normally occur in standard Sahidic spelling. ⲉ may occur for ⲥ in a few words, e.g. ⲗⲛⲙⲏⲃⲈ for ⲗⲛⲥⲏⲃⲈ school. Pronounced *d* as in *dog* and *z* as in *zoo* respectively.

ϥ, ⲉ, and ⲛ occur in Sahidic Coptic words only as combinations of two consonants: ⲛ + ⲉ, ⲧ + ⲉ, and ⲕ + ⲉ respectively. ⲉ is fairly frequent, e.g. ⲛⲉⲟⲟⲟⲩ evil, for ⲛⲉⲧⲟⲟⲩ. ϥ and ⲛ are rare and need not be used at all. The Copts seem to have used this same pronunciation for these letters in Greek words, contrary to the ordinary Greek pronunciation of ϥ as *f*, ⲉ as *th* (*thin*), and ⲛ as *ch* (German

ich, ach).

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

ⲗ, ⲙ, and ⲛ were probably the same as English *l*, *m*, and *n*.

ⲛ is simply a combination of ⲕ + ⲥ, rarely used. E.g. ⲛⲟⲩⲣ ring.

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

ⲥ was like English *s* in *see*.

ϣ is simply ⲛ + ⲥ, rarely used. E.g. ϣⲓⲣⲉ nine (*psite*).

ϥ was the *sh* of *shall*.

ⲉ was the *f* of *foot*.

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

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

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

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

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

b. The simple vowels

ⲗ like the *a* of *father*. E.g. ⲗⲥ [af] meat.

Ⲉ like the *e* of *let*. E.g. ⲉⲙ [hen] some.

ⲏ probably like the *a* of *hate*. E.g. ⲙⲏⲧ [met] ten.

ⲓ like the *i* of *machine*. This vowel is always spelled ⲉⲓ in initial positions: ⲉⲓⲛⲉ [íne] to bring, ⲉⲓⲥ [is] behold. Internally and finally the spelling alternates between ⲓ and ⲉⲓ, but ⲓ is preferred.

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

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

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

oy is the normal writing of the vowel [u], the oo of *food*. E.g. $\mu\omicron\upsilon\beta$ *noub* [nub] gold.

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

c. Semivowels and diphthongs

The consonants *y* and *w* of English *yet* and *wet* are often referred to as semivowels because they are the same sounds as the vowels [i] and [u] of *beet* and *boot* very briefly articulated. The Coptic vowels $\epsilon\iota$ (i) and $\omicron\upsilon$ may function as consonants in the same way. E.g. $\epsilon\iota\omega\tau$ [yot] father, $\omicron\upsilon\eta\eta$ [wop] to become pure.

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

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

$\lambda\upsilon$ (rarely $\lambda\omicron\upsilon$) as in $\eta\lambda\upsilon$ [naw] to see, $\lambda\upsilon\eta\omega\tau$ [əwpōt] they ran.

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

$\epsilon\upsilon$ (rarely $\epsilon\omicron\upsilon$), as in $\epsilon\upsilon\eta\lambda\epsilon$ [ewšat^yε] while they were talking.

$\eta\iota$ as in $\eta\eta\iota$ [pey] the house.

$\eta\upsilon$ (less commonly $\eta\omicron\upsilon$) as in $\tau\eta\upsilon$ [tew] wind.

$\iota\epsilon\iota$, $\epsilon\iota\epsilon\iota$ is very rare and is [yi] not [iy], e.g.

$\varepsilon\iota\epsilon\iota\beta$ [hyib] lamb.

$\iota\omicron\upsilon$ is rare, e.g. $\epsilon\iota\omicron\upsilon$ [siw] star.

$\omicron\epsilon\iota$, $\omicron\iota$ as in $\omicron\upsilon\omicron\epsilon\iota\eta$ [wəyn] light.

$\omicron\omicron\upsilon$ as in $\mu\omicron\omicron\upsilon$ [mow] water, $\mu\omicron\omicron\upsilon\tau$ [mowt] dead.

$\omega\iota$ as in $\epsilon\chi\omega\iota$ [et^yōy] on me; rare except in final position.

$\omega\omicron\upsilon$ as in $\tau\omega\omicron\upsilon\eta$ [town] to stand up, $\epsilon\chi\omega\omicron\upsilon$ [et^yōw] on them.

$\omicron\upsilon\iota$ (rare) as in $\mu\omicron\upsilon\iota$ [nuy] mine; also possibly as [wi] in some words, e.g. $\kappa\omicron\upsilon\iota$ [kwi] small.

$\omicron\upsilon\omicron\upsilon$ (rare) as in $\mu\omicron\upsilon\omicron\upsilon\tau$ [muwt] to kill, $\mu\omicron\upsilon\omicron\upsilon$ [nuw] theirs.

Double Vowels

The double writing of any of the simple vowels is generally understood to be an indication of the presence of a glottal stop, i.e. the complete but very brief stoppage of airflow in the glottis, conventionally indicated by ^ʔ in transcription. Thus $\mu\lambda\lambda\beta$ $m\acute{\alpha}^{\text{ʔ}}\acute{\alpha}b$ thirty, $\epsilon\epsilon\eta$ $s\acute{\epsilon}^{\text{ʔ}}\acute{\epsilon}pe$ remainder, $\mu\omicron\omicron\eta$ $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\delta}^{\text{ʔ}}\acute{\delta}p$ to be. The stress is on the first vowel; the vowel after the glottal stop was probably of very brief duration.

Vowel doubling occurs in diphthongs as well, e.g. $\mu\lambda\lambda\upsilon$ $m\acute{\alpha}^{\text{ʔ}}\acute{\alpha}w$ mother, $\mu\epsilon\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon$ $m\acute{\epsilon}^{\text{ʔ}}\acute{\epsilon}we$ to think. There is no sure way of knowing whether $\omicron\omicron\upsilon$ indicates [ow] or [ō^ʔw].

Syllabification and the Supralinear Stroke

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

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

ⲧⲚⲥⲱⲧⲚ (we hear) [t̪s̪ót̪] ⲧḶⲧ (fish) [t̪yt̪]
 ⲄⲧⲟⲣⲧḶ (to disturb) [ʃ̪t̪órt̪] ⲕḶḶḶ (to mutter) [kr̪ḶḶḶ]

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

In non-standard texts, of which there are many, the vowel *e* is often written instead of using the stroke (and vice versa), but most frequently in proclitic elements and initial clusters, e.g. ⲥḶⲥⲱḶ = ⲥḶⲥⲱḶ, ⲛḶḶ = ḶḶ. In standard spelling *e* is used regularly instead of the stroke only when the consonant preceding the consonant that would have had the stroke is a *blemner*; thus ⲙⲟⲕⲙḶ and ⲙⲟḶḶ are words of the same pattern as ⲥḶⲥḶ and ⲥⲟⲕḶ. This convention may have been adopted to prevent incorrect syllabification: ⲙⲟⲕⲙḶ could be read as [m̪ók̪m̪k̪] or [m̪ók̪m̪ək̪]. The chief exceptions are indeed words where a different

syllabification is required: ⲄⲟḶḶⲧ [s̪óm̪nt̪] three, ⲧḶḶḶⲧ [t̪óm̪nt̪] to befall. The *Ḷ* of these words is an intrusive (secondary) glide from the labial *ḿ* to the dental *ṛ*; the earlier forms were ⲄḶḶḶ and ⲧḶḶḶ. The convention likewise does not apply when the final consonant is also a *blemner*: ⲚḶḶḶ [náh̪m̪] to rescue us. Much of the variation between *e* and a stroke that occurs in the writing of certain verbal prefixes (e.g. ⲚḶḶḶ, ⲚḶḶḶḶ; ⲙḶḶḶ, ⲙḶḶḶḶ) probably results from inconsistent application of this rule.

The forms ⲧḶḶḶ (to arise) and ⲥḶḶḶ (to know) have been standardized in the Lessons. In the Reading Selections the orthography of the source has been followed.

Stress

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

ḶḶ ḶḶḶḶḶḶḶḶḶḶḶ = ḶḶ-ḶḶ-ḶḶ-ḶḶḶḶḶḶḶḶḶḶḶ
 in his imperishability

Any element designated as prefixal in the course of the Lessons should be considered as proclitic. All simple prepositions are proclitic, like *ḶḶ* in the above example, but for the sake of clarity they are written as separate words in this text.

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

- (1) Stress is always on one of the last two syllables of a word.
- (2) The vowels *ḿ*, *o*, and *ḿ* are always stressed.
- (3) Final simple -*Ḷ* and simple -*ḶḶ*, -*ḶḶ* are always stressed.

(4) Final -oy is stressed except (1) when it is the suffixed pronoun of the 3rd person plural (a knowledge of the grammar will make this clear), and (2) in the words $\mu\lambda\alpha\sigma\omicron\upsilon$ (back), $\sigma\mu\omicron\tau\omicron\upsilon$ (lips), $\sigma\lambda\alpha\sigma\omicron\upsilon$ (curse), and $\rho\alpha\sigma\omicron\upsilon$ (dream).

(5) Final -e is unstressed except in the adjectives introduced in Lesson 15 (thus, $\sigma\alpha\beta\acute{\epsilon}$, wise, $\beta\lambda\lambda\acute{\epsilon}$, blind, etc.) and in a few miscellaneous words like $\beta\epsilon\kappa\acute{\epsilon}$ (wages), $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\bar{\rho}\acute{\epsilon}$ (witness), $\kappa\bar{\eta}\tau\bar{\epsilon}$ (figs), and $\mu\lambda\mu\acute{\epsilon}$ (truly).

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

Assimilation

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

* $\bar{n}n$ $\bar{n}n$ \rightarrow $\bar{z}n$ $\bar{n}n$ in the house
 * $\bar{n}m$ $\bar{n}m$ \rightarrow $\bar{m}m$ $\bar{n}m$ the signs.

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

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

An alternation between - ω - and - $\omicron\upsilon$ - in certain word

patterns is a result of an assimilation in the pre-Coptic stage. ω was altered to $\omicron\upsilon$ after m and n ; thus, words like $\mu\omicron\upsilon\bar{z}$, $\mu\omicron\upsilon\bar{x}\epsilon$, $\mu\omicron\upsilon\bar{g}\omicron\upsilon\tau$, and $\mu\omicron\upsilon\bar{g}\kappa$ originally had the same vowel as $\kappa\omega\tau$, $\kappa\omega\tau\epsilon$, $\tau\omega\omicron\upsilon\bar{n}$, and $\tau\omega\kappa$ respectively.

The Spelling of Greek Words

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

$\beta\gamma\mu\lambda = \beta\eta\mu\lambda$ (βῆμα)
 $\sigma\eta\gamma\lambda\eta\eta\eta\eta = \sigma\eta\eta\lambda\lambda\iota\eta\eta$ (σπήλαιον)
 $\mu\epsilon\tau\iota\chi\omicron\tau\omicron\varsigma = \mu\epsilon\tau\iota\chi\omega\tau\omicron\varsigma$ (περίχωρος)
 $\omicron\tau\kappa\lambda\eta\eta\eta = \omicron\tau\kappa\lambda\eta\eta\eta$ (ὄργανον)
 $\mu\epsilon\tau\epsilon\tau\epsilon\tau\epsilon\tau\epsilon\tau\epsilon\tau\epsilon = \mu\epsilon\tau\epsilon\tau\epsilon\tau\epsilon\tau\epsilon\tau\epsilon$ (περιεργάζε-)
 $\tau\sigma\tau\alpha\tau\epsilon = \lambda\iota\sigma\tau\alpha\tau\epsilon$ (διστάζε-)
 $\beta\omicron\tau\iota\eta\eta = \lambda\iota\theta\iota\eta\eta$ (αἶθριον)
 $\kappa\upsilon\tau\iota\sigma\sigma\iota = \kappa\eta\tau\iota\sigma\sigma\epsilon$ (κηρύσσει-)
 $\bar{z}\gamma\lambda\omega\bar{n}\eta = \bar{z}\eta\lambda\omega\bar{n}\eta$ (ἡδονή)
 $\mu\iota\theta\epsilon = \mu\epsilon\iota\theta\epsilon$ (πέιθε-)
 $\epsilon\sigma\gamma\chi\lambda\alpha\tau\epsilon = \bar{z}\eta\sigma\gamma\chi\lambda\alpha\tau\epsilon$ (ἡσυχάζε-)
 $\bar{z}\epsilon\lambda\eta\eta\iota\bar{z}\epsilon = \epsilon\lambda\eta\eta\iota\bar{z}\epsilon$ (ἐλπίζε-)

Lesson 1

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

masculine		feminine	
ⲉⲓⲱⲧ	father	ⲙⲁⲗⲩ	mother
ⲕⲁⲗ	earth, ground	ⲛⲉ	sky, heaven
ⲗⲟⲟⲩ	day	ⲟⲩⲩⲏ	night

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

masculine		feminine	
ⲕⲟⲛ	brother	ⲕⲟⲛⲉ	sister
ⲩⲏⲣⲉ	boy, son	ⲩⲉⲉⲣⲉ	girl, daughter
ⲗⲁⲗⲟ	old man	ⲗⲁⲗⲟ	old woman
ⲟⲩⲗⲟⲣ	dog (male)	ⲟⲩⲗⲟⲣⲉ	dog (female)

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

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

singular		plural	
ⲉⲓⲱⲧ	father	ⲉⲓⲟⲩⲉ	fathers
ⲕⲟⲛ	brother	ⲕⲏⲏⲩ	brothers
ⲕⲟⲓ	ship	ⲉⲕⲏⲩ	ships

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

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

1.3 The definite article. The definite article has the forms

masc. sing.	ⲛ, ⲛⲉ	common plural	Ⲛ, ⲛⲉ
fem. sing.	ⲧ, ⲧⲉ		

These are attached directly to the noun, as in

ⲡⲠⲘⲉ	man	ⲡⲣⲠⲘⲉ	the man	ⲚⲣⲠⲘⲉ	the men
ⲉⲓⲭ	hand	ⲧⲉⲓⲭ	the hand	Ⲛⲉⲓⲭ	the hands

The plural article appears as Ⲛ before ⲛ and ⲛ (cf. Intro., p. xvi):

ⲛⲉ	sky	ⲧⲛⲉ	the sky	Ⲛⲡⲛⲛⲩⲉ	the heavens
Ⲙⲁⲉⲓⲛ	sign	ⲡⲘⲁⲉⲓⲛ	the sign	ⲚⲘⲁⲉⲓⲛ	the signs

Before nouns beginning with a vowel the plural article appears as either Ⲛ or ⲛ:

ⲉⲭⲛⲩ	ships	Ⲛⲉⲭⲛⲩ	or	ⲛⲉⲭⲛⲩ	the ships
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Before initial stroked consonants there are several possibilities:

ⲚⲧⲠⲚ	ⲉⲘⲧⲠⲚ	repose	ⲛⲉⲘⲧⲠⲚ, ⲛⲚⲧⲠⲚ, ⲛⲉⲚⲧⲠⲚ	the repose
Ⲛⲕⲁ	ⲉⲛⲕⲁ	thing	ⲛⲉⲛⲕⲁ, ⲛⲚⲕⲁ, ⲛⲚⲕⲁ	the things

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

ⲕⲁⲠⲘ	crown	ⲛⲉⲕⲁⲠⲘ	the crown	ⲛⲉⲕⲁⲠⲘ	the crowns
ⲉⲒⲓⲘⲉ	woman	ⲧⲉⲉⲒⲓⲘⲉ	the woman	ⲛⲉⲒⲓⲠⲠⲉ	the women

Note that ⲟⲩ and (ⲉ)ⲓ have a consonantal value (w and y respectively) in certain initial situations:

ⲟⲩⲒⲠⲣ	dog	ⲛⲉⲩⲒⲠⲣ	the dog (<i>pewhor</i>)	ⲛⲉⲩⲒⲠⲠⲣ	the dogs
ⲉⲒⲓⲘ	road	ⲧⲉⲉⲒⲓⲘ	the road (<i>tehyē</i>)	ⲛⲉⲒⲓⲠⲠⲟⲩⲉ	the roads

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

ⲛⲉⲟⲩⲟⲉⲓⲱ	the time	ⲧⲉⲣⲟⲛⲛⲉ	the year
ⲛⲉⲒⲠⲠⲟⲩ	the day	ⲧⲉⲩⲱⲛ	the night (ⲟⲩⲱⲛ)
ⲧⲉⲩⲱⲛ	the hour (ⲟⲩⲛⲟⲩ)		

Note that ⲟⲩⲛⲟⲩ and ⲟⲩⲱⲛ fall under the two-consonant rule above.

1.4 Prepositions. Coptic prepositions are proclitic (i.e. unstressed and bound) to the word they govern. In many texts some or all of the prepositions are printed as a unit with the following word: ⲉⲓⲛⲕⲟⲓ on the ship, ⲉⲛⲛⲓ to the house. In this text, however, all prepositions will be printed as separate words: ⲉⲓ ⲛⲕⲟⲓ, ⲉ ⲛⲛⲓ. An exception will be made only in the case of the preposition ⲉ (to, for) if it is ligatured orthographically to a following ⲟⲩ- as ⲉⲩ-.

The preposition ⲛⲚ (with) is used as the conjunction "and" in joining two nouns: ⲛⲣⲟⲘⲉ ⲛⲚ ⲧⲉⲉⲒⲓⲘⲉ the man and the woman.

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

ⲛⲣⲟⲘⲉ	ⲉⲓ	ⲛⲕⲟⲓ.	The man is on the ship.
ⲧⲉⲉⲒⲓⲘⲉ	ⲉⲚ	ⲛⲛⲓ.	The woman is in the house.
ⲛⲉⲭⲛⲩ	ⲚⲘⲁⲩ.		The ships are there.

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

Vocabulary 1

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

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

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

Exercises

- | | |
|--|---|
| A.1. $\bar{z}i$ $t\bar{e}z\bar{i}h$ | 11. $\bar{z}\lambda$ $n\bar{n}i$ |
| 2. $\bar{z}i$ $p\bar{t}o\bar{o}y$ | 12. $\bar{z}i\bar{x}\bar{n}$ $n\bar{t}o\bar{o}y$ |
| 3. $\bar{z}\bar{n}$ $t\bar{e}z\bar{i}h$ | 13. $\bar{z}\bar{n}$ $n\bar{n}i$ |
| 4. $\bar{z}\bar{m}$ $n\bar{n}i$ | 14. $m\bar{n}$ $n\bar{e}z\bar{i}o\bar{m}\bar{e}$ |
| 5. $\bar{z}\lambda$ $n\bar{n}i$ | 15. $\bar{z}i$ $p\bar{n}o\bar{y}\bar{b}$ |
| 6. $\bar{z}\lambda$ $n\bar{w}\bar{n}\bar{e}$ | 16. $p\bar{n}o\bar{y}\bar{b}$ $m\bar{n}$ $n\bar{x}\bar{w}o\bar{m}\bar{e}$ |
| 7. $\bar{z}i$ $n\bar{x}\bar{w}o\bar{m}\bar{e}$ | 17. $n\bar{z}\bar{x}\bar{l}o$ $m\bar{n}$ $\bar{e}\bar{x}\bar{l}\bar{w}$ |
| 8. $m\bar{n}$ $p\bar{r}o\bar{m}\bar{e}$ | 18. $p\bar{r}o\bar{m}\bar{e}$ $m\bar{n}$ $t\bar{e}c\bar{z}i\bar{m}\bar{e}$ |
| 9. $m\bar{n}$ $t\bar{e}c\bar{z}i\bar{m}\bar{e}$ | 19. $n\bar{r}o\bar{m}\bar{e}$ $m\bar{n}$ $n\bar{e}z\bar{i}o\bar{m}\bar{e}$ |
| 10. $\bar{z}i\bar{x}\bar{n}$ $n\bar{e}z\bar{i}o\bar{o}y\bar{e}$ | 20. $n\bar{z}\bar{x}\bar{l}o$ $m\bar{n}$ $n\bar{z}\bar{x}\bar{l}o$ |
| B.1. $n\bar{w}\bar{n}\bar{e}$ $\bar{z}i\bar{x}\bar{n}$ $t\bar{e}z\bar{i}h$. | 6. $n\bar{n}i$ $\bar{z}i\bar{x}\bar{m}$ $p\bar{t}o\bar{o}y$. |
| 2. $n\bar{z}\bar{x}\bar{l}o$ $\bar{z}i$ $t\bar{e}z\bar{i}h$. | 7. $n\bar{r}o\bar{m}\bar{e}$ $\bar{z}i\bar{x}\bar{m}$ $p\bar{t}o\bar{o}y$. |
| 3. $n\bar{z}\bar{x}\bar{l}\bar{w}$ $\bar{z}\bar{m}$ $n\bar{n}i$. | 8. $t\bar{e}c\bar{z}i\bar{m}\bar{e}$ $m\bar{n}$ $p\bar{r}o\bar{m}\bar{e}$. |
| 4. $p\bar{n}o\bar{y}\bar{b}$ $\bar{z}\lambda$ $n\bar{w}\bar{n}\bar{e}$. | 9. $n\bar{x}\bar{w}o\bar{m}\bar{e}$ $\bar{z}\bar{m}$ $n\bar{n}i$. |
| 5. $n\bar{x}\bar{w}o\bar{m}\bar{e}$ $\bar{z}i$ $n\bar{w}\bar{n}\bar{e}$. | |

Lesson 2

2.1 The indefinite article. The indefinite article for nouns of either gender is $o\bar{y}$ in the singular, $\bar{z}\bar{e}n$ in the plural, prefixed directly to the noun:

$o\bar{y}x\bar{o}i$ a ship	$\bar{z}\bar{e}n\bar{e}x\bar{n}y$ ships, some ships
$o\bar{y}p\bar{w}m\bar{e}$ a man	$\bar{z}\bar{e}n\bar{p}r\bar{w}m\bar{e}$ men, some men
$o\bar{y}z\bar{i}h$ a road	$\bar{z}\bar{e}n\bar{z}\bar{i}o\bar{o}y\bar{e}$ roads, some roads.

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

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

$o\bar{y}m\bar{o}o\bar{y}$ water	$\bar{z}\bar{e}n\bar{o}\bar{e}i\bar{k}$ bread	$\bar{z}\bar{e}n\bar{a}\bar{y}$ meat
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The choice between the singular and plural article here is lexical, i.e. it depends on the particular noun. All such nouns, if definite and specific, may of course appear with the definite article: $p\bar{n}o\bar{o}y$, $p\bar{o}e\bar{i}k$, $p\bar{a}\bar{y}$. Abstract nouns, such as $m\bar{e}$ truth, often appear with either article ($o\bar{y}m\bar{e}$, $t\bar{m}\bar{e}$) where English employs no article.

2.2 Indefinite nouns cannot be used as subjects of

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

$\text{o}\gamma\bar{\text{N}}\text{-o}\gamma\bar{\text{z}}\lambda\text{lo}$ $\text{z}\bar{\text{i}}$ $\text{t}\epsilon\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{i}}\text{h}$. A monk is on the road.

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

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

$\text{m}\bar{\text{N}}\text{-z}\lambda\text{lo}$ $\text{z}\bar{\text{i}}$ $\text{t}\epsilon\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{i}}\text{h}$. There is no monk on the road.

$\text{m}\bar{\text{N}}\text{-p}\omega\text{m}\epsilon$ $\text{z}\bar{\text{m}}$ $\text{p}\text{h}\bar{\text{i}}$. There is no man in the house.

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

The sentence $\text{p}\omega\text{m}\epsilon$ $\text{z}\bar{\text{m}}$ $\text{p}\text{h}\bar{\text{i}}$ is negated by adding λN :

$\text{p}\omega\text{m}\epsilon$ $\text{z}\bar{\text{m}}$ $\text{p}\text{h}\bar{\text{i}}$ λN . The man is not in the house.

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

$\text{p}\text{h}\bar{\text{i}}$ $\bar{\text{N}}$ $\text{p}\omega\text{m}\epsilon$ the house of the man, the man's house
 $\text{t}\phi\epsilon\epsilon\text{p}\epsilon$ $\bar{\text{N}}$ $\text{t}\epsilon\bar{\text{c}}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{i}}\text{m}\epsilon$ the woman's daughter

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

$\text{o}\gamma\chi\omega\text{m}\epsilon$ $\bar{\text{N}}\text{t}\epsilon$ $\text{p}\bar{\text{z}}\lambda\text{lo}$ a book of the monk
 $\text{o}\gamma\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{z}}\lambda\lambda$ $\bar{\text{N}}\text{t}\epsilon$ $\text{p}\bar{\text{r}}\text{p}\text{o}$ a servant of the king

Vocabulary 2

$\text{p}.\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{z}}\lambda\lambda$, $\text{t}.\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{z}}\lambda\lambda$ ($\theta\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{z}}\lambda\lambda$)	$\text{p}.\epsilon\bar{\text{i}}\epsilon\text{p}\text{o}$ river.
slave, servant.	$\text{p}.\text{t}\bar{\text{t}}\text{t}$ fish.
$\text{p}.\bar{\text{r}}\text{p}\text{o}$ (pl. $\bar{\text{N}}.\bar{\text{r}}\bar{\text{r}}\omega\text{p}\text{o}\gamma$) king;	$\text{p}.\text{p}\bar{\text{r}}\lambda\text{N}$ name.
$\text{t}.\bar{\text{r}}\bar{\text{r}}\omega$ queen.	$\text{p}.\text{o}\gamma\text{o}\epsilon\bar{\text{i}}\text{N}$ light.
$\text{p}.\chi\text{o}\bar{\text{i}}$ (pl. $\text{N}.\epsilon\chi\eta\gamma$) ship, boat.	$\text{t}.\text{t}\epsilon$ (pl. $\bar{\text{N}}.\text{p}\eta\eta\gamma\epsilon$) sky,
$\text{t}\epsilon.\text{m}\bar{\text{p}}\omega$ (pl. $\bar{\text{N}}.\bar{\text{N}}\text{p}\text{r}\text{o}\text{o}\gamma\epsilon$) harbor.	heaven.
$\text{p}.\text{m}\text{o}\text{o}\gamma$ water.	$\bar{\text{N}}$ ($\bar{\text{M}}$) of.

$\bar{\text{N}}\text{t}\epsilon$ of.

$\text{o}\gamma\bar{\text{N}}$ - there is, there are.

$\text{m}\bar{\text{N}}$ -, $\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{N}}$ - there is not,
there are not.

$\epsilon\text{t}\bar{\text{b}}\epsilon$ (prep.) about,
concerning; for the sake
of, because of.
 λN not.

Exercises

- | | |
|--|--|
| A.1. $\text{z}\bar{\text{i}}\chi\bar{\text{M}}$ $\text{p}\chi\text{o}\bar{\text{i}}$ | 11. $\epsilon\text{t}\bar{\text{b}}\epsilon$ $\text{z}\epsilon\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{r}}\omega\text{p}\gamma$ |
| 2. $\text{z}\lambda$ $\text{t}\text{p}\epsilon$ | 12. $\text{z}\epsilon\bar{\text{N}}\text{p}\omega\text{m}\epsilon$ $\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{N}}$ $\text{z}\epsilon\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{i}}\text{O}\text{M}\epsilon$ |
| 3. $\text{z}\bar{\text{N}}$ $\bar{\text{M}}\text{p}\eta\eta\gamma\epsilon$ | 13. $\text{z}\epsilon\bar{\text{N}}\text{T}\text{O}\text{O}\gamma$ $\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{N}}$ $\text{z}\epsilon\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{i}}\text{O}\text{O}\gamma\epsilon$ |
| 4. $\epsilon\text{t}\bar{\text{b}}\epsilon$ $\text{p}\bar{\text{r}}\text{p}\text{o}$ | 14. $\text{z}\lambda$ $\text{o}\gamma\omega\text{m}\epsilon$ |
| 5. $\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{N}}$ $\theta\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{z}}\lambda\lambda$ | 15. $\text{z}\bar{\text{i}}\chi\bar{\text{N}}$ $\text{o}\gamma\text{T}\text{O}\text{O}\gamma$ |
| 6. $\text{z}\bar{\text{N}}$ $\text{t}\epsilon\text{m}\bar{\text{p}}\omega$ | 16. $\text{z}\bar{\text{N}}$ $\text{o}\gamma\text{T}\bar{\text{t}}$ |
| 7. $\text{z}\bar{\text{i}}$ $\text{p}\epsilon\bar{\text{i}}\epsilon\text{p}\text{o}$ | 17. $\text{z}\bar{\text{i}}$ $\text{z}\epsilon\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{i}}$ |
| 8. $\epsilon\text{t}\bar{\text{b}}\epsilon$ $\text{p}\eta\text{o}\gamma\bar{\text{v}}$ | 18. $\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{N}}$ $\text{o}\gamma\bar{\text{z}}\lambda\text{lo}$ |
| 9. $\text{z}\bar{\text{N}}$ $\text{N}\epsilon\text{m}\bar{\text{p}}\text{r}\text{o}\text{o}\gamma\epsilon$ | 19. $\epsilon\text{t}\bar{\text{b}}\epsilon$ $\text{o}\gamma\chi\omega\text{m}\epsilon$ |
| 10. $\text{z}\lambda$ $\text{p}\chi\text{o}\bar{\text{i}}$ | 20. $\epsilon\text{t}\bar{\text{b}}\epsilon$ $\text{p}\text{o}\gamma\text{o}\epsilon\bar{\text{i}}\text{N}$ |
| B.1. $\bar{\text{N}}\text{T}\bar{\text{t}}$ $\bar{\text{M}}$ $\text{p}\epsilon\bar{\text{i}}\epsilon\text{p}\text{o}$ | 7. $\text{p}\bar{\text{r}}\lambda\text{N}$ $\bar{\text{N}}$ $\text{T}\bar{\text{r}}\bar{\text{r}}\omega$ |
| 2. $\text{N}\epsilon\chi\eta\gamma$ $\bar{\text{N}}$ $\bar{\text{N}}\text{p}\omega\text{m}\epsilon$ | 8. $\bar{\text{N}}\chi\omega\text{m}\epsilon$ $\bar{\text{M}}$ $\text{p}\bar{\text{z}}\lambda\text{lo}$ |
| 3. $\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{i}}$ $\bar{\text{M}}$ $\text{p}\bar{\text{r}}\text{p}\text{o}$ | 9. $\text{p}\eta\text{o}\text{o}\gamma$ $\bar{\text{M}}$ $\text{p}\epsilon\bar{\text{i}}\epsilon\text{p}\text{o}$ |
| 4. $\text{p}\bar{\text{r}}\lambda\text{N}$ $\bar{\text{M}}$ $\text{p}\bar{\text{z}}\lambda\text{lo}$ | 10. $\text{z}\epsilon\bar{\text{N}}\omega\text{m}\epsilon$ $\bar{\text{N}}\text{t}\epsilon$ $\text{p}\text{T}\text{O}\text{O}\gamma$ |
| 5. $\text{p}\text{o}\gamma\text{o}\epsilon\bar{\text{i}}\text{N}$ $\bar{\text{N}}$ $\text{t}\text{p}\epsilon$ | 11. $\text{o}\gamma\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{z}}\lambda\lambda$ $\bar{\text{N}}\text{t}\epsilon$ $\text{p}\bar{\text{r}}\text{p}\text{o}$ |
| 6. $\text{p}\eta\text{o}\text{o}\gamma$ $\bar{\text{N}}$ $\text{t}\epsilon\text{m}\bar{\text{p}}\omega$ | 12. $\text{t}\epsilon\bar{\text{c}}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{i}}\text{m}\epsilon$ $\bar{\text{M}}$ $\text{p}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{z}}\lambda\lambda$ |
| C.1. $\text{o}\gamma\bar{\text{N}}\text{-o}\gamma\text{o}\gamma\text{o}\epsilon\bar{\text{i}}\text{N}$ $\text{z}\bar{\text{N}}$ $\bar{\text{M}}\text{p}\eta\eta\gamma\epsilon$. | 6. $\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{N}}\text{-}\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{i}}$ $\text{z}\bar{\text{i}}\chi\bar{\text{M}}$ $\text{p}\text{T}\text{O}\text{O}\gamma$. |
| 2. $\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{N}}\text{-}\text{T}\bar{\text{t}}$ $\text{z}\bar{\text{N}}$ $\text{t}\epsilon\text{m}\bar{\text{p}}\omega$. | 7. $\text{N}\epsilon\chi\eta\gamma$ $\text{z}\bar{\text{i}}$ $\text{p}\epsilon\bar{\text{i}}\epsilon\text{p}\text{o}$ λN . |
| 3. $\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{N}}\text{-}\text{m}\text{o}\text{o}\gamma$ $\text{z}\bar{\text{M}}$ $\text{p}\epsilon\bar{\text{i}}\epsilon\text{p}\text{o}$. | 8. $\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{N}}\text{-}\chi\text{o}\bar{\text{i}}$ $\text{z}\bar{\text{i}}$ $\text{p}\epsilon\bar{\text{i}}\epsilon\text{p}\text{o}$. |
| 4. $\text{o}\gamma\bar{\text{N}}\text{-o}\gamma\bar{\text{z}}\lambda\text{lo}$ $\text{z}\bar{\text{i}}$ $\text{t}\epsilon\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{i}}\text{h}$. | 9. $\bar{\text{N}}\chi\omega\text{m}\epsilon$ $\text{z}\bar{\text{i}}\chi\bar{\text{M}}$ $\text{p}\chi\text{o}\bar{\text{i}}$ λN . |
| 5. $\text{o}\gamma\bar{\text{N}}\text{-z}\epsilon\bar{\text{N}}\omega\text{m}\epsilon$ $\text{z}\bar{\text{N}}$ $\text{t}\epsilon\text{m}\bar{\text{p}}\omega$. | 10. $\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{N}}\text{-}\text{N}\text{o}\gamma\bar{\text{v}}$ $\text{z}\bar{\text{M}}$ $\text{p}\text{h}\bar{\text{i}}$ $\bar{\text{M}}$ $\text{p}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{z}}\lambda\lambda$. |

Lesson 3

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

πρωμε ε̅π̅ π̅η̅ι → (πρωμε) ε̅τ̅ ε̅π̅ π̅η̅ι

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

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

τε̅ε̅ε̅ι̅με̅ ε̅τ̅ ε̅ι̅ τε̅ε̅ε̅ι̅η̅ the woman who is on the road

νε̅ε̅λλ̅ο̅ ε̅τ̅ ε̅νε̅ ε̅νε̅ε̅ε̅τε̅ the monks who are in the monastery

Negation is with αν̅: νε̅ε̅λλ̅ο̅ ε̅τ̅ ε̅νε̅ ε̅νε̅ε̅ε̅τε̅ αν̅.

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

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

νε̅ε̅τ̅ ε̅π̅ π̅η̅ι the one who (he who, that which) is in the house

τε̅ε̅τ̅ με̅νε̅ π̅θη̅ρε̅ the one (f.) who is with the boy

νε̅ε̅τ̅ ε̅ι̅ π̅χο̅ι those who (those things which) are on the ship

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

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

πρωμε ε̅τ̅ με̅με̅υ̅ that man

νε̅ε̅χη̅υ̅ ε̅τ̅ με̅με̅υ̅ those ships

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

ὁ ἄγγελος	παγγελος	the angel
ἡ ἐπιστολή	τεπιστολη	the letter
ἡ ψυχή	τεψυχη	the soul
τὸ πνεῦμα	πεπνευμα	the spirit
τὸ δῶρον	παωρον	the gift

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

νε̅πιστολοο̅υ̅ε̅ the letters νε̅ψυχοο̅υ̅ε̅ the souls

The Greek noun ἡ θάλασσα (the sea) was borrowed as τ̅.ε̅λλ̅α̅σ̅σα̅, i.e. ε̅ was taken as the definite article plus ε̅. Thus, "a sea" is ο̅υ̅ε̅λλ̅α̅σ̅σα̅.

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

τε̅.χω̅ρα̅	the country	τε̅.ψυ̅χη̅	the soul
νε̅.φι̅λο̅σο̅φο̅ς	the philosopher	τε̅.ε̅υ̅για̅	the offering.

Vocabulary 3

π̅.†̅με̅ (pl. νε̅.τ̅με̅) town, village.

π̅.ρο̅ (pl. νε̅.ρω̅ου̅) door, gate.

π̅.χο̅ε̅ι̅ς (pl. νε̅.χι̅σο̅ου̅ε̅) master, owner, lord;
w. art., the Lord.

π̅.νο̅υ̅τε̅ god; w. art., God.

νε̅.κ̅ρο̅ (νε̅.κ̅ρω̅ου̅) shore, bank, margin-land.

π̅.κα̅κε̅ darkness.

π̅.θη̅ρε̅ son, child, boy.

τ̅.θη̅ε̅ρε̅ daughter, girl.

ἤμαυ (adv.) there, in that place.

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

ἠαἰρῆ, ἠαἰρῆ (ἠαἰρῆ) in the presence of, before.

Greek nouns:

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

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

τ.επιστολη (ἡ ἐπιστολή) letter. pupil, disciple.

π.αγγελος (ὁ ἄγγελος) τ.εκκλησια (ἡ ἐκκλησία)

angel, messenger. church.

Proper names:

παυλος (Παῦλος) Paul.

ἰησοῦς (Ἰησοῦς) Jesus; almost always abbreviated in

Coptic texts: Ἦ, Ἦ.

Exercises

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| A.1. ἐπιρῆ τεκκλησια | 11. οὐεπιστολη ἠτε παυλος |
| 2. ἠαἰρῆ πῆρο | 12. ἠμαθητης ἠ Ἦ |
| 3. ἠ πταφος | 13. ἠ πραν ἠ πχοεις |
| 4. ἠ ἠμαθητης | 14. ἠαἰρῆ πνουτε |
| 5. προ ἠ πηι | 15. πεκρο ἠ πειερο |
| 6. πχοεις ἠ πχοι | 16. ἠχῆ πεκρο ἠ θαλασσα |
| 7. ἠχισοουε ἠ νεχνη | 17. ἠ ουκακε |
| 8. τῶερε ἠ πῆαλλ | 18. ἐπιρῆ προ ἠ πταφος |
| 9. ἐπιρῆ προ ἠ πηι | 19. ἠχῶμε ἠ πμαθητης |
| 10. οὐεκκλησια ἠτε πῆμε | 20. ἠρῶμε ἠ νετμε |
| B.1. πῶνε ετ ἠ τεμρω | 9. ἠαγγελος ετ ἠ ἠπνηε |
| 2. ἠμαθητης ετ ἠ Ἦ | 10. ἠἰλλο ετ ἠ πτοου |
| 3. πκακε ετ ἠχῆ τπολις | 11. ἠρῶμε ἠ τπολις ετ ἠμαυ |
| 4. ἠεκκλησια ετ ἠ τπολις | 12. νετμε ετ ἠμαυ |
| 5. ποουειν ετ ἠ ἠπνηε | 13. ἠμαθητης ἠ πρῶνε ετ ἠμαυ |
| 6. ἠἰετ ετ ἠ θαλασσα | 14. ἠῶρε ἠ πῆαλλ ετ ἠμαυ |
| 7. πῆαλλ ετ ἠαἰρῆ πχοεις | 15. νεχνη ετ ἠχῆ πεκρο ἠ |
| 8. πμοου ετ ἠ πειερο | πειερο |

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| C.1. πνουτε ἠ τπε. | 7. ἠῶ-ουοειν ἠ πκακε. |
| 2. ἠῶ-εκκλησια ἠ πῆμε | 8. πχοεις ἠ πηι ἠ πηι ἠν. |
| ετ ἠμαυ. | 9. πχοι ἠχῆ πειερο ἠν. |
| 3. οὐῶ-ουαγγελος ἐπιρῆ | 10. ἠῶρε ἠ πῆμε ἠ τεῆιν. |
| προ ἠ πταφος. | 11. οὐῶ-εετταφος ἠ νεκρωου |
| 4. ἠεπιστολη ἠ ἠχῶμε. | ετ ἠμαυ. |
| 5. ἠῶ-χῶμε ἠμαυ. | 12. οὐῶ-ουκακε ἠχῆ τπολις. |
| 6. οὐῶ-ουμαθητης ἠτε | |
| παυλος ἐπιρῆ προ. | |

Lesson 4

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

		masc. sing. noun		fem. sing. noun
sg. 1 com.	πλειωτ	my father	τἠμαυ	my mother
2 masc.	πεκειωτ	your father	τεκμαυ	your mother
2 fem.	πογειωτ	your father	τουμαυ	your mother
3 masc.	πεχειωτ	his father	τετμαυ	his mother
3 fem.	πεσειωτ	her father	τεσμαυ	her mother
pl. 1 com.	πενειωτ	our father	τενμαυ	our mother
2 com.	πετῆειωτ	your father	τετῆμαυ	your mother
3 com.	πεγειωτ	their father	τευμαυ	their mother

plural noun (my brothers, etc.)

sg. 1 com.	ἠασηνυ	pl. 1 com.	ἠεσηνυ
2 masc.	ἠεκησηνυ	2 com.	ἠετῆσηνυ
2 fem.	ἠουσηνυ		
3 masc.	ἠεκησηνυ	3 com.	ἠευσηνυ
3 fem.	ἠεσηνυ		

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

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

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

$\pi\epsilon\iota\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$	this man
$\tau\epsilon\iota\zeta\omega\mu\epsilon$	this woman
$\pi\epsilon\iota\varsigma\eta\eta\upsilon$	these brothers

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

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

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

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

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

$\kappa\epsilon\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$ another man $\zeta\epsilon\bar{\eta}\kappa\epsilon\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$ (some) other men

$-κε-$ may also be used after demonstrative or possessive prefixes:

$\pi\epsilon\iota\kappa\epsilon\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$ this other man $\pi\lambda\kappa\epsilon\chi\omicron\iota$ my other ship

$-κε-$ is not inflected for number or gender in this usage.

Vocabulary 4

$\pi. \varsigma\omicron\bar{\nu}$ (pl. $\pi\epsilon. \varsigma\eta\eta\upsilon$) brother; often of a brother monk.
 $\tau. \varsigma\omega\eta\epsilon$ sister.
 $\pi. \epsilon\iota\omega\tau$ (pl. $\bar{\eta}. \epsilon\iota\omega\tau\epsilon$) father; (pl.) parents, ancestors.

$\tau. \mu\alpha\lambda\lambda\upsilon$ mother. $\bar{\eta}\varsigma\alpha$ (prep.) behind, in back of.
 $\pi. \eta\omicron\sigma\epsilon$ sin. $\bar{\eta}$ ($\bar{\eta}$) (prep.) in; mostly synonymous with $\zeta\bar{\eta}$.
 $\pi. \eta\rho\bar{\eta}$ wine.
 $\pi. \omicron\epsilon\iota\kappa$ bread; piece or loaf of bread. $\zeta\lambda\zeta\tau\bar{\eta}$, $\zeta\lambda\tau\bar{\eta}$ ($\zeta\lambda\zeta\tau\bar{\eta}$) (prep.) near, with, beside.
 $\pi. \mu\alpha$ place; $\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\epsilon\iota\mu\alpha$ here, in this place.

Greek nouns:

$\pi. \kappa\omicron\sigma\mu\omicron\varsigma$ (δ $\kappa\omicron\sigma\mu\omicron\varsigma$) world. $\pi. \mu\omicron\eta\alpha\chi\omicron\varsigma$ (δ $\mu\omicron\eta\alpha\chi\omicron\varsigma$) monk.
 $\tau. \rho\eta\eta\eta$ (η $\epsilon\iota\rho\eta\eta$) peace. $\tau. \epsilon\eta\tau\omicron\lambda\eta$ (η $\epsilon\eta\tau\omicron\lambda\eta$) command, commandment.
 $\pi. \epsilon\eta\kappa\iota\sigma\kappa\omicron\pi\omicron\varsigma$ (δ $\epsilon\pi\iota\sigma\kappa\omicron\pi\omicron\varsigma$) bishop. $\tau. \lambda\gamma\omicron\rho\alpha$ (η $\lambda\gamma\omicron\rho\alpha$) agora, forum, marketplace.

Exercises

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

6. ΟΥΝ-ΖΕΝΟΒΙΚ ΗΜΑΥ. 11. ΠΟΥΣΟΝ ΖΗ ΠΤΑΦΟΣ ΑΝ.
 7. ΠΕΝΣΟΝ ΖΙ ΠΕΚΡΟ Η ΘΑΛΑΣΣΑ. 12. ΠΕΤΗΕΙΩΤ ΖΙ ΠΑΧΟΙ.
 8. ΟΥΝ-ΟΥΧΟΙ ΖΑΖΤΗ ΠΕΚΡΟ. 13. ΠΕΝΧΟΙ ΖΗ ΤΕΜΡΩ.
 9. ΟΥΝ-ΟΥΖΑΛΩ ΖΙΡΗ ΠΡΟ Η ΠΕΧΝΙ. 14. ΠΕΧΩΦΩΜΕ ΖΙ ΠΩΝΕ ΕΤ
 ΗΜΑΥ.
 10. ΝΕΝΣΝΗΥ ΖΙΧΗ ΠΤΟΥΥ. 15. ΜΗ-ΖΙΗ Η ΗΜΑ ΕΤ ΗΜΑΥ.

Lesson 5

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

ΠΑΕΙΩΤ ΝΕ.	He is my father. It is my father.
ΤΑΜΑΑΥ ΤΕ.	She (It) is my mother.
ΝΑΣΝΗΥ ΝΕ.	They are (It is) my brothers.
ΟΥΡΩΜΕ ΝΕ.	He (It) is a man.
ΟΥΣΖΙΜΕ ΤΕ.	She (It) is a woman.
ΖΕΝΕΧΗΥ ΝΕ.	They are (It is) ships.

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

ΠΩΗΡΕ ΝΕ Η ΠΟΥΗΝΒ. He is the son of the priest.

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

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

ΟΥΣΑΖ ΝΕ ΠΑΕΙΩΤ. } My father is a teacher.
 ΠΑΕΙΩΤ ΟΥΣΑΖ ΝΕ. }

If the subject and predicate are both definite, the normal position of νε, τε, νε is between them:

ΠΕΙΡΩΜΕ ΝΕ ΠΕΝΣΑΖ. This man is our teacher.

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

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

All of the preceding sentences are negated by placing Η (Η) before the predicate and ΑΝ before the νε, τε, νε:

Η ΠΑΕΙΩΤ ΑΝ ΝΕ.	It is not my father.
ΠΑΕΙΩΤ Η ΟΥΣΑΖ ΑΝ ΝΕ.	My father is not a teacher.
Η ΠΕΝΣΑΖ ΑΝ ΝΕ ΠΕΙΡΩΜΕ.	This man is not our teacher.

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

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

ΠΡΩΜΕ ΕΤΕ ΟΥΣΑΖ ΝΕ	the man who is a teacher
ΠΡΩΜΕ ΕΤΕ Η ΟΥΣΑΖ ΑΝ ΝΕ	the man who is not a teacher.

The phrase ετε ΠΑΙ ΝΕ is frequently used to introduce explanatory material, much like English "namely, i.e.,

that is to say":

πενσωτηρ ετε παι νε τε πεκ̄ε our savior, i.e. Jesus Christ

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

παι νε νεφθαχε.	These are his words.
παι νε παιχοι.	This is my ship.
ται ουζ̄ηζαλ τε.	} This is a maidservant.
ουζ̄ηζαλ τε ται.	

Vocabulary 5

π.σαζ teacher, master; scribe.	π.ζαι husband.
π.ουνηε priest (Christian or otherwise).	τ.βουμ power, strength.
π.ζαμφε (pl. π.ζαμφηνυε) carpenter.	τ.μντε middle, midst;
π.ερνε, π.φνε (pl. π.φηνυε) temple.	π/ζπ τμντε π in the middle/midst of.
π.μννεφ crowd, throng.	π.βαμουλ (f. τ.βαμαυλε) camel.
Greek nouns:	μεφак (adv.) perhaps.
π.χριστος (ὁ χριστός) the Christ, regularly abbr. κ̄ε.	
π.εуαγγελιον (τὸ εὐαγγέλιον) gospel.	
τ.παρθενος (ἡ παρθένος) virgin; young woman.	
τ.ορινη (ἡ ὄρεινή) mountain district, hill-country.	
π.ασπασμος (ὁ ἀσπασμός) greeting.	
π.σωτηρ (ὁ σωτήρ) savior, redeemer; sometimes abbreviated as σω̄ρ.	

Proper names:

ελισαвет Elizabeth.	ζαχαριαс Zacharias.
μαρια Mary.	ιωζαννης John.
ιωσηφ Joseph.	

Exercises

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A.1. ουζ̄ηζαλ τε ητε ταμαλυ. | 9. πεαμουλ πε η πεφειωτ. |
| 2. ουτ̄ετ πε. | 10. η ουχοι λη πε. |
| 3. ουχωμε πε ητε πεκσον. | 11. ουνοβε πε. |
| 4. ουπαρθενος τε. | 12. η ουνουτε λη πε. |
| 5. ζενουνηε νε. | 13. η πενηι λη πε. |
| 6. πφρη η τασφνε πε. | 14. ζενσαζ νε. |
| 7. τφεερε η πζαμφε τε. | 15. ηεντολη νε η πενχοεις. |
| 8. τμαλυ η πενσωτηρ τε. | |
| B.1. ται τε τβουμ η πνουτε. | 14. ιωζαννης πε πφρη η ζαχαριαс. |
| 2. παι η πεсζαι λη πε. | 15. παρλη η ιωσηφ λη πε. |
| 3. ουβαμαυλε τε ται. | 16. πετ̄ηηι ζαζτ̄η περπε. |
| 4. παι νε ηφαχε η πεуαγγελιον. | 17. μεφак πειρωμε πε πεκ̄ε. |
| 5. πεӯμε ζ̄η τορινη. | 18. παι πε παспасμος η μαρια. |
| 6. πεчнι η τμντε η τπολιс. | 19. μαρια ουπαρθενος τε. |
| 7. παιειωτ ουζαμφε πε. | 20. οῡη-ουμνηφ η τμντε η ταγορα. |
| 8. πεφφρη ουουνηε πε. | 21. ηη-ειρηνη η πειμα. |
| 9. ζενουνηε νε νεφснny. | 22. οῡη-ζεηтme ζ̄η τορινη. |
| 10. μεφак πεсζαι πε. | 23. μεφак οῡη-ουсаζ ζ̄η π̄̄me. |
| 11. πουζαι ζιρ̄η про. | 24. παι νε πεннове. |
| 12. πεсрλη πε елисавет. | 25. ζεноεик νε παι. |
| 13. елисавет τμαλυ τε η ιωζαννης. | |
| C.1. νεтme ет ηса πтоуу | |
| 2. πρωме ете ουепископос пе | |
| 3. νειφαχε ете πεсаспасмос пе | |
| 4. πμνηφ ет ζιχ̄η πεκρο | |
| 5. τζ̄λω ете ουπαρθενος τε | |
| 6. νεζιοоуе ет ζ̄η τορινη | |
| 7. νεχny ет ζ̄η τμντε η ελλасса | |
| 8. πεκ̄ε, ете παι пе πεнσωτηρ | |
| 9. πεрпе, ете παι пе пнι η пхоεις | |
| 10. пейφωме, ете παι пе пеуаγγελιον | |

Lesson 6

6.1 The independent personal pronouns.

ΑΝΟΚ	I	ΑΝΟΝ	we
ΝΤΟΚ	you (m.s.)	ΝΤΩΤΝ	you (c.pl.)
ΝΤΟ	you (f.s.)		
ΝΤΟϞ	he, it (m.)	ΝΤΟΟΥ	they (c.pl.)
ΝΤΟϞ	she, it (f.)		

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

ΑΝΟΚ <i>νε</i> .	It is I.	ΑΝΟΝ <i>νε</i> .	It is we.
ΝΤΟϞ <i>νε</i> .	It is she.		

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

ΝΤΟϞ <i>νε</i> <i>νε</i> ΧϞ.	He is the Christ.
ΝΤΟϞ ΟΥΝΟΥΤε <i>νε</i> .	He is a god.
ΝεϞϞϞϞϞ <i>νε</i> ΑΝΟΝ.	We are his servants.

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

ΑΝΟΚ ΟΥϞΑΜϞε (ΑΝ)	I am (not) a carpenter.
ΑΝΟΝ ϞΕΝΟΥΗΗΒ.	We are priests.

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

ΑΝϞ-	I	ΑΝ-	we
ΝΤϞ-	you (m.s.)	ΝΤεΤΝ-	you (c.pl.)
ΝΤε-	you (f.s.)		

as in

ΑΝϞ-ΟΥΑΓΓεΛΟϞ (ΑΝ)	I am (not) an angel.
ΝΤϞ-ΟΥϞΑΜϞε.	You are a carpenter.
ΝΤεΤΝ-ϞΕΝΜΑΘΗΤΗϞ.	You are pupils.

A 3rd person masc. form ΝΤϞ- also occurs, but is very rare. The reduced forms of the 1st and 2nd person pronouns may also be used with a definite predicate, but this construction is rather infrequent:

ΑΝϞ-ΘΗϞΑΛ Η ΠΑΟΕΙϞ. I am the handmaiden of the Lord.

6.2 The interrogative pronouns.

ΝΙΜ	who?	ΑϞ	what?	ΟΥ	what?
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These pronouns are used in sentences with *νε*, *τε*, *νε*:

ΝΙΜ <i>νε</i> ?	Who is it?
ΑϞ <i>νε</i> ?	What is it?
ΝΙΜ <i>νε</i> ΝΕΙΡϞΜε?	Who is this man?
ΝΙΜ <i>νε</i> ΝΕΚΡΑΝ?	What is your name? (note idiom)
ΟΥ <i>νε</i> ΝΑΙ?	What is this?
ΟΥ <i>νε</i> ΝΑΙ?	What are these?

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

ΟΥΟΥ <i>νε</i> ?	What is it? (lit.: It is a what?)
ϞΕΝΟΥ <i>νε</i> ?	What are they (lit.: They are whats?)

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

ΝΤϞ-ΝΙΜ?	Who are you?
ΝΤΟΚ ΟΟΥ?	What are you?

The personal pronoun may be repeated for emphasis:

ΑΝϞ-ΝΙΜ ΑΝΟΚ?	Who am I?
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Note that *νιμ* may also be used in ordinary genitive constructions:

ΠϞΗΡε Η ΝΙΜ?	whose son?
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Vocabulary 6

π.θωσ (pl. ἄ.θωσ) shepherd.	π.μαειν sign, token;
τ.σωθε field, open country.	marvel, miracle.
π.εσοου sheep (pl.).	τ.σνχε sword.
π.εσοу glory, honor.	

Greek nouns:

π.λλοσ (ὁ λαός) people.
π.συγγενησ (ὁ συγγενής) kinsman (usually plural).
π.νομοσ (ὁ νόμοσ) law.
π.ζηγεμων (ὁ ἡγεμών) governor, one in authority.

Proper names:

τ.συρια Syria (note article).
τ.γαλιλαια Galilee (note article).
†ουδαγια Judea (ιουδαγια; note article).
π.ισραηλ Israel, usually abbreviated as π̄τηλ (use article when it denotes the people).

Exercises

- | | |
|--|--|
| A.1. ἀν̄-οῡζ̄ν̄ε̄λλ̄ ν̄τε̄ π̄ζηγεμων. | 17. ν̄το̄ τε̄ τ̄ασ̄ε̄ιμε̄. |
| 2. οῡν̄-οῡθ̄ωσ̄ ν̄μαῡ ε̄ῑ τ̄ωθε̄. | 18. ν̄ οῡθ̄ωμε̄ αν̄ πε̄. |
| 3. ν̄τοκ̄ πε̄ πε̄ν̄σᾱε̄. | 19. αν̄οκ̄ πε̄ ιω̄σ̄ηφ̄. |
| 4. αν̄ον̄ νε̄ νε̄ε̄ε̄σοοῡ. | 20. πε̄σοοῡ ν̄ π̄χοεισ̄ ε̄ῑχ̄ν̄ |
| 5. ν̄ αν̄ον̄ αν̄ πε̄. | πειρω̄με̄. |
| 6. ν̄τοϷ̄ πε̄ πε̄σοοῡ ν̄ πε̄χ̄λλοσ̄. | 21. λϷ̄ πε̄ παῑ? οῡμαειν̄ πε̄. |
| 7. ν̄τε̄-ν̄ιμ̄ ν̄το̄? | 22. μεϷ̄ακ̄ ν̄τοϷ̄ πε̄ πε̄χ̄σ̄. |
| 8. ἀν̄-οῡᾱγγελοσ̄ ν̄τε̄ π̄νοῡτε̄. | 23. οῡ†με̄ ν̄τε̄ τ̄γαλιλαιᾱ πε̄. |
| 9. οῡν̄-οῡσ̄η̄ε̄ ν̄μαῡ. | 24. πε̄ρ̄πε̄ ν̄ ν̄ιμ̄ πε̄ παῑ? |
| 10. οῡ πε̄ πε̄ῑμαειν̄? | 25. πε̄ῑχ̄ω̄με̄ οῡε̄ῡᾱγγελιον̄ |
| 11. ν̄τοϷ̄ πε̄ πο̄ῡε̄ῑ. | πε̄. |
| 12. παῑ πε̄ π̄νομοσ̄ ν̄ π̄νοῡτε̄. | 26. ν̄τω̄τ̄ν̄ πε̄. |
| 13. οῡοῡ πε̄ πε̄ῡᾱγγελιον̄? | 27. λϷ̄ τε̄ τε̄ε̄ῑη̄? |
| 14. π̄τηλ̄ πε̄ πε̄χ̄λλοσ̄. | 28. οῡν̄-οῡζ̄η̄γεμων̄ ε̄ν̄ τ̄συριᾱ. |
| 15. ν̄τοοῡ πε̄. | 29. λϷ̄ τε̄ τε̄ῑε̄ομ̄? |
| 16. ν̄ιμ̄ νε̄? νε̄σ̄συγγενησ̄ νε̄. | 30. ν̄τε̄τ̄ν̄-ε̄ε̄νοῡη̄νε̄. |

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 31. ε̄χ̄λω̄ ν̄μαε̄ρ̄ν̄ π̄ζηγεμων̄. | 41. λϷ̄ πε̄ π̄κακε̄ ε̄τ̄ ε̄ῑχ̄ν̄ |
| 32. μ̄ν̄-†με̄ ε̄ν̄ το̄ρῑνη̄ ε̄τ̄ ν̄μαῡ. | τη̄πολισ̄? |
| 33. παῑ πε̄ π̄νομοσ̄ ν̄ π̄ρ̄ρο̄. | 42. ν̄τοοῡ μᾱσ̄η̄η̄ῡ νε̄. |
| 34. οῡν̄-ε̄ε̄η̄θ̄ωσ̄ ε̄ῑ π̄τοοῡ. | 43. παῑ νε̄ ν̄θ̄λακε̄ ν̄ |
| 35. πε̄ῑοῡοειν̄ οῡμαειν̄ πε̄. | πε̄τ̄ν̄νομοσ̄. |
| 36. ν̄τοσ̄ οῡπᾱρ̄ε̄νοσ̄ τε̄. | 44. ν̄κ̄ε̄ε̄σοοῡ ε̄ν̄ τ̄ωθε̄. |
| 37. ν̄ε̄λμοῡλ̄ ν̄ ν̄ιμ̄ νε̄? | 45. ν̄ιμ̄ πε̄ π̄ραν̄ ν̄ π̄ζηγεμων̄? |
| 38. ιω̄ε̄λνη̄σ̄ ν̄ πε̄χ̄σ̄ αν̄ πε̄. | 46. τ̄αῑ τε̄ τ̄ᾱσ̄η̄ε̄. |
| 39. π̄κε̄ρω̄με̄ πᾱσυγγενησ̄ πε̄. | 47. οῡμαειν̄ ν̄τε̄ τε̄ε̄ε̄ομ̄ πε̄. |
| 40. ν̄τοϷ̄ πε̄ π̄θ̄η̄ρε̄ ν̄ π̄ε̄λμ̄ε̄. | 48. ν̄ιμ̄ τε̄ τ̄μαῡ ν̄ ιω̄ε̄λνη̄σ̄? |

Lesson 7

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

λ̄ῑε̄ω̄κ̄	I went	λ̄νε̄ω̄κ̄	we went
λ̄κε̄ω̄κ̄	you (m.s.) went	λ̄τε̄τ̄ν̄ε̄ω̄κ̄	you (c.pl.) went
λ̄ρε̄ω̄κ̄	you (f.s.) went		
λ̄ε̄ε̄ω̄κ̄	he went	λ̄ῡε̄ω̄κ̄	they went
λ̄σε̄ω̄κ̄	she went		

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

person singular ; is normal for most of the verbal system (contrast the -α- of ΠΑΕΙΩΤ). The pronominal element of the 2nd person feminine exhibits much variation and should be noted carefully for each conjugation introduced: ΛΡΕΒΩΚ and ΔΕΩΚ are also attested in the First Perfect.

If the subject is nominal, the verbal prefix is λ-:

λ-ΠΡΩΜΕ ΒΩΚ the man went

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

ΠΡΩΜΕ ΛΡΕΒΩΚ the man went
ΤΕC21M6 ΔCΒΩΚ the woman went

or (2) they may stand after the verbal unit, again with a pronominal subject, introduced by the element Ν61:

ΛΡΕΒΩΚ Ν61 ΠΡΩΜΕ the man went
ΔCΒΩΚ Ν61 ΤΕC21M6 the woman went.

All three constructions are common and differ only in the emphasis accorded the subject. When the verbal prefix is followed by the indefinite article, the resulting λ-ΟΥ... may be spelled λΥ... , as in

λ-ΟΥ2ΛΛΟ ΒΩΚ ΟΥ ΛΥ2ΛΛΟ ΒΩΚ a monk went

7.2 The prepositions ε, φλ, and εxN are frequent after verbs of motion.

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

ΛΡΕΒΩΚ ε ΠΕΚΡΟ. He went to the shore.
ΛΥΠΩΤ ε ΤΕΚΚΛΗC1Α. They ran to the church.
ΛΥΛΛε ε ΠΧΟΙ. They got on (or into) the ship.

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

with many other nuances that will be noted in passing.

- 2) φλ indicates motion to, up to; it is used more frequently with persons than places:

ΛΥΠΩΤ φλ ΠΕ461ΩΤ. He ran to his father.
ΛΝΒΩΚ φλ ΠΕΠΙCΚΟΠΟC. We went to the bishop.

- 3) εxN indicates motion onto, on:

ΛΥΛΛε εxN ΠΕΙΩ. He got on the donkey.
ΛC2ε εxN ΠΚΛ2. She fell on the ground.

εxN properly denotes motion onto, while 21xN denotes static location; the two are sometimes interchanged. The same contrast exists with the less frequent pair 21P̄N (at the entrance of) and εP̄N (to the entrance of).

Several of the prepositions we have already introduced also occur freely with verbs of motion. For example 21, 21xN (on or along a surface), ΝCλ (behind, after), MN (along with), 2N (within a circumscribed area), ΝNλ2P̄N (into the presence of), 2λ2P̄N (up to, near). The preposition ΝCλ often has the sense of English "after" in "to go after," i.e. to go to fetch, or "to run after," i.e. to try to overtake. The reader should give particular attention to the use of prepositions with verbs, since these combinations are sometimes quite idiomatic and unpredictable.

Vocabulary 7

ΒΩΚ to go.
ΜΟΟ6ε to walk, go on foot (usually).
εΙ to come; εΙ ΝCλ to come after, come to get.
ΛΛε to go up, climb (onto, up to: ε); to mount (an animal: εxN).

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

φάηλ to pray (for something: ε, εἴθε, εἰ, εἰς; for someone: ε).

ρίμη to weep (for someone: ε, εἰ).

ζῆμοος to sit down (at: ε).

π.εἶω (pl. κ.εἶοοι) ass, donkey.

π.ε.ζτο (f. τε.ζτῶρε; pl. κ.ε.ζτῶρε) horse.

Ἄβι subject marker (see the lesson).

εἴθε οὐ why?

The prepositions ε, εἰ, εἰς, ἐν, ἐπί, ἐκ, ἐξ, ἐκ, ἐξ, ἐξ, ἐξ as given in the lesson.

Greek nouns:

π.ε.ρονος (ὁ θρόνος) throne.

τε.τραπέζα (ἡ τράπεζα) table.

Exercises

1. Ἄ-νεσνήυ βῶκ ε τπολις.
2. πῶρε ἄβι ε π.ε.ν.νι.
3. ἄβῶκ Ἄβι τε.ε.σ.ο.μ.ε. ε.ρ.ἡ. π.ρ.ο. ἡ. τε.κ.κ.λ.η.σ.ι.α.
4. ἄβι Ἄσα νε.υ.θ.η.ρε.
5. Ἄ-τε.ε.μ.α.λ.η.θ.η.ς. μ.ο.ο.ς. ε. π.τ.α.φ.ο.ς.
6. Ἄ-νε.ε.μ.α.λ.η.θ.η.ς. ἄ.ε. ε. π.χ.ο.ι.
7. ἄβῶκ φ.α. κ.ε.σ.ο.ν.
8. ἄβι ε.ρ.ἡ. π.ε.χ.η.ι.
9. ἄ.μ.ο.ο.ς. Ἄβι Ἄ.ε. εἰ. π.ε.κ.ρ.ο. ἡ. ἑ.α.λ.λ.α.σ.σ.α.
10. ἡ.μ.ο.ν.α.χ.ο.ς. ἄ.γ.α.λ.ε. ε. π.τ.ο.ο.υ.
11. Ἄ-νε.ε.μ.α.λ.η.θ.η.ς. π.ῶ.τ. ε. κ.ε.μ.α.
12. ἄ.φ.η.λ. εἴ.θε. νε.ε.θ.η.ρε.
13. εἴ.θε. οὐ. ἄ.τ.ε.τ.ἡ.π.ῶ.τ. εἰ. τ.ε.ζ.η.ν.?
14. ἄ.ν.μ.ο.ο.ς. μ.ἡ. νε.ν.ζ.ι.ο.μ.ε. ε. π.ἡ.μ.ε.
15. ἄ.γ.ἄ.λ.ο. βῶ.κ. φ.α. π.ε.π.ι.σ.κ.ο.π.ο.ς.
16. ἄ.φ.η.λ. εἴ.θε. νε.ν.ν.ο.β.ε.
17. ἄ.β.ι. Ἄβι. ἑ.ἡ.ζ.α.λ. ἡ.ν.α.ζ.ρ.ἡ. π.ε.ε.χ.ο.ε.ι.ς.
18. ἄ.γ.α.λ.ε. Ἄβι. π.ε.ν.χ.ο.ε.ι.ς. ε. τ.π.ε.

19. εἴ.θε. οὐ. ἄ.κ.π.ῶ.τ. Ἄ.σα. π.λ.ε.ἰ.ῶ.τ.?

20. εἴ.θε. οὐ. ἄ.ρ.ρ.ι.μ.ε. εἴ.θε. ἡ.ρ.ῶ.μ.ε. ε.τ. ἡ.μ.α.γ.?

21. ἄ.γ.ζ.μ.ο.ο.ς. εἰ. π.ε.κ.ρ.ο. ἡ. π.ε.ἰ.ε.ρ.ο.

22. ἄ-ἑ.ἄ.λ.ω. ρ.ι.μ.ε. ε. π.ε.ε.θ.η.ρε.

23. ἄ.γ.ζ.μ.ο.ο.ς. μ.ἡ. νε.υ.σ.η.η.υ.

24. ἄ.ι.μ.ο.ο.ς. ε.ι. τε.ζ.η.ν. μ.ἡ. τ.α.θ.ε.ε.ρε.

25. ἄ.β.ῶ.κ. ε.ι. τε.ζ.η.ν. ε.τ. ἡ.μ.α.γ. ε. τ.π.ο.λ.ι.ς.

26. Ἄ-π.ε.ε.ζ.τ.ο. π.ῶ.τ. φ.α. τε.ζ.τῶ.ρε.

27. ἄ.γ.α.λ.ε. εἰ. π.ε.ε.ζ.τ.ο. Ἄβι. π.ε.π.ι.σ.κ.ο.π.ο.ς.

28. τε.ε.μ.α.λ.η.θ.η.ς. ἄ.β.ι. φ.α. π.ῆ.ρ.ο. ἡ. τ.π.ο.λ.ι.ς.

29. ἄ.ν.φ.η.λ. ε.ζ. νε.ν.σ.η.η.υ. ε.τ. ε.ἡ. π.τ.ο.ο.υ.

30. ἄ.ρ.ι.μ.ε. εἰ. π.ε.κ.ρ.ο. ἡ. κ.α.ν.ο.β.ε.

31. Ἄ-π.ῆ.ρ.ο. ζ.μ.ο.ο.ς. εἰ. π.ε.ε.θ.ε.ρ.ο.ν.ο.ς.

32. Ἄ-π.η.μ.α.λ.η.θ.η.ς. ζ.μ.ο.ο.ς. ε.ι. π.ῆ.ρ.ο. π.ρ.ο. ἡ. π.η.ι.

33. ἄ.γ.π.ῶ.τ. Ἄβι. ἡ.θ.η.ρε. ε.ι. τε.ζ.η.ν. ε. τε.μ.ρ.ω.

34. Ἄ-π.ε.ἰ.ω. μ.ο.ο.ς. Ἄ.σα. π.ε.ε.χ.ο.ε.ι.ς.

35. ἄ.ν.α.λ.ε. εἰ. π.ε.ν.ε.ο.ο.υ.

36. ἄ.γ.ζ.μ.ο.ο.ς. ε. τε.τ.ρ.α.π.ε.ζ.α. Ἄβι. τε.ε.ε.ζ.ι.μ.ε. μ.ἡ. π.ε.ε.θ.ε.ε.ρε.

37. Ἄ-ε.ν.ρ.ῶ.μ.ε. ε.ι. ε.ζ.ε.τ.ἡ. τε.κ.κ.λ.η.σ.ι.α.

38. εἴ.θε. οὐ. ἄ.κ.μ.ο.ο.ς. Ἄ.σα. π.ε.ἰ.ω. ε.ι. εἰ. τε.ζ.η.ν.?

39. Ἄ-Ἄ.ε. ζ.μ.ο.ο.ς. ε.ζ.ε.τ.ἡ. π.ε.ε.μ.α.λ.η.θ.η.ς.

40. ἄ.γ.μ.ο.ο.ς. Ἄβι. ἡ.θ.ο.ο.ς. Ἄ.σα. π.ε.υ.ε.σ.ο.ο.υ.

41. Ἄ-π.ε.λ.μ.ο.υ.λ. π.ῶ.τ. ε. τ.σ.ῶ.μ.ε.

42. ἄ.ν.φ.η.λ. ε. ο.υ.μ.α.β.ι.ν.

43. Ἄ-π.α.λ.ο.ς. ἡ. τ.π.ο.λ.ι.ς. ε.ι. φ.α. π.ε.ν.η.γ.ε.μ.ῶ.ν. ἡ. ἡ.ο.υ.λ.λ.α.ι.α.

44. Ἄ-τ.θ.ε.ε.ρε. ζ.μ.ο.ο.ς. μ.ἡ. π.ε.ε.σ.υ.γ.γ.ε.ν.η.ς.

45. ἄ.β.ῶ.κ. Ἄβι. π.ε.ν.η.γ.ε.μ.ῶ.ν. ε. τ.σ.υ.ρ.ι.α.

46. π.α.ι. π.ε. π.η.ο.υ.τ.ε. ἡ. π.ἡ.λ.

Lesson 8

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

εβολ	out, away	εεν	forward, ahead
ε2ΟΥΝ	in	επλ2ΟΥ	back, rearward
ε2ΡΛΙ	up, down	ετνε	upward
επечт	down	εпθωι	upward.

The adverbs may be used alone, as in

λϥεωκ εβολ.	He went away.
λϥει ε2ΟΥΝ.	He came in.
λϥпот επλ2ΟΥ.	He ran back.

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

εβολ ε	out to, away to.
εβολ εN	out of, out from in, away from; (rarely) out into.
εβολ ημο'	same as preceding.

εβολ ε1	away from on, out from on, away from at.
εβολ ε1тN	(1) away from (a person); (2) through, out through (a place); (3) through the agency of (a person or thing).
ε2ΟΥΝ ε	to, into, toward.
ε2ΡΛΙ ε	up to, down to.
ε2ΡΛΙ εXN	up onto, down upon.
εпечт ε	down to, down into, down onto, down on.
εпечт εXN	down onto, down on.
εпλ2ΟΥ ε	back to.
εен ε	ahead to, forward to.

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

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

λϥεμοос λϥω λϥрime.	} He sat down and wept.
λϥεμοос, λϥрime.	

8.3 Many infinitives are used as masculine singular nouns. This usage will be noted without further comment in the lesson vocabularies from now on ("as n.m.:"). For the infinitives in Vocabulary 7 note the nouns пε.ϭана prayer, п.пот flight, and п.рime weeping.

Vocabulary 8

ϭλxε	to speak, talk (to, with: ε, ηN; about: ε, ελ, εтβε; against: ηca, ουβε); as n.m.: word speech; matter, affair.
т0ΟΥΝ	to arise, get up (from: εβολ ε1, εβολ εN); to rise up (against: ε, εXN, ε2ΡΛΙ εXN).

τ.ρι cell (of a monk).

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

ρακοτε Alexandria.

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

ουβε (prep.) against, opposite.

αυω (conj.) and.

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

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

Exercises

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| A.1. διτν νεκφανα | 16. διρν τεφρι |
| 2. ουβε νεκσннυ | 17. εтве πουριме |
| 3. εβολ διτν τειζιη | 18. зм πεφпот |
| 4. εβολ ε πειερο | 19. επеснт в ελλασса |
| 5. εβολ зм тполис | 20. εпеснт в пмооу |
| 6. εβολ зи тетραπεза | 21. επλζου ε πευтме |
| 7. εтве πεчζωε | 22. εөн в нтооу |
| 8. ουβε νετнφαхе | 23. εβολ зи пвнма |
| 9. διτн νεчφαхе | 24. εзραι εхн πεζто |
| 10. εζοуη ε ρακοτε | 25. εβολ διτн про н пни |
| 11. εзραι ε пвнма | 26. εβολ зм пеима |
| 12. εзραι εхн πтооу | 27. ουβε пран н прро |
| 13. εζοуη ε тарι | 28. εβολ διτн пхоεис |
| 14. ζα νειζβηγε | 29. εтве πεтнпот |
| 15. φα νεφμαθηтис | |
| B.1. αυτωуη, αυпот εβολ. | 4. λчζμοос αυω λчφαхе мн |
| 2. λνει εζοуη, ληζμοос. | прφме. |
| 3. λчвок επλζου ε πεчтме. | 5. λιτωуη εβολ зи тетραπεза. |

6. λημοоφε εζοуη ε ρακοτε.
7. пкερωме λчале εзραι εхн πειω.
8. εтве ου αρпот εβολ зм ποуни?
9. λ-пζαλο вок εζοуη ε теφρι.
10. εтве ου атетнφαхе нса пенхоεис?
11. λιζμοос ζαζтн пλειот.
12. αυφαхе ζα πεуηрн.
13. ουн-ζεβεооу мн ζεηζτωφр нмау.
14. λφει εпеснт εβολ зи пвнма.
15. αυτωуη нби нрφме εзραι εхн прро.
16. λιφαхе εтве λанове.
17. λ-неζιome μοоφε εпеснт в пекро.
18. λνвок εзραι в неηтме.
19. λспот εβολ διτн нрφме εт нмау.
20. λνвок εζοуη нназрн пепископос.
21. εтве ου λквок επλζου в таγορα?
22. λчвок εβολ зм пειкосмос.
23. λсφαхе мн тесмаау εтве несφηре.
24. αυале нби нрφме εзραι εхн νεуζτωφр.
25. αυφαхе в ποεικ мн нтβт.
26. αυφαхе ουβε νεчентолн.
27. λчτωуη εβολ зи пεθρονос.
28. λημοоφε εөн зм пкаке.
29. λчале εзραι в пвнма.
30. λчφαхе εтве νεζβηγε н пмонαχος.

Lesson 9

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

\bar{N}	$\bar{N}\bar{M}\bar{O}'$	ϵ	$\epsilon\rho\omega'$	$\epsilon\rho\bar{N}$	$\epsilon\rho\omega'$
$z\bar{N}$	$\bar{N}z\bar{H}\bar{T}'$	$z\bar{x}\bar{N}$	$z\bar{x}\omega'$	$N\lambda z\rho\bar{N}$	$N\lambda z\rho\lambda'$
$z\lambda$	$z\lambda\rho\omega'$	$\epsilon x\bar{N}$	$\epsilon x\omega'$	$z\lambda z\bar{T}\bar{N}$	$z\lambda z\bar{T}\bar{H}'$
$z\bar{i}$	$z\bar{i}\omega(\omega)'$	$z\bar{i}\bar{T}\bar{N}$	$z\bar{i}\bar{T}\bar{O}\bar{O}\bar{T}'$	$OY\bar{B}\bar{E}$	$OY\bar{B}\bar{H}'$
$M\bar{N}$	$\bar{N}\bar{M}\bar{M}\bar{\lambda}'$	$\bar{N}C\lambda$	$\bar{N}C\omega'$	$\epsilon\bar{T}\bar{B}\bar{E}$	$\epsilon\bar{T}\bar{B}\bar{H}\bar{H}\bar{T}'$
$\vartheta\lambda$	$\vartheta\lambda\rho\omega'$	$z\bar{i}\rho\bar{N}$	$z\bar{i}\rho\omega'$		

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

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

2) $\bar{N}z\bar{H}\bar{T}'$ and $z\bar{i}\omega'$ were originally compounds: $\bar{N}z\bar{H}\bar{T}'$ in the belly (of), $z\bar{i}\omega(\omega)'$ on the back (of). The pronominal form $z\bar{N}$ was originally a noun meaning "interior" (cf. the $z\bar{o}\gamma\bar{N}$ of $\epsilon z\bar{o}\gamma\bar{N}$); $z\bar{i}$ was a simple preposition.

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

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

5) $z\bar{i}\bar{T}\bar{O}\bar{O}\bar{T}'$ is $z\bar{i}$ plus the noun $\bar{T}\bar{O}\bar{O}\bar{T}'$ (hand); the latter is reduced to $-\bar{T}-$ in $z\bar{i}\bar{T}\bar{N}$, with genitival \bar{N} .

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

7) $z\lambda z\bar{T}\bar{H}'$ consists of $z\lambda$ plus the noun $z\bar{T}\bar{H}'$ (heart, breast), reduced to $-\bar{T}-$ with the genitival \bar{N} in $z\lambda z\bar{T}\bar{N}$.

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

Typical inflections of these prepositions are as follows:

$\epsilon\rho\bar{O}\bar{I}$	to me	$\epsilon\rho\bar{O}\bar{N}$	to us
$\epsilon\rho\bar{O}\bar{K}$	to you (m.s.)	$\epsilon\rho\omega\bar{T}\bar{N}$	to you (pl.)
$\epsilon\rho\bar{O}$	to you (f.s.)		
$\epsilon\rho\bar{O}\bar{C}$	to him	$\epsilon\rho\bar{O}\bar{O}\bar{Y}$	to them
$\epsilon\rho\bar{O}\bar{C}$	to her		

$\bar{N}\bar{M}\bar{M}\bar{\lambda}\bar{I}$	with me	$\bar{N}\bar{M}\bar{M}\bar{\lambda}\bar{N}$	$\bar{N}z\bar{H}\bar{T}$	in me	$\bar{N}z\bar{H}\bar{T}\bar{N}$
$\bar{N}\bar{M}\bar{M}\bar{\lambda}\bar{K}$	etc.	$\bar{N}\bar{M}\bar{M}\bar{H}\bar{T}\bar{N}$	$\bar{N}z\bar{H}\bar{T}\bar{K}$	etc.	$\bar{N}z\bar{H}\bar{T}-\bar{T}\bar{H}\bar{Y}\bar{T}\bar{N}$
$\bar{N}\bar{M}\bar{M}\bar{E}$			$\bar{N}z\bar{H}\bar{T}\bar{E}$		
$\bar{N}\bar{M}\bar{M}\bar{\lambda}\bar{C}$		$\bar{N}\bar{M}\bar{M}\bar{\lambda}\bar{Y}$	$\bar{N}z\bar{H}\bar{T}\bar{C}$		$\bar{N}z\bar{H}\bar{T}\bar{O}\bar{Y}$
$\bar{N}\bar{M}\bar{M}\bar{\lambda}\bar{C}$			$\bar{N}z\bar{H}\bar{T}\bar{C}$		

$OY\bar{B}\bar{H}\bar{I}$	against me	$OY\bar{B}\bar{H}\bar{N}$
$OY\bar{B}\bar{H}\bar{K}$	etc.	$OY\bar{B}\bar{E}-\bar{T}\bar{H}\bar{Y}\bar{T}\bar{N}$
[$OY\bar{B}\bar{H}\bar{T}\bar{E}$]		
$OY\bar{B}\bar{H}\bar{C}$		$OY\bar{B}\bar{H}\bar{Y}$
$OY\bar{B}\bar{H}\bar{C}$		

$\epsilon\bar{T}\bar{B}\bar{H}\bar{H}\bar{T}$	because of me	$\epsilon\bar{T}\bar{B}\bar{H}\bar{H}\bar{T}\bar{N}$
$\epsilon\bar{T}\bar{B}\bar{H}\bar{H}\bar{T}\bar{K}$	etc.	$\epsilon\bar{T}\bar{B}\bar{E}-\bar{T}\bar{H}\bar{Y}\bar{T}\bar{N}$
$\epsilon\bar{T}\bar{B}\bar{H}\bar{H}\bar{T}\bar{E}$		
$\epsilon\bar{T}\bar{B}\bar{H}\bar{H}\bar{T}\bar{C}$		$\epsilon\bar{T}\bar{B}\bar{H}\bar{H}\bar{T}\bar{O}\bar{Y}$
$\epsilon\bar{T}\bar{B}\bar{H}\bar{H}\bar{T}\bar{C}$		

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

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

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

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

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

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

Vocabulary 9

$\theta\omega\pi\epsilon$ to come into being; to take place, happen; $\theta\omega\pi\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\mu\omega'$ to befall, happen to (someone). $\alpha\varsigma\theta\omega\pi\epsilon$ it happened that (followed directly by the principal verb, as in $\alpha\varsigma\theta\omega\pi\epsilon$ $\lambda\chi\epsilon\iota$ $\theta\lambda\rho\omega\eta$ it happened that he came to us).

$\mu\omega\gamma$ to die (of, from: $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\epsilon$, $\alpha\lambda$); as n.m.: death, manner of death.

$\alpha\epsilon$ to fall; $\alpha\epsilon$ ϵ to fall to, upon, into; to find, chance upon; $\alpha\epsilon$ $\epsilon\omega\lambda$ to perish, be lost, fall away.

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

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

$\alpha\iota\varsigma\epsilon$ to grow weary, exhausted; to be troubled, afflicted.

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

$\alpha\iota\kappa\omega$ to grow hungry; as n.m.: hunger, famine.

$\eta.\kappa\lambda\alpha$ earth, ground.

$\eta.\theta\lambda$ festival, feast day.

$\eta\epsilon.\alpha\omega\gamma$ day; $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\omega\gamma$ (adv.) today (note loss of α);

$\theta\lambda$ $\eta\omega\gamma$ up until today, until now.

$\eta\epsilon.\epsilon\lambda\omega\epsilon$ bed.

$\mu\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\kappa\alpha$ ($\mu\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\kappa\omega'$) (prep.) after (of time); $\mu\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\kappa\omega\varsigma$ (adv.) afterward.

Greek words

$\alpha\epsilon$ ($\delta\acute{\epsilon}$) postpositive conjunction: but, however.

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

$\tau.\kappa\upsilon\eta\lambda\alpha\gamma\omega\gamma\eta$ (η $\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha\gamma\omega\gamma\eta$) synagogue.

Exercises

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

E.g. $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\epsilon$ $\eta\epsilon\iota\alpha\omega\epsilon$ \rightarrow $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\eta\eta\tau\bar{\eta}$.

- | | |
|---|--|
| A.1. $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\kappa\lambda\alpha$ | 16. $\alpha\lambda$ $\eta\lambda\epsilon\lambda\omega\epsilon$ |
| 2. $\omega\gamma\epsilon$ $\eta\epsilon\gamma\chi\omega\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ | 17. $\mu\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\kappa\alpha$ $\eta\epsilon\eta\eta\omega\tau$ |
| 3. $\alpha\iota$ $\eta\epsilon\gamma\epsilon\lambda\omega\epsilon$ | 18. $\alpha\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\epsilon\gamma\tau\bar{\eta}$ |
| 4. $\alpha\iota\tau\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\tau\lambda\phi\omega\varsigma$ | 19. $\alpha\iota\chi\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\kappa\chi\omega\iota$ |
| 5. $\mu\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\kappa\alpha$ $\eta\epsilon\gamma\eta\omega\gamma$ | 20. $\alpha\lambda$ $\eta\epsilon\tau\bar{\eta}\alpha\iota\varsigma\epsilon$ |
| 6. $\eta\lambda\alpha\tau\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\eta\omega\gamma\tau\epsilon$ | 21. $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\theta\lambda$ |
| 7. $\alpha\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}\epsilon\iota\epsilon\rho\omega$ | 22. $\alpha\iota\tau\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\epsilon\kappa\kappa\lambda\eta\varsigma\iota\alpha$ |
| 8. $\alpha\iota\tau\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\iota\alpha\iota\varsigma\epsilon$ | 23. $\theta\lambda$ $\tau\alpha\lambda\omega$ |
| 9. ϵ $\bar{\eta}\tau\bar{\eta}\tau$ | 24. $\omega\gamma\epsilon$ $\eta\lambda\theta\lambda\alpha\chi\epsilon$ |
| 10. $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\epsilon$ $\eta\epsilon\gamma\alpha\kappa\omega$ | 25. $\eta\lambda\alpha\tau\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\epsilon\gamma\eta\lambda\lambda\gamma$ |
| 11. ϵ $\eta\epsilon\varsigma\rho\lambda\eta$ | 26. $\alpha\iota\tau\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\omega\gamma\omega\epsilon\iota\eta$ |
| 12. $\theta\lambda$ $\eta\epsilon\gamma\alpha\tau\bar{\eta}\alpha\lambda$ | 27. $\alpha\lambda\alpha\tau\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\epsilon\mu\rho\omega$ |
| 13. $\alpha\iota\chi\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\kappa\lambda\alpha$ | 28. $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\eta\eta\lambda$ |
| 14. $\bar{\eta}\kappa\alpha$ $\eta\epsilon\gamma\theta\eta\tau\epsilon$ | 29. $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\mu\omega\omega\gamma$ |
| 15. $\alpha\iota\tau\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\alpha\kappa\omega$ | 30. $\mu\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\kappa\alpha$ $\eta\theta\lambda$ $\epsilon\tau$ $\bar{\eta}\eta\lambda\gamma$ |

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| B.1. εΒΟΛ ΖΙΘΩΝ | 6. ΖΑΖΤΗΝ | 11. ΝΗΛΑΖΡΑΙ |
| 2. ΝΗΜΑΙ | 7. ΕΖΡΑΙ ΕΧΩΝ | 12. ΕΤΒΗΗΤΚ |
| 3. ΕΒΟΛ ΗΖΗΤ-ΤΗΥΤΗ | 8. ΟΥΒΕ-ΤΗΥΤΗ | 13. ΝΑΖΡΕ |
| 4. ΟΥΕΗΙ | 9. ΝΗΜΗΤΗ | 14. ΖΙΘΚ |
| 5. ΕΤΒΗΗΤΗ | 10. ΕΠΕCΗΤ ΕΧΘΙ | 15. ΝΗΜΑΝ |
- C.1. Α-ΠΜΟΥ ΘΩΠΕ ΖΗ ΠΚΟCΜΟC ΕΒΟΛ ΖΙΤΗ ΝΕΝΝΟΒΕ.
 2. ΜΗΝCΑ ΝΑΙ ΔΕ ΑΧΜΟΥ ΗΒΙ ΠΡΟ ΕΤ ΗΜΑΥ.
 3. Α-ΠΘΗΡΕ ΖΕ ΕΠΕCΗΤ ΕΧΗ ΠΚΑΖ.
 4. ΕΤΒΕ ΟΥ Α-ΝΕΙΖΙCΕ ΘΩΠΕ ΗΜΟΙ?
 5. ΑΥΗΚΟΤΚ ΕΧΗ ΠΕΒΛΟΒ, ΑΥΡΙΜΕ.
 6. Α-ΠΡΩΜΕ ΖΩΝ ΕΖΟΥΝ Ε ΠΗΜΕ ΕΤ ΖΙΧΗ ΠΤΟΟΥ ΕΤ ΗΜΑΥ.
 7. ΜΗΝCΩC ΔΕ ΑΥΖΕ Ε ΠΕΥΘΗΡΕ ΖΗ ΤCΥΝΑΓΩΓΗ.
 8. ΑΥΜΟΥ ΗΒΙ ΗΡΩΜΕ Η ΤΕΙΠΟΛΙC ΖΑ ΟΥΖΚΟ.
 9. Α-ΟΥΦΑ ΘΩΠΕ Η ΠΕΙΜΑ Η ΠΕΖΟΥΟΥ ΕΤ ΗΜΑΥ.
 10. ΑΝΖΙCΕ ΖΙΤΗ ΠΕΖΚΟ ΑΥΘ ΑΝΤΩΟΥΝ, ΑΝΒΩΚ Ε ΚΕΤΗΜΕ.
 11. ΑΥΘΑΧΕ ΗΜΑΝ ΕΤΒΕ ΗΧΩΜΕ ΕΤ ΖΗ ΤΠΟΛΙC.
 12. ΑΙΖΙCΕ, ΑΙΗΚΟΤΚ, ΑΙΦΑΗΑ Ε ΠΝΟΥΤΕ ΕΤΒΕ ΝΕΙΘΑΧΕ.
 13. ΑΥΖΩΝ ΕΖΟΥΝ ΗΒΙ ΠΕΖΟΥΟΥ Η ΠΘΑ.
 14. Α-ΠΕΑΛΟ ΜΟΥ ΖΙΡΗ ΠΡΟ Η ΤΕΥΡΙ.
 15. ΑΥΖΚΟ ΑΥΘ ΑΥΒΙ ΕΠΑΖΟΥ Ε ΠΗΜΕ.
 16. ΜΗΝCΩC ΔΕ Α-ΤΕΠΠΟΛΙC ΖΕ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΙΤΟΟΤΗ.
 17. ΑΥΤΩΟΥΝ ΗΒΙ ΠΘΗΡΕ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΙ ΠΚΑΖ, ΑΥΠΩΤ ΘΑ ΠΕΥΕΙΩΤ.
 18. ΜΗΝCΑ ΝΕΙΘΑΧΕ Α-ΠΕΝΧΟΒΙC ΗΚΟΤΚ.
 19. ΑCΘΩΠΕ ΔΕ ΑCΖΕ Ε ΠΝΟΥΒ ΖΑ ΠΕΒΛΟΒ.
 20. Α-ΝΕΧΗΥ ΖΩΝ ΕΖΟΥΝ Ε ΤΕΜΡΩ.

Lesson 10

10.1 The Direct Object. The direct object of a transitive verb is usually introduced with the preposition η (η , $\eta\mu\omicron$):

ΑΥΚΩΤ Η ΟΥΗΙ.	He built a house.
ΑΥΚΩΤ ΗΜΟΥ.	He built it.

Many verbs, especially those denoting perception, employ ϵ :

ΑΝCΩΤΗ Ε ΠΕΥΖΡΟΥ.	We heard his voice.
ΑΝCΩΤΗ ΕΡΟΥ.	We heard it.

Occasionally other prepositions assume this function, as for example $\eta\varsigma$ in

ΑΥΘΙΜΕ ΗCΑ ΤΕΥCΖΙΜΕ.	He looked for his wife.
ΑΥΘΙΜΕ ΗCΩC.	He looked for her.

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

10.2 The Indirect Object (Dative). An indirect object, if present, is introduced with the preposition η (η , inflected like $\eta\mu\omicron$ in §9.1):

ΑΙΤ Η ΠΧΩΜΕ Η ΠΡΩΜΕ.	I gave the book to the man.
ΑΙΤ ΝΑΥ Η ΠΧΩΜΕ.	I gave him the book.
ΑΙΤ ΗΜΟΥ ΝΑΥ.	I gave it to him.

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

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

ἤπισθῶκ	I did not go	ἤπενεθῶκ	we did not go
ἤπεκβῶκ	you (m.s.) did not go	ἤπετῆθῶκ	you (pl.) did not go
ἤπεβῶκ	you (f.s.) did not go		
ἤπεχῶκ	he did not go	ἤπουεθῶκ	they did not go
ἤπεσῶκ	she did not go		

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

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

εἰτοοτῆ ἢ ἡῖρο	by (through the agency of) the king
ετοοτοῦ ἢ νεχσνῆ	to (into the hands of) his brothers
ἤτοοτῆ ἢ τεχσζιμε	from (from the hand of) his wife.

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

Vocabulary 10

κωτ to build, erect (ἤμο'). λαγ to see, look at (ε).

σῶτῆ to hear, listen to (ε); to obey (λα', ἤκα).
 θῖνε to seek, look for, inquire after (ἤκα); to visit (ε); to greet (ε).
 εἶνε to find (ἤμο').
 † to give (ἤμο'); to entrust (ἤμο'; to: ετῆ); † οὐβε, † ἠῆ to fight with; † ἤμο' εβολ to sell (to: ε, λα').
 χι to take, receive (ἤμο').
 ρι to lift up, take, bear, carry (ἤμο'); ρι ἠῆ to agree with; ρι ζα to bear, tolerate.
 τε.θτην garment, tunic.
 τ.ζοβιτε, π.ζοβιτε garment, cloak.
 πε.ζροου sound, voice.

ἤτῆ (ἤτοοτ') from; used in a wide variety of expressions, but very frequently with verbs of receiving, accepting, hearing. The separative notion lies in the verbal idiom; thus, with other verbs it has the sense of (being) near, by, with, in the hand of.
 ετῆ (ετοοτ') to; used frequently with verbs of entrusting, giving, handing over, transmitting.

Exercises

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A.1. λατ λαἰ ἢ οὐθτην. | 15. ἀνναγ εὐχοἰ ἤμαγ. |
| 2. λιτ λαγ ἢ παχοἰ εβολ. | 16. λυθῖνε ἤσῶι εἶ ταγορα. |
| 3. λιτ ἢ πνουε ετοοτῆ. | 17. ἀνεῖνε ἤμοχ εχῆ πεκρο ἠῆ πενσαε. |
| 4. λητ ἠῆ ἤρῶνε ετ ἤμαγ. | 18. λιθῖνε εροχ εἶ τεχρη. |
| 5. λυτ οὐβην. | 19. λचनाγ εὐαγγελος. |
| 6. λατ ἢ πνουε ἢ πεχθρηε. | 20. λιχι ἤμοογ ἤτοοτῆ ἢ παεἰωτ. |
| 7. λυχι ἢ πῶνε εβολ ερῶγ. | 21. λυχι ἤμοχ ἤτοοτ. |
| 8. λαχι ἢ πεχθρηε εεραἰ. | 22. λητ ἤμοσ ετοοτε. |
| 9. ἤπενχι ἠῆμαγ. | 23. λνεῖνε ἤμοχ εα πεχελοε. |
| 10. λαχι ἢ πεχελοε, λνεκ εβολ. | 24. λισῶτῆ ε πεεροογ ἢ ποϋνηε. |
| 11. λυκωτ ἢ οὐῖπε ἤμαγ. | 24. πεεἰωτ δε ἤπεχβῶκ εεοϋν. |
| 12. ἤπουσῶτῆ ἤκα πεϋχοεἰс. | |
| 13. λισῶτῆ ε πεεροογ ἢ ποϋνηε. | |
| 14. ἤπῖσῶτῆ ετβε πεсμογ. | |

25. ετβε ου ηπετνηκοτκ?
26. ανηι ελ ηεισε ετ ημαυ.
27. ηπεεεωη εεουη ε ηταφωε.
28. ηπιη η ηεοειτε εβολ.
29. ηπιη ηε η ηειθηηηη.
30. ετβε ου ηπεει θαροι?
31. ηπεηθαε ηημαυ.
32. ετβε ου αυη ημηηηηη?
33. ηπεεεε ερον ημαυ.
34. ηπουαλε ε ηευχοι.
35. ηπετνηχι η ηειεητωλη ητοοτου η ηεηηειοτε.
36. ηπεητωουη εβολ εη ηκαε.
37. ηεωηη ε ηευεεουου, ηηωη εβολ.
38. αυη ηεη ημηηηε ηη ηεηεεωεωε.
39. ηπεεωηη ε ηεεθαε.
40. ηχη η ηεεοειτε.
41. ηπε-ηεηηηηηεωεωηη ηαη.
42. ηπε-ηαθηηε εη εηαεου.
43. ηεωηη ετβε ηαι ητοοη η ηαεωη.
44. ηηη η ηεηηηηη ετοοτου η ηεηηηηηηεωε.
45. αυεηη ημωη η ηηηηε η ημηηηε.
46. η-ηεηηηεωε κωη ηαν η ουηη ημαυ.
47. ηεθακ η-ηουεαι ηου.
48. ηηηη ε ηεουη η ηεοεεε ηη ηεεεωη.
49. ηηηωη ηηηηη ε ηοηηηηη.
50. ηεθαε ηηηηαι ετβε ηευαηηηηηωη.

Lesson 11

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

ηεηηηε η ηαεηωη. + ηεηηηε-ηαεηωη. I found my father.
ηεηηηε ημωη. + ηεηηηε. I found him.

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

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

ηη	ηη-	ηηη'	to give
ηη	ηη-	ηηη'	to take
ηη	ηη-	ηηη'	to raise, carry
ηη	ηη-	ηηη'	to measure.

The verbs εη (to become sated) and εη (to come) are intransitive and do not take direct objects. ηη, ηη, and εη may also be spelled as ηηη, ηηη, and εηη; the spelling ηηη for ηη is rare.

Object pronouns are attached to these verbs as

follows:

ΧΙΤ	ΧΙΤἪ	ΤΑΑΤ	ΤΑΑΝ
ΧΙΤἪ	ΧΙ-ΤΗΥΤἪ	ΤΑΑΚ	†-ΤΗΥΤἪ
ΧΙΤΕ		ΤΑΑΤΕ	
ΧΙΤῆ	ΧΙΤΟΥ	ΤΑΑΧ	ΤΑΑΥ
ΧΙΤῆ		ΤΑΑC	

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

Vocabulary 11

- φί φί- φίτ^ρ to measure (ἤμο^ρ); to measure out; as n.m.: measure, weight, extent; moderation.
- σί to become sated, filled (with: ἤμο^ρ).
- κω (1) to put, place, set (ἤμο^ρ); (2) to leave, abandon (ἤμο^ρ); κω ἤμο^ρ ἄσα to leave, abandon, renounce; κω ἤμο^ρ ἄσ^ρ εβολ to forgive (someone: ἄσ^ρ; something: ἤμο^ρ).
- εἶνε to bring (ἤμο^ρ; to a person: ἄσ^ρ, φλ); εἶνε εβολ to publish.
- τῆνοοϋ to send (ἤμο^ρ; to a person: ἄσ^ρ, ε); τῆνοοϋ ἄσα to send for.
- με to love, come to love (ἤμο^ρ).
- μῖσε to bear (a child: ἤμο^ρ); as n.m.: giving birth; offspring, progeny, one born.
- φωνε to fall ill, become sick; as n.m.: sickness, disease.
- ρλθε to rejoice (at, over: ε, εχῆ, ερραῖ εχῆ); as n.m.: joy, gladness.
- τε.ϋφἠ night (οϋφἠ).
- π.ζατ silver, money, coins.
- πε.φβηρ, τε.φβεερ (pl. νε.φβεερ) friend, companion.
- εματε (adv.) very, very much, exceedingly; also ἤματε.

Exercises

- A.1. λϋταат ετοοτε. 6. ακϋιτ ερραῖ.
2. ανθιτῆ ναϋ. 7. λιθιτου νητῆ.
3. λιχιτῆ ἤτοοτου. 8. λιτααϋ ἄσ.
4. ατετῆτααχ ἄσ. 9. ἀϋϋι-τηϋτῆ εβολ.
5. λϋχιτου εβολ ἄσ. 10. λϋταατε ετοοτ.
- B. Translate. Replace the nominal objects with the appropriate pronominal object.
1. λι†-ποεικ ἄσ. (λιτααχ 8. λϋφί-τεζιη.
- ἄσ) 9. λιφί-ποεικ ναϋ.
2. ἤπεϋ†-πζατ ἄσι. 10. ακφί-πζατ ἄσι.
3. ἄν†-ἄκφωμε ετοοτῆ. 11. ἀϋϋι-φωνε εβολ.
4. ἀϋ†-πεϋηι ναϋ εβολ. 12. ἀϋϋι-πνοϋε, ἀϋφωτ εβολ.
5. ἄσ†-τεφτην ἄσ. 13. ἄσφί ἄσι ἤ πηρῆ.
6. ἄσχι-πνοϋε ἤτοοτου. 14. ἀρχι-πζοεῖτε εβολ ζῆ
7. ατετῆχι-τεῖεῖρηνη εβολ 15. πῆ. 15. ἤτοοτῆ ἤ πεϋεῖωτ
- ζιτοοτῆ.
- C.1. πφρη ετ ἄσφϋ 16. φφί ἤ πζατ
2. πμοοϋ ετ ἄσ. 17. πζοεῖτε ἤ πλφβηρ
3. πεφβηρ ετ ἤμῖαϋ 18. οϋμῖσε ἤτε πεϋηι
4. νετ ζῆ τϋναρφωγη 19. ετοοτου ἤ ἄσφβεερ
5. τἄσφωνε μῆ τεσφβεερε 20. περροοϋ ἤ τἄμῖαϋ
6. πνοϋε μῆ πζατ 21. ζῆ πκακε ἤ τεϋφἠ
7. περροοϋ μῆ τεϋφἠ 22. οϋβε νεϋφλαχε
8. ζα πεῖφωνε 23. ζιτοοτῆ ἤ πκωεῖC
9. ε πεῖφί 24. ἤἄσῖα πφλ ετ ἤμῖαϋ
10. φφί ἤ πεῖφωνε 25. πρἄν ἤ πεῖφωνε
11. πφωC μῆ νεϋφβεερ 26. ἄρφωνε ετ ζαζτηϋ
12. ἤἄσῖα πεCμῖσε 27. ζῆ ζενημαεῖν
13. τεφτην ετ ζιχῆ πεβλοε 28. ζῆ οϋσχηε
14. φφωνε ετ ζῆ νεσοοϋ
- D.1. ἄσφωνε ἄσι τεϋCζιμε εματε.
2. ἀικω ἤ πνοϋε μῆ πζατ εχῆ τετραπεζα.

3. ἀνκὼ ἢ νενθβεεῖρ ἡσὼν εἰ ἢ πῆμε, ἀνεὼκ ἐὼν ἐ πτοοῦ.
4. ἡἡἡσὼς δε ἀφθμε ἡβι πῆλο, ἀνοῦ.
5. ἀφραθὲ ἐματὲ ἡἡμαἰ ἐχῆ πμοῦ ἢ ἡῖρο.
6. ἀμε ἢ τῆεἰμε ἐτ ἡἡλυ ἐματὲ.
7. ἀ-πποῦτε τῆνοοῦ ἢ περνομοσ ἐροοῦ.
8. ἀφτῆνοοῦ ἡβι πεπισκοποσ ἡσα ἡμοναχοσ.
9. ἀφθι ἡλυ ἢ ποβικ ἡἡ ἡἡῖ.
10. ἡῖομε ἀφθι ἢ τῶφθ.
11. ἡἡ-θι εἰ ἢ πεφθαχε.
12. ἀυσι, ἀυτῶυν ἐβολ εἰ τετραπεζα, ἀυβὼκ ἐβολ.
13. ἀφτῆνοοῦ ἢ νεεἰομε ἡἡ νεῦθρε ἐβολ εἰ ἢ πῆμε.
14. ἐτβε οὔ ἡἡε-πποῦτε κὼ ἡἡῖ ἢ νετῆνοβε ἐβολ?
15. ἀνσι ἢ πεφθαχε ἀφ ἀντῆνοοῦ ἡμοῦ ἐβολ.
16. ἀφραθὲ ἐεραἰ ἐχῆ ἡθαχε ἢ περχοεἰσ.
17. ἀφεἰνε ἢ πεφθρε ἐῖ ἡῖ τῖ ἢ ἡμοναχοσ.
18. ἀφεἰνε ἢ πῆατ θαρὼν εἰ ἢ τεῦθ.
19. ἀσμιε ἢ πεσθρε ἢ πῆμε ἐτ ἡἡλυ.
20. ἡπεσμιε ἡμοῦ ἢ πεἡα.
21. ἀ-πῆῆαα με ἢ τῶεερε ἢ περχοεἰσ.
22. ἐτβε οὔ ἡἡεἰνε ἡαἰ ἢ ἡῖομε?
23. ἀφεἰνε ἢ πεφεντολῆ ἐβολ.
24. ἀφεἰνε ἡμοἰ ἡαῖρα.
25. ἐτβε οὔ ἀκτῆνοοῦ ἡσὼι?

Lesson 12

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

ἐνταἰσὼτῆ	which I heard	ἐντανσὼτῆ
ἐντακσὼτῆ	etc.	ἐντατετῆσὼτῆ
ἐνταρεσὼτῆ		
ἐνταφσὼτῆ		ἐνταῦσὼτῆ
ἐντασσὼτῆ		
ἐντα-πῖομε σὼτῆ		

These forms are very frequently spelled with ἡ for initial ἐν-, as ἡταἰ-, ἡτακ-, etc.

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

the man who went → the man who he went	πῖομε ἐνταφβὼκ
the man whom I saw → the man who I saw him	πῖομε ἐνταἰἡλυ ἐροῦ
the man to whom I gave the money → the man who I gave the money to him	πῖομε ἐνταἰῖ-πῆατ ἡαῦ
the boat into which we climbed → the boat which we climbed into it	ἡχοἰ ἐνταναλε ἐροῦ
the sound which they heard → the sound which they heard it	πεεροοῦ ἐνταῦσὼτῆ ἐροῦ

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

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

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

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

πρωμε ετε ηπεχπωτ εβολ the man who did not flee
 ηχωωμε ετε ηπεχβινε ημοου the books which he did not find

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

the one who (or: he who) went	πενταχβωκ
the one (m.) whom they sent	πενταυτηνοου ημοου
the one (m.) to whom I gave the money	πενταιψ-ηεατ ηαφ
that (m.) which I took from you	πενταχιτφ ητοοτκ
those who took it (m.)	πενταχιτφ
the one (f.) whom they entrusted to us	πενταυτααε ετοοτη

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

σω	σε-	σοο'	to drink
κω	κα-	καα'	to put, place
ειω	ειλ-	ειλαα'	to wash
χω	χε-	χοο'	to say
με	μερε-	μεριτ'	to love

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

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

λφχοοc χε ηπινλυ εροφ. He said, "I have not seen him."

With this particular verb the alternate object form χω ημοc is not permitted in the First Perfect. χω may, of course, have a real direct object otherwise:

ηπιχε-ηαι. I did not say these things.

Vocabulary 12

σω σε- σοο' to drink (ημο'); often with εβολ εη in partitive sense (drink some of); as n.m.: drinking, a drink.
 ειω ειλ- ειλαα' to wash (ημο'); + εβολ idem.
 χω χε- χοο' to say (ημο').
 ηα to have pity, mercy (on: ηα', εα); to pity; as n.m.: mercy, pity, charity.
 ω or ωω to become pregnant, to conceive (ημο').
 φα to rise (of sun etc.); as n.m. rising.
 εω to stop, cease, come to a stop; to delay, tarry.
 εω ε to wait for; εω ηη to wait with, stay with.
 π.εο face.
 τ.οуεpητε foot.
 π.ρη the sun.
 π.ηποτ (pl. η.ηπητ) cup.
 π.φω hair.
 π.ηααχε ear.
 π.εpote, τ.εpote milk.
 χε (conj.) introducing direct quotation.

Exercises

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| A.1. ηφα ενταφωπε ηηαу | 8. ηηρη εντα-ηεηλο σοοφ |
| 2. ηεpоноc ενταφεμοοc εχωφ | 9. τεφτηη εντασεηααc |
| 3. ηειω ενταηαε εχωφ | 10. ηφαχε ενταφχοοу |
| 4. ηεατ ηηαιηααφ ηε | 11. ηρωμε ενταηηηα εαpооу |
| 5. ηεετωp ενταηηιτωу ηтоοτк | 12. τεσεηηε ενταсе λуω |
| 6. ηφηpe ενταуηооpе ηсеφ | αcηиcε |
| 7. τφεepε ενταсеφωηε | 13. ηηα εντα-ηηηηαχοc εω |
| | ηεηηφ |

14. πεθνήρ ενταγῶ εἶοχ 24. πῆλτ εντλ-πενχοεῖς
 15. πῆλο εντатетῆῶ εἶοχ 25. πρῶμε ἤτακκῶ λῆγ ἤ
 16. πεῆτο εντактаλῆ λῆ εἶολ 26. πρῶμε εντλ-πενχοεῖς εἶολ
 17. πῆῶμε εντάρκῆλῆ εἶῆ 27. πρῶμε εντλ-πενχοεῖς εἶολ
 18. πῆпот ἤταῖς εἶολ ἤῆτῆ 28. πρῶμε εντλ-πενχοεῖς εἶολ
 19. τερῶτε ἤταῖς εἶολ ἤῆτῆ 29. πρῶμε εντλ-πενχοεῖς εἶολ
 20. πεθῶεεῖ ἤτανκῆλῆ ἤῶν 30. πρῶμε εντλ-πενχοεῖς εἶολ
 21. πῆλῆ εντλ-πενχοεῖς εἶοχ 31. πρῶμε εντλ-πενχοεῖς εἶολ
 22. πεῆῶμε εντλ-πενχοεῖς εἶοχ 32. πρῶμε εντλ-πενχοεῖς εἶολ
 23. πῶ εντλ-πενχοεῖς εἶοχ 33. πρῶμε εντλ-πενχοεῖς εἶοχ
- B.1. πενταγῶ εἶῆ πῆμε εἶ ἤῆλῆ 9. πενταγῶ εἶολ εἶολ εἶῆ πεῆῆ
 2. πενταῖς εἶολ εἶῆ πεῆλῆ 10. πενταῖς εἶολ εἶολ εἶῆ πεῆλῆ
 3. πενταῖς λῆ λῆ λῆ λῆ λῆ 11. πενταῖς λῆ λῆ λῆ λῆ λῆ
 4. πενταῖς λῆ λῆ λῆ λῆ λῆ 12. πενταῖς λῆ λῆ λῆ λῆ λῆ
 5. πενταῖς εἶολ 13. πενταῖς λῆ λῆ λῆ λῆ λῆ
 6. πενταῖς εἶολ 14. πενταῖς λῆ λῆ λῆ λῆ λῆ
 7. πενταῖς εἶολ 15. πενταῖς λῆ λῆ λῆ λῆ λῆ
 8. πενταῖς εἶολ εἶολ εἶολ
- C.1. λῆ εἶολ ἤ πεῆῶ ἤ πεῆῶ λῆ πεῆῶ λῆ πεῆῶ.
 2. λῆ εἶολ ἤ πεῆῶ εἶολ.
 3. ἤ πεῆῶ λῆ λῆ λῆ πεῆῶ πεῆῶ.
 4. λῆ εἶολ εἶολ πεῆῶ εἶολ εἶολ εἶολ.
 5. πῆλο λῆ πεῆῶ εἶολ εἶῆ πεῆῶ.
 6. ἤ πεῆῶ πῆ λῆ πεῆῶ λῆ πεῆῶ εἶολ.
 7. λ-πεῆῶ εἶολ ἤ πεῆῶ εἶολ ἤ πεῆῶ.
 8. λ-πεῆῶ εἶολ εἶολ εἶολ πεῆῶ.
 9. εἶολ οὔ πεῆῶ πεῆῶ-πεῆῶ?
 10. λῆ εἶολ λῆ λῆ πεῆῶ.
 11. λῆ εἶολ ἤ πεῆῶ εἶολ εἶολ.
 12. λῆ εἶολ ἤ πεῆῶ εἶολ πεῆῶ εἶολ πεῆῶ.
 13. λ-πεῆῶ λῆ λῆ λῆ πεῆῶ, λῆ εἶολ.
 14. λῆ εἶολ εἶολ πεῆῶ λῆ λῆ λῆ.

Lesson 13

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

ἤτερινῶ εἶοχ, λῆπετ εἶοχ. When I saw him, I ran to him.
 ἤτερεῖς ἤ πεῆῶ εἶολ, λῆεῖς εἶολ. When he had completed his work, he left.

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

ἤτεριῶτῆ	when I heard	ἤτεριῶτῆ
ἤτερεῖς	etc.	ἤτερεῖς
ἤτεριῶτῆ		
ἤτερεῖς		ἤτεριῶτῆ
ἤτεριῶτῆ		

ἤτερε-πρῶμε ῶτῆ when the man heard

Alternate spellings, such as ἤτερεῖ-, ἤτερεῖ-, ἤτερεῖ-, are common.

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

ἤτεριτῆεῖς ἤμοχ when I did not find him

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

ἤτερετῆ-πρῶμε οὔπετῆ when the man did not answer

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

ἤτεριῶτῆ εἶολ πεῆῶ, λῆεῖς. } I wept when I heard
 λῆεῖς ἤτεριῶτῆ εἶολ πεῆῶ. } his words.

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

Ἦτερῖσῶτῆ ε περὶροοὺ λῶσ λῖνλῶ ε περὶσο . . .
when I heard his voice and saw his face . . .

13.2 Relative clauses with *πε*, *τε*, *νε*. Contrast the two sentences:

λ-παβῖῶτ κλατ ἤμαλ. My father left me there.
παβῖῶτ πε ενταρκλατ ἤμαλ. It was my father who left me there.

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

παβῖῶτ πενταρκλατ ἤμαλ.

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

παβῖῶτ πενταρκλατ ἤμαλ. It was my father who left me there.
παβῖῶτ πε πενταρκλατ ἤμαλ. My father is the one who left me there.

The second sentence is a normal *πε* sentence: *παβῖῶτ* is the subject, *πενταρκλατ ἤμαλ* is the predicate.

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

νῖμ πενταρτῆνοοὺ ἤμοκ? Who sent you? Who was it that sent you?
οὺ πεντακταλῶ νλῶ? What did you give to them? What was it that you gave to them?

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

given above.

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

λῖβῖ ε θαχε ἤμακ. I have come to speak with you.

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

λῑτῆνοοὺ ἤμοῖ ε θαχε ἤμακ. He sent me to speak with you.

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

λῑτῆνοοὺ ἤμοῖ θαροκ. I have been sent to you.

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

λῑτῆνοοὺ ἤμοῖ εβολ εἰτῆ ἡῖρο. I have been sent by the king.

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

κῶτ	κετ-	κοτ'	to build
κῶκ	κεκ-	κοκ'	to complete
εῶπ	εῑπ-	εῑπ'	to hide, conceal
ῶπ	εῑπ-	ῶπ'	to count.

Transitive verbs of this pattern are quite common.

Vocabulary 13

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

εῶπ (forms above) to hide, conceal (ἤμο').

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

to: ε), to reckon as.

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

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

τῶμ τεν- τὸμ' to close, shut (ἤμο').

οὐμ οὐεν- οὐομ' to eat (ἤμο'); partitive: βολ εἰν;

οὐμ Νσα to gnaw at.

ῶπ ῶεν- ῶοπ' (1) to receive, accept (ἤμο'); from: Ντῆ);

(2) to buy (ἤμο'); for a price: εἰλ).

οὐμ to open (ἤμο', ε).

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

πε.γζορ (f. τε.γζορε; pl. νε.γζοορ) dog (οὐζορ).

π.ελλ eye.

π.ηαγ time, hour.

π.νουε rope.

Greek nouns:

τε.χηρα (ἡ χήρα) widow.

π.ορφανος (ὁ ὀρφανός) orphan.

τ.σαρξ (ἡ σάρξ) flesh.

τ.πύλη (ἡ πύλη) gate.

Proper names:

δαυειδ David (sometimes abbreviated δαδ).

ειεροουσαλημ Jerusalem (with def. art.), regularly abbreviated εἰλημ.

Exercises

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| A.1. παποτ ενταιῶοπῆ Ντοοτῆ | 7. τῆλη ενταγεωκ βολ |
| 2. πεημα ενταχτωογν βολ εἰωε | εἰτοοτῆ |
| 3. πεωε ενταχωοκ ἤμοε βολ | 8. πεωε ενταεωε εζορ |
| 4. πηι ενταγκοτῆ ἤμαγ | 9. τεχηρα ενταιῆ ηαε ἤ |
| 5. πηογῆ εντανεοπῆ εἰ πηε | πεετ |
| 6. πηε ενταεε επεετ εχῆ | 10. πελλο ενταγῶν εζογν ε |
| ηαογερηε | τεερι |

B.1. λιβωκ ε ρακοτε ε ηαγ ε παεἰοτ.

2. λυει ε εωε ἤμαι.

3. λεωκ ε πεερο ε εια-νεεεοεεε βολ.

4. λιεμοοε ε εω ἤ τερωε λυω ε οὐμ ἤ παε.

5. λυτῆοογ ἤμοι ε εἰε ηακ ἤ πεεωμε.

6. λεεεε ἤ οὐμοογ ε εια-νεεογερηε ἤμοε.

7. λετωογν ε βωκ εηεογ ε εἰλημ.

8. ηημ πεηταεωκ βολ ἤ πεεεεε?

9. ηημ πεηταεοπῆ εἰ ηηι?

10. ηεεετοοογε πεηταεοογ βολ.

11. τεχηρα τε ηταγῆ ηαε ἤ πεεεε.

12. ηημ πεηταεωκ ηητῆ ἤ πεεωμε?

13. ἤτοε πεηταετῶμ ἤ τῆλη.

14. ηαι νε ενταιῶοπῆ ἤτοοτογ.

15. νεεεοορ νε ενταοοομῆ.

16. πεεεεε πεηταεοογ ἤ ηεεεε.

17. ηημ πεηταοοογ ε ηῆε ετ ἤμαγ?

18. ηεεε πεηταεεε ηαι.

19. πεεεεε πεητα-ηεεεεεε εοε ηαε.

20. οὐ πεηταεοπῆ εἰ ταορα?

21. πεεεεε πε ηταγκοτῆ ἤεε ηεεεεεε.

22. πεεεεε πεηταεωε ἤμαε.

C.1. ἤτερε-ηηηαε εωκ ἤ πεεεε βολ, λετωογν, λεωκ βολ.

2. ληεω ἤμαε εω ηεε ἤ ηη.

3. ἤτερε-ηη εω, ληεε εχῆ ηεεεεωρ λυω ληεετ ἤεεε.

4. λυοπῆ ε ηηι ἤ δαυειδ.

5. ἤτερεεεετῆ ε ηαι, λεεε-πεεεεε, λεεεεε.

6. λυτῶμ ἤεε ἤεεε ἤ ἤπυλη ἤ τῆοεε.

7. ἤτερεεε-ηεετ, ληεεε ηαγ.

8. ἤοογῶπ ἤ ἤεωε ἤ ηεεεεεε.

9. λεεεε εε ἤτεροοογῶν ἤ τῆλη ἤ τῆοεε, λ-ηεεεε εεε βολ εἰτοοτῆ.

10. ἤτερεεεε, ληεε ἤ ηηοεε ἤμαι.

11. ἤτερεεεετῆ ε ἤεωε ενταεεοογ, ληεεε εηεεε.

12. λεοπῆ ε ηεεε ἤ εἰλημ.

13. ἤτερογῆεεεε ἤ ἤεωε εντανεοογ εἰ ηηι, λεωκ βολ.

14. ⲁ-ⲛⲉϥⲁⲟⲣ ⲟϥⲟⲙ ⲛ ⲡⲁϥ.
15. ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲉϥⲁⲟⲣ ⲉⲣⲟⲟϥ, ⲁϥⲃⲟⲗ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲛ ⲛⲉϥⲛⲟϥⲁ.
16. ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲉⲛⲁϥ ⲉⲣⲟϥ, ⲁⲓⲛⲁ ⲁⲣⲟϥ.
17. ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲉϥϫⲟⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲛ ⲛⲉⲓⲱⲗⲉ, ⲁϥⲧⲟⲙ ⲛ ⲛⲉϥⲃⲁⲗ, ⲁϥⲛⲟϥ.
18. ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲉϥⲛⲁϥ ⲉⲣⲟⲟϥ, ⲁϥϫⲟⲟⲥ ⲛⲁϥ ϫⲉ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲟϥ ⲁⲧⲉⲧⲛⲉⲓ ⲉ ⲛⲉⲓⲛⲁ?
19. ⲁ-ⲛⲉϥⲁⲟⲣ ⲟϥⲟⲙ ⲛⲥⲁ ⲧⲥⲁⲣⲁ ⲛ ⲛⲉⲓⲱ.
20. ⲁⲥⲱⲛⲉ ⲁⲉ ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲉ-ⲛⲛⲁϥ ⲛ ⲛⲉⲥⲓⲙⲓⲥⲉ ⲁⲟⲛ ⲉⲁⲟϥⲛ, ⲁⲥⲃⲟⲕ ⲉ ⲛⲛⲓ ⲛ ⲧⲉⲥⲓⲙⲁϥ.
21. ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲟϥⲛⲁϥ ⲉ ⲛⲟϥⲟⲃⲉⲓⲛ ⲛ ⲛⲉϥⲁⲟ ⲁϥⲱ ⲁϥϫⲟⲧⲛ ⲉ ⲛⲉϥⲱⲗⲉ, ⲁϥⲁⲉ ⲉ ⲛⲕⲁⲁ, ⲁϥⲁⲉⲛ-ⲛⲉϥⲁⲟ.
22. ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲟϥ ⲁⲧⲉⲧⲛⲉⲓⲱⲗ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲛ ⲛⲉⲛⲧⲟⲗⲛ ⲛ ⲛⲉⲧⲛⲉⲓⲟⲧⲉ?
23. ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲉⲥⲧⲛⲁⲉ ⲉ ⲧⲉⲥⲱⲉⲣⲉ ⲛⲛⲁϥ, ⲁⲥⲣⲓⲛⲉ.
24. ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲉϥⲧⲛⲟϥⲟⲙ ⲛ ⲛⲣⲟ ⲛ ⲧⲉϥⲣⲓ, ⲁⲓⲃⲟⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ.

Lesson 14

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

First Perfect: ⲁ-ⲛⲁⲓ ⲱⲛⲉ ⲉⲧⲉⲛⲛⲧⲕ̄.

This happened because of you.

Second Perfect: ⲛⲧⲁ-ⲛⲁⲓ ⲱⲛⲉ ⲉⲧⲉⲛⲛⲧⲕ̄.

It was because of you that this happened.

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

depends on what the writer chooses to emphasize.

The Second Perfect has the same inflectional forms as the Relative of the First Perfect, but usually without the initial ⲉ: ⲛⲧⲁⲓϫⲟⲧⲛ̄, ⲛⲧⲁϫⲟⲧⲛ̄, etc.

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

ⲛⲧⲁϫⲧⲛⲛⲟⲟϥ ⲛⲛⲟϥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲟϥ? Why did you send him?

ⲛⲧⲁϥⲉⲓⲛⲉ ⲛ ⲧⲉⲓⲉⲛⲓⲥⲧⲟⲗⲛ ⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ? To whom did he bring this letter?

But if the interrogative phrase is placed first, as is usually the case with ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲟϥ, the first tense is used: ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲟϥ ⲁϫⲧⲛⲛⲟⲟϥ ⲛⲛⲟϥ?

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

ⲛⲧⲁ-ⲟϥ ⲱⲛⲉ? What happened?

ⲛⲧⲁ-ⲛⲓⲙ ⲃⲟⲕ ⲉⲁⲟϥⲛ? Who went in?

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

ⲛⲧⲁϫⲛⲁϥ ⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ? Whom did you see?

ⲛⲧⲁϫⲧⲁⲗⲁϥ ⲛ ⲛⲓⲙ? To whom did you give it?

ⲛⲧⲁϥϫⲁ-ⲟϥ ⲛⲛⲁϥ? What did he put there?

The construction introduced in § 13.2 is used much more frequently than the preceding: ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲉⲛⲧⲁϥⲃⲟⲕ ⲉⲁⲟϥⲛ? ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲉⲛⲧⲁϫⲛⲁϥ ⲉⲣⲟϥ?

The interrogative adverbs ⲧⲟⲛ (where?), ⲉ ⲧⲟⲛ (whither?), ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲧⲟⲛ (whence?), and ⲧⲛⲛⲁϥ (or ⲧⲛⲁϥ, when?) occur regularly in post-verbal position with a second tense:

ἤτα-πεκείωτ εὐκ ε τῶν? Where did your father go?

ἤταυμοῦ τῆναι? When did they die?

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

μοῦρ	μερ-	μορ'	to bind
μοῦν	—	—	to remain.

The ο of the presuffixal form ι regularly replaced by λ before stem final ς and (usually) φ:

οῦφ	οφε-	οφ'	to put, place
οῦφφ	οφεφ-	οφφ'	to want, desire
μοῦς	μερ-	μρ'	to fill.

Vocabulary 14

- μοῦρ μερ- μορ' to bind, tie (someone: ἄμο' or suff.; with: ἄμο', ςῆ; to: ε, εἴν, εὐοῦν ε).
- νοῦξε (or νοῦχ) νερ- νοχ' to cast, throw (ἄμο'; at, into: ε); νοῦξε εὐολ to discard, throw away, abandon; νοῦχε ἐπεχτ to cast down.
- οῦφ οφε- οφ' (1) to put, place, set (ἄμο'); οῦφ εἴν to add to, augment; (2) intrans.: to settle, dwell, reside (in: ςῆ; with: μῆ).
- οῦφφ οφεφ- οφφ' to want, wish, desire (ἄμο'); as n.m.: wish, desire; ἄ πεφοῦφφ of his own volition, as he wished. οφεφ- may be compounded with another infinitive: οφεφ-εἰ to wish to come, οφεφ-σῶτῆ to wish to hear.
- μοῦς μερ- μρ' ± εὐολ (1) to fill (something: ἄμο' or suff.; with: ἄμο', ςῆ, εὐολ ςῆ); (2) intrans.: to become filled, full (of, with: ἄμο'). An indefinite noun after ἄμο' (that with which something is filled) normally has no article.
- † ἄμο' ςῆ to put (a garment: ἄμο') on, to dress.
- νε.σῆαις bond, fetter.

πε.φτεκο (pl. νε.φτεκῶου) prison.

τ.ρῆεἰν (ἄ.ρῆεἰοῦε) tear(s).

τ.εἶχ hand.

τῶν (adv.) where? ε τῶν whither? εὐολ τῶν whence?

τῆναι, τῆαι (adv.) when?

νε.σῆμα (Gk. τὸ σχῆμα) fashion of dress; monk's habit;

μοῦρ ἄμο' ἄ πεσῆμα to garb someone in a monk's habit, to accept into monkhood.

Exercises

1. ἄποῦφφ ε τῶν εὐοῦν ερον.
2. ἤτα-πεκείωτ μοῦ τῆναι?
3. ἀσφπε δε ἄτερῆεκ εὐολ ἄ παρβε, ἀιφῶν, ἀιβκ εὐολ.
4. ἄμ πετῆαιςφ ε πεφτεκο? πεσῆαις πε.
5. ἀ-ἄπηε μοῦς ἄ οῦφεἰν.
6. ἄτῆε εὐοῦν ε πεκκοσμοσ ἄ πεφοῦφφ.
7. ἀιβκ εὐολ ἄ πεσῆαις ετῆμερ-ἄρῶμε ἄεἴτοῦ.
8. ἄτακτ ἄ πεσῆμα ςῆεκ τῆναι?
9. ἄι νε ἄφῆε ετῆφφπε ἄ περῶου ετ ἄμῆαις.
10. ἄτακοῦφ ςῆ τῆπολῆ τῆαι?
11. ἀσφπε δε ἄτερεσσε εροφ, ἀφῆτῆ, ἀεκ εὐολ ἄμῆαις.
12. ἄτῆρῶποῦ τῶν?
13. ἄμορτ ἄ ἄοῦερετῆ μῆ ἄεἶχ ἄφ ἄκῆατ ἄμῆαις ςῆ πεκρο.
14. ἄμ πετῆετῆεπ-ἄι ἄτοοτῆ?
15. ἄι πε ἄμοῦ ετῆφῶφφ.
16. ἄπεφοῦφ εἴν πετῆ ετῆφῆαιςφ ἄμῆαις.
17. ἄμῆαις ἄι δε ἄφμοῦς ἄ φῶε.
18. ἀ-τεκῆαις μοῦς ἄ νερῶου ἄ μῆηφφ.
19. ἤτα-ἄμ κῆαις ςῆ πεφτεκο?
20. ἄτῆετῆεε-νεῖροβῆε εὐολ ετῆε οῦ?
21. ἀ-ἄρῶμε μοῦρ ἄ μῆοῆαις ε περῶο.
22. ἀ-νεφῆαις μοῦς ἄ ρῆεἰν.
23. ἄτῆφῶφ ε ἄμῆαις ε ἄμῆαις?
24. ἤτα-νετῆεἰοῦε ςε εὐολ ετῆε νεῦνοβε.
25. ἄμῆαις δε ἄεἶ εὐοῦν ε τῆφῶφφ.

26. λ-πευχοι μουζ η μοου.
 27. ου πεντακομουη η ποου?
 28. ητεριτωη η προ, λιμοος αυω λιωη η πελατ ενταυτααη ηαι.
 29. λ-νευσοορ ουωη ησα νεφουερητε.
 30. ηαι πε πωνε ενταυνοηη εβολ.
 31. ητα-πθα ωηπε τηηηαυ?
 32. ηιηη πενταχβωλ εβολ η νειςηαυ?
 33. λ-πεπισκοπος μορη η νεςχημα.
 34. ητανκα-πενημε ησων ετβε πεεκο.
 35. ηιηη πενταχουαεη ηηη ηειμα?
 36. λσουεε-τεςωεερε εηη ηεελοε.
 37. λ-νεφωαεε μαεου η ραεε.
 38. ητα-νειηιεε εε εχων ετβε ου?
 39. ηταουωη η τηυλη η ηπολιε τηηηαυ?
 40. ου πενταωηη ημοκ εηηη τηυλη?
 41. λιουηε η ηηουε εηεηη ε ηκαε.
 42. ηποουεω-σωηη ε ηαωαεε.
 43. ηηηηαυ ε τεχηρα ωα ποου.
 44. λιουωη ε ηκοηη.

Lesson 15

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

ουνοε η πολιε, ουπολιε η μοε	a large city
ημεριη η ωηρε, ηαωηρε η μεριη	my beloved son
ησαβε η ρωμε, ηρωμε η σαβε	the wise man

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

- 1) Several adjectives show a distinct preference for the position before the noun in the given construction. These include μοε great, κουι small, ωηη small, ωορη first, εαε last, and μεριη beloved.
- 2) A few adjectives may be used after a noun *without* the linking η. These include λε old, μοε great, κουι small, ωηη small, ουωη single, ουωεω white. With the exception of a few fixed expressions, this construction is rare in standard Sahidic and should not be imitated.

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

καηε	fem.	καηη	pl.	—	black
εαε		εαη		εαεευ(ε)	last
σαβε		σαβη		σαβεευ(ε)	wise
εαεε		—		εαεεευ(ε)	lame
μεριη		—		μερατε	beloved
ωορη		ωορηε		—	first

ϩΟΥΕΙΤ	ϩΟΥΕΙΤΕ	ϩΟΥΑΤΕ	first
ϩΗΜΟ	ϩΗΜΩ	ϩΗΜΟΙ	alien, foreign

The plurals in -εεγε also occur as -εεγ. The fem. forms are used with sing. and plural fem. nouns. The plural forms occur mainly in substantivized usage: ΝϩΑΒεεγε the wise, ΝϩΟΥΑΤε the elders, prominent persons (e.g. of a city).

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

ΠΡΩΜΕ Ν ΑΓΛΑΘΟC	the good man
ΤΕCϩΙΜΕ Ν ΑΓΛΑΘΟC	the good woman

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

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

ΤΕΨΥΧΗ Ν ΤΕΛΕΙΟΝ	the perfect spirit.
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Greek substantivized neuter adjectives are treated as masculine in Coptic:

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

ΠΡΩΜΕ Ν ϩΗΚΕ Ν ΔΙΚΑΙΟC	the righteous poor man
ΠΝΟC Ν ΠΡΟ Ν ΔΙΚΑΙΟC	the great (and) righteous king.

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

ΝΕΒΙΗΝ	the poor man	ΝΕΒΙΗΝ	the poor (people)
ΝΕΙϩΗΚΕ	this poor man	ΤΕΙϩΗΚΕ	this poor woman
ΟΥCΑΒΕ	a wise man	ϩΕΝCΑΒεεγε	wise men

When the first noun in a genitive construction is followed

by an adjectival phrase, Ντε may optionally be used instead of Ν for the genitive:

ΠΘΗΡΕ Ν ΒΑΛΕ Ντε ΠΡΩΜΕ	the man's crippled child.
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15.2 Adjectives as predicates are treated exactly like noun predicates. Note the obligatory use of the indefinite article:

ΟΥΑΓΛΑΘΟC ΝΕ.	He is good.
Ν ϩΕΝΑΓΛΑΘΟC ΔΗ ΝΕ.	They are not good.
ΠΡΩΜΕ ΟΥΑΓΛΑΘΟC ΝΕ.	The man is good.
ΝΡΩΜΕ ϩΕΝΑΙΚΑΙΟC ΝΕ.	The men are just.
ΟΥΝΟC ΤΕ ΤΕΙΠΟΛΙC.	This city is large.

15.3 The cardinal numbers from one to five are

one	masc.	ΟΥΑ	fem.	ΟΥΕΙ
two		CΔΑΥ		CΝΤε
three		ϩΟΜΝΤ		ϩΟΜΤε
four		ϩΤΟΟΥ		ϩΤΟΕ, ϩΤΟ
five		ϩΟΥ		ϩε, ϩ

The numbers from three upward stand before the noun with the adjectival Ν. The noun is in the singular form, as is the definite article when present:

ϩΟΜΝΤ Ν ΧΟΙ	three ships
ΠϩΟΜΝΤ Ν ΠΡΟ	the three kings
ΤΕΙϩΟΜΤε Ν ΡΟΜΠΕ	these three years

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

The number one is construed in the same way, but the linking Ν may be omitted:

(η)ΟΥΑ ΡΩΜΕ, (η)ΟΥΑ Ν ΡΩΜΕ	(the) one man.
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The number two follows its noun, which is likewise in the singular; no Ν is used:

CON CΔΑΥ, PCON CΔΑΥ	two brothers, the two brothers
CΩΝΕ CΝΤε, TCΩΝΕ CΝΤε	two sisters, the two sisters.

Vocabulary 15

νοε large, great, important.

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

ουκοуι η οεικ a little bread); with pl.: few (e.g.

зенкоуι η χωμε a few books).

μεριτ (pl. μερατε) beloved.

σαβε (f. σαβη; pl. σαβευε) wise.

βαλε (pl. βαλλευε) lame, crippled.

ζηκε poor.

εβινη poor, wretched, miserable.

τε.ρομπε (pl. η.ρηποουε) year; (η) τρομπε this year.

η ουρομπε for a year. η θυμπε η ρομπε for three years.

η.εβοτ (pl. η.εβατε, η.εβετε) month.

η.θυρε θυη small child (a frequent fixed expression).

ηωε to reach, attain (ε, θα).

Greek adjectives:

αγαθεο (αγαθος) good.

δικαιοο (δικαιοο) just, righteous.

πιотоο (πιотоο) faithful, true, believing.

απιστοο (απιστοο) unbelieving.

πονηροο (πονηροο) bad, wicked.

And the numbers given in the lesson.

Exercises

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|----------------------|-------------------------|
| A.1. ουχηρα η ζηκε | 11. ουκοуι η аη |
| 2. तेिनοε η πυλη | 12. ουελλω η σαβη |
| 3. ουεηελλ η πιστοο | 13. ηεημαθενηο η πιστοο |
| 4. ουηρο η δικαιοο | 14. ηεετο η βαλε |
| 5. ηεηλλοο η απιστοο | 15. εηηεηομπε η εβινη |
| 6. εηελλ η πονηρα | 16. ηαικαιοο η ρομπε |
| 7. ουνοε η εηηεμωη | 17. ηαμεριτ η μαу |
| 8. ηεημεριτ η ειωτ | 18. ουκοуι η θυεκο |
| 9. ηκοуι η τετ | 19. ηεεβηуε η πονηροη |
| 10. ουελλε η ζηκε | 20. ηθαηε η ηεεβεуε |

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|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 21. ηεηноε η νομοο | 26. ηεηθηρε η βαλε |
| 22. ηεεβε η δικαιοο | 27. ηρηεηοοуе η ηηηκε |
| 23. ηηαρηεηοο η σαβη | 28. ηηποηηροο ηηη ηαγαθεοο |
| 24. ηεηημερατε η θυρε | 29. ουεβινη η ορφανοο |
| 25. ηηηηηηε η απιστοο | 30. ηεεεημπε η πιστοο |
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| B.1. θυομηт η χοι | 10. εηαуε εηαу |
| 2. θυομπε η θυηηη | 11. ηεηεβαλ εηαу |
| 3. ηεηθυομηт η εοοу | 12. ρομπε εηηε |
| 4. ητοοу η εοεητε | 13. εβοτ εηαу |
| 5. ηεητοοу η τοοу | 14. ηεηθυοу η εβοτ |
| 6. ητοε η χηρα | 15. θυοу η κοуι η χοι |
| 7. ηεηητοε η εηηοαηη | 16. θυοу η ρομπε η αγαθεοο |
| 8. οуα η ηοηαχοο | 17. εεημπε εηηε η αγαθεοο |
| 9. ουεη η πυλη | 18. ηηρο εηαу |
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- | |
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| C.1. ηηακηωε ε ηεηποαηοο ηηηαу? |
| 2. αуκωт η ουκοуι η ηοαηοο ηηαу. |
| 3. αηοуωε ηηαу η ητοε η ρομπε. |
| 4. ηηαρη ηηηαη εηεε ου? |
| 5. ου ηε ηραη η ηηηε εηηαηεηηηωε εροη η ηεуηη εη ηηαу? |
| 6. ηηη ηεηηαηηηηηε ηεωη? |
| 7. ηαι ηε ηεεροοу η ηεηημεριт η θυρε. |
| 8. αηη η ηεαη η ηεβινη. |
| 9. ηηηοуωη ε θαηε ηηη ηεεε εη ηηαу. |
| 10. ου ηε ηηη εηηαηηωε εροη ηεη ηεηεηηηοο η δικαιοοο? |
| 11. ηηακηοηοу εβοη ηωη? |
| 12. αηεω εηη ηεуηηε η ουρομπε. |

Lesson 16

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

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

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

or predicatively (note obligatory use of indefinite article):

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

But resumption in the singular is not rare.

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

$\bar{\mu}\mu\imath\mu\lambda\gamma$ ϵ $\omicron\gamma\omicron\mu$ $\bar{\mu}\mu\lambda\gamma$. I saw no one there.

$\bar{\mu}\mu\epsilon\gamma\dagger$ - $\lambda\lambda\lambda\gamma$ $\mu\lambda\imath$. He gave me nothing.

$\lambda\lambda\lambda\gamma$ also appears with the indefinite article: $\omicron\gamma\lambda\lambda\lambda\gamma$.

$\lambda\lambda\lambda\gamma$ is often used adjectively:

$\bar{\mu}\mu\epsilon$ - $\lambda\lambda\lambda\gamma$ $\bar{\mu}$ $\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$ $\mu\lambda\gamma$ $\epsilon\rho\omicron\imath$. No man saw me.

$\bar{\mu}\mu\imath\theta\epsilon\mu$ - $\lambda\lambda\lambda\gamma$ $\bar{\mu}$ $\chi\omega\omega\mu\epsilon$ $\bar{\mu}\tau\omicron\omicron\tau\bar{\mu}$. I received no book from him.

When $(\omicron\gamma)\lambda\lambda\lambda\gamma$ or phrases beginning with $(\omicron\gamma)\lambda\lambda\lambda\gamma$ are direct objects of transitive verbs (i.e. object with $\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron$), the use of the pronominal form of the infinitive is obligatory in the First Perfect and its negative. Thus $\bar{\mu}\mu\imath\theta\mu\bar{\mu}$ $\bar{\mu}$ $\lambda\lambda\lambda\gamma$... is not permitted in the sentence above.

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

$\lambda\mu\bar{\nu}$ - $\omicron\gamma\lambda\lambda\lambda\gamma$. I am nothing.

$\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\mu\lambda\lambda\lambda\gamma$ $\mu\epsilon$ $\mu\epsilon\gamma\mu\omicron\gamma\tau\epsilon$. Their gods are nothing.

$\bar{\mu}$ $\lambda\lambda\lambda\gamma$ or $\lambda\lambda\lambda\gamma$ alone may be used adverbially in the sense "(not) at all":

$\bar{\mu}\mu\imath\theta\lambda\chi\epsilon$ $\bar{\mu}\bar{\mu}\lambda\lambda\gamma$ ($\bar{\mu}$) $\lambda\lambda\lambda\gamma$. I didn't speak with him at all.

Note also the expression $\omicron\gamma\omicron\mu$ $\mu\imath\mu$ everyone, everybody.

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

$\bar{\mu}\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$ $\tau\eta\rho\gamma$ all the men (lit. the men, all of them)

$\mu\kappa\omicron\sigma\mu\omicron\varsigma$ $\tau\eta\rho\bar{\mu}$ the whole world, all the world

$\lambda\gamma\epsilon\imath$ $\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\omicron\gamma\mu$ $\tau\eta\rho\gamma$. They all came in.

The pronominal suffixes are the same as those used on prepositions and infinitives; the 2nd pers. pl. form is $\tau\eta\rho\tau\bar{\mu}$. The 3rd pers. pl. $\tau\eta\rho\gamma$ may also be used for 2nd pers. pl. reference.

16.5 The numbers from six to ten:

six	masc. σοοϥ	fem. σο, σοε
seven	σαθϥ	σαθϥε
eight	ομοϥν	ομοϥνε
nine	ψιτ, ψιc	ψιτε, ψιce
ten	μηт	μητε

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

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

οϥλ $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$ one of the men ομο $\bar{\nu}$ τ $\bar{\nu}$ νεχ η ϥ three of
ομο $\bar{\nu}$ τ $\bar{\nu}$ μοοϥ three of them the ships

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

λ-οϥλ εωκ ολ παρ χ ιεπισκοπος. A certain man went to the
archbishop.

Vocabulary 16

οε (τ.2ε) manner, way. $\bar{\nu}$ οε $\bar{\nu}$ prep. like, in the manner of; with pron. suff.: $\bar{\nu}$ τα2ε like me, as I do. $\bar{\nu}$ τει2ε in this way, thus.

τ.μινε kind, sort, type, species. λϥ $\bar{\nu}$ μινε of what sort? $\bar{\nu}$ τειμινε of this sort, such.

νε.οϥοειϥ time, occasion. $\bar{\nu}$ οϥοειϥ νιμ every time, always. $\bar{\nu}$ οϥοϥοειϥ once, on one occasion (in the past). $\bar{\nu}$ νεοϥοειϥ at this/that time.

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

And the words and expressions treated in the lesson.

Greek words and names:

τε.χωρα (ἡ χώρα) land, country.

τ.ερημος (ἡ ἐρημος) desert, wilderness.

π.καρπος (ὁ καρπός) fruit. π.αρχιερεϥς (ὁ ἀρχιερεϥς)

μωϥςηc (Μωϥσῆς) Moses. high-priest.

π.αρχιεπισκοπος (ὁ ἀρχιεπίσκοπος) archbishop.

Exercises

- | | |
|---|--|
| A.1. 2οεινε $\bar{\nu}$ τειμινε | 21. $\bar{\nu}$ σαθϥε $\bar{\nu}$ ρομπε |
| 2. σοοϥ $\bar{\nu}$ εσοοϥ | 22. $\bar{\nu}$ οε $\bar{\nu}$ οϥ2μη2αλ $\bar{\nu}$ πιστοc |
| 3. η2ατ τηρϥ | 23. λνον τηρ $\bar{\nu}$ |
| 4. οϥλ $\bar{\nu}$ νεβαλεεϥε | 24. $\bar{\nu}$ 2ηκε $\bar{\nu}$ τπολιc τηροϥ |
| 5. οϥλϥ $\bar{\nu}$ μινε $\bar{\nu}$ βοοϥ? | 25. 2 $\bar{\nu}$ λαλϥ $\bar{\nu}$ μα |
| 6. $\bar{\nu}$ σαθϥ $\bar{\nu}$ 2οοϥ | 26. ομοϥν $\bar{\nu}$ νοc $\bar{\nu}$ χοι |
| 7. τεϥϥη τηρϥ | 27. οϥλ $\bar{\nu}$ μοοϥ |
| 8. 2ωε νιμ ενταιϥοποϥ | 28. ολαξε νιμ ενταϥχοοϥ |
| 9. οϥςηε $\bar{\nu}$ τειμινε | 29. οϥλϥ $\bar{\nu}$ μινε $\bar{\nu}$ οϥνε? |
| 10. νετμε τηροϥ $\bar{\nu}$ τε τcϥρια | 30. οϥc cηαϥ |
| 11. $\bar{\nu}$ νεμτο εβολ $\bar{\nu}$
παρ χ ιερεϥc | 31. 2ιχ $\bar{\nu}$ λαλϥ $\bar{\nu}$ 2ιη |
| 12. $\bar{\nu}$ οε $\bar{\nu}$ οϥνοc $\bar{\nu}$ cαβε | 32. $\bar{\nu}$ νεϥ $\bar{\nu}$ το εβολ |
| 13. η2ατ τηρϥ | 33. λαλϥ $\bar{\nu}$ καρποc |
| 14. ρωμε νιμ ενταϥηαϥ εροοϥ | 34. ϥτοοϥ $\bar{\nu}$ μαειν |
| 15. ομοτε $\bar{\nu}$ μινε | 35. ε λϥ $\bar{\nu}$ οι? |
| 16. οϥον νιμ ετ 2 $\bar{\nu}$ τcϥηαλϥη | 36. 2 $\bar{\nu}$ τεϥχωρα λϥω 2 $\bar{\nu}$ νεϥ $\bar{\nu}$ τε |
| 17. πνομοc $\bar{\nu}$ μωϥςηc τηρϥ | 37. $\bar{\nu}$ ομοϥν $\bar{\nu}$ εβοτ |
| 18. σοε $\bar{\nu}$ cωϥε | 38. 2 $\bar{\nu}$ οϥνοc $\bar{\nu}$ ραϥε |
| 19. τειμητε $\bar{\nu}$ εντολη | 39. οϥαρχιερεϥc $\bar{\nu}$ πονηροc |
| 20. νεχωρα τηροϥ $\bar{\nu}$ τε νεικοcμοc | 40. νεηϥβεερ τηροϥ |
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- | | |
|---|---|
| B.1. $\bar{\nu}$ πικα-λαλϥ εχ $\bar{\nu}$ τετραπε2α. | 10. λ-οϥλ ει οαροϥ 2 $\bar{\nu}$
τεϥϥη. |
| 2. οϥ $\bar{\nu}$ -2οεινε $\bar{\nu}$ τειμινε 2 $\bar{\nu}$
πολιc νιμ. | 11. λc6ω $\bar{\mu}$ η οϥλ $\bar{\nu}$ νεc-
cϥγγηηc. |
| 3. $\bar{\nu}$ τακβινε $\bar{\nu}$ νεκ2αη $\bar{\nu}$ λϥ $\bar{\nu}$ 2ε? | 12. ετβε οϥ $\bar{\nu}$ ταρειρε $\bar{\nu}$
τει2ε? |
| 4. οϥλϥ $\bar{\nu}$ μινε νε νειϥωμε? | 13. $\bar{\nu}$ οϥοϥοειϥ λ-παρ χ -
επισκοποc ει ε πεντοοϥ. |
| 5. 2 $\bar{\nu}$ λϥ $\bar{\nu}$ οϥοειϥ λcμικε $\bar{\nu}$
νεcϥηρε? | 14. λϥεινε $\bar{\nu}$ νεψιτ $\bar{\nu}$ ρωμε
ε2οϥη εροϥ. |
| 6. λ $\bar{\nu}$ -νιμ λνοκ? λ $\bar{\nu}$ -οϥλαλϥ. | 15. $\bar{\nu}$ ταϥ $\bar{\nu}$ ηοοϥ $\bar{\mu}$ μοι ε
πειλαοc τηρϥ. |
| 7. $\bar{\nu}$ νεϥ $\bar{\nu}$ -οϥλαλϥ ηαι. | |
| 8. ληκα-οϥον νιμ $\bar{\nu}$ cωη. | |
| 9. 2εηλαλϥ νε νεϥωλαξε $\bar{\nu}$
πονηροη. | |

16. $\overline{\text{N}}\text{P}\overline{\text{I}}\text{M}\overline{\text{E}}\text{P}\overline{\text{E}}-\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{Y}} \overline{\text{N}} \text{P}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{A}} \text{E}\overline{\text{T}} \overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{Y}}.$
 17. $\overline{\text{A}}-\overline{\text{Z}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{E}} \overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{E}} \text{E}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{E}} \overline{\text{N}} \overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{Y}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{O}}.$
 18. $\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{T}}-\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{Y}} \overline{\text{N}} \text{O}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{K}} \overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{N}}.$
 19. $\overline{\text{Z}}\overline{\text{N}} \overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{O}} \overline{\text{N}} \text{O}\overline{\text{Y}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{O}} \overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{Z}} \text{E} \overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{A}}?$
 20. $\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{N}}-\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{Y}} \overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{Y}} \overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{Y}}.$

Lesson 17

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

vowel $\overline{\text{I}}$ - and final unstressed $\overline{\text{E}}$, have the following pre-nominal and presuffixal forms:

$\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{E}}$	$\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{C}}(\overline{\text{T}})-$	$\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{T}}'$	to bear (a child)
$\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{E}}$	$\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{T}}-$	$\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{T}}'$	to hang up, suspend.

The prenominal forms of many of these verbs occur with or without the final $\overline{\text{T}}$. Several important verbs of this type have irregularities:

$\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{E}}$	$\overline{\text{F}}-$	$\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{A}}'$	to do, make
$\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{E}}$	$\overline{\text{N}}-$	$\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{T}}'$	to bring
$\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{E}}$	$\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{N}}-$	$\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{T}}'$	to seek, inquire
$\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{E}}$	$\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{N}}-$	$\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{T}}'$	to find.

The final $\overline{\text{N}}$ of $\overline{\text{N}}-$, $\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{N}}-$, and $\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{N}}-$ may be assimilated to $\overline{\text{N}}$ before a following $\overline{\text{N}}$ or $\overline{\text{M}}$. Note that in $\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{T}}'$, $\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{T}}'$ and $\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{T}}'$ the syllabic $\overline{\text{N}}$ is the stressed vowel of the word. $\overline{\text{F}}-$ is often written as $\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{P}}-$. Suffixes are added to these forms regularly: $\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{T}}$, $\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{K}}$, $\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{E}}$, $\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{Q}}$, $\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{C}}$, $\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{N}}$, $\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{N}}-\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{Y}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{N}}$, $\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{Y}}$. $\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{A}}'$ is inflected like $\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{A}}'$ in §11.2.

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

In the present work the designation *transitive* is extended to include verbs having prenominal and presuffixal forms that correspond exactly in meaning to the infinitive with $\overline{\text{E}}$ or $\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{A}}$ (e.g. $\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{N}} \text{E}$, $\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{E}} \overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{A}}$). Thus $\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{Y}}$ = $\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{N}}$

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

Vocabulary 17

εραεε vb. tr. to guard, watch (ε; from: ε, εβολ εη); to keep, observe, preserve (ε).

ειμε vb. tr. to understand (ε); to know, realize (that: εε).

ονοε vb. tr. to serve, worship (νασ); as n.m. service, worship.

μουτε vb. tr. to call (ε), summon, name. Note the constructions:

αμουτε ερον ε ιωσανησ. They named him John.

αμουτε ε πεφραν ε ιωσανησ. They called his name John.

αμουτε ερον η φραν η πεφ- They named him after his
ειωτ. father.

αμαστε vb. tr. to grasp, seize, take possession of, take captive (ημοσ); to learn by heart.

π.χαεε (pl. η.χιχεεεε) enemy.

π.ματοι soldier.

τε.σω (pl. νε.σωοεε) teaching, instruction, doctrine.

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

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

Greek words:

π.διαβολοσ (ο διαβολοσ) the devil.

τε.ψυχη (η ψυχη) soul.

πε.πνευμα (το πνευμα) spirit, nearly always abbreviated (πε.) ηηα.

τ.παβολη (η παραβολη) parable.

ακαθαροσ (ακαθαροσ) unclean.

Exercises

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A.1. παποτ ενταιεητη ημαγ | 6. ηκαηοσ εντασητη η πεεεαι |
| 2. ηηομοσ εντα-ηχοεεε τααε | 7. ηχαεε εντα-ηματοι οητη |
| η ηωυχοε | 8. ηεατ ετε ηπε-ηματοι οητη |
| 3. εωε ηιμ ενταγλαγ ηεε | 9. ηενταεμαετη ε πεεεαι |
| ηηαθηηε | 10. ηενταγητογ θαρον |
| 4. ηηηε ενταεμαετη | 11. ηενταετηηαε |
| 5. ηεηηα η ακαθαροτ | 12. ηεντανεητογ ημαγ |
| ενταηηοητη εβολ | |
| B.1. σωτη ε ταεω. | 14. ηηηηηηε η ηηρο η ηοηηροσ |
| 2. σε-τερωτε, ηηηε. | ετ ημαγ. |
| 3. ηα ηαι, ηαχοεεε. | 15. ηερ-ηεχοεεηηε εη ηεεεηαεε. |
| 4. ηηηηοοσ η ααγ η ρωεε. | 16. χιτη θα ηαηηερεεε. |
| 5. εραεε ε ηεεεητοη ηηρογ. | 17. αμαετε ηηοσ. |
| 6. οηηε η ηχοεεε ηεκηουτε. | 18. αηαγ ε ηρη εη ηηε. |
| 7. ηηηεω εροι. | 19. μουτε ε ηεκηον, ηηηε. |
| 8. εηα-ηεεεο. | 20. εραεε ερον ε ηηματοι. |
| 9. ηηηεωκ ε τηρημοσ. | 21. ηηηεω η ηαητο εβολ. |
| 10. εραεε ε ταψυχη, ηαχοεεε. | 22. † ηαε η ουκογι η ηοογ. |
| 11. ηα-ηκα ηιμ η ηεεηηη. | 23. αηι-ηαι η ταεε. |
| 12. εω ηηηαι εη τηγηη. | 24. αηι-ηηη η ρωεε ε ηεεα. |
| 13. αηι-σοογ η ηαητο ηηηακ. | |

25. $\bar{\eta}$ οὐοεῖθ̄ νῖμ λρῖρε $\bar{\eta}$ τεχ̄ε. 28. λῦθ̄ν $\bar{\eta}$ προ.
 26. λμηεῖτ̄ $\bar{\eta}$ εζοῦν̄ ε̄ περ̄ $\bar{\eta}$ πε. 29. $\bar{\eta}$ π̄ $\bar{\eta}$ τεμ-προ.
 27. λμη θ̄αρ̄οι, τ̄αθ̄εερε. 30. ε̄θ̄ $\bar{\eta}$ μ̄μαῖ $\bar{\eta}$ θ̄μοῦν̄ $\bar{\eta}$ ε̄βοτ̄.
 C.1. $\bar{\eta}$ ποῦεῖμε ε̄ $\bar{\eta}$ παρ̄αβολ̄η̄ εν̄ταχ̄οοῦ̄ ν̄αῦ.
 2. λῦμασ̄τε $\bar{\eta}$ μοχ̄ $\bar{\eta}$ βῖ $\bar{\eta}$ ματοῖ, λῦμορ̄ $\bar{\eta}$, λῦνοχ̄ $\bar{\eta}$ ε̄ πεθ̄τεκο.
 3. $\bar{\eta}$ ποῦεῖμε $\bar{\eta}$ βῖ π̄μ̄η̄θ̄ε̄ χ̄ε̄ $\bar{\eta}$ τοχ̄̄ πε̄ πεχ̄ρισ̄τος̄.
 4. $\bar{\eta}$ θ̄αχ̄ε̄ νε̄ ν̄αῑ $\bar{\eta}$ πᾱῑαβολος̄. $\bar{\eta}$ π̄ $\bar{\eta}$ σοτ̄μοῦ̄.
 5. λ̄χεῖμε̄ $\bar{\eta}$ πεοῦοεῖθ̄̄ χ̄ε̄ λ̄-πε̄χεῖωτ̄̄ μοῦ̄.
 6. νῖμ̄ πε̄νταχ̄ε̄ρε̄ε̄ ε̄ρωτ̄ $\bar{\eta}$ ̄ ε̄βολ̄ ε̄ $\bar{\eta}$ ̄ $\bar{\eta}$ χ̄ῑχε̄ε̄ῡε̄?
 7. $\bar{\eta}$ τερεσ̄ω, λῦ $\bar{\eta}$ τ̄ $\bar{\eta}$ ε̄ π̄ηῖ̄ $\bar{\eta}$ τεσ̄σ̄ωνε̄.
 8. λ̄χ̄ωκ̄ ε̄βολ̄ $\bar{\eta}$ νε̄σοῦ̄ $\bar{\eta}$ πε̄χ̄θ̄ $\bar{\eta}$ θ̄ε̄.
 9. λῦμοῦτε̄ ε̄ροῖ̄ $\bar{\eta}$ π̄ραν̄ $\bar{\eta}$ τ̄αη̄αῦ̄.
 10. λῦμοῦτε̄ ε̄ π̄ραν̄ $\bar{\eta}$ π̄θ̄η̄ρε̄ χ̄ε̄ τ̄ $\bar{\eta}$.
 11. λῖθ̄ $\bar{\eta}$ θ̄ε̄ ν̄αχ̄̄ $\bar{\eta}$ ε̄λ̄θ̄ε̄ $\bar{\eta}$ ρ̄ομ̄πε̄.
 12. οῦλλ̄αῦ̄ πε̄ ε̄θ̄ε̄ νῖμ̄ εν̄τακ̄αῦ̄. 16. $\bar{\eta}$ τακ̄μοῦτε̄ ε̄ νῖμ̄?
 13. λ̄-πᾱῑαβολος̄ $\bar{\eta}$ τ̄ $\bar{\eta}$ ε̄ τε̄ρη̄μοσ̄. 17. $\bar{\eta}$ τᾱτε̄ $\bar{\eta}$ β̄ $\bar{\eta}$ τ̄̄ $\bar{\eta}$ λ̄θ̄̄ $\bar{\eta}$ ε̄ε̄?
 14. ε̄τ̄βε̄ οῦ̄ $\bar{\eta}$ πε̄τ̄ $\bar{\eta}$ εῖμε̄ ε̄ ν̄αε̄β̄ω? 18. $\bar{\eta}$ τακ̄β̄ $\bar{\eta}$ -πεῖχ̄ωμ̄ε̄ τ̄ων̄?
 15. λῖμασ̄τε̄ $\bar{\eta}$ π̄χ̄ωμ̄ε̄ τη̄ρ̄ $\bar{\eta}$. 19. οῦλ̄θ̄̄ $\bar{\eta}$ νῖνε̄ τε̄ τεῖε̄β̄ω?

Lesson 18

18.1 The First Present (Pres. I):

† $\bar{\eta}$ ριμε̄	I am weeping	τ̄ $\bar{\eta}$ ριμε̄	we are weeping
κ̄ριμε̄	you (m.s.) are weeping	τε̄τ̄ $\bar{\eta}$ ριμε̄	you (pl.) are weeping
τ̄ε̄ριμε̄	you (f.s.) are weeping		weeping
χ̄ριμε̄	he is weeping	ε̄ $\bar{\eta}$ ριμε̄	they are weeping
ε̄ριμε̄	she is weeping		

With nominal subject: $\bar{\eta}$ ρωμε̄ ρ̄ιμε̄ the man is weeping
 οῦ $\bar{\eta}$ -οῦρ̄ωμε̄ ρ̄ιμε̄ a man is weeping.

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

τε̄ρ- or τ̄ $\bar{\eta}$ -. οῦ $\bar{\eta}$ must be used to introduce an indefinite nominal subject.

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

The First Present is negated with $\bar{\eta}$ before the subject pronoun and $\lambda\bar{\eta}$ after the verb: $\bar{\eta}$ † $\bar{\eta}$ ριμε̄ $\lambda\bar{\eta}$ I am not weeping. The second pers. $\bar{\eta}$ κ̄ριμε̄ $\lambda\bar{\eta}$ usually appears as $\bar{\eta}$ † $\bar{\eta}$ ριμε̄ $\lambda\bar{\eta}$, with r for κ by assimilation to the preceding $\bar{\eta}$ and with a shift of the supralinear stroke: $\bar{\eta}$ † $\bar{\eta}$ ριμε̄ to $\bar{\eta}$ † $\bar{\eta}$ ριμε̄ (i.e. from $\epsilon\eta\bar{\eta}$ - to $\eta\epsilon\bar{\eta}$ -). A similar shift of the stroke occurs in the 3rd pers. sing.: $\bar{\eta}$ † $\bar{\eta}$ ριμε̄ $\lambda\bar{\eta}$, $\bar{\eta}$ † $\bar{\eta}$ ριμε̄ $\lambda\bar{\eta}$. $\bar{\eta}$ is optional before a nominal subject: ($\bar{\eta}$) $\bar{\eta}$ ρωμε̄ ρ̄ιμε̄ $\lambda\bar{\eta}$. An indefinite subject requires the negation $\bar{\eta}$; no $\lambda\bar{\eta}$ is used: $\bar{\eta}$ † $\bar{\eta}$ - (οῦ)ρ̄ωμε̄ ρ̄ιμε̄ no man (or no one) is weeping. As in the negative of predications of existence, the indefinite article is usually omitted if the negation is felt as general rather than particular.

The infinitives ε̄ωκ̄ and εῖ are not used in the First Present.

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

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

†ε̄ $\bar{\eta}$ ̄ π̄ηῖ̄	I am in the house.
$\bar{\eta}$ ε̄ε̄ $\bar{\eta}$ ̄ π̄ηῖ̄ $\lambda\bar{\eta}$	They are not in the house.

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

†НАΡΙΜΕ, ΚΝΑΡΙΜΕ ...	Neg. †ΝΑΡΙΜΕ ΑΝ, ΝΓΝΑΡΙΜΕ ΑΝ ...
ΠΡΩΜΕ ΝΑΡΙΜΕ	(Μ) ΠΡΩΜΕ ΝΑΡΙΜΕ ΑΝ
ΟΥΝ-ΟΥΡΩΜΕ ΝΑΡΙΜΕ	ΜΝ-ΡΩΜΕ ΝΑΡΙΜΕ

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

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

- 1) **†ΝΤΕΡΕΥΧΩΚ Ν ΝΕΥ2ΟΥ ΕΒΟΛ** when he had completed his days
- 2) **†ΝΤΕΡΕ-ΝΕΥ2ΟΥ ΧΩΚ ΕΒΟΛ** when his days were completed.

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

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

ΧΩΚ ΕΒΟΛ intr. to be completed, finished, fulfilled; to die.
2ΩΠ intr. to hide (oneself).
ΒΩΛ ΕΒΟΛ intr. to be melted, scattered, dispersed; to come undone, be loosened; to go to pieces.
ΤΩΜ intr. to shut, close (subject: door, eyes, mouth, etc.).
ΟΥΩΠ intr. to open.
ΟΥΩ2 intr. to settle, dwell; to alight (on: **2ΙΧΝ, ΕΠΕΧΤ 2ΙΧΝ**).
ΜΟΥ2 intr. to become filled, full (of, with: **ΜΜΟ2**).

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

κωτε κετ- κωτ2 to turn.

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

Ϡωω6ε Ϡεε6ε- Ϡοο62 to strike, wound.

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

ΠΙΣΤΕΥΕ	πιστεύω	to believe (ε)
ΕΠΙΤΙΜΑ	ἐπιτιμάω	to rebuke (ΝΑ2)
ΠΕΙΡΑΞΕ	πειράζω	to tempt (ΜΜΟ2)
ΗΗΣΤΕΥΕ	νηστεύω	to fast
ΑΡΧΙ	ἄρχω	to begin (+ π + Inf.: to begin to do something).

Vocabulary 18

- κωτε κет- кот^с vb. tr. to turn (ἴμο^с; away: εβολ; back: επαζου); intr. to rotate, circulate; to surround, go around (ε); to consort (with: μῆ).
- с2αι vb. tr. to write (ἴμο^с; on, in: ε, εхῆ, ε1, ε1хῆ, εῆ; to: ηα^с, ε, φλ); to register; to draw, paint; as n.m. writing, letter.
- εωφ^т vb. intr. to look, glance (at: ε, εхῆ, ηсλ, ε2ουη ε); εωφ^т (εβολ) εнт^с to look forward to, expect, await. Often with εβολ, ε2ουη, ε2ραι, εפעнт.
- сooyῆ vb. tr. to know (ἴμο^с; about: εтве; how to: ῆ + Inf.; that: хε); to recognize, be acquainted with; as n.m. knowledge.
- μееуе vb. intr. to think, suppose (that: хε; about: ε); to ponder, consider (often + εβολ); as n.m. thought, mind.
- κωте n.m. neighborhood, surroundings; ῆ/εῆ κωте ῆ in the neighborhood of, near, around; pron. obj. are expressed w. poss. prefixes: ῆ פעκωте around him.
- εнт^с prep. forward to, before; used idiomatically with certain verbs, like εωφ^т above and ηφ^т εβολ to flee (εнт^с: from); anticipatory suffix is required.
- εβολ хε, εтве хε conj. because.
- п.хлєіє desert, wilderness.
- те.εροомне, пе.εροомне dove.
- в̄хлє (pl. в̄хлєεу, в̄хлєεε) adj. blind.
- And the Greek verbs in §18.5 above.

Exercises

- (1) λ-פע42ωв хок εβολ. (2) сεηαμοу2 ῆ ραφε ῆβ1 פעηψухη.
 (3) ῆ-тп1стеуε εрок λη. (4) тηα2ωп εῆ ηхлєіє. (5) λ-πλ1αβολос פע1ραζε ῆμο4 ῆ сλφ^т ῆ 2ооу. (6) פעηῆλ ῆ ακλθαρ-тон оуφφ λη ε ε1 εβολ. (7) ῆ פעoуoε1φ פע1космос тηр^т ηλ-вωλ εβολ. (8) λ-פע̄хлє хоос хε ηλ ηαι, ηαхoε1с. (9) λ-пηλу ῆ פע4φῆφε хок εβολ. (10) ῆтῆηλoу2 λη εῆ тє1хφρα.

- (11) тееуе хε ῆток оуα1κ1α1ос пе. (12) ῆβαλ ῆ ῆв̄хлєуε ηλoуωη. (13) κμееуе хε ληт-η1η? (14) εтве оу тєтῆκωте μῆ εεηρωμε ῆ тє1η1ηε? (15) λ-פע4сηαу2 вωλ εβολ ῆ פעoуεрηте. (16) λу2ωп ῆβ1 פעсηηу ε ῆηατο1 ῆ ηῆρο. (17) εтве оу κєп1т1μα ηαι? (18) ῆтєтηλє1ηε λη ε פעηпαραβολη. (19) ῆсεηαη1стєуε ε ηαφαхе λη. (20) ῆх1хєεуε ηακωте ε פעηтμε. (21) λ-тпє оуφη, λφε1 εβολ ῆβ1 оуηoб ῆ оуoε1η. (22) λ-тєс21ηε λρхє1 ῆ ρ1ηε. (23) μεφак сεηακєт-тηутῆ επαζоу. (24) ῆφоос ε2рє2 ε פעсoоу εῆ тсφφε. (25) λ-פעηβαλ τoμ εῆ πμoу. (26) сεηλoуφ2 εῆ ηκωте ῆ εтλῆηῆ. (27) тηηαηεх-пλч ε ηεу2оор. (28) тῆηαμoуте εрoч ῆ пpαη ῆ פעчє1ωт. (29) ληεп-тєп1стoλη εηтакс2αι ῆμoс ηαη. (30) εтве оу тєтῆηηстєуε ῆ оуoε1φ η1η? (31) λ-פעсβαλ μoу2 ῆ ρῆε1oоуε. (32) ῆсє21 тє21η λη. (33) ῆтєрєчсωтῆ ε פע2рооу, λφεωφ^т εβολ. (34) тρ1ηε εβολ хε λ-пαсoη μoу. (35) λ-тєεροомне оуφ2 εхῆ пηημα. (36) сεμееуе хε ῆточ пе פעῆс. (37) ῆтєсoоуῆ λη ῆ с2αι. (38) εп1т1μα ηαу εтве ηεуηoвє. (39) тῆεωφ^т εβολ εнт^т ῆ פע2ооу εт ῆηαу. (40) ῆפעoуφφ ε ηηстєуε. (41) λ-פעηῆλ ε1 εפעнт εхωч ῆ εε ῆ оуεροомне. (42) ηαι ηε ῆφαхе εηтλчс2αι ῆμoоу εῆ ηхωφμε. (43) ῆтῆсoоуῆ λη ῆ ῆφαхе ῆ λλλ. (44) тсoоуῆ хε ῆток пе пηηре ῆ пηoуте. (45) λу2ωη ε2оуη ε тпүλη λуω λутoмс. (46) ηс2ῆ ηη1 λη. (47) тῆсoоуῆ хε оуηoб тє тєчсвω. (48) тηαпωт εβολ εηтоу ε ηхлєіє. (49) λφ2кo εμαте εβολ хε λчηηстєуε ῆ φμoуη ῆ 2ооу. (50) εтве оу тє1-хηрλ ῆ εηке μoφφε ῆсω1? (51) λφαрх1 ῆ φαхе μῆ пηηηφε. (52) λчкωте ῆ ῆεηке εβολ. (53) тсoоуῆ ῆμoк. ῆток пе пλ1αβολос. (54) εтве оу κпє1ραζε ῆμo1 ῆ тє12ε? (55) ῆсєῆ פעчкωте λη. (56) тєтηαсoоуῆ хε ῆтλ1ῆ-ηαι εтве-тηутῆ. (57) тηαωп ῆ ηεхηу εт εῆ тєμрφ. (58) ῆтєрῆ-оуφφ ε вок εβολ, λукотῆ επαζоу ε פעηη1.

Lesson 19

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

πρωμε ετ ριμε	the man who is weeping
νετ σωτη ε λαφραξε	those who hear my words
ηματαοι ετ λαμαστε ημοι	the soldiers who will seize him
πρωμε ετ λαβιμε η πιατ	the men who will bring the silver.

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

ετ	who/which I ...	ετη
ετηκ	who/which you ...	ετετηκ
ετε(ρ)	etc.	
ετη		ετοι (note this form)
ετη		

With nominal subject: *ετερε-πρωμε* who/which the man ...

Study the following examples carefully:

ηφραξε ετσει ημοι	the words which I am writing
πρωμε ετηφινε ησωι	the man whom you are seeking
τηπολις ετοιουωσ ηζητηκ	the city in which they are settling
πωηρε ετηνακλαα ησωι	the child whom he will leave behind
νεητολη ετηναταλυ ηαν	the commandments which he will give to us
πιατ ετερε-πεκειωτ	the money which your father will
ηαταα ετοιωκ	entrust to you

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

ηρωμε ετε ησεσωτη ηαι αν	the men who do not heed me
πρωμε ετε ητηνασωτη ηαι αν	the man who will not heed me
ηφραξε ετε ητηβιμε εροι αν	the words which we do not understand
νεημε ετε ηγεηαμαστε ημοι αν	the villages which they will not seize

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

αινοχτη επεσχη ε ηκαα.	I threw myself to the ground.
αφειλαα εη ημοι η πειερο.	He washed himself in the water of the river.

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

ουαα ^ε ησα	to place oneself in the following of, go in accordance with; also simply "to follow."
κοτ ^ε (1)	to return, go back (to: επαου ε, εβολ ε, εβολ φα, εροι ε, ερα ε); (2) to repeat an action, usually coordinated, as in

αηκοτη αφριμε he wept again

or with *ε* + Inf., as in

ηηηηκοτη ε ηαυ εροα we did not see her again.

The verb *τωουη* occurs optionally with reflexive suffixes: *αητωουηκ* = *αητωουη* (he arose). After stem-final *-η* the 2nd pers. masc. sing. suffix *-κ* often appears as *-η*: *αητωουηκ* you arose.

The reflexive verb *αερατ^ε*, to stand, is actually a compound of *αε* (a form of the verb *ωε*, to stand) and the preposition *ερατ^ε* to or at the foot/feet of. *ερατ^ε* itself consists of the prep. *ε* and the noun *ρατ^ε* foot, which belongs to that small group of nouns that may take pronominal suffixes in a possessive sense: *ρατ* my foot, *ρατηκ*, your foot, etc.

19.3 Infinitives of the type *σωτη*, to choose,

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

сѡтп̄ сѡтп̄- сѡтп̄'

When the final consonant of the infinitive is a *blmnr* consonant, the presuffixal form is usually written with -e- before the suffixes -т, -к, -ч, -с: сѡтмеч, сѡтмет, сѡтмек, etc. When the final consonant is -z, spelling alternates between -z and -λz in the unbound form: οϣωνλz or οϣωνz̄.

When the second consonant of the Infinitive is z (more rarely ϣ), the presuffixal form may have -λ- instead of -o-:

οϣωz̄M̄	οϣεz̄M̄-	οϣλz̄M̄'	to repeat
τωz̄M̄	τεz̄M̄-	τλz̄M̄'	to invite

When the infinitive begins with *m* or *n*, -ω- is replaced with -οϣ-:

μοϣοϣτ̄	μεϣτ̄-	μοοϣτ̄'	to kill
νοϣz̄M̄	νεz̄M̄-	ναz̄M̄'	to rescue.

Vocabulary 19

ϣ̄ιz̄ε ϣ̄ε(τ)- ϣ̄ετ̄' vb. tr. to change, alter (ḥmo'); intr. and reflex. to change, be altered (to: ε; into: z̄n̄; in form: n̄ cmot).

λz̄εpατ̄' vb. reflex. to stand (before: ε; against: ε, εx̄n̄, οϣβε; with: m̄n̄).

οϣωνz̄ε οϣενz̄ε- οϣονz̄ε' (often + εβολ) vb. tr. to reveal, make manifest (ḥmo'; to: nλ', ε); reflex. to appear, reveal self; intr. to appear, become manifest.

βωλ̄n̄ βελ̄n̄- βολn̄' (usually + εβολ) vb. tr. to reveal (ḥmo'; to: ε, nλ'); vb. intr. to become revealed, known, clear.

p̄okz̄ε p̄ekz̄ε- p̄okz̄ε' vb. tr. to burn (ḥmo'); vb. intr. to burn.

πωz̄τ̄ πεz̄τ̄- πλz̄τ̄' vb. intr. and reflex. to bow, prostrate self.

ne.cmot form, likeness, appearance; character, behavior.

тс.смн voice, sound.

п.κωz̄τ̄ fire.

β̄p̄pe adj. new, young; n̄ β̄p̄pe recently, anew.

λс adj. old (not used of persons).

Greek words

τε.γραφη (ἡ γραφή) writing, scripture.

т.εxουcиz̄α (ἡ ἐξουσία) power, authority.

т.πιστιс (ἡ πίστις) faith, trust.

п.μϣστηpиoн (τὸ μυστήριον) mystery.

Exercises

A. (1) π̄ωνε ετοϣμοϣp̄ n̄ πxοι εpοч (2) πxωmε ετοϣλϣτ̄ (3) πzοειτε ετ̄q̄t̄ ḥmоч z̄iωq̄ (4) п̄εp̄teko ετοϣnλnoxk̄ εpοч (5) πmooy εт moϣz̄ n̄ пeнxοι (6) n̄p̄ome εт nλп̄oт e пxλeиe (7) тexωpα εтn̄n̄z̄нт̄c̄ (8) нет nλoϣλz̄oϣ n̄cωч (9) тeπιστολn̄ εтnλacz̄λi ḥmoc ϣ̄apok (10) тeziн ετοϣmooye z̄iωoc (11) пcλz̄ εтe n̄тeтn̄cooȳn̄ ḥmоч λn̄ (12) нет nλλz̄εpαтoϣ n̄ пeч̄n̄тo εβολ (13) пcон εтn̄nλmop̄q̄ n̄ пeсxнmα (14) n̄p̄ro εтn̄п̄oт εβολ z̄нт̄q̄ (15) нет oϣon n̄ n̄βaλ n̄ n̄βx̄лeeϣ (16) n̄p̄ome εтq̄kωтe n̄m̄λy (17) n̄ϣλxε εтoϣeϣ-cотmoϣ (18) тexoycиz̄α εтepe-пnoϣтe nλ-тλac nλч (19) тпистиc εт̄βине ḥmoc z̄n̄ тeиcziмe (20) тe-εpoomпe εтk̄nλnλy εpoc (21) тeϣтнн εтeтn̄noϣxε ḥmoc εβολ (22) нетq̄nλeπitimα nλy (23) пμϣστηpиoн εтq̄nλбoлn̄q̄ nλn ε-βολ (24) пn̄i εтoϣnλpokz̄q̄ n̄бi ḥmαтoи (25) пcλz̄ εтnλoϣλz̄τ̄ n̄cωч (26) n̄x̄иxeeϣe εт kωтe e тeнпoλиc (27) пвнmα εтq̄nλ-λz̄εpαт̄q̄ z̄иxωч (28) нет пeиpαzε ḥmωтn̄ (29) пκωz̄τ̄ εтepe-пnoϣтe nλnoxq̄ εx̄n̄ пκaλz̄ (30) тeсмн εтeрcωт̄m̄ εpoc (31) n̄-мaтoи εт nλкoт̄k̄ εnλz̄oϣ (32) πzοeитe n̄ β̄p̄pe εтc̄nλq̄onq̄ (33) нет πωz̄τ̄ ḥmooϣ n̄nλz̄pαk (34) тeгpαφн εтπισтeϣe εpoc (35) πzαт εтepe-п̄q̄нpe nλz̄e εpοч (36) п̄p̄ome εт β̄ωq̄τ̄ εz̄oϣn εpон (37) пmλeиn εтoϣnλoϣoнz̄q̄ εβολ (38) тeсziмe εтq̄me ḥmoc (39) пeсмoт εтq̄oϣωνz̄ε ḥmоч εβολ n̄z̄нт̄q̄ (40) nez̄ooy εтeтnλ-ннcтeϣe n̄z̄нтoϣ

B. (1) n̄n̄p̄q̄ε-λλλy n̄ n̄ϣλxε εтk̄nλб̄н̄тoϣ z̄n̄ пeиxωmε. (2) λyноб n̄ μϣστηpиoн oϣωνz̄ε н̄нт̄n̄ (3) n̄ пeзooϣ εт ḥmλy cεnλ-

Other uses will be taken up in a later lesson.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Study the following examples:

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

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

$\lambda\iota\bar{\eta}$ - $\lambda\eta\lambda\iota$ $\epsilon\tau\rho\alpha\sigma\epsilon\lambda\iota$ $\eta\lambda\kappa$ $\bar{\eta}$ I wanted to write to you
 $\eta\epsilon\iota\varphi\lambda\chi\epsilon$. (about) these things.

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

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

$\eta\epsilon\chi\epsilon$ - $\eta\lambda\lambda\omicron$ $\chi\epsilon$... The old man said, "...
 $\eta\epsilon\chi\lambda\varphi$ $\eta\lambda\iota$ $\chi\epsilon$... He said to me, "...

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

$\sigma\omicron\lambda\sigma\bar{\chi}$ $\sigma\bar{\chi}\sigma\bar{\chi}$ - $\sigma\bar{\chi}\sigma\omega\lambda$
 $\varphi\tau\omicron\rho\tau\bar{\eta}$ $\varphi\tau\bar{\eta}\tau\bar{\eta}$ - $\varphi\tau\bar{\eta}\tau\omega\rho$

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

$\varphi\bar{\eta}\varphi\epsilon$ $\varphi\bar{\eta}\varphi\epsilon$ - $\varphi\bar{\eta}\varphi\eta\tau$ to serve
 $\sigma\epsilon\lambda\iota$ $\sigma\epsilon\lambda\iota$ - $\sigma\epsilon\lambda\iota$ to write
 $\sigma\omicron\omicron\gamma\bar{\eta}$ $\sigma\omicron\gamma\bar{\eta}$ - $\sigma\omicron\gamma\omega\eta$ to know

60λπ̄ εβολ̄ π̄61̄ π̄ωλχε̄ π̄ πενχοε̄ις. (4) λ̄4ϑ̄ε̄τ̄ π̄61̄ πᾱῑαβολος̄
 2̄π̄ πεσμο̄τ̄ π̄ οῡαγγελο̄ς π̄ πο̄υοεῑν. (5) λ̄42̄ων̄ ε2̄ο̄υν̄ ε̄ π̄ρ̄ο,
 λ̄4πα2̄τ̄, λ̄4ω̄ π̄πε̄4χε̄-λλ̄ᾱῡ π̄ φ̄ᾱχε̄. (6) λ̄4 τε̄ τε̄ῑσμη̄ ε̄τ̄σ̄ωτ̄η̄
 ε̄ρο̄ς? (7) λ̄2̄ε̄ρατ̄κ̄ η̄μ̄μᾱῑ ο̄ῡβ̄η̄4. (8) λ̄4τ̄ 2̄ῑω̄4 π̄ τε̄ϑ̄τη̄ν̄ π̄
 λ̄ς̄ εν̄τᾱῑνο̄χ̄τ̄ εβολ̄. (9) π̄τακ̄ε̄ῑνε̄ π̄ πε̄ῑχ̄ω̄με̄ π̄ λ̄ς̄ τ̄ων̄?
 (10) λ̄ῡλ̄2̄ε̄ρατο̄ῡ π̄ πε̄μ̄το̄ εβολ̄ π̄ π̄νο̄6 π̄ ρ̄ο. (11) λ̄4χο̄ο̄ς̄ π̄61̄
 π̄2̄λλ̄ο̄ χ̄ε̄ τ̄ω̄ο̄υν̄τ̄, π̄λ̄φ̄η̄ρε̄. η̄π̄ρ̄πα2̄τ̄κ̄ π̄ τε̄ῑ2̄ε̄. (12) τε̄τ̄η̄νᾱλ̄ῡ
 ε̄ νε̄τε̄ η̄πε̄τ̄η̄νᾱλ̄ῡ ε̄ρο̄ο̄ῡ φ̄ᾱ πο̄ο̄ῡ. (13) σε̄νᾱρο̄κ̄2̄κ̄ 2̄π̄ ο̄ῡνο̄6 π̄
 κ̄ω̄2̄τ̄ π̄ πε̄2̄ο̄ο̄ῡ ε̄τ̄ η̄μᾱῡ. (14) λ̄ῡτ̄ω̄ο̄ῡνο̄ῡ, λ̄ῡκο̄το̄ῡ ε̄2̄ρᾱῑ ε̄
 πε̄ῡτ̄με̄. (15) η̄πε̄ε̄4κο̄τ̄ ε̄ λ̄λε̄ ε̄ πε̄ῡχο̄ῑ. (16) η̄π̄ρ̄κο̄τ̄κ̄ ε̄
 φ̄ᾱχε̄ π̄ η̄ᾱῑ π̄ λ̄λᾱῡ π̄ ρ̄ω̄με̄.

Lesson 20

20.1 The Inflected (Causative) Infinitive.

τρᾱσ̄ωτ̄η̄	that I hear	τρ̄εν̄σ̄ωτ̄η̄
τρ̄ε̄κ̄σ̄ωτ̄η̄	that you hear	{ τρ̄ε̄τ̄ε̄τ̄η̄σ̄ωτ̄η̄ τρ̄ε̄τ̄η̄σ̄ωτ̄η̄
τρ̄ε̄σ̄ωτ̄η̄	etc.	
τρ̄ε̄4σ̄ωτ̄η̄		τρ̄ε̄ῡσ̄ωτ̄η̄
τρ̄ε̄σ̄σ̄ωτ̄η̄		

τρ̄ε̄-π̄ρ̄ω̄με̄ σ̄ωτ̄η̄ that the man hear

Negation is with π̄η̄- placed either before the whole expression or before the infinitive: π̄η̄τρᾱσ̄ωτ̄η̄ or τρᾱτ̄η̄σ̄ωτ̄η̄ that I not hear.

The Inflected Infinitive is used in the following ways:

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

Contrast

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

†ο̄ῡω̄ ε̄τρ̄ε̄κ̄6ω̄ π̄ πε̄ῑμᾱ. I want you to remain here.
 τ̄η̄ο̄ῡω̄ ε̄τ̄η̄τρ̄ε̄κ̄6ω̄κ̄ εβολ̄. We want you not to go away.

It is not incorrect, however to say †ο̄ῡω̄ ε̄τρ̄ε̄6ω̄ π̄ πε̄ῑμᾱ, with no change in subject.

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

λ̄-πε̄ο̄ῡο̄ε̄ῑϑ̄ χ̄ω̄κ̄ εβολ̄ ε̄τρ̄ε̄ν̄6ω̄κ̄ εβολ̄.

The time arrived (lit. was fulfilled) for us to leave.

λ̄4τ̄ η̄λ̄4 π̄ τε̄χο̄ῡς̄ιᾱ ε̄τρ̄ε̄4νο̄ῡχε̄ εβολ̄ π̄ 2̄ε̄ν̄π̄η̄λ̄ π̄ λ̄κ̄λ̄ᾱρ̄το̄ν̄.
 He gave him the power (for him) to cast out unclean spirits.

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

(3) With the preposition 2̄π̄ + the definite article π̄- the Inflected Inf. has the force of a temporal clause with "while, as":

2̄π̄ π̄τρ̄ε̄4μο̄ο̄ϑ̄ε̄ while/as he was walking
 2̄π̄ π̄τρ̄ε̄-πο̄ῡη̄η̄ε̄ φ̄λη̄λ̄ as the priest was praying.

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

λ̄ς̄ω̄π̄ε̄ λ̄ε̄ 2̄π̄ π̄τρ̄ε̄4μ̄ϑ̄ε̄ 2̄π̄ πε̄ρ̄η̄ε̄ ...

It happened, however, as he was serving in the temple, that...

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

μ̄η̄η̄ς̄ᾱ τρᾱνᾱλ̄ῡ ε̄ρο̄ο̄ῡ after I saw them, ...
 μ̄η̄η̄ς̄ᾱ τρ̄ε̄-πε̄ε̄ῑω̄τ̄ β̄ω̄κ̄ εβολ̄ after his father left, ...

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

τῆνοι τῆνευ- τῆνοογ' to send.

When the presuffixal form of the infinitive ends in a diphthong, as in $\sigma\tau\lambda\iota'$ and $\tau\eta\eta\sigma\sigma\gamma'$, the object suffix of the 3rd pers. pl. regularly appears as $-\sigma\upsilon\gamma$: $\sigma\tau\lambda\iota\sigma\upsilon\gamma$ to write them, $\tau\eta\eta\sigma\sigma\upsilon\gamma\sigma\upsilon\gamma$ to send them. The $-c-$ of this form sometimes appears also before other suffixes, e.g. $\sigma\tau\lambda\iota\sigma\tau$ to write it.

Vocabulary 20

$\sigma\omicron\lambda\sigma\bar{\chi}$ $\sigma\bar{\chi}\sigma\bar{\chi}$ - $\sigma\bar{\chi}\sigma\omega\lambda'$ vb. tr. to console, comfort ($\eta\mu\omicron'$);
intr. to be comforted; as n.m. consolation.

$\sigma\tau\omicron\rho\tau\bar{\rho}$ $\sigma\tau\bar{\rho}\tau\bar{\rho}$ - $\sigma\tau\bar{\rho}\tau\omega\rho'$ vb. tr. to disturb, trouble ($\eta\mu\omicron'$);
intr. to be disturbed, troubled; as n.m. trouble,
disturbance.

$\sigma\omicron\pi\sigma\bar{\eta}$ $\sigma\bar{\eta}\sigma\bar{\eta}$ - $\sigma\bar{\eta}\sigma\omega\pi'$ vb. tr. to beseech, entreat ($\eta\mu\omicron'$),
often followed by $\epsilon\rho\rho\epsilon-$. The unbound and prenominal
forms also occur as $\sigma\omicron\pi\sigma$ and $\sigma\epsilon\pi\sigma-$. As n.m. prayer,
entreaty.

$\omicron\upsilon\omega\omega\bar{\epsilon}$ $\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\omega\bar{\epsilon}$ - $\omicron\upsilon\omega\omega\bar{\nu}'$ vb. tr. to respond to ($\eta\mu\omicron'$, $\lambda\alpha'$); to
answer.

$\chi\eta\omicron\upsilon$ $\chi\eta\epsilon-$ $\chi\eta\omicron\upsilon'$ vb. tr. to ask, question ($\eta\mu\omicron'$; for: ϵ ;
about: $\epsilon\tau\bar{\nu}\epsilon$).

$\mu\omicron\kappa\mu\epsilon\kappa$ $\mu\epsilon\kappa\mu\omicron\upsilon\kappa'$ vb. intr. or reflex. to think, ponder; as
n.m. thought(s).

$\mu\omicron\sigma\tau\epsilon$ $\mu\epsilon\sigma\tau\epsilon-$ $\mu\epsilon\sigma\tau\omega'$ vb. tr. to hate.

$\kappa\omega$ $\eta\mu\omicron'$ ϵ + Inf.: to allow (someone) to do (something).

Greek words:

$\eta\sigma\omega\mu\alpha$ ($\tau\omicron$ $\sigma\bar{\omega}\mu\alpha$) body.

$\eta\pi\epsilon\iota\rho\alpha\sigma\mu\omicron\varsigma$ (δ $\pi\epsilon\iota\rho\alpha\sigma\mu\omicron\varsigma$) temptation.

And the impersonal expressions $\gamma\lambda\eta\sigma$, $\omega\omega\epsilon$, $\omicron\upsilon\eta-$ (ω) $\beta\omicron\mu$,
 $\eta\eta-$ (ω) $\beta\omicron\mu$.

Exercises

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

η $\eta\epsilon\tau\sigma\omega\mu\alpha$ $\epsilon\chi\eta$ $\eta\kappa\omega\gamma\tau$ (6) $\mu\eta\eta\sigma\alpha$ $\tau\rho\epsilon\eta\sigma\bar{\chi}\sigma\omega\lambda\omicron\upsilon$ (7) $\gamma\eta$ $\pi\tau\rho\epsilon-$
 $\pi\alpha\iota\lambda\beta\omicron\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ $\pi\epsilon\iota\rho\alpha\gamma\epsilon$ $\eta\mu\omicron\upsilon$ $\gamma\eta$ $\omicron\upsilon\eta\omicron\beta$ η $\eta\epsilon\iota\rho\alpha\sigma\mu\omicron\varsigma$ (8) $\mu\eta\eta\sigma\alpha$
 $\tau\rho\epsilon\tau\eta\eta\sigma\sigma\upsilon\gamma$ η $\eta\epsilon\tau\omega\eta\rho\epsilon$ η $\mu\epsilon\rho\iota\tau$ $\omega\lambda\rho\omicron\eta$ (9) $\mu\eta\eta\sigma\alpha$ $\tau\rho\epsilon\tau\omega\omicron\eta\eta\gamma\bar{\eta}$
 $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ η $\eta\epsilon\tau\mu\lambda\omicron\theta\eta\tau\iota\varsigma$ (10) $\mu\eta\eta\sigma\alpha$ $\tau\rho\alpha\pi\alpha\gamma\tau$ η $\eta\epsilon\tau\eta\tau\omicron$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ (11)
 $\gamma\eta$ $\pi\tau\rho\epsilon\tau\sigma\omega$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ $\gamma\eta$ $\pi\lambda\eta\omicron\tau$ η $\lambda\sigma$ (12) $\mu\eta\eta\sigma\alpha$ $\tau\rho\epsilon-\eta\mu\alpha\tau\omicron\iota$ $\rho\epsilon\kappa\bar{\tau}-$
 $\eta\epsilon\eta\eta\iota$

B. (1) $\gamma\lambda\eta\sigma$ $\eta\epsilon$ $\epsilon\rho\omicron\eta$ $\epsilon\tau\rho\epsilon\eta\bar{\rho}-\eta\epsilon\tau\epsilon$ $\omega\omega\epsilon$ η $\omicron\upsilon\omicron\epsilon\iota\omega$ $\eta\iota\mu$. (2)
 $\eta\lambda\iota$ $\eta\epsilon$ $\eta\omega\lambda\chi\epsilon$ $\epsilon\tau\bar{\kappa}\eta\alpha\sigma\tau\lambda\iota\sigma\upsilon\gamma$ $\eta\lambda\gamma$. (3) $\eta\epsilon\chi\epsilon-\eta\gamma\lambda\omicron$ $\chi\epsilon$ $\omicron\upsilon\eta\omicron\beta$ $\tau\epsilon$
 $\tau\epsilon\kappa\eta\iota\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma$, $\pi\lambda\omega\eta\rho\epsilon$. (4) $\omega\omega\epsilon$ $\epsilon\tau\rho\epsilon\eta\omega\eta\theta\eta\tau\bar{\eta}$ η $\omicron\upsilon\omicron\epsilon\iota\omega$ $\eta\iota\mu$. (5)
 $\gamma\lambda\eta\sigma$ $\epsilon\tau\rho\epsilon\eta\beta\omega$ η $\eta\epsilon\iota\mu\alpha$ η $\tau\rho\omicron\mu\eta$. (6) $\eta\tau\lambda\gamma\tau\eta\eta\sigma\sigma\upsilon\gamma$ $\omega\lambda\rho\omega\tau\eta$
 $\epsilon\tau\rho\omega\lambda\chi\epsilon$ $\eta\eta\eta\eta\tau\eta$. (7) $\eta\epsilon\chi\epsilon-\tau\sigma$ $\eta\lambda\gamma$ $\chi\epsilon$ $\tau\omicron\upsilon\lambda\omega\tau$. (8) $\lambda\sigma\omega\eta\epsilon$
 $\lambda\epsilon$ $\gamma\eta$ $\pi\tau\rho\epsilon\chi\eta\lambda\upsilon$ ϵ $\eta\lambda\iota$, $\lambda\gamma\pi\lambda\gamma\tau\bar{\eta}$, $\lambda\gamma\omega\tau\omicron\rho\tau\bar{\rho}$. (9) $\eta\eta-\beta\omicron\mu$ $\eta\mu\omicron\iota$
 $\epsilon\tau\rho\omega\eta\theta\eta\tau\bar{\eta}$. (10) $\gamma\lambda\eta\sigma$ $\epsilon\rho\omicron\kappa$ $\eta\epsilon$ $\epsilon\tau\rho\epsilon\kappa\sigma\bar{\chi}\sigma\bar{\chi}-\tau\mu\lambda\lambda\upsilon$ η $\pi\omega\eta\rho\epsilon$.
(11) $\eta\iota\mu$ $\eta\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda\gamma\tau$ $\eta\lambda\gamma$ η $\tau\epsilon\chi\omicron\upsilon\varsigma\iota\alpha$ $\epsilon\tau\rho\epsilon\chi\epsilon\iota\rho\epsilon$ η $\eta\epsilon\iota\gamma\beta\eta\upsilon\epsilon$? (12)
 $\eta\tau\epsilon\rho\epsilon\chi\omega\tau\eta$ ϵ $\eta\lambda\omega\lambda\chi\epsilon$, $\lambda\gamma\omega\tau\omicron\rho\tau\bar{\rho}$, $\lambda\gamma\eta\mu\epsilon\kappa\mu\omicron\upsilon\kappa\bar{\eta}$. (13) $\tau-\omicron\upsilon\omega\omega$
 $\epsilon\tau\rho\epsilon\kappa\beta\omega$ $\eta\eta\eta\iota$ η $\omega\omicron\mu\eta\tau$ η $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\tau$. (14) $\omega\omega\epsilon$ $\epsilon\tau\rho\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\omega\tau\eta$ $\eta\sigma\alpha$
 $\eta\omega\lambda\chi\epsilon$ η $\eta\epsilon\upsilon\chi\omicron\epsilon\iota\varsigma$. (15) $\omicron\upsilon\eta-\omega\beta\omicron\mu$ $\eta\mu\omicron\eta$ $\epsilon\tau\rho\epsilon\eta\sigma\bar{\chi}\sigma\omega\lambda\bar{\eta}$. (16)
 $\eta\tau\alpha\tau\epsilon\tau\eta\gamma\epsilon$ ϵ $\tau\epsilon\iota\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\eta$ η $\lambda\sigma$ $\tau\omega\eta$? (17) η $\gamma\lambda\eta\sigma$ $\lambda\eta$ $\epsilon\tau\rho\epsilon\eta\eta\omega\gamma$ ϵ
 $\eta\tau\eta\mu\epsilon$ η $\pi\omicron\omicron\upsilon$. (18) $\omicron\upsilon$ $\eta\epsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon\eta\lambda\lambda\lambda\gamma$ $\gamma\eta$ $\pi\tau\rho\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\omega\tau\eta$ ϵ $\tau\epsilon\tau\sigma\eta\eta$?
(19) $\lambda-\tau\epsilon\tau\sigma\omega$ η $\pi\omicron\eta\eta\rho\omicron\eta$ $\omega\tau\bar{\rho}\tau\bar{\rho}-\eta\alpha\rho\chi\iota\epsilon\pi\iota\sigma\kappa\omicron\pi\omicron\varsigma$ $\epsilon\mu\alpha\tau\epsilon$. (20)
 $\lambda-\tau\omicron\upsilon$ η $\kappa\omicron\upsilon\iota$ η $\chi\omicron\iota$ $\epsilon\iota$ $\epsilon\gamma\omicron\upsilon\eta$ ϵ $\tau\epsilon\mu\rho\omega$. (21) $\sigma\omega\epsilon$ $\epsilon\rho\omicron\iota$ $\epsilon\tau\rho\alpha-$
 $\beta\omega$ $\eta\eta\mu\epsilon$. (22) $\tau\eta\eta\alpha\sigma\bar{\eta}\sigma\omega\eta\bar{\eta}$ $\epsilon\tau\rho\epsilon\tau\eta\eta\sigma\sigma\upsilon\gamma$ $\epsilon\rho\omicron\eta$. (23) $\eta\eta-\omega\beta\omicron\mu$
 ϵ $\sigma\omicron\lambda\sigma\bar{\chi}$ η $\eta\lambda\pi\iota\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma$. (24) $\lambda\sigma\omega\eta\epsilon$ $\gamma\eta$ $\pi\tau\rho\epsilon\chi\epsilon\iota\mu\epsilon$ ϵ $\eta\epsilon\upsilon\mu\omicron\kappa\mu\epsilon\kappa$,
 $\lambda\gamma\lambda\alpha\rchi\iota$ η $\epsilon\pi\iota\tau\iota\mu\alpha$ $\eta\lambda\upsilon$. (25) $\eta\epsilon\chi\lambda\iota$ $\eta\lambda\gamma$ $\chi\epsilon$ $\eta\tau\bar{\kappa}-\omicron\upsilon\lambda\iota\kappa\lambda\iota\omicron\varsigma$.
(26) $\sigma\epsilon\eta\lambda\chi\eta\omicron\upsilon\gamma$ $\epsilon\tau\bar{\nu}\epsilon$ $\tau\epsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon\varsigma\iota\alpha$ $\epsilon\tau\bar{\eta}\eta\alpha\tau\alpha\lambda\sigma$ $\eta\lambda\upsilon$. (27) $\mu\epsilon\omega\omega\epsilon$
 $\epsilon\tau\rho\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon\iota$ $\epsilon\gamma\omicron\upsilon\eta$ ϵ $\eta\epsilon\rho\eta$ η $\tau\epsilon\iota\gamma\epsilon$. (28) $\tau\mu\omicron\sigma\tau\epsilon$ $\eta\mu\omicron\kappa$ $\eta\eta$ $\eta\epsilon\kappa-$
 $\omega\lambda\chi\epsilon$ η $\pi\omicron\eta\eta\rho\omicron\eta$. (29) $\lambda\gamma\chi\eta\epsilon-\omicron\upsilon\gamma\gamma\lambda\omicron$ $\chi\epsilon$ $\lambda\omega$ $\tau\epsilon$ $\tau\eta\iota\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma$? (30)
 $\lambda\sigma\omega\eta\epsilon$ $\lambda\epsilon$ $\mu\eta\eta\sigma\alpha$ $\tau\rho\epsilon\chi\epsilon\omega\kappa$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$, $\lambda\gamma\lambda\alpha\rchi\iota$ η $\omega\lambda\chi\epsilon$ $\epsilon\tau\bar{\nu}\epsilon$ $\eta\mu\lambda\epsilon\iota\eta$
 $\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda\gamma\lambda\lambda\upsilon$ η $\tau\epsilon\upsilon\eta\eta\tau\epsilon$. (31) $\eta\eta\bar{\rho}\eta\mu\epsilon\tau\epsilon-\lambda\lambda\lambda\upsilon$ η $\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$. (32) $\lambda\iota-$
 $\sigma\bar{\eta}\sigma\omega\eta\bar{\eta}$ $\epsilon\tau\rho\epsilon\tau\omega\omega\omega\bar{\epsilon}$ $\eta\lambda\iota$. (33) $\eta\eta\epsilon\tau\kappa\omega$ $\eta\mu\omicron\upsilon$ ϵ $\chi\epsilon-\lambda\lambda\lambda\upsilon$ η $\omega\lambda\chi\epsilon$.
(34) $\lambda\gamma\omicron\omega\omega\omega\bar{\epsilon}$ $\eta\lambda\gamma$ $\eta\beta\iota$ $\eta\sigma\omicron\eta$ $\sigma\eta\lambda\upsilon$ $\chi\epsilon$ $\eta\tau\alpha\eta\eta\lambda\lambda\upsilon$ $\epsilon\rho\omicron\gamma$ $\gamma\iota$ $\tau\epsilon\gamma\iota\eta$.
(35) $\tau\eta\eta\lambda\chi\eta\omicron\upsilon\gamma$ $\epsilon\tau\bar{\nu}\epsilon$ $\eta\epsilon\tau\omega\omicron\upsilon$ η $\chi\omega\omega\mu\epsilon$ $\eta\tau\epsilon$ $\eta\epsilon\upsilon\lambda\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda\iota\omicron\eta$.

Lesson 21

21.1 The Imperfect.

ΝΕΙΚΩΤ	I was building	ΝΕΝΚΩΤ
ΝΕΚΚΩΤ	you were building	ΝΕΤΕΤῆΚΩΤ
ΝΕΡΕΚΩΤ	etc.	
ΝΕΥΚΩΤ		ΝΕΥΚΩΤ
ΝΕΣΚΩΤ		

ΝΕΡΕ-ΠΡΩΜΕ ΚΩΤ the man was building

The Imperfect is optionally, but often, followed by an untranslatable *νε*: ΝΕΙΚΩΤ ΝΕ, ΝΕΚΚΩΤ ΝΕ, etc. Negation is with *αν*: ΝΕΙΚΩΤ ΑΝ (ΝΕ), ΝΕΚΚΩΤ ΑΝ (ΝΕ), etc.

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

Relative clauses containing an Imperfect are introduced with the relative pronoun *ετε* or, more frequently, with *ε-* prefixed directly to the verbal form:

ΠΡΩΜΕ ΕΤΕ ΝΕΥΜΟΟΦΕ 21 ΤΕ21Η	} the man who was walking on the road
ΠΡΩΜΕ ΕΝΕΥΜΟΟΦΕ 21 ΤΕ21Η	
ΠΗ1 ΕΤΕ ΝΕΥΚΩΤ ῆΜΟ4	} the house which they were building
ΠΗ1 ΕΝΕΥΚΩΤ ῆΜΟ4	

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

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

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

Inf. ΚΩΤ to build	Q. ΚΗΤ to be built (i.e. in a fully constructed state)
Inf. 2ΩΠ to hide	Q. 2ΗΠ to be hidden, secret.

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

(a) type ΚΩΤ: Q. ΚΗΤ; ΜΟΥΡ: Q. ΜΗΡ

ΗΠ to be reckoned,	ΜΗ2, ΜΕ2 to be full
ascribed to (ε)	ΟΥΗ2 to live, dwell, be
ΧΗΚ (ΕΒΟΛ) to be finished,	ΜΗΡ to be bound
done, perfect	ΤΗΜ to be shut
ΒΗΛ to be loosened, un-	ΟΥΗΗ to be open
done, untied, dissolved	
ΘΗΠ to be received, acceptable	

(b) type ΚΩΤΕ: Q. ΚΗΤ; ΜΟΥΧΕ: Q. ΜΗΧ

ΚΗΤ to be turned, turning, circulating
ΜΗΧ to be lying, reclining (esp. at table); to be

(c) type ΜΙΣΕ: Q. ΜΟΣΕ

ΜΟΣΕ to be born	ΓΟΒΕ to be different, various
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(d) type ΣΩΤῆ: Q. ΣΟΤῆ; ΠΩ2ῆ: Q. ΠΛ2ῆ

ΟΥΟΝῆ to be manifest, clear, plain
ΒΟΛῆ to be known, revealed, clear
ΡΟΚῆ to be burned, destroyed by fire
ΠΛ2ῆ to be prostrated, bowing

(e) type ΣΟΛΣῆ: Q. ΣῆΣΟΛ; ΘΥΟΡΤῆ: Q. ΘΥῆΤΩΡ

ΣῆΣΟΛ to be consoled	ΘΥῆΤΩΡ to be disturbed, upset.
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Otherwise, there is some irregularity:

ΚΩ: Q. ΚΗ to be situated, lying; to be

с2λ1: Q. сн2 to be in writing, written
 с1: Q. снγ to be sated, full.

Note that κη, нηχ, and ουη2 may all correspond to English "to be" when location or position is involved.

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

νερε-προ тημ νε. The door was shut.
 η̄τ̄φ̄τ̄φ̄р λη. I am not disturbed.
 прωме нηχ з1 пκλ2. The man is lying on the ground.
 η̄ρωме ет мηр the men who are bound

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

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

з̄η ουχωκ εβολ	completely	з̄η ουραθε	joyfully
з̄η οуφ̄т̄не	suddenly	з̄η οу21се	with difficulty,
з̄η οуβ̄επη	hurriedly		anxiously
з̄η οӯме	truly	з̄η οуφ̄т̄ορ̄т̄̄	agitatedly

For φ̄т̄не, η̄ε, and β̄επη see the Vocabulary below.

Vocabulary 21

μoυη vb. intr. (± εβολ) to remain, last, endure; as n.m. perseverance, continuing. з̄η ουμοуη εβολ continuously.
 смоу, Q сμαμαλ̄т̄ vb. tr. to bless (ε); Q to be blessed.
 сωб сεб- сoб^ε Q снс vb. tr. to paralyze; Q to be paralyzed.
 тe.γnoу (oуnoу) hour. η̄ тeγnoу adv. immediately, forthwith.
 тeноу adv. now. φ̄λ тeноу until now. χ̄ιη тeноу from now on.

ενε2 eternity; freq. as adv. forever (with neg.: never).
 φ̄λ ενε2, φ̄λ ηι ενε2 idem (for ηι- see §30.8).
 χ̄ιη prep. from, starting from, since. χ̄ιη η̄ ποoу εβολ from today onward.
 φ̄т̄не occurs only in з̄η οуφ̄т̄не adv. suddenly.
 β̄επη vb. intr. to hurry, hasten (to: ε, ерат^ε; to do: ε + Inf.). з̄η οуβ̄επη adv. quickly, hurriedly.
 т.ме truth, justice; as adj. true. з̄η οӯме adv. truly.
 η̄λ̄ме idem.

Exercises

A. (1) тeχωρα ет̄ηoυη2 η̄з̄ηт̄с̄ (2) т̄п̄αρενος ет̄ с̄μαμαλ̄т̄
 (3) ε̄λλω ет̄ с̄ηс̄ (4) η̄φ̄λ̄χε ет̄ з̄ηп̄ (5) η̄ρ̄ωме ет̄ ηп̄ ε т̄ει-
 χωρα (6) π̄ωне ет̄ κη з̄ιρ̄η̄ π̄т̄αφ̄ос̄ (7) π̄ноβε ет̄ κη ηε εβολ
 (8) η̄εηт̄ολ̄η ет̄ с̄η2 з̄ι η̄ειχ̄ωωме (9) η̄μλ̄ εт̄οуηηηχ̄ η̄з̄ηт̄̄
 (10) η̄φ̄λ̄χε ет̄ βoλ̄η̄ εβολ η̄λ̄η (11) η̄εηεioт̄ε ет̄ с̄ηαμαλ̄т̄
 (12) η̄λλoc̄ ет̄ с̄λ̄с̄ωλ̄ (13) φ̄λ̄χε ηιη ет̄ с̄η2 з̄η̄ η̄ημοc̄
 (14) пр̄ωме ет̄η̄ηηχ̄ з̄η̄ η̄εχ̄ηι ε οӯωμ̄ (15) π̄ωне ет̄ε η̄ει2μοoc̄
 з̄ιχ̄ωч̄ (16) η̄з̄ιсе ет̄ε η̄εη2αροч̄

B. (1) η̄εχ̄ολ̄с̄χ̄ η̄β̄ι п̄с̄λ̄2 η̄ η̄εχ̄μλ̄εηηηс̄. (2) η̄ερε-ηεχ̄ηӯ
 κη з̄η̄ т̄εμ̄ρω. (3) η̄εηημοc̄т̄ε η̄ημοоӯ εμ̄αт̄ε. (4) η̄ερε-ηλλoc̄
 φ̄η̄φ̄ε η̄λ̄ч̄ з̄η̄ οӯραθε. (5) ет̄βε οӯ η̄εт̄εт̄η̄η̄μοκ̄μ̄εκ̄ η̄η̄μ̄ωт̄η̄ η̄
 т̄ει2ε? (6) η̄ερε-η̄п̄η̄ӯε με2 η̄ οӯοβ̄ιη. (7) т̄ειεκ̄κ̄λ̄ηс̄ῑλ̄
 η̄λ̄μoӯη εβολ φ̄λ̄ ενε2. (8) η̄ερε-η̄εӯηι κηт̄ з̄η̄ т̄οp̄ιηη. (9)
 з̄λ̄η̄с̄ ет̄т̄εκ̄п̄ωт̄ εβολ з̄η̄ οӯβ̄επη. (10) η̄ερε-η̄εч̄φ̄η̄ре с̄ηс̄.
 (11) λ̄с̄φ̄ωне λ̄ε з̄η̄ οӯφ̄т̄не λ̄ӯс̄ωт̄η̄ εӯηοб̄ η̄ з̄p̄ooӯ. (12) η̄ερε-
 η̄oӯηηε φ̄т̄φ̄т̄φ̄р̄ εμ̄αт̄ε. (13) η̄λ̄ι ηε η̄εч̄φ̄λ̄χε з̄η̄ οӯме. (14)
 η̄εηс̄ηӯ λ̄η. (15) η̄т̄λ̄ӯφ̄т̄ορ̄т̄̄ ет̄βε η̄η̄λ̄ειη ет̄η̄αχ̄λ̄λ̄ӯ. (16)
 η̄εκ̄ηοβε т̄ηp̄oӯ κη η̄λ̄к̄ εβολ. (17) η̄εη̄η̄μoӯη εβολ λ̄η η̄β̄ι
 η̄εικ̄οc̄μoс̄. (18) η̄ερε-η̄εч̄2ωβ̄ χ̄ηκ̄ εβολ η̄λ̄ме. (19) η̄ερε-
 ιω2ηηηηс̄ οӯη2 з̄ιχ̄η̄ т̄εp̄ημoс̄. (20) η̄εӯп̄α2т̄ η̄ η̄εηт̄o εβολ η̄
 η̄̄p̄p̄o. (21) φ̄η̄φ̄ηт̄̄ з̄η̄ οӯηοб̄ η̄ p̄αθε. (22) η̄ερε-η̄p̄p̄oӯ η̄
 η̄ηοб̄ η̄ p̄ηε т̄ηη. (23) φ̄φ̄ε еp̄ωт̄η̄ ет̄p̄εт̄εт̄η̄с̄ωт̄η̄ η̄с̄λ̄ η̄ειηт̄ολ̄η.
 (24) η̄т̄εp̄η̄с̄ωт̄η̄ ε η̄εч̄λ̄с̄п̄λ̄с̄μoс̄, λ̄ηβ̄επη еp̄αт̄̄. (25) η̄ει2μοoc̄
 з̄ιχ̄η̄ η̄εκ̄p̄o η̄ ελλ̄λ̄с̄с̄λ̄. (26) η̄η̄-φ̄βoм̄ η̄η̄μοι ет̄p̄αoӯφ̄φ̄ε еp̄οκ̄.

(27) $\mu\epsilon\mu\omicron\omicron\upsilon\epsilon \bar{\eta} \omicron\upsilon\omicron\upsilon\omicron\epsilon\iota\upsilon \epsilon\iota \tau\epsilon\zeta\iota\eta \epsilon \tau\eta\omicron\lambda\iota\varsigma$. (28) $\lambda\varsigma\omega\omega\eta\epsilon$
 $\lambda\epsilon \epsilon\bar{\mu} \mu\tau\tau\epsilon\upsilon\chi\eta\omicron\upsilon\gamma$, $\lambda\upsilon\omicron\upsilon\omega\omega\bar{\epsilon} \eta\lambda\upsilon \epsilon\bar{\eta} \omicron\upsilon\zeta\iota\varsigma\epsilon$. (29) $\tau\bar{\eta}\eta\lambda\varsigma\mu\omicron\upsilon \epsilon$
 $\mu\epsilon\upsilon\tau\alpha\eta \omega\lambda \eta\iota\epsilon\eta\epsilon\zeta$. (30) $\lambda\text{-}\mu\epsilon\iota\omega\omega\eta\epsilon \varsigma\omicron\beta\bar{\tau} \bar{\eta} \eta\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\tau\eta\tau\epsilon$. (31)
 $\tau\epsilon\eta\omicron\upsilon \dagger\varsigma\omicron\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta} \chi\epsilon \bar{\eta}\tau\omicron\kappa \mu\epsilon \mu\epsilon\chi\bar{\tau}$. (32) $\tau\lambda\iota \tau\epsilon \eta\lambda\mu\epsilon \tau\epsilon\upsilon\eta\omicron\upsilon \bar{\eta}$
 $\mu\epsilon\chi\mu\omicron\upsilon$. (33) $\lambda\upsilon\eta\omega\tau \bar{\eta} \tau\epsilon\upsilon\eta\omicron\upsilon \epsilon\chi\bar{\mu} \mu\epsilon\kappa\tau\omicron$. (34) $\omega\lambda \tau\epsilon\eta\omicron\upsilon$
 $\bar{\eta}\mu\epsilon\eta\kappa\omicron\tau\bar{\eta} \epsilon \eta\lambda\upsilon \epsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon$. (35) $\dagger\eta\lambda\epsilon\omega \eta\bar{\eta}\mu\lambda\gamma \bar{\eta} \varsigma\lambda\omega\bar{\tau} \bar{\eta} \zeta\omicron\omicron\upsilon$.
 (36) $\bar{\eta}\mu\iota\omega\lambda\chi\epsilon \epsilon\eta\epsilon\zeta \mu\bar{\eta} \zeta\omicron\beta\iota\eta\epsilon \bar{\eta} \tau\epsilon\iota\mu\iota\eta\epsilon$.

Lesson 22

22.1 Possession is predicated by the use of $\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}$ - and $\mu\bar{\eta}$ - compounded with the preposition $\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon$, $\bar{\eta}\tau\lambda'$. There are two sets of forms:

(A) $\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}\tau\lambda\iota$	I have	$\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}\tau\lambda\eta$	(B) $\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}\dagger$	$\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}\tau\bar{\eta}$
$\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}\tau\lambda\kappa$	you have	$\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}\tau\eta\tau\bar{\eta}$	$\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}\tau\bar{\kappa}$	$\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon\tau\bar{\eta}$
$\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon$	etc.		$\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon$	
$\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}\tau\lambda\gamma$		$\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}\tau\lambda\upsilon$	$\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}\tau\bar{\tau}$	$\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}\tau\omicron\upsilon$
$\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}\tau\lambda\varsigma$			$\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}\tau\bar{\varsigma}$	
$\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon\text{-}\mu\bar{\rho}\omega\mu\epsilon$	the man has			

And similarly for the negative: (A) $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\lambda\iota$ I do not have; (B) $\mu\bar{\eta}\dagger$. Set (B) is actually a reduced proclitic form of (A). Both sets may be accompanied by an untranslatable $\bar{\eta}\mu\lambda\upsilon$ (there).

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

(A) $\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}\tau\lambda\gamma \omicron\upsilon\varsigma\zeta\iota\mu\epsilon$.	} He has a wife.
(B) $\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}\tau\bar{\tau}\text{-}\omicron\upsilon\varsigma\zeta\iota\mu\epsilon$.	

But if some word intervenes (and this is possible only in set A), the object is marked with $\bar{\eta}$ ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron$).

(A) $\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}\tau\lambda\gamma \bar{\eta}\mu\lambda\upsilon \bar{\eta} \omicron\upsilon\varsigma\zeta\iota\mu\epsilon$ He has a wife.

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

$\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon\text{-}\mu\bar{\rho}\omega\mu\epsilon \omicron\upsilon\varsigma\zeta\iota\mu\epsilon$. The man has a wife.

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

m.s. - υ , - $\varsigma\bar{\tau}$ f.s. - ς c.pl. - $\varsigma\omicron\upsilon$

as in $\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}\tau\lambda\iota\bar{\tau}$, $\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}\tau\lambda\iota\varsigma\bar{\tau}$ I have it (m.), $\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}\tau\lambda\kappa\bar{\tau}$ you have it (f.), $\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}\tau\lambda\gamma\varsigma\omicron\upsilon$ he has them.

We have seen that the genitive is expressed with $\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon$ after indefinite nouns ($\omicron\upsilon\zeta\bar{\eta}\zeta\lambda\lambda \bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon \mu\bar{\rho}\rho\omicron$), nouns with demonstrative prefixes ($\mu\epsilon\iota\chi\omega\omega\mu\epsilon \bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon \mu\lambda\varsigma\omicron\eta$), and nouns with a following modifier ($\mu\omega\eta\tau\epsilon \bar{\eta} \epsilon\lambda\lambda\epsilon \bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon \mu\bar{\rho}\omega\mu\epsilon$). $\eta\tau\lambda'$ is used similarly when the possessor is pronominal:

$\omicron\upsilon\zeta\bar{\eta}\zeta\lambda\lambda \bar{\eta}\tau\lambda\iota$	a servant of mine
$\mu\epsilon\iota\chi\omega\omega\mu\epsilon \bar{\eta}\tau\lambda\kappa$	this book of yours
$\omega\mu\omicron\eta\tau \bar{\eta} \omega\eta\tau\epsilon \bar{\eta}\tau\lambda\gamma$	three sons of his

$\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon$, $\bar{\eta}\tau\lambda'$ may be used predicatively:

$\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}\text{-}\omicron\upsilon\eta\omicron\epsilon \bar{\eta} \eta\iota \bar{\eta}\tau\lambda\gamma$.	He has a large house.
$\mu\eta\iota \epsilon\tau \bar{\eta}\tau\lambda\gamma$	the house that belongs to him.

$\omega\omicron\omicron\eta \eta\lambda'$ is also sometimes used to predicate possession:

$\mu\bar{\eta}\text{-}\zeta\lambda\tau \omega\omicron\omicron\eta \eta\lambda\iota$. I have no money.

The occasional use of $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron$ to indicate possession should also be noted. We have already seen an instance of this in the idiom $\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}\text{-}/\mu\bar{\eta}\text{-}\epsilon\omicron\mu \bar{\eta}\mu\omicron$ lit., there is/is-not power in.

22.2 Possessive pronouns, corresponding to English mine, yours, his, hers, etc., are formed by adding the appropriate pronominal suffix to m.s. $\mu\omega'$, f.s. $\tau\omega'$, c.pl. $\eta\omicron\upsilon'$; thus, $\mu\omega\iota$, $\mu\omega\kappa$, $\mu\omega$, $\mu\omega\gamma$, $\mu\omega\varsigma$, $\mu\omega\eta$, $\mu\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$, $\mu\omega\omicron\upsilon$, and similarly for $\tau\omega'$ and $\eta\omicron\upsilon'$. When used as predicates of $\mu\epsilon$ -sentences, they serve to predicate possession:

Ἰχθῶμε εἶνε νοῦν νε	the books which are his
πῶι νε.	It is mine.
πείχοι πῶν νε.	This ship is his.
νοῦν νε.	They are yours.
τῶκ τε.	It (f.) is yours.

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

να- παῖσι	the affairs of my father
νεῦθρη μῆ να- νεῦσον	his children and those of his brother
να- τιπολις	the inhabitants of the city
να- τεῖμις	people of this sort

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

Inf. ῶκ	Q. ῆκ	to be going, be on the way there
εἶ	ῆνυ	to be coming, be on the way here, be about to come, be about to arrive
πῶτ	πῆτ	to be fleeing, running, in pursuit
ἔων	ἔην	to be near, nigh, at hand
ἔω	ἔετ	to remain, wait, stay, be
νοῦν	μῆν	to be enduring, lasting, continual
ἀε	ἀνυ	to be riding, mounted

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

qualitative is preferred, but the infinitive is also found. The future nuance of **ῆνυ** is especially noteworthy.

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

Inf. **ῶμε** to become, come into existence; Q. **ῶον** to be, to exist.

Inf. **ῶω** to become pregnant; Q. **ἔετ** to be pregnant.

Included among these are many verbs with **-ο-** or **-α-** in the final stem syllable:

Inf. ἤῶτ	to become hard	Q. ἤῶτ	to be hard
οὔχα	to become well	οὔχα	to be well
ἔκο	to become hungry	ἔκαε	to be hungry
ἀἰα	to increase	οἶ	to be great
οὔον	to become holy	οὔαε	to be holy

Vocabulary 22

οὔχα to become sound, whole, safe; Q **οὔχα** to be sound, whole, safe; as n.m. health, safety, salvation.

ἤῶτ, Q **ἤῶτ** to become/be hard, harsh, difficult.

ἔτον, Q **ἔτον** to become/be at ease, at rest, relieved; as n.m. rest, relief. The Q is also used impersonally: **ἔτον** it is easy (to do: **ε**, **ετρε**).

ἤκαε, Q **ἤκαε** to become/be painful, difficult; as n.m. (pl. **ἤκοοι**) pain, difficulty, grief. The Q is used impersonally: **ἤκαε** it is difficult (to do: **ε**, **ετρε**).

οὔον, Q **οὔαε** to become/be pure, holy, hallowed.

ἀἰα, Q **οἶ** to increase (in age, size, quantity); Q to be great, honored.

ἤῶν, Q **ῶ** to become/be numerous, many.

π.ἀε lifetime.

κῆμε Egypt.

ἔαε adj. of quantity: many, usually before sing. noun with **ἔ**, as in **ἔαε ἔ ῥῶμε** many men.

π.ζητ heart, mind, intellect.

ἦ πєснλγ (they) both, both (of them); used appositionally to another pronominal element, as in λγβωκ ἦ πєснλγ they both went. Sim. for other numbers: ἦ πθомηт all three of them.

φοοп Q to be, to exist; a predicate adj. is introduced with ἦ and has no article: ηєчφοοп ἦ πονηροс he was wicked.

Exercises

A. (1) мἦταν ειρηνη ζἦ πєиμα. (2) οὐἦτε-πλєиωт φμοуη ἦ χοι. (3) οὐἦται ἦμαγ ἦ οὐκοуι ἦ ζлт. (4) οὐἦтач ζλζ ἦ χωφме. (5) οὐἦтаγ ἦмаγ ἦ сооу ἦ есооу. (6) мἦтоу-οєиκ. (7) οὐἦт-οуζοβиτє ἦ λс. (8) οὐἦтє ἦмаγ ἦ οуζл? (9) οὐἦ-тлс ἦмаγ ἦ сλφт ἦ φηре. (10) οὐἦт-οуφтηη ἦ вῤре.

B. (1) πєиβлοє πωи пє. ἦ πωк λη пє. (2) пλχοи мἦ пλ-пλсон (3) ηλ-пφλ (4) пєчтлφοс мἦ ηλ-ηєчєиотє (5) πлєиκ мἦ пλ-ηλφβєєр (6) тєиснчє тωк тє. (7) ηєиλпηт ηοуοу ηє. (8) πηοуζ πωη пє. (9) пєηηи мἦ ηλ-тєχηрλ (10) πηοує ἦ πω λη пє.

C. (1) λγφ ἦ тєуηοу λчοуχлλ ἦβи пєт φωηє. (2) ηοурλη ηλοуοη χиη тєηοу φλ єηєζ. (3) λчллλλ ἦβи ηрωмє ζἦ ηєчζοοу. (4) ληкотἦ є кηмє ζἦ οуβєпη. (5) ηζωв λчἦкλζ ємλтє єχωη. (6) ηсмотἦ λη єрон єтрєηчи ζλ ηєиἦкooζ. (7) ἦпєчсє-ηрἦ єηєζ ζἦ пєчлζє тἦрт. (8) λ-пζηт ἦ ηῤро ἦ кηмє ἦφот οуβηу. (9) сєοуοχ ἦβи ηєкφηрє. (10) ηєчφλχє мἦ ηєчζвηує ηλφт. (11) смoкἦ єтрлпцтєує є ηєкφλχє мἦ ηλ-ηєкφβєєр. (12) λч-ηοуζ ἦ пєἦηλ єт οуλλв. (13) ἦтєрἦпωζ є тпoлцс, λ-пλζηт ἦтoη. (14) сζлλ ηλλ єтвє ηєкoуχлλ. (15) †ηλсмoу є ηєк-рλη єт οуλλв. (16) ηєηχιχєєує οφ. (17) пλλζє χηк єβoλ. (18) ηрo ἦ пєчηи οуηη. (19) пєчрλη οи ζἦ тєиχωрλ тἦрт. (20) λγкλ-пєчφрoηοс єχἦ пβηмλ.

D. (1) ηєηζтωφр ζκλєит. (2) ηєрє-тс λληу єχἦ οуєиω. (3) тєчсζимє єєт. (4) ηєуβєєт мἦ ηєусуггєηηс. (5) ηєуєсoоу ηєуφοοп ζἦ тсωφє пє. (6) тβιχ ἦ πχοєис ηєсφοοп ηἦмλч пє.

(7) ηєрє-пєζοοу ἦ ηєсмiсє ζηη єζοуη. (8) ηζηгємωη ηηу є рλкoтє (9) ηєчφοοп λє пє ζἦ ἦχлλтє φλ пєζοοу ἦ ηєчoуφηηζ єβoλ ἦ πἦηλ. (10) ηєрє-ζλζ ἦ рωмє ηηт ζи тєζиη. (11) ἦт-ζκλєит λη. (12) ηєуφοοп λє пє ἦ ηєснλγ ἦ λиκлλиοс ἦ ηєηтo єβoλ ἦ πηoутє. (13) ἦφoοс вηк є ηἦмє. (14) οὐἦ-ζλζ ἦ тἦт ζἦ θλλλссλ. (15) πηoηλχοс ηєчζмoοс ζἦ тєчри. (16) ἦмλтoи λληу ζиχἦ πχoи. (17) ηєрє-пoуηηв φληλ ἦтєрiєи єζοуη. (18) ηєрє-οуηoє ἦ сηчє ζἦ ηєчβιχ. (19) πηoмoс ἦ πχoєис мηη єβoλ φλ ηиєηєζ. (20) ἦтєрєчηλу χє сєєт, λчἦтс є пєчηи.

Lesson 23

23.1 The Circumstantial.

ειсωтἦ	I, hearing	єηсωтἦ
єксωтἦ	you, hearing	єтєтἦсωтἦ
єрєсωтἦ	etc.	
єчсωтἦ		єусωтἦ
єссωтἦ		
єрє-прoмє	сωтἦ	the man, hearing

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

(1) subject complement:

εΙΛΞΕΡΑΤ ΖΑΞΤῼ ΠΕΡΠΕ, ΛΙΝΔΥ ΕΥΝΟΘ Ἡ ΜΗΗΘΕ.
Standing near the temple, I saw a great crowd.

(2) object complement:

ΛΥΞΕ Ε ΠΡΩΜΕ ΕΧΞΜΟΟΞ Ζῼ ΤΑΓΟΡΑ.
They found the man sitting in the marketplace.

ΑΝΝΑΥ ΕΡΟΟΥ ΕΥΜΟΟΘΕ ΖΙ ΤΕΞΙΗ.
We saw them walking on the road.

(3) complement to the entire main clause:

ΕΡΕ-ΠΕΝΣΑΞ ΧΩ Ἡ ΝΕΙΘΑΧΕ, ΛΥΝΟΘ Ἡ ΘΠΗΡΕ ΘΩΠΕ.
As our teacher was saying these things, a great wonder occurred.

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

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

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

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

Such indefinite antecedents include ΛΑΛΥ, ΟΥΛ, ΟΥΟΗ, and ΖΟΕΙΜΕ. Further examples will be found in the exercises.

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

ΛΥΜΟΥΝ ΕΒΟΛ ΕΥΘΑΧΕ Ἡ ΤΕΥΘΗ ΤΗΡῼ.
They continued talking the whole night.

ΑΣΛΟ ΕΣΡΙΜΕ. She stopped crying.

(3) The Circumstantial of ΧΩ ἩΜΟΘ ΧΕ is regularly used to introduce direct quotation after appropriate verbs:

ΑΦΟΥΘΘῼ ΝΑΥ, ΕΧΧΩ ἩΜΟΘ ΧΕ... He answered them, saying...

The Circumstantial is not negated. Instead, the

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

ε-Η†CΩΤῼ ΛΗ I, not hearing
ε-Η†CΩΤῼ ΛΗ you, not hearing

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

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

ΟΥΛΠΟΤ Ἡ ΖΑΤ a silver cup
ΟΥΜΑ Ἡ ΧΛΕΙΕ a desert place
ΠΕΧCΜΟΤ Ἡ CΩΜΑ his corporeal form (lit. body-form)
ΟΥΕΙΕΡΟ Ἡ ΚΩΞῼ a fiery river

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

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

ΜΑ Ἡ (place of), as in ΜΑ Ἡ ΘΩΠΕ dwelling place
ΜΑ Ἡ ΟΥΩΜ eating place, refectory
ΜΑ Ἡ ΜΟΟΘΕ road, path
ΜΑ Ἡ ΚΑ-ΘΕΙΚ pantry (place for putting bread)

CΑ Ἡ (seller of, vendor of, dealer in), as in
CΑ Ἡ ΤῼΤ fish-monger CΑ Ἡ ΗΡῼ wine-seller
CΑ Ἡ ΛΥ meat-seller CΑ Ἡ ΖΑΤ dealer in silver.

A glance through the final Glossary will provide dozens of

further examples.

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

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

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

Vocabulary 23

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

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

$\lambda\omicron$ vb. intr. (1) to cease, stop, come to an end; + Circum.: to stop (doing something); (2) to leave, depart (from: $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron$, $\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}$, $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ $\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}$). This verb has special Imperative forms: m.s. $\lambda\lambda\omicron\kappa$; f.s. $\lambda\lambda\omicron$; c.pl. $\lambda\lambda\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$.

$\omicron\upsilon\omega$ vb. intr. to cease, stop, come to an end; + Circum.: to stop (doing something), to finish (doing something), to have already (done something).

$\eta.\theta\epsilon$ wood.

$\eta\epsilon.\varsigma\omicron\upsilon\omicron$ grain, wheat.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

handicraft.

Greek words:

$\tau.\eta\epsilon\pi\iota\chi\omega\omicron\varsigma$ (η $\eta\epsilon\pi\iota\chi\omega\omicron\varsigma$) surrounding countryside.

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

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

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

$\eta\epsilon.\varsigma\tau\alpha\upsilon\varsigma$ (δ $\varsigma\tau\alpha\upsilon\omicron\varsigma$) the Cross; usually written $\eta\epsilon\varsigma\phi\omicron\varsigma$.

Exercises

A. (1) $\omicron\upsilon\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\omicron\upsilon\tau$ $\epsilon\chi\mu\omicron\upsilon\tau$ (2) $\omicron\upsilon\varsigma\eta\lambda\theta\omega\eta$ $\epsilon\varsigma\kappa\eta\tau$ $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\tau\bar{\eta}$

$\tau\alpha\gamma\omicron\tau\alpha$ (3) $\omicron\upsilon\tau\omega\mu\epsilon$ $\epsilon\chi\omicron\upsilon\eta\epsilon$ $\epsilon\iota$ $\eta\chi\lambda\epsilon\iota\epsilon$ (4) $\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\bar{\eta}\epsilon\lambda\lambda$ $\epsilon\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\varsigma\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$
 $\lambda\eta$ $\bar{\eta}\varsigma\alpha$ $\eta\epsilon\chi\omega\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ (5) $\omicron\upsilon\theta\eta\eta\epsilon$ $\theta\eta\eta\mu$ $\epsilon\chi\tau$ $\omicron\upsilon\beta\epsilon$ $\eta\epsilon\chi\omicron\mu\omicron$ (6) $\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\bar{\lambda}\lambda\omega$
 $\epsilon\varsigma\varsigma\eta\epsilon$ (7) $\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\eta\tau$ $\epsilon\chi\eta\lambda\theta\bar{\tau}$ (8) $\omicron\upsilon\beta\epsilon\iota\eta\eta\eta\eta$ $\epsilon\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\eta\eta$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ $\lambda\eta$ (9)
 $\omicron\upsilon\varsigma\epsilon\iota\mu\epsilon$ $\epsilon\varsigma\beta\epsilon\tau$ (10) $\epsilon\eta\epsilon\eta\eta\kappa\epsilon$ $\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon\kappa\lambda\epsilon\iota\tau$ (11) $\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\iota\eta$ $\epsilon\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}$
 $\lambda\eta$ (12) $\omicron\upsilon\eta\bar{\eta}\bar{\lambda}$ $\epsilon\chi\omicron\upsilon\lambda\lambda\beta$ (13) $\eta\epsilon\varsigma\omicron\upsilon\omicron$ $\epsilon\tau$ $\kappa\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\alpha\theta\epsilon\eta\kappa\eta$
(14) $\omicron\upsilon\eta\eta\eta\theta\epsilon$ $\epsilon\chi\omicron\omega$ (15) $\omicron\upsilon\eta\mu\alpha\tau\omicron\iota$ $\epsilon\chi\lambda\lambda\eta\upsilon$ $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$ $\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\tau\omicron$

B. (1) $\epsilon\eta\theta\lambda\chi\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\mu\epsilon$ (2) $\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\beta\epsilon\eta\iota\eta\epsilon$ (3) $\omicron\upsilon\varsigma\phi\omicron\varsigma$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\theta\epsilon$
(4) $\omicron\upsilon\eta\iota$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\omega\eta\epsilon$ (5) $\epsilon\eta\varsigma\eta\lambda\upsilon\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\beta\epsilon\eta\iota\eta\epsilon$ (6) $\bar{\eta}\theta\lambda\chi\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\mu\epsilon\tau\alpha\lambda\omicron\iota\alpha$
(7) $\eta\lambda\lambda$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\theta\omega\eta\epsilon$ (8) $\omicron\upsilon\varsigma\mu\omicron\tau$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\lambda\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ (9) $\tau\eta\iota\varsigma\tau\iota\varsigma$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\mu\epsilon$
(10) $\omicron\upsilon\varsigma\eta\chi\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\kappa\omega\epsilon\bar{\tau}$ (11) $\omicron\upsilon\eta\mu\upsilon\varsigma\tau\eta\eta\iota\omicron\eta\omicron\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\omicron\upsilon\tau\epsilon$ (12) $\eta\epsilon\eta\eta\mu\alpha$ $\bar{\eta}$
 $\omicron\upsilon\omega\mu$ (13) $\epsilon\eta\eta\mu\alpha\tau\omicron\iota$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\chi\lambda\chi\epsilon$ (14) $\omicron\upsilon\lambda\eta\omicron\tau$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\epsilon\tau\omega\tau\epsilon$ (15) $\omicron\upsilon\eta\mu\alpha$
 $\bar{\eta}$ $\epsilon\lambda\eta\epsilon\epsilon$

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

τηρϥ. (23) ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲉⲱ ⲉⲛⲉⲗⲏⲗ ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲛϥⲱⲧⲏ ⲉ ⲛⲁⲓ. (24) ⲛ ⲧⲉϥⲛⲟϥ
 ⲁϥⲟϥⲱ ⲉϥϩⲱⲛⲉ ⲁϥⲱ ⲁϥⲟϥⲗⲁⲓ. (25) ⲁⲓⲗⲟ ⲉⲓⲧ ⲛ ⲉⲛⲟⲉⲓⲕ ⲛⲁϥ.
 (26) ⲁϥϩⲁⲗⲉ ⲛⲏⲙⲁϥ ⲉϥⲉⲛⲓⲧⲙⲁ ⲛⲁϥ. (27) ⲙⲛ-ⲟϥⲗⲁⲓ ϩⲟⲟⲛ ⲛ ⲛⲉⲧⲉ
 ⲛϥⲉϥⲱⲧⲏ ⲁⲛ ⲛϥⲁ ⲛⲉϥⲉⲛⲧⲟⲗⲏ. (28) ⲁϥⲁⲉⲣⲁⲧⲟϥ ⲉⲁⲉⲧⲏ ⲛⲉϥϥⲣⲟϥ
 ⲉϥⲣⲓⲙⲉ. (29) ⲁϥⲉⲛⲓⲧⲙⲁ ⲛⲁϥ ⲉϥϫⲱ ⲛⲙⲟϥ ⲗⲉ, "ⲛⲛⲣⲱⲗⲉ ⲛ ⲁⲗⲗϥ
 ⲛ ⲣⲟⲙⲉ ⲉⲧⲉⲉ ⲛⲉⲓⲉⲱⲉ."

Lesson 24

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

- (1) emphasis on an adverbial element:

ⲉⲣⲉ-ⲛⲁⲓ ϩⲟⲟⲛ ⲛⲙⲟⲓ ⲉⲧⲉⲉ ⲛⲁⲛⲟⲣⲉ.

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

- (2) preceding various interrogative expressions:

ⲉⲕϩⲓⲛⲉ ⲛϥⲁ ⲛⲓⲙ? Whom do you seek?

ⲉϥⲣⲓⲙⲉ ⲉ ⲟϥ? Why is he weeping?

ⲉϥⲧⲱⲛ? Where is he?

When ⲧⲱⲛ is used with a nominal subject, the usual idiom is ⲉϥⲧⲱⲛ N? Where is N?, without the expected ⲛⲉⲓ:

ⲉϥⲧⲱⲛ ⲛⲉⲕⲉⲓⲱⲧ? Where is your father?

The alternate construction (ⲉⲣⲉ-ⲛⲉⲕⲉⲓⲱⲧ ⲧⲱⲛ?) is less frequent.

Clauses containing second tense forms are negated with ⲁⲛ:

ⲉⲓⲟϥⲛⲉ ⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲓⲙⲁ ⲁⲛ. It is not here that I dwell.

ⲛⲧⲁⲓⲁⲗϥ ⲛⲁⲕ ⲁⲛ. It is not for you that I did it.

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

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

Pres. I	ϥϥⲱⲧⲏ	ⲣⲱⲙⲉ ϥⲱⲧⲏ
Rel. Pres. I	{ ⲉⲧⲧⲥⲱⲧⲏ ⲉⲧ ϥⲱⲧⲏ	ⲉⲧⲉⲣⲉ-ⲣⲱⲙⲉ ϥⲱⲧⲏ
Circumstantial	ⲉϥϥⲱⲧⲏ	ⲉⲣⲉ-ⲣⲱⲙⲉ ϥⲱⲧⲏ
Pres. II	ⲉϥϥⲱⲧⲏ	ⲉⲣⲉ-ⲣⲱⲙⲉ ϥⲱⲧⲏ
Imperfect	ⲛⲉϥϥⲱⲧⲏ	ⲛⲉⲣⲉ-ⲣⲱⲙⲉ ϥⲱⲧⲏ

Following the penetrating analysis of H. J. Polotsky (see Bibliography), Coptic scholars now refer to this system as the *Bipartite Conjugation*. This term arises from the fact that the base form, the First Present, consists only of subject + predicate, with no conjugational prefix. The remaining forms of the system consist of this bipartite nucleus preceded by a set of elements called *converters*: the relative converter ⲉⲧ/ⲉⲧⲉⲣⲉ, the circumstantial converter ⲉ/ⲉⲣⲉ, the second tense converter ⲉ/ⲉⲣⲉ, and the imperfect converter ⲛⲉ/ⲛⲉⲣⲉ. The term *tripartite* is applied to all other Coptic verbal conjugations, which consist of a verbal prefix + subject + predicate, e.g. the First Perfect ⲁ'ϥ-ϥⲱⲧⲏ, ⲁ-ⲣⲱⲙⲉ ϥⲱⲧⲏ. The First Future is a special case and will be treated in the following lesson.

The conjugations belonging to the Bipartite Conjugation may have three kinds of predicates: infinitives, qualitatives, or adverbial predicates (i.e. adverbs or prepositional phrases). In the tripartite conjugations only the infinitive may be used. The conjugations of the

Bipartite Conjugation, as we have already seen, characterize an action as durative, continuing, or (less commonly) habitual. The following features of the Bipartite Conjugation are equally distinctive:

(1) The First Present requires the use of oyn- (neg. mn-) before an indefinite subject (e.g. oyn-oyprome cwtm). The use of $\text{oyn-}/\text{mn-}$ is optional after the converters, e.g. $\text{nepre-oyprome cwtm}$ or $\text{ne-oyn-oyprome cwtm}$.

(2) Apart from the use of mn- just mentioned, negation is universally with $(\bar{n}) \dots \text{an}$.

(3) An infinitive cannot, in general, be used in the prenominal or prepronominal form, i.e. prepositional direct object markers ($\bar{m}\text{mo}^{\circ}$, ϵ , etc.) must be used. This rule, known as Jernstedt's Rule (see Bibliography), has the following exceptions:

- (a) the verb oym oym oym , which may occur in all forms; e.g. foym $\bar{m}\text{mo}$ or foym .
- (b) infinitives having indefinite pronominal or numerical objects; e.g. nt-lyy nlan an he is giving us nothing.
- (c) certain types of compound verbs; see 26.1.

The Imperfect may be expanded into a subsystem of its own by the prefixation of the other converters:

Imperfect	neycwtm	nepre-prome cwtm
Imperfect Rel.	eneycwtm ete neycwtm	enepre-prome cwtm
Imperfect Circum.	e-neycwtm	$\text{e-nepre-prome cwtm}$

These forms have all the characteristics of, and belong to, the Bipartite Conjugation. The relative forms have already been introduced. The circumstantial forms are used syntactically exactly like the Circumstantial (of Pres. I). The past tense of the action is explicitly marked, however, while in the Circumstantial it must be gained from the context. Second tense forms of the Imperfect may occur, but

they are too rare for consideration here. All verbal forms containing the imperfect converter may be followed by ne .

24.3 Numbers (continued). The 'teens are formed by prefixing mnt- to special forms of the units. mnt- is a proclitic form of mnt ten:

11 m.	mntoye ; f. mntoyei	15 m. f.	mntm
12 m.	mntcnooyc ; f. $\text{mntcnooyc}(\epsilon)$	16 m. f.	mntace
13 m. f.	mntomte	17 m. f.	$\text{mntcaoc}(\epsilon)$
14 m. f.	mntachte	18 m. f.	mntomne

Construction is the same as that of the units:

$\text{mntomte } \bar{n} \text{ pome}$ thirteen men

Vocabulary 24

- $\text{paz} \bar{p}$ $\text{pez} \bar{p}$ pazt° Q $\text{paz} \bar{p}$ vb. tr. to strike, kill ($\bar{m}\text{mo}^{\circ}$); to strike down, cast down.
- $\text{cort} \bar{c}$ cete cort° Q cort vb. tr. to prepare, make ready ($\bar{m}\text{mo}^{\circ}$; for: ϵ); intr. and reflex. to get ready.
- xice xest- xact° Q xoce ($\pm \text{e} \text{p} \bar{a} \bar{i}$) vb. tr. to raise up, exalt ($\bar{m}\text{mo}^{\circ}$; over: ϵ , exn , zixn); intr. to be exalted; as n.m. heights. pet xoce the Almighty.
- oyeime vb. intr. to pass (subj. usually period of time).
- kim $\text{kem} \bar{k}$ kemt° vb. tr. to touch (ϵ ; with: ϵ); to move, shift, stir ($\bar{m}\text{mo}^{\circ}$, ϵ); vb. intr. to move, stir, be moved.
- wine vb. intr. to be ashamed (about: etve); as n.m. shame. wine zht° to revere, be humbled before.
- poyeit Q to be empty, vain.
- zooy Q to be bad, wicked.
- tontn $\text{tn} \bar{t} \bar{n}$ $\text{tn} \bar{t} \bar{on}^{\circ}$ Q $\text{tn} \bar{t} \bar{on}$ vb. tr. to liken, compare ($\bar{m}\text{mo}^{\circ}$; to: ϵ , mn , exn).
- cwtm $\text{cet} \bar{c}$ cotn° Q cotn vb. tr. to choose, select ($\bar{m}\text{mo}^{\circ}$); Q also = to be excellent, exquisite.
- moyout meyt- moyut° vb. tr. to kill ($\bar{m}\text{mo}^{\circ}$).
- p.tnive finger.
- e oy why? for what reason?

ᾠντ Scetis, the Lower Egyptian center of monasticism, in the Western Delta.

πρ. προφήτης (ὁ προφήτης) prophet.

π. ἀποστόλος (ὁ ἀπόστολος) apostle.

Exercises

A. (1) ζενσιόμε ε-νεγείω ἢ ζενσοεῖτε (2) πεσμοτ ενταχ-
ᾠβ̄τ̄ ἢ ζητ̄ (3) ουσσιμε ε-νερε-πεсзаи με ἦμος ἦματε (4)
οὐχηρα ε-νερε-πεсφηρε φωνε (5) πμνηθε ενευαζερατου ἢ πεч-
κωте (6) πμυστηριον ετοуηλoуonз̄т̄ εβολ (7) πεпроφήτης εντα-
πμνηθε μοουτ̄ (8) οὔτοοу εчхосе (9) οὔνος ἢ οὔοειν εчнну
επεснт εβολ з̄т̄ пхисе (10) οὔλλος εчсб̄т̄ωт̄ з̄т̄ οὔχок εβολ
(11) οὔсλз̄ енφ̄иπε з̄т̄ (12) πεсоуо енере-пейω οὔωм εβολ
ἦμοч (13) ἦμαθ̄ηтс̄ ет сот̄ ἦте пенхоис (14) οὔπ̄ро εчзооу
(15) οὔλποт̄ εчφoуeит̄ (16) πнос ἢ φ̄а енере-ἦμοναхос совтe
ероч (17) πρoме енταураз̄т̄ з̄и тeз̄иn (18) п̄φe енταинох̄т̄
εх̄т̄ п̄кoз̄т̄ (19) οὔз̄т̄з̄л̄л̄ εчп̄аz̄т̄ ἦнаz̄р̄т̄ πεчхоис (20) нете
неӯнну еπεснт e πιοραλннс

B. (1) πμ̄тс̄нооус̄ ἢ ἀποστόλος (2) пей̄ом̄н̄т̄ ἢ μαθ̄ηтс̄
(3) м̄н̄т̄ач̄те ἢ ζeneεте (4) с̄аφ̄т̄ ἢ λ̄аӣωн̄ (5) φ̄μοӯн̄ ἢ н̄и
εӯφoуeит̄ (6) м̄н̄те ἢ нoб̄ ἢ εзоуcӣа (7) м̄н̄тс̄нооус̄ ἢ с̄з̄ӣме
(8) м̄н̄т̄н̄ ἢ зооу (9) м̄н̄тoуeи ἢ ром̄пе (10) м̄н̄тoуe ἢ εвот̄

C. (1) εчтoнт̄ ἦмок̄ e н̄иm? (2) ес̄т̄ωн̄ т̄аф̄т̄н̄ ἢ в̄р̄ре?
(3) с̄ен̄ах̄аcтe еz̄р̄аӣ εх̄т̄ неz̄иome т̄н̄роӯ ἦте пей̄кocмoc. (4)
с̄ωт̄т̄ н̄аκ̄ ἢ ч̄тoоӯ ἢ р̄oмe. (5) ἦтeрe-тeрoм̄пe ет̄ ἦм̄аӯ oуeиnе,
λ̄ӯкoтoӯ e пeӯт̄мe. (6) ἦ пeзооӯ ет̄ ἦм̄аӯ тeт̄н̄аφ̄иnе ет̄вe пeи-
з̄вн̄уe εθoоӯ. (7) λ̄чz̄e εх̄т̄ п̄к̄лz̄ λ̄ӯω ἦпeчк̄иm. (8) ἦт̄ач̄т̄н̄-
т̄ωнoӯ e oу? (9) ерe-н̄аӣ φ̄н̄п̄ e пeн̄хoеиc ет̄вe пeч̄н̄а. (10)
εчoӯωφ̄ e р̄аz̄т̄ ет̄вe пeнт̄аӣаλ̄ч̄ oӯвe н̄а-пeч̄т̄мe. (11) oӯн̄-
oуz̄oоӯ н̄н̄ӯ εчz̄oоӯ. (12) еӯт̄ωн̄ нeн̄φ̄вeер? (13) λ̄чк̄иm e тeч̄-
т̄ап̄рo e пeч̄т̄н̄н̄вe. (14) т̄н̄н̄аcмoӯ e пeк̄р̄ан̄ ет̄ хoсe (15)
εч̄т̄н̄т̄ωн̄ εӯφ̄н̄ре φ̄н̄м. (16) м̄н̄н̄с̄ωс̄ дe λ̄-нeс̄н̄н̄ӯ кoтoӯ e φ̄ӣт̄.
(17) ет̄вe oӯ кoӯωφ̄ e мoӯoӯт̄ ἢ нeӣр̄oмe? (18) етeт̄н̄сoвтe
ἦм̄ωт̄н̄ e oу? (19) λ̄ӯмeӯт̄-oӯoн̄ н̄иm етe нeӯoӯн̄z̄ з̄т̄ п̄т̄мe м̄н̄
т̄пeр̄ӣх̄ωрoc. (20) λ̄ӯz̄e e тeт̄р̄апeз̄а εсc̄б̄т̄ωт̄.

Lesson 25

25.1 The relative, imperfect, circumstantial, and second tense converters may be used with the First Perfect, the First Future, existential and possessive predications, and copulative sentences with *ne*, *te*, *ne*. The relative forms for all of these have already been discussed. The second tense of the First Perfect, i.e. the Second Perfect, was introduced in Lesson 14. The second tense forms of existential, possessive, and copulative sentences are too rare for inclusion here.

(a) First Perfect	λ̄чс̄ωт̄н̄	Neg.	ἦпeч̄с̄ωт̄н̄
Perf. I Rel.	εнт̄λ̄чс̄ωт̄н̄		εтe ἦпeч̄с̄ωт̄н̄
Perf. I Circum.	ε-λ̄чс̄ωт̄н̄		ε-ἦпeч̄с̄ωт̄н̄
Pluperfect	нe-λ̄чс̄ωт̄н̄		нe-ἦпeч̄с̄ωт̄н̄ (пe)
Second Perfect	ἦт̄λ̄чс̄ωт̄н̄		ἦт̄λ̄чс̄ωт̄н̄ λ̄н̄

The imperfect of the First Perfect (нe-λ̄чс̄ωт̄н̄) corresponds to the English pluperfect: he had heard, he had written. The circumstantial of the First Perfect is used to describe an action as completed prior to the tense of the verb in the main clause.

ε-λ̄чz̄mooc, λ̄чс̄z̄аӣ ... Having sat down, he wrote ...
λ̄н̄z̄e epoc ε-λ̄чmoӯ. We found him dead (lit.,
having died).

(b) First Future	ч̄н̄аcωт̄н̄	πρoмe λ̄аcωт̄н̄
Fut. I Rel.	εт̄т̄н̄аcωт̄н̄	εтeрe-πρoмe λ̄аcωт̄н̄
Fut. I Circum.	εч̄н̄аcωт̄н̄	εрe-πρoмe λ̄аcωт̄н̄
Fut. I Imperfect	нeч̄н̄аcωт̄н̄	нeрe-πρoмe λ̄аcωт̄н̄
Second Future	εч̄н̄аcωт̄н̄	εрe-πρoмe λ̄аcωт̄н̄

The circumstantial of the First Future describes an action as imminent, about to take place, with respect to the tense of the main clause:

εӣн̄ав̄оκ̄ εβολ, λ̄чmoӯтe epoi. As I was about to leave,
he summoned me.

ΑΝΖΕ ΕΡΟΨ ΕΓΝΑΜΟΥ. We found him on the point of death.

The imperfect of the First Future describes an action as imminent in past time:

ΝΕΙΝΑΛΛΕ Ε ΠΧΟΙ (ΝΕ). I was about to get on the ship.

This form is commonly called the *imperfectum futuri*. The Second Future (ΕΓΝΑΣΩΤΗ) has all the normal uses of a second tense form. Special uses of both these conjugations will be mentioned later on.

The First Future and its related system are formally an off-shoot of the Present System, with ΝΑ- inserted before the infinitive. It has no other characteristics of the Bipartite Conjugation, however: (1) it is not durative (except with certain aspectually neutral verbs, e.g. ΡΑΘΕ); (2) only the Infinitive may occur in predicate position; (3) the pronominal and prepronominal forms of the Infinitive occur freely.

(c) Existential and

Possessive	ΟΥΝ-/ΟΥΝΤΑΨ	ΜΝ-/ΜΝΤΑΨ
Relative	ΕΤΕ ΟΥΝ-/ΟΥΝΤΑΨ	ΕΤΕ ΜΝ-/ΜΝΤΑΨ
Circumstantial	Ε-ΟΥΝ-/ΟΥΝΤΑΨ	Ε-ΜΝ-/ΜΝΤΑΨ
Imperfect	ΝΕ-ΟΥΝ-/ΟΥΝΤΑΨ	ΝΕ-ΜΝ-/ΜΝΤΑΨ

The circumstantial forms describe a state simultaneous to the tense of the main clause:

Ε-ΜΝ-ΟΕΙΚ ΜΜΑΨ, ΑΝΘΚ ΕΒΟΛ. There being no food there, we left.

ΑΝΖΕ ΕΡΟΨ Ε-ΜΝ-ΘΟΜ ΜΜΟΨ Ε ΨΑΧΕ. We found him unable to speak.

The imperfect forms simply place the state in past time:

ΝΕ-ΟΥΝ- (or ΝΕΥΝ-) ΟΥΡΩΜΕ ΜΜΑΨ (ΝΕ). There was a man.

ΝΕΥΝΤΑΨ ΖΑΖ Ν ΣΖΙΜΕ (ΝΕ). He had many wives.

(d) Copulative sentences with ΝΕ, ΤΕ, ΝΕ:

Relative	ΕΤΕ ΟΥΣΑΖ ΝΕ	ΕΤΕ Ν ΟΥΣΑΖ ΑΝ ΝΕ
Circumstantial	Ε-ΟΥΣΑΖ ΝΕ	Ε-Ν ΟΥΣΑΖ ΑΝ ΝΕ
Imperfect	ΝΕ-ΟΥΣΑΖ ΝΕ	

The circumstantial and imperfect are used as above.

The circumstantial forms of all the subsystems listed above have a frequent use as relative clauses after indefinite antecedents:

ΟΥΡΩΜΕ Ε-ΑΧΚΕΤ-ΟΥΝΙ	a man who had built a house
ΟΥΜΥΣΤΗΡΙΟΝ ΕΥΝΑΒΟΛΗΤ ΕΒΟΛ	a mystery which is about to be revealed
ΟΥΧΗΡΑ Ε-ΜΝΤΑΣ ΦΗΡΕ ΜΜΑΨ	a widow who has no son
ΟΥΦΗΡΕ Ε-ΟΥΧΗΡΑ ΤΕ ΤΕΜΑΛΛΥ	a boy whose mother is a widow

The circumstantial converter ΕΡΕ- is sometimes used improperly for Ε- before copulative sentences.

25.2 The Conjunctive.

(Ν) ΤΑΣΩΤΗ	ΝΤΝΣΩΤΗ	ΝΤΕ-ΠΡΩΜΕ ΣΩΤΗ
ΝΓΣΩΤΗ	ΝΤΕΤΝΣΩΤΗ	
ΝΤΓΣΩΤΗ		
ΝΨΣΩΤΗ	ΝΣΣΩΤΗ	
ΝΣΣΩΤΗ		

ΝΓ-, ΝΨ-, and ΝΣ- also appear frequently as ΝΓ-, ΝΨ-, ΝΣ-. The conjunctive is used to continue the force of a preceding verbal prefix. In a sense, it is no more than an inflected form of the conjunction "and." It is especially frequent after a First Future or an Imperative:

†ΝΑΒΟΚ ΝΤΑΦΑΧΕ ΝΜΜΑΨ.	I shall go and speak with him.
ΖΜΟΟΣ ΝΓΣΩΤΗ Ε ΤΑΣΕΘ.	Sit down and listen to my teaching.
ΑΝΙ-ΝΧΩΜΕ ΝΤΕΤΝΤΑΛΛΥ ΝΑΨ.	Bring the books and give them to him.

It may be used to continue the force of virtually any preceding verbal prefix except that of the affirmative First Perfect, but even this restriction does not hold in

the relative forms. It is also used after an Inflected Infinitive, as in

ΖΑΝΤ̄ ΕΡΟΝ ΕΤΡΕΝΒΩΚ ΝΤ̄ΝΘΑΧΕ Ν̄ΜΑΥ.

It is necessary that we go and speak with him.

In many instances, especially where there is a change of subject, the Conjunctive clause has the meaning of a purpose or result clause:

ΑΝΙΥ ΕΡΟΙ ΝΤΑΝΑΥ ΕΡΟΥ. Bring him to me so that I may see him.
ΜΑ ΝΑΥ Ν̄ΣΕΟΥΩΜ. Give them (food) so that they may eat.

This usage depends very much on the presence of an injunctive (imperative) force, implicit or explicit, in the first clause. For the conjunctive with Greek conjunctions, see Lesson 30.

The Conjunctive resembles the Tripartite Conjugation: only the Infinitive may be used as its verbal component. Negation is with -Τ̄Μ- before the Infinitive. If the Conjunctive continues a negative verb, however, the negation may carry over.

Vocabulary 25

ΟΥΕ, Q ΟΥΗΥ vb. intr. to become/be distant, far (from: ε, Ν̄ΜΟ°, ΕΒΟΛ Ν̄ΜΟ°); as n.m. distance. ε ΠΟΥΕ away, to a distance. Ν̄ ΠΟΥΕ at a distance.

ΤΑΖΟ ΤΑΖΕ- ΤΑΖΟ° Q ΤΑΖΗΥ vb. tr. (1) to cause to stand; to create, establish (Ν̄ΜΟ°); (2) to reach, attain, catch up to (Ν̄ΜΟ°); to seize, arrest (Ν̄ΜΟ°).

ΒΩΝΤ̄, Q ΒΟΝΤ̄ vb. intr. to become/be angry, furious (at, against: ε, ΕΧ̄Ν); as n.m. wrath, fury.

Ν̄ΠΘΑ vb. intr. to be worthy, deserving (of: Ν̄ΜΟ°; to do: Ν̄, ε + Inf.).

ΤΑΚΟ ΤΑΚΕ- ΤΑΚΟ° Q ΤΑΚΗΥ vb. tr. to destroy, put an end to (Ν̄ΜΟ°); intr. to perish; as n.m. destruction, perdition.

ΩΜ̄Τ̄ ΕΜ̄Τ̄- ΟΜ̄Τ̄° Q ΟΝ̄Τ̄ vb. tr. to sink, dip, immerse (Ν̄ΜΟ°); intr. to sink (into: Ζ̄Ν̄, ε, ΕΖΟΥΝ ε).

ΖΩΛ, Q ΖΗΛ vb. intr. to fly. τ.ΒΩ Ν̄ ΕΛΟΟΛΕ grape-vine.
Π.ΘΗΝ tree. τ.ΒΩ tree, vine. ΒΩ is used
Π.ΤΑΡ branch. when type of tree is men-
Π.ΕΛΟΟΛΕ grape. tioned; use ΘΗΝ otherwise.
Π.ΖΑΛΗΤ (pl. ΖΑΛΛΑΤΕ) bird. Π.ΜΑ Ν̄ ΕΛΟΟΛΕ vineyard.
Τ.ΧΕΝΕΠΩΡ roof.

Exercises

- (1) ΠΜΑ Ν̄ ΕΛΟΟΛΕ ΟΥΗΥ ΑΝ ΕΒΟΛ Ζ̄Ν̄ Π̄ΤΜΕ. (2) Ε-ΛΥΤΑΚΟ Ν̄ ΤΠΟΛΙΣ, ΑΥΛΟ ΕΒΟΛ. (3) ΖΑΠ̄Τ̄ ΕΤΡΕΚΣΟΒΤΕ ΝΑΥ Ν̄ ΟΥΜΑ Ν̄ Ν̄ΚΟΤ̄Κ̄.
- (4) ΛΥΤΑΖΕ-Ν̄ΘΗΡΕ ΕΥΜΗΡ Ν̄ΝΑΖΡ̄Μ̄ Π̄ΖΗΓΕΜΩΝ. (5) ΑΜΗΕΙΤ̄Ν̄ Ν̄ΤΕΤ̄Ν̄-ΣΩΤ̄Ν̄ Ε ΤΕΥΣΩ. (6) ΝΕΙΑΖΕΡΑΤ̄ Ν̄ ΠΟΥΕ ΕΙΒΩΦ̄Τ̄ Ε ΠΜΗΗΘΕ. (7) † ΝΑΒΩΚ Ν̄ΤΑΒ̄Ν̄Τ̄. (8) ΝΕΡΕ-ΝΕΣΗΗΥ ΕΙΝΕ Ν̄ ΠΚΑΡΠΟΣ Ε ΤΠΟΛΙΣ Ν̄ΣΕ† Ν̄ΜΟΥ ΕΒΟΛ Ζ̄Ν̄ ΤΑΓΟΡΑ. (9) ΝΕΥΝΑΡΩΖ̄Τ̄ Ν̄ΜΟΥ Ν̄ΒΙ Ν̄ΜΑΤΟΙ Ν̄ ΧΑΧΕ. (10) Α-ΠΖΑΛΗΤ ΖΩΛ Ε ΤΠΕ ΛΥΩ ΛΥΟΥΩΖ ΕΧ̄Ν ΟΥΤΑΡ Ν̄ΤΕ ΠΘΗΝ. (11) ΝΑΙ ΝΕ Ν̄ΘΑΧΕ ΕΝΤΑΥΧΕΖΑΙΣΟΥ ΖΙ ΠΚΑΖ Ζ̄Ν̄ ΠΕΥΤΗΗΒΕ.
- (12) Ε-ΛΥΤΩΟΥΝ Ν̄ΒΙ ΠΕΛΛΕ, ΛΥΒΩΚ ΕΒΟΛ ΕΥΡΑΦΕ. (13) ΝΕ-ΟῩΝ̄-ΤΑΥ Ν̄ΜΑΥ Ν̄ ΟΥΚΟΥΙ Ν̄ ΘΗΡΕ ΕΥΣΗΕ. (14) ΣΕΝΑΤΑΖΟΥ Ν̄ΣΕΝΟΧ̄ Ε ΠΕΦΤΕΚΟ. (15) ΝΕ-ΟΥΛΠΙΣΤΟΣ ΝΕ ΠΕῩΡΟ. (16) ΚΝΑΦΙΝΕ Ν̄ΣΩΙ Ν̄ ΠΕΖΟΥ ΕΤ Ν̄ΜΑΥ Ν̄ΓΤ̄Μ̄ΒΙΝΕ Ν̄ΜΟΙ. (17) Ν̄†Π̄ΠΘΑ ΑΝ ΕΤΡΕΥ-ΣΟΤ̄Π̄Τ̄. (18) ΑΝΖΕ Ε ΠΜΑ Ν̄ ΕΛΟΟΛΕ ΕΥΤΑΚΗΥ. (19) Ε-Α-ΘΟΜ̄Ν̄Τ̄ Ν̄ ΕΒΟΤ ΟΥΕΙΝΕ, ΑΣΚΟΤ̄ Ε ΠΕΣΗΙ. (20) ΝΕ-Μ̄Ν̄-Θ̄ΒΟΜ Ν̄ΜΟΥ Ε ΤΑΖΕ-ΝΕΥΦΒΕΕΡ. (21) Ε-ΛΥΒΩΝ̄Τ̄ ΕΧ̄Ν ΠΕΥΣΟΝ, ΛΥΤΩΟΥΝ ΕΧΩΥ, ΛΥΜΟΟΥΤ̄. (22) ΝΕΡΕ-Ν̄ΖΑΛΛΑΤΕ Ν̄ ΤΠΕ ΟΥΩΜ ΕΒΟΛ Ζ̄Ν̄ ΝΕΛΟΟΛΕ.
- (23) ΑΝΝΑΥ Ε ΠΕΥΧΟΙ ΕΥΩΜ̄Τ̄ ΕΠΕΣΗΤ̄ Ν̄ ΘΑΛΛΑΣΣΑ. (24) Ν̄ΤΑΥΕΙ Ε ΤΑΚΟΝ. (25) ΕΙΝΑΝ̄ΚΟΤ̄Κ̄, Α-ΠΑΖ̄Μ̄ΖΑΛ ΕΙΝΕ ΝΑΙ Ν̄ ΤΕΚΕΠΙΣΤΟΛΗ.
- (26) ΑΥΛΛΕ Ζ̄Ν̄ ΟΥΒΕΗΝ Ε ΤΧΕΝΕΠΩΡ. (27) ΝΕῩΝ̄-ΟῩΡ̄ΡΟ Ν̄ΣΑΒΕ Ε-ΟῩΝ̄ΤΑΥ ΘΟΜ̄Ν̄Τ̄ Ν̄ ΘΗΡΕ. (28) ΑΙΝΑΥ Ν̄ ΟΥΝΟΒ Ν̄ ΖΑΛΗΤ ΕΥΟΥΗΖ ΖΙΧ̄Ν ΟΥΕΩ Ν̄ ΕΛΟΟΛΕ. (29) Τ̄Ν̄ΝΑΝΑΥ Ν̄Τ̄Ν̄ΕΙΜΕ Ν̄Τ̄Ν̄Θ̄ΙΝΕ ΕΜΑΤΕ.
- (30) ΛΥΚΙΜ Ε ΝΕΥΤΗΗΒΕ Ε Ν̄ΒΑΛ Ν̄ ΠΕΛΛΕ. (31) Ν̄ ΤΕΥΝΟΥ ΛΥΛΟ ΕΥΒΟΝ̄Τ̄. (32) ΛΥΕΙ Ε ΒΗΘΛΕΕΜ ΕΒΟΛ ΧΕ ΝΕ-ΛΥΣΩΤ̄Μ̄ ΕΤΒΕ ΠΜΙΣΕ Ν̄ ΠΕΝΣΩΤΗΡ. (33) Α-ΠΑΧΟΙ ΟΜ̄Τ̄ Ζ̄Ν̄ ΠΕΙΕΡΟ. (34) ΝΕ-ΟῩΝ̄-ΟΥ-ΝΟΒ Ν̄ ΘΥΟΡΤ̄Τ̄ Ζ̄Ν̄ ΤΠΟΛΙΣ. (35) Α-Ν̄ΖΑΛΛΑΤΕ ΟΥΩΖ ΕΧ̄Ν ΤΧΕΝΕΠΩΡ Ν̄ ΠΗΙ. (36) ΝΕῩΠ̄ΠΘΑ Ν̄ ΘΩΠ Ν̄ ΠΕ̄Π̄Ν̄Χ̄ ΕΤ ΟΥΛΑΒ Ζ̄Ν̄ ΠΕΥΖΗΤ.
- (37) ΝΕΥΧΙ Ν̄ Ν̄ΤΑΡ Ν̄ΣΕΝΟΥΧΕ Ν̄ΜΟΟΥ ΖΙ ΤΕΖΙΗ.

Reading

The following selection is from the Sayings of the Fathers. See p. 146 for a brief description of this text.

NE-OYH-OYA ZH KHME E-OYHTA4 NMAY H OYDHPH E4CH6. AYW AY-
EINE HMO4, AYKAA4 ZH TP1 H ANA MAKAP1OC, AYW AYKAA4 E4P1ME
ZAZTMH PRO, AYBOK E POYE. NZXLO AE AYBOWT BOLA, AYNA4 E
PKOY1 H DHPH E4P1ME, AYW PEKAY NA4 XE, "HIM PENTAYHTK E
PEIMA?" HTO4 AE PEKAY XE, "HAE1OT HE. AYHT, AYNOXT BOLA,
AYBOK." PEHE-NZXLO NA4 XE, "TWOYHF HTPOT HGTAZO4." AYW
H TEYNOY AYOPYAI, AYTOYH, AYTAZE-PEHE1OT, AYW H TE1ZE
AYBOK E PEYH1 EYPADE.

Note: The term ANA is a title of respect, ultimately from Aramaic 'abbā, father. MAKAP1OC is a proper name.

Lesson 26

26.1 Compound verbs. Coptic vocabulary is particularly rich in compound verbs. Most compound verbs consist of a simple infinitive in the prenominal form plus a nominal element, usually without an article, e.g. †-BOOY to praise, XI-BAPTICMA to be baptized. Meanings are for the most part predictable from those of the components.

The verbs most frequently occurring in compounds are †- to give, XI- to take, 41- to raise, carry, EN- to find, KA- to put, and P- to do, make. Some examples:

- †-KAPHOC to produce fruit
- †-METANOIA to repent; to humble or abase one's self
- †-BOOY NA' to praise
- †-CBW NA' to teach someone (something: e)
- XI-CBW to receive instruction, be taught (something: e)
- EN-HTON to find rest

- EN-ZOB MN to have dealings with
- EN-6OM (EN-6OM) to have power, prevail (over); to be able (to do: e + Inf.)
- 41-POOY to take heed, be concerned (for, about: e, NA', ETBE, ZA).

Compounds with P- are the most frequent of all and fall into two groups. In the first group P- has its basic meaning "to do, make, perform":

- P-NOBE to sin (against: e) P-NA1 to do this, thus
- P-OY to do what?

P-X H POMHE (X is a number) has two meanings: (1) to reach the age of X; (2) to pass X years.

In the second group of P- compounds P- has the meaning "to become," e.g. P-PPO to become king (over: EXH). The second element may be virtually any noun or adjective in the language, so that a complete catalogue is impossible. Qualitatives are uniformly O H, as in O H PPO to be king. Further examples:

- P-ZXLO to grow old; O H ZXLO to be old
- P-ZHREMWN to become governor; O H ZHREMWN to be governor.
- P-XOEIC to become lord, master (over: e, EXH); O H XOEIC to be lord, master.

The distinction between these two groups is often blurred, however, with qualitatives of the O H type being extended to the first group as well, e.g. P-DHPHE to marvel, become amazed (at: HMO', e, ETBE, EXH), to admire; Q O H DHPHE to be amazed.

Less frequently the nominal element of a compound verb has the definite article:

- P-POBOW to forget (H)
- P-PMEEYE to remember (H)
- †-OE NA' to provide the means to someone (so that: e, ETPE).

In the case of \bar{p} - $\pi\omega\beta\bar{\omega}$, \bar{p} - $\pi\mu\epsilon\epsilon\gamma\epsilon$, and many others of this type a pronominal object is expressed by a possessive prefix on the noun: \bar{p} - $\pi\epsilon\sigma\omega\beta\bar{\omega}$ to forget him, \bar{p} - $\pi\epsilon\sigma\mu\epsilon\epsilon\gamma\epsilon$ to remember him.

Because compound verbs employ the prenominal form of the infinitive, the question arises concerning their occurrence in the Bipartite Conjugation, where the prenominal form is usually prohibited. In general, compound verbs are an exception to Jernstedt's Rule and may be used freely as they stand in the Bipartite Conjugation. Two types of compounds, however, do tend to follow Jernstedt's Rule:

(1) the type \bar{p} - $\pi\mu\epsilon\epsilon\gamma\epsilon$, with the definite article on the noun. In the Bipartite Conjugation the full form of the infinitive is used. Contrast

$\lambda\bar{i}\bar{p}$ - $\pi\epsilon\sigma\mu\epsilon\epsilon\gamma\epsilon$. I remembered him.
 $\dagger\epsilon\bar{i}\bar{r}\epsilon$ \bar{n} $\pi\epsilon\sigma\mu\epsilon\epsilon\gamma\epsilon$. I remember him.

(2) many compounds whose nominal element is a part of the body. Contrast

$\lambda\bar{i}\dagger$ - $\tau\omega\tau\bar{\omega}$. I helped her.
 $\dagger\dagger$ \bar{n} $\tau\omega\tau\bar{\omega}$. I am helping her.

26.2 The element ϖ -, $\epsilon\varpi$ -, originally a full verb "to know, know how to," may be prefixed to any infinitive to express "can, be able." E.g.

$\bar{n}\pi\epsilon\sigma\omega\beta\omega\kappa$ He was not able to go.
 $\bar{n}\dagger\bar{n}\lambda\varpi\dagger$ - $\tau\omega\tau\bar{\omega}\bar{\kappa}$ $\lambda\bar{n}$. I shall not be able to help you.

It occurs redundantly and optionally in the compounds of $\beta\omega\bar{m}$: $\sigma\gamma\bar{n}$ - (ϖ) $\beta\omega\bar{m}$, $\bar{m}\bar{n}$ - (ϖ) $\beta\omega\bar{m}$, $\beta\bar{n}$ - (ϖ) $\beta\omega\bar{m}$.

26.3 Infinitives of the type $\tau\lambda\kappa\omega$. There is a fairly large group of verbs whose infinitives begin with τ - and end in $-\omega$, e.g. $\tau\lambda\kappa\omega$ $\tau\lambda\kappa\epsilon$ - $\tau\lambda\kappa\omega$ Q $\tau\lambda\kappa\eta\gamma$ to destroy. At an older stage of Egyptian these verbs were compound causatives with a form of \dagger (to give) plus a verbal form inflected by suffixation. Thus, the original construction

involved two verbs (e.g. I caused that he pay a fine) which coalesced into a single verb with two objects (I caused him to pay a fine). Traces of the older construction survive in Sahidic, e.g. Luke 3:14 $\bar{m}\bar{n}\bar{p}\bar{r}\bar{t}\bar{r}\epsilon$ - $\lambda\lambda\lambda\gamma$ $\sigma\epsilon$ Do not make anyone pay a fine (i.e. suffer a loss). $\tau\tau\omega$ $\tau\bar{r}\epsilon$ - is the causative of \dagger itself. The lack of an object marker on the second object is characteristic of the construction, but the absence of an article in this particular example stems from its association with the compound verb \dagger - $\sigma\epsilon$ to pay a fine, suffer a loss. In general, however, there is no need to take the older construction into account in Coptic, since most of these verbs are simply transitive. Some examples:

$\tau\lambda\bar{m}\omega$ $\tau\lambda\bar{m}\epsilon$ - $\tau\lambda\bar{m}\omega$ vb. tr. to tell, inform ($\bar{m}\bar{m}\omega$); of, about: ϵ , $\epsilon\bar{t}\bar{b}\epsilon$; that: $\chi\epsilon$); causative of $\epsilon\bar{i}\bar{m}\epsilon$.

$\tau\lambda\bar{\lambda}\omega$ $\tau\lambda\bar{\lambda}\epsilon$ - $\tau\lambda\bar{\lambda}\omega$ Q $\tau\lambda\bar{\lambda}\eta\gamma$ (\pm $\epsilon\bar{z}\bar{r}\bar{\lambda}\bar{i}$) vb. tr. to cause to go up, cause to board, cause to mount; to raise up, offer up, send up ($\bar{m}\bar{m}\omega$); caus. of $\lambda\lambda\epsilon$.

$\tau\lambda\bar{n}\bar{z}\omega$ $\tau\lambda\bar{n}\bar{z}\epsilon$ - $\tau\lambda\bar{n}\bar{z}\omega$ Q $\tau\lambda\bar{n}\bar{z}\eta\gamma$ vb. tr. to bring (back) to life, let live, keep alive ($\bar{m}\bar{m}\omega$); caus. of $\omega\bar{n}\bar{z}$.

τ + ϖ results in initial χ :

$\chi\bar{n}\omega$ $\chi\bar{n}\epsilon$ - $\chi\bar{n}\omega$ vb. tr. to give birth to ($\bar{m}\bar{m}\omega$); to acquire, obtain, get ($\bar{m}\bar{m}\omega$; often with reflex. dative $\bar{n}\lambda$ for one's self); caus. of $\varpi\omega\bar{n}\epsilon$.

$\chi\bar{n}\bar{i}\omega$ $\chi\bar{n}\bar{i}\epsilon$ - $\chi\bar{n}\bar{i}\omega$ Q $\chi\bar{n}\bar{i}\eta\tau$ vb. tr. to put to shame, to blame, scold, reproach ($\bar{m}\bar{m}\omega$; for: $\epsilon\bar{t}\bar{b}\epsilon$, $\epsilon\chi\bar{n}$, $\bar{z}\lambda$); caus. of $\varpi\bar{i}\bar{n}\epsilon$.

Sometimes the initial τ - is lost, as in

$\kappa\bar{t}\omega$ $\kappa\bar{t}\epsilon$ - $\kappa\bar{t}\omega$ Q $\kappa\bar{t}\eta\gamma$ vb. tr. to turn; this verb has become completely synonymous with its base $\kappa\omega\bar{t}\epsilon$.

A few verbs have retained a final $-c$ or $-\sigma\gamma$ (a frozen subject suffix):

$\chi\omega\sigma\gamma$ $\chi\epsilon\gamma$ - $\chi\omega\sigma\gamma$ vb. tr. to send ($\bar{m}\bar{m}\omega$; to: $\epsilon\bar{r}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\tau}$, $\bar{n}\lambda$, $\epsilon\chi\bar{n}$, $\varpi\lambda$); + $\epsilon\bar{v}\omega\lambda$ away, out, off; + $\bar{z}\lambda\omega\bar{n}$ ahead.

τῆνοοῦ to send (already introduced). Originally κοοῦ meant "to cause to go" (caus. of ποεῖν to go) and τῆνοοῦ meant "to cause to bring" (caus. of εἶνε).

τοῦνος τοῦνες- τοῦνος^ς vb. tr. to awaken, arouse, raise up (ἦμο^ς); caus. of τωοῦν (probably).

The Imperative of these verbs may optionally have a prefixed μα-: ματαμο, ματαλο, etc. Cf. §17.1.

Vocabulary 26

(The compound verbs given in 26.1, the prefix φ- in 26.2, and the verbs ταμο, τλλο, τανσο, χπο, χπιο, κτο, κοοῦ, and τοῦνος in 26.3)

οβῶ εβῶ- οβῶ^ς Q οβῶ vb. tr. to forget, overlook, neglect (ἦμο^ς); intr. to sleep, fall asleep; as n. forgetting, sleep.

ωνε, Q ονε vb. intr. to become/be alive, live; as n.m. life. o the Q of εἶρε.

п.ροοῦ care, concern, anxiety. ρ-ροοῦ (Q ο η) to become/be a care or concern (for: μα^ς).

τε.φηρε wonder, amazement, miracle.

†-τοοτ^ς, † η τοοτ^ς to help, assist (object suffix is required; nominal object with η).

τε.οῦσια (ἡ θουσα) offering, sacrifice.

п.βαπτισμα (τὸ βάπτισμα) baptism. †-βαπτισμα to baptize.

Exercises

(1) πειθην δε ηϋ†-καρπος αν. (2) ηϋ6η-6ομ αν ε τλκο η νε-φγχη η ηδικαιος. (3) πεισα2 πειηχι-сβω ητοοτϋ. (4) λϋ†-μετλνοια εϋϋ ημοc ϋε λη-ηοβε, ηϋοεic. (5) τῆηλϋice ημοϋ εν†-εοοῦ η πεϋραν ετ οϋλλε. (6) εἰηλϋ-οῦ? (7) ητερεϋϋ-ηηтснооῦc η ромпе, λ-ηεϋεioтe ηтϋ ε перпе. (8) с2λi ηλi ηηтлμoι εтβε ηε2βηϋε εтϋεἶρε ημοοῦ ηηλϋ. (9) λϋη η теϋноῦ λ-твη η ελοοле †-2λ2 η καρπος. (10) εηηλ6η-ηтон των η πεικοcμoс? (11) ϋi-ροοῦ εтβε ηεἶθηре ηтетη2λpe2 εροοῦ εβολ 2η ηηεοοῦ. (12) ηεϋ†-сβω ηλϋ ε ηентолн η ηϋοεic.

(13) η†οῦϋη αν ε 6η-2ωβ ηη ηλ-теимине. (14) ηηη-ηοβε ερωτη εне2. (15) ηтоϋ ηет ηλ†-ηтон ηαν. (16) η2λληт δε ηηεϋ6η-6ομ ε 2ωλ εβολ. (17) ε-λϋεi ε2οῦη ε перпе, λϋтлло η οῦϋεϋia. (18) сенлсμοῦ εροϋ ηсе†-εοοῦ ηλϋ. (19) η пе-οῦοεiη тетηλϋ6η-6ομ ε тлн2ε-ηет μοοῦт. (20) ηλi ηε ηηл εтϋηλϋηη η ηесϋηре η2ηтϋ. (21) ϋηε ερωτη εтρεтетηϋi-ροοῦϋ 2λ ηεχηрл ηη ηορϋληoс. (22) λϋηηη ηλϋ η ηка ηηη εηтл-ηεϋηт οῦλϋοῦ. (23) ηтлκϋ-οῦ 2η ηπολic? (24) εἰηλ†-сβω ηηтη ε οῦ? (25) λ-ηεϋϋλϋε χπioοῦ λϋη λϋηот εβολ. (26) ηηε-ηсoη 6η-2ωβ ηη ηρωηε η тперlϋpoc. (27) ε-λϋϋок εβολ η ηεϋ2ωβ, λϋκтоϋ ε ηεϋηε. (28) ληϋ-ηηтϋoмтe η ромпе εηϋηϋε ηλϋ. (29) τῆηλϋοοῦ ηηок 2ληη εтρεксовте ηан η οῦηл. (30) ηтлтетηϋ-ηλi ε οῦ? (31) ληϋ-ηлтоi εре-2ηрϋληс о η 2ηгемон. (32) ηтеρεϋтоῦηoс ηηoс, λсoῦχлi η теϋноῦ. (33) εϋо η 2ηло, ηη-6ομ ηηoϋ ε вок εῦηoлic εсoῦηϋ. (34) селлел ηсетлко η ηεἶηе. (35) ηηηϋ-ηωβη η ηентолн η ηηoμoс. (36) λϋтл2oϋ εημοοϋε ηη ηεϋηллентηс. (37) ηηηϋ-ηωβη η ηλ†-сβω. (38) †οῦϋη ε тлμoк ϋε ηεϋηре οῦoϋ. (39) ηηη ηентлϋ†-εε ηηтη εтρεтетηκoт η οῦηη η теимине? (40) †ηλϋ-ηεκηεϋε ηтлтηoвϋк. (41) κηλϋ-ϋοεic ε ηеηoкηεк η ηoηηpоη. (42) λ-ηεϋηллентηс тллоϋ ε ηϋoι. (43) ηтеpоῦсoтη ε ηλi, λϋϋ-ϋηηре. (44) οῦ ηет ηλ†-εε ηан εтpенoη2 ϋλ ηεηе2? (45) ηλ2тκ 2λpт ηгϋ-ϋοεic εχη ηεἶεϋοῦcia тηpоῦ. (46) ηтеpηϋ-ηεϋηεϋε, ληλρϋε η ρηε. (47) ηтеpe-ηε2oοῦ η ηесηисе ϋок εβολ, λсχηη η οῦϋηре η ηес2λi. (48) ηε2βηϋε η ηλiκлiос ηλχηηη η ηεοοῦ. (49) тетηλсoοῦη ηтетηϋ-ϋηηре. (50) ηтоϋ δε η οῦηoῦте лη ηε ηте ηет μοοῦт, λλλλ ηет oη2. (51) οῦηo6 η ϋηηре те тлi.

Lesson 27

27.1 Negative adjective compounds. The prefix $\lambda\tau-$ is used to form negative adjectives from verbs and nouns:

$\lambda\tau\sigma\omicron\upsilon\gamma\bar{\eta}$	ignorant	$\lambda\tau\sigma\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$	disobedient
$\lambda\tau\mu\omicron\upsilon$	immortal	$\lambda\tau\tau\alpha\kappa\omicron$	imperishable
$\lambda\theta\eta\tau$	senseless, foolish	$\lambda\tau\omicron\omicron\mu$	powerless, impotent
		$\lambda\tau\omicron\upsilon\omega\eta\bar{\eta}$	$\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ invisible.

This prefix was originally a negative relative pronoun; a trace of this older usage is found in the resumptive pronoun required in some expressions, e.g.

$\lambda\tau\eta\lambda\upsilon$	$\epsilon\rho\omicron$	unseeable, unseen
$\lambda\tau\theta\lambda\chi\epsilon$	$\epsilon\rho\omicron$	ineffable; without $\epsilon\rho\omicron$: speechless
$\lambda\tau\kappa\iota\mu$	$\epsilon\rho\omicron$	immovable.

The resumptive pronoun agrees with the modified noun:

$\omicron\upsilon\mu\upsilon\sigma\tau\eta\rho\iota\omicron\eta$	$\bar{\eta}$	$\lambda\tau\theta\lambda\chi\epsilon$	$\epsilon\rho\omicron\chi$	an ineffable mystery
$\omicron\upsilon\omicron\omicron\mu$	$\bar{\eta}$	$\lambda\tau\kappa\iota\mu$	$\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$	an immovable power.

Nearly all $\lambda\tau-$ adjectives freely compound with $\bar{\eta}$ - (Q or $\bar{\eta}$), as in $\bar{\eta}-\lambda\tau\sigma\omicron\upsilon\gamma\bar{\eta}$ to become/be ignorant, $\bar{\eta}-\lambda\tau\omicron\upsilon\omega\eta\bar{\eta}$ $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ to become/be invisible.

27.2 Compound nouns. The distinction between a compound noun and a noun + $\bar{\eta}$ + noun phrase is somewhat arbitrary. As a working definition we shall assume (1) that the first noun of a true compound noun must be in a reduced form different from the free (unbound) form, if indeed the latter exists; (2) that the linking $\bar{\eta}$ be absent or at least optional. The most productive compounding prefixes are $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau-$, $\rho\bar{\eta}(\bar{\eta})-$, $\rho\epsilon\chi-$, and $\epsilon\iota\eta-$.

(a) $\rho\epsilon\chi-$ forms agent or actor nouns; the second element is normally a simple or compound infinitive, but occasionally a qualitative:

$\rho\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}-\eta\omicron\upsilon\beta\epsilon$	sinner	$\rho\epsilon\chi\theta\eta\theta\epsilon$	server, worshipper
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$\rho\epsilon\chi\eta\omicron\omicron\upsilon\tau$	dead person	$\rho\epsilon\chi\eta\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$	thief
$\rho\epsilon\chi\tau\alpha\kappa\omicron$	destroyer; perishable		

These may be used nominally or adjectivally, e.g.

$\omicron\upsilon\varsigma\epsilon\iota\mu\epsilon$	$\bar{\eta}$	$\rho\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}-\eta\omicron\upsilon\beta\epsilon$	a sinful woman
$\omicron\upsilon\eta\eta\eta\epsilon\upsilon\mu\alpha$	$\bar{\eta}$	$\rho\epsilon\chi\tau\alpha\kappa\omicron$	a destructive spirit
$\tau\epsilon\iota\varsigma\alpha\rho\chi$	$\bar{\eta}$	$\rho\epsilon\chi\tau\alpha\kappa\omicron$	this perishable flesh,

and may be formed freely from virtually any appropriate verb in the language.

(b) $\rho\bar{\eta}-$, $\rho\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}-$, a reduced form of $\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$, man of:

$\rho\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\kappa\eta\mu\epsilon$	an Egyptian
$\rho\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\eta\tau$	a wise, discerning person
$\rho\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\eta\lambda\alpha\lambda\alpha\rho\epsilon\theta$	a person from Nazareth
$\rho\bar{\eta}\tau\omega\eta$	a person from where? as in $\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon\tau\bar{\eta}-\epsilon\eta\eta\bar{\eta}\tau\omega\eta$?
	Where are you from?

(c) $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau-$ is used to form feminine abstract nouns from adjectives or other nouns. Compounds in $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau-$ are extremely numerous; the following is a typical sampling:

$\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\omicron\upsilon\eta\eta\eta\beta$	priesthood	$\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\eta\tau$	wisdom, prudence
$\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron$	kingdom, kingship;	$\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon\lambda\omicron$	old age (of a man)
	the spelling $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\bar{\eta}\rho\omicron$ is	$\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon\lambda\omega$	old age (of woman)
	less frequent.	$\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\eta\omicron\omicron\varsigma$	greatness; seniority
$\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\varsigma\alpha\beta\epsilon$	wisdom	$\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\mu\omicron\eta\lambda\omicron\varsigma$	monkhood
$\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon\bar{\eta}\rho\epsilon$	youth; newness	$\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\alpha\tau\tau\alpha\kappa\omicron$	imperishability;
			incorruptibility.

$\mu\bar{\eta}\tau-$ is also used to designate languages:

$\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\kappa\eta\mu\epsilon$	Egyptian	$\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\epsilon\iota\epsilon\eta\iota\eta$	Greek
$\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon\beta\beta\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma$	Hebrew	$\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon\rho\omega\mu\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma$	Latin

(d) $\epsilon\iota\eta-$ is used to form a feminine noun of action or gerund from any infinitive. The meaning ranges from concrete to abstract, e.g. $\epsilon\iota\eta\eta\lambda\upsilon$ sight, vision; $\epsilon\iota\eta\omicron\upsilon\omega\mu$ food (pl. $\epsilon\iota\eta\omicron\upsilon\omicron\omicron\mu$). These are so predictable in meaning that they have been systematically excluded from the Glossary

unless they have acquired meanings not immediately obvious from that of the base verb.

Less frequent compounding prefixes are $\lambda\eta-$, $\epsilon\iota\epsilon\eta-$ ($\epsilon\iota\omicron\eta\epsilon$), $\epsilon\iota\epsilon\zeta-$ ($\epsilon\iota\omega\zeta\epsilon$), $\rho\lambda-$ $\sigma\tau-$ ($\sigma\tau\omicron\iota$), $\theta\omicron\upsilon-$ ($\theta\omega\lambda\upsilon$), $\theta\upsilon\tilde{\rho}-$ ($\theta\upsilon\eta\rho$), $\theta\eta-$ ($\theta\eta\rho\epsilon$), $\theta\tilde{\sigma}\eta-$ ($\sigma\lambda\theta$), and $\zeta\lambda\eta-$. The reader may check these out in the Glossary.

Nominalized relative clauses are sometimes taken as compound nouns, occurring with an extra article, e.g. $(\eta)\ \eta\epsilon\tau\ \theta\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\iota\tau$ vanity, $(\eta)\ \eta\epsilon\theta\omicron\omicron\upsilon$ evil, $\omicron\upsilon\eta\epsilon\tau\ \omicron\upsilon\gamma\lambda\lambda\epsilon$ a saint.

A similar usage is found with $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda\ \zeta\eta$, designating origin or affiliation (the def. art. appears as $\eta\epsilon-$, $\tau\epsilon-$, $\eta\epsilon-$):

$\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda\ \zeta\eta\ \tau\epsilon\upsilon\tau\eta\lambda\ \eta\epsilon.$ He is a Syrian.
 $\eta\epsilon\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda\ \zeta\eta\ \eta\eta\iota\ \eta\ \lambda\lambda\upsilon\epsilon\iota\lambda\ \eta\epsilon.$ They are the ones from the house of David.

27.3 There is a form of the verb known as the *participium conjunctivum* (proclitic participle) used only for forming compounds with a following nominal element:

$\sigma\omega$	p. c.	$\sigma\lambda\upsilon-\eta\rho\eta$	wine-drinking, a wine-drinker
$\omicron\upsilon\omega\mu$		$\omicron\upsilon\lambda\mu-\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$	man-eating
$\chi\iota\sigma\epsilon$		$\chi\lambda\sigma\iota-\zeta\eta\tau$	arrogant
$\mu\omicron\omicron\eta\epsilon$		$\mu\lambda\eta-\epsilon\sigma\omicron\omicron\upsilon$	shepherd, tender of sheep.

It is uniformly vocalized with $-\lambda-$. For most verbs the p. c. is rare or non-existent; a few verbs like the above account for most of the examples encountered. Note especially the compounds of $\eta\epsilon$: $\mu\lambda\iota-$ (one who loves):

$\mu\lambda\iota-\epsilon\omicron\omicron\upsilon$	desirous of fame or glory
$\mu\lambda\iota-\eta\omicron\upsilon\upsilon\epsilon$, $\mu\lambda\iota-\zeta\lambda\tau$	desirous of wealth
$\mu\lambda\iota-\eta\omicron\upsilon\tau\epsilon$	pious, God-loving
$\mu\lambda\iota-\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$	kind, philanthropic
$\mu\lambda\iota-\omicron\upsilon\omega\mu$	gluttonous.

27.4 The Third Future and its negative:

$\epsilon\iota\epsilon\sigma\omega\tau\eta$	$\epsilon\eta\epsilon\sigma\omega\tau\eta$	neg.	$\eta\eta\lambda\sigma\omega\tau\eta$	$\eta\eta\epsilon\eta\sigma\omega\tau\eta$
$\epsilon\kappa\epsilon\sigma\omega\tau\eta$	$\epsilon\tau\epsilon\tau\eta\epsilon\sigma\omega\tau\eta$		$\eta\eta\epsilon\kappa\sigma\omega\tau\eta$	$\eta\eta\epsilon\tau\eta\sigma\omega\tau\eta$
$\epsilon\rho\epsilon\sigma\omega\tau\eta$			$\eta\eta\epsilon\sigma\omega\tau\eta$	
$\epsilon\chi\epsilon\sigma\omega\tau\eta$	$\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon\sigma\omega\tau\eta$		$\eta\eta\epsilon\chi\sigma\omega\tau\eta$	$\eta\eta\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\omega\tau\eta$
$\epsilon\sigma\epsilon\sigma\omega\tau\eta$			$\eta\eta\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omega\tau\eta$	
$\epsilon\rho\epsilon-\rho\rho\omega\mu\epsilon\ \sigma\omega\tau\eta$			$\eta\eta\epsilon-\rho\rho\omega\mu\epsilon\ \sigma\omega\tau\eta$	

The negative forms are also spelled as $\epsilon\eta\eta\lambda-$, $\epsilon\eta\eta\epsilon\kappa-$ etc. The 1st pers. sing. also occurs as $\eta\eta\epsilon\iota\sigma\omega\tau\eta$.

The Third Future is an emphatic or vivid future with a wide variety of nuances; in an independent clause it describes a future event as necessary, inevitable, or obligatory. The English translation will depend on the context: $\epsilon\chi\epsilon\sigma\omega\tau\eta$ he shall hear, he is to hear, he is bound to hear, he must inevitably hear, he will surely hear, and similarly for the negative. The 2nd person is often used in commands and prohibitions:

$\eta\eta\epsilon\kappa\eta\epsilon\iota\rho\alpha\zeta\epsilon\ \epsilon\ \rho\chi\omicron\epsilon\iota\sigma\ \eta\epsilon\kappa\eta\omicron\upsilon\tau\epsilon.$
 You shall not tempt the Lord your God.
 $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\tau\eta\epsilon\zeta\lambda\rho\epsilon\zeta\ \epsilon\ \eta\epsilon\iota\epsilon\eta\tau\omicron\lambda\eta.$
 You shall keep these commandments.

One of the most frequent uses of the Third Future is to express purpose or result after the conjunctions $\chi\epsilon$ and $\chi\epsilon\kappa\lambda(\lambda)\sigma$:

$\lambda\iota\sigma\zeta\lambda\iota\ \eta\eta\tau\eta\ \chi\epsilon\kappa\lambda\sigma\ \epsilon\tau\epsilon\tau\eta\epsilon\sigma\omicron\upsilon\eta\eta-\eta\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda\upsilon\theta\omega\eta\epsilon\ \eta\eta\mu\omicron\iota\ \eta\ \eta\epsilon\iota\mu\lambda.$
 I have written to you so that you may know what has befallen me here.
 $\tau\eta\eta\eta\lambda\tau\eta\eta\eta\omicron\upsilon\upsilon\tau\ \epsilon\rho\omega\tau\eta\ \chi\epsilon\ \epsilon\chi\epsilon\theta\lambda\chi\epsilon\ \eta\eta\mu\eta\tau\eta.$
 We shall send him to you so that he may speak with you.

The same type of clause may be used as an object clause instead of the Inflected Infinitive after verbs of commanding, exhorting, and the like:

$\lambda\eta\sigma\tilde{\eta}\sigma\omega\eta\tilde{\eta}\ \chi\epsilon\kappa\lambda\sigma\ \eta\eta\epsilon\chi\chi\omicron\omicron\sigma\ \epsilon\ \lambda\lambda\lambda\upsilon.$
 We entreated him not to tell it to anyone.

It may occasionally replace the Inflected Infinitive in other situations:

Ἰμηνόω ἀν χεκάс εἰεεὶ εἰοϋν. I am not worthy to enter.

The Third Future is tripartite; only the infinitive may be used in the verbal slot. The Second Future is sometimes used instead of the Third Future after χεκάс and χε.

Vocabulary 27

[The adjectival and nominal compounds given in 27.1, 2.]

χιοϋε vb. tr. to steal (Ἰμο^ο; from: εἰν, εβολ εἰν); as n.m. theft. Ἰχιοϋε adv. stealthily, secretly.

п. мἸτρε witness, testimony. τ. мἸтмἸтρε testimony. Ἰ-мἸтρε to testify, bear witness (to, about: Ἰμο^ο, εἰε, εχἸ, ε, ελ, мἸ).

τ. εοτε fear. λτεοτε fearless. Ἰ-εοτε (Q o Ἰ) to become/be afraid (of: ε, εχἸ, εἰε, εἰт^ο). εεἴἸ-εοτε fearing, respectful. мἸтρεεἴἸ-εοτε fear, respect.

εων ετοοτ^ο to command, order someone (to do: ε, εтρε, χεκάс). τ. εσοϋ dream.

τλλεο τλλεε- τλλεο^ο Q τλλεἰν vb. tr. to heal, cure (Ἰμο^ο; of, from: εἰν, εβολ εἰν).

п. εεἰн physician.

п. εωμλ (τὸ σῶμα) body; the indef. art. is often deleted with this word in prep. phrases.

Ἰ-οϋεἰн to shine, make light.

Ἰ-κκε (Q o Ἰ) to become/be dark.

Exercises

(1) λтсελλἸ нак Ἰ νεἰεεε χεκκλс ἸνεκἸ-εωεε Ἰ εωε ннм ентλἸ-τ-εεω нак εροοϋ. (2) νεϋτλλο Ἰ εεε Ἰ εϋεἰл χεκάс ερε-πнοϋте εωтἸ е νεϋεηλ. (3) λϋεηн ератἸ Ἰ пεнгемон χεκάс εϋεταμоч εἰεε нентλϋεεε εἰн нἸме. (4) ἸнетἸεωтἸ е Ἰεεεε Ἰ нлэнт. (5) εемеεεε χε νεϋноϋте εенатмоϋ не. (6) λϋκτοοϋ

Ἰ несλγ е ннἸ χεккс εϋεἰ-тоотἸ Ἰ неϋеἰот Ἰ εἰло. (7) нере-Ἰεнре Ἰ роϋннв о Ἰ λтсотἸ. (8) εηηλнοϋεε εβολ Ἰ πεἰεωмλ Ἰ речтλкο τἸηλγ? (9) λ-νεϋχоеἰс εωн ετοοτοϋ Ἰ неεεἸεεε χεκάс εϋεεἰнἸ Ἰ ηἸματοἰ εεοϋн εароч. (10) ἸнекχἸοϋε Ἰ неηкλ Ἰ нексннϋ. (11) λϋεἰ Ἰ χἸοϋε Ἰ теϋεн λϋω λϋχἸ Ἰ неεεωмλ εβολ εἰн птλφос. (12) τо Ἰ λтεом Ἰ неηто εβол Ἰ οϋρωме Ἰ теἰ-μἸне. (13) οϋμαἰ-οϋωм не нексон. (14) ннм пет нλἸ-мἸтρε е тἸεтсἸс Ἰ ме? (15) неἰматοἰ εенλεοте не. (16) λ-пλгге-λос εἰ нλἸ εἰн οϋεасοϋ Ἰ теϋεн λϋω λϋчтαмοἰ етве неἰεεε. (17) Ἰ теϋноϋ λ-тἸе Ἰ-κκε. (18) ннм пентλεтлλεок εβол εἰн некεφне? (19) неἰεωме οϋсλεἰн Ἰ сλεε не. (20) ηἸεἸε-εοте, пλεнре. (21) λϋω Ἰ теϋноϋ λϋἸ-λτοϋωεε εβол Ἰεἰ пλλβεολос. (22) οϋноε те тεчмἸтερο. (23) εἰн тεчмἸтἸεεε неεεἰре Ἰ ημεεεε λн Ἰ неεοοϋ Ἰ тεчмἸтἸεнре εηη. (24) ηἸεηпἸстеϋе е теϋηтἸηἸтρε. (25) λϋἸ-εηнре λϋω λϋноε Ἰ εοте εωне Ἰ теϋ-мἸте. (26) λεεωн ετοοτοϋ εтρεϋмоϋр Ἰ εнре ηсеноεε е не-εεтеко. (27) ηтк-οϋμαἰ-εοοϋ εεεοϋεἰт. (28) οϋρηηтωн не ηтοк? ληἸ-οϋρηηкне. (29) ηἸεсεεε-εом е тоϋносἸ. (30) εенεεεεε Ἰ неεἸε-εοте не. (31) ηἸ-εεом ημοἰ е εεεε ηἸηηтἸ Ἰ мἸτοϋεεεἰнἸн. (32) λχἸс нλε χεккс εεεεοοϋ Ἰ ποεἰк е η-εηке Ἰ тπολἸс. (33) τἸεεω ηἸηηκ χεккс ηнеϋμοοϋт. (34) οϋλττλкο не пномос Ἰ пχоеἰс. (35) ηтλ-мλрἸλ тλмλλϋ χпоἰ εἰн οϋμϋстнрἸон Ἰ λтεεε εροε, ε-мἸ-λλλϋ Ἰ рωме εἰн пкоεмос тнрἸ нλεἰме εροε. (36) λϋμοϋε εε тнροϋ Ἰ εωηт εἰн тсϋнλгω-гн εϋсωтἸ е нλἸ. (37) λχἸс Ἰ πεἰωне χε εεεἸ-οεἰк. (38) λϋεἰнἸ Ἰ οϋноε Ἰ сλεἰн εтρεεтλλεο Ἰ εнре, λλλλ ηἸεεεε-εом е тλλεοε.

Lesson 28

28.1 The Habitual and its negative.

ⲉⲗⲓⲥⲟⲩⲙ	ⲉⲗⲁⲛⲥⲟⲩⲙ	Neg. ⲙⲉⲓⲥⲟⲩⲙ	ⲙⲉⲛⲥⲟⲩⲙ
ⲉⲗⲁⲕⲥⲟⲩⲙ	ⲉⲗⲁⲧⲉⲧⲏ̅ⲥⲟⲩⲙ	ⲙⲉⲕⲥⲟⲩⲙ	ⲙⲉⲧⲉⲧⲏ̅ⲥⲟⲩⲙ
ⲉⲗⲁⲣ(ⲉ)ⲥⲟⲩⲙ		ⲙⲉⲣⲉⲥⲟⲩⲙ	
ⲉⲗⲁⲥⲥⲟⲩⲙ	ⲉⲗⲁⲩⲥⲟⲩⲙ	ⲙⲉⲥⲥⲟⲩⲙ	ⲙⲉⲩⲥⲟⲩⲙ
ⲉⲗⲁⲣⲉ-ⲡⲣⲟⲙⲉ ⲥⲟⲩⲙ		ⲙⲉⲣⲉ-ⲡⲣⲟⲙⲉ ⲥⲟⲩⲙ	

The Habitual (or *praesens consuetudinis*) describes an action or activity as characteristic or habitual. It may usually be translated by the English general present (I write, I work, etc.):

ⲉⲗⲁⲙⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲕⲉ ⲓⲟⲩⲁⲛⲏⲛⲥ	They call him John.
ⲉⲗⲁⲣⲉ-ⲧⲥⲟⲑⲓⲁ ⲟⲩⲱⲩⲩ ⲉ̅ⲙ ⲡⲉⲛⲧ	Wisdom resides in the heart
ⲏ̅ ⲛⲁⲓⲕⲁⲓⲟⲥ.	of the righteous.
ⲙⲉⲥⲥⲉ-ⲏⲣ̅ⲛ̅.	He doesn't drink wine.

The Habitual forms a regular system with the converters:

relative:	{ ⲉⲑⲗⲁⲥⲟⲩⲙ	Neg. ⲉⲧⲉ ⲙⲉⲥⲥⲟⲩⲙ
	{ ⲉⲧⲉ ⲉⲗⲁⲥⲟⲩⲙ	
circumstantial:	ⲉ-ⲉⲗⲁⲥⲟⲩⲙ	ⲉ-ⲙⲉⲥⲥⲟⲩⲙ
imperfect:	ⲛⲉ-ⲉⲗⲁⲥⲟⲩⲙ	ⲛⲉ-ⲙⲉⲥⲥⲟⲩⲙ
second tense:	ⲉⲑⲗⲁⲥⲟⲩⲙ	ⲉⲑⲗⲁⲥⲟⲩⲙ

The Habitual is basically tenseless (hence the designation *aoṛist* in some grammars) and gains its translation value from the context. The imperfect converter makes a past tense explicit, e.g. ⲛⲉ-ⲉⲗⲁⲥⲟⲩⲙ he used to write. Note that subject resumption is required in the relative form: ⲡⲣⲟⲙⲉ ⲉⲑⲗⲁⲥⲟⲩⲙ-ⲡⲁⲓ the man who does thus. The Habitual belongs to the Tripartite Conjugation: only the Infinitive may be used in the verbal slot.

28.2 Emphasis. The typical non-emphatic word order

in a verbal clause is

(verbal prefix) + subject + verb + object + adverbial elements

We have seen that the conversion of the verbal prefix to a second tense form places a strong emphasis on the adverbial element, requiring in most cases a cleft sentence in the English translation. The use of the Coptic cleft sentence pattern, with *ne*, *re*, *ne* + a relative form is a further device for giving special prominence to a subject or object. A somewhat weaker emphasis is achieved by placing a specific element of the clause at the beginning. Such preposed elements are usually resumed pronominally within the clause unless they are simple adverbial phrases. This transformation, known also as fronting or topicalization, is very common in Coptic; examples abound on every page. The element preposed may be completely unmarked as such, but the Greek particle *de* is ubiquitous in this function. Fronted personal pronouns are always in the independent form. E.g.

ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲁⲉ ⲛ̅ⲡⲉⲑⲉⲓⲛⲉ ⲛ̅ⲙⲟⲓ.	<i>Me</i> he didn't find.
ⲡⲉⲑⲟⲏⲣⲉ ⲁⲉ ⲁⲩⲣⲁⲩⲧⲩ̅.	<i>His son</i> , however, they killed.
ⲛ̅ⲧⲟⲕ ⲁⲉ ⲛ̅ⲧⲏⲁⲧⲓ ⲛ̅ⲁⲕ ⲁⲛ̅ ⲛ̅ ⲡⲉⲩⲁⲧ.	I will not give the money
	to <i>you</i> .

The independent pronouns may be used appositionally to emphasize any suffixed pronoun, e.g. ⲉ̅ⲙ ⲡⲧⲣⲁⲥⲟⲩⲙ ⲁⲉ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ but when *I* heard; ⲉⲧⲉⲛⲏⲧⲕ ⲛ̅ⲧⲟⲕ for *your* sake. We have already mentioned the repetition in ⲛ̅ⲧⲕ-ⲛ̅ⲓⲛ ⲛ̅ⲧⲟⲕ? Who are you? They may even stand before a relative clause, as in ⲛ̅ⲙⲁ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲉⲧ̅ⲛ̅ⲙⲟⲥ the place which *I* am in.

The particles *εἰς* and *εἰς* *ε̅ⲛⲏⲧⲉ* add a certain vividness or immediacy to a following statement. If an element is topicalized, *εἰς* generally occurs before nouns and *εἰς* *ε̅ⲛⲏⲧⲉ* before pronouns.

ⲉἰς ε̅ⲛⲏⲧⲉ ⲁⲛⲧ̅-ⲉ̅ⲙ̅ⲩⲁⲗ ⲛ̅ ⲡⲕⲟⲉἰϥ.

Behold, I am the maidservant of the Lord.

εις ζηητε εκεθωνε εκκω η ρωκ.

Behold, you shall remain (being) mute. (Cf. §30.11)

εις ζηητε γενω ητεχνο η ουρηρε.

Behold you shall conceive and bear a son.

The translation "behold" is purely conventional, but it is difficult to find a better English equivalent. The forms εις ζηητε, ειςτε, ειςνε, and εις ζηητε εις also occur. εις has several other functions: (1) with a following noun, as a complete predication:

εις τεκωνε. *Here is your sister.*

(2) as a "preposition" before temporal expressions, as in

εις φомте η ρомне ηπενнау ероч.

We have not seen him for three years.

28.3 Emphatic and intensive pronouns.

(a) μαυαα', μαυατ', less frequently ουαα(τ)', is used in apposition to a preceding noun or pronoun: alone, sole, self, only. E.g.

ανοκ μαυαατ	I alone, I by myself, only I
ηαη μαυααη	to him alone, to him only
ηηρο μαυααη	the king himself, the king alone.

(b) ζωω' (1 c.s. ζω or ζωωτ; 2 f.s. ζωωτε, 2 c.pl. ζωωτ-τηυτηη), similar to the preceding, but often with the added nuance of "also, too, moreover." E.g.

ητοκ δε ζωωκ, ηαυρηρε, σεναμουτε ероч же ηεηροφηηε η ηετ χοσε. And you, moreover, my son, will be called the prophet of the Most High.

εις ειςαβετ τοусуγγенηε ητοс ζωωс он αсω η ουυρηре
 εη ηεсμηηεαλω. Behold, Elisabeth your kinsman has also conceived a child in her old age.

The form ζωωη also serves as an adverb/conjunction "however, on the other hand" without any pronominal force. ητοη is used likewise.

(c) ημιν ημο', an intensive pronoun, used in apposition to a preceding pronoun, usually possessive or reflexive:

ηηη ημιν ημοι	my own house
εη ηεηημε ημιν ημοη	in his own village.

28.4 The reciprocal pronoun "each other, one another" is expressed by possessive prefixes on -ερηу (fellow, companion), e.g.

αηηηφε ηη ηεηερηу. We fought with one another.
 ηεуφαхе ηη ηεуερηу. They were talking with each other.

28.5 Further remarks on -κε-. In addition to the use of -κε- as an adjective "other, another" introduced in 4.3, -κε- may have a purely emphasizing function, e.g.

ηκερωμε the man too, the man as well.

Both uses are frequent, and the correct translation will depend on a careful examination of the context.

There is a related set of pronouns: m.s. εε or κετ, f.s. κετε, c.pl. κοουε. These occur alone mostly in negative expressions, e.g. ηηηηαу ε εε I saw no one else. Otherwise the articles are added, as in ηκετε the other one (f.), ηκοουε the others, εηηκοουε some others. For the indefinite singular κεουα and f. κεουει, another (one), are used.

28.6 Nouns with pronominal suffixes. It was noted earlier that there is a small group of nouns which take pronominal suffixes in a possessive sense. Among the more important of these are

(a) χω' head, mostly replaced by ηηε in normal usage, occurs frequently in compound expressions. The prepositions εχηη, εχω' and εηχηη, εηχω' have already been introduced. Note also εαχηη, εαχω' before, in front of; ηη-χω' to raise one's head; κη-χω' to submit (reflex.), to compel (not reflex.); η-χω' εηουηη ε to submit to; ουεε-χω' to bow the head. There are other similar verbal compounds.

(b) εἶα, εἶατ' eye; mainly in compounds, e.g. κτε-εἶατ' to look around; μερ-εἶατ' ἴμοο' to stare at; τοῦν-εἶατ' εβολ to instruct, inform; cf. also ναῖατ' in the following lesson.

(c) ρω' mouth. The unbound form π.ρο appears often in the sense of "door, entrance," but in the sense of "mouth" it is usually replaced by τανρο except in compounds, e.g. the prepositions ερῆ, ερω' and εἰρῆ, εἰρω'; κλ-ρω', κω ῆ ρω' to become/remains silent (Q κάραιετ); τῆ-ρω' idem (as impvt.); χι-ρω' ἴμοο' to obstruct, block.

(d) τοοτ' hand, already commented upon in §10.4. The more important verbal compounds include †-τοοτ' (Vocab. 26), κλ-τοοτ' εβολ to cease (doing: Circum.), and εἰ-τοοτ' to begin (see Vocab. below).

28.7 The nouns underlying the directional adverbs of Lesson 8 are used in several other important adverbial and prepositional expressions. With ῆ, εἰ, and σα they form adverbs of static location: e.g. ῆ βολ outside, εἰ εἰν inside, σα-πечт underneath, below. Each of these may be converted into a prepositional phrase by adding ῆ, ἴμοο': εἰ βολ ῆ outside of, beyond; σα-εἰν ῆ within, inside of. Nearly all the possible combinations occur: (ῆ, εἰ, σα) + (βολ, εἰν, εἰ, σα) up, εἰ, σα) down, печт, тне, πλзου, πθω) ± ἴμοο' (sometimes also + ε). Their meanings are usually obvious from the context. The noun π.σα in these expressions means "side, direction." It is the same σα we have in ῆσα and μῆσα. Note also the phrase (ῆ) σα σα ним on every side, everywhich way.

Vocabulary 28

(εἰс, εἰс εἰнте, μαγλα', εἰω', ἴμιν ἴμοο', κλ-ρω', τῆ-ρω', εἰνκοοуе, ἴκοοуе, -εрну from the lesson)

своуε сеуε- сооуε' Q сооуε vb. tr. (± εεἰν) to gather, collect (ἴμοο'; at: ε, εхῆ, εἰ); intr. idem.

σαλῆ σαλῆ- сапоуѳ' Q сапаѳ' vb. tr. to nourish, rear, tend to (ἴмоο'); Q to be well-fed.

π.αριке fault, blame. εῆ-αριке ε to find fault with, blame. ρουε evening. ε/ῆ/εἰ ρουε in the evening. εα ρουε until evening.

ετοоуе dawn, morning. ε/ῆ/εἰ ετοоуе at dawn.

расте tomorrow. праств, ῆ раств, ε раств, ῆ пєчраств adv. tomorrow.

εἰ-тоот' to begin, undertake (to do: ε + Inf.); for εἰ- see Glossary sub εἰоуе.

он adv. again, further, moreover.

Exercises

- (1) ним пє пєрῆῆноуε εθλμοуε ероч хє ιωεανннс? (2) ῆточ дє εωоч пλєι εарон ῆ пєчраств. (3) анεε ероч εчмооѳε маγλ-αч ε εεεεεε. (4) λ-εοβινε пистεуε ероч, εεнкооуε дє ῆпоу-пистεуε. (5) мєрє-ῆαικαιос сωтῆ ε ῆεαхε ῆ ῆрєчῆ-нοβε. (6) нє-εарє-ῆμοναхос †-нєуεѳε ῆ бix εβол εῆ нєεооу ет ῆмаγ. (7) нєрє-οуноб ῆ мннѳε сооуε εἰрῆ пєчнι. (8) ῆπῆεῆ-αριке ерοι, пλєιѳт. ῆπῆῆ-αλλγ. (9) ῆ ρουε λ-πсон κточ он ε тєч-рι. (10) ῆῆ-αλλγ ῆ профнтнс εнп εῆ пєчтмє ῆμιν ῆмоч. (11) λнок дє εѳ †наεἰ-тоот ε сεαι ῆ ῆεαхε εнтλγѳѳε. (12) εαчсаλῆ ῆ пєчѳнрє ῆ εε ῆ оуειѳт ῆ αγλѳос. (13) λчхоос наι хє τῆ-ρωк нῆѳѳк εβол. (14) λкєйрє ῆ наι ῆтоκ маγλαк? (15) ним пєт насапоуѳῆ ε-λ-нєнєιοтє мοу? (16) λчκλ-ρωч, ῆпєчοуεѳῆ-αλλγ. (17) ιωεανннс дє εѳωч λчмоуῆ εβол εчοуῆε εἰ πλєιε. (18) ῆтєрє-ρουε дє ѳпє, нєчмаεнтнс λуεѳοуε εῆ пма ет ῆмаγ. (19) ῆтοуѳ ан етρεкѳ ῆ пєιμα. κотῆ ε пєкнι ῆμιν ῆмоκ. (20) λγεἰ-тоотοу ε κωт ῆ οуноб ῆ ῆпє ерє-тєчλпє напѳε ε тпє маγλαс. (21) λ-ѳомῆт ῆмооу бѳ ῆῆμαι, ῆκοоуε дє λγκτοоу ε тπολιс. (22) ῆκοоуε дє снε εῆ κєхѳомє. (23) ῆрєчῆ-нοβε дє мєуεαλῆ-нєуѳнрє εῆ нєнтολн ῆ πχοειс. (24) λγκτοу он ε сῆсѳпῆ. (25) εтѳε оу тєтῆμιѳε ῆῆ нєтῆ-εрнγ ῆ тєιεε? (26) εἰ εтооуε дє λ-ῆрѳмє ῆ тπολιс сѳοуε ε тλγορλ. (27) λсῆ-εοтє εβол хє λ-пєсεαι εῆ-αριке ерос.

(28) ΝΙΜ ΠΕΘΑΥΤΑΛΛΕ-ΠΣΑΒΙΝ ΜΑΥΛΛΑΥ? (29) ΔΝΖΕ Ε ΝΕΝΣΝΗΥ
 ΕΥΣΑΝΑΘΤ ΤΗΡΟΥ Ε-ΜΝ-ΟΥΑ ΕΥΣΚΑΒΙΤ ΝΖΗΤΟΥ. (30) ΤΝΝΑΘ ΕΝ-
 ΘΑΝΑ ΘΑ ΡΟΥΖΕ.

Reading

(from the Sayings of the Fathers)

Α-ΟΥΑ Ν ΝΕΝΕΙΟΤΕ ΤΝΝΟΥ Ν ΠΕΥΜΑΕΝΤΗΣ Ε ΜΕΖ-ΜΟΥ. ΝΕΡΕ-
 ΤΘΩΤΕ ΔΕ ΝΕ ΟΥΝΥ Ν ΤΡΙ ΜΜΑΤΕ. ΑΥΡ-ΠΘΕΘ ΔΕ Ε ΧΙ-ΠΝΟΥΖ
 ΝΜΜΑΥ. ΝΤΕΡΕΧΕΙ ΔΕ ΕΧΝ ΤΘΩΤΕ, ΑΧΕΙΜΕ ΧΕ ΝΠΕΧΕΙΝΕ ΝΜΜΑΥ Ν
 ΠΝΟΥΖ. ΑΧΕΙΡΕ Ν ΟΥΘΑΝΑ, ΑΥΜΟΥΤΕ ΕΧΧΘ ΜΜΟΣ ΧΕ, "ΠΘΗ,
 ΠΛΕΙΩΤ ΝΕΤ ΧΘ ΜΜΟΣ ΧΕ, 'ΜΟΥΖ Ν ΠΑΓΓΙΟΝ Μ ΜΟΥ.' ΑΥΘ Ν
 ΤΕΥΝΟΥ Α-ΠΜΟΥ ΕΙ ΕΠΘΩΙ, Α-ΠΣΟΝ ΜΟΥΖ Ν ΠΕΥΘΟΥΟΥ, ΑΥΘ Α-
 ΠΜΟΥ ΖΜΟΣ ΟΝ Ε ΠΕΥΜΑ.

New words: τ.θωτε, π.θνι well, cistern.

μεζ-μουυ to fetch water.

π.αγγιον (τὸ ἀγγεῖον), π.θουου names of vessels.

Lesson 29

29.1 The Conditional and conditional clauses.

ΕΙΘΑΝΣΩΤΗ	if I hear	ΕΝΘΑΝΣΩΤΗ
ΕΚΘΑΝΣΩΤΗ	if you hear	ΕΤΕΤΗΘΑΝΣΩΤΗ
ΕΡΕΘΑΝΣΩΤΗ	etc.	
ΕΥΘΑΝΣΩΤΗ		ΕΥΘΑΝΣΩΤΗ
ΕΣΘΑΝΣΩΤΗ		
ΕΡΘΑΝ-ΠΡΩΜΕ ΣΩΤΗ		

Negation is with -ΤΗ-: ΕΥΘΑΝΤΗΣΩΤΗ, ΕΡΘΑΝΤΗ-ΠΡΩΜΕ ΣΩΤΗ.
 ΘΑΝ may be omitted in the negative: ΕΥΤΗΣΩΤΗ, ΕΡΕΤΗ-ΠΡΩΜΕ
 ΣΩΤΗ. The Conditional occurs only in the protasis of con-
 ditional sentences. Only the Infinitive may occur in the
 verbal slot.

Conditional sentences in Coptic fall formally into
 two clearly defined groups: (1) real, and (2) contrary-to-
 fact. The protasis of real conditional sentences in pre-
 sent time has a variety of forms:

(a) a clause with the Conditional:

ΕΚΘΑΝΠΙΣΤΕΥΕ Ε ΝΑΙ if you believe this

(b) εθωπε (if) or εθχε (if) followed by the First
 Present, the Circumstantial, the Conditional, or any type
 of nonverbal predication:

εθωπε/εθχε	ΚΠΙΣΤΕΥΕ Ε ΝΑΙ	} if you believe this
"	ΕΚΠΙΣΤΕΥΕ Ε ΝΑΙ	
"	ΕΚΘΑΝΠΙΣΤΕΥΕ Ε ΝΑΙ	
"	ΝΤΟΚ ΝΕ ΠΕΧΕΙΩΤ	
"	ΟΥΝΤΑΚ ΝΖΑΤ	if you have the money
"	ΝΤΗΠΘΑ ΔΗ	if I am not worthy

(c) the Circumstantial alone often serves as protasis:

ΕΝΗ ΠΕΙΜΑ,... since we are here,...

The apodosis of such conditions may be any variety of ver-
 bal clause appropriate for the required sense (e.g. Fut. I,
 II, III; Habitual; Imperative). The apodosis may option-
 ally be introduced with ειε (εειε). For examples, see the
 exercises.

The protasis of contrary-to-fact conditions is in fact
 an Imperfect circumstantial clause, or, in the case of non-
 verbal clauses, a circumstantial of the clause with the
 imperfect converter:

Ε-ΝΕΥΟ Ν ΡΡΟ	if he were king
Ε-ΝΕ-ΝΤΟΥ ΝΕ ΝΡΡΟ	if he were the king
Ε-ΝΕ-ΟΥΝΤΑΝ ΟΥΡΡΟ	if we had a king
Ε-ΝΕΤΕΤΗΜ ΠΕΙΜΑ	if you were here

In past time ε-νε- is followed by the affirmative Second
 Perfect or negative First Perfect:

ε-νε-ντακτ-πζατ ναι if you had given me the money
 ε-νε-μπεκχι-πζατ if you had not taken the money

If the clause is nonverbal, ε-νε- alone is used. Thus, ε-νεκμ πειμα means both "if you were here" and "if you had been here."

The conditional prefix ε-νε- is not to be confused with the particle ενε which serves to introduce a question, e.g. ενε ακναυ εροχ? Did you see him?

The apodosis of both tenses is in the imperfect of the Future:

ε-νεκπιστευε, νερε-παι ναθωπε αν.

If you believed, this would not happen.

ε-νε-ντακπιστευε, νερε-παι ναθωπε αν.

If you had believed, this would not have happened.

The Greek conjunctions ειμητι (ει μη τι) and καν (καὶν) are also used to introduce protases of both real and contrary-to-fact conditions.

Ἦσαβηλ χε (except that, unless, if not) is often used to introduce the protasis of a contrary-to-fact condition; the clause usually contains a Pres. I, Perf. I, or non-verbal predication:

Ἦσαβηλ χε κπιστευε if you did not believe
 " ακπιστευε if you had not believed
 " Ἰτοκ πε παειωτ if you were not my father

29.2 Inflected predicate adjectives. There is a small set of predicate adjectives inflected by means of pronominal suffixes or by proclisis to a nominal subject, e.g.

νεσε-τεφс:ιμε. His wife is beautiful.
 νεσφс. She is beautiful.

The more important of these are ναλ- ναλ' great, νανοу- ναноу' good, νεсе- несφ' beautiful, несφω' wise, ναθε- ναθω' numerous, неεω' ugly. When used in relative clauses, they are treated like the First Present: πρωме ет ναноуч

the good man, πρωме ет несе-тефс:ιμε the man whose wife is beautiful. They may also be preceded by the imperfect and circumstantial converters: не-ναноуч (не) he was good; оу-ρωме ε-ναноуч (не) a good man. ναιατ' (blessed is/are) belongs to this group, but a following nominal subject must be anticipated with a suffix: ναιατοу Ἰ Ἰρεφ-ειρηνη blessed are the peacemakers.

29.3 The comparison of both attributive and predicate adjectives is expressed by placing the preposition ε before the item on which the comparison is based: νοε ε παι greater than this, саβε ε неφснну wiser than his brothers. In addition to simple adjectives, both Coptic and Greek, the predicate adjectives of the preceding paragraph as well as appropriate qualitatives and other verbal constructions may be used in this construction. E.g.

нечо Ἰ νοε ε неφснну. He was more important than his brothers.

чхосε ε нечхосεис. He is more exalted than his master.

нечо Ἰ оуоεин ε прн. It was brighter than the sun.

несфс ε тессфне. She is more beautiful than her sister.

A comparison may be strengthened by using зoyo (more) in various combinations: Ἰ зoyo ε, ε зoyo ε, ε зoyε, all meaning "more than." Ἰ зoyo alone may express an absolute comparative: πноε Ἰ зoyo the greater.

The Greek preposition παρa (or Ἰ παρa) may be used instead of ε. Suffixes may be attached: παροι, παροκ, παρο etc.

29.4 Nouns with possessive suffixes (continued).

(a) ρατ' (foot) was mentioned in §19.2 in connection with ераτ' and азераτ'. Other compounds include за ρατ' prep. under, at the foot of; ка-ρατ' to set foot (+ εβολ: to start out); μοоде Ἰ ρατ' to go on foot.

(b) зра' is the presuffixal form of two words: (1) зo зра' face; (2) зрооу зра' voice. Both of these words

are common in their unbound forms. Compounds worth noting are ε2P̄N̄ ε2P̄A' prep. toward (the face of); (N̄) N̄A2P̄N̄ (N̄)N̄A2P̄A' prep. in the presence of; x̄1-2P̄A' (Q x̄1-2P̄A6IT) to amuse oneself, be diverted, distracted (suff. is reflex.); q̄1-2P̄A' to raise one's voice, utter (± εβολ, ε2P̄A1).

(c) 2HT' is the presuffixal form of (1) 2HT heart, mind, and (2) 2HT tip, edge. Compounds using the form include †-2HT' to observe, pay attention to (ε, εxN̄); q̄N̄-2HT' to have pity (on: εxN̄, ε2P̄A1 εxN̄); and the prep. 2A2T̄N̄ 2A2-THT'.

(d) 2HT' is the presuffixal form of (1) T.2H belly, womb, and (2) T.2H front. 2HT' (belly, womb) may be used in its plain sense, as in 2N̄ 2HT' in her womb; otherwise it appears only as part of the prep. 2N̄ N̄2HT'. 2HT' (front) is used as a preposition with certain verbs, e.g. q̄1ne 2HT', P̄-2OTE 2HT'.

(e) TOYω' (bosom) is found in the prepositions εTOYN̄-εTOYω' and 2ITOYN̄- 2ITOYω' near, beside. The latter is frequent in the relative construction NET 2ITOYω' neighbor, e.g. NET 2ITOYω4 his neighbor.

Other nouns used with pronominal suffixes are APHX' end, KOYN̄(T)' bosom, PIN̄(T)' name, COYN̄T' price, and Q̄AANT' nose. The Glossary may be consulted for these.

Vocabulary 29

(εQ̄ONE, εQ̄XE, N̄CABHA XE, NANOY-, NECE-, NAGE-, NAIAT', N̄ 2OYO ε, q̄1-2P̄A', q̄N̄-2HT' εxN̄, NET 2ITOYω' from the lesson)

OC̄K, Q OC̄K vb. intr. to delay, tarry; to be prolonged, continue; + Circum.: to continue (doing).

COOZE CA2E- CA2O(ω)' Q CA2HY vb. reflex. + εβολ to withdraw, leave (from: N̄MO').

TAMIO TAMIE- TAMIO' Q TAMINY vb. tr. to create, make; to prepare, make ready (N̄MO'); as n.m. creation, creature.

EB̄BIO EB̄BIE- EB̄BIO' Q EB̄BINY vb. tr. to humble, humiliate; intr. and reflex. to become humble; as n.m. humility

(often + N̄ 2HT).

NE.2MOT grace, gift, favor; gratitude. q̄N̄-2MOT N̄TN̄ to give thanks to (for: εxN̄, 21, 2A); 6N̄-2MOT to find favor.

QOP̄N̄ (f. QOP̄NE) adj. first, before or after n. with N̄. N̄ QOP̄N̄ adv. formerly, at first.

P̄-2OYO ε (Q O N̄) to exceed, be more than; to be in excess, more than enough for.

2N̄ OYOPX adv. firmly, surely, certainly, diligently.

Exercises

A. (1) εTBE PEKΘEB̄BIO N̄ 2HT 4NAQ̄N̄-2TH4 εXOK. (2) NIM ΠENTAYTAMIO N̄ ΠQOP̄N̄ N̄ POME? (3) NAGE-NEIPOME N̄ 2OYO EPON. (4) NECE-TEIPOLIC N̄ 2OYO. (5) NAIATOU N̄ N̄2HKE. (6) A-ΠNOYTE TAMIE-THE M̄N PKA2. (7) NIM NE NET 2ITOYOK? (8) TAI TE TQOPNE N̄ ENTOAN. (9) NANOY-†-2A2 N̄ METANOIA. (10) CENACMOY EPOK N̄ 2OYO ε POME NIM. (11) NEYN̄TAY OY2IME E-NECOC EMATE. (12) ACTAMIO NA4 N̄ OYKOYI N̄ 6INOYOM. (13) NAIAT' N̄ ΠENTAY-6N̄-2MOT N̄NA2P̄N̄ PXO6IC. (14) OY NET NAGEEB̄BIOK? (15) OY NETN̄A4A4 XE ENBOYXAI? (16) CA2E-THYTN̄ EBOL N̄MOI.

B. (1) ε4Q̄ANEN̄T, 4NAMOYOUT N̄MOI. (2) EKQ̄ANCOTN̄, 6IE NACNHY NAGEON̄T N̄MATE. (3) EKQ̄ANKAAT ε BOK, †NAKTOI ε Q̄INT. (4) ε4Q̄AN2ON ETOOTK̄ ETPEKAAC, EKCAAC 2N̄ OYOPX̄. (5) EQ̄ONE N̄MATOI EI 2OYN̄ ε TPOLIC, CENAPAZTN̄ THP̄N. (6) EQ̄ONE 4COTN̄ ε TEKCMH, 4NACA2O4. (7) EQ̄ONE OYN̄THTN̄ 2ENOBIC N̄MAY EYF̄-2OYO EPOTN̄, TETNETAY N̄ NET 2KAEIT. (8) EPQ̄AN-NECINHY KTOOY ε N̄TME 2I POYZE, †NABOK N̄MAY. (9) EQ̄XE PEKEIOT EPI†MA NAK, N̄NEK6ON̄T. (10) EQ̄XE PEKCON P̄-PEOOU NAK, EKEF̄-ΠNET NANOY4 NA4. (11) EPQ̄AN-TEKCOHE EI Q̄APOI N̄ PACTE, †NATAMOC ETBE PEIQ̄AXE. (12) E-NE-OYAIKAIOC NE N̄TOK, NEKNAEIRE N̄ TEI2E AN. (13) AP6N̄-2MOT N̄NA2P̄N̄ ΠNOYTE. (14) E-NEK̄M̄ PEIMA, NEPE-ΠACON NAMOY AN NE. (15) TN̄Q̄N̄-2MOT N̄TOOTK̄ 2A PEKNO6 N̄ NA. (16) E-NE-NTAIEIME XE N̄TOK NE P̄PO, NEINAPAZT̄ NA2PAK NE 6IQ̄INE 2HTK̄. (17) EQ̄XE KOC̄K EKO N̄ P̄E4F̄-NOBE, N̄CENAQ̄N̄-2THY εXOK AN N̄ PE2OOU ET N̄MAY. (18) EQ̄ONE CEBIRE N̄ NET NANOY4, CENABEN̄-2MOT N̄NA2P̄N̄ PXO6IC. (19) E-NE-NTA-NEI2ICE OC̄K, NENNAMOY

πε. (20) εἴθε εὐπιστεύε εἴ οὐρα, σενασκωλοῦ. (21) εἴθε
 ερον ετρενωπ-εμοτ ἄτοοτῆ ἢ οὐοειῶ νιμ. (22) εἴθε ερον
 ετρεν+τοοτοῦ ἢ μετ εἴτοῦων. (23) σμοκῆ ε σελα ἢ μῆτρμῆ-
 κημε. (24) εἰς πεινοε ἢ μαεῖν παδωλῆ εβολ νητῆ. (25)
 ἄσabhα χε ἄτοκ πε παεῖωτ, νειναμοοῦτῆ.

Reading

(from the Sayings of the Fathers)

1. ἀχοοε ἄβι οὐελλο χε "εἴ πῖρασμοε νιμ ἠπῆεῖ-ἀρικε
 ε-ῤωμε, ἀλλὰ εἴ-ἀρικε εροκ μαγαλακ εκχω ἠμοε χε 'ερε-ναἰ
 εοοη ἠμοἰ ετβε νανοβε.'" "

2. ἀ-οῦα ἢ ἄελλο εωκ εἴ κεελλο λῶη πεχαε ἢ πεεμαεηηε
 χε, "ταμἰο ναν ἢ οὐκοῦἰ ἢ ἀῤῥἰν." λῶη ἀεταμἰοε. πεχαε χε,
 "εεῤῥἰ-εενοεἰκ ναν." λῶη ἀεεοῤῥοῦ. ἄτοοῦ δε λῶμοῦν εβολ
 εῤῥαχε ε νεἠἠἠἠκον ἢ πεεοοῦ τηῤῥἠ ἢ τηῤῥη τηῤῥἠ.

3. ἀχοοε ἄβι ἄελλο χε, "καν νανε εῤῥαν-οῦαεελοε
 οῤῥηεε νακ εβολ, ἠπῆεῖωπῆ εροκ, ἀλλὰ εἴβἰοκ ἠῤῥοοε χε,
 'ἠἠἠἠεε ελ ε ναῦ ε παεεελοε ε-εἰωηε εἴ ἢ ἢνοβε.'" "

New words: π.πῖρασμοε (ὁ πειρασμός) temptation.

π.ἀῤῥἰν lentils.

εωῤῥἰ εεῤῥἰ- εοῤῥἰ^ε vb. tr. to moisten.

ἠἠἠἠκον = πνευματικον spiritual matter(s).

Lesson 30

30.1 The Injunctive (also called the Optative):

μαῤῥἰεωτῆ	let me hear	μαῤῥἰεωτῆ	let us hear
μαῤῥεεωτῆ	let him hear	μαῤῥοῦεωτῆ	let them hear
μαῤῥεεωτῆ	let her hear		

μαῤῥε-ῤῥομε εωτῆ let the man hear

The Injunctive occurs only in the 1st and 3rd persons in standard Sahidic. The 1st person corresponds to the cohortative, the 3rd person to the jussive; theoretically, the Imperative may be said to occupy the 2nd person position. The negative of the Injunctive is expressed by using the negative Imperative prefix ἠπῆ- with the corresponding form of the Inflected Infinitive: ἠπῆῤῥεεεωκ don't let him go, ἠπῆῤῥεῤῥοοῦτῆ don't let them kill him. The Injunctive is tripartite and is used only with the Infinitive. The free form of the 1st person, μαῤῥον, is used alone in the sense "Let's go."

30.2 The Future Conjunctive of Result (also called the Finalis).

_____	ταῤῥἰεωτῆ	ταῤῥε-ῤῥομε εωτῆ
ταῤῥεεωτῆ	ταῤῥεἤεωτῆ	
ταῤῥεεωτῆ		
ταῤῥεεωτῆ	ταῤῥοῦεωτῆ	
ταῤῥεεεωτῆ		

ἢ may occur optionally before all of these forms. For the 1st person sing. the simple Conjunctive τα- may be used.

The Future Conjunctive is basically a result clause; it is especially frequent after an Imperative, e.g.

εωτῆ εροἰ ταῤῥεεῤῥ-εαβε. Listen to me and you will become wise (or: so as to become wise).

Although the Conjunctive itself may occasionally have the

value of a result/purpose clause after an Imperative, the Future Conjunctive always has this meaning. The nuance of the form can best be understood if it is viewed as the transformation of an underlying conditional sentence:

ΑΜΟΥ ΤΑΡΕΚΝΑΥ ← ΕΚΘΑΝΕΙ ΕΕΙΕ ΚΝΑΝΑΥ.

It may also occur after a question, e.g.

ΝΙΜ ΠΕΝΤΑΧΝΑΥ ΕΡΟΧ ΤΑΡΕΓΘΑΧΕ ΕΡΟΧ?

Who has seen him so as to be able to describe him?

If the question is rhetorical, as in this example, negation is generally implied: "No one has seen him so as.... If the question is real, the implication is "Tell me the answer so that ...," as in

ΕΥΤΩΝ ΠΕΚΣΟΝ ΤΑΡΗΘΑΧΕ ΝΗΜΑΧ?

Where is your brother that we may speak with him?

30.3 The Clause Conjugations. A distinction is made between sentence conjugations (Bipartite and Tripartite) and clause conjugations. The latter are so named because they correspond to a conjunction plus a clause in normal translation. To this category belong the Temporal, the Conjunctive, the Conditional, the Future Conjunctive of Result, and most uses of the Inflected Infinitive (ΕΤΡΕΥ-
CΩΤΗ, ΣΗ ΠΤΡΕΥCΩΤΗ, ΜΗΝCΑ ΤΡΕΥCΩΤΗ). Characteristic of this category is (1) negation with -ΤΗ-, and (2) the use of the Infinitive only.

A further clause conjugation is ΘΑΝΤΨCΩΤΗ (until he hears):

ΘΑΝΨCΩΤΗ	until I hear	ΘΑΝΤΨCΩΤΗ
ΘΑΝΤΨCΩΤΗ	until you hear	ΘΑΝΤΕΤΨCΩΤΗ
ΘΑΝΤΕCΩΤΗ	etc.	
ΘΑΝΤΨCΩΤΗ		ΘΑΝΤΟΥCΩΤΗ
ΘΑΝΤΨCΩΤΗ		
ΘΑΝΤΕ-ΠΡΩΜΕ CΩΤΗ	until the man hears	

Translation is regularly with "until," e.g.

ΤΗΝΑΘΩ Μ ΠΕΙΜΑ ΘΑΝΤΨΕΙ. We shall remain here until he comes.

Similar in appearance to a clause conjugation is the form ΧΙΝ(Ν)ΤΑΥCΩΤΗ (from the time that he heard). This consists, however, of the conjunction ΧΙΝ followed by the Second Perfect. Even more frequent are the compound expressions with ΚΑΤΑ ΘΕ and Ν ΘΕ (as, according as, just as), both of which are followed by relative constructions, e.g.

ΑΥΣΕ ΕΡΟΧ Ν ΘΕ ΝΤΑΥΧΟΟC ΝΑΥ.

They found it just as he had told them.

ΚΑΤΑ ΘΕ ΕΝΤΑΙΛΑC ΝΗΤΗ, ΕΤΕΤΗΕΛΑC ΣΩΤ-ΤΗΥΤΗ...

According as I have done to you, you too are to do ...

ΚΑΤΑ ΘΕ ΕΤ CΗΣ ΕΤΒΗΗΤΨ

as it is written concerning him

ΚΑΤΑ ΘΕ ΕΤΟΥΝΑΨCΩΤΗ ΝΜΟC

according as they would be able to hear (i.e. understand)

The feminine resumptive -c in these constructions refers back to ΘΕ and should not be translated as a pronominal object. If a real pronominal object is required, the resumptive -c is omitted, e.g.

ΚΑΤΑ ΘΕ ΝΤΑ-ΠΑΕΙΩΤ ΤΗΝΟΟΥΤ, ΑΝΟΚ ΣΩ ΨΧΟΟΥ ΝΜΩΤΗ.

Just as my Father sent me, so I too am sending you.

Other constructions with ΘΕ are treated similarly, e.g.

ΤΑΙ ΤΕ ΘΕ ΝΤΑ-ΠΧΟΕΙC ΑΑC ΝΑΙ.

Thus has the Lord acted for me.

30.4 When the Inflected Infinitive is used instead of a simple Infinitive after a verbal prefix, it has the value of a causative (hence its alternate name, the Causative Infinitive):

ΑΙΤΡΕΥΕΙ ΕΣΟΥΝ.

I caused them to enter.

†ΝΑΤΡΕΚΡΙΜΕ.

I shall cause you to weep.

30.5 The form $\overline{\text{ἠπατῆσων}}$ describes an action as expected but not yet done. It is conveniently translated as "he has not yet heard." The form is fully inflected:

$\overline{\text{ἠπατῆσων}}$	$\overline{\text{ἠπατῆσων}}$	$\overline{\text{ἠπατε-πρῶμε σων}}$
$\overline{\text{ἠπατῆσων}}$	$\overline{\text{ἠπατῆσων}}$	
$\overline{\text{ἠπατεσων}}$		
$\overline{\text{ἠπατῆσων}}$	$\overline{\text{ἠπατοῦσων}}$	
$\overline{\text{ἠπατῆσων}}$		

It may occur in circumstantial clauses with the circumstantial converter ϵ -; the resultant form appears ambiguously as ϵ - $\overline{\text{ἠπατε}}$ - or simply $\overline{\text{ἠπατε}}$ -. In this usage it is best translated as an affirmative clause with "before":

$\overline{\text{τῆνατὰς οὐ ἔ-ἠπατῆσων εἰς τὴν πόλιν.}}$

We shall overtake him before he reaches the city.

With the imperfect converter $\overline{\text{νε-ἠπατῆσων}}$ corresponds to the pluperfect: he had not yet heard.

30.6 An untranslatable dative with $\overline{\text{να}}$ or $\overline{\text{ερο}}$ occurs optionally with many verbs, especially in the Imperative. This reflexive dative is called the ethical dative, following standard terminology. E.g.

$\overline{\text{ὄκη ἑαυτοῦ εἰς τὴν πόλιν.}}$ Go home!
 $\overline{\text{πῖνε.}}$ Drink!

Verbs with which this occurs with some frequency are noted in the Glossary.

30.7 Higher numbers, ordinals, and fractions.

20	$\overline{\text{κοῦτον}}$ (f. $\overline{\text{κοῦτον}}$)	$\overline{\text{κοῦτ-}}$	70	$\overline{\text{ἑπτα}}$, $\overline{\text{σπεν}}$, $\overline{\text{ἑπεν}}$	
30	$\overline{\text{ἑξήκοντα}}$ (f. $\overline{\text{ἑξήκοντα}}$)	$\overline{\text{ἑξήκοντ-}}$	80	$\overline{\text{ὀγδοήκοντα}}$, $\overline{\text{ὀγδοήκοντ-}}$	
40	$\overline{\text{ἑξήκοντα}}$		90	$\overline{\text{ἐνενήκοντα}}$	
50	$\overline{\text{ἑξήκοντα}}$	100	$\overline{\text{ἑκατὸν}}$	200	$\overline{\text{ἑκατόν}}$
60	$\overline{\text{ἑξήκοντα}}$	1000	$\overline{\text{χίλιον}}$	10,000	$\overline{\text{τετάρημιλλια}}$

The tens combine with the forms of the units used in the 'teens (§24.3). The $\overline{\text{-τ-}}$ of $\overline{\text{-τη}}$ (5) is not repeated after

another $\overline{\text{-τ-}}$:

$\overline{\text{κοῦτον}}$	21	$\overline{\text{ἑξήκοντα}}$	39
$\overline{\text{κοῦτη}}$	25	$\overline{\text{ἑξήκοντα}}$	75

An intrusive $\overline{\text{-τ-}}$ appears before $\overline{\text{-αχτε}}$ (4) and $\overline{\text{-ασε}}$ (6):

$\overline{\text{ἑξήκοντα}}$	34	$\overline{\text{σετασε}}$	66
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The numbers $\overline{\text{ἑκατὸν}}$ 100, $\overline{\text{ἑκατόν}}$ 1000, and $\overline{\text{τετάρημιλλια}}$ 10,000 are masculine:

$\overline{\text{ἑκατὸν}}$	2000	$\overline{\text{ἑκατόν}}$	$\overline{\text{ἑκατόν}}$	120,000
$\overline{\text{ἑκατόν}}$	$\overline{\text{ἑκατόν}}$	3000		

Proclitic forms of the units are frequent here, e.g.

$\overline{\text{ἑκατόν}}$	3000	$\overline{\text{σετ-ἑκατόν}}$	6000
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Combinations of these higher numbers with tens and units vary in form, e.g.

$\overline{\text{ἑκατόν}}$	$\overline{\text{ἑκατόν}}$	$\overline{\text{ἑκατόν}}$	130
$\overline{\text{σετ-ἑκατόν}}$	$\overline{\text{ἑκατόν}}$	$\overline{\text{ἑκατόν}}$	6800

Ordinal numbers are formed from the cardinals with the prefix $\overline{\text{ἑκατ-}}$. The ordinals are treated as adjectives before the noun with linking $\overline{\text{ἑκατ}}$. Gender distinctions are maintained:

$\overline{\text{ἑκατὸν}}$	$\overline{\text{ἑκατόν}}$	the second day
$\overline{\text{ἑκατόν}}$	$\overline{\text{ἑκατόν}}$	the second year

For "first" the adjectives $\overline{\text{ἑκατ}}$ (f. $\overline{\text{ἑκατ}}$) and $\overline{\text{ἑκατ}}$ (f. $\overline{\text{ἑκατ}}$) are used.

Fractional numbers worth noting are $\overline{\text{ἑκατ}}$ (half) and $\overline{\text{ἑκατ}}$, $\overline{\text{ἑκατ}}$ (half). Other fractions are expressed by pre-prefixed to the denominator, as in $\overline{\text{ἑκατ}}$ one-tenth, or with $\overline{\text{ἑκατ}}$ ($\overline{\text{ἑκατ}}$), as in $\overline{\text{ἑκατ}}$ a fourth.

30.8 The remote (or further) demonstrative pronouns (that) are m.s. $\overline{\text{ἑκατ}}$, f.s. $\overline{\text{ἑκατ}}$, and pl. $\overline{\text{ἑκατ}}$. These occur much less frequently than $\overline{\text{ἑκατ}}$, $\overline{\text{ἑκατ}}$, $\overline{\text{ἑκατ}}$ because of the preference for using phrases with $\overline{\text{ἑκατ}}$ $\overline{\text{ἑκατ}}$, such as $\overline{\text{ἑκατ}}$ $\overline{\text{ἑκατ}}$.

The prefixal forms $\overline{\text{ἑκατ}}$, $\overline{\text{ἑκατ}}$, and $\overline{\text{ἑκατ}}$ are usually described as the reduced forms of $\overline{\text{ἑκατ}}$, $\overline{\text{ἑκατ}}$, and $\overline{\text{ἑκατ}}$, parallel

in usage to *νει-*, *τει-*, and *νει-*. While such a formal relationship may exist, the use of *νι-*, *†-*, and *νι-* in standard Sahidic is quite restricted. The form *νι-* occurs mainly in a few temporal and local adverbial expressions, such as *ⲛ νιουοειϩ* (at that time) and *νιϫ* (that side, as opposed to this side). The form *νι-* occurs most frequently in expressions involving comparison with *ⲛ ⲟⲩ ⲛ* (like) or *ⲡ-ⲟⲩ ⲛ* (to become like); it sometimes corresponds more closely to an English generic noun, e.g. *ⲛ ⲟⲩ ⲛ νιβροομη* like doves, like a dove. It is also found in the expression *ϩⲁ νιενεϛ*. Elsewhere *νι-*, *†-*, and *νι-* are frequent as scribal variants of *νει-*, *τει-*, *νει-* or have the force of an emphatic article.

30.9 When it is necessary to express a durative or continuous process or state in the future, a periphrastic construction is employed using the Circumstantial. Contrast

<i>κνⲁⲟⲩⲟⲛ</i>	you will become holy
<i>κνⲁϩⲟⲛⲉ ⲉⲕⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃⲉ</i>	you will be holy
<i>ⲉⲕⲉⲕⲁ-ⲣⲟⲕ</i>	you shall become silent
<i>ⲉⲕⲉϩⲟⲛⲉ ⲉⲕⲕⲟ ⲛ ϣⲟⲕ</i>	you shall remain silent

The difference is sometimes slight, but not infrequently spelled out. The same construction occasionally appears with other tripartite conjugational forms. A full discussion of the aspectual problem involved here lies beyond the scope of this book.

30.10 Greek conjunctions, adverbs, and prepositions that occur frequently in Coptic (for reference only). The term *postpositive* means that the word in question must follow immediately after the first element of the sentence, as in *ⲡⲣⲟⲙⲉ ⲁⲉ ⲁⲩⲃⲟⲕ*.

ⲁⲁⲁⲁ ἄλλά but, rather.

ⲁⲣⲁ ἄρα (introduces question).

ⲕⲁⲣ γάρ for, because, since (postpositive).

ⲁⲉ ⲁⲉ but, however (postpositive).

ⲉⲓⲙⲙⲧⲓ ⲉⲓ ⲙⲓ ⲧⲓ (1) if not, unless, except that (+ Conj.);

(2) elliptically, e.g. *ⲛⲡⲟⲩⲗⲉⲩ-ⲗⲏⲁⲓⲁϫ ϩⲁ ⲁⲁⲁⲩ ⲛⲙⲟⲟⲩ ⲉⲓⲙⲙⲧⲓ ⲉ ⲕⲁⲣⲉⲡⲧⲁ* Elias was not sent to any of them except Sarepta. Note the independent pronoun in this usage: *ⲙⲛ-ⲁⲁⲁⲩ ⲛ ϣⲟⲙⲉ ⲛⲁⲉⲓⲙⲉ ⲉⲣⲟⲩ ⲉⲓⲙⲙⲧⲓ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ* No one will understand it but me.

ⲉⲓⲧⲉ ... ⲉⲓⲧⲉ ⲉⲓⲧⲉ ... ⲉⲓⲧⲉ either ... or.

ⲉⲡⲉⲓ ἐπεὶ because, since.

ⲉⲡⲉⲓⲁⲛ ἐπειδὴ because, since, when.

ⲉⲡⲉⲓⲁⲛⲉⲣ ἐπειδήπερ inasmuch as, since.

ⲉⲧⲓ ἔτι yet, still, while yet (+ Circum.).

ⲏ ἢ or.

ⲕⲁⲓ ⲕⲁⲓ καὶ γάρ for truly.

ⲕⲁⲓⲧⲟⲓ ⲕⲁⲓⲧⲟⲓ although, albeit.

ⲕⲁⲛ κἄν even if.

ⲕⲁⲧⲁ κατὰ (prep.) in accordance with, according to; also in distributive sense, e.g. *ⲕⲁⲧⲁ ⲕⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ* every sabbath. Note the absence of the article here.

ⲙⲉⲛ ... ⲁⲉ ⲙⲉⲛ ... ⲁⲉ balances two statements: on the one hand ... but on the other. Both postpositive.

ⲙⲏ μή introduces a rhetorical question presuming a simple yes or no answer.

ⲙⲏⲡⲟⲧⲉ μήποτε so that not, lest (+ Conj.).

ⲙⲏⲡⲟϫ μήπως so that not, lest (+ Conj.).

ⲙⲏⲧⲓ μήτι like *ⲙⲏ*, but with strong element of surprise.

ⲙⲟⲩϫ μόλις hardly, scarcely.

ⲟⲩⲛ οὖν therefore (postpositive).

ⲟⲩⲁⲉ οὐδέ and not, nor; the negation is often repeated in Coptic as well.

ⲟⲩⲧⲉ ... ⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲟⲩⲧⲉ ... ⲟⲩⲧⲉ neither ... nor.

ⲡⲣⲟϫ πρὸς (prep.) used like *ⲕⲁⲧⲁ*.

ⲡⲟϫ πῶς how? why?

ⲧⲟⲧⲉ τότε then, thereupon, next.

ϛⲟⲁⲁⲛ ὅταν when, whenever, if (+ Cond.).

20C0N, N20C0N ὅσον as long as (+ Circum.).
 20C ὡς (1) as if; (2) although; (3) when, while as (all
 + Circum.).
 20CTE ὡστε so that (+ Conj. or Infl. Inf.).
 xwp ic χωρίς (prep.) without; a following noun has no
 indefinite article.

30.11 Final remarks on Coptic conjunctions and particles.

(a) The main coordinating conjunctions are λγω and μ̄. μ̄ is used primarily to join nouns or nominalized expressions; λγω is used elsewhere. λγω is sometimes used for μ̄, but this poses no particular translation problem. λγω often appears redundantly before the Conjunctive or before the apodosis of a conditional sentence. When nouns have no article (for whatever reason), they may be joined with the preposition 21 instead of μ̄, as in μ̄-μοογ 21 οβικ μ̄μαγ There is neither water nor food. 21 is also used to form compound nominal expressions of a special type, e.g. cαpα 21 cноч flesh and blood. These expressions function as a unit: any article occurs only with the first word, as in 2εncαpα 21 cноч ne They are flesh and blood.

(b) The main uses of the conjunction xe have already been introduced: (1) in naming-constructions (see Vocab. 17); (2) to introduce noun clauses (object clauses) after appropriate verbs of speaking, perception, and the like; (3) to introduce purpose/result clauses with the Second or Third Future. xe is also frequent in the sense "for, since, because," which is less ambiguously expressed by εβολ xe and ετβε xe. In many instances xe is the equivalent of English "namely, i.e." in introducing explanatory appositions, e.g. ογούσια ... xe ογούεῖ μ̄ ερ̄η̄η̄σαν an offering ... namely a pair of turtle-doves. xe is also used in some compound conjunctions, such as Ncαβηλ xe (if not, unless) and N ee xe (as if, as though).

(c) εγxe and ετε, in addition to their role in

conditional sentences, may be placed before any statement to mark it as a question.

(d) ee is a postpositive particle with very much the same function as Greek δε. It is especially frequent in the phrase τενογ ee and now, so now therefore.

(e) Nτοογn: then, thereupon, next, forthwith.

(f) Nca may mean "except" after a negative statement: Nπε-λλλγ Nμοογ τ̄εβο Nca λαιμαν ncyroc None of them became cleansed except Naiman the Syrian.

(g) Certain temporal expressions may occur with a following relative clause without resumptive pronouns. These function virtually as compound conjunctions. E.g.

nε200γ ετερε-ηαι λλγωπε the day when this will happen
 2N nε200γ Nτα46ωγT on the day when he looked.

(h) The Conditional is frequently used in a temporal sense: when, whenever.

Vocabulary 30

τεληλ vb. intr. to rejoice (over: εxN); as n.m. joy.
 τλγθ τλγθ- τλγθ' vb. tr. to increase (Nμο'); often prefixed
 to another Inf.: to do something more, much. τλγθ-οεῖθ
 to preach, proclaim (Nμο').
 τ̄εβο τ̄εβε- τ̄εβο' Q τ̄εβηγ vb. tr. to purify, cleanse, heal
 (Nμο'; of, from: ε, εβολ 2N, 2λ); as n.m. purity, purification.
 τλγθ τλγθ- τλγθ' (± εβολ) vb. tr. to send forth, cast forth,
 proclaim, tell (Nμο'). τλγθ-καpηoc to produce fruit.
 τλεῖθ τλεῖθ- τλεῖθ' Q τλεῖθγ vb. tr. to honor, respect.
 value, esteem (Nμο'); Q to be honored etc., valuable.
 τλxρo τλxρe- τλxρo' Q τλxρηγ vb. tr. to strengthen, confirm
 (Nμο'); intr. to become strengthened, firm, resolute.
 n.con time, occasion. N ογcon once. 21 ογcon all at once,
 altogether. N kecon again. con nim always, on every
 occasion. N 2λ2 N con many times, often. κατα con N

(+ Inf.) on every occasion of.

п. зооут male (of animals or humans); freq. as adj.: male, wild, savage. с. 21me is used as the corresponding female. не. κλομ crown, wreath. †-κλομ εχн to crown. χι-κλομ to receive a crown, become a martyr.

ελαιβс shade, shadow. †-ελαιβс to shade, protect (ε, εχн). п. сөөне remainder, rest (often in plural sense). A redundant -ке appears frequently: пкесөөне the rest.

†-χρiα to need (нмо^с); to have to (do: ε + Inf.); χрiα is Gk. ἡ χρεία

εἰ-πῶινε н, εἰ-п(с)ῶινε to search out, visit.

εpai is often used to reinforce a following preposition, esp. εн, with no real difference in sense.

Exercises

- (1) пexлч xe нapон, тeyнoу знн εzoун. (2) λчтpe-пeчzмzлл тaмiо нaч н oукoуi н oбик. (3) λчтaщe-oбeищ н пeуaγγeλιoн зн тexopα тнpс ѿнтсcaзoч eвoл нzнтс. (4) нпpтpe-нzллaтe oуoм eвoл зн нeиeлooлe. (5) λ-нaи тнpoу щoнe кaтa oб eт cнz зм пxoмe. (6) εpai зн тмeзмнтcнooуc н poмпe н тeч-мнтepo λчмoу нбeи пeнфpo. (7) λннeиτн ѿapoi тapετнбeиne н пeнтoн. (8) зaпс epон εтpeнщaxe ннмaч e-мпaтe-тeчтaпpo тoм зм пmoу. (9) мapε-пxoeиc ѿн-зтнч εxoк нчтaлбoк. (10) ѿapε-oущнн e-нaнoуч тaγe-кapнoc e-нaнoуч. (11) †нaщcк н пeиmа ѿaнтчктoч. (12) eтбe пaи тeтнaчi н пeκлoм н пeooу зн нпнyε. (13) н щe λн εтpeктpe-пeт зiтoуoк бoнτ. (14) пкeсөөнe λe λyapжeи н pимe зi oуcон. (15) λ-пaпнa тeлнa εчм пнoугe пaсoтнp. (16) λ-пeт щoнe xooс нaч xe пxoeиc, oун-бoм нмoк e тeбoи. (17) ннeтнτaγe-нeнтaтeтннaγ epooу e λλaγ. (18) нzллaтe н тпe ѿaγoуoз зa oлибс н пoнн eт нmаγ. (19) пeтe oунтaч ѿтнн cнтe мapεч†-oуeи н пeтe мнτaч. (20) τнcooун xe пxoeиc нaбeиne н пeнoиne н кeсoн н пezooу eт нmаγ. (21) нпeнeиpε кaтa oб eнтaчzoмн eтooтн e λλc. (22) λчтpe-пкeсөөнe зmooc xeкac eуeсoтн e тeчcбo. (23) чнa†-κлoм εчн нeт нa†-мнτpe eтбe пeчpaн eт oуaλb. (24) тбoм н пeт

xocε тeт нa†-zлeиbс epo. (25) cωтн e нaщaxe тapεκтaчpo зн тпicтic зн oуopx. (26) λ-пxoeиc тaщe-пeчнa ннmac. (27) oуzooуτ мн oуcзime λчтaмiooу нбeи пxoeиc. (28) нτaчeи e тeбooу eвoл зн нeунoбe. (29) мapнpащe нτнτeлнa нτн†-eooу нaч. (30) нτн†-чpиa λн н нeкoщaxe eт тaбeиγ. (31) нe-oун-тaч зeнzмzлл н zooуτ мн зeнzмzлл н cзime. (32) oун-бoм λe н пнoугe e тaщe-зmoт нim. (33) пaи пe пpaн eнтa-пaγγeлoc тaλч нaч e-мпaтe-тeчmаλγ oм нmoч зн oн. (34) нeizoeиτe тaбeиγ н zoγo e пн. (35) λc†-чнpа ѿaнтc†-зmεнeтaчтe н poмпe. (36) ѿaγxooс xe eнeчi-κлoм зн нпнyε зa нeинoб н зicε.

The Lord's Prayer

пeнeиoт eт зн нпнyε, мapε-пeкpaн oуoп. тeкмнτppo мapεceи. пeкoуoм мapεчoщe н oб eтчzн тпe нчoщe¹ oн зixн пkaз. пeнoeиk eт ннy² н† нmoч нaн н пooу, н†кo нaн eвoл н нeт epoн³ н oб зoмн oн eтнкo eвoл н нeтe oунтaн epooу, н†тн-читн εzoун e пeиpacmoc λλλa н†нaзmн⁴ eвoл зiтooтч н ппoнн-poс, xe тoк тe тбoм мн пeooу ѿa нieнeз. зaмнн.

1. The repetition of the verb is apparently an attempt to clarify what was felt as an awkward construction in the Greek.
2. eт ннy renders Gk. ἐπιούσιον "for the coming (day)." Note that the 2nd pers. Conjunctions continue, with the force of Imperatives, the 3rd pers. Injunctive forms at the beginning.
3. The prep. e has the special sense of "due from (as indebtedness)." Thus, нeт epoн "those things which are due from us," нeтe oунтaн epooу "those from whom we have (something) due."
4. нoуzн vb. tr. to rescue, save.

Reading Selections

Introductory Remarks

A. Luke I - V

The text given here is based on that of G. Horner, *The Coptic Version of the New Testament in the Southern Dialect, otherwise called Sahidic or Thebaic* (Oxford, 1911-24), Vol. II, pp. 3-95. The only orthographic changes made are in the division of the words in order to bring the text into conformity with the style of the present work. The Coptic version should be studied in conjunction with the original Greek; only in this way can the reader gain a clear understanding of the translation techniques employed and of the influence the original has had on the grammar, vocabulary, and style of the Coptic translation. The opening verses are rather difficult, but the remainder of the text is fairly simple and straightforward.

B. Apophthegmata Patrum

The Sahidic version of the *Apophthegmata Patrum*, or *Sayings of the Fathers*, survives in a single manuscript, parts of which are preserved in five different European libraries. The largest fragment, some forty-four leaves, now in the Biblioteca Nazionale of Naples, was published by G. Zoega in his *Catalogus codicum copticorum manuscriptorum qui in Museo Borgiano Velitris adservantur* (Rome, 1810). Sayings from this particular set of pages are often denoted by the siglum Z. These and the smaller fragments of Paris, Vienna, Venice, and London have all been assembled and edited by M. Chaîne, *Le manuscrit de la version copte en dialecte sahidique des "Apophthegmata Patrum"* (Cairo, 1960). The enumeration and text of this edition, which is unfortunately not without printing errors, have been followed for the selections given here. Chaîne supplies a French translation of the text and a valuable concordance of each "saying" with extant Greek and Latin versions, which the interested reader may wish to consult.

The contents of the Sayings are quite varied, including anecdotes about individual desert Fathers, the miracles they unwittingly performed because of their excessive virtue, their pithy statements on the perfections and imperfections of fellow-monks and the monastic way of life, and even quite serious digressions on important theological issues of the day. The collection is probably no more "historically authentic" than any similar collection of traditional material, but it does, as a whole, shed light on the early days of Christian monasticism and on the personalities of the dedicated men and women of the Egyptian desert communities.

Apart from a revision of word division, very few changes have been made in the text: (1) $\alpha\bar{\nu}$ and $\alpha\epsilon\bar{\nu}$ have been adjusted throughout; (2) $\omega\bar{\nu}\eta\epsilon$ for the unusual $\omega\omega\bar{\nu}\eta\epsilon$, passim; (3) $\bar{\nu}\epsilon\bar{\kappa}$ - for $\bar{\nu}\epsilon\bar{\kappa}$ - on the first $\epsilon\bar{\sigma}\eta\theta\eta\rho\iota\omega\bar{\nu}$ of No. 5; (4) $\lambda\gamma\alpha\epsilon$ for $\lambda\alpha\eta\alpha\epsilon$ in No. 17; (5) $\epsilon\bar{\nu}\tau\omega\lambda\eta$ for $\bar{\nu}\tau\omega\lambda\eta$ in No. 24; (6) $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}\bar{\sigma}\gamma\bar{\nu}\bar{\kappa}\bar{\lambda}\eta\tau\iota\bar{\kappa}\bar{\omicron}\bar{\sigma}$ for $\bar{\nu}$ $\epsilon\bar{\nu}\bar{\sigma}$ - in No. 26; (7) $\omicron\gamma\omicron\omega\bar{\nu}$ for $\omicron\gamma\omega\bar{\nu}$ in No. 31; (8) $\lambda\gamma\alpha\bar{\sigma}\bar{\rho}\bar{\eta}\bar{\nu}$ for $\lambda\gamma\alpha\bar{\sigma}\bar{\rho}\bar{\eta}\bar{\nu}$ in No. 38; (9) two lines transposed in No. 38 (a printing error in Chaîne); (10) restore $[\bar{\nu}\bar{\mu}\bar{\omicron}\bar{\sigma}\bar{\gamma}]$ for Chaîne's $[\epsilon\bar{\nu}\bar{\sigma}\bar{\omicron}\bar{\lambda}]$ in No. 70; (11) $\rho\epsilon\gamma\bar{\rho}$ - $\alpha\omega\bar{\nu}$ for $\rho\epsilon\gamma\alpha\omega\bar{\nu}$ in No. 175; (12) $\alpha\omega\bar{\sigma}$ $\chi\epsilon$ for $\alpha\omega\bar{\sigma}\bar{\chi}$ in No. 175; (13) $\omicron\gamma\bar{\sigma}\bar{\chi}\bar{\gamma}\bar{\mu}\bar{\alpha}$ for $\omicron\gamma\omicron\bar{\sigma}\bar{\chi}\bar{\gamma}\bar{\mu}\bar{\alpha}$ in No. 175; (14) $\alpha\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\mu}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\gamma}\epsilon$ for $\alpha\bar{\nu}\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\mu}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\gamma}\epsilon$ in No. 175. Note the frequent use of $\bar{\nu}\alpha\bar{\eta}\bar{\tau}$ * for $\alpha\bar{\eta}\bar{\tau}$ * in this text.

C. Wisdom of Solomon

The text given here is based on P. de Lagarde, *Aegyptiaca* (Göttingen, 1883), pp. 65-82. *Sapientia Solomonis*, or *The Wisdom of Solomon*, well preserved in Greek, Latin, Syriac, Coptic, and Armenian versions, is an intertestamental work in the tradition of Hebrew wisdom literature (Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Ben Sirach), but by a writer well acquainted with the major schools of Greek philosophy. The date and provenance of the work are both disputed, and the interested reader may consult the discussion in R. H. Charles, *The Apocrypha and Pseudepigrapha of the Old Testament* (Oxford, 1913), Vol. I, pp. 518-68, where an annotated translation and an extensive bibliography may also be found. The short essay of Moses Hadas in *The Interpreter's*

Dictionary of the Bible (Abingdon Press, Nashville, 1962), *sub* Wisdom of Solomon, may also be read with profit. No changes have been made in the text other than in the division of the words. The minor restorations of Lagarde have been accepted without comment.

D. The Life of Joseph the Carpenter

As an apocryphal work dealing with the life, but mainly the death, of Joseph, the father "according to the flesh" of Jesus, *The Life of Joseph the Carpenter* is one of that large number of spurious gospels, acts, epistles, etc. that sprang from the imaginative pens of Christian writers attempting to fill in biographical details missing from the canonical New Testament. Although useless in a quest for "the historical Jesus," each of these works has its own intrinsic interest, reflecting as it does the peculiar doctrinal, nationalistic, sectarian, or other preoccupations of its writer and his circle. *The Life of Joseph* is fully preserved in a Bohairic Coptic version and a brief Arabic paraphrase, both of which were published by P. de Lagarde, *Aegyptiaca* (Göttingen, 1883), together with the Sahidic version of Chapters 14-21.1. Two further fragments (Chapters 5-8.1; 13) of the Sahidic version were published by F. Robinson, *Coptic Apocryphal Gospels* (Texts and Studies IV, 2; Cambridge, 1896), where a full translation of the Sahidic version may be found. The second fragment (Chap. 13) has been omitted from the text given here because of its poorly preserved state. S. Morenz has devoted a short monograph to the study of certain motifs in this text, especially the Egyptian background of the death scene in Chapters 21-23; that work, *Die Geschichte von Joseph dem Zimmermann* (Texte und Untersuchungen 56; Berlin, 1951) also contains a German translation of Chapters 14-24.1 of the Sahidic version. The text is presented as it appears in the published sources except for the division of the words. There are many unusual spellings, but the reader should be able to cope with them by this stage. The text is narrated by Jesus, who delivers a brief aside to his apostles in 22:3.

ΕΥΑΓΓΕΛΙΟΝ ΚΑΤΑ ΛΟΥΚΑΣ

Chapter I

(1) ΕΠΕΙΔΗΠΕΡ Δ-ΖΑΖ ΖΙ-ΤΟΟΤΟΥ Ε ΣΖΛΙ Ν ΝΘΑΧΕ ΕΤΒΕ ΝΕΖΒΗΥΕ ΕΝΤΑΥΤΩΤ Ν ΖΗΤ ΖΡΑΙ ΝΖΗΤΝ, (2) ΚΑΤΑ ΘΕ ΕΝΤΑΥΤΑΑΣ ΕΤΟΟΤΝ ΝΒΙ ΝΕΝΤΑΥΝΑΥ ΖΝ ΝΕΥΒΑΛ ΧΙΝ Ν ΘΟΡΠ, Ε-ΛΥΘΩΠΕ Ν ΖΥΠΕΡΕΤΗΣ Ν ΠΘΑΧΕ, (3) ΔΙΡ-ΖΝΑΙ ΖΩ, Ε-ΔΙΟΥΑΖΤ ΝΣΑ ΖΩΒ ΝΙΜ ΧΙΝ Ν ΘΟΡΠ ΖΝ ΟΥΦΡΧ, ΕΤΡΑΣΖΑΙΣΟΥ ΝΑΚ ΟΥΑ ΟΥΑ, ΚΡΑΤΙΣΤΕ ΘΕΟΦΙΛΕ, (4) ΧΕΚΑΣ ΕΚΕΘΙΜΕ Ε ΠΩΡΧ Ν ΝΘΑΧΕ ΕΝΤΑΥΚΛΘΗΓΕΙ ΜΜΟΚ ΝΖΗΤΟΥ. (5) ΛΥΘΩΠΕ ΖΝ ΝΕΖΟΟΥ Ν ΖΗΡΩΛΗΣ ΠΡΟ Ν ΤΟΥΛΑΙΑ ΝΒΙ ΟΥΗΝΕ Ε-ΠΕΦΡΑΝ ΠΕ ΖΑΧΑΡΙΑΣ, ΕΦΗΠ Ε ΝΕΖΟΟΥ Ν ΔΒΙΑ, Ε-ΟΥΝΤΕ ΟΥΣΖΙΜΕ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΝ ΝΘΒΕΡΕ Ν ΔΑΡΩΝ Ε-ΠΕΣΡΑΝ ΠΕ ΕΛΙΣΑΒΕΤ. (6) ΝΕΥΘΟΟΠ ΔΕ ΠΕ Ν ΠΕΣΝΑΥ Ν ΔΙΚΑΙΟΣ Ν ΠΕΝΤΟ ΕΒΟΛ Ν ΠΝΟΥΤΕ, ΕΥΜΟΘΕ ΖΝ ΝΕΝΤΟΛΗ ΤΗΡΟΥ ΜΝ ΝΔΙΚΑΙΩΜΑ Ν ΠΧΟΕΙΣ ΕΥΟΥΛΑΒ. (7) ΛΥΘ ΝΕ-ΜΜΗΤΟΥ ΘΗΡΕ ΜΜΑΥ ΠΕ, ΕΒΟΛ ΧΕ ΝΕ-ΟΥΛΒΡΗΝ ΤΕ ΕΛΙΣΑΒΕΤ, ΛΥΘ ΝΤΟΟΥ Ν ΠΕΣΝΑΥ ΝΕ-ΛΥΛΙΑΙ ΠΕ ΖΝ ΝΕΥΖΟΟΥ. (8) ΛΣΘΩΠΕ ΔΕ ΖΝ ΠΤΡΕΦΘΜΘΕ ΖΝ ΤΤΑΖΙΣ Ν ΝΕΦΖΟΟΥ Ν ΠΕΝΤΟ ΕΒΟΛ Ν ΠΝΟΥΤΕ, (9) ΚΑΤΑ ΠΣΩΝΤ Ν ΤΜΗΤΟΥΗΝΒ ΛΣΡΑΤΩΦ Ε ΤΑΛΕ-ΘΟΥΖΗΝΕ ΕΖΡΑΙ, Ε-ΛΥΒΩΚ ΕΖΟΥΝ Ε ΠΕΡΠΕ Ν ΠΧΟΕΙΣ.

1. ΕΠΕΙΔΗΠΕΡ (ἐπειδήπερ) conj. inasmuch as. ΤΩΤ ΤΕΤ-
ΤΟΤ⁸ Q ΤΗΤ to become agreeable; to agree (on, upon, to: ε,
εχῆ; with: ΜΝ); ΤΩΤ Ν ΖΗΤ ΖΡΑΙ ΖΝ to become agreeable,
acceptable to or among.

2. Π.ΖΥΠΕΡΕΤΗΣ (ὀπηρετής) assistant; custodian.

3. ΚΡΑΤΙΣΤΕ: voc. of ΚΡΑΤΙΣΤΟΣ (κράτιστος): O most
excellent Theophilos.

4. ΚΛΘΗΓΕΙ ΜΜΟ⁸ ΖΝ (καθηγέομαι) to instruct in.

6. Π.ΔΙΚΑΙΩΜΑ (τὸ δικαίωμα) act of justice; ordinance.

7. ΔΒΡΗΝ (adj. or n.f.) barren (woman).

8. Τ.ΤΑΖΙΣ (ἡ τάξις) order, arrangement; rank, post.

9. Π.ΣΩΝΤ custom; εἶρε Ν ΠΣΩΝΤ to follow the custom.
ΛΣΡΑΤΩΦ: it became his turn; an impers. expression, the
exact analysis of which is uncertain. Π.ΘΟΥΖΗΝΕ incense.

(10) αὐὸ νερε-πμνηθε τηρῆ ἢ πλαιο θανα ἢ πσα ἢ βολ ἢ πναυ ἢ πθουῖνηε. (11) α-παγγελος δε ἢ πχοεις οὐφνηε να4 εβολ ε4α2ερατῆ ἢ σα οὐναμ ἢ πεθυσιαστηριον ἢ πθουῖνηε.

(12) α4θтортῆ δε ἢβ1 захарιαс нтеречнау, αὐὸ αὔ2οτε 2ε ε2ра1 εхω4. (13) пехе-паγγελος δε на4 хе

ἢπῆῆ-2οτε захарιαс, хе αὔσωτῆ ε πεксонῆ. αὐὸ текс2ιμε ελιсавет снахпо наκ ἢ οὐφнре, ἢῆμοῦτε ε печран хе 1ω2αηηηс. (14) οὐἢ-οὐραφε ναφωπε наκ мἢ οὔτεηηα, αὐὸ οὐἢ-2α2 нарафε εхἢ печхпо. (15) чнаῆ-οὔноб гар ἢ πεмто εβολ ἢ πχοεις, αὐὸ ἢνε4се-нрῆ 21 сикера, αὐὸ чнамоῦ2 εβολ 2ἢ πεпἢа ет оулаб х1η ε42ἢ 2ηтῆ ἢ те4маау. (16) αὐὸ чнакте-οὔμνηθε ἢ ἢφнре ἢ πἢηх ε πχοεις πεῦноῦτε. (17) αὐὸ ἢто4 чнамоофε 2а те4η 2ἢ πεпἢа мἢ т6ом ἢ 2ηα1ас, ε κτο ἢ ἢ2ηт ἢ ἢε1οτε ε неуфнре αὐὸ натсωтῆ 2ἢ тἢἢтῆἢἢ2ηт ἢ ἢа1ка1иос, ε совте ἢ οὔλαос ἢ πχοεις ε4сῆтот.

(18) αὐὸ пехе-захарιαс ἢ паγγελος хе

2ἢ οὔ ἢнаε1ме ε πα1? анок гар а1ῆ-2ἢло αὐὸ тас2ιμε асх1а1 2ἢ нес2ооу.

(19) α-παγγελος δε οὐφωῆ, пехα4 на4 хе

анок пе гаврина, пет а2ερατῆ ἢ πεмто εβολ ἢ πноῦτε. αὔтἢнооῦт ε φαхе ἢἢмаκ αὐὸ ε тафe-οε1φ наκ ἢ на1.

(20) ε1с 2ηηте екефωπε еκκω ἢ ρωκ, ἢἢἢ-φ6ом ἢἢок ε φαхе φα पे2ооу етере-на1 нафωπε, етве хе ἢἢκἢ1стеуε ε наφαхе, на1 ет нахωк εβολ 2ἢ पेуоуоε1φ.

(21) πλαιο δε не4εωφῆ 2ηтῆ ἢ захарιαс пе, αὐὸ неῦῆ-φннре ἢтеречωсῆ 2ἢ перне. (22) ἢтерече1 δε εβολ, ἢπε4φ6ἢ-6ом ε

11. πe.ουσιαστηριον (τὸ θυσιαστήριον) altar.

13. π.сонῆ entreaty, prayer; сонῆ сепῆ- or сонсἢ сἢсἢ-сἢсωпῆ Q сἢсωп to entreat, implore (ἢἢοῆ).

15. π.сикера (τὸ σίκερα) strong drink.

22. хωрἢ, Q хорἢ to make a sign, beckon (to: ε, οὔβε; with: ἢἢοῆ, 2ἢ). ἢпо, емпо adj. dumb, mute; ῆ-ἢпо (Q ο ἢ ἢпо) to become mute.

φαхе ἢἢмау, αὐὸ αὔε1ме хе ἢта4ηαу εῦ6ωλἢ εβολ 2ἢ перне. ἢто4 де не4хωрἢ οὔβну пе, αὐὸ а4ε6 ε4о ἢ емпо. (23) асφωπε де ἢтере-не2ооῦ ἢ पे4φἢфe хωк εβολ, а4ε6к ε2ра1 ε печн1. (24) ἢἢἢса не12ооῦ де асω ἢβ1 елисавет те4с2ιме, αὐὸ ас2опῆ ἢ ἢоῦ ἢ εвот, есхω ἢἢос (25) хе

та1 те еε ἢта-πχοεις аас на1 2ἢ पे2ооῦ ἢта4εωφῆ ε ч1 ἢ панобнῆ εβολ 2ἢ ἢрωме.

(26) 2ἢ пме2сооῦ де ἢ εвот аῦхооῦ ἢ гаврина паγγελος εβολ 21тἢ πноῦте еῦпо11с ἢте тгала1а1а е-песран пе на2ареθ, (27) φα οὔпарεенос е-αῦφἢ-тоотῆ ἢ οὔ2а1 е-печран пе 1ωснф εβολ 2ἢ пн1 ἢ аἢа, αὐὸ пран ἢ тпареенос пе ма1а. (28) αὐὸ ἢтеречεωк нас ε2оῦη, пехα4 нас хе

ха1ре, тентас6ἢ-2ηот. πχοεις ἢἢме.

(29) ἢтос де асφтортῆ εхἢ пφαхе, αὐὸ несмокмек ἢἢос хе оῦаф ἢ м1не пе пе1аспасмос. (30) пехе-паγγελος нас хе

ἢπῆῆ-2οте, ма1а. ар61не гар ἢ οὔ2ηот ἢна2рἢ πноῦте.

(31) αὐὸ ε1с 2ηηте теηαω, ἢтехпо ἢ οὔфнре, ἢтемоῦте ε печран хе тῆ. (32) па1 чнафωπε ἢ οὔноб, αὐὸ сенамоῦте еро4 хе пфнре ἢ пет хосе. πχο1с πноῦте наἢ на4 ἢ пеθρονос ἢ ааῦε1а пече1ωт. (33) αὐὸ чнаῆ-ῆро εхἢ пн1 ἢ 1акωв φα η1εне2, αὐὸ ἢἢἢ-2ηη нафωπε ἢ те4ηἢтeрo.

(34) пехе-ма1а де ἢ паγγελος хе

ἢ аф ἢ 2ε па1 нафωπε ἢἢο1? ἢпе1сoῦἢ-2ооῦт.

(35) α-παγγελος οὐφωῆ, пехα4 нас хе

οὔпἢа е4оῦлаб пет ннῦ ε2ра1 εхω, αὐὸ т6ом ἢ пет хосе тет наῆ-2а1вῆ еро. етве па1 петенахпо4 чоῦлаб.

25. нобнῆ не6не6- не6ноу6ῆ to mock, reproach (ἢἢοῆ); as n.m. reproach, scorn.

27. φἢ-тоотῆ наῆ lit., to grasp the hand of (someone) for, i.e. to betroth (a woman) to (a man); the Q is expressed as тоотῆ φηη на4, she is betrothed to him (II, 5).

28. ха1ре (χαῖρε) Greetings. 33. Text has чнаῆро.

34. соῦἢ-2ооῦт to know a man (sexually); сооῦἢ + 2ооῦт.

сенамоуте ероч же пѡнре н̄ пноуте. (36) λγω εις
ελισαвет τουσυγγενηс н̄тос зѡѡс ом λсѡ н̄ оуѡнре з̄н̄
тесн̄т̄з̄λλω, λγω песмезсооу н̄ еѡт пе п̄аи, т̄аи
εѡλγνοуте ерос же т̄αβρηη, (37) же н̄не-λλαλ̄у н̄ ѡαхе
ρ̄-ατѡм н̄наз̄р̄н̄ пноуте.

(38) пexac де н̄би маpиa же

εις з̄н̄тe λн̄т̄-ѡм̄з̄λλ̄ н̄ п̄χοεις. маpесѡпe п̄аи к̄αт̄α
пекѡαхе.

λγω α-παγγελος βок εβολ з̄ιτ̄οοτ̄с. (39) αстѡӯн̄т̄ де н̄би
μαpиa з̄н̄ νειζοοу, λсβок е т̄οp̄иηη з̄н̄ оуβeηη е т̄п̄ολιс н̄
†οуλλαiα. (40) λсβок εζοуη е п̄н̄и н̄ з̄αχαpиaс, λсacпaзe н̄
ελισαвет. (41) λсѡпe де н̄тере-ελισαвет сѡт̄м̄ е п̄αспaсmос
н̄ маpиa, α-пѡнре ѡн̄м̄ к̄иm̄ з̄p̄аи н̄з̄н̄т̄с, λγω α-ελισαвет м̄οуz
εβολ з̄н̄ п̄еп̄н̄α ет̄ οуααβ. (42) λсч̄и-з̄p̄ac εβολ з̄н̄ οӯноб н̄
сн̄η, пexac же

тесмамаат н̄т̄ο з̄н̄ нез̄иome, λγω чсмамаат н̄би п̄κaρпос н̄
з̄н̄тe, (43) же λн̄т̄-н̄иm̄ λнок же еpе-т̄маау н̄ п̄αχοεις ει
сp̄ат̄? (44) εις з̄н̄тe γαp̄ н̄тере-тесн̄η н̄ ποуacпaсmос
т̄αzе-намаαхе, α-пѡнре ѡн̄м̄ к̄иm̄ з̄н̄ οуτεληλ̄ н̄з̄н̄т̄.

(45) λγω н̄аиαт̄с н̄ т̄εнт̄αсп̄иcт̄еуе же οӯн̄-οӯχ̄ωк εβολ
наѡпe н̄ н̄εнт̄αӯχοοу н̄ac з̄ιт̄н̄ п̄χοεις.

(46) λγω пexе-μαpиa же

α-т̄αψυχη χ̄иcе н̄ п̄χοεις. (47) α-п̄αп̄н̄α т̄εληλ̄ εх̄н̄ п̄ноуте
п̄αсѡт̄н̄p; (48) же λч̄εѡѡт̄ εх̄н̄ п̄εѡѡβ̄иo н̄ т̄εч̄z̄н̄z̄λλ̄, εις
з̄н̄тe γαp̄ χ̄иη т̄εп̄οу с̄εп̄αт̄μαiοi н̄би γεnεα н̄иm̄, (49) же
λч̄εipе н̄аи н̄ з̄εн̄н̄т̄ноб н̄би п̄εт̄еӯн̄-бom̄ н̄м̄οч, λγω
п̄εчp̄ан̄ οуααβ. (50) п̄εч̄на χ̄иη οӯχ̄ωм̄ ѡα οӯχ̄ωм̄ εх̄н̄ н̄εт̄

40. λспaзe (ἀσπάζομαι) to greet.

48. т̄μαiο т̄μαiε- т̄μαiο^с Q т̄μαiηу to justify (н̄м̄ο^с), to
consider just or justified; intr. to become justified.
т̄.γεnεα (ἡ γενεά) generation.

50. п̄.χ̄ωм̄ generation.

ρ̄-з̄οтe з̄н̄т̄с. (51) λч̄εipе н̄ οӯβom̄ з̄н̄ п̄εч̄εβοi; λч̄x̄ωp̄e
εβολ н̄ н̄x̄acι-з̄н̄т̄ з̄н̄ п̄м̄εεуе н̄ п̄εӯz̄н̄т̄. (52) λч̄ѡp̄ѡρ̄ н̄
п̄λ̄унаcт̄н̄с з̄н̄ п̄εӯѡp̄ονoc; λч̄x̄иcе н̄ н̄εт̄ ѡѡβ̄иηу.

(53) λч̄т̄cιε-н̄εт̄ з̄κ̄αειт̄ н̄ αγ̄αѡон; λч̄x̄εӯ-н̄p̄н̄маo
с̄уѡоуеит̄. (54) λч̄†-т̄οοт̄с н̄ п̄н̄λ̄ п̄εч̄z̄н̄z̄λλ̄ е ρ̄-п̄м̄εεуе
н̄ п̄на (55) к̄αт̄α ѡε εнт̄αч̄ѡαхе м̄н̄ н̄εн̄εiοтe λβp̄αz̄αм̄ м̄н̄
п̄εч̄cп̄εp̄μα ѡα εн̄εz̄.

(56) α-μαpиa де б̄ω з̄αz̄т̄н̄с н̄ ѡom̄н̄т̄ н̄ εѡт̄, λγω λск̄οт̄с
εz̄p̄аи е п̄εсн̄и. (57) α-п̄εοӯοεiѡ де χ̄ωк εβολ н̄ ελισαвет
εт̄p̄εсmиcе, λγω λсx̄п̄ο н̄ оуѡнре. (58) λӯсѡт̄м̄ де н̄би
н̄εсp̄н̄p̄ауη н̄н̄ н̄εсс̄ӯγγeηн̄с же α-п̄χοεις т̄αѡe-п̄εч̄на н̄н̄μαс,
λγp̄αѡe н̄н̄μαс. (59) λсѡпe де з̄н̄ п̄м̄εz̄ѡм̄οуη н̄ з̄οοу λӯеi
εӯнасѡβε н̄ пѡнре ѡн̄м̄. λγм̄οутe еpоч̄ н̄ пp̄ан̄ н̄ п̄εч̄εiѡт̄ же
з̄αχαpиaс. (60) α-т̄εч̄маау де οӯѡѡρ̄, пexac же
н̄м̄οн. λλλα εӯнамоуте еpоч̄ же iѡz̄ан̄н̄н̄с.

(61) пexау де н̄ac же

н̄н̄-λλαу з̄н̄ т̄οуp̄аитe εӯноуте еpоч̄ н̄ п̄εip̄ан̄.

(62) п̄εӯχ̄ωp̄н̄ де οӯβε п̄εч̄εiѡт̄ же
к̄οӯεѡ-м̄οутe еpоч̄ же н̄иm̄?

51. п̄ε.εβοi arm (of man), leg (of animal). χ̄ωp̄e χ̄εεp̄e-
χοop^с Q χ̄οopе (± εβολ) to scatter, disperse (н̄м̄ο^с); also
more generally: to bring to naught.

52. ѡp̄ѡρ̄ ѡρ̄ѡρ̄- ѡρ̄ѡp̄^с Q ѡρ̄ѡp̄ to overturn, upset
(н̄м̄ο^с); as n.m. overthrow, destruction. п̄.λ̄унаcт̄н̄с
(ὁ δυνάστης) ruler.

53. αγ̄αѡон (τὸ ἀγαθόν) n. good, what is good.

55. п̄ε.с̄п̄εp̄μα (τὸ σπέρμα) seed; offspring, issue.

58. p̄н̄p̄ауη cpd. of p̄н̄- (27.2) and т̄.p̄ауη neighborhood,
town-quarter; hence: neighbor.

59. с̄ѡβε с̄ѡβε- с̄ѡв̄н̄т̄^с Q с̄ѡв̄н̄у to circumcise (н̄м̄ο^с); as
n.m. circumcision. 60. н̄м̄οн No. εѡпe н̄м̄οн otherwise.

61. т̄.p̄аитe kin, kindred; p̄н̄p̄аитe kinsman.

(63) ἀγαίτει δε ἡ οὐπινακίς, ἀγσγαί ερχω ἡμος γε ἰωζαννης
πε πεφραν. ἀγω ἀγῆ-φπнре тнrou. (64) ἀ-ρωч δε οὐων ἡ
τεуноу мн печлаς, ἀφωαхе, εχсmоу ε πноуτε. (65) ἀγσote δε
φωπε εхн оуон нim εт оуηз зн пеуκωте, ἀγω зн тоpинн тнрῆ
ἡ φοуααia νεуφωахе пе зн неiφωахе тнrou. (66) ἀ-нептауcωтн
де тнrou каау зн пеузнт, εуχω ἡμος γε

ερε-пейφнре φнм наῤ-оу?

καί γαρ τβix ἡ πχοεic несφооп ннмач пе. (67) ἀ-ααχαpιαс
де печеiωт mouз εβολ зн пепἡа εт оуαав, ἀпpофнтеуε, ερχω
ἡмос (68) γε

чсmаmаат нбi πноуте ἡ πтнх, γε ачбн-печφine аγω ачeиpε
ἡ оуcωте ἡ печлаос. (69) ачтоунос ἡ оутап ἡ оуχαi наn
зн пнi ἡ аауеia печзἡzаа. (70) ката θε нтаφωахе зитн
ттапpо ἡ нечпpофнтнс εт оуαав χин εнез, (71) ἡ оуоуχαi
εβολ зитн неnχαхе аγω εβολ зн τβix ἡ оуон нim εт mоcтe
ἡмон, (72) ε εipε ἡ оуна мн неneioтe, ε ῤ-пнeeуe ἡ
тeчaiaθнкн εт оуαав, (73) панаφ нтаφωpк ἡmоч ἡ авpазан
пeneiωт, ε †-θε наn (74) ахн зote, ε-анноуzн εβολ зитн
неnχαхе, ε φнφε нач (75) зн оуоуон мн оуаikaioсyнн ἡ
печἡто εβολ ἡ неnзoоу тнrou. (76) нток де зφωк,

63. αίτεи (αἰτέω) to ask, ask for. π.πινακίς (ὁ πίναξ)
writing-tablet.

65. φαхе зн to talk of, about.

66. καί γαρ (καί γάρ) conj. for, for truly.

67. προφнтеуε (προφητεύω) to prophesy.

68. cωte ceт-сот to redeem, rescue (ἡμο^ς); as n.m.
redemption; εipε ἡ оуcωте на to make a redemption for.

69. π.тап horn; trumpet.

72. εipε ἡ оуна мн to do a kindness to, for. т.αiaθнкн
(ἡ διαθήκη) will, testament, covenant.

73. π.анаφ (pl. н.анауφ) oath. φpк opк to swear (an
oath: ἡμο^ς; by: ἡμο^ς; to: ε, на^ς).

75. т.αikaioсyнн (ἡ δικαιοσύνη) justice, righteousness.

пφнре, ceнаmоуте epок γε пeпpофнтнс ἡ ппeт χоce.
кнaмoоφe γар зi εн ἡ πχοeic ε cовте ἡ нечzioоуe;
(77) ε † ἡ оуcооуἡ ἡ оуχαi ἡ печлаос зн пкω εβολ ἡ
неунове (78) εтве тннтφн-зтнч мн пна ἡ пeнnoуte зн
нетeчнaбἡ-пeнφine нзнтou нбi пoуoεin εβολ зн пxice,
(79) ε ῤ-оуoεin ε нет зmоoc зн пкаке мн нет зmоoc зн
εaивῆ ἡ пmоу, ε cооyтн ἡ неnoуepнте ε тeзin ἡ †pннн.
(80) пφнре де φнн ачayзane аγω ачбн-бom зн пепἡа. нечφооп
де пе зн ἡχαie φа пeзoоу ἡ печоуφнz εβολ ἡ πтнх.

Chapter II

(1) асφωπε δε зн незoоу εт ἡмау ауаoгmа eи εβολ зитн пῤpо
аугоуcтoс εтpe-тoикoυmεнн тнрῆ cзai нca неcтme. (2) таi
те тφopпe ἡ апогpαφн εнтacφωπε еpe-кyрinoc o ἡ знгeмoн ε
тcуpia. (3) аγω неyвнк тнrou пе пoуa пoуa ε cзaiч нca
тeчпoлic. (4) ачeωк eзpaи зφωч нбi iωcнφ εβολ зн тгaлiaаia
εβολ зн наzapeθ тпoлic ε φοуaаia ε тпoлic ἡ аауeia,
тeφaуmоyте epoc γε внeлeeн, γε оуεβολ зн пнi пе мн тпaтpia
ἡ аауeia, (5) εтpeчтаач eзoуn мн маpia, тeтepε-тoотῆ φнп
нач, eсceт. (6) асφωπε де зн птpeуφωпе зн пна εт ἡмау
ауχoк εβολ нбi незoоу εтpeснice. (7) асxпo ἡ несφнpe,

79. cооyтн cоyтн- cоyтoн Q cоyтoн to straighten,
stretch out (ἡмо^ς); intr. to become straight, upright;
cооyтн ἡмо^ς ε to direct toward, make fit for.

80. аyзane (αὐξάνω) to grow up.

1. π.αoгmа (τὸ δόγμα) decree. т.οiкoυmεнн
(ἡ οἰκουμένη) the world. cзai нca to register by, according
to; note the medio-passive intransitive use of cзai.

2. т.апогpαφн (ἡ ἀπογραφή) enrollment, registry.

4. т.пaтpia (ἡ πατριά) family, clan; people, nation.

5. тaач eзoуn reflex.: to register himself (from †).

7. бoωλε бeeлe- бoолe Q бoолe to swathe, clothe (ἡмо^ς).
т.тoεic rag, piece of cloth; swaddling-clothes. χтo χтe-
χтo Q χтнy to lay down (ἡмо^ς). п.оуomῆ manger.

πεσφρπ̄-μ̄-μ̄-μ̄-μ̄, ασβοολεϛ μ̄ ζεντοεις, ασχτοϛ ζ̄μ̄ ουοουομ̄,
 χε νε-μ̄μ̄-μα φοοп нау пе ζ̄μ̄ пма μ̄ боιλε. (8) νεӯн̄-ζενφοοϛ
 δε пе ζ̄μ̄ пма ет μ̄μαу, ευφοοп ζ̄μ̄ τсωφε ευζαρεζ ζ̄μ̄ ποӯφ̄ε μ̄
 τεӯφн̄ е πεуοζε μ̄ есооу. (9) λ-παγγελος μ̄ πχοεις οӯφ̄н̄ε нау
 εвол, λуφ λ-πεооу μ̄ πχοεις ρ̄-οӯφ̄εӣн̄ ерооу; λӯρ̄-ζοτε ζ̄μ̄
 оӯноβ μ̄ ζοτε. (10) πεχε-παγγελος δε нау χε

μ̄π̄ρ̄ρ̄-ζοτε. εις ζηητε γαρ †ταφ̄ε-οειφ̄ ηηт̄н̄ μ̄ οӯноβ μ̄
 ραφ̄е, πᾱι ет наφ̄опе μ̄ п̄лаос тн̄ρ̄, (11) χε λυχпо ηηт̄н̄
 μ̄ ποоу μ̄ псωтн̄ρ, ете πᾱι пе нех̄с πχοεις, ζ̄μ̄ тпоις μ̄
 алӯεӣа. (12) λуφ οӯμαεӣн̄ ηηт̄н̄ пе πᾱι: тетнаζε ευφн̄ре
 φн̄м еϛβοολε μ̄ ζεντοεις еϛкн̄ ζ̄μ̄ οӯοуομ̄.

(13) λуφопе ζ̄μ̄ οӯφ̄с̄не μ̄н̄ паγγελος μ̄βι οӯμн̄н̄φ̄е μ̄ тес̄т̄рат̄ӣа
 μ̄ т̄пе ευсмоу е пноуτε ευχω μ̄мос (14) χε

πεооу μ̄ пноуτε ζ̄μ̄ нет хосе, λуφ †рннн̄ ζ̄ιχ̄μ̄ пкаζ ζ̄μ̄
 н̄ρ̄φ̄не μ̄ пεϛοуφ̄φ̄.

(15) ασφопе δε н̄тере-μ̄αγγελος в̄ок езра̄ι ζ̄ιτοοτοу е т̄пе,
 нере-μ̄φοοϛ φ̄αχε μ̄н̄ неӯерн̄у χε

μαρ̄н̄в̄ок φ̄а в̄н̄ολεεμ, н̄т̄н̄нау е п̄ειφ̄αχε ент̄αφ̄φ̄опе
 ент̄а-πχοεις οӯοη̄ζ̄τ̄ еρον.

(16) λυβепн̄ δε, λυει, λυζε е μαρια μ̄н̄ ιωсн̄φ̄ μ̄н̄ φ̄н̄ре φн̄м
 еϛкн̄ ζ̄μ̄ ποӯομ̄. (17) н̄терοῡнау δε, λυειне е φ̄αχε
 ент̄αυχοοϛ нау ет̄ве φ̄н̄ре φн̄м. (18) λуφ οӯοη̄ н̄иμ ент̄αυсωт̄н̄
 λӯρ̄-φ̄н̄ре ех̄н̄ н̄εнт̄а-μ̄φοοϛ хооу нау. (19) μαρια δε несζαρεζ
 е не̄ιφ̄αχε тн̄ροу пе, ескω μ̄μοоу ζ̄ра̄ι ζ̄μ̄ п̄εсζηт̄. (20) λυκοτοу
 δε μ̄βι μ̄φοοϛ, ευ†-εооу λуφ ευсмоу е пноуτε ех̄н̄ н̄εнт̄αυсот̄ноу
 тн̄ροу λуφ λунау ката θε ент̄αυχοοϛ нау. (21) н̄тере-φ̄μοӯн̄ δε
 μ̄ ζοоу хок εвол ет̄реӯс̄ε̄в̄н̄т̄, λυμοуτε е п̄εϛραп̄ χε τ̄с̄,
 п̄εнт̄а-παγγελος тааϛ еροϛ еμ̄пат̄с̄ω μ̄μοϛ ζ̄μ̄ οη̄. (22) λуφ
 н̄терοῡχ̄ок εвол μ̄βι неζοоу μ̄ п̄εϛт̄ε̄во ката п̄νομос μ̄
 м̄φ̄усн̄с, λυχ̄ιτ̄ εзра̄ι е θ̄ε̄ροсολῡμα е таζοϛ ерат̄ μ̄ πχοεις,

8. τ.οӯφ̄ε watch. π.οζε flock, herd; pasture; fold.

13. τε.στ̄рат̄ӣа (η̄ στ̄рат̄ӣά) army, host.

14. μ̄ п̄εϛοуφ̄φ̄: this renders Gk. ε̄ῡδομ̄ӣа (men of his
 favor) rather than the alternate reading ε̄ῡδομ̄ӣа.

(23) ката θε ет сн̄ε ζ̄μ̄ п̄νομос μ̄ πχοεις χε ζοоут н̄иμ ет
 η̄λοуφн̄ μ̄ тооτε εῡнамоуτε ероϛ χε п̄εт οӯλαβ μ̄ πχοεις,

(24) λуφ е † μ̄ οӯθ̄ӯс̄ӣа ката п̄εнт̄αυχοοϛ ζ̄μ̄ п̄νομос μ̄ πχοεις
 χε οӯс̄οειφ̄ μ̄ еρ̄μ̄п̄φ̄ан̄ η̄ мас с̄нау μ̄ б̄ροοп̄не. (25) εις ζηηте
 δε νεӯн̄-οӯρ̄φ̄оμ̄е пе ζ̄μ̄ θ̄ε̄̄ροӯс̄αλн̄м е-п̄εϛραп̄ пе с̄ῡμ̄εωн̄. λуφ
 п̄εӣρ̄φ̄оμ̄е неӯа̄ӣκ̄аӣос пе μ̄ ρ̄εϛφ̄н̄φ̄е μ̄ п̄ноуτε, еϛεφ̄φ̄τ̄ εвол
 ζηт̄τ̄ μ̄ п̄с̄ολс̄л̄ μ̄ п̄т̄н̄л̄, е-οӯн̄-οӯп̄н̄а̄ еϛοӯλαβ φοοп̄ μ̄н̄μαϛ,
 (26) е-λυтамοϛ εвол ζ̄ιτ̄н̄ п̄εп̄н̄а̄ ет οӯλαβ χε н̄φ̄η̄αμοӯ аη̄
 с-η̄п̄φ̄нау е п̄εх̄с μ̄ πχοεις. (27) λуφ λϛει ζ̄μ̄ п̄εп̄н̄а̄ е п̄ερ̄пе.
 ζ̄μ̄ п̄т̄ре-н̄εӣοτε δε χ̄ι μ̄ φ̄н̄ре φн̄м еζοӯн̄, τ̄с̄, ет̄реӯεӣре μ̄
 п̄с̄ωн̄т̄ μ̄ п̄νομос ζ̄αροϛ, (28) н̄тоϛ δε λϛιτ̄τ̄ е п̄εϛζαμн̄ρ,
 λϛс̄ноӯ е п̄ноуτε, еϛϛω μ̄мос (29) χε

т̄εноӯ κ̄наκω εвол μ̄ п̄εκ̄ζ̄μ̄ζ̄αλ, πχοεις, ката п̄εκ̄φ̄αχε ζ̄μ̄
 οӯс̄ιρн̄н̄н̄, (30) χε λ-наβαλ нау е п̄εκοӯχ̄аӣ, (31) πᾱι
 ент̄ακс̄ε̄т̄ωт̄τ̄ μ̄ п̄εμто εвол μ̄ н̄лаос тн̄ροу, (32) ποӯοειн̄
 ευεωλ̄п̄ εвол μ̄ н̄ζεθ̄нос λуφ е п̄εοоу μ̄ п̄εκ̄лаос п̄т̄н̄л̄.

(33) п̄εϛειωт̄ δε μ̄н̄ т̄εϛμαλ̄ӯ неӯρ̄-φ̄н̄ре пе ех̄н̄ нетоӯχ̄ω
 μ̄μοоу ет̄εηηт̄τ̄. (34) λ-с̄ῡμ̄εωн̄ δε с̄ноӯ ерооу, п̄εχ̄λϛ μ̄ ма̄рӣа
 т̄εϛμαλ̄ӯ χε

εις πᾱι κн̄ ευζε μ̄н̄ οӯт̄ωоӯн̄ μ̄ ζαζ ζ̄μ̄ п̄т̄н̄л̄, λуφ οӯμαεӣ
 е οӯφ̄ζ̄μ̄ ζ̄ιφ̄ωϛ. (35) н̄то δε οӯн̄-οӯс̄н̄ϛε н̄н̄у εвол ζ̄ιτ̄н̄
 тоӯψ̄ӯχн̄, χεκ̄λс̄ ευεεωλ̄п̄ εвол μ̄βι μ̄μοκ̄μ̄εκ μ̄ ζαζ μ̄ ζηт̄.

(36) не-οӯн̄-οӯп̄ροφ̄ηт̄н̄с̄ δε χε аηηа т̄φ̄ε̄ре μ̄ φ̄αпоӯηа т̄ε

23. τ.οοτε womb.

24. τε.θ̄ӯс̄ӣа (η̄ θ̄υс̄ӣа) sacrifice. π.с̄οειφ̄ pair.
 τε.ερ̄μ̄п̄φ̄ан̄ turtle-dove. η̄ (η̄) conj. or. π.μαс the young
 of any animal.

28. π.ζαμн̄ρ embrace, arms.

32. π.ζεθ̄нос (τὸ ἔθνος) nation, people.

34. οӯφ̄ζ̄μ̄ ζ̄ι to contradict, object to; note οӯφ̄ζ̄μ̄ οӯβε
 in the same meaning.

36. The exact function of τε is not clear; it is not
 required in the sentence as it stands. τε.φ̄ӯλн̄ (η̄ φ̄υλ̄η̄)
 tribe, people, nation. τ.μ̄н̄т̄ροоӯне virginity; π.ρ̄οоӯне

εβολ ζ̄ν τεφγλν̄ ν̄ ασηρ. ται δε ασαιαι ζ̄ν ζενζοοῡ ε-ναφωοῡ,
ε-ασ̄-σαφ̄че ν̄ ромпе м̄ν пεσζαῑ χιν̄ тесм̄т̄рооӯне (37) λω
ас̄-χηρ̄α φαν̄т̄с̄-ζμεнетаχте ν̄ ромпе. ται δε μεσ̄с̄н̄-πεрпе
εβολ, εс̄φ̄т̄де ν̄ τεφγν̄ м̄ν पेζοοῡ ζ̄ν ζεννηс̄т̄εῑα м̄ν ζενсоп̄т̄.
(38) ζ̄ν τευноӯ δε ет̄ η̄μαӯ ас̄аζерат̄с̄, ас̄ε̄ζομολογεӣ ν̄
п̄хоеӣс, λω нес̄φ̄ахе м̄ν оӯон̄ н̄ӣм̄ ет̄ с̄оӯт̄ εβολ з̄н̄т̄ ν̄ п̄с̄ωте
ν̄ ет̄λ̄н̄н̄. (39) η̄τεροӯχ̄ωк̄ δε εβολ ν̄βῑ ζωв̄ н̄ӣм̄ κατ̄а̄ п̄н̄ομ̄οс̄
ν̄ п̄хоеӣс, λυκτοοῡ ε̄з̄ραῑ ε̄ т̄г̄а̄л̄ӣа̄ӣа̄ ε̄ т̄εӯп̄οӣс̄ н̄αζαρεθ̄.
(40) π̄θ̄ηре̄ δε θ̄ημ̄ λ̄χ̄а̄ӣа̄ӣ, λω неч̄ε̄м̄-б̄ом̄, е̄ч̄м̄е̄з̄ ν̄ с̄οφ̄ӣа̄,
ερε-техарис̄ ν̄ π̄ноӯте̄ з̄ιχ̄ωч̄. (41) ηερε-νεσειοτε̄ δε в̄н̄к̄ п̄ε
т̄р̄ομ̄п̄ε̄ ε̄ ет̄λ̄н̄н̄ ν̄ п̄θ̄а̄ ν̄ п̄п̄ас̄х̄а̄. (42) η̄τερεφ̄-м̄н̄т̄с̄н̄оо̄ӯс̄ δε
ν̄ ромпе, еӯн̄а̄в̄ωк̄ ε̄з̄ραῑ κατ̄а̄ п̄с̄ω̄н̄т̄ ν̄ п̄θ̄а̄, (43) λω
η̄τεροӯχ̄ωк̄ εβολ ν̄ неζοοῡ, еӯн̄а̄к̄т̄оо̄ӯ, λ̄ч̄ε̄ω̄ ν̄βῑ π̄θ̄ηре̄ θ̄ημ̄ т̄с̄
ζ̄ν ет̄λ̄н̄н̄. η̄ποῡεῑме̄ δε ν̄βῑ неч̄е̄ӣοт̄е̄, (44) еӯм̄е̄еӯе̄ χ̄е̄ ч̄з̄н̄
т̄ε̄з̄ӣ η̄η̄μαӯ. η̄τεροӯт̄-οӯζοοῡ δε ν̄ η̄μ̄ο̄φ̄е̄, λυφ̄ӣне̄ ν̄с̄ωч̄ ζ̄ν
неӯс̄ӯг̄г̄е̄н̄н̄с̄ м̄ν нет̄ с̄оо̄ӯν̄ η̄μ̄οо̄ӯ. (45) λω η̄τεροӯт̄η̄з̄е̄ ε̄ροч̄,
λυκτοοῡ ε̄з̄ραῑ ε̄ ет̄λ̄н̄н̄ еӯφ̄ӣне̄ ν̄с̄ωч̄. (46) ασφ̄οπε̄ δε м̄ν̄н̄с̄а̄
θ̄ομ̄н̄т̄ ν̄ ζοοῡ λ̄ῡζ̄е̄ ε̄ροч̄ ζ̄ν̄ πεрпе, е̄ч̄з̄м̄ο̄οс̄ ν̄ т̄η̄η̄те̄ ν̄ ν̄с̄а̄з̄,
ε̄ч̄с̄ω̄т̄η̄ ε̄ροо̄ӯ, е̄ч̄х̄ноӯ η̄μ̄οо̄ӯ. (47) λῡт̄-φ̄η̄η̄ре̄ δε т̄η̄ροӯ ν̄βῑ

virgin, virginity.

37. с̄ӣне̄ с̄н̄- с̄а̄а̄т̄ to pass through, across; с̄ӣне̄ η̄μ̄ο̄^ε
εβολ to leave, pass out of. т̄.η̄η̄с̄т̄е̄ӣа̄ (η̄ ν̄η̄σ̄т̄е̄ӣа̄) fasting.

38. ε̄з̄ομ̄ολογεӣ (έξομολογέω) to confess, acknowledge.

40. т̄.с̄οφ̄ӣа̄ (η̄ σοφ̄ӣа̄) wisdom. т̄ε.χ̄а̄р̄ӣс̄ (η̄ χ̄άρῑс̄) grace.

41. т̄р̄ομ̄п̄е̄, т̄η̄ρ̄ομ̄п̄е̄ adv. yearly, annually. п̄.п̄ас̄х̄а̄
(т̄ο̄ п̄άс̄ха̄) Passover.

42. еӯн̄а̄в̄ωк̄ is difficult. If Circumstantial of Fut. I,
there is no main verb; if Fut. II, the tense is incorrect.
It appears to be due to a slavish rendering of the Gk.,
but fails to carry the construction into the next verse,
as the Gk. requires.

44. т̄-οӯζοοῡ ν̄ η̄μ̄ο̄φ̄е̄ lit., to spend a walking-day, i.e.
to walk for a day.

нет̄ с̄ω̄т̄η̄ е̄ροч̄ ε̄χ̄ν̄ т̄εч̄м̄н̄т̄с̄а̄в̄е̄ м̄н̄ неч̄ε̄ӣноӯφ̄ф̄. (48) λ̄ӯη̄аӯ
δε ε̄ροч̄, λ̄ӯт̄-φ̄η̄η̄ре̄. п̄εχ̄е̄-т̄εч̄м̄а̄аӯ н̄ач̄ χ̄е̄

п̄а̄θ̄η̄ре̄, η̄τ̄аκ̄т̄-οӯ н̄а̄ν̄ з̄ӣ н̄а̄ӣ? е̄ӣс̄ з̄η̄η̄т̄е̄ а̄н̄οк̄ м̄н̄
п̄εκ̄ε̄ӣω̄т̄ е̄η̄μ̄οк̄ζ̄ ν̄ з̄η̄т̄ е̄η̄φ̄ӣне̄ ν̄с̄ф̄к̄.

(49) п̄εχ̄λ̄ч̄ δε н̄аӯ χ̄е̄

ε̄т̄в̄е̄ οӯ т̄εт̄η̄φ̄ӣне̄ ν̄с̄ωӣ? η̄т̄εт̄η̄с̄οο̄ӯν̄ а̄н̄ χ̄е̄ з̄а̄п̄т̄ е̄т̄р̄а̄б̄о̄
ζ̄н̄ н̄а̄-п̄а̄ε̄ӣω̄т̄?

(50) η̄тоо̄ӯ δε η̄ποῡе̄ӣме̄ ε̄ п̄θ̄а̄хе̄ η̄т̄а̄ч̄х̄οо̄ч̄ н̄аӯ. (51) λ̄ч̄ε̄ӣ δε̄
с̄п̄εс̄η̄т̄ η̄η̄μαӯ ε̄з̄ραῑ ε̄ н̄αζαρεθ̄, λω неч̄с̄ω̄т̄η̄ ν̄с̄ωо̄ӯ. т̄εч̄м̄а̄аӯ
δε нес̄ζ̄а̄ре̄з̄ ε̄ неӣθ̄а̄хе̄ т̄η̄ροӯ ζ̄η̄ п̄εс̄з̄η̄т̄. (52) т̄с̄ δε̄
неч̄п̄ροκ̄οп̄т̄е̄ӣ ζ̄н̄ т̄с̄οφ̄ӣа̄ м̄н̄ е̄η̄λ̄ӣκ̄ӣа̄ м̄н̄ т̄εχ̄а̄р̄ӣс̄ н̄а̄з̄р̄η̄ п̄ноӯт̄е̄
м̄н̄ η̄р̄ω̄η̄е̄.

Chapter III

(1) ζ̄н̄ т̄с̄п̄м̄н̄т̄η̄ δε ν̄ е̄η̄г̄ε̄μ̄ο̄η̄ӣа̄ ν̄ т̄ӣβ̄ӣр̄ӣοс̄ к̄а̄ӣс̄а̄р̄, ε̄ч̄ο̄ ν̄
з̄η̄г̄ε̄μ̄ο̄η̄ ε̄χ̄н̄ т̄οӯᾱа̄ӣа̄ ν̄βῑ π̄ο̄η̄т̄ӣοс̄ π̄ῑλ̄ᾱт̄οс̄, е̄ре̄-з̄η̄р̄ω̄а̄ηс̄ ο̄ ν̄
т̄εт̄р̄а̄а̄р̄х̄ηс̄ ε̄χ̄н̄ т̄г̄а̄л̄ӣа̄ӣа̄ӣа̄, е̄ре̄-φ̄ӣλ̄ӣπ̄п̄οс̄ неч̄с̄ο̄η̄ π̄т̄εт̄р̄а̄а̄р̄х̄ηс̄
ε̄χ̄н̄ ӣа̄οӯр̄а̄ӣа̄ м̄н̄ т̄т̄р̄аχ̄ω̄η̄ӣт̄ӣс̄ ν̄ χ̄ω̄р̄а̄ м̄н̄ λ̄υс̄а̄η̄ӣа̄с̄ π̄т̄εт̄р̄а̄а̄р̄х̄ηс̄
ε̄χ̄н̄ т̄а̄β̄ӣλ̄η̄η̄η̄, (2) е̄ре̄-а̄η̄η̄а̄с̄ п̄а̄р̄χ̄ӣε̄ре̄ӯс̄ п̄е̄ м̄н̄ к̄а̄ӣφ̄ас̄,
λ-п̄θ̄а̄хе̄ ν̄ п̄ноӯт̄е̄ φ̄ο̄п̄е̄ θ̄а̄ ῑω̄з̄λ̄η̄η̄ηс̄ π̄θ̄η̄ре̄ ν̄ з̄аχ̄а̄р̄ӣас̄ з̄а̄т̄е̄
т̄ε̄р̄η̄η̄οс̄. (3) λ̄ч̄ε̄ӣ ε̄з̄ραῑ ε̄ т̄π̄ε̄р̄ӣχ̄ο̄ρ̄οс̄ т̄η̄р̄т̄η̄ ν̄ η̄ῑο̄р̄а̄λ̄η̄ηс̄

48. з̄ӣ н̄а̄ӣ adv. in this way, thus.

52. π̄ροκ̄οп̄т̄е̄ӣ (π̄ροκ̄όπ̄τω) to progress, advance. е̄η̄λ̄ӣκ̄ӣа̄
(η̄ η̄λ̄ӣκ̄ӣа̄) age, time of life.

1. с̄п̄- or с̄ε̄п̄-, proclitic form of a f. noun meaning
year in date formulas: т̄с̄п̄-м̄н̄т̄η̄ the fifteenth year.
е̄η̄г̄ε̄μ̄ο̄η̄ӣа̄ (η̄ η̄γ̄ε̄μ̄ο̄η̄ӣа̄) rule, administration. п̄.т̄εт̄р̄а̄а̄р̄х̄ηс̄
(δ̄ т̄ετ̄р̄о̄χ̄ηс̄) tetrarch, petty prince. The circumstantial
clauses е̄ре̄-φ̄ӣλ̄ӣπ̄п̄οс̄ ... and е̄ре̄-а̄η̄η̄а̄с̄ ... are not
grammatically correct as they stand.

2. з̄а̄т̄е̄, з̄а̄т̄η̄ з̄а̄т̄οο̄т̄ prep. near, by, with; a synonym
of з̄а̄з̄т̄η̄, with which it is virtually interchangeable.

3. к̄ӯр̄ӣс̄а̄ӣ (κ̄η̄ρ̄ύсс̄ω) to announce, proclaim.

- εϑκυρισσαι ἢ πβαπτισμα ἢ μετανοια ἢ κα-νοβε εβολ, (4) ἢ
 εε ετ снз зι πχωμε ἢ ἦθαχε ἢ нсаиас πεпрофнтис χε
 тесмн ἢ пет φω εβολ зἢ тернмос χε сѣте-тезін ἢ
 πχοεις; сооутἢ ἢ νεχμα ἢ μοоше. (5) εια nim namoyz,
 ἦτε-тооу nim зι сибт nim εββιο; λγω net βοоme λαφωπε
 εϑсооутων мн net λαγт ε зензιοоуе εϑслабλωб. (6) λγω
 пеооу ἢ πχοεις λλοуφнз εβολ, ἦτε-сарт nim λγυ ε
 поухаи ἢ πноуτε.
- (7) νεχχω бε ἦмос пе н ἦмнше ет ннυ εβολ ε βαπτize εβολ
 зитоотт χε
 нехпо ἢ незчφ, nim пентачтамωтн ε пωт εβολ знтс ἢ
 торгн ет ннυ? (8) λρι-зенкарпос δε εϑἦπθα ἢ тметаноиа,
 ἦтетἦтἦархеи ἢ χοос χε οϑἦтан пенсiωт авразам. †χω
 ἦмос ннтἢ χε οϑἦ-бom ἢ πноуτε ε тоϑнес-зенφнре ἢ
 авразам εβολ зἢ неiφне. (9) χин теноу пкелевин кн за
 тноуне ἢ ἦφнн. φнн nim ете ἦчнλ†-карпос λн е-λανοуч
 сенλкоореч ἢ сенохт ε пкωзт.
- (10) λ-ἦмнше δε χноуч, εϑχω ἦмос χε
 οϑ бε петἢλλλλч χε εнеоухаи?
- (11) λϑοуφωб, εϑχω ἦмос λγυ χε
 петε οϑἦтἢ-φтнн сἢте λρεч†-οϑеи ἢ петε мἢтач, λγω
 петε οϑἦтἢ-οеиκ λρεчеире он зι λαι.
- (12) λ-зенкетелωνнс δε ει ε χι-βαπτισμα εβολ зитоотт.

4. ωφ εφ- οφ εβολ to cry out; to read, recite.

5. π.εια valley, ravine. τ.сибт hill. βοоme Q of
 бωωme to twist, pervert (ἦμο^ε); intr. to become crooked,
 twisted. слабλωб Q of слаблб to make smooth; intr. to
 become smooth.

7. βαπτize (βαπτίζω) to baptise; note active form with
 passive meaning. зоч (f. зчφ; pl. звоуи) n.m. snake,
 serpent. τ.оргн (ἡ ὀργή) wrath.

9. π.κελεвин axe. τ.ноуне root. κωφре кεεре- коор^ε
 to cut down.

12. π.τελωνнс (ὁ τελώνης) tax-collector.

πεχλγ λλч χε

псаз, еннаἢ-οϑ?

(13) ἦточ δε πεχλч λλч χε

ἦπἢἢ-λλλγ ἢ зοϑο παρλ πεнтаϑтоφἢ ннтἢ.

(14) λϑχноуч δε ἦбi net о ἢ λатоi χε

еннаἢ-οϑ зωφн он?

πεχлч λλч χε

ἦπἢтἢε-λλλγ осе, λγω ἦπἢзi-λλ ε λλλγ, ἦтетἢзω ерωтἢ
 ε netἢоφωνiон.

(15) ере-λλλос бωφт εβολ, εϑмееϑε тнроϑ зἢ неϑзнт етеε

iωzλнннс χε мεφλк ἦточ пе пехтс, (16) λ-iωzλнннс οϑωφб,

εϑχω ἦмос ἢ οϑон nim χε

λнок мен еибаптize ἦмωтἢ зἢ οϑмооϑ. чннυ δε ἦбi пет

χοор ероi, λαι е-н†ἢπθα λн ἢ вωλ εβολ ἢ πмоϑс ἢ

печтооϑе. ἦточ пет λλβαптize ἦмωтἢ зἢ οϑпἢλ εϑοϑλλв

мἢ οϑкωзт, (17) λαι етере-πεчзλ зἢ течбix ε тἢво ἢ

печχнооϑ, е сωоϑз εзоϑн ἢ печсоϑо е течλποөнкн. птωз

де чнарокзт зἢ οϑсате е-месωφм.

(18) зἢ зенкеφλχε δε е-λαφωϑу нечпаракаλеи ἦмооϑ,

εϑтаφε-οеиφ ἢ πλλос. (19) знрωλнс δε птетраλрхнс, εϑχпiо

13. τωφ тεφ- τωφ^ε Q тнφ to bound, limit, determine, fix
 (ἦмо^ε).

14. тто тте- тто^ε to make (someone: first object) give
 (second object). п.осе fine; loss, damage; тте-λλλγ осе
 to force payment out of someone. п.λλ slander; зi-λλ to
 slander (ε). зω ε to be satisfied with; used with ethical
 dative еро^ε (§30.6). п.оφωνiон (τὸ ὀφώνιον) wages.

16. χοор Q of χωφре to become strong, powerful. π.моϑс
 strap, band. π.тооϑе shoe, sandal.

17. π.зλ winnowing fan. не.χнооϑ threshing-floor.
 π.тωз chaff. τ.сλте fire. ωφἢ εφἢ- οϑм^ε Q оϑἢ to quench
 (ἦмо^ε); intr. to become quenched.

18. παραкаλеи (παρακαλέω) to exhort (ἦмо^ε).

19. τ.зime wife.

ἤμοσ εβολ σίτοοτῆ ετβε σήρωαίασ, εἶμε ἦ πεчсон λυω εтβε
 σωβ нιμ ἦ ποηηρον ενта-σнрωаηс λλυ, (20) λчουεε-πεικε εχῆ
 ηεчкооуε тнрου: λчεтῆ-ιωσληηηс εεοуη ε ποтεко. (21) λсωφε
 δε σῆ πтρε-παλос тнрῆ χι-βαптисμα λυω ἦтере-тῆ χι, λсωληλ,
 λ-тпε οуφωη. (22) λ-πεпῆλ εт οуαав εи епеснт εχωч εῆ
 οусмот ἦ сωма ἦ εε ἦ οуεрооппе, λυω λусмη φωπε εβολ εῆ
 тпε χε

ἦτοκ ηε παφнре, памерит. ἦтаιοуφω ἦεηтῆ.

The remainder of Chap. III is genealogy and has been
 omitted.

Chapter IV

(1) тῆ δε εчхηк εβολ ἦ пῆλ εчουαав, λчкотῆ εβολ εῆ
 пiорλληηс, εчмооφε εῆ πεпῆλ εи терηηос (2) ἦ εме ἦ εооу,
 εуπεиразе ἤμοч εиτῆ παλαβολос, λυω ἦпῆоуεμ-λλу εῆ ηεεооу
 εт ἦмλу. ἦтереуχωк δε εβολ, λчεко. (3) ηεχε-παλαβολос ηαч χε
 εφχε ἦτοκ ηε пφнре ἦ пноуτε, λχис ἦ πεiωηε χε
 εчεῤ-οεικ.

(4) λчоуφωῆ ηαч ἦεи тῆ χε

чснэ χε ере-пρωме ηαωηε λη ε ποεικ ἦмλте.

(5) λчхитῆ δε εεраи, λчтоуоч ε ἦмῆтерφου тнрου ἦ
 тоiкoуменη εῆ οустигμη ἦ οуоεиφ. (6) ηεχε-παλαβολос δε
 ηαч χε

†† ηακ ἦ тειεεоусиλ тнрῆ мῆ ηεуεооу, χε ἦтаутаас ηαι,
 λυω φαιтаас ἦ ηεφоуλφῆ. (7) ἦтоκ εε εкφαηоуφωῆ ἦ
 паῆто εβολ, сηαφωηε ηακ тнрῆ.

20. ωтῆ εтῆ- οтп^ε Q οтῆ (± εεοуη) to imprison, enclose,
 shut in (ἦμο^ε).

22. ἦтаιοуφω is Perf. II since this is an independent
 clause.

5. τοуо τοуо^ε to show, teach (someone: ἦμο^ε; some-
 thing: ε). тε.стигμη (ἡ στιγμή) moment.

7. οуφωῆ to worship, greet, kiss (ἦμο^ε, ηα^ε).

(8) λ-тῆ οуφωῆ, ηεχλч ηαч χε

чснэ χε εкηαоуφωῆ ἦ пχоеис ηεκηоуτε, λυω εкηαφῆφε ηαч
 οуαач.

(9) λчῆтῆ δε ε εиεроусληηη, λчтаεоч ератῆ εиχῆ птῆε ἦ
 ηεрпе, ηεχλч ηαч χε

εφχε ἦтоκ ηε пφнре ἦ пноуτε, чоεῆ епеснт εиχῆ ηεиμα,

(10) чснэ гλр χε чηαεωη εтоотоу ἦ ηεчλггелос εтвнηтῆ
 εтреуεарεε εрок. (11) λυω сεηλчитῆ εχῆ ηεуεиχ, мηпote
 ηῤχорῆ εуωηε ἦ тεкоуεрηте.

(12) λ-тῆ δε οуφωῆ, ηεχλч ηαч χε

λυχοос χε ἦηεкпeиpазε ἦ пχоеис ηεκηоуτε.

(13) ἦтеречхεк-пeиpасмос δε ηиμ εβολ, λ-παλαβολос сλεωч
 εβολ ἤмоч φλ οуоуоεиφ. (14) λυω λчкточ ἦεи тῆ εῆ тεом ἦ
 ηεпῆλ ε тгλλιλλιλ. λ-псоеит εи εβολ εῆ тηεрiχωрос тнрῆ

εтвнηтῆ. (15) ἦточ δε ηεч†-сεω ηε εῆ ηεусуηαгωгη,
 ере-ρωме ηиμ †-εооу ηαч. (16) λчεи εεраи ε ηαεара, пма

εηтаусληоуφῆ ἦεηтῆ, λυω λчεωк εεоуη кαтλ ηεчсωηт εῆ
 ηεεооу ἦ псλввαтoη ε тсуηαгωгη. λчтωоуη δε ε φφ. (17) λγ†

ηαч ἦ пχωμε ἦ ηсλιас ηεпρoφηηс. λчоуωη ἦ пχωμε, λчεε ε
 пма εт снэ (18) χε

ηεпῆλ ἦ пχоеис εεраи εχωи. εтβε пαι λчтаεсῆ,

λчтῆηооут ε εуλггелιze ἦ ἦεηке, ε тλφε-οεиφ ἦ οуκω

εβολ ἦ ἦλιχмλλωтос мῆ оуηλу εβολ ἦ ἦελλε, ε χооу ἦ ηεт
 οуφωῆ εῆ οуκω εβολ, (19) ε тλφε-οεиφ ἦ тεромпе ἦ

пχоеис εт φηп.

8. п.тῆε wing; wing of a building. чωεε чεε- чоε^ε
 Q чηε to leap, move quickly; reflex. idem.

11. χωрῆ to stumble; tr. to strike (ἦμο^ε) against (ε).

14. п.соеит fame, report.

16. п.сλввαтoη (тῶ сάββατoη) the sabbath.

18. тωεῆ тεεῆ- тλεс^ε Q тλεῆ to anoint (ἦμο^ε; with: εῆ,
 ἦμο^ε). п.λιχмλλωтос (δ αλχιμλλωтос) prisoner, captive.

οуφωῆ οуεφῆ- οуоφч^ε Q οуоφῆ to wear down, destroy; also
 intr. to be worn down, destroyed.

(20) λϰκβ̄-πϰωμμε δε, λϰτλαλϰ β̄ πζυπηρετης, λϰεμοос.
 νερε-β̄βαλ β̄ ουон нιμ ет з̄β̄ тсyнаγωγη εωθ̄т еροϰ.

(21) λϰαρχει δε β̄ χоос ηλϰ χε

β̄ ποου λ-τειγραφη χωκ εβολ з̄β̄ νετβ̄μαλχε.

(22) λϰω νερε-ουон нιμ β̄-μ̄н̄тρε н̄β̄μαϰ, εϰβ̄-ϰ̄п̄н̄ре β̄ β̄ωλхе β̄
 тεχαριс ет н̄н̄у εβολ з̄β̄ ρωϰ, εϰω β̄μос χε

μ̄н̄ β̄ ϰ̄н̄ре β̄ ιωсн̄φ λ̄н̄ пе ηλι?

(23) ηεχλϰ δε ηλϰ χε

ηανтωс тετηλϰω ηλι β̄ тειηαρβολη, χε ηсλεиη,

λ̄ρι-ηλ̄ρε еροϰ. ηενтλ̄н̄сωт̄η еροου χε λϰωθ̄не з̄β̄

κλφαρηλουμ λ̄ριсου з̄ωου з̄β̄ ηειμα з̄β̄ ηεϰ̄т̄ме.

(24) ηεχλϰ δε χε

з̄λ̄μ̄н̄н̄ т̄χω β̄μос ηн̄т̄η χε β̄μ̄н̄-λ̄λ̄λϰ β̄ προφηт̄ηс θ̄п̄п̄ з̄β̄

ηεϰ̄т̄ме β̄μ̄н̄н̄ β̄μоч. (25) з̄β̄ ουμε δε т̄χω β̄μос ηн̄т̄η χε

ηεϰ̄т̄ме з̄λ̄з̄ β̄ χηρα пе з̄β̄ η̄т̄ηχ̄ β̄ ηεз̄ооϰ β̄ з̄ηλ̄ιас,

β̄т̄ере-т̄п̄е θ̄т̄αμ β̄ θ̄ом̄т̄е β̄ ρом̄п̄ε μ̄н̄ сооϰ β̄ εвот,

β̄т̄ере-ουноб β̄ з̄ε-β̄ωωн̄ θ̄ωп̄е з̄ιχ̄μ̄ ηκλ̄з̄ т̄ηρ̄т̄. (26) λϰω

β̄п̄οϰϰεϰε-з̄ηλ̄ιас θ̄λ̄ λ̄λ̄λϰ β̄μоч̄ ειμ̄ηт̄ι е с̄αρεп̄т̄α β̄т̄е

т̄с̄ῑδ̄ωн̄ῑα, θ̄λ̄ οϰεз̄ιηε β̄ χηρα. (27) λϰω ηεϰ̄т̄ме з̄λ̄з̄ β̄ сов̄з̄

з̄β̄ η̄т̄ηχ̄ з̄ι еλ̄ιс̄αιοс ηεπροφηт̄ηс, λϰω β̄п̄ε-λ̄λ̄λϰ β̄μоч̄

т̄εβ̄ο β̄с̄λ̄ ηλ̄ιμ̄αη ηсϰ̄ρос.

(28) λϰμоч̄з̄ δε т̄ηροϰ β̄ β̄ωн̄т̄ з̄β̄ тсyнаγωγη εϰωт̄η е ηλι.

20. κωβ κεβ-, κβ̄- κов̄ Q κηβ to make double; to fold
 (β̄μоч̄).

22. т̄е.χ̄αριс (η̄ χ̄άριс) grace, favor.

23. ηανтωс (п̄άνтωс) adv. wholly, altogether. β̄-ηλ̄ρε
 to heal (ε); η.ηλ̄ρε drug, medicament. Note reflex. еροϰ.

24. з̄λ̄μ̄н̄н̄ (δ̄μ̄ήν) adv. indeed, verily.

25. θ̄т̄αμ vb. tr. intr. to shut, close (β̄μоч̄); to close,
 become sealed. η.з̄ε-β̄ωωн̄ famine, bad harvest; cpd. of з̄ε
 season, β̄ωωн̄ adj. bad.

27. η.сов̄з̄ leper; сов̄з̄, Q сов̄з̄ to become leprous;
 η.сов̄з̄ leprosy. Note з̄ι at the time of; β̄с̄λ̄ except for.

(29) λϰт̄ωоϰη, λϰноχ̄т̄ εβολ ηβολ β̄ т̄πολιс, λϰ̄н̄т̄т̄ θ̄λ̄ ηκooз̄ β̄
 ηт̄ооϰ ет̄ере-т̄εϰ̄πολιс κηт̄ з̄ιχ̄ωϰ з̄ωст̄е ет̄реϰ̄ноχ̄т̄ εβολ
 β̄ηχοϰт̄η. (30) β̄т̄оϰ δε λϰει εβολ з̄β̄ т̄εϰ̄μ̄ηт̄е, λϰβ̄ωκ.

(31) λϰει еп̄εсн̄т̄ е κλφαρηλουμ т̄πολιс β̄т̄е т̄γ̄αλ̄ιλ̄λ̄ῑα, λϰω
 ηεϰ̄т̄-с̄εω пе з̄β̄ β̄с̄αβ̄β̄αт̄оη. (32) λϰβ̄-ϰ̄п̄н̄ре δε т̄ηροϰ εз̄ρᾱι
 εχ̄η т̄εϰ̄с̄εω, χε νερε-ηεϰ̄ωλхе θ̄ооп̄ пе з̄β̄ οϰεз̄οϰс̄ῑα. (33) λϰω
 ηεϰ̄т̄-οϰϰωμε пе з̄β̄ тсyнаγωγη ере-οϰ̄п̄η̄λ̄ β̄ λ̄λ̄ιμ̄οηιοη β̄
 ακλ̄θ̄αρт̄оη β̄з̄ηт̄т̄. λϰω λϰχ̄ι-θ̄κ̄ακ εβολ з̄β̄ οϰ̄ηοб β̄ с̄ηη

(34) χε

λ̄з̄ροκ β̄μ̄ημ̄αη, т̄с̄ η̄β̄ηλ̄αζ̄αρεθ̄? λϰει е т̄ακοη. т̄с̄οοϰ̄η χε

β̄т̄κ̄-ηιμ̄ β̄т̄κ̄, ηεт̄ οϰ̄λ̄λ̄β̄ β̄ ηп̄οϰ̄т̄е.

(35) λ-т̄с̄ δε еп̄ιт̄ιμ̄α ηλϰ, εϰω β̄μос χε

т̄η-ρ̄ωκ η̄β̄ει εβολ β̄з̄ηт̄т̄.

λϰηοϰ̄χε β̄μоч̄ β̄ει ηλ̄λ̄ιμ̄οηιοη е т̄ηηт̄е, λϰει εβολ β̄з̄ηт̄т̄
 ε-ηп̄т̄β̄λ̄αп̄т̄еι β̄μоч̄ λ̄λ̄λϰ. (36) λϰθ̄т̄ορт̄т̄р̄ δε θ̄ωп̄е εχ̄η ουон
 ηιη, λϰωλχε η̄н̄ ηεϰ̄ερ̄ηϰ̄, εϰω β̄μос χε

οϰ̄ пе ηειθ̄λχε? χε з̄β̄ οϰεз̄οϰс̄ῑα η̄н̄ οϰ̄εοη ϰοϰεз̄-с̄αз̄ηε
 β̄ ηεβ̄η̄λ̄ β̄ ακλ̄θ̄αρт̄оη, с̄εηηϰ̄ εβολ.

(37) λ-ηс̄οεӣт̄ δε ηοοθ̄ε εт̄β̄ηηт̄т̄ з̄β̄ ηλ̄ ηιμ̄ β̄ т̄п̄εριχ̄ωρос.

(38) λϰт̄ωоϰη δε εβολ з̄β̄ тсyнаγωγη, λϰβ̄ωκ εз̄οϰη е ηηι β̄
 с̄ιμ̄ωη. т̄θ̄ωμ̄е δε β̄ с̄ιμ̄ωη ηεϰ̄т̄ме-οϰ̄ηοб β̄ з̄μοη з̄ιωωс пе.
 λϰс̄εп̄с̄ωп̄т̄ε δε εт̄β̄ηηт̄т̄. (39) λϰλ̄з̄εραт̄т̄ з̄ιχ̄ωс, λϰεп̄ιт̄ιμ̄α β̄
 ηεз̄μοη, λϰκλ̄αс. β̄ т̄εϰ̄ηοϰ̄ λст̄ωоϰη, λс̄αῑακοηει ηλϰ.

29. η.κooз̄ angle, corner. β̄ηχοϰт̄η adv. headlong.

33. χ̄ι-θ̄κ̄ακ εβολ to cry out; ηε.θ̄κ̄ακ cry, shout.

34. Note use of reduced form β̄т̄κ̄ for β̄т̄οκ.

35. еп̄ιт̄ιμ̄α ηλ̄ (ε̄п̄ιт̄ιμ̄άω) to rebuke, reprove. β̄λ̄αп̄т̄еι
 β̄μоч̄ (β̄λ̄άп̄т̄ω) to harm, injure.

36. οϰεз̄-с̄αз̄ηε to order, command (ηλ̄; that: ε, ет̄ре).

38. т̄.θ̄ωμ̄ε mother-in-law; η.θ̄οη father-in-law. з̄μοη,
 Q з̄ηη to become hot; ηε.з̄μοη heat, fever.

39. αῑακοηει ηλ̄ (δ̄ῑακοηέω) to wait on, serve.

(40) ερε-πρη δε ηαζωτπ, ουον ηιμ ετε ουπτοу-ρωμε ευφωне
 επ ζεηφωне ευφове λυптоу ηαχ. πτοч δε λчтале-тоотч εхп
 πουα πουα ημοου, λчталебоου. (41) ηερε-ηααιμονιον δε ηηу
 εβολ εп εαε ηε, ευχι-φκακ εβολ, ευχω ημос хε

ητοκ ηε ηωηре η ηпоуτε.

λυω ηεηепитима ηαу ε-ηчкω ημοου λη ε φαхе, хε ηευσοоуη
 хε ηточ ηε ηεχс. (42) ητερε-εтооуε δε φωηε, λчei εβολ,
 λчвок ευμα η хαιε. ηερε-ημηηде δε φηне ηсωч ηε. λуеи
 φароч, λуамазте ημοч ε тпвок ε каау. (43) ηточ δε ηεχлч
 ηау хε

εапс εтраευаггелize η ηкеηολic η тпητερο η ηпоуτε,
 хε ηтаутппоут гар ε ηеизов.

(44) ηεчкηρυссε δε ηε εп ηсуηагωгη η ηουααia.

Chapter V

(1) λсφωηε δε εп ηтре-ημηηде φоуо εхωч ηсесωтп ε ηαхе η
 ηпоуτε, ηточ δε ηεчлзεратч ηε εатп тαιμηη η гeηηηсарео.
 (2) λчηау ε хoi сηау ευμοоηε εатп тαιμηη, ε-λ-ηоуωε ηε
 ει εεраи εиφоу, ευеиω η ηευφηηу. (3) λчале δε ε оуа η ηχοи

40. εωтп εεтп- εотп^с Q εотп vb. tr. to reconcile,
 adjust (ημο^с; to: ε, ηп); intr. (1) to become reconciled;
 (2) to set (of the sun, etc.). Note ρωμε in indef. pron.
 sense "anyone," with plural resumption in ευφωне.

1. φоуо φоуе- φоуо^с vb. tr. to pour, empty out (ημο^с;
 out of: εβολ εп); intr. to flow, pour forth. т.αιμηη
 (η λιμνη) lake.

2. μοоηε ηεηе-, ηαηе- Q ηαηооут vb. tr. to bring
 (boat) to land, into port; to moor (ημο^с; at, to: ε);
 intr. to come to land, into port, be moored. η.οуωε
 fisherman. ηе.φηе (pl. ηе.φηηу) net.

3. εиηε to row (εβολ η: away from).

ε-ηα-сiμωη ηε. λчхоос ηαч εтρεεεиηε εβολ η ηεκρο η
 οукоуи. λч2моос δε εи ηχοи, λчч-свω η ημηηде.

(4) ητερεφоуω δε εчφαхе, ηεχлч η сiμωη хε

кет-тпυтп е ηεт φηк, ηтетпхаа η ηεтφηηу ε εωηе.

(5) λ-сiμωη δε οуφωε, ηεχлч ηαч хε

псаε, ληφп-εиε η теуφη тпрс, ηпηεп-αау. εтвε
 ηεкφαхе δε ηηαхаа η ηεφηηу.

(6) ητεροур-ηαι δε, λусφоуε εεоуη η оуμηηде η тēt

ε-ηαφωоу. ηερε-ηευφηηу δε ηαηωε ηе. (7) λуχωрп ε
 ηευφвеер ет εи ηкеχοи εтρεуеи ηсeч-тоотоу ηпмау. λуеи δε,
 λуηεε-ηχοи сηау εωεε εтρεуωηс. (8) ητερε-сiμωη ηεтрос
 ηау ε ηαι, λчпазтч εа ηоуεрηте η тс, εчхω ημос хε

сазок εβολ ημοи, хε ληт-οуρωηε η ηεφр-ηовε, ηχοеic.

(9) ηε-λуεote гар таεоч ηе ηп оуон ηиη ет ηпмач εхп

тсооуεс η ηтēt εηтауεоηс. (10) εμοиωс δε ηке iaквос ηп
 ιωεαηηηс, ηφηре η εεβεааиос, ηεуо η κοиηωηос η сiμωη.
 ηεхе-тс η сiμωη хε

ηпрр-εote. хиη теηоу екηаφωηε еквеп-ρωηе.

(11) λуηаηе-ηεχηу δε ε ηεκρο, λука-ηка ηиη ηсωоу,
 λуоуаεоу ηсωч. (12) λсφωηε δε, εчεп оуеи η ηπολic, εис

οуρωηε εчηεε η сωεε λчηау ε тс, λчпазтч εхп ηεчεо,
 λчспсωпч, εчхω ημос хε

ηχοеic, екφαηоуφφ, οуп-εом ημок ε тεвои.

4. φок φек- φок^с Q φηк to dig deep; Q to be deep; ηεт
 φηк the deep places. εωηе βεη-, εп- εон^с Q εηп to seize,
 catch (ημο^с). хааа (χαλάω) to let down, lower.

5. φп-εиε to labor, work with difficulty.

6. ηωε ηεε- ηаε^с Q ηηε vb. tr. and intr. to burst, tear,
 break (ημο^с).

9. т.сооуεс gathering, collection; catch (of fish).

10. εμοиωс (δμοιωс) adv. likewise. η.κοиηωηос
 (δ κοиηωηос) partner.

(13) ἀϑουτῆ-τῆ ροῦ δε εβολ, ἀϑου εροϑ, εϑου ἥμος χε
 †ουωθ. τῆβο.

αϑω ἥ τεϑουϑ α-πσωβζ̄ κλαϑ. (14) ἥτοϑ δε ἀπαρραγγειαε ναϑ
 χε

ἥπρϑοο ε λαϑ, λαλα εок, ἥτοϑοκ ε ποϑνε, ἥταλο
 ε2 ραι 2α πεκτῆβο κλα θε ενταϑουε2-σα2νε ἥμος ἥβι
 μωϑснс εϑμῆτμῆτρε ναϑ.

(15) νερε-πϑαχε δε μοоϑε ἥ 2ουο ετвннт̄, αϑω νερε-ἥμνηϑε
 сϑου2 ε2ουη ε сωтῆ εροϑ αϑω е тал6ооу 2ἥ νεϑϑणे.

(16) ἥτοϑ δε νεϑс12ε ἥμοϑ пе ε 2εηма ἥ χαιε, εϑϑληλ.

(17) αсϑणे δε, εϑ†-свω ἥ ου2ооу, ере-2εηφарицаиоc 2мооc
 мἥ 2εηηοηοα1αcκαλοc, ηαι ενταϑει εβολ 2ἥ †με ηим ἥте
 тγα1ια1ια мἥ †ουα1ια мἥ ε1λἥм, νερε-т6ом δε ἥ πϑοε1с ϑооη
 пе етρεϑαλο. (18) ε1с 2εηρϑμε δε αᑦἥ-ουρϑμε 2ιχῆ ουελοε

εϑснε, αϑω νεϑϑणे пе ἥса χ1т̄ ε2ουη е κλαϑ ἥ пеϑἥто εβολ.
 (19) ε-μпоу2ε δε е тε2и ε χ1т̄ ε2ουη етве пμннϑе, αϑεок
 ε2ραι е тхенепор, αᑦχαλα ἥμοϑ епеснт 21тῆ ἥкерαμοc мἥ
 пε6лоε ε τεϑнте ἥ πεηто εβολ ἥ τ̄с. (20) αϑηαϑ δε е
 τεϑп1cт1с, пεχλϑ χε

πρϑμε, νεκнове κη νακ εβολ.

(21) α-νεγραμματαϑс δε мἥ ηεφарицаиоc αρχει ἥ μοκμεк,
 εϑϑω ἥμος χε

ηим пе ηαι ет χ1-оуа? ηим петε оᑦἥ-6ом ἥμοϑ ἥ

13. ϑω2, Q χη2 vb. tr. to touch (ε).

14. παρραγγειαε να^ε (παρραγγέλλω) to order, command.

16. с12ε сε2- са2т^ε vb. reflex. to withdraw, go away;
 also intr. to be removed.

17. ηε.φарицаиоc (οἱ φарицаἰοι) Pharisees. η.ηοηοα1-
 αλсκαлоc (ὁ νοηοδιδ̄σιαλοc) teacher of the law.

19. η.керαμοc (ὁ κ̄εραμοc) tile.

21. ηε.γραμματαϑс (ὁ γραμματαϑс) scribe, clerk. χ1-оуа,
 χε-оуа to blaspheme (against: ε); η.оуа blasphemy.

κλ-ηове εβολ ἥса ηпоуτε μαϑααϑ?

(22) ἥтере-τ̄с δε ε1με е ηεϑμοκμεк, пεχλϑ ηαϑ χε
 α2ρϑтῆ тетἥмееϑε 2ἥ ηεтἥ2нт? (23) αϑ гар пет μοтἥ е
 хооc пе, χε ηεκнове κη νακ εβολ, χἥ е хооc пе, χε
 тϑоуη ηἥмооϑе? (24) χεκαc δε ететнее1ме χε оᑦἥте-
 пϑнре ἥ πρϑме ε2оуc1α 2ιχῆ ηκλ2 е κλ-ηове εβολ —
 пεχλϑ ἥ пет сн6 χε

ε1ϑω ἥμος νακ χε тϑоуη ηἥϑ1 ἥ ηεκ6ло6; εок е пекн1.

(25) ἥ τεϑουϑ δε αϑтϑоуη ἥ πεϑἥто εβολ, αϑϑ1 ἥ пεϑ6ло6,
 αϑεок е пекн1 εϑ†-εооу ἥ ηпоуτε. (26) αᑦἥ-ϑпнре δε тнроу,
 αᑦ†-εооу ἥ ηпоуτε, αᑦμοу2 ἥ 2оте, εϑϑω ἥμος χε,

αηηαϑ е 2εηϑпнре ἥ ποоу.

(27) мἥἥса ηαι αϑει εβολ, αϑηαϑ εᑦτελϑηηс е-пεϑραν пе
 αϑе1 εϑ2мооc 2ἥ пεϑτελϑηηон. пεχλϑ ηαϑ χε оᑦα2κ ἥсω1.

(28) αϑκλ-ἥκλ δε ηим ἥсωϑ, αϑтϑоуη, αϑоуа2ἥ ἥсωϑ.

(29) αϑω α-λεϑе1 ἥ-оᑦηοε ἥ ϑоη̄с εροϑ 2ἥ пекн1. ηεϑἥ-
 оᑦηηηϑе δε ἥ τελϑηηс мἥ 2εηκοоуε ηἥμαϑ εᑦηηη.

(30) α-ηεφарицаиоc мἥ ηεγραμματαϑс κрἥрἥ ε2оуη е
 ηεημλϑηηс, εϑϑω ἥμος χε

εтве оᑦ тетἥоᑦη αᑦω тетἥсω мἥ ἥτελϑηηс αᑦω
 ἥρεϑἥ-ηове?

(31) α-τ̄с δε оᑦϑϑε, пεχλϑ ηαϑ χε

ηεт тнк ἥ-χр1α αη ἥ псаε1η, λαλα ηεт μοκ̄ ηεт ἥ-χр1α
 ηαϑ. (32) ἥта1е1 αη е тε2ἥ-ἥα1κ1α1оc λαλα ἥρεϑἥ-ηове

23. χἥ conj. or.

27. η.τελϑηηон (τὸ τελώνιον) tax-house.

29. т.ϑоη̄с a reception, entertainment, banquet.

30. κрἥрἥ vb. intr. to murmur, complain (against: ε,
 ε2оуη ε, εχἥ, ἥса).

31. τωк тек- ток^ε Q тнк vb. tr. to strengthen, confirm;
 reflex. and intr. to become strong, firm, hale, hardy.

32. τω2ἥ тε2ἥ- тλ2η^ε Q тλ2ἥ vb. tr. to summon (ἥμο^ε,
 ε); vb. intr. to knock at the door. μεταηοε1 (μεταηοέω)
 to repent.

ε μετανοει.

(33) ἸΤΟΟΥ ΔΕ ΠΕΧΛΥ ΝΑΥ ΧΕ

ἸΜΛΑΘΗΤΗΣ Ἡ ἸΩΔΑΝΝΗΣ ΝΗΣΤΕΥΕ Ἡ ΖΑΖ Ἡ ΣΟΠ ΛΥΘ ΣΕΣΟΠῚ,
ἸΤΟΟΥ ΜἩ ΝΑ-ΝΕΦΑΡΙΣΑΙΟΣ. ΝΟΥΚ ΔΕ ΟΥΦΩΝ, ΣΕΣΩ.

(34) ΠΕΧΕ-ΤῚ ΝΑΥ ΧΕ

ΜΗ ΟΥἩ-ΣΟΜ ἸΜΩΤἩ ΕΤΡΕ-ἸΦΗΡΕ Ἡ ΠΜΑ Ἡ ΦΕΛΕΕΤ ΝΗΣΤΕΥΕ,
ΕΡΕ-ΠΑ-ΤΦΕΛΕΕΤ ἸΜΜΑΥ? (35) ΟΥἩ-ΖΕΝΣΟΟΥ ΔΕ ΝΗΥ ΕΥΝΑΧΙ
Ἡ ΠΑ-ΤΦΕΛΕΕΤ ἸΤΟΟΤΟΥ. ΤΟΤΕ ΣΕΝΑΝΗΣΤΕΥΕ ΖἩ ΝΕΣΟΟΥ ΕΤ
ἸΜΜΑΥ.

(36) ΛΥΧΩ ΔΕ ΝΑΥ Ἡ ΚΕΠΑΡΑΒΟΛΗ ΧΕ

ΜΕΡΕ-ΛΛΑΥ ΣΧΠ-ΟΥΤΟΕΙΣ ΖΙ ΟΥΦΤΗΝ Ἡ ΦΑΙ ΝῚΤΟΡΠῚ ΕΥΦΤΗΝ
Ἡ ΠῚΒΕ. ΕΦΩΠΕ ἸΜΟΝ, ΦΑΝΑΠΕΖ-ΤΚΕΦΤΗΝ Ἡ ΦΑΙ, ΛΥΘ ἸΤΕΤἩ-
ΤΤΟΕΙΣ Ἡ ΦΑΙ Ὶ-ΦΑΥ Ε ΤΗῚΒΕ. (37) ΛΥΘ ΜΕΡΕ-ΛΛΑΥ ΝΟΥΧΕ
Ἡ ΟΥΗΡἩ Ἡ ΒῚΡΕ Ε ΖΕΝΑΣΚΟΣ Ἡ ΑΣ. ΕΦΩΠΕ ἸΜΟΝ, ΦΑΡΕ-
ΠΗΡἩ Ἡ ΒῚΡΕ ΠΕΖ-ἸΑΣΚΟΣ, ΝῚΠΩΝΕ ΕΒΟΛ, ἸΤΕ-ἸΚΕΑΣΚΟΣ
ΤΑΚΟ. (38) ΛΛΑ ΕΦΑΥΝΕΧ-ΗΡἩ Ἡ ΒῚΡΕ Ε ΖΕΝΑΣΚΟΣ Ἡ ΒῚΡΕ.

(39) ΜΕΡΕ-ΛΛΑΥ ΔΕ ΟΥΕΦ-ΗΡἩ Ἡ ΒῚΡΕ, ΕΦΣΕ-ΗΡἩ ΑΣ.

ΦΑΧΧΟΟΣ ΓΑΡ ΧΕ ΜΕΦῚ-ΠΕΡΠ-ΑΣ.

34. τ.φелеет bride; ма Ἡ φелеет bridal chamber;
(п.) па-тφелеет the groom.

36. сωλἩ сῚп- солпῚ Q солἩ vb. tr. to break off, cut off
(Ἰμοῖ); intr. to break, burst. φαἩ adj. new. τωῚἩ τорпῚ
Q торἩ vb. tr. to sew (Ἰμοῖ; to: ε). п.пῚβε rag; φтнн Ἡ
пῚβε tattered garment. п.φαἩ use, value, profit; Ὶ-φαἩ
to be useful, of value, to prosper.

37. п.аскос (ὁ ἀσκός) wineskin. πων(ε) πἩ-, пен- понῚ
Q пнн (± εβολ) vb. tr. to pour (Ἰμοῖ); intr. to pour, flow.

Apophthegmata Patrum

3. Λ-ΟΥΣΟΝ ΧΝΕ-ΟΥΖῚΛΟ ΧΕ, "ΠΑΒΙΩΤ, ΕΤΒΕ ΟΥ ΑΝΟΚ ΠΑΖΗΤ
ΝΑΦῚ, ΝῚῚ-ΖΟΤΕ ΑΝ ἸΖΗΤῚ Ἡ ΠΝΟΥΤΕ?" ΠΕΧΕ-ΠῚῚΛΟ ΝΑΥ ΧΕ, "ἢ-
ΜΕΒΕΥΕ ΧΕ ΕΡΦΑΝ-ΠῚΩΜΕ ΑΜΑΖΤΕ Ἡ ΠΕΧΠΙΟ ΖἩ ΠΕΦΖΗΤ, ΦΝΑΧΠΟ ΝΑΥ
Ἡ ΘΟΤΕ Ἡ ΠΝΟΥΤΕ." ΠΕΧΕ-ΠΣΟΝ ΝΑΥ ΧΕ, "ΟΥ ΠΕ ΠΕΧΠΙΟ?" ΠΕΧΕ-
ΠῚῚΛΟ, "ΧΕΚΑΣ ΕΡΕ-ΠῚΩΜΕ ΝΑΧΠΙΕ-ΤΕΦΨΥΧΗ ΖἩ ΖΩΒ ΝΙΜ, ΕΦΧΩ
ἸΜΟΣ ΝΑΣ ΧΕ, 'ΑΡΙ-ΠΜΕΒΕΥΕ ΧΕ ΖΑΠῚ ΕΡΟΝ ΠΕ ΕΤΡΕΝΑΠΑΝΤΑ¹ Ε
ΠΝΟΥΤΕ,' ΝῚΧΧΟΟΣ ΟΝ ΧΕ, 'ΑΖΡΟΙ ΑΝΟΚ ΜἩ ΡΩΜΕ?' ΕΡΦΑΝ-ΟΥΛ ΔΕ
ΜΟΥΝ ΕΒΟΛ ΖἩ ΝΑΙ, ΣΗΗΥ ΝΑΥ ἸΒΙ ΘΟΤΕ Ἡ ΠΝΟΥΤΕ."

4. ΛΥΧΟΟΣ ἸΒΙ ΑΠΑ ΠΟΙΜΗΝ ΧΕ, "Λ-ΟΥΣΟΝ ΧΟΟΣ Ἡ ΑΠΑ ΠΑΝΣΕ
ΧΕ, 'ΕΙΝΑῚ-ΟΥ Ἡ ΠΑΖΗΤ ΕΦΝΑΦῚ? ἸῚῚ-ΖΟΤΕ ΑΝ ἸΖΗΤῚ Ἡ ΠΝΟΥΤΕ.'
ΠΕΧΛΥ ΝΑΥ ΧΕ, 'ΒΩΚ ΝῚΤΟΒῚ¹ ΕΥΣΟΝ ΕΦῚ-ΖΟΤΕ ἸΖΗΤῚ Ἡ ΠΝΟΥΤΕ,
ΛΥΘ ΕΒΟΛ ΖἩ ΤΗἸΤΡΕΦῚ-ΖΟΤΕ Ἡ ΠΕΤ ἸΜΜΑΥ ΚΝΑῚ-ΖΟΤΕ ΖΩΦΚ ἸΖΗΤῚ
Ἡ ΠΝΟΥΤΕ.'"

5. Λ-ΟΥΛ ΧΝΕ-ΟΥΖῚΛΟ ΧΕ, "ΕΤΒΕ ΟΥ, ΕΙΖΜΟΟΣ ΖἩ ΠΑΜΑ Ἡ
ΦΩΠΕ, ΠΑΖΗΤ ΚΩΤΕ ΣΑ ΣΑ ΝΙΜ?" ΛΥΟΥΦΦῚ ΝΑΥ ἸΒΙ ΠῚῚΛΟ ΧΕ,
"ΕΒΟΛ ΧΕ ΣΕΦΩΠΕ ἸΒΙ ΝΕΚΕΣΘΗΤΗΡΙΟΝ¹ ΕΤ ΖΙ ΒΟΛ: ΤΒΙΝΝΑΥ,
ΤΒΙΝΣΩΤἩ, ΤΒΙΝΦΩΛἩ,² ΤΒΙΝΦΑΧΕ. ΝΑΙ ΒΕ ΕΦΩΠΕ ΕΚΦΑΝΧΠΟ Ἡ
ΤΕΥΕΝΕΡΓΙΑ³ ΖἩ ΟΥἩἸΤΚΛΑΡΟΣ,⁴ ΦΑΡΕ-ἸΚΕΒΣΘΗΤΗΡΙΟΝ ΕΤ ΖΙ
ΖΟΥΝ ΦΩΠΕ ΖἩ ΟΥΣῚΡΑΖῚ⁵ ΜἩ ΟΥΟΥΧΑΙ.

6. Λ-ΟΥΛ ΟΝ ΧΝΕ-ΟΥΖῚΛΟ ΧΕ, "ΕΤΒΕ ΟΥ ἢΖΜΟΟΣ ΖἩ ΠΑΜΑ Ἡ
ΦΩΠΕ, ἢΖῚῚῚῚ?"¹ ΛΥΟΥΦΦῚ ΝΑΥ ΧΕ, "ΕΒΟΛ ΧΕ ἸΠΑΤΕΚΕΙΩΡῚ² Ἡ

3. (1) ἀπαντά ε (ἀπαντάω) to meet, confront.

4. (1) τῚβε τεε- τῚβῚ Q τнε vb. tr. to join, attach
(Ἰμοῖ; to: ε); used reflex. here.

5. (1) п.εσθητήριον (τὸ αἰσθητήριον) sense-organ. (2)
φωλἩ vb. tr. to smell. (3) τ.εnergieα (ἡ ἐνεργία) function,
action. (4) κλαρος (καθαρός) pure; ἸἸἸκλαρος purity.
(5) сῚрῚзῚ vb. intr. to pause, rest, become still.

6. (1) злῚпἩ, Q зῚῚῚῚ vb. intr. to become despon-
dent. (2) εἰωῚῚ εἰεῚῚ- εἰοῚῚῚ vb. tr. to perceive, see
(Ἰμοῖ).

πῆτον ἐτῆζε³ ἐροχ οὐδὲ τκολλασίς⁴ ἐτ νᾶφωπε. ε-νε-ἀκ
εἰεῖρῆ-ναῖ εἰ νῶφωρῆ, ἀφω ἄτε-πεκμα ἦ φωπε μοῦς ἦ εἴτ⁵ ἐροκ
φᾶντοῦπῶς ἐεῖραι ε πεκμοτε, πεκναδῶ εἰραι ἦεἰντοῦ πε νῆρ⁶
εἰροοῦ νῆρῆεἰλοπαῖ.

9. ἀφωοοσ ὄν κε, "τῆνστία πε πεκαλίνος¹ ἦ πῆμοναχοσ ἐφ²
οὔβε πῆοβε. πετ νοῦχε ἦ τᾶι σαβολ ἦμοχ οὔετο ἦ λαβ-εἰμε
πε.

10. ἀφωοοσ ὄν κε, "πῆωμα ἐτ φουφου¹ ἦτε πῆμοναχοσ ἐφ-
εωκ² ἦ τεψυχη εἰραι εἰ ἦεἰρ³ ἦτε πεσῆτ, ἀφω ἦεἰρε-ἦεἰρ⁴
φουφου εἰτῆ τῆνστία."

11. ἀφωοοσ ὄν κε, "πῆμοναχοσ ἦ εἰρ¹ φᾶγῆ-κῆομ ἐφω εἰ
πκαε, ἀφω ὄν εἰ ἦπῆυε φᾶγῆ-κῆομ ἐφω ἦ πῆτο εβολ ἦ πῆοῦτε."

12. ἀφωοοσ ὄν κε, "πῆμοναχοσ ἐτ ἀμαετε ἀν ἦ πεελασ μα-
λίστα¹ ἦ πῆαῦ ἦ πῆωντ μερε-παῖ ἦ τεἰμῆε ἐρ-χοεῖε ε λαῦ ἦ
πᾶοο² ἐνεε."

13. ἀφωοοσ ὄν κε, "ἦπῆρῆοῦε-λαῦ ἦ φᾶχε ἐφουοῦ εβολ εἰ
τεκταπρο. τῶ ἦ ελοοε γᾶρ μεεταοῦε-φῶντε¹ εβολ."

(3) εἰεῖρῆζε ε (ἐλπίζω) to hope for. (4) τ.κολλασίς (ἡ κόλα-
σις) punishment, correction. (5) τ.εἴτ (τ.εἴτ) worm.

(6) π.μοτε neck.

9. (1) πε.καλίνος (ὁ χαλινός) bridle. (2) λαβ-εἰμε
adj. lusty, lecherous; lit. female-crazed, from λῖβε, Q
love to rage, be mad, p.c. λαβ-.

10. (1) φουφου, Q φουφου vb. intr. to become dry, dry up.
(2) εωκ εεκ- εωκ² Q εηκ vb. tr. to draw, drag, impel (ἦμο²);
also intr. to be drawn, move swiftly, flowingly. (3) π.εἰρ³
depth(s). (4) εἰρῆνη (ἡ ἡδονή) pleasure, delight.

11. (1) εἰρ adj. sober, mild, prudent.

12. (1) μαλίστα (μάλιστα) adv. especially. (2) π.πᾶοο
(τὸ πᾶοο) suffering, misfortune, calamity.

13. (1) τ.φῶντε the acacia nilotica, a thorn tree;
hence: thorns.

14. ἀφωοοσ ὄν κε, "ἦναοῦ-οὔεμ-ἀβ¹ ἀφω ε σε-ἦρῆ ἦεἰτῆ-
οὔομ² εἰ ἦ εσαρῆ ἦ πεκσῆνῆ εἰτῆ τκαταλαλία."³

15. ἀφωοοσ ὄν κε, "ἦτα-πεοχ¹ κοσκεε² ε εὔεα³ φᾶντοῦ-
νοχε εβολ εἰ πῆραλαῖοο.⁴ ἐρε-πετ καταλαλία⁵ ἦ πεεσον
τῆτων ε παῖ. φᾶτᾶκο γᾶρ ἦ τεψυχη ἦ πετ εῶτῆ, ἀφω τεε-
κεοῦε⁶ ἦμῆν ἦμοχ μεετᾶνεοο.

16. ἀφω ε φωπε ἦ οὔοεἰφ εἰ φῆτ, ἀφω ἀφ² ἦ οὔαποτ ἦ
ἦρῆ ἦ οὔεἰλο. πεελαε κε, "εἰ εβολ ἦμοῖ ἦ πῆμοῦ." ἦτερε-
πεεεεπε εἰ παῦ ἐτ οὔομ ἦμῆαε, ἦποῦχι.

17. ἀφω ε ὄν ἦ οὔεαἰαἰον¹ ἦ ἦρῆ ἦ ἀπαρχη² κε εὔεταλαε
ἦ πεεσῆνῆ κατᾶ οὔαποτ ε ποῦα. ἀ-οὔα εἰ ἦ πεεσῆνῆ εωκ εἰραι
εἰρ³ τκυπη, ἀφωτ εβολ εἰεωο, ἀφω ἦ τεῦνοῦ εεεε ἦεἰ τκυπη.
ἀφω εἰ ἦ παῦ εἰεε πεεροοῦ ἦταεφωπε, ἀφω ε πσον ἐενηε εἰ
πεεσῆτ. ἀφω-τοοτοῦ ε εῶφ⁴ ἦμοε, εὔεω ἦμοο κε, "ἦτῆ-οὔμαἰ-
εοοῦ ἐφφουεἰτ. καλῶο⁵ ἀ-παῖ φωπε ἦμοκ." ἀ-πεἰλο εἰ εἰρ⁶
εροε, ἐφω ἦμοο κε, "ἀφωτῆ εἰ παεἰρε. οὔεεε γᾶρ ε-ἦναοῦε
πε ἦταελαε. εἰρ⁷ ἦεἰ πχοεῖε κε ἦνεεκετ-τεἰκυπη εἰ πα-
οὔοεἰφ τᾶρε-τοἰκοῦμενη τῆρῆ εἰεε κε ἀφωπη εἰ εἰ φῆτ εἰεε

14. (1) ἀβ = ἀε. (2) The Conj. continues the infini-
tives: (and it is good) that you not eat the flesh of your
brothers (i.e. calumniate them). (3) τ.καταλαλία (ἡ κατα-
λαλία) slander.

15. (1) π.εοε (f. τε.εεω) snake, serpent. (2) κοσκεε =
καεκεε to whisper. (3) εὔεα Eve. (4) π.παρλαῖοο (ὁ παρά-
δειοο) Paradise, Eden. (5) καταλαλία (καταλαλέω) to slan-
der. (6) οὔεἰ is used pronominally: his own one (soul).

17. (1) π.εαἰαἰον (τὸ σαῖτιον) keg. (2) τ.ἀπαρχη (ἡ
ἀπαρχη) first-fruits; ἦρῆ ἦ ἀπαρχη new wine. (3) τ.κυπη,
τ.κηνη arch, vault, vaulted place. (4) εῶφ εεφ- εῶφ² Q
εηφ vb. tr. to scorn, treat with contempt (ἦμο²). (5) κα-
λῶο (καλῶο) adv. well. (6) εἰρ εἰρ² Q οἰρ vb. tr. to em-
brace (ε). (7) An oath: "As the Lord lives,..."

ΟΥΛΠΟΤ Ν ΗΡΠ.

18. ΛΥΣΟΝ ΚΙΜ ΖΜ ΠΕΥΘΩΝΤ ΕΖΟΥΝ Ε ΟΥΛ. ΛΥΛΣΕΡΑΤΨ Ε ΠΕΘΛΗΛ, ΛΥΛΙΤΕΙ Ε ΧΙ Ν ΟΥΜΝΤΖΑΡΨΖΗΤ¹ ΕΧΜ ΠΕΥΣΟΝ ΛΥΩ Ε ΠΑΡΑ- ΓΕ² Μ ΠΠΙΡΑΣΜΟΣ ΔΧΜ ΠΩΛΛΖ.³ ΛΥΩ Ν ΤΕΥΝΟΥ ΛΥΝΑΥ ΕΥΚΑΠΝΟΣ⁴ ΕΥΝΗΥ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΝ ΤΕΥΤΑΠΡΟ. ΝΤΕΡΕ-ΠΑΙ ΔΕ ΘΩΠΕ, ΛΥΛΟ ΕΥΘΟΝΤ.

19. ΛΥΒΩΚ Ν ΟΥΘΕΙΘ ΝΒΙ ΠΕΡΕΣΒΥΤΕΡΟΣ¹ Ν ΘΙΝΤ ΘΑ ΠΑΡ- ΧΗΠΕΙΣΚΟΠΟΣ Ν ΡΑΚΟΤΕ ΛΥΩ ΝΤΕΡΕΥΚΤΟΥ Ε ΘΙΝΤ, ΛΥΧΝΟΥΥ ΝΒΙ ΝΕΣΝΗΥ ΧΕ, "ΕΡΕ-ΤΠΟΛΙΣ Ψ-ΟΥ?" ΝΤΟΥ ΔΕ ΠΕΧΛΥ ΝΛΥ ΧΕ, "ΨΥΣΙ,² ΝΑΣΝΗΥ, ΔΝΟΚ ΗΠΙΝΑΥ Ε ΠΖΟ Ν ΛΑΛΥ Ν ΡΟΜΕ ΝΣΑ ΠΑΡ- ΧΗΠΕΙΣΚΟΠΟΣ ΜΑΥΛΑΥ." ΝΤΟΥ ΔΕ ΝΤΕΡΟΥΣΩΤΗ, ΛΥΤΑΧΡΟ³ ΕΤΒΕ ΠΘΑΧΕ ΧΕ ΕΥΕΖΑΡΕΖ ΕΡΟΥΥ ΖΑΒΟΛ ΖΑ ΠΧΙ-ΖΡΑΥ⁴ Ν ΝΒΑΛ.

21. Λ-ΟΥΛ Ν ΝΖΛΛΟ ΒΟΚ ΘΑ ΚΕΖΛΛΟ, ΛΥΩ ΠΕΧΛΥ Ν ΠΕΥΜΑΘΗ- ΤΗΣ ΧΕ, "ΤΑΜΙΟ ΝΑΝ Ν ΟΥΚΟΥΙ Ν ΑΡΨΙΝ,"¹ ΛΥΩ ΛΥΤΑΜΙΟΥ. ΠΕΧΛΥ ΧΕ, "ΖΕΡΠ-ΖΕΝΟΕΙΚ² ΝΑΝ," ΛΥΩ ΛΥΖΟΡΠΟΥ. ΝΤΟΥ ΔΕ ΛΥΜΟΥΝ ΕΒΟΛ ΕΥΘΑΧΕ Ε ΝΕΠΝΙΚΟΝ³ Ν ΠΕΖΟΥΥ ΤΗΡΨ ΜΝ ΤΕΥΘΗ ΤΗΡΨ.

23. ΛΥΧΟΟΣ ΝΒΙ ΑΠΑ ΙΣΑΚ ΧΕ, "ΝΕΝΕΙΟΤΕ ΜΕΝ ΑΠΑ ΠΑΜΒΩ¹ ΝΕΥΦΟΡΕΙ² Ν ΖΕΝΘΤΗΝ Ν ΠΕΛΒΕ ΕΥΖΝ ΝΤΟΙΣ ΜΝ ΖΕΝΘΤΗΝ Ν ΘΨ- ΒΝΝΕ.³ ΝΤΩΤΗ ΔΕ ΤΕΝΟΥ ΤΕΤΗΦΟΡΕΙ ΖΕΝΘΤΗΝ ΕΥΤΑΕΙΝΥ. ΒΟΚ

18. (1) ΖΑΡΨ-ΖΗΤ adj. patient, long-suffering; ΜΝΤΖΑΡΨ- ΖΗΤ patience. (2) ΠΑΡΑΓΕ (παράγω) to pass, pass by, away. (3) ΠΩΛΨ ΠΟΛΖΨ Q ΠΟΛΨ vb. tr. to wound, damage, offend. (4) Π.ΚΑΠΝΟΣ (ὁ καπνός) smoke.

19. (1) ΠΡΕΣΒΥΤΕΡΟΣ (ὁ πρεσβύτερος) elder. (2) ΨΥΣΙ an expletive of some sort, but cf. gloss 175(5) below. (3) ΤΑΧΡΟ ΤΑΧΡΕ- ΤΑΧΡΟΨ Q ΤΑΧΡΗΥ vb. tr. to affirm, confirm, strengthen (ἴμοΨ); intr. to be confirmed, resolute. (4) ΧΙ-ΖΡΑΨ to amuse or divert self; as n.m. diversion, distraction.

21. (1) Π.ΑΡΨΙΝ lentil(s). (2) ΖΩΡΠ ΖΕΡΠ- ΖΟΡΠΨ Q ΖΟΡΠ vb. tr. to moisten (ἴμοΨ); also intr. to get wet, drenched. (3) ΝΕ.ΠΝ(ΕΥΜΑΤ)ΙΚΟΝ (τὰ πνευματικά) spiritual matters.

23. (1) Perhaps insert ΜΝ before ΑΠΑ ΠΑΜΒΩ. (2) ΦΟΡΕΙ (φορέω) to wear. (3) Π.ΘΨΒΝΝΕ palm-fiber.

ΝΤΩΤΗ Μ ΠΕΙΜΑ! ΑΤΕΤΝΤΑΚΟΥ."

24. ΕΥΝΑΒΩΚ ΔΕ Ε ΠΩΖΨ,¹ ΠΕΧΛΥ ΝΛΥ ΧΕ, "ΝΤΗΝΑΒΩΚ ΑΝ Ε ΚΟΤΤ Ε Ψ-ΕΝΤΟΛΗ ΝΗΤΗ; ΝΤΕΤΗΖΑΡΕΖ ΓΑΡ ΑΝ."

25. ΝΤΑΥ ΟΝ ΛΥΧΟΟΣ ΧΕ, "Λ-ΑΠΑ ΠΑΜΒΩ ΧΟΟΣ ΧΕ, 'ΤΑΙ ΤΕ ΘΕ ΕΤΕ ΘΨΕ Ε ΠΜΟΝΑΧΟΣ Ε ΦΟΡΕΙ Ν ΝΕΥΖΟΙΤΕ: ΖΩΣΤΕ Ε ΝΕΧ- ΤΕΥΘΤΗΝ Μ ΠΒΟΛ Ν ΤΕΥΡΙ Ν ΘΟΜΗΤ Ν ΖΟΥΥ, ΝΤΕΤΗ-ΛΑΛΥ ΤΑΙΟΣ¹ Ε ΨΙΤΨ, ΤΟΤΕ ΕΥΕΦΟΡΙ ΗΜΟΣ.'"

26. ΛΥΧΟΟΣ ΝΒΙ ΑΠΑ ΚΑΣΙΑΝΟΣ ΧΕ, "ΟΥΛ Ν ΝΣΥΝΚΑΗΤΙΚΟΣ,¹ Ε-ΛΥΑΠΟΤΑΣΣΕ² Ν ΝΕΥΧΡΗΜΑ³ ΤΗΡΟΥ, ΛΥΤΑΛΥ Ν ΝΖΗΚΕ. ΛΥΚΑ- ΖΕΝΚΟΥΙ ΝΛΥ ΕΤΒΕ ΤΕΥΧΡΙΑ ΜΑΥΛΑΥ. ΜΠΕΥΟΥΘΨ Ε ΘΝΨ ΖΝ ΟΥ- ΜΗΤΑΠΟΤΑΚΤΙΚΟΣ⁴ ΕΤ ΧΗΚ ΕΒΟΛ ΝΤΕ ΠΕΘΕΒΙΟ Ν ΖΗΤ. ΠΑΙ ΔΕ ΛΥΧΩ Ν ΟΥΘΑΧΕ ΝΑΖΡΑΥ ΝΒΙ ΒΑΣΙΜΟΣ, ΠΕΤ ΘΟΟΠ ΖΝ ΝΕΤ ΟΥΛΛΕ, ΕΥΧΩ ΗΜΟΣ ΧΕ, 'ΤΜΗΤΣΥΝΚΑΗΤΙΚΟΣ ΔΚΣΟΡΜΕΣ,⁵ ΛΥΩ ΤΜΗΤΜΟΝΑΧΟΣ ΜΠΕΚΖΕ ΕΡΟΣ.'"

27. Λ-ΟΥΛ Ν ΝΕΣΝΗΥ ΧΝΕ-ΑΠΑ ΠΑΣΤΑΜΩΝ ΧΕ, "ΟΥ ΠΕΤΙΝΑΛΑΥ, ΧΕ ΣΕΘΑΙΒΕ¹ ΗΜΟΙ ΕΙΨ Μ ΠΑΖΩΒ Ν ΒΙΧ ΕΒΟΛ?" ΛΥΟΥΘΨ ΝΒΙ ΠΖΛΛΟ, ΠΕΧΛΥ ΧΕ, "ΠΚΕ-ΑΠΑ ΧΙΧΩΙ ΜΝ ΠΚΕΣΕΕΠΕ ΘΑΥΨ-ΠΕΥΖΩΒ Ν ΒΙΧ ΕΒΟΛ. ΠΑΙ Ν ΟΥΟΣΕ ΑΝ ΠΕ. ΕΚΘΑΝΝΟΥ² ΔΕ Ε Ψ, ΑΧΙ-ΤΨΜΗ³

24. (1) ΠΩΖΨ ΕΖΨ- ΟΖΨΨ vb. tr. to reap, harvest; as n.m. harvesting, reaping. 2 and c are often interchanged in this word. Note -τ for zero (1st pers. obj.) on ΚΟΤΤ.

25. (1) The sense is that if no one thought it worth taking, it was suitable to be worn by a monk.

26. (1) ΣΥΝΚΑΗΤΙΚΟΣ (συγκλητικός) adj. of noble rank; Τ.ΜΗΤΣΥΝΚΑΗΤΙΚΟΣ nobility. (2) ΑΠΟΤΑΣΣΕ (ἀποτάσσω) to renounce, give up. (3) ΠΕ.ΧΡΗΜΑ (τὸ χρῆμα) goods, money. (4) Π.ΑΠΟΤΑΚΤΙΚΟΣ (ἀποτακτικός) anchorite, hermit monk; Τ.ΜΗΤΑΠΟΤΑΚΤΙΚΟΣ status of anchorite. (5) ΣΩΡΗ ΣΕΡΗ- ΣΟΡΗΨ Q ΣΟΡΗ vb. tr. to lose (ἴμοΨ); intr. to go astray, be lost.

27. (1) ΘΑΙΒΕ (θλιβω) to afflict, distress; passive construction here. (2) ΝΟΥ vb. intr. (aux.) to be about to, be going to (do: ε + Inf.). (3) Τ.ΨΜΗ (ἡ τιμή) price, value.

ἢ οὐσον ἢ οὐωτ ἢ τε πιδος.⁴ εκθλανουωω δε ε κα-οукоуи εβολ
 2ἢ соυῆτῃ,⁵ ἢ τοκ ετ τωφ. ται τε εε ετεκναδῆ-ἢ τον." πεχε-
 πσον ναχ κε, "εφωπε οὐῆται ταχρια ἢ μαυ, κοуωφ ετῆτραχει-
 рооуω⁶ 2λ 2ωв ἢ 6ix?" λчоуωφῆ ἢ 6i п2λλο κε, "καν⁷ οὐῆτακ
 2ωв нiм, ἢ ἢ κκα-π2ωв ἢ 6ix εβολ. πετε οὐῆ-6om ἢ μοκ ε λαγ,
 λριγ, monon⁸ 2ἢ οὐωτοртῆ λн."

28. λ-οусон χνε-απα сарапион κε, "λχι-οуωαχε εροι." πεχε-
 п2λλο ναч κε, "εiнахе-οу нак? κε λкчi-ἢ енка ἢ ἢ 2hке
 мἢ нехнра мἢ ἢ ορφанос, аккауу 2ἢ пωоуωτ."¹ λчнау гар ε
 пωоуωτ εчме2 ἢ χωоме.

31. не-οуῆ-οуа δε ἢ τε неτ οуаав εφлауμουτε εροι κε φi-
 лагриос εчоун2 2ἢ ετῆнм, εφῆ-2ωв 2ἢ οу2ice φантечхно нач ἢ
 печовик ἢ мiн ἢ моч. ἢ 2ωсон δε εча2εратῃ 2ἢ тагωра ε † ἢ
 печ2ωв ἢ 6ix εβολ, εic 2hнтe 2ἢ οуωῆне λч6ine ἢ οуβαλλатион¹
 εуῆ-мнт ἢ φε ἢ 2олокоттинос² 2iωос. λча2εратῃ ἢ печма, εч-
 хω ἢ мос κε, "2апс не етре-пентачсормес еi." λуω εic пет
 ἢ мау λчei εчрime. λч6опῃ δε ἢ 6i п2λλο, λчхитч ἢ са оуса,
 λчтаас нач. пет ἢ мау δε λчма2те ἢ моч, εчоуωφ ε † ἢ οу-
 оуон³ нач. п2λλο δε ἢ печоуωφ ε χi. тоте λч2i-тоотῃ ε χi-
 φкак εβολ, εчхω ἢ мос κε, "λмнитῆ ἢ тетῆнау εуρωме ἢ те пноуτε
 κε ἢ тачῆ-οу." п2λλο δε λчнот ἢ χiоуе, λчei εβολ 2ἢ тполis
 κε ἢ неусоуонῃ.

38. λчвок ἢ 6i апа μακαριос пно6 φλ апа λнтωνiос, λуω

(4) π.ιδос (τὸ εἶδος) kind, sort. (5) соуῆτ price, value
 (w. suff. only); ка-οукоуи εβολ 2ἢ to deduct a little from.
 (6) чi-рооуω to be concerned, anxious (about: ε, εтве, 2λ),
 to care about. (7) кан (κἄν) even if. (8) monon (μόνον)
 only, alone; but (w. neg.).

28. (1) п.ωоуωτ window; niche, alcove.

31. (1) βαλλатион (τὸ βαλλάντιον) purse; note resump-
 tion as fem. in 2iωос, сормес, таас. (2) п.2олокоттинос (ὁ
 δλοκῶττινος) a gold coin. (3) п.оуон part, share.

ἢ теречкωλ¹ ε про, λчei εβολ φароч, пexаγ нач х(ε), "ἢтк-
 ним?" ἢ точ δε λчоуωφῆ εчхω ἢ мос κε, "λнок не μακαριос."
 λуω λчотам² ἢ про, λчвок ε2оун, λчкааγ. ἢ теречнау ε теч-
 2упомонн,³ λчоуон нач, λуω λчоурот⁴ ἢ ἢ мач, εчхω ἢ мос κε,
 "εic оуно6 ἢ оуоειω εiоуωφ ε нау ерок. λicωтῆ гар εтвннтк."
 λуω λчотопῃ ероч 2ἢ оуἢнтмаирωме, λч†-ἢ тон нач, ἢ тачei гар
 εβολ 2ἢ 2енно6 ἢ 2ice. ἢ тере-роу2ε δε φωпе, λ-апа λнтωνi-
 ос 2ωрῆ нач ἢ 2енкоуи ἢ внт.⁵ πεχε-апа μακαριос нач κε,
 "κελεуе⁶ наi та2ωрῆ наi мауаат." ἢ точ δε пexаγ κε, "2ωрῆ."
 λуω λчтамiо ἢ оуно6 ἢ φол⁷ ἢ внт, λч2орпῃ. λу2моос, λу-
 φαхе ε тἢтρεч†-2ну⁸ ἢ тeψухн χiн ἢ пнау ἢ роу2ε. λунов-
 тоу,⁹ λуω тннвте¹⁰ асвок епеснт ε пeсnyλнон¹¹ εβολ 2итῆ
 пωоуωτ. λчвок ε2оун ε 2тооуе ἢ 6i пмаκαριос¹² апа λнтωνiос,
 λчнау ε пλθαι¹³ ἢ тннвте ἢ апа μακαριос, λчῆ-φннре, λуω
 λч†-πi¹⁴ ε ἢ 6ix ἢ апа μακαριос, εчхω ἢ мос κε, "λ-2а2 ἢ 6om
 ci εβολ 2ἢ неi6ix."

48. не-οуῆ-οусон λχῆ сβρα2ῆ 2ἢ οу2ενεετε. 2λ2 δε ἢ
 сон φачкiм εуоргн. пexаγ 6ε 2раi ἢ 2нтῃ κε, "†навок та6ω
 мауаат εiнахωρει.¹ λуω 2ἢ птратῆ6ἢ-2ωв мἢ аауу †насβρα2ῆ
 λуω ппа6ос наλλο ἢ 2нт." λчei δε εβολ, λчоуω2 мауааγ 2ἢ

38. (1) κωλ2 κλ2- κολ2 Q κολ2 vb. intr. to strike,
 knock (at: ε). (2) φтам vb. tr. to shut (ἢ мо). (3) т.2упо-
 монн (ἡ ὑπομονή) patience, endurance; he apparently made
 him wait a long time. (4) оурот, Q рооут vb. intr. to be
 happy, glad. (5) п.внт palm leaves (moistened and used for
 weaving). (6) κεлеуе (κελεύω) to order, bid, command.
 (7) п.φол bundle. (8) †-2ну to benefit, profit; реч†-2ну
 beneficial; мἢтρεч†-2ну benefit, profit, what is benefi-
 cial. (9) ноуβῆ ноут vb. tr. to weave (ἢ мо). (10) т.ннвте
 weaving, basketry. (11) пe.сnyλнон (τὸ σπήλαιον) cave.
 (12) μακαριос (μακάριος) blessed; used here as epithet of
 Apa Antonios; do not confuse with Apa Makarios. (13) п.λθαι
 multitude, large amount. (14) †-πi to kiss (ε).

48. (1) λнахωρει (ἀναχωρέω) to retire, withdraw; to go

οὐσπυλλίον. 2^η οὐσον δε ἀμεγ-πεчкелωλ² ἢ μοοῦ, ἀφοῦλα²
 ε πκλζ, λῶ ἢ τεῦνοῦ ἀσκορκῆ.³ Πτερεφωπῆ δε, ἀφίτῆ,
 ἀφοῦοπῆ.⁴ λ-πεφ2ητ δε εἰ εροφ, ἀφίμε δε παεμωп пет †
 ἢἢλ4, λῶ πελ4χ δε, "εἰς ζήντε οп †λ4λ4φρεἰ μ4γ4λ4τ λῶ
 †6онῆ. εἰλ4βωк ἢтоοῦп ε εεεεεε. сῆ-χр4λ γ4р ε м4φε εροφ
 ἢ ма н4м λῶ ἢ зоуо зῦпом4не⁵ ε τβон4л⁶ ἢ ппouτe." λ4κтоφ
 δε, λ4βωк ε пeч4м4.

70. λ-οῦσον χι ἢ πεсх4м4, λ4λ4λ4φρεἰ ἢ τεῦноῦ, εφχω
 ἢмос δε, "λ4ἢ-οῦλ4λ4φр4т4с."¹ λῦсωτῆ δε ἢεἰ ἢεῶλo, λῦβωк,
 λῦ†-тооτοῦ² ἢмоφ, λῶ λῦтρεчкωте³ ε ἢр4 ἢ нес4нῦ εчмeт4но4,
 εφχω ἢмос δε, "кω п44 εβoλ. λ4ἢ-οῦλ4λ4φр4т4с λ4, λ4λ4
 λ4ἢ-οῦрωме ἢ рeчῆ-пoвe λῶ ἢ εῆре."

71. πελ4γ δε ἢεἰ ἢεῶλo δε, "εкωλ4н4γ εῦφнре φнм εφвнк
 ε2р44 εтне зἢ пeчoῦφφ ἢм4н ἢмоφ, βeп-тeчoῦεр4тe, сoкῆ ε-
 пeс4т ἢм4γ; сῆ-пoвpe γ4р λ4ч λ4."

102. ερε-λ4λ4 μαкар4οс μοоφε ἢ οῦοε4φ ἢ пкωте ἢ п2ελoс,¹
 εφтφoῦп² ἢ ζeнeпт, λῶ εἰс п44λβoλoс λ4тωмἢт³ εροφ зἢ
 тeч24н, εpe-οῦo2ε⁴ ἢтоoтῆ, λῶ ε-пeчoῦφφ пe ε р2зтῆ,
 ἢпeч46ἢ-6oм. λῶ пeч4ч λ4ч δε, "oῦпoв пe п4χ4 ἢ 6oнῆ⁵ εβoλ

into the desert and live as a hermit monk. (2) п.келωλ jar,
 pitcher. (3) скoркῆ сῆῆῆ- сῆῆῆр Q сῆῆῆр to roll away
 (tr. or intr.). (4) οῦφeἢ οῦφeἢ- οῦφeἢ Q οῦφeἢ vb. tr. to
 break, smash (ἢмо"). (5) зῦпoм4не (ὀπομeνω) to be patient
 (with, under: ε), submit to; to endure, last. (6) τ.βонe4л
 (ἡ βοῆθe4л) help, aid, support.

70. (1) п.λ4λ4φр4т4с (ὁ ἀν4χωρ4т4с) anchorite; the
 status of a true anchorite was viewed as a very advanced
 stage of spiritual development. (2) †-тоoт' ἢмо' to lay
 hold of (suff. on тоoт' is reflex.). (3) In causative
 sense: "they made him go around to the cells ..."

102. (1) п.zeлoс (τὸ ἔλoс) marsh. (2) тφoῦп as tr. vb.
 to carry (ἢмо"). (3) тωмἢт, Q томἢт to meet, befall (ε).
 (4) п.ο2ε scythe. (5) χ4 ἢмо' ἢ 6oнῆ to ill-treat, harm,

ἢмок, δε мἢ-6oм ἢмо4 εροк.⁶ εἰс зἢнте γ4р зoв н4м εтeкe4pe
 ἢмоoῦ †e4pe ἢмоoῦ зo. ἢток φ4кн4стeῦe ἢ ζeн2oῦ; λ4oк δε
 мe4oῦφм ε пт4рῆ.⁷ φ4кῆ-οῦφн ἢ рoε4с⁸ ἢ ζeнcoп; λ4oк δε
 мe4ἢкoтῆ εнe2. οῦзoв ἢ οῦφт пeтeкxр4вe4т εрo4 ἢз4тῆ."
 пeчe-λ4λ4 м4к4р4oс δε, "oῦ пe?" ἢточ δε пeч4ч δε, "пeк-
 eῆв4o пe. λ4oк δε мe46ἢ-6oм ε eῆв4o4 εнe2. εтвe п44
 ἢп46ἢ-6oм εροк."

124. λ4χoос ἢεἰ λ4λ4 зoрc4нc4 δε, "oῦтφoвe¹ ἢ oмe²
 εῦφ4ннoхῆ εῦсἢтe³ з4тῆ п4εрo, ἢeλ4зῦпoм4не λ4 ἢ οῦзoῦ ἢ
 oῦφт. ттepпoсe⁴ δε φ4сmoῦп εβoλ ἢ eε ἢ пoнe. т44 тe eε ἢ
 пpωмe ε-oῦпἢт4ч ἢм4γ ἢ пeч4мeεῦe ἢ мἢтῆсm4кoн.⁵ ἢῆпoсe⁶ λ4
 зἢ eотe ἢ ппouτe. εφφ4нe4 ε2р44 εῦмἢтнo6,⁷ φ4чβoλ εβoλ.
 з4з γ4р нe ἢп4р4сmос ἢ λ4-тe4м4не м4л4с4т4 εῦφoоп зἢ тἢнтe
 ἢ ἢрoмe. н4нoῦс δε εтpe-пpωмe coῦeп-пeчφ4 ἢм4н ἢмоφ,
 εтpeчпoт δε εβoλ ἢ пe2рoφ⁸ ἢ тἢἢтнo6. пeт т4чрнῦ δε з4тῆ
 тп4с4т4с зeн4тῆм εрoῦ ἢe.

141. λ4φφпe зἢ нeпpφ4с4т4oн¹ ἢ кoс4т4н4т4нoῦпoл4с ἢεἰ
 oῦмoн4xос ἢ рἢἢкн4мe з4 eεφ4oс4oс ἢῆpo. ἢῆpo δε εφвнк зἢ
 тe24н εт ἢм4γ, λ4к4-пἢннφe ἢсoφ, λ4ε4 м4γ4λ4ч, λ4тo2ἢ ε2oῦп
 ε ппoн4xос. λῶ λ4сoῦφнῆ мeн δε н4м пe, λ4φoпῆ δε εрoφ ἢ

do violence to; to constrain; χ4 ἢ 6oнῆ (χ4н6oнῆ) n.m.
 violence, physical constraint. The genitive (my) is objec-
 tive here: "the constraint I feel from you." (6) мἢ-6oм
 ἢмо4 εροк I have no power over you. (7) ε пт4рῆ (not) at
 all. (8) рoε4с vb. intr. to remain awake, keep watch
 (over: ε).

124. (1) п.тoφeε, т.тoφeε brick. (2) п.омe, т.омe clay,
 mud. (3) т.сἢтe foundation. (4) т.тepпoсe(н) baked brick.
 (5) кoсm4кoс (кoсm4кoс) worldly, secular; мἢтῆсm4кoс
 worldliness. (6) п4сe пeс(ῆ)- п4сῆ Q пoсe vb. tr. to bake,
 cook (ἢмо"). (7) In sense: "if he achieves a position of
 importance." (8) пe.зpоφ burden, responsibility.

141. (1) пe.пpφ4с4т4oн (τὸ пpоdσтe4oн) suburbs, environs.

εε Ν ουα εβολ εΝ ταλαις.² Ντερουεωκ δε εεοуη, λυφληλ,
 λυεμοос. λχαρχει Νβι πρρο Ν εотετ³ Νμοу, εсхω Νмос хе,
 "νενειοτε εт εΝ κηме ε-ου?" Νтоу δε πεχαу хе, "сεφληλ тн-
 роу εхη пекоухай." λуφ λсхоос λαу εтρεсоуом Ν ουкоуи Ν
 οεик. λчт-ουφηм Ν неε⁴ εи εмоу⁵ λαу, λсоуом. λуφ λчт-
 оуфηм Ν мооу λαу, λсф. πεχαу δε λαу Νβι πρρο хе, "ксооуη
 хе ληф-ηиη?" Νтоу δε πεхау хе, "ηноуτε сооуη ηмок." тоте
 πεхау хе, "ληф пе εεωλοсiос πρρο," λуφ Ν тεуηоу λчпаεтф
 λαу Νβι ηελλо. πεхау λαу Νβι πρρο хе, "ηαιат-тнутη хе
 тетηо Ν атрооуф⁶ εη ηεикосмос. εη оуме ηхиηтаухпои εη т-
 ηηтρρο ηηиμεε-εηт⁷ η οεик εηεε оудε мооу η εε η ποоу, оудε
 ηηиεиε хе сеεолаε⁸ η тειεε хиη ηεεооу εт ηηау." λχαρχει η
 т-εооу λαу Νβι ηρρο. ηελλо δε λчтφоуη, λчпот, λчктоу он
 ε κηме.

175. λсхоос он Νβι ληα ληηηηа хе λ-ηεηεиот ληа λρε-
 ηиос хоос εтве оуа εη φиηт хе оуηоε ηηατε пе η ηεсф-εоε¹
 εсо δε η αφελληс² εη тпистис λуφ ηεсфоεт³ пе εтве тηηт-
 εиαιотηс. λуφ ηεсхω ηмос хе ποεик εтηхи ηмоу εиηη⁴
 ηтоу λη пе псфма η ηεхс φусi⁵ ληηη ηεсмот пе. λусфтη δε
 ηβι ελλо сηау хе λсхе-ηεиφахе, λуφ εусооуη ηмоу хе оуηоε
 пе εη ηεсвиос,⁶ λуεиε хе εсхω η ηαι εη оуηηтвαλ-εηт⁷ ηη

(2) sense here: the ranks of ordinary soldiers. (3) εотεт-
 εεтεт- εεтεот Q εεтεот vb. tr. to examine, inquire into
 (ηмо). (4) η.ηεε oil. (5) ηε.εмоу salt. (6) атрооуф adj.
 carefree, free from anxieties. (7) ηεε-εηт ηмо to be sated,
 satisfied with. (8) εлоε, Q εолаε vb. tr. to be sweet, pleasant.

175. (1) ηεсф-εоε worker, doer; here in monkish sense:
 ascetic, practitioner. (2) αφελληс (αφελής) simple. (3)
 φоут (φоεт) Q φоут (φоεт) vb. intr. to stumble, err.
 т.ηηт εиαιотηс being uninformed; εиαιотηс non-professional,
 layman, uninformed person. (4) η.ηα here = the altar. (5)
 φусi in fact, for real (φύσει by nature, naturally); тε.
 φусiс (η φύсiс) nature. (6) η.βиос (δ βίос) life. (7) βαλ-
 εηт guileless, innocent; ηηтвαλ-εηт guilelessness.

оуηηтатηиоi.⁸ λуφ λуεи φαροу, λухоос ηαу хе, "ληα, ληсфтη
 εтве оуφахе η ληиотη, хе λ-оуа хооу хе ποεик εтηхи ηмоу
 εоε⁹ хе ηтоу ηαηε λη пе псфма η ηεхс ληηη ηεсмот пе."
 ηελλо δε πεхау хе, "ληок λихе-ηαι." ηтооу δε λуκφрф¹⁰
 εроу, εухω ηмос хе, "ηηφр. ηηρтαхрок εη ηαι, ληа, ληηη
 катα εε εтρε-ткαθολиκη¹¹ εκκληсiа хω ηмос ηиεтεуε хе
 ποεик εтηхи ηмоу ηтоу пе псфма η ηεхс εη оуме, λуφ εη
 оусмот λη, λуφ ηεиποтηριоη¹² ηεсηоу пе εη оуме λуφ εη
 оусхуηа¹³ λη. ληηη η εε¹⁴ η тαρχη ε-λсхи η оукаε εβολ εη
 ηкаε,¹⁵ λчηαссе¹⁶ η ηрфме катα тεсεиκωη¹⁷ λуφ ηη-εом η
 ληηη η хоос хе η εиκωη η ηноуτε λη тε тαι, кайтoи¹⁸ оуа-
 катαλуηηтос пе η аттаεоу, тαι он тε εε η ποεик ηтαсхоос
 хе ηαι пе ηαсфма. тηηиεтεуε хе εη оуме ηαι пе псфма η
 ηεхс." πεхау ηβι ηελλо хе, "εтетηтηηиεε¹⁹ ημοи εβολ εη
 ηεоε, ηтηαтот λη ηεηт." ηтооу δε πεхау хе, "ηαρεηтφεаε²⁰
 η ηноуτε εη тειεεβαδωμαс εтве ηεиустηριоη, λуφ тηηиεтεуε
 хе ηноуτε ηαεоηηч ηαη εβολ." ηελλо δε λсфη-ηφахе εроу εη
 оуφаε, λуφ λссопс η ηноуτε εсхω ηмос хе, "ηхоεис, ηток εт

(8) ηοи (воέω) to think; λтηοи unthinking; εη оуηηтатηиоi
 without thinking. (9) Text has εоεх; prob. εоε (δс) with
 хе, as given above. (10) κφрф κερφ- κφрф vb. tr. to per-
 suade, cajole (ε). (11) καθολиκη (καθολικός) adj. f. uni-
 versal, catholic. (12) η.ποтηριоη (τὸ ποτήριον) wine-cup.
 (13) εη оусхуηа in form, in appearance. (14) η εε η is
 coordinated with тαι тε εε below. т.αρχη (η αρχή) begin-
 ning (of creation). (15) Note каε in two senses: a clod
 of earth; the ground. (16) ηαссе (πλασσω) to form, mould.
 (17) εиκωη (η εικών) likeness. (18) кайтoи (καίτοι) and
 yet, although, albeit. ληкатαλуηηтос (ἀκατάληπτος) incom-
 prehensible; used as noun here. (19) ηиεε (πειθω) to per-
 suade. εβολ εη ηεоε in sense: by a demonstration from the
 matter itself. (20) тφεε (тφεаε) тεεε- тφεε vb. tr. to
 pray, make entreaty (to: ηмо; for: ε, εтве, εхη, ελ).

σοοῦν γε ἢ εἰο ἄν ἢ ἀπίστος κατὰ οὐκακία²¹ ἀλλὰ γε ἠνεῖ-
 πλάνα²² εἰς ὄμνηταπίστος μὴ ὄμνητατσοοῦν, ὥσπερ καὶ εἶπεν,
 πχοεῖς τὸ πεῖρε." Ἐξέλλο δὲ οὐκ ἀβῶκ ἐ νεῦρι, ἀγῶνας ἢ
 πνοῦτε, εὐχῶ ἡμῶς γε, "τὸ πεῖρε, ἐκεῖθεν εἶπεν ἢ πεῖρελλο ἢ
 πεῖρεστηρίον γε ἐνεπίστευε γὰρ ἠπῆρ-οσε²³ ἢ πεῖρεσε."
 ἀ-πνοῦτε δὲ σῶτη ἑροῦ εἰ οὐσον. ἤτερε-ἑβδωμάς δὲ πῶκ
 εἶπεν, ἀγῶ ἐ τεκκλῆσι καὶ τκυριακῆ,²⁴ ἀγῶμοος ἢ πῶμῆτ
 μαλαγῶ εἰ <οὔ>οὔρωμ²⁵ ἢ οὔρωτ. νερε-πεῖρε δὲ εἰς τὴν τεῦμητε.
 ἀγῶων ἡβῆ νεῦρα εἰ εἰς οὔρον, γὰρ ἤτεροῦκ ἐστραῖ ἢ ποεῖκ
 ἐκτὴν τετραπύλα εἰ οὔρα, ἀγῶων: εἶπεν ἢ πῶμῆτ μαλαγῶ ἢ ἐε
 ἢ οὔρηρε κοῦι, γὰρ ἤτερε-πεπρεσβυτερος σοοῦτη εἶπεν ἢ τεῦ-
 εἰς ἐ καὶ ἢ ποεῖκ ἐ ποῦρ,²⁶ εἰς οὐραγγελος ἀγῶ εἶπεν εἰς
 ἡπῆρε, ἐ-οὔρη-οὔρωτε²⁷ ἡπῆρε, γὰρ ἀγῶων²⁸ ἢ πκοῦι ἢ
 ὄρηρε, ἀγῶων²⁹ ἢ πεῖρεσε ἐ πποτηρίον. ἤτερε-πεπρεσβυτερος
 δὲ ἐρ-ποεῖκ ἢ γλασμα κλασμα,³⁰ νερε-παγγελος ἀγῶ πῶρ ἢ
 πῶρηρε κοῦι ὄρη ὄρη. γὰρ ἤτεροῦτ ἢ πεῖρογοι³¹ ἐ καὶ εἶπεν εἰς
 νετ οὔρα, ἀγῶ ἡβῆ πεῖρε ἢ οὐκλασμα καὶ ἐπῆρ ἢ σοῦκ, γὰρ
 ἤτερεπῆρα, ἀγῶ-εἰς, ἀγῶ-ἑκκλῆ εἶπεν γε, "ἡπίστευε, πχοεῖς,
 γε ποεῖκ πε πεκῶμα γὰρ πποτηρίον πε πεκῶνοκ." γὰρ ἢ
 τεῦνοῦ ἀ-παρ εἰ εἰς τεῦεἰς ἡ-ποεῖκ κατὰ πποῦ ἢ πμῶστηρίον.
 ἀγῶων εἶπεν ἐ πῶρ, γὰρ ἀγῶ ἐνεῦχαριστί³² ἢ πχοεῖς.
 πεῖρε καὶ ἡβῆ ἡξέλλο γε, "πνοῦτε σοοῦν ἢ τεῦεῖς ἢ ἡρῶμε γε

τ. εβδωμάς, ἑβδωμάς (ἡ ἑβδομάς) week. (21) τ. κακία (ἡ κα-
 κία) evil, badness. (22) πλάνα (πλανᾶω) to deceive, lead
 astray; middle: to err. (23) ἡ-οσε to suffer a loss (of:
 ἡ). (24) τ. κυριακῆ (ἡ κυριακή) Sunday. (25) οὔρωμ var. of
 ἡρῶμ) pillow, seat. (26) πῶρ περ- ποῦρ Q πῶρ vb. tr. to
 divide (ἡμο). (27) τ. ὄρητε knife, sword. (28) ὄρητε ὄρητε-
 ὄρητε Q ὄρητε vb. tr. to cut, slay (ἡμο). (29) πῶρ, περ-
 πῶρ Q πῶρ vb. tr. to pour (ἡμο). (30) πε. κλασμα (τὸ
 κλάσμα) piece; repeated to express distributive: into pie-
 ces; cf. the following ὄρη ὄρη into small pieces. (31) ἡ-
 ἡ π(ο)ογοι to advance, proceed (suff. is reflex.). (32)
 εὐχαριστί (εὐχαριστέω) to give thanks.

ἡ-σοῦν ἡμοῦ ἐ οὔρη-ἀβ ἐνοῦτ.³³ εἶπεν καὶ ὄρητε-πεῖρεσε
 ὄρητε ἢ ποεῖκ γὰρ πεῖρεσε ἢ ἡρῆ ἢ νετ καὶ ἡμοῦ εἰς οὐπίστις."
 γὰρ ἀγῶ-εἰς³⁴ ἡρῆ πνοῦτε εἰς ἡπῆ πῆρα ὄρητε, γε ἡπεκκλ-
 πεῖρε ἢ ἡρῶμε ἐ ἡ-οσε ἢ πεῖρεσε, γὰρ ἀγῶ ἢ πῶμῆτ ἐ νεῦρι
 εἰς οὔρα.

240. ἀ-ἀπα σαραπίων καὶ εὐπορη. ¹ πεῖρε γε, "ἡπῆ
 ὄρητε ἢ πῶρ ἢ ὄρητε. εἶπεν εἶπεν." γὰρ ἡτερεπῆρε <εἰ> καὶ
 εἶπεν, πεῖρε καὶ γε, "ἡρῆ ἢ οὔρογοι, γε οὔρη-οὐνομοος
 ἡπῆ, ὄρητε ποεῖκ εἶπεν." ἡρῆ δὲ πεῖρε γε, "καλῶς, πῶρητε."
 ἡρῆ δὲ ἀγῶ ἢ ἡπῆ ² καὶ πῶρ ἢ ἡπῆ πῶρ ὄρητε ποεῖκ
 εἶπεν ἢ πῶρητε ἢ ἡπῆ, γὰρ κατὰ σοῦ ἢ κα-ῖρε εἶπεν ὄρη-
 εἶρε ἢ πῶρητε ἢ κα-ῖρε. ³ ἡρῆ δὲ ἀγῶ ἀγῶ εἶπεν εἰς πῶρ
 ἡμοῦ εἰς οὔρητε ἢ οὔρητε. ⁴ ἀγῶ δὲ εἶπεν ἐνεῦρα ἀγῶ
 τῆρεσοῦκα, γὰρ ἀ-πνοῦτε σῶτη ἑροῦ. τῆρεσε δὲ ἀπῆρ-εἰς
 ἀγῶ ἢ πεῖρεσε εἶπεν ἐνεῦρα ἡμοῦ γε, "ἀρῆ-ταγῆ, ⁵ πῶ-
 εἶπεν. πῶρ ἐνεῦρα γε ἡπῆ καὶ ἡρῆ καὶ εἶπεν. ἡπῆ-
 πνοῦτε γὰρ τῆρεσοῦκα ὄρητε ἐ καὶ." γὰρ ἀγῶ εἶπεν ἐνεῦρα ἢ
 πῶρητε. ⁶ πεῖρε δὲ ἢ πῶρ ἢ ἐνεῦρα γε, "καὶ ἢ τῆρεσε,
 γὰρ ἡπῆ-ἡπῆ-ἡπῆ ⁷ ἀγῶ ἢ ἐνεῦρα, ἀλλὰ ἢ ἐε ἐνεῦρα
 ἡπῆρεσε. καὶ εἰς πχοεῖς." γὰρ ἡπῆρεσε εἶπεν καὶ εἶπεν
 γε, "ἀγῶ οὔρητε-ἡπῆ. εἶπεν ἐ οὔρη ἢ οὔρη ἢ ἡπῆ."
 ἡπῆρεσε κεῖρεσε ὄρη πεῖρε γε, "εἶπεν ἐ οὔρη ἢ οὔρη κατὰ
 σαβῶτον." ⁸ ἡπῆρεσε ὄρη πεῖρε γε, "ἐπῆρ ⁹ ἀρῆ-εἰς ἢ ἡπῆ,
 (33) οὔρη vb. intr. to be raw, green, fresh. ὄρη-εἰς ἡρῆ
 to thank.

240. (1) τ. πορη (ἡ πόρνη) prostitute. (2) ἡπῆ
 (ψάλλω) here: to recite psalter; πε. ἡπῆ (ὁ ψαλμός)
 psalm. (3) κα-ῖρε bow, genuflection; κω-ῖρε vb. tr. to bend,
 bow; τ. πῶρ knee, leg. (4) πε. σῶρη trembling. (5) ἀρῆ-ταγῆ
 be charitable, do a kindness; τ. ταγῆ (ἡ ἀγάπη) love. (6)
 οὔρητε ἢ πῶρητε a convent. (7) π. ἡπῆ yoke; here in
 monastic sense: imposed penance. ἢ (ἡ) or. (8) once a
 week. (9) ἐπῆρ (ἐπειδή) because, since.

οητ¹⁰ ε2οϋν εϋρι λϋω πε†ναλοϋομϋ ταλα και ε̄ν οϋϑοϋϑτ̄ μ̄ν πα-
 εωε̄ ν̄ ειχ." λϋω λϋειρε ε̄ι και, λϋω λσϋ-αναϋ μ̄ πνοϋτε, λσ-
 νκοτκ̄ δε ε̄ν̄ πμα ετ̄ νμαϋ ε̄ν̄ πχοειε.

(10) οητ̄ is for οτη†τ, from οτη̄.

τσοφια ν̄ σολομων

Chapter 1

- (1) μερε-ταικλιοςϋνη, μετ κρινε̄ μ̄ κλαε.
 λρι-πμεεϋε̄ μ̄ πχοειε ε̄ν̄ οϋμ̄νταγλωε,
 ντετ̄ν̄ϋινε̄ ν̄σωϋ ε̄ν̄ οϋμ̄νταπλωϋε̄ ν̄τε μετ̄ν̄ε̄ντ.
- (2) εε̄ ϑαϋε̄ εροϋ ν̄βι μετε̄ ν̄σεπειραε̄ ν̄μοϋ λν.
 ϑαϋοϋωνε̄ δε εβολ̄ ν̄ μετε̄ ν̄σεο̄ ν̄ λτναε̄τε̄ εροϋ λν.
- (3) ϑαρε-πμεεϋε̄ γαρ̄ εϑοοϋ πορϋοϋ ε̄ πνοϋτε,
 λϋω τεϋεομ̄ ετ̄ οϋονε̄ εβολ̄ ϑαε̄χπειε-ναε̄ντ.
- (4) εε̄ μερε-τσοφια γαρ̄ εωκ̄ ε2οϋν εϋϋϋχη̄ εε2οοϋ,
 οϋδε̄ μεσοϋωε̄ ε̄ν̄ σωμᾱ ϋ̄ ϋεϋϋ-νοβε.
- (5) πεπ̄ν̄λ̄ γαρ̄ ετ̄ οϋλαε̄ ν̄ τσοφια ϑαϋπωτ̄ εβολ̄ ν̄ κροϋ,
 λϋω ϑαϋοϋε̄ ν̄ ν̄μοκμεκ̄ ν̄ ναε̄ντ,
 λϋω ϑαϋχπειε-πχῑν̄εο̄ν̄τ̄ εϋϑανε̄ι.
- (6) οϋμ̄λε̄ι-ρωμε̄ γαρ̄ πε̄ πεπ̄ν̄λ̄ ν̄ τσοφια,
 λϋω ν̄ν̄νατμᾱιε-πχῑ-οϋλ̄ λν̄ ε̄ν̄ νεϋε̄ποτοϋ;
 εε̄ πνοϋτε̄ πε̄ πμ̄ν̄τρε̄ ν̄ νεϋε̄λοτε̄,
 λϋω μετ̄ μοϋϑτ̄ ναμε̄ ν̄ πεϋε̄ντ, λϋω μετ̄ σωτ̄ν̄ ε̄ πεϋλαε.
- (7) εε̄ πεπ̄ν̄λ̄ ν̄ πχοειε̄ λϋμεε̄-το̄ῑκοϋμε̄νη,
 λϋω μετ̄ ϑωπ̄ μ̄ πτηρ̄ϋ̄ ϋεοοϋν̄ μ̄ πεϋε̄ροοϋ.

I. (1) κρινω̄ to judge. απλοϋε̄ adj. simple, frank, sin-
 cere. (2) ναε̄τε, Q ν̄εοϋτ̄ vb. tr. to believe, trust (ε); λτ-
 ναε̄τε̄ adj. unbelieving. (3) πορϋ̄ περϋ̄- πορϋ̄ Q πορϋ̄ vb. tr.
 to divide, separate (ν̄μο̄; from: ε). (5) νε.κροϋ̄ deceit,
 guile. οϋε, Q οϋνη̄ vb. intr. to be distant (from: ε, ν̄μο̄),
 remain aloof from. (6) νε.ε̄ποτοϋ̄ lip(s), shore, edge.
 ελωτ̄ (pl. ελοτε̄, ελοοτε̄) n.m.f. kidney; here in OT sense
 as seat of emotions. μοϋϑτ̄ μεϑτ̄- μοϋτ̄ Q μοϋτ̄ vb. tr. to
 to examine, search out (ν̄μο̄). (7) πτηρ̄ϋ̄ the universe,
 everything.

- (8) ετβε παι μν-λλυ νλζωπ εφωλχε εη ουχινηθονε,
ουδε νφναρ-βολ αν ε τεκρικις ετ ννηυ.
- (9) σεναεμ-πωινε γαρ η πωοχνε η πασεβης,
λυω πχοεις νασωτη η νεφωλχε ε πουωνε εβολ η νεφλνομια.
- (10) χε πμαλχε η περκωε ωλχσωτη ε ζωε νιη,
λυω πεεροου η νεκρηρη νλζωπ αν.
- (11) ελρεε εε ερωτη ε νεκρηρη ετ ωουειτ,
λυω +-co ε πετηλλασ εβολ εη τεκαταλλια;
χε μν-ουωλχε εφωουειτ νλζωπ.
ουταπρο εσχι-εολ ωαστακε-τεψυχη.
- (12) ηπερκωε εε ε πμου εη τεπλληη η πετηωνε,
ουδε ηπερσωκ ηητη η πτακο εη νεεβηγε η νετηειχ.
- (13) χε ηπε-πνουτε ταμιε-πμου,
ουδε νφραωε αν εχη πτακο η νετ ονε.
- (14) ηταχσοντοу γαρ τηροу ετρευεω ωλ εολ
λυω ετρευοуχαι ηεи ησωνη η ηκοσμοс.
ημν-παερε η μοу εραι ηεηтоу,
ουδε ηητερο η αμητε ειχη ηκαε.
- {(15) ταικαιοсυνη γαρ ουατμοу те.}
- (16) ηασεβηс εε εη νευειχ ηη νευωλχε λυсотηη νλυ;

(8) φ-βολ ε to avoid, escape. ννηυ for ηηυ. (9) ωοχνε vb. intr. to take counsel (concerning: ε); as n.m. counsel. εσεβηс adj. ungodly, impious. η ανομια lawlessness. (10) η.κωε envy, jealousy; vb. intr. to be envious, jealous, zealous (for: ε). (11) +-co ε to restrain; to refrain from. χι-εολ to tell a lie. (12) η πλάνη error, erring. (14) σωνη σνη- сонт' Q сонт' vb. tr. to create, found (ημο'); as n.m. creation, creature. ωλ εολ adv. forever, for good. παερε η μοу poison. αμητε Hades, Hell. (15) Verse 15 is intrusive and incomplete. Omit.

λυταλч νλυ η ωβηρ, λυεωλ εβολ,
λυсμине η ουαλαθηκη νεμαч,
χε σεηπωλ η τηεрик η πεт ημαу.

Chapter II

The Reasoning of the Wicked

- (1) λυχοос γαρ, ε-λυεεγε εραι ηεηтоу εη ουсооуτη αν,
χε ουκοуι пе πεναεε, εημεε η λυηη,
λυω ηηη-ηтон ωοоп εη πμοу η ηρωμε,
ουδε ηηηсоуη-οуλ ε-λχεи εεραι εη αμητε.
- (2) χε ητανωπε ε ηπεт ωουειт.
ηηηсωс εηηαρ-εε η ηετε ηпоуωπε,
χε ουκαπнос пе ηηιχε εт εη ωантη,
λυω ουтк пе πωλχε εт ким εη πεηεηт.
- (3) παι εφωληωηη, ερε-πсωма τηρη ηαρ-εε η ουεεεс,
λυω πεηηηλ ηαεωλ εβολ η εε η παηρ εт χооре εβολ,
- (4) ηсеφ-πωεω η πεηραν εη πεноуеиω,
ητεη-λλυ εр-ημεεγε η ηεηεβηγε,
λυω πεναεε ηλοуеине η εε η ουκлооле,
λυω ηηαωωρε εβολ η εε η ουηιχε ε-λчεωλ εβολ ειτη
ηακτιη η ηρη,
λυω ε-λ-теεηηηε ερω εχωч.
- (5) ουεεиεс ε-λсоуеине пе πεноуеиω,

(16) сμине сμη- сμηт' Q смонт' vb. tr. to establish, set up (ημο'). η μεριс portion, share; party, faction.

II. (1) εη ουсооуτη αν incorrectly, not rightly. η λυηη = η λυηη; η λυηη grief, pain. (2) φ-εε η to become like. η.ηιχε breath. ωант' nose. η.тк spark. (3) η.εεεс (glowing) coal. ο, η αηηр air, atmosphere. (4) ηε. κлооле cloud. η.ακτιη (η αηηс, -ηнос) ray, beam. η.εηηηε heat. ερω, Q ερωη vb. intr. to become heavy, difficult. (5) η.εαиεс shadow, shade.

- (22) $\lambda\omega\ \bar{\mu}\rho\upsilon\sigma\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}\text{-}\bar{\mu}\upsilon\sigma\tau\eta\rho\iota\omicron\nu\ \bar{\eta}\ \bar{\mu}\rho\upsilon\tau\epsilon,$
 $\omicron\upsilon\delta\epsilon\ \bar{\mu}\rho\upsilon\kappa\alpha\text{-}\epsilon\tau\eta\upsilon\ \epsilon\ \bar{\mu}\epsilon\kappa\epsilon\ \bar{\eta}\ \tau\alpha\iota\kappa\alpha\iota\omicron\sigma\upsilon\eta\eta;$
 $\bar{\mu}\rho\upsilon\pi\iota\sigma\tau\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon\ \epsilon\ \bar{\mu}\tau\alpha\iota\omicron\ \bar{\eta}\ \bar{\mu}\epsilon\psi\chi\eta\ \bar{\eta}\ \bar{\mu}\epsilon\tau\ \omicron\upsilon\lambda\lambda\epsilon.$
- (23) $\chi\epsilon\ \bar{\mu}\rho\upsilon\tau\epsilon\ \lambda\chi\sigma\omega\bar{\eta}\ \bar{\eta}\ \bar{\mu}\rho\omega\mu\epsilon\ \epsilon\upsilon\bar{\mu}\bar{\eta}\tau\alpha\tau\tau\alpha\kappa\omicron,$
 $\lambda\omega\ \lambda\chi\tau\alpha\bar{\mu}\iota\omicron\upsilon\ \epsilon\bar{\eta}\ \theta\epsilon\iota\kappa\omega\bar{\eta}\ \bar{\eta}\ \bar{\mu}\epsilon\epsilon\iota\bar{\nu}\epsilon.$
- (24) $\epsilon\bar{\eta}\ \bar{\mu}\epsilon\phi\theta\omicron\sigma\ \delta\epsilon\ \bar{\eta}\ \bar{\mu}\alpha\iota\delta\upsilon\beta\omicron\lambda\omicron\varsigma\ \lambda\text{-}\bar{\mu}\rho\omicron\upsilon\ \epsilon\bar{\iota}\ \epsilon\bar{\iota}\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}\ \epsilon\ \bar{\mu}\kappa\omicron\sigma\mu\omicron\varsigma.$
- (25) $\sigma\epsilon\bar{\nu}\epsilon\iota\rho\alpha\zeta\epsilon\ \delta\epsilon\ \bar{\eta}\bar{\mu}\omicron\chi\ \bar{\eta}\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\iota}\ \tau\bar{\mu}\epsilon\rho\iota\varsigma\ \bar{\eta}\ \bar{\mu}\epsilon\tau\ \bar{\mu}\bar{\mu}\alpha\upsilon.$

Chapter V

The Remorse of the Wicked at the Judgement

- (1) $\tau\omicron\tau\epsilon\ \bar{\mu}\alpha\iota\kappa\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma\ \bar{\mu}\alpha\lambda\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\rho\alpha\tau\bar{\eta}\ \epsilon\bar{\eta}\ \omicron\upsilon\bar{\nu}\omicron\bar{\epsilon}\ \bar{\eta}\ \bar{\mu}\alpha\rho\acute{\iota}\eta\sigma\iota\alpha\ \epsilon\ \bar{\mu}\alpha\omega\varsigma\ \bar{\eta}$
 $\bar{\mu}\epsilon\bar{\mu}\tau\omicron\ \epsilon\bar{\nu}\omicron\lambda\ \bar{\eta}\ \bar{\mu}\epsilon\bar{\nu}\tau\lambda\upsilon\theta\lambda\iota\bar{\nu}\epsilon\ \bar{\eta}\bar{\mu}\omicron\chi\ \lambda\omega\ \bar{\mu}\epsilon\bar{\nu}\tau\lambda\upsilon\theta\epsilon\tau\iota\ \bar{\eta}$
 $\bar{\mu}\epsilon\epsilon\bar{\iota}\varsigma\epsilon.$
- (2) $\sigma\epsilon\bar{\nu}\alpha\lambda\lambda\upsilon,\ \bar{\eta}\sigma\epsilon\theta\tau\omicron\rho\tau\bar{\rho}\ \epsilon\bar{\eta}\ \omicron\upsilon\bar{\iota}\omicron\tau\epsilon\ \epsilon\sigma\bar{\nu}\alpha\omega\bar{\tau},$
 $\bar{\eta}\sigma\epsilon\bar{\mu}\omega\bar{\varsigma}\ \epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}\ \tau\bar{\mu}\omicron\epsilon\iota\zeta\epsilon\ \bar{\eta}\ \bar{\mu}\epsilon\chi\omicron\upsilon\chi\alpha\iota,$
- (3) $\bar{\eta}\sigma\epsilon\chi\omicron\omicron\varsigma\ \epsilon\rho\alpha\iota\ \bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\tau\omicron\upsilon,\ \epsilon\upsilon\bar{\mu}\epsilon\tau\lambda\eta\bar{\nu}\omicron\iota$
 $\lambda\omega\ \epsilon\upsilon\lambda\omega\text{-}\lambda\acute{\alpha}\omicron\bar{\mu}\ \epsilon\tau\bar{\nu}\epsilon\ \bar{\mu}\lambda\omega\chi\bar{\epsilon}\ \bar{\eta}\ \bar{\mu}\epsilon\upsilon\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\lambda,\$
 $\chi\epsilon\ \text{"}\bar{\mu}\alpha\iota\ \bar{\mu}\epsilon\bar{\nu}\epsilon\bar{\nu}\sigma\omega\bar{\nu}\epsilon\ \bar{\eta}\sigma\omega\chi\ \bar{\eta}\ \bar{\mu}\iota\omicron\upsilon\omicron\epsilon\iota\omega,\$
 $\epsilon\chi\theta\omicron\omicron\bar{\mu}\ \bar{\mu}\alpha\bar{\nu}\ \bar{\eta}\ \bar{\mu}\alpha\rho\alpha\beta\omicron\lambda\eta\ \bar{\eta}\ \bar{\mu}\omicron\beta\bar{\eta}\bar{\nu}\epsilon\bar{\epsilon}\ \bar{\eta}\ \bar{\eta}\lambda\theta\epsilon\bar{\eta}\tau,\$
- (4) $\epsilon\bar{\nu}\omega\bar{\mu}\ \bar{\eta}\ \bar{\mu}\epsilon\chi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\ \epsilon\upsilon\lambda\iota\bar{\nu}\epsilon,\ \lambda\omega\ \bar{\mu}\epsilon\chi\bar{\mu}\omicron\upsilon\ \epsilon\upsilon\sigma\omega\bar{\mu}.$

(22) $\kappa\alpha\text{-}\epsilon\tau\eta\text{"}$ ϵ to set one's mind on/to. $\bar{\mu}\epsilon\kappa\epsilon$ reward, pay. (24) $\delta\ \phi\theta\acute{\omicron}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ ill-will, jealousy. (25) $\tau\bar{\mu}\epsilon\rho\iota\varsigma$ is taken as collective: "those who belong to that one." $\bar{\mu}\epsilon\iota\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$ in the sense "to experience."

V. (1) $\eta\ \bar{\mu}\alpha\rho\rho\eta\sigma\iota\alpha$ freedom, openness; $\epsilon\bar{\eta}\ \omicron\upsilon\bar{\mu}\alpha\rho\acute{\iota}\eta\sigma\iota\alpha$ openly, publicly. $\delta\theta\epsilon\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ to disregard. (2) $\bar{\mu}\omega\omega\bar{\varsigma}\ \bar{\mu}\epsilon\omega\bar{\varsigma}$ $\bar{\mu}\omega\omega\varsigma$ Q $\bar{\mu}\omega\omega\bar{\varsigma}$ vb. tr. to amaze ($\bar{\eta}\bar{\mu}\omicron\chi$); intr. to be amazed (at: $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$). $\tau\bar{\mu}\omicron\epsilon\iota\zeta\epsilon$ wonder, marvel. (3) $\lambda\omega\text{-}\lambda\acute{\alpha}\omicron\bar{\mu}$ vb. intr. to sigh; as n.m. sigh. $\bar{\mu}\lambda\omega\chi\bar{\epsilon}$ anguish, oppression. $\sigma\omega\bar{\nu}\epsilon$ vb. tr. to mock, ridicule ($\bar{\eta}\bar{\mu}\omicron\chi$, $\bar{\eta}\sigma\alpha$). $\bar{\mu}\alpha\rho\alpha\beta\omicron\lambda\eta$ in sense: model, exemplar. (4) $\lambda\iota\bar{\nu}\epsilon$ as n.m. madness.

- (5) $\bar{\eta}\ \lambda\omega\ \bar{\eta}\ \epsilon\bar{\nu}\epsilon\ \lambda\upsilon\omicron\bar{\nu}\bar{\eta}\ \epsilon\bar{\eta}\ \bar{\mu}\theta\eta\rho\epsilon\ \bar{\eta}\ \bar{\mu}\rho\upsilon\tau\epsilon,$
 $\lambda\omega\ \bar{\mu}\epsilon\chi\kappa\lambda\eta\rho\omicron\varsigma\ \epsilon\bar{\eta}\ \bar{\mu}\epsilon\tau\ \omicron\upsilon\lambda\lambda\epsilon?$
- (6) $\epsilon\bar{\epsilon}\iota\epsilon\ \bar{\eta}\tau\alpha\bar{\nu}\bar{\mu}\alpha\lambda\eta\ \bar{\eta}\tau\omicron\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}\ \epsilon\bar{\nu}\omicron\lambda\ \epsilon\bar{\eta}\ \bar{\mu}\epsilon\bar{\iota}\omicron\omicron\upsilon\bar{\nu}\epsilon\ \bar{\eta}\ \tau\bar{\mu}\epsilon,$
 $\lambda\omega\ \bar{\eta}\bar{\mu}\bar{\eta}\theta\lambda\ \bar{\mu}\alpha\bar{\nu}\ \bar{\eta}\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\iota}\ \bar{\mu}\omicron\upsilon\omicron\epsilon\iota\bar{\nu}\ \bar{\eta}\ \tau\alpha\iota\kappa\alpha\iota\omicron\sigma\upsilon\eta\eta,$
 $\lambda\omega\ \bar{\mu}\bar{\rho}\eta\ \bar{\eta}\bar{\mu}\bar{\eta}\bar{\mu}\epsilon\iota\rho\epsilon\ \bar{\mu}\alpha\bar{\nu}.$
- (7) $\lambda\eta\bar{\mu}\omicron\upsilon\bar{\iota}\ \bar{\eta}\ \lambda\eta\bar{\nu}\omicron\mu\iota\alpha\ \epsilon\bar{\iota}\ \tau\alpha\kappa\omicron\ \bar{\eta}\ \bar{\mu}\epsilon\bar{\nu}\epsilon\bar{\iota}\omicron\omicron\upsilon\bar{\nu}\epsilon.$
 $\lambda\bar{\nu}\epsilon\omega\kappa\ \epsilon\bar{\iota}\tau\bar{\eta}\ \bar{\eta}\chi\lambda\iota\epsilon\ \epsilon\bar{\mu}\epsilon\upsilon\bar{\mu}\omicron\omicron\theta\epsilon\ \bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\tau\omicron\upsilon;$
 $\tau\epsilon\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\iota}\eta\ \delta\epsilon\ \bar{\eta}\ \bar{\mu}\chi\omicron\bar{\nu}\iota\varsigma\ \bar{\mu}\bar{\mu}\bar{\eta}\sigma\omicron\upsilon\omega\bar{\eta}\bar{\varsigma}.$
- (8) $\bar{\eta}\tau\alpha\varsigma\text{-}\bar{\tau}\omicron\upsilon\ \bar{\eta}\bar{\mu}\bar{\mu}\omicron\bar{\eta}\ \bar{\eta}\ \omicron\upsilon\ \bar{\eta}\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\iota}\ \tau\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\tau\chi\lambda\alpha\varsigma\iota\text{-}\epsilon\bar{\eta}\tau?$
 $\bar{\eta}\ \tau\bar{\mu}\bar{\eta}\tau\bar{\rho}\bar{\eta}\bar{\mu}\lambda\omicron\ \bar{\mu}\bar{\eta}\ \tau\bar{\mu}\bar{\eta}\tau\bar{\nu}\alpha\bar{\nu}\epsilon\text{-}\bar{\rho}\omega\bar{\mu}\epsilon\ \bar{\eta}\tau\alpha\varsigma\text{-}\bar{\tau}\omicron\upsilon\ \bar{\mu}\alpha\bar{\nu}?$
- (9) $\lambda\text{-}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\ \tau\eta\rho\upsilon\ \omicron\upsilon\bar{\nu}\epsilon\bar{\nu}\epsilon\ \bar{\eta}\ \theta\epsilon\ \bar{\eta}\ \omicron\upsilon\bar{\iota}\bar{\nu}\epsilon\bar{\varsigma},$
 $\lambda\omega\ \bar{\eta}\ \theta\epsilon\ \bar{\eta}\ \text{<}\omicron\upsilon\text{>}\omicron\upsilon\omega\ \epsilon\text{-}\lambda\chi\bar{\mu}\alpha\rho\alpha\rho\epsilon,$
- (10) $\bar{\eta}\ \bar{\eta}\ \theta\epsilon\ \bar{\eta}\ \omicron\upsilon\chi\omicron\iota\ \epsilon\chi\sigma\bar{\eta}\bar{\rho}\ \epsilon\bar{\eta}\ \omicron\upsilon\bar{\iota}\bar{\nu}\epsilon\bar{\iota}\bar{\nu}\ \bar{\eta}\ \bar{\mu}\omicron\omicron\upsilon$
 $\epsilon\text{-}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\text{-}\theta\epsilon\ \bar{\eta}\ \bar{\epsilon}\bar{\eta}\text{-}\bar{\mu}\epsilon\chi\tau\lambda\bar{\epsilon}\varsigma\epsilon$
 $\bar{\eta}\ \tau\epsilon\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\iota}\eta\ \bar{\eta}\ \bar{\mu}\epsilon\chi\tau\omicron\bar{\mu}\ \epsilon\bar{\eta}\ \bar{\eta}\bar{\iota}\bar{\nu}\epsilon\bar{\iota}\bar{\nu}.$
- (11) $\bar{\eta}\ \bar{\eta}\ \theta\epsilon\ \bar{\eta}\ \omicron\upsilon\bar{\iota}\lambda\lambda\eta\tau\ \epsilon\text{-}\lambda\chi\bar{\epsilon}\omega\lambda\ \epsilon\bar{\nu}\omicron\lambda,$
 $\{\epsilon\text{-}\bar{\mu}\epsilon\upsilon\bar{\nu}\bar{\eta}\text{-}\bar{\mu}\lambda\epsilon\bar{\iota}\bar{\nu}\ \bar{\eta}\ \bar{\mu}\epsilon\chi\bar{\epsilon}\omega\lambda\ \epsilon\bar{\nu}\omicron\lambda\}$
 $\epsilon\chi\bar{\iota}\omicron\upsilon\bar{\nu}\epsilon\ \bar{\eta}\ \bar{\mu}\epsilon\chi\tau\bar{\eta}\bar{\iota}\ \epsilon\ \bar{\mu}\alpha\bar{\nu}\bar{\rho}\ \epsilon\tau\ \lambda\sigma\omega\upsilon,$
 $\epsilon\chi\bar{\mu}\omega\bar{\iota}\ \bar{\eta}\bar{\mu}\omicron\chi\ \bar{\eta}\ \bar{\mu}\omicron\bar{\nu}\bar{\varsigma}\ \epsilon\bar{\eta}\ \bar{\mu}\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\bar{\iota},$
 $\epsilon\chi\kappa\iota\bar{\mu}\ \bar{\eta}\ \bar{\mu}\epsilon\chi\tau\bar{\eta}\bar{\iota},\ \epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}\lambda,$
 $\bar{\mu}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\varsigma}\omega\varsigma\ \epsilon\text{-}\bar{\mu}\epsilon\upsilon\bar{\nu}\bar{\eta}\text{-}\bar{\mu}\lambda\epsilon\bar{\iota}\bar{\nu}\ \bar{\eta}\ \bar{\mu}\epsilon\chi\bar{\epsilon}\omega\lambda\ \epsilon\bar{\nu}\omicron\lambda.$
- (12) $\bar{\eta}\ \bar{\eta}\ \theta\epsilon\ \bar{\eta}\ \omicron\upsilon\varsigma\omicron\tau\epsilon\ \epsilon\text{-}\lambda\upsilon\bar{\nu}\omicron\chi\bar{\eta}\ \epsilon\ \bar{\mu}\sigma\omicron\upsilon\tau\bar{\eta},$
 $\epsilon\text{-}\lambda\chi\bar{\mu}\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\iota}\text{-}\bar{\mu}\alpha\bar{\nu}\bar{\rho},\ \bar{\eta}\ \tau\epsilon\upsilon\bar{\nu}\omicron\upsilon\ \omicron\bar{\nu}\ \lambda\chi\tau\omega\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\epsilon},\ \epsilon\text{-}\bar{\mu}\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}\text{-}\tau\epsilon\chi\bar{\iota}\eta.$

(6) $\bar{\mu}\epsilon\iota\rho\epsilon$, Q $\bar{\mu}\omicron\rho\epsilon$ vb. intr. to come forth; to shine (of sun). (8) $\text{-}\bar{\tau}\omicron\upsilon\ \bar{\eta}\bar{\mu}\bar{\mu}\bar{\eta}\ \bar{\eta}\ \omicron\upsilon$ is not clear; read perhaps $\text{-}\bar{\tau}\omicron\upsilon\ \bar{\mu}\alpha\bar{\nu}$ as at end of verse. $\bar{\nu}\alpha\bar{\nu}\epsilon\text{-}\bar{\rho}\omega\bar{\mu}\epsilon$ boaster; $\bar{\mu}\bar{\eta}\tau\bar{\nu}\alpha\bar{\nu}\epsilon\text{-}\bar{\rho}\omega\bar{\mu}\epsilon$ boastfulness. (9) $\bar{\mu}\omicron\upsilon\omega$ news, report. (10) $\sigma\bar{\eta}\bar{\rho}$ vb. intr. to sail. $\bar{\mu}\bar{\iota}\bar{\nu}\epsilon\bar{\iota}\bar{\nu}$ wave. $\tau\bar{\mu}\lambda\bar{\epsilon}\varsigma\epsilon$ foot-print, track, trace. $\bar{\mu}\bar{\tau}\omicron\bar{\nu}$ keel. (11) $\lambda\sigma\omega\upsilon$ (Q of $\lambda\sigma\alpha\iota$) vb. intr. to be light, swift. $\bar{\mu}\omicron\upsilon\omicron\epsilon\bar{\iota}$ rush, swift movement. $\bar{\mu}\omega\bar{\iota}$ in sense: to split, cleave. (12) $\bar{\mu}\bar{\iota}\bar{\nu}\epsilon\bar{\iota}\bar{\nu}$ arrow. $\epsilon\ \bar{\mu}\sigma\omicron\upsilon\tau\bar{\eta}$ straight (ahead), on target. $\tau\omega\bar{\epsilon}\epsilon$: i.e. the air joins (or closes

λῶσ ἡμῶν-κτο φοοπ ἡ πενμοῦ;

χε λῶτῶσβε ερωφῶ, λῶσ ἡνε-λλῶσ κτῶ.

- (6) ἀμῆεντῆ βε ἡτῆτσίον ἡ ἡαγλαθον εν φοοπ,
ἡτῆτῆσ ἡ τεκτσίσις ἡ οὐβεπη ἡ ἑε ἡ οὐμῆτβῆρε.
- (7) μῆρῆτσίον ἡ ἡρῆ ε-ἡανοῦσ ἡ στί-νοῦσ,
λῶσ ἡπῆτρεῦσατῆ ἡβῆ ἡκῆρποσ ἡ παῆρ.
- (8) μῆρῆτῆ εῶσῆ ἡ ἡκλῶμ ἡ οῦρῆ εμπατοῦσῶεῆ,
ἡπῆτρε-λλῶσ ἡμῶν φῶπε ἡ πβῶλ ἡ πενμῆτῶνα.
μῆρῆκα-συμβοῦλη ἡ οῦνοσ ἡμῆ μα ἡμ,
χε τῆι τε τενημερίσ λῶσ πενκῆρποσ.
- (10) οῦσῆκε ἡ δίκαιοσ μῆρῆχῆτῆ ἡ βονῶ.
ἡπῆτρεῆτῆ-σο ε τεχηρῆ,
οῦδε ἡπῆτρεῶπῆε ἡτοῦ ἡ πεσκῆμ ἡ οῦσῆλλο ἡ νοσ ἡ λσε.
- (11) μῆρε-τενβῶμ φῶπε ἡλῆ ἡ νομοσ ἡ δίκαιοσῆνη;
τῆμῆτῶε γῆρ εῶλῶχῆπῆσ ἡῶσ ἡτῶλῶ.
- (12) μῆρῆεῶρῆ ε παῆκαῆιοσ,
χε ῶμοκῆ ε ῆ- [χρηστος] ἡλῆ,
λῶσ ῶτ οῦβε πενσβῆγῶ.
ῶνοβῆεῆ ἡμῶν ἡ πεννοβε ἡτῆ ἡνομοσ,
λῶσ ῶοῦῶνῆ εῶλῶ ἡ πεννοβε ἡτῆ τεσῶ.

(5) τῶσβε τοῶε Q τοῶε vb. tr. to set a seal (on: ἡμοῶ, ερῆ). (6) χράομαι to use. ἡ κτίσις the world, creation. (7) στί-νοῦσ perfume, incense (cf. στοῆ). π.ἡρῆ is probably Gk. error for ἑαρ springtime. (8) οῦρῆ rose. ῶεῆε- ῶεεῆ Q ῶεῆε vb. tr. and intr. to wither. (9) μῆτῶνα profligacy. συμβοῦλη prob. for συμβολον τὸ σύμβολον mark, token. οῦνοσ vb. intr. to rejoice; n.m. joy. ὁ κῆρῶσ portion, share, inheritance. (10) πε.σκῆμ gray hair. (11) μῆτῶε weakness; ῶεσ adj. weak. (12) εῶρῆ, Q εῶρῆ vb. to hunt, waylay, ambush (ε). ῆ-χρηστος ἡλῶ to benefit, do a good service to; χρηστικός useful, beneficial.

- (13) ῶσῶ ἡμοσ χε τσοοῦν ἡ πνοῦτε,
λῶσ ῶεῆρε ἡμοσ ἡ φῆρε ἡ πχωεῆσ.
- (14) φῶλῶφῶπε ἡλῆ εῶχῆπῆσ ἡ πενμεεῶε,
ῶσορῶ ἡλῆ ε ἡλῶ ερωσ,
(15) χε ἡ πεῶβῆιοσ εῆνε ἡλῆ ἡ πα-οῦον ἡμ,
λῶσ πεῶσῆσῶεῶε ῶεῶεβε.
- (16) εῆνη ἡτοῦτῆ ε ἡεῆχοῦτ,
λῶσ ῶσῶσῆγῶ εῶλῶ ἡ πενσῆσῶεῶε ἡ ἑε ἡ ἡῆκαεῶρῆσῆ.
ῶμακαῆρῆε ἡ ἑλῆ ἡ ἡδῆκαῆιοσ,
λῶσ ῶῶοῦῶοῦ ἡμοσ χε "παῆτ πε πνοῦτε."
- (17) μῆρῆῆλῶ χε ἡμῆε πε πεῶφῶχε,
λῶσ ἡτῆπῆεῆρῶε ἡ τεῶσῆλῆ.
- (18) εῶχε παῆκαῆιοσ γῆρ πε πῶηρε ἡ πνοῦτε,
ῶῆλῶῶηῆ ερωσ, ἡῆῆλῶσῆεῶ ἡτοῦτοῦ ἡ πετ τ οῦβῆη.
- (19) μῆρῆετῶε ἡμοσ ἡ ἡεῶφῶ ἡ ἡεῆβῶσῶνοσ,
χεκῶε εῆεεῆε ε τεῶμῆτῶε, ἡ
λῶσ ἡτῆλῶοκῆμαε ἡ τεῶμῆτῶεῶ-ῆητ.
- (20) μῆρῆτελῆεῆσῶ ἡ οῦμοῦ εῶρηῶ;
εῆεῆεῆ-πεῶφῆεῆε γῆρ κῶτῶ πεῶφῶχε.
- (21) ἡῆι λῶμεεῶε ερωῶ λῶσ λῶσῶρῆ;
ῶ-τεῦκακῆλῶ γῆρ τῶμ ἡ πεῶσῆητ.
- (14) ῶσορῶ: "he is hard for us to look at (i.e. countenance)."
(15) εῆνε vb. tr. to resemble, be like (ἡμοῶ); as n.m. likeness, aspect. (16) χοῶτῆ adj. base, rejected. ἡ ἀκα-θαρσίῶα uncleanness; ἡῆ- §30.8. μακαῆρῆε to bless, deem blessed. φῶγῶφῶ vb. intr. to brag, boast. (18) νοῦσῆ πεῶῆ- ἡλῶεῆ Q ἡλῶεῆ vb. tr. to save, rescue (ἡμοῶ). (19) ετῶε ἐτάῶε to examine, test. φῶφῶ vb. tr. to twist; here apparently as n. torture. ἡ βῶσῶνοσ torture, anguish. δοκῆμάῶε to prove, test. (20) τελῆεῆ τελῆεῆε- τελῆεῆε Q τελῆεῆηγῶ vb. tr. to condemn, disgrace (ἡμοῶ).

- (13) ΤΑΙ ΤΕ ΘΕ ΖΩΩΝ ΟΝ Ε-ΛΥΧΠΟΝ ΔΝΩΧΝ̄;
 ΜΠΝ̄ΣΕ ΕΥΜΔΕΙΝ Ν̄ ΔΡΕΤΗ Ε ΟΥΟΝΣ̄Τ̄ ΕΒΟΛ.
 ΖΡΑΙ ΔΕ ΖΝ̄ ΤΕΝΚΑΚΙΑ [...]
- (14) ΧΕ ΘΕΛΠΙΣ Ν̄ ΠΑΣΕΒΗΣ [Ο Ν̄] ΘΕ Ν̄ ΟΥΘ̄ΣΙΒ ΕΡΕ-ΠΤΗΥ 4 [Ι
 ΜΜΟ4],
 ΛΥΩ Ν̄ ΘΕ Ν̄ ΟΥΖΑΛΟΥΣ Ε4ΘΟΟΜΕ, Ε-ΛΥΘΛΟ4 ΕΒΟΛ ΖΙΤΝ̄
 ΟΥΖΑΤΗΥ,
 Η Ν̄ ΘΕ Ν̄ ΟΥΚΑΠΝΟC Ε-ΛΥΖΑΤΗΥ ΒΟΛ̄ ΕΒΟΛ,
 Ν̄ ΘΕ Ν̄ ΠΡ̄-ΠΜΕΕΥΕ Ν̄ ΟΥΡΜ̄Ν̄6ΟΒΙΛΕ Ν̄ ΟΥΖΟΟΥ ΟΥΩΤ
 Ε-Λ4ΠΑΡΔΓΕ.

Chapter VII

The Attributes of Wisdom

- (22) ΟΥΝ̄-ΟΥΠΝ̄Α ΓΑΡ Ν̄ΖΗΤ̄C Ε4ΟΥΛΛΒ, Ν̄ ΡΕ4ΝΟΙ, Η ΟΥCΜΟΤ Ν̄
 ΟΥΩΤ, Ν̄ ΑΤΕ-CΜΟΤ, Ε4ΑΣΦΟΥ, Ρ̄ ΡΕ4Ρ̄-ΖΩΒ, Ε46Μ̄-6ΟΜ,
 Ε4Ο Ν̄ ΑΤΤΩΛ̄Μ̄, Ν̄ CΑΒΕ, Ν̄ ΑΤΝΟΒΕ, Μ̄ ΜΑΙ-ΑΓΛΘΟΝ,
 Ε4ΤΟΡ̄Σ̄, Ε-ΜΕΥΘΑΜΑΣΤΕ Μ̄ΜΟ4, Ρ̄ ΡΕ4Ρ̄-ΠΕΤ ΜΑΝΟΥ4,
- (23) Ν̄ ΜΑΙ-ΡΩΜΕ, Ε4ΤΑΧΡΗΥ, Ε4ΟΡ̄Χ̄, Ε4Ο Ν̄ ΑΤΡΟΟΥΘ, Ε46Μ̄-6ΟΜ
 Ε ΖΩΒ ΝΙΜ, Ε46ΩΦ̄Τ̄ ΕΧ̄Μ̄ ΠΤΗΡ̄̄, Ε4ΧΩΤΕ ΖΙΤΝ̄ ΝΕΠΝ̄Α
 ΤΗΡΟΥ ΕΤ ΟΥΛΛΒ, Ρ̄ ΡΕ4ΝΟΙ, ΕΤ ΘΟΟΜΕ.

up) after the passage of the arrow. (13) ωχ̄ν̄ εχ̄ν̄- οχ̄ν̄⁴ vb. tr. to destroy; intr. to perish, cease to be. ἡ ἀρετή goodness, virtue. The end of the verse is missing: "In wickedness [we were utterly consumed.]" (14) ἡ ἐλπίς hope. νε.θ̄σιβ dust. π.ζαλοϋς spiderweb. θοομε Q to be light, fine. ελο vb. tr. to cause to fly, chase away. τ.ζατηϋ whirlwind. ρ̄μ̄ν̄6οειλε lodger; 6οειλε vb. intr. to dwell, visit, sojourn.

VII. (22) ατε-смот adj. of various sorts. τωλ̄м vb. tr. to defile, pollute; αττωλ̄м unpolluted. τωρ̄Σ̄, Q τωρ̄Σ̄ vb. intr. to become sober, alert. (23) χωτε χετ- χот⁴ vb. tr. to penetrate, pierce, permeate.

- (24) ΤCΟΦΙΑ ΓΑΡ ΚΙΜ ΕΖΟΥΕ ΝΕΤ ΚΙΜ ΤΗΡΟΥ;
 CΧΩΤΕ ΛΥΩ CΗΝΥ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΙΤΝ̄ ΠΤΗΡ̄̄ ΕΤΒΕ ΠΕCΤ̄ΒΟ.
- (25) ΕCΗΝΥ ΓΑΡ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΙΤΝ̄ Τ6ΟΜ Μ̄ ΠΝΟΥΤΕ,
 ΛΥΩ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΝ̄ ΠΕΟΟΥ ΕΤ ΟΥΛΛΒ Ν̄ΤΕ ΠΠΑΝΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ.
 ΕΤΒΕ ΠΑΙ ΜΕΡΕ-ΑΛΛΥ Ε4ΧΛΑΣ̄Μ̄ ΤΩΜ̄Ν̄Τ ΕΡΟC.
- (26) ΟΥΕΙΝΕ ΓΑΡ ΤΕ Ν̄ΤΕ ΠΟΥΟΕΙΝ Ν̄ ΘΛ ΕΝΕΣ,
 ΛΥΩ ΟΥΕΙΛΛ ΕCΟΥΛΛΒ Ν̄ΤΕ ΤΕΝΕΡΓΙΑ Μ̄ ΠΝΟΥΤΕ,
 ΛΥΩ ΘΙΚΩΝ Ν̄ ΤΕ4Μ̄Ν̄ΤΑΓΛΘΟC.
- (27) Ε-ΟΥΕΙ ΔΕ ΤΕ, ΕC6Μ̄-6ΟΜ Ε ΖΩΒ ΝΙΜ;
 ΛΥΩ ΕC6ΕΕΤ ΖΑΡΙΖΑΡΟC, ΕCΕΙΡΕ Μ̄ ΠΤΗΡ̄̄ Μ̄ ΒΡ̄ΡΕ;
 ΛΥΩ ΚΑΤΑ ΓΕΝΕΛ CΒΗΚ ΕΖΟΥΝ Ε ΝΕΨΥΧΗ Ν̄ ΝΕΤ ΟΥΛΛΒ,
 CΕΙΡΕ Μ̄ΜΟΟΥ Ν̄ ΘΒΗΡ Ε ΠΝΟΥΤΕ ΛΥΩ Μ̄ΠΡΟΦΗΤΗC.
- (28) Ν̄ ΠΝΟΥΤΕ ΓΑΡ ΜΕ Χ̄ ΑΛΛΥ ΔΝ ΒΙΜΗΤΙ ΝΕΤ ΟΥΗΣ ΖΝ̄ ΤCΟΦΙΑ.
- (29) ΤΑΙ ΓΑΡ ΝΕCΩC ΕΖΟΥΕ ΠΡΗ,
 ΛΥΩ ΕΖΟΥΕ ΠΕCΜΙΝΕ Ν̄ ΝCΙΟΥ ΤΗΡΟΥ.
 ΕΥΘΑΝΤ̄Ν̄ΤΩΝ̄C Ε ΠΟΥΟΕΙΝ, CΝΑΡ̄-ΘΟΡ̄Π̄ ΕΡΟ4:
- (30) ΠΑΙ ΜΕΝ ΓΑΡ ΘΑΡΕ-ΤΕΥΘΗ ΕΙ Ε ΠΕ4ΜΑ;
 ΤCΟΦΙΑ ΔΕ ΜΕΡΕ-ΤΚΑΚΙΑ 6Μ̄6ΟΜ ΕΡΟC.

Chapter IX

(Solomon's) Prayer for Wisdom

- (1) ΠΝΟΥΤΕ Ν̄ ΝΛΕΙΟΤΕ, ΠΧΟΕΙC Μ̄ ΠΝΑ,
 ΠΕΝΤΑ4ΤΑΜΙ6-ΠΤΗΡ̄̄ ΖΝ̄ ΠΕ4ΘΑΧΕ,

(25) ὁ παντοκράτωρ the Almighty. χωσ̄μ̄ χεσ̄μ̄- χλσ̄μ̄⁴ Q χλσ̄μ̄⁴ vb. tr. to defile, pollute (μ̄μο⁴); intr. to become defiled.
 (26) τ.ειλλ mirror. (27) ζαριζαρο⁴ intensive pron. (she) alone, by (her)self. μ̄ βρ̄ρε adv. anew. κατα γενεα from generation to generation. (29) πε.сmine here prob. in sense: constellations, order. (30) ει ε η(4)μα to succeed, take place of.

- (2) ἀκσῆτ-πρῶμε 2ῆ τεκσοφία,
 χεκας ερεφ-χοεις ε νεκσῶντ εντακταμιοου,
 (3) ηφρ-2ῆμε η πκοσμος 2ῆ ουτῆβο μη ουδικαιοσυνη,
 ηφκρине η ου2αν 2ῆ πσοουτῆ η τεψυχη,
 (4) μα ηαι η τσοφια, ται ετ λ2ερατῆ ε νεκθρονος,
 ηφτῆτῆτοει εβολ 2ῆ νεκ2ῆ2αλ,
 (5) χε ανφ-νεκ2ῆ2αλ λγω πῶηρε η τεκ2ῆ2αλ,
 ανφ-ουρῶμε η λσθενης, η κουι η λ2ε,
 ειφλατ η μητρημη2ητ 2ῆ ου2αν μη ουνομος.
 (6) καν ουτελειος πε ουλ 2ῆ ηῶηρε η φρῶμε,
 ε-μητ2α η μηλγ η τεκσοφια, εynaοηφ εyλαλy.
 (7) ητοκ ακσотπῆ εyφρο η πεκλαος,
 λγω ουρεφτ-2αν η νεκῶηρε μη νεκῶεερε.
 (8) ακχοος ε κωτ ηακ η ουφπε 2ῆ πεκτοου ετ ουλαβ,
 λγω ουεyσιαστηριον 2ῆ τπολις η πεκμα η ῶηπε,
 πεине η τεκσκηνη ετ ουλαβ εντακσῆτωτῆ χιν ηῶορη.
 (9) λγω ερε-τσοφια ηεμακ, тет сооyη η νεκ2βηγε,
 λγω ηεα2ερατῆ πε ητερεκταμие-πκοσμος,
 εссооyη χε ου πετ φ-ηακ η πεκῆτο εβολ,
 λγω ου πετ соyтῶη 2ῆ ηεκентоηη.
 (10) ματηηοοyς εβολ 2ῆ ηεκπηγε ετ ουλαβ
 λγω εβολ 2ῆ ηεθρονος η πεκεοου,
 χεκας εσεῶη-2ιςε ηηηαι, εс2ατηι,

IX. (3) φ-2ῆμε to steer, guide (ημο). η.2αν judgement.
 (4) τῆτο τῆτε- τῆτο Q τῆτηγ vb. tr. to bring back (ημο);
 + εβολ: to reject. (5) ἀσθενής weak, without strength.
 η.λ2ε lifetime. φλατ Q to be lacking (in: ημο, 2ῆ); "I
 am intellectually lacking in (knowledge of) judgement and
 law." (6) τέλειος perfect, complete; perhaps read εyт. for
 ουт. (8) χοος ε + Inf. to order, command (that something
 be done). η σκηνη tent, "tabernacle." (10) ῶη-2ιςε μη to

ηταειμε χε ου πετ ῶηη ηηα2ρακ.

- (11) εссооyη γαρ ητοσ η 2ῶε ηιμ, λγω снои ηημοоy,
 λγω сηαχι-μοειт 2ηт 2ῆ ηα2βηγε 2ῆ ουμηтρηη2ηт,
 ηс2αρε2 εροι 2ῆ ηεсеооy,
 (12) ητε-ηα2βηγε ῶηπε εyῶηη,
 λγω ηηακρине η πεκλαος 2ῆ ουδικαιοσυνη,
 ηтаῶηπε ειηηῶη η ηεθρονος η ηαειωт.
 (13) ηιμ γαρ φ ρῶμε πετ ηαсоyη-ηῶοηη η ηпоyтe?
 η ηιμ πετ ηαειμε χε ου ηετepe-ηχοεις ουλῶφ?
 (14) ηηοκηεκ γαρ η φρῶμε 6ооb, λγω селооche ηβι ηεyηεεyε.
 (15) ηсῶμα γαρ ηρεчтако ῶη2ροῶ εχῆ τεψυχη,
 λγω ηηα η ῶηπε ητε ηκλ2 ῶηφ-καке ε φηт η 4αι-ροоyῶ.
 (16) ηογic ενтoηη η ηεт 2ιxη ηκλ2;
 εηεине <η> ηεт 2α ηεηεix 2ῆ ου2ιςε.
 ηεт 2ῆ ηηηyε δε ηιμ ηεηηα2εт2ῶтоy?
 (17) η ηιμ ηεηηα2εиμε ε ηεκῶοηηε
 ηсавηλ χε ητοκ ακη η τσοφια,
 ακτηηοоy η τεκηηα εт ουλαβ εβολ 2ῆ ηκiςε?
 (18) ται τε εε ηтаyсооyтῆ ηβι ηε2ιооyε η ηεт 2ιxη ηκλ2,
 λ-ηρῶμε сво ε ηεт φ-ηηακ,
 λγω λyоyχαι 2ῆ τσοφια.

labor, toil with. 2ατη = 2λ2τη. (11) ηοι ηημο to under-
 stand. χι-μοειт 2ηт to guide; η.μοειт road, path. (14)
 6ооb Q to be weak, feeble. λооche Q to be in a state of
 collapse or decay. (15) ηρεчтако is in apposition to
 η.сῶμα. φ-καке ε to darken. 4αι-ροоyῶ adj. full of cares.
 (16) μόyις adv. with great difficulty, hardly, scarcely.
 τoηηη ηηηη- ηηηῶη vb. tr. to speculate about (ημο, ε).
 (18) сво ε to learn.

The Life of Joseph the Carpenter

V

(1) εἶπαι δὲ τῷ τμεστῆταχτε ἦ ρομπε ἦ πωνε ἦ μαρία τα-
μαλλυ λῖεῖ τῷ πλοουφῷ, λῖουφῷ τῷ τῆτῷ κατα πετε εἶπαι, ε-ανок
πε πετῆωνας. (2) αὐτῷ ἡτερεσφ-φωμῆτ ἦ εβοτ ἦ ω, α-πατρоч
ἰωσнφ, παμεριτ ἦ ἰωτ, εἰ εἰοῦν εἰωφ εἰ τῷ νεμα ἦ κωт, αἰβεν-
тамаλλυ ἡтасουφωнε εβολ χε сеет. αἰεр-εоте αὐτῷ αἰφтортῷ.
αἰουφω ε ναхес εβολ ἦ χῖουε. (3) αὐτῷ εβολ εἰν тλῦпн, αἰ-
ἡкотῷ, ἡπεφουεμ-αλλυ ε πτηрῷ εἰ τερουε εт ἡμοу.

VI

(1) εἰ τῷ παφῷ δε ἦ τεῦφн εἰс παρχаггелос гаврина αἰ-
εок φароч εἰ οὔрасου εἰтῆ τεφουεἰα ἦ παἰωт ἦ αἰεос.
πεχλч ναч χε, "ἰωснφ, φῶнре ἦ αἰуеἰа, ἡпῖр-εоте. χῖ ἦ
μαρία текεεἰме; πεтеснахпоч гар оуаав. (2) αὐτῷ εкемоуτε
ε печран χε τῷ. ἡточ пет намооне ἦ печлаос εἰ οὔβερφв ἦ
пеніне." (3) αἰтφоῦн δε ἡβῖ ἰωснφ εβολ εἰ τῷ εἰннв, αἰεἰре
ката φε ἡтаφεон εтоотῷ ἡβῖ паггелос ἦ пхоеἰс. αἰεареε ε
тпареенос εт оуаав εἰοῦн ε печнῖ.

VII

(1) ἡἡса ναἰ αἰдогма εἰ εβολ εἰтῆ ἡῖро αἰгоустос εтρε-

V. (1) κατα πετε εἶπαι according to my desire; see Glos.
sub εне-. (2) εἰ νεμα for εἰ ἡμα (ἦ κωт) from the work-
shops. ἡтасουφωнε is presumably a relative form instead of
an expected circumstantial: "he found that my mother had
become evident as being pregnant." ναхес = нохс̄.

(3) ἡмоу is an error for ἡмау.

VI. т.паφῷ half; т.паφῷ ἦ τεῦφн midnight. (2) мооне
мене- маноу" vb. tr. to pasture, shepherd (ἡмо"). п.εεрφв
(pl. εεроов) rod, staff. пеніне = venіне iron. (3) εἰннв
vb. intr. to sleep; as n.m. sleep.

τοῖκοῦμενн тнрῷ εελῖс ἡса нестме. (2) αἰтφоῦн δε ἡβῖ ἰω-
снφ, па-тῆтῷελλо εт наноус, αἰχῖ ἦ тпареенос ἦ сеμнн, αἰ-
εἰне ἡмос εεраἰ ε печнῖ ἡἡнн ἡмоу ε вноεεем, ε-асεон εεоῦн
ε мῖсе. αἰαпогραφн ἦ печран εатῆ неграматеус ἦ вноεεем,
χε ἰωснφ φῶнре ἦ ἰакφв мῆ маρία теφεεἰме мῆ τῷ πεуφнре,
ε-неεвоа не εἰ πнῖ ἦ αἰуеἰа, па-теφῦаἡ ἦ εἰоуаа. (3) α-
μαρία тамаλλυ мῖсе ἡμοἰ ἡεоῦн ε пма ἦ боἰле ἦ вноεεем εἰ-
гоуφч ἦ птафос ἦ εраχнл теεεἰме ἦ ἰакφв ппатрῖархнс,
псἰωт ἦ ἰωснφ мῆ веніаmἡн.

VIII

(1) α-псатанас сῦμβоῦλεуε εἰ τῷ εἰнт ἦ εнрφаηс пноб,
пἰωт ἦ архн[лаос ... (end of fragment I).

XIV

(1) асφφне δε, ἡτερεφхе-наἰ, αἰтφоῦн, αἰεἰ ε печнῖ
нахаρεφ, тполῖс εтеφоῦнε ἡεнтῷ, αὐτῷ ἦ теἰεε αἰχто ε φῶне
εтеφнамоу ἡεнтῷ прос пет кн εεраἰ ἦ ρφме нἡм. (2) αὐт εἰс
εннте нере-печφφне εорφ εмате ἦ εоуо ε соп нἡм ἡтаφφне
χἡнтауφч ε пкосмос. (3) таἰ те тапастроφн ἦ паμεριт ἦ
εἰωт ἰωснφ. (4) αἰῖ-εме ἦ ρομπε ἡпатоуχῖ-εεἰме нач, αὐт
кеφῖте ἦ ρομπε аἰаау εἰ пкосмос мῆ теφεεἰме, αὐт ἡтересмоу,
αἰῖ-керомпе εφεεет мауаач. (5) α-таμεριт ἦ маау ῖ-кесἡте ἦ
ρομπε εἰ печнῖ χἡнἡтауφῷ-тоотῷ нач ἦ εεἰме, ε-αуεон εтоотῷ
εἰтῆ ἡоуннв χε, "εареε εрос φа пеоуоεἰφ ἦ тφεεεет."

VII. (2) σεμνή f. adj. holy, august. ἀπογρῶφω to regis-
ter. (3) п.ма ἦ боἰле inn. ὁ τῶφос tomb. εраχнл Rachel.

VIII. (1) συμβουλεύω to advise, give counsel. архн[лаос
Archilaus.

XIV. (1) χто χте- χто" Q χтну vb. tr. to lay down (ἡмо");
intr. to lie down, to succumb (to: ε). прос пет etc.: "ac-
cording to what is ordained for every man." (3) ἡ ἀναстроφῆ
lit. turning; here = lifetime, biography.

(6) λγω λ-μαρια ταμαλυ χποι εη ταρχη η τμεεφωμτε η ρομπε, εεεηηηη η ηωσνηφ. εηη τμεεμνηηη η ρομπε ητα-μαρια ταμαλυ χποι εη ουσπελλιον εν ατφωχε εροφ ουδε η ατεετεωτφ ουδε μη-ααλυ η ρωμε εη ησφνητ τηρφ ηαειμε εροφ ειμηηει ανοκ μη ηαειωτ μη ηεπηηα ετ ουααε.

XV

(1) ηεεοογ δε τηρογ η ηαειωτ ηωσνηφ, ηλ-τηνητεαλο ετ σμαμαατ, εεειρε η φε μνητογει η ρομπε κατα πουεε-σαεηε η ηαειωτ. (2) λ-ηεεοογ η ηεεεη-ηωιηε ει ηαφ, ετε εογ-χογταε ηε η ηεβοτ εηηφ, (3) <λγω λφαρχει η φηβε ηβι ηπουε ετ εοηη, ετε τσαρη τε η ηαειωτ ηωσνηφ, λγω> λ-ηεατ ηωωηε, ετε ηπουε ηε ηη τσοφια. (4) λφηωηε ε ηκεαηων, λφφ-ηωεφ η πογωμ ηη ηεω, ε-λ-τσοφια ηη ημηηηεηνηηεε κοτε εγσορμεε μη ογμηη-ατοπον. (5) λεφωηε δε, ηηερε-πογοειη λρχει η εφρ εβολ η ηεεοογ ετ ημαγ, λ-ηαμεριη η ηωτ ηωσνηφ λρχει η φτορηφ εματε

(6) ητα-μαρια should perhaps be emended (with Lagarde) to ηταε λ-μαρια, "in her 15th year Mary bore me." This verse makes much better sense if μυστηριον is read for επελλιον; this is supported by the Bohairic version. εν for η. ατεετεωτφ inscrutable, unfathomable.

XV. (2) "the day of his visitation," i.e. of his final illness and death. εογ- day (in datings), prefixed to the number: εογ-χογταε the 26th day. εηηφ, εηηη Coptic month name. (3) The portion in < > is missing from the ms.; I have restored it on the basis of the Boh. version. ηωωηε ηεεηε- ηοοηε Q ηοοηε vb. tr. to turn, change, transfer (ηηοφ); intr. to change, be altered. δ νουε mind. (4) δ αλωη period of time; age, generation; eternity, world. δ τεχνιηηεε craftsman; ηηηηεηνηηεε technical skill. κοτφ ε to turn into, become. η.εορμεε error. αηοποε strange, odd; ηηηαηοπον confusion, unreasonableness. (5) εφρ εερ-εορφ Q εφρ vb. tr. and intr. (± εβολ) to scatter, spread.

εηηη ηεεμα η ηκοηε, λγω η ηεηεε λφεφ-ηεηηοε η λφ-λεομ, λγω λφωεη η ηεεεηε εηη ηεγερηη η φομηηη η εοη, λφφ εβολ εη ου-ηοε η φτορηφ ηη ουηοε η εβα εε

XVI

(1) "ογοι ηαι η ηοογ. ογοι η ηεεοογ ητα-ταμαλυ χποι ηηηηφ. (2) ογοι η ηεεηβε ηηαιηεηηεο ηηηηογ. (3) ογοι η ηη-ηαη ηηαιηεοοε εηεωφ. (4) ογοι η ηεελοοτε ηηαγελοοε ηηοι φαηηειει ε ηηε ηηαηεηεε ε ηηοβε. (5) ογοι η ηαλαε μη ηα-εποηογ, εε λγελομη η ογμηηηε η εοη εη ηηηηεοηε ηη ηκαηα-ααηηα ηη ημηηααε εηαγ ηη φαε ηηη η βωλ εβολ. (6) ογοι η ηαβαλ, εε λγεωφ εη ογεκαηαααλ ογω λγμερε-ηηηηερεεηφ-βοοηε. (7) ογοι η ηαμααε, εε λγμερε-ηφωαε η καεκη ηη ηφωαε τηρογ η ηωμηε. (8) ογοι η ηαεηε, εε λγεωεη η ηεηε ηογη λη ηε. (9) ογοι η ημαεη ηη εη, ηαι εη εηεηεμει ε εεηηροφη η ηογη λη ηε, λγω εοααη εγφαηεη-ηκα ηηη, φαγ-ηε.εβα difficulty, straits.

XVI. (1) ογοι ηαφ woe unto.... (2) η.εεηβε breast. ηεηηεο vb. tr. to nurse, suckle (ηηοφ); here intr. to nurse. (4) ελοοτε in sense: internal organs in general. ελοοε vb. tr. to nurse (a child: ηηοφ); to carry (a child) during pregnancy. ει ε ηηε to grow up; η.ηε time, season. ηεηεχω to partake (of: ε). (5) ελομη ελμηωμφ Q ελμηωμ vb. intr. to become twisted, implicated, involved. ηηηηαε εηαγ deceit (lit. two-tonguedness). (6) ηδ σκαηδαλον impediment (a term applied to any behavior or situation that can be regarded as an impediment on the road to perfection). ηηηηερεεηφ-βοοηε greed; see Glos. sub βοοηε, εια. (7) ηφωαε η ηωμηε lit. the words of sinking; this curious expression comes from Ps. 51:4 τα ρηματα καταποντισμοφ, taken to mean "destructive words." (8) εωεη = εωφ ηεεφ-εοηηφ vb. tr. to steal (ηηοφ). (9) η.μαεη bowels, intestines. εηηηομειω to desire, be eager (for: ε). η ηροφη food, nourishment.

ΡΟΚΖΟΥ ἢ ΖΟΥΟ ΕΥΤΡΙΡ ἢ ΚΩΖΤ. (12) ΕΙΝΑΡ-ΟΥ ΤΕΝΟΥ? ΛΙΦΡΕ
ΕΖΟΥΝ ἢ ΣΑ ΣΑ ΝΙΜ. (13) ΑΛΗΘΩΣ ΟΥΟΙ ΟΥΟΙ ἢ ΡΩΜΕ ΝΙΜ ΕΤ
ΝΑΡ-ΝΟΒΕ. (14) †ΧΩ ἦΜΟΣ ΝΗΤἢ, Ω ΝΑΘΗΡΕ Μἢ ΝΑΘΕΕΡΕ, ΧΕ
ΠΝΟΒ ἢ ΖΒΑ ἦΤΑΙΝΑΥ ΕΡΟΧ ΖΙΤἢ ΠΛΕΙΩΤ ΙΑΚΩΒ ΕΓΝΗΥ ΕΒΟΛ Ζἢ
ΣΩΜΑ ἦΤΟΧ ΠΕ ΠΑΙ ἦΤΑΥΤΩΜἢΤ ΕΡΟΙ ΖΩ ἢ ΠΟΟΥ, ΑΝΟΚ ΠΕΙΒΕΙΝΗ
ἢ ΤΑΛΛΙΝΘΡΟΣ ΑΥΩ ἢ ΖΗΚΕ. (15) ΑΛΛΑ ΠΧΟΕΙΣ ΠΑΝΟΥΤΕ ΠΕ ΠΜΕ-
ΣΙΤΗΣ ἢ ΤΑΨΥΧΗ Μἢ ΠΑΣΩΜΑ Μἢ ΠΑΠἢΑ."

XVII

(1) ΝΑΙ ΔΕ ΕΧΧΩ ἦΜΟΟΥ ἦΒΙ ΠΑΜΕΡΙΤ ἢ ΕΙΩΤ ΙΩΣΗΦ, ΛΙ-
ΤΩΟΥΝ, ΛΙΜΟΩΦΕ ΕΡΟΧ ΕΓἢΚΟΤἢ ΕΥΩΤἢΤΩΡ Ζἢ ΤΕΨΥΧΗ Μἢ ΠΕΥ-
ΠἢΑ. ΠΕΧΑΙ ΝΑΥ ΧΕ, "ΧΑΙΡΕ, ΠΑΜΕΡΙΤ ἢ ΕΙΩΤ, ΠΑ-ΤΜἢΤΖΑΛΟ
ΕΤ ΝΑΝΟΥΣ." (2) ΑΥΤΑΘΕ-ΟΥΩΦἢ ΝΑΙ Ζἢ ΟΥΝΟΒ ἢ ΘΤΟΡΤἢ Μἢ
ΟΥΖΒΑ Μἢ ΟΥΖΟΤΕ ἢΤΕ ΠΜΟΥ, ΕΧΧΩ ἦΜΟΣ ΧΕ, "ΧΑΙΡΕ ἢ ΟΥΜΗΘΕ
ἢ ΣΟΠ, ΠΑΜΕΡΙΤ ἢ ΘΗΡΕ. Α-ΤΑΨΥΧΗ ἢΤΟΝ ΕΡΟΙ ἢ ΟΥΚΟΥΙ ἢΤΕΡΕ-
ΤΕΚΣΜΗ ΕΤ ΝΟΤἢ ΤΑΖΟΙ. (3) Τἢ ΠΑΧΟΕΙΣ, Τἢ ΠΑΡΡΟ ἢ ΜΕ, Τἢ
ΠΑΣΩΤΗΡ, Τἢ ΠΑΡΕΥΤΟΥΧΟ, Τἢ ΠΑΡΕΥΝΟΥΖἢ, Ω Τἢ ΠΕΤ ΣΚΕΠΑΖΕ ἢ
ΠΤΗΡἢ, Ω Τἢ ΠΕΤ ΑΜΑΖΤΕ ἢ ΠΤΗΡἢ Ζἢ ΠΟΥΩΦ ἢ ΤΕΜἢΤΑΓΛΑΘΟΣ, Ω
Τἢ ΠΕΤΕΡΕ-ΠΕΥΡΑΝ ΚἢΝΕ ΑΥΩ ΕΚΚΙΩΟΥ ΕΜΑΤΕ, Ω Τἢ ΠΕΙΒΑΛ ΕΤ
ΝΑΥ, ΠΙΜΑΛΧΕ ΕΤ ΣΩΤἢ, ΣΩΤἢ ΕΡΟΙ ΖΩΩΤ ἢ ΠΟΟΥ, ΑΝΟΚ ΠΕΚΖἢΖΑΛ
ΕΙΣΟΠἢ ἦΜΟΚ ΑΥΩ ΕΙΠΩΖἢ ἢ ΝΑΡΜΕΙΟΟΥΕ ἢ ΠΕΚἢΤΟ ΕΒΟΛ. (4) ΧΕ
ἦΤΟΚ ΠΕ ΠΝΟΥΤΕ Ζἢ ΟΥΜΕ Μἢ ΟΥΧΩΚ ΚΑΤΑ ΘΕ ἦΤΑ-ΠΕΚΑΓΓΕΛΟΣ

ρῶκῆ in sense: to consume. τῆ.τριρ furnace, oven. Vss.
10-11 (acc. to Boh. version) are omitted in the ms.

(12) φρῆ ερῆ- ορῆ Q ορῆ vb. tr. to enclose, shut in
(ἦμοῆ); intr. to be shut in. (13) ἀληθῶς adv. truly.
(14) ταλαίπωρος wretched, miserable. (15) ὁ μεσίτης
mediator, intercessor.

XVII. (2) τᾶθε + Inf. to do sthg. much; τᾶθε-ουωφῆ to
answer profusely. νοῦτἢ, Q νοῦτἢ vb. intr. to be sweet,
pleasant. (3) τοῦχο τοῦχε- τοῦχο Q τοῦχῆνυ vb. tr. to make
sound, whole (ἦμοῆ); to rescue, save; as n.m. safety, sal-
vation. σκεπάζω to cover, shelter. κῆνε vb. intr. to be
sweet, fat. κίωοῦ Q to be fat, soft, productive, fertile.

ΤΟΥΝ-ΙΑΤ ΕΒΟΛ ἢ ΖΑΖ ἢ ΣΟΠ, ἢ ΖΟΥΟ ΔΕ ΠΕΖΟΥ ἦΤΑ-ΠΛΗΤ ἦΚΑΖ
ΕΡΟΙ ΕΤΒΕ ΟΥΜΕΕΥΕ ἢ ΜἢΤΡΩΜΕ ΕΤΒΕ ΤΕΤ ΣΜΑΜΑΤ ΜΑΡΙΑ ΤΠΑΡΕΕ-
ΝΟΣ, ΛΙΠΕΡΕΙΕΡΚΑΖΕ ΧΕ ΑΣΩΦ, ΑΥΩ ΠΕΙΧΩ ἦΜΟΣ ΧΕ, 'ΕΖΡΑΙ Ζἢ
ΤΕΙΟΥΦΗ, †ΝΑΝΟΧἢ ΕΒΟΛ ἢ ΧΙΟΥΕ.' (5) ΝΑΙ ΔΕ ΕΙΜΕΕΥΕ ΕΡΟΟΥ,
Α-ΠΑΓΓΕΛΟΣ ΟΥΩΝἢ ΝΑΙ ΕΒΟΛ Ζἢ ΟΥΡΑΣΟΥ, ΕΧΧΩ ἦΜΟΣ ΝΑΙ ΧΕ,
'ΙΩΣΗΦ ΠΘΗΡΕ ἢ ΔΑΥΕΙΑ, ἢΠἢΡ-ΖΟΤΕ <ε> ΧΙ ἢ ΜΑΡΙΑ ΤΕΚΣΙΜΕ,
ΟΥΛΕ ἢΠἢΡ-ΤΑΖΕ ΕΧἢ ΤΕΣΒΙΝΩΦ, ΧΕ ἦΤΑΣΩΦ ΓΑΡ ΕΒΟΛ Ζἢ ΟΥΠἢΑ
ΕΠΟΥΛΑΒ. (6) ΣΝΑΧΠΟ ΔΕ ἢ ΟΥΦΗΡΕ ἢΓΜΟΥΤΕ Ε ΠΕΥΡΑΝ ΧΕ Τἢ.'
(7) ΤΕΝΟΥ ΔΕ, ΠΑΧΟΕΙΣ, ΠΣΩΤΗΡ ἢ ΤΑΨΥΧΗ Μἢ ΠΑΠἢΑ, ἢΠἢΡἢ-
ΑΡΙΚΕ ΕΡΟΙ, ΑΝΟΚ ΑΝἢ-ΠΕΚΖἢΖΑΛ ΑΥΩ ΠΖΩΒ ἢ ΠΕΚΒΙΧ. ἦΤΑΙΠΕΡΙ-
ΕΡΚΑΖΕ ΑΝ, Ω ΠΑΧΟΕΙΣ, (8) ΑΛΛΑ ἢΠἢΡ-ΠΕΟΟΥ ἢ ΠΕΙΝΟΒ ἢ
ΜΥΣΤΗΡΙΟΝ, ΕΤΕ ΠΕΚΧΠΟ ΕΤ ΟΥΛΑΒ ΠΕ, ΟΥΛΕ ΟΝ ἢΠΕΙΣΩΤἢ ΕΝΕΖ
ΧΕ ΘΑΡΕ-ΣΖΙΜΕ ΩΦ ΕΧἢ ΖΟΟΥΤ. (9) Ω ΠΑΧΟΕΙΣ ΑΥΩ ΠΑΝΟΥΤΕ,
ΕΠΕ ΠΤΩΦ ἢ ΠΕΙΝΟΒ ἢ ΜΥΣΤΗΡΙΟΝ ΑΝ ΠΕ, ἢΤΕΙΝΑΠΙΣΤΕΥΕ ΕΡΟΚ ΑΝ
ΠΕ Μἢ ΠΕΚΧΠΟ ΕΤ ΟΥΛΑΒ, ΤΑ†-ΒΟΟΥ ἢ ΤΕΝΤΑΣΧΠΟΚ, ΜΑΡΙΑ, ΤΕΙ-
ΕΖΑΙΒΕ ἢ ΜΕ. (10) †ΕΙΡΕ ἢ ΠΜΕΕΥΕ ἢ ΠΖΟΥ ἦΤΑ-ΤΚΕΡΑΣΤΗΣ
ΟΥΩΜ ἢ ΠΘΗΡΕ ΘΗΜ Ε ΤΕΥΟΥΕΡΗΤΕ, ΑΥΜΟΥ. (11) Α-ΠΕΥΡΩΜΕ
ΣΩΟΥἢ ΕΡΟΚ ΕΥΟΥΩΦ Ε ΒΟΠἢ ἢΣΕΤΑΛΚ ἢ ΖΗΡΩΤΗΣ ΠΠΑΡΑΝΟΜΟΣ.
(12) ΑΥΩ ΛΙΖΕ ΕΡΟΣ, Α-ΤΕΚΜἢΤΝΟΥΤΕ ΤΑΖΟΥ, ΑΥΩΝἢ, ΑΥΩ Ζἢ
ΠΤΡΕΚΤΟΥΝΟΤἢ Ε ΠΕΥΕΙΟΤΕ ΑΥΝΟΒ ἢ ΡΑΦΕ ΘΩΠΕ ΝΑΥ. (13) ΛΙΧΝΟΥΚ
ΔΕ, Ω ΠΑΜΕΡΙΤ ἢ ΘΗΡΕ, ΧΕ ΕΣΥΧΑΖΕ ἦΜΟΚ Ζἢ ΖΩΒ ΝΙΜ. ΛΙΑΜΑΖΤΕ

(4) τοῦν-ιατῆ εβολ to inform, instruct. περιεργάζομαι to
be overly concerned, meddlesome. (5) διστάζω to hesitate,
be in doubt. (7) There is an ellipsis or omission after
λιπερειερκαζε αν: "I became overly concerned not (for any
other reason than that) I did not yet know..." (8) εχἢ
for λχἢ. (9) The meaning of this verse is obscure. If ενε
introduces a contrary-to-fact condition, the apodosis
should be ηειναπιστευε; cf. vs. 14 below for a similar
problem. τειεζαιβε for τειζαιβε; τ.ζαιβε lamb. (10) ἡ
κεραστής horned-(viper). ουωμ here: to bite. (11) πευ-
ρωμε = his kin etc. παρᾶνομος lawless, unjust. (12) Per-
haps read τανζοϋ for ταζοϋ. (13) ἡσυχάζω to be still,
quiet; ἦμοκ is reflexive.

ἢ πεκμααχε ἢ οὐναμ, λισοκῆ. (14) ἀκοῦσθῆ ἐκχω ἦμος καὶ κε, 'ἦσαβηα κε ἦτοκ πε πλείωτ κατα σαρχ, ἐπει ἴναταμοκ κε ἀκσεκσεκ-παμααχε ἢ οὐναμ.' (15) τενου δε, ω παμεριτ ἦ φηρε, παχοεις λυω πανουτε, εφωπε ἦτακχι-λογος ἦἠμαι ετβε περοου ετ ἦμαυ, ακτρε-νειμαειν ἦ ζοτε ει ετραι εχωι, ἴπαρκαλει ἦμοκ, ω παχοεις ἦ ἀγαθος, κω καὶ εβολ ἦτῆῆχι-ωπ ἦἠμαι. (16) ἀνοκ γαρ ἀνῆ-πεκ2ἦ2αλ, ἀνοκ πφηρε ἦ τεκ2ἦ2αλ. (17) ἐκφανσωλῆ ἦ ναμερρε, ἴναφωωτ νακ ἦ οὐθουσια ἦ σμου, ετε ται τε τζομολογεια ἦ τεκῆῆτνουτε, κε ἦτῆ-οϋνουτε 2ἦ οϋμε, λυω ἦτῆ-οϋχοεις 2ἦ οϋχωκ."

XVIII

(1) καὶ δε εχχω ἦμοου ἦβι πα-τῆῆτ2ῆλο εскиωου πλείωτ εἰωσῆφ, ἦπειεφω ἦοϋεφ ριμε εἶναυ εροχ ε-αχοϋω εχχι 2εη ἦ2αβε ἦ πμοу λυω εἰσωτῆ ἦφαχε ἦ ἠῆτεβιηη ετεεχω ἦμοου καὶ. (2) ἠῆῆσα καὶ λιῆ-πμεεϋε ἦ περοου ἦ παμου, ἦ πηλυ εтере-νειουαλι ναταλοι ε πεс-ρῶс 2α ποϋχαι ἦ πκοσμος τηρῆ. (3) ἦ τεϋου λιβωκ ε πεθριον ετ 2ι вол, λυω αсτωϋη ἦβι μαρια

(14) For ἐπει ἴναταμοκ read prob. νειναμοουτ ἦμοκ: "If you were not my father according to the flesh, I would kill you ..." or νειναπειῆμα νακ: "I would rebuke you." Joseph obviously believes that his present illness is a result of this incident. соксῆ сексеκ-секωк² vb. tr. to pull, stretch. (15) χι-λογος ἠῆ to hold accountable (for: εтβε); χι-ωп ἠῆ idem. (17) σωλῆ сῆп- соли² Q солῆ vb. tr. to break off, cut off. τ.μερρε bond, fetter. φωωτ φεετ-φαат² Q φαат vb. tr. to cut, slaughter (as sacrifice). ἦ θουσα sacrifice, victim. ἦ ὁμολογια confession, agreement.

XVIII. (1) ἦοϋεφ (ἦ) prep. without; εω ἦοϋεφ is best translated "to keep from (weeping)"; cf. vs. 4 below. χι is for Q χηϋ caught. η.2αβε snare. ε is required before ἦφαχε. (2) ἦειουαλι the Jews. ταλο τале- τало² Q τалηϋ vb. tr. to raise up, offer up. (3) τὸ αἶθριον atrium, courtyard.

ταμααυ, ασει εβολ ε πμα ετειῆ2ηтῆ, πεχας καὶ 2ἦ οϋνοб ἦ λυηη ἠῆ οϋωλῆ ἦ 2ηт κε, "οϋοι καὶ, παμεριτ ἦ φηρε, λρηϋ εχναμου ἦβι πα-тῆῆт2ῆло εт ναноус ιωсῆφ, πεκειωт κατα σαρχ." (4) πεχαι нас κε, "ω таμεριт ἦ маау, ниη εнез 2ἦ пгенос ἦ ἦρωме ἦтауфореи ἦ ἴсарχ пет на6ω ἦοϋεφ μου? (5) πμοу γαρ πε παρχων ἦ πκοσμος τηρῆ μεχρι ἦто, ω мария тамаау εт сма-маат. (6) таηаггн те еро ἦтемоу 2φωте ἦ 0ε ἦ ρωме ниη. (7) αλλα εἶτε παμεριт ἦ εἰωт ιωсῆφ εἶτε ἦто, ω таμεριт ἦ маау, ἦ οϋмоу аη пе петῆмоу, αλλα οϋωη2 φα εнез пе. (8) αλλα ἀνοκ 2φωт ἴнаχпи-моу 2α пτηрῆ εтβε тсарχ ἦтаиφореи ἦмос. (9) теноу 6ε, ω таμεριт ἦ маау, τωοϋἦ ἦтевок ε2оϋη 2α2тῆ η2ῆло εт сηамааат ἦтеηау ε птφφ пеевол 2ἦ тпе."

XIX

(1) λυω λιτωουἦ, λιβωк ε2оϋη ε πεθριον εтῆῆкотῆ ἦ2ηтῆ, λι2с ероχ ε-α-пмаεиη ἦ πμοу οϋωη2 εβολ ἦ2ηтῆ. (2) ἀνοκ δε λι2μοос 2α2тῆ теαηпе, α-таμεριт ἦ маау 2моос 2α2тῆ ηεχοϋε-ρηте. (3) αχχι ἦ ηεεβαλ ετραι 2α ηα2о, ἦηεεεφ6ἦ6ом ε φαχε ἠῆμαι εβολ κε α-тῆῆтῆῆно ἦ πμοу ῆ-χοεις ετραι εχωч. (4) αχ-χι ἦ теεβιχ ἦ οϋнаμ, λχεφ-πειноб ἦ λφ-α2ом εχнаφῆ. (5) αχ-6ω εχамазте ἦ таβιχ ἦ οϋнаμ εεβιορῆ ἦсωи ἦ οϋноб ἦ нау 2φс εчкωрῆ εροι κε, "ω παχοεις, ἠῆῆκαау ε χιт." (6) λιτει ἦ таβιχ ε2оϋη 2α ηεчстнөөс, λι2с ε теεψγχη ε-αста2ε-теч-φоуωве κε εϋηαεηтῆ ετραи, λυω ере-неβαи-φиηε ἦ πμοу 6φῆт

η.οϋωλῆ ἦ 2ηт discouragement. λρηϋ perhaps; often simply indicates question, as here: "Is he to die?" Note Fut. II. (4) τὸ γένος race. (5) ὁ ἄρχων ruler, Archon. μέχρι prep. even up to, even including. (6) ἡ ἀνάγκη necessity; таηаггн те еро² + Conj. is an impersonal construction: "It is necessary that (you) die also ..." (7) εἶτε ... εἶτε either ... or, whether ... or. (8) χπι- aux. vb. must; usu. prefixed to Inf., as here. For ηε.εβολ see 27.2 (end).

XIX. (3) ἠῆῆηно muteness. (6) τὸ στήθος chest, breast. ι.φουωве throat. βαи-φиηε = χαι-φиηε messenger.

εβολ ζητῆ ετρεχει εβολ ζῆ σωμα, αλλα ἡπε-εαν ἡ οὔνοϋ χок
εβολ, χεκας εφθανεῖ ἡβι πμοϋ, ἡἡἡἡἡ-ανοχη ἡἡἡἡ, χε ερε-
πεθортῆ οὔνη ἡσωч λῶω prime ἡἡ ἡτακο ἡἡет μοоше ζα τεχζη.

XX

(1) α-ταμαλυ ἡ βαλ-ζηт ναϋ εροι εἰσομεῖ ἡ πεчσμα,
αсβομεῖ ζωос ἡβон ἡ νεχοϋερηте, λῶω αсзе εροоϋ ε-α-πἡβε
ἡ πεзмом каλυ. (2) πεχас ηαι ζῆ οὔἡἡἡἡἡἡἡἡἡἡἡἡ χε, "πεκзмот
θἡη теноϋ, ω ηαμεριт ἡ θἡре, χε χἡη τεϋноϋ ἡἡакхе-текβἡх
εβολ ζῆ πεчσμα, α-пкωзт ер-зоте, ачанаχφρεῖ ηαч. (3) εἰс
нечбот ἡἡ ἡсἡве ἡ ратῆ λῶωбῆ λῶω λῡкво ἡ εε ἡ οὔκλυстαλλос
ἡἡ οὔχἡων." (4) λἡκἡм ε таἡне λῶω λἡмоϋте ε нечθἡре εἰχω
ἡἡос χε, "тῶоϋἡ ἡтетἡἡαхе ἡἡ нетἡеἡот ет сἡаἡἡἡт χε пеоϋ-
оβἡἡ ἡ θἡхе пе ηαι ἡἡατε-тἡἡре ет θἡхе εβολ ζῆ тсарз ἡ
εβἡηη тωм." (5) тотε λῡтῶоϋἡ ἡβἡ ἡθἡре ἡἡ ἡθῆερε ἡ ηαμεριт
ἡ ἡот εἰσчἡφ, λῡεἡ θἡ пеϋеἡот, λῡзе εροч εчкἡἡἡἡεϋε ε πμοϋ
ε-λῡзωη εзоϋη ε пωλб εβολ ἡ πἡвἡос. (6) асоϋωθῆ ἡβἡ λῡсἡἡ
течноб ἡ θῆερε, ете тса ἡ χἡбε те, πεχас ἡ нессἡηϋ χε,
"οϋοἡ ηαι, ηасἡηϋ, ηαι пе пῶωне ἡἡαчθῶне ἡ таμεριт ἡ маλυ,
λῶω θἡ теноϋ ἡἡенкотἡ ε ηαϋ εрос. (7) ηαι он теноϋ пет ηἡ-
θῆεне-пeneἡот ерон ε тἡἡἡἡ εροч θἡ εнез." (8) тотε λῡчἡ-
зрἡϋ εβολ, λῡprime зἡ οὔсоп ἡβἡ ἡθἡре ἡἡ ἡθῆερε ἡ пἡеἡот
εἰсчἡφ, λῶω анок зῶот он ἡἡ маρἡἡ таἡἡἡἡ ἡ παρῆенос ηен-
prime ἡἡἡἡἡ пе, енсооϋἡ χε α-теϋноϋ ἡ πμοϋ εἡ.

For χεκας read χε. ἡ άνοχη a holding back. ἡἡет = ηет.

XX. (1) βομεῖ бἡβωм^с vb. tr. to touch (ε). ε required
before ἡβон. т.бон sole of foot. п.ἡἡε = п.ἡἡε. пезмом
heat, fever, warmth. (2) πεкзмот θἡη thanks be to you; a
Q equivalent of θἡἡ-змот. чо χε- чо^с εβολ vb. tr. to extend
(ἡἡо^с). (3) сἡве ἡ рат^с shin-bone. ωбῆ vb. tr. to become
cold. кво, Q кἡв vb. tr. to make cool; intr. to become
cool. δ κρῡσταλλос ice. ἡ χἡῶν snow. (5) κἡνδουεῶ to be
in danger (of: ε). пωлб пἡб- πολε^с vb. tr. to free from;
intr. to be freed from (ε, ἡ, ζῆ). (7) θῶωне θῆεне- θῶоη^с
vb. tr. to remove (ἡἡо^с; from: ε); to deprive (ε) of (ἡἡо^с).

XXI

(1) тотε λἡβωθῆ ἡ пса ἡ прἡс ἡ про, λἡηἡϋ ε πμοϋ, λῡεἡ
ερε-αἡἡἡте οὔηз ἡсωч, ете ηαι пе пет о ἡ сἡмвоϋἡос λῡω
ἡἡἡоϋргос, παἡαβοἡос χἡη тезоϋεἡте, ερε-οὔἡἡἡἡε ἡ θἡв-ἡ-
зо ἡ теканос οὔηз ἡсωч, εῡχἡ-зωк ἡ κωзт тἡроϋ, ε-ἡἡ-ἡἡε
εροоϋ, ερε-οὔἡἡη ἡἡ οὔкапἡос ἡ κωзт ἡἡϋ εβολ ζῆ теϋтаἡро.
(2) α-пἡеἡот εἰсчἡφ бῶθῆ, λῡηἡϋ ε ηεηἡἡεἡἡ ἡсωч εϋо ἡ
οὔмос εἡἡте каἡἡ ἡε εῡἡἡἡоϋз ен орἡη зἡ бῶηт εзоϋη ε ψῡχἡ
ἡἡ ἡ ρῶме ет ἡἡϋ εβολ ζῆ сῶма, ἡ зоϋо де ἡ рεчῆ-нове,
εῡῶне εῡῡἡἡεἡне ἡ οὔἡἡεἡн ε-пῶоϋ пе ἡἡηтῆ. (3) ἡἡερε-пἡ-
гἡἡἡἡἡἡо ет ηἡἡоϋс ηαϋ ε ηεηἡἡεἡἡ ἡсωч, λῡθортῆ λῡω α-
нечἡἡἡ ἡ-ῆἡеἡн. (4) α-теψῡχἡ ἡ пἡеἡот ἡсчἡφ οὔωθ εἡ εβολ
ζῆ οὔноб ἡ зἡἡ, λῡω εсῶἡне ἡса ма ἡ зопῆ ἡἡηтῆ ἡἡεсзе ма.
(5) ἡἡερεἡἡἡἡ де ε πἡоб ἡ θῶортῆ ἡἡαчἡἡἡε-теψῡχἡ ἡ пἡеἡот
εἰсчἡφ, λῡω χε λῡῆεφреἡ ἡ зенморфἡ εῡῡове εἡἡте ε-οὔ-зоте
пе ηαϋ εροоϋ, λἡтῶоϋἡ ἡ теϋноϋ, λἡεἡеἡἡἡἡ ἡ пет о ἡ
оркаηон ἡ παἡαβοἡос ἡἡ ἡἡαχἡс ет οὔηз ἡсωч. (6) λῡἡῶт ζῆ
οὔноб ἡ θἡне. (7) λῡω ἡἡе-ἡἡἡἡ ἡ ρῶме ζῆ ηет сооϋз ε пἡеἡот
εἰсчἡφ εἡме, οὔде маρἡἡ таἡἡἡἡ. (8) ἡἡερεчἡἡἡ де ἡβἡ πμοϋ
χε λἡεἡеἡἡἡἡ ἡ незоϋсἡἡ ἡ пкаке ет οὔηз ἡсωч, λἡηоχоϋ εβολ,
λῡω χε ἡἡἡἡἡἡἡ ἡ εзоϋсἡἡ εзоϋη ε ηαμεριт ἡ εἡот ἡсчἡφ,
λῡῆ-зоте ἡβἡ πμοϋ, λῡἡῶт, λῡзопῆ зἡ пἡзоϋ ἡ про. (9) λἡтῶоϋἡ

XXI. (1) п.рἡс the south. δ σύμβουλος counsellor. δ
πανοῡργος villain. те.зоϋεἡте the first, the beginning.
θἡв-ἡ-зо fearsome (lit. changing of face). οἱ δεκαἡοἱ а
group of 36 divinities (or demons) who ruled over the Zodi-
ac; originally an Egyptian astronomical division for time
computation, but later debased into astrology. χἡ-зωк ἡ
to be girded with. т.ἡἡе number. пе.ἡἡη sulfur, brim-
stone. (2) ῆ-ῶмос (Q о ἡ ῶмос) to be wrathful. ен for ἡ.
οὔἡἡεἡн ε-пῶоϋ пе a token of their own (lit. which is
theirs). (4) Read ε εἡ for εἡ. ма ἡ зопῆ ἡἡηтῆ a place in
which to hide. (5) θεωρῆω to look at, observe. ἡ μορῶἡ
form, shape. τῶ ὄργανον instrument.

ἢ τεύνοῦ, λιχῶ ἢ οὐπρὸς εὐχὴν ἐ πλείωτ ἢ ἀγαθός, εἰχῶ ἦμος χε,

XXII

(1) "πλείωτ, τνούνε τῆρς ἢ τῆνταγαθός, πείωτ ἢ τμε, πῖβαλ ἢ ρεχναῦ, πῖμααχε ἢ ρεχσῶτῃ, σῶτῃ ἐ πεκῶνρε ἢ μερίτ ετε ἀνοκ πε, εἰσῶπς ἦμοκ ετβε πζῶβ ἢ νεκβῖχ ετε πλείωτ ἰω-σνφ πε, ἢτῆνοοῦ ἡαἰ ἢ οὔνοβ ἢ χαιρούβιν μῆ πεχορος ἢ ἡαγγελοσ μῆ μῖχανα, ποῖκονομοσ ἢ ἡαγαθῶν, μῆ γαβρίηα πβαἰ-ϑῆ-νοῦχε ἢ ἡαἰῶν ἐ ποῦοεἰν, ἢσεροεἰσ ἐ τεψύχη ἢ πλείωτ εἰω-σνφ, ἢσεχι-μοεἰτ ζα τεσζη ϑαντσοῦωτῆ ἢ πσαῶτ ἢ λἰων ἢ κκακε, λῦῶ ἢσεπαργε ἢ νεζἰοοῦ ετ ζτῆτῶμ, ἡαἰ εὔνοβ ἢ ζοτε πε μοῶθε ἢζητοῦ λῦῶ οὔνοβ ἢ ζβα πε ἡαῦ ἢδαῦμἰοσ ετ ζἰχῶοῦ. ἡαρε-πεἰερο ἢ κῶζτῆ ερ-ῶε ἢ οὔμοοῦ λῦῶ ἢτε-ῶαλασσα ἢ ρεχ-ϑααρ οῦῶ εσενοχλαἰ. (2) ἡαρεχῶῶπε ζῆ οὔμῆτζημεροσ εζοῦν ἐ τεψύχη ἢ πλείωτ ἰωσνφ, χε ται τε τεύνοῦ ετῆρ-χρία ἢ πῆα ἢζητς." (3) †χῶ ἦμοσ ἢητῆ, ῶ ἡαμεροσ ετ οὔλαβ, ἡαλποστο-λοσ ετ σῆαμαατ, χε ρῶμε ἢἢμ ετοῦἡαχποχ ἐ πκοσμοσ ἀχεἰμε ἐ ππετ ἡαἡοῦχ μῆ ππεῶοοῦ. εῖϑαἡῆρ-πεχοῦοεἰϑ τῆρῆ εῖαῶε εζραἰ ἢσα ἢελοοῦε ἢ ἢεχβαλ, εῖϑαἡεἰ εῖχῆαμοῦ, ῆρ-χρία ἢ πῆα ἢ πλείωτ ετ ζῆ ἢπῆυε ἐ τεύνοῦ ἢ πμοῦ μῆ τῆἢἡαπαργε ἢ ἢε-ζἰοοῦε λῦῶ τῆἢαἡολογἰζε ζῆ πῦμα ετ ζα ζοτε. (4) πἡἢν †-

(9) ἡ προσευχῆ prayer.

XXII. (1) τ.νούνε root. χαιρούβιν Cherubim. ὁ χορός chorus, choir. ὁ οἰκονόμοσ steward, manager. βαἰ- = χαἰ-. ϑῆ-νοῦχε good news. ροεἰс vb. tr. to guard, keep watch (ε). οὔωτῆ οὔετῆ- οὔοτῆ Q οὔοτῆ vb. tr. to pass through (ἦμοσ). ζτομῆ, Q ζτῆτῶμ to become dark. ὁ δῆμιοσ executioner. ρεχῶααρ demon; as adj. ἐνοχλέω to trouble, disturb. (2) ἡμεροσ mild, tame; μῆτζημεροσ calm. (3) τὸ μέρος part; used fig. here of the apostles as Christ's members. εἰϑε εῶτ-λῶτ Q λῶε vb. tr. to hang, suspend (ἦμοσ); Q with ἢσα: to be captivated by. ελοοῦε prob. pl. of ελω, λῶε snare, trap. εἰ + Circum.: to be about to. τ.εἢἡαπαργε passage, passing. τ.εἢαἡολογἰζε defense. π.βῦμα = π.βῆμα. ετ ζα ζοτε fear-ful. (4) πἡἢν here as conj.: but, however.

ἡακτοἰ εζραἰ εχῆ τῆἢνχῶκ εβολ ἢ πλείωτ ἰωσνφ, ἡα πεἰερ-ἡρσοῦε ετ ἡαἡοῦχ.

XXIII

(1) ἀσῶῶπε δε, ἢτερεἰχῶ ἢ πζαμῆν, ερε-ἡαρία ταμερίτ ἢ ἡααῦ οὔῶζῆ ἢσῶἰ ἢ τασπε ἢ ἡα-ἢπῆυε, (2) λῦῶ ἢ τεύνοῦ εἰс μῖχανα μῆ γαβρίηα μῆ πεχοροσ ἢ ἡαγγελοσ λῦεἰ εβολ ζῆ τπε, λῦεἰ, λῦ<λ>ερατοῦ εχῆ πσῶμα ἢ πλείωτ ἰωσνφ. (3) λῦῶ ἢ τεύνοῦ λ-τῆαζἰλε μῆ πεχελῆζηс τῶοῦν εχῶч εματε, λῦῶ λἰεἰμε χε λ-τεύνοῦ ετ χῆч εἰ. (4) λῦῶ λῦῶ εῖ†-ἡααγε ἢ ῶε ἢ тет ἡαἡἰсе, ερε-πζαχ † ἢсῶч ἢ ῶε ἢ οὔτῆу εῖчἡαῶτ μῆ οὔκῶζτῆ εῖ-ϑῶ εῖοῦῶμ ἢса οὔζῆηч εсῶῶ. (5) πμοῦ δε ζῶῶч ἢπε-ῶοτε κἡαч ἢ εἰ εζοῦν εχῆ πсῶμα ἢ ἡαμερίτ ἢ ἰωτ ἰωσнφ ἡῆпорχῆ εβολ, χε εῖῶῶῶτῆ εζοῦν εῖчἡаῦ εροἰ εἰζμοос ζαζτῆ τεῖчἡπε, εἰαμαζτε εχῆ ἢсῖсмаῦ. (6) λῦῶ ἢτερεἰεἰме χε λῦῶ-ζοτε ἢεἰ πμοῦ ἢ εἰ εζοῦн εтβῆнт, λἰτῶοῦἢ, λἰβῶк ἐ πса ἢ βολ ἢ πῆа ἢ про, λἰῶἢτῆ εῖῶεет ἡаῦаач ζῆ οὔноβ ἢ ζοτε. (7) λῦῶ ἢ τεύνοῦ ἢсῶλἰ ἡач χε, †ῶ πентаῖεἰ εβολ ζῆ ἢтопос ἢ пса ἢ прнс, βῶк ἡак εζοῦн τἡχῆ ἢтῶк εβολ ἢ пента-πλείωτ οὔε2-сазне ἦμοч ἡак. (8) ἀλλἰ ροεἰс εροч ἢ ῶε ἢ ποῦοεἰн ἢ ἢεкβαλ, χε ἢточ ἢε πλείωτ кἡта сарч, λῦῶ λῦῶἢ-ζἰсе ἢἢмаἰ ζен νεζοοῦ ἢ τἡἢῆтῶнре φῆм, εῖчἡт ἢἢмаἰ εβολ ζῆ οὔμα εῦμα εтβε теπεἰ-πεἰεр- for πεἰῆ-.

XXIII. (1) π.ζαμῆн the amen. οὔῶζῆ vb. intr. to repeat, answer, respond (to: ε, εχῆ, ἡα', ἢса). τ.λсπε tongue, language. (2) εχῆ often means "by, beside, at" with verbs of standing or stopping. (3) τ.εαζἰλε death-rattle. πε-χελῆс panting, exhaustion. χῆч Q to be bitter, sharp. (4) †-ἡαаге to be in labor; τ.ἡааке labor pains. π.ζαχ meaning uncertain; prob. related to ζῶч to be in straits, dying. † ἢса to pursue. π.тῆу wind. ἡ ὕλη woods, forest. (5) ἢε.смаῦ temple (of head). (7) τἡча adv. quickly. (8) εβολ ζῆ οὔμα εῦμα from one place to another. ἡ ἐπιβουλή plot. ἡ ὠφελἰα advantage, profit.

βοῦλην ἢ ζυρωτης, λῶ λικι-σβω ἡτοοτῆ ἢ εε ἢ ἡφρη τηρου,
 εφρη-νεγειοτε τι-σβω ναυ ε τεψφελια. (9) τοτε αββατον
 λφβωκ εζουν, λφχι ἢ τεψυχη ἢ παειωτ ειωσνφ, λφεινε ἡμοσ
 εβολ εἰν σωμα ἢ ηναυ ἢ πρη εφναφ εἰν τεφβασις, ἢ σου-χοут-
 асе ἢ певот епнп εἰν ουειρηνη. (10) νεζοου τηρου ἢ πωνε ἢ
 памерит ἢ ειωт ιωснφ севире ἢ φε мптоуеи ἢ ромпе. (11) λ-
 михана λμαετε ἢ πтоп снау ἢ оуμαппа ἢ золосiаiкoн εσταειну,
 λ гаврина λμαετε ἢ пкетон снау. λφаспаε ἢ τεψυχη ἢ па-
 мерит ἢ ειωт ειωснφ, λφтаас епеснт ε тмаппа. (12) мпе-
 ллау δε εἰн нет змоос заεтнч еиме хе λчмоу, оудε ткемарia
 тамаау ἡпесεиме. (13) λῶ λитре-михана ἡη гаврина роεис
 ε τεψυχη ἢ памерит ἢ ειωт ιωснφ εтве ἡречтврἡ ет зi
 неziооуе, λῶ λитре-паггелос ἢ ασωματος εω ευζυμνεуе за
 тефэн φантоужитῆ ε ἡпнуе φλ паειωт ἢ λφλεос.

XXIV

(1) λῶ λиктoи εχἡ псoма εчннх εβολ ἢ εε ἢ ουκοуфон,
 λιζμοос, λιεινε ἢ нечвал епеснт, λιβωφῆ епеснт εχωч ἢ
 оуноб ἢ нау, ειριμε εροч. (2) πεχαι ... (End of Fragment
 III).

(9) αββατον Death, Abbadon (Gk., ultimately from Hebrew).
 ἡ βάσις here: course. (11) π.топ edge, hem. т.маппа
 cloth, handkerchief. δλοσηρικος silken. (13) речтврἡ
 plunderer; τврἡ τερἡ- τорпῆ vb. tr. to seize, rob (ἡμοῦ).
 ασωματος incorporeal. ὑμνέω to sing hymns.

XXIV. (1) τὸ κοῦφον (empty) vessel.

Glossary

Words are arranged alphabetically according to the order given
 on page x, with the following exceptions: (1) initial εi- and οу-
 occupy the place of i and γ respectively; in all other positions they
 are alphabetized simply as ε + i and ο + γ; (2) φ, θ, κ, ψ, χ are
 alphabetized as πz, τz, κz, πс, κс; (3) † is alphabetized as τi.

Verbs are entered under the free (unbound) form of the Infini-
 tive. In the rare instances when this form is not attested, a suppo-
 sitious entry is used when there is no doubt about its pattern; other-
 wise the entry is under the first actually attested form. Other parts
 of speech are entered under their unbound forms when they are attested.
 The Grammatical Index should be consulted for most of the prefixed
 elements. I have followed Crum (*A Coptic Dictionary*) in listing most
 verbal and nominal compounds under the final element. Also following
 Crum, derivatives are listed under leading verbal entries; the cross-
 references must be consulted in locating these. In order to provide
 space for less predictable compounds, nouns of action in εiн-, which
 may be formed freely from nearly any verb, have been systematically
 excluded, as have many agent nouns with рεч-.

Where space has permitted, a selection of variant forms has been
 given. Under verbal entries these are placed in parentheses; other-
 wise they are listed serially after the main entry. These variants
 fall into two types: (1) simple spelling variants, especially between
 ε and a supralinear stroke; (2) dialectal or "substandard" spellings
 that occur in otherwise fairly standard texts. The latter have been
 included to increase the utility of the Glossary; many of them are not
 rare, and their inclusion will give the reader some idea of the vari-
 ety to be encountered in non-standard manuscripts.

Cross-references are grouped at the end of each letter. The
 completely predictable forms of the two verb types κωт κεт- κотῆ Q
 κвт and сωтἡ сεтἡ- сотнῆ Q сотἡ have been systematically ex-
 cluded from the cross-references; all other bound forms and qualita-
 tives have been listed. Many spelling variants involving εi/i and
 φ/ε have also been excluded.

- λ adv. of approximation, as in λ τοῦ about five, λ οὐρη about how much? Cpd. as λλ, as in λλ θε ἦ μαζε to the extent of about a hundred cubits.
- λλσ, λσ n. a blow, slap (usu. on face). †λλσ, † ἦ οὐλλσ to slap, strike (λλ'). ὀσ-ἦ-λσ n. = λλσ.
- λβλθνεῖν, λβιθνεῖν, λβλκθνεῖν, λβεεεε n.m.f. glass.
- λβω (pl. λβοογε) n.f. net (for fishing or hunting).
- λβωκ, λβωκ (f. λβωκε; pl. λβοοκε) n.m. crow, raven.
- λβικ n.m. consecration. χι-λβικ to consecrate; as n.m. consecration.
- λιδι, Q οἱ vb. intr. to increase (in age, size, stature); Q to be great, honored; as n.m. increase, growth.
- λειησ, λησ, λησ n.f. greatness, size, quantity.
- λκησ, λκεσ, λκισ n.m. girdle, clothing.
- λκω, λγω, γω n.f. filth; carrion; anything ruined.
- λλ adj. deaf. ἦ-λλ (Q ο ἦ λλ) to become deaf.
- λλ n.m. pebble; hail-stone in λλ ἦ πε.
- λλ n. only in λω-λλ n.m. a cry (cf. ωω).
- λλλγ, λλεγ, λληγ adj. white.
- λλε λλο' Q λληγ (imptv. λλωτῆ) vb. intr. to go up, ascend (to, up to, onto: ε, ερραι ε, εχῆ, ερραι εχῆ); to mount (an animal), to board (a ship); rarely tr. with ἦμο'. ρεγαλε rider.
- λλια n.m. field-mouse or sim.
- λλκε, λλκη n.m. last day of month; ἦ λλκε (ἦ) on the last day of (+ month name).
- λλοκ n.m. corner, angle; prob. not Sah. (cf. κλχε).
- λλομ n.m. bosom.
- λλογ n.m. child, servant; not properly Sah. (cf. ωηρε).
- λλοε n.m. thigh.
- λλτκασ n.m. bone-marrow.
- λλω, ελω (pl. λλοογε, ελοογε) n. snare, trap.
- λλω, λλογ (pl. λλοογε, λλλγε, λροογε) n.f. pupil of eye.
- λλωτ n.f. forced labor; term of service; a measure.
- λλωογε n.pl. bunch (of grapes) or sim.

- λμα Ama; fem. title of respect or reverence; cf. λμα.
- λμαστε vb. intr. to prevail, take control, rule (over: εχῆ, ειχῆ); to be valid, hold good; to persevere, continue; vb. tr. to grasp, seize, take possession of (ἦμο'); to retain, detain, take or keep captive; to learn by heart; to hold (ἦμο') liable (for: ε). As n.m. power, possession. λταμαστε unrestrained, uncontrollable; ἠνταμαστε lack of restraint, incontinence. ρεγαμαστε self-controlled person.
- ληε (pl. λμηγ, λμηγε) n.m. herder, herdsman.
- ληη n.m. wasp.
- ληῆτε n.m. the underworld, Hades.
- ληογ 2nd pers. m.s. imptv. of εἰ; f.s. λμη; pl. λμηῖν, λμηεῖτῆ.
- ληρε, λμη (pl. λμηγ) n.m. baker; ἠνταμη baking.
- ληρησε, λμηεε n.m. bitumen, asphalt.
- λη neg. part. not; for uses see Gr. In.
- λη- one who is in charge of; only in cpds. with nos.: λη- ἠητ decadarch, λη-ωο chiliarch, ἠηταν-ωο chiliarchy.
- λη- prefix for forming collective nouns from numbers, as in λη-ωο (group of) a thousand, λη-ταιογ (group of) 50.
- ληαι vb. intr. to become pleasing, better. As n.m. beauty; ἦ-ληαι to be(come) pleasing, good. ἦ-ληα' to please; see § 20.2 for usage. -λη in σ†-λη n.m. perfume (cf. στοι).
- ληαω (pl. λληγω) n.m. oath; used with εἰρε, σμηε, ωρῆ, †, ταρκο. ε παναω under oath.
- ληοκ, ληῖ- indep. pron. 1st pers. sing.: I.
- ληον, λη-, ληῆ- indep. pron. 1st pers. pl.: we.
- ληογῆ n.m. watchman, guard (λη + ογῆ).
- λησβεε, λσβε (εη), λζηβεε, λζηβε (εη) n.f. school.
- ληταω n.m. sneeze.
- λητηλῆ, λητελῆ n.m. skull.
- ληε, οηε n.m. courtyard.
- ληα Apa, masc. title of respect or reverence (saints,

martyrs, respected monks, etc.).
 ἀπας adj. old; syn. of ἀς q.v.
 ἀπε (pl. ἀπηυε) n.f. head (lit. and fig.); total sum (of money), capital; also n.m. chief, village head.
 μῆταπε headship. ἀταπε headless. ἄ-απε to become head, leader (of: ε). ἄι-ταπε to behead.
 ἀποτ (pl. ἀπητ) n.m. cup; σα ἢ ἀποτ cup-maker, cup-seller.
 ἀπητε n.f. period of time; ἢ οὐκοῦι ἢ ἀπητε for a little while; ἢ οὐνος ἢ ἀπητε for a long time; ἄ-οὔνος ἢ ἀπητε to spend a long time.
 ἀπῆ, ηπῆ, ἐπῆ n.f. a number (of), several.
 ἀρηε, ἐρηε, ρηε n.m. pledge, deposit, guarantee.
 ἀρηυ, ερηυ adv. perhaps.
 ἀρηχ^ε n. end, limit (suff. required, as in ἀρηχῆ ἢ πκαε the end of the earth; 3rd pers. pl. sometimes -νοῦ); ἀταρηχ^ε boundless.
 ἀρικε n.m. fault, blame; ἀταρικε blameless; ἄ-αρικε to find fault (with: ε), to blame (ε); ρεεῖν-αρικε fault-finder; μῆτρεεῖν-αρικε criticism.
 ἀριμ n. name of an edible plant.
 ἀροουε, ἀροου n.pl. burrs, thistles; ἄ-αροουε idem.
 ἀροθ to become cold; as n.m. cold, chill.
 ἀρθαν n. name of a skin disease.
 ἀρθιν n.m. lentils.
 ἀς, ἄς adj. old (usu. not of people); ηρῆ ἀς, ἐρη-ἀς old wine; μῆτας oldness; ἄ-ἀς to become old.
 ἀσαι, Q ἀσοῦ, ἀσειῶου vb. intr. to become light, slight, casual; to be swift; as n.m. lightness, hastiness, alleviation. εἶν οὐσαι easily, casually.
 ἀσμη n.m. one's belongings.
 ἀσικ, σικ n.m. an illness, related to fever, chills.
 ἀσοῦ n.f. price, value; †-ἀσοῦ to pay; ἄ-ἀσοῦ εἰ to set a price on.
 ἀσπε n.f. language, speech; ἀσπε ἢ ἄς idem.
 ἀτ- prefix for the formation of negative adj.; §27.1.

ατο, ατα n. a lot, multitude; usu. with indef. art.; ατο ἢ σμoт, ατε-смoт adj. phrase: of various or many sorts.
 αυ, αυε, αυεις, αυει imptv. vb. (1) bring here, give! All forms occur preminally; with pron. suff.: αυεις^ε.
 (2) come! come, let's ...! (with Conjunctive).
 αυαν, αυααν, αυειν n.m. color, appearance, complexion; σεκ-αυαν to tend toward (a certain color); αυαν αυαν (of or in) a variety of colors.
 αυειν, αυαν n.m. (ship's) cargo.
 αυηт n.m. company of people; monastic congregation.
 αυω conj. and; for uses see Gr. In.
 αυ n.m. furnace, oven.
 αυ interrog. pron. what? See §§14.2, 16.1 for usage.
 αυαι, Q αυ vb. intr. to be(come) many, numerous, to multiply; Q is very frequent. As n.m. multitude, amount.
 ρεεαυαι one who multiplies. αυη n.f. multitude.
 αυ, αυ, αυ n.m. a fly; αυ ἢ εβιω bee; αυ ἢ ουεορ dog-fly.
 αυ, αυ, αυ (pl. αυοῦι, αυοῦι) n.m. flesh (human or animal), piece of flesh, meat. σα ἢ αυ meat-seller. αυт-ау butcher. ουεμ-ау to eat meat. αυп-ау to buy meat.
 αυε n.m. lifetime, extent of lifetime; ἄ-ауε to pass one's life; αυр-ауε short-lived; ἄ-аур-ауε (Q ο ἢ αυр-ауε) to be short-lived; μῆтавр-ауε a short life.
 αυε vb. intr. to be in need (of: να^ε).
 αυο (pl. αυοωρ) n.m. treasure, treasure house, storehouse.
 αυοη n. only in αυ-ауοη to sigh, groan (at: ε, εхἢ, εεраи εхἢ); as n.m. groan, yawn, roar.
 αυῆ, αυρε n.m. marsh herbage, sedge.
 αυρο^ε interrog. adv. requiring anticipatory suff. referring to subject of clause. (1) with foll. verb: why? as in αυροῦт τεтἢрime why do you weep? (2) with suff. alone or with foll. noun: what about ...? what's the matter with ...? (3) with μῆт: what has ... to do with ...?
 αυοη, αυομε, αυοομε n.m. eagle (originally: falcon).

αχε, ααχε (or ουαχε?) n. blow, cuff.

αχῆ, εκῆ (αχῆτῆ, εκῆτῆ) prep. without; a foll. indef. n. has no article.

αβεεc, ατβεεc n.f. moisture.

αβοατε, ακοατε n.f. wagon, cart.

αβρηη n.f. a barren woman; also adj.; μηταβρηη barrenness;

ῥ-αβρηη to become barren.

αα^ς: ειρε
 ααc: ac
 ααq: aq
 ααxg: αχε
 αβ: aq
 αβεη: οβῆ
 αβιθην: αβαθην
 αβοκ: αβοκ
 αβοκε: αβοκ
 αβοοке: αβοк
 αβοοуе: αβω
 αβοуi: aq
 αγω: ακω
 αθηc, αειηc: αιαi
 αηc: αιαi
 ακεc: ακηc
 ακic: ακηc
 ακοατε: αβοατε
 ααуе: ααω
 ααey, ααηу: ααу
 ααηу, ααο^ς: ααε
 ααο: αο
 ααοк: αο
 ααοοуе: ααω
 ααοу: ααω
 ααωтῆ: αο, ααε
 αμ-, αμε: ομε
 αμη, αμηεitῆ: αμοу

αμηηη: αμοу
 αμηу(ε): αμε
 αμοу: εμοу
 αμρεze: αμρηze
 αη-: αηοη
 -αη: αηαi
 αηα^ς: αηαi
 αηαу: ηαу
 αηαуθ: αηαθ
 αηῑ-: αηοк
 αηεηηe: εηηe
 αηηηβ(ηη): αηηηβe
 αηηῑ-, αηηηe: εηηe
 αηη^ς: εηηe
 αηῑ-: αηοη
 αηxip: xip
 αηxox: xox
 αοуηp: οуηp
 αοуωη: οуωη
 αηηт: αηοт
 αηηуe: αηe
 αpeз: zapeз
 αpooуe: pooуe
 αpooуe: ααω
 αpooу: αpooуe
 αc: αac
 αceиooу: αcaи
 αcke: ock

αcωoу: αcaи
 αcзῑ: ωzῑ
 αтa, αтe: αтo
 αтβeс: αββeс
 αтecмoт: αтo
 αуααη: αуαη
 αуαη: αуeиη
 αуe, αуeи: αу
 αуeиη: αуαη
 αуeиc(ῆ): αу
 αθ^ς: εиθe
 αθαα: αα
 αθαzom: ωθ, αzom
 αθe: εиθe
 αθη: αθαi
 αθкaк: θкaк
 αθт-/ῆ: εиθe
 αчeβeηηe: αβaθην
 αчтe: чтooу
 αчoуi: aq
 αzα: eze
 αze: eze, ωze
 αzepaт^ς: ωze
 αzomηe: αzom
 αzomp: αzо
 αxи-/ῆ: xω
 αxω: exω

B

βα, βαε, βαεi, βοi n.m. branch of date-palm.

βααβε, βαεω^ς (βαεωω^ς) Q βαεοт (βαεω) vb. tr. to despise (ῆμο^ς), regard as foolish; intr. to be insipid, foolish.

βα(α)βε-pome n.m. boaster; μηтβααβε-pome boastfulness.

βααμηηe, βαμηηe n. goat; βααμηηe ῆ zooут he-goat; βααμηηe ῆ cзime she-goat; θααp ῆ βααμηηe goatskin; qω ῆ βααμηηe goat's hair; mane-βααμηηe goatherd.

βαi, чaи n.m. night raven, screech-owl.

βαα n.m. eye. αтβαα shameless; μηтaтβαα shamelessness.

βααοт n.f. skin garment; skin bag.

βαpωт, βαpοт, βααωт, βαpαтe n.m. brass, bronze; zomῑт (ῆ)

βαpωт idem or sim.

βαcῆe, βαceηe, βαcηηe, βαcηe, βαcиe, βαcиηe n.m. tin.

βαθop, βαθap, βαθααp, βαθoope n.f. fox.

βαθooуp n.f. saw; pa ῆ βαθooуp adj. saw-toothed.

βαθooуθ n.m. rue.

βαze n.f. heifer.

βεceβε (βεβε) vb. tr. to pour forth, rain down (ῆμο^ς);

intr. to well up, be poured forth.

βεкe (pl. βeкηуe, βeкeуe, βeкeуe) n.m. wages; †-βεке, †

ῆ пβeкe to pay, reward; тaи-βεке employer; peч†-βεке

idem. xи-βεке, xи ῆ пβeкe to receive wages; xи e βeкe

to hire (ῆμο^ς); xαи-βεке hireling. cῑῑῑ-βεке to fix

wages. pῑβeкe, pῑῑῑβeкe hireling.

βeηηηe, βиηиβe, ηeηηηe, βaηηηe, ηaηηη n.m. iron; also fig.

of fetters, sword. †-βeηηηe to put in irons, to

fetter (e). xи-βeηηηe to be put in irons.

βepω n.f. whirlpool.

βecῑηт, βecῑaт (pl. βecῑaтe) n.m. smith; μηтβecῑηт the

work or craft of a smith.

βη n.f. grave.

βηη, βηηe n.m. cave, hole, den, nest (of animals).

βηкe n.m. woof (of loom).

βηηc, βηηηe n.f. swallow (bird); xαx-βηηe swallow-sparrow.

βηce n.f. bucket, pail.

βηη n.m. palm-leaf. βηт-чпp n.f. rib.

βηηe, βeε, βῆ n.m. falcon.

βп (pl. βpηoуe) n.m. basket (of palm-leaf). βпpe, βaпpe n.f. idem.

βῑῑe n.f. a single grain (of grain, mustard, sand); a single piece (of fruit, etc.).

βῑῑe (f. βῑῑη; pl. βῑῑeу, βῑῑeуe) adj. blind; as n. a

blind person; μηтβῑῑe blindness; ῥ-βῑῑe to become blind

(Q ο Ν ΒΛΛε), to make blind.

ΒΛΕΜΟΥ (pl. ΒΛΕΜΟΥΕ) name of a people (Gk. Βλέμους); usu. located on east bank of Nile in Nubia. Other spellings include ΒΛΕΣΜΟΥ, ΒΕΛΕΣΜΟΥΕ, ΒΛΛΕΣΜΟΥ.

ΒΛΧε, ΒΛΛε n.m.f. pottery, earthenware; $\bar{\nu}$ -ΒΛΧε to be made of clay.

ΒΝНе n.f. date-palm, date(s); $\bar{\nu}\bar{\nu}$ -ΡΑΥНе virgin palm; $\bar{\nu}\bar{\nu}$ -ΦΟΥЕ dried dates; ΒΛ Ν ΒННе palm-branch; ΒΛΛ Ν ΒННе date-stone; ΕΒΙΩ Ν ΒННе date-honey; ΚΑЧ Ν ΒННе stem, trunk of palm; ΛΟΥ Ν ΒННе cluster of dates; СА Ν ΒННе date-seller; $\bar{c}\bar{\nu}$ -ΒННе date-palm thorn; ΤΑε Ν ΒННе date cake; $\bar{\theta}\bar{\nu}$ -ΒННе, $\bar{\theta}\bar{\epsilon}$ -ΒННе, $\bar{\theta}\bar{\nu}$ -ΒННе, $\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{\nu}\bar{\nu}$ -ΒННе palm-fiber.

ΒΟΥНе n. harp or sim. musical instrument.

ΒΟΛΒΧ ΒΧΒΦΑ (p.c. ΒΛΛΒΧ-) vb. tr. to dig, dig up, dig out ($\bar{\nu}\bar{\nu}\bar{o}$); to burrow, delve; vb. intr. to be undermined.

ΒΟΛΒΧ ΕΒΟΛ vb. tr. to undo, take apart; intr. to be dug up, out.

ΒΟΝΤε, ΒΑΝΤε (ΒΝТ-) n.f. gourd, cucumber; gourd-garden(?); $\bar{c}\bar{a}\bar{\nu}$ ΒΟΝΤε gourd-seller. ΒΝТ-Ν-εελοε pumpkin.

ΒΟСТ Q to be dry, parched.

ΒΟΥΒΟΥ vb. intr. to shine, glitter; as n.m. shine, glitter.

ΒΟΥε, ΒΩε n.m. eyelid.

ΒΡΒΡ vb. intr. to boil; $\bar{\nu}\bar{\nu}\bar{\nu}$ εερα: $\bar{\nu}\bar{\nu}\bar{o}$ to boil up with, cast up; as n.m. boiling.

ΒΡεϞНУ, ВРεϞНУ, ВРϞНУ n.m. coriander seed.

ΒΡρε, ВНре adj. new, young; $\bar{\mu}\bar{\nu}\bar{\tau}\bar{\nu}\bar{\nu}$ ре youth, newness; Ν ΒΡре adv. anew, recently; $\bar{\nu}$ -ΒΡре to renew; to become new.

ΒΡεουот, ВРεεουот n.f. chariot.

ΒΦ n.f. tree (when fruit is specified; otherwise use $\bar{\theta}\bar{\nu}\bar{\nu}$).

ΒΦК, Q ВНК vb. intr. to go, depart; to die; to be about to (+ e + Inf.). Used with most prep. and directional adv. in regular senses. Note ΒΦК ερατ to visit; ΒΦК ε: to undergo (as well as "to go upon").

ΒΦКε vb. tr. to tan (leather: $\bar{\nu}\bar{\nu}\bar{o}$); ΒΛК-ΦΑΛР tanner.

ΒΦΛ ΒεЛ- ΒΟΛ Q ВНΛ (\pm ΕΒΟΛ except when indicated) vb. tr.

to loosen, untie, unfasten ($\bar{\nu}\bar{\nu}\bar{o}$); (not + ΕΒΟΛ) to explain, interpret; to weaken, enfeeble; to nullify; to dissolve. Vb. intr. to be(come) loosened, undone, loose, scattered, melted, dissolved, weakened, paralysed, faint; to become dissolute; to be terminated, to die, perish. As n.m. solution, interpretation (not + ΕΒΟΛ); weakening, slackening; laxness, unrestraint; dissolution, destruction. ΒΦΛ $\bar{\mu}\bar{\nu}$ to come to terms with. ΑТВΦΛ ΕΒΟΛ indissoluble, unending. РεϞВΦΛ interpreter.

ΒΟΛ n.m. the outside. $\bar{\nu}\bar{\nu}\bar{o}\bar{\lambda}$, $\bar{\mu}$ $\bar{\nu}\bar{\nu}\bar{o}\bar{\lambda}$ prep. on or to the outside of, outside; independent of, beyond, free from; contrary to. ΕΒΟΛ adv. out, outward, away; usu. with verbs, but occasionally after prep. phrases with sense: onward, and so on, henceforth; for ΕΒΟΛ + prep. see sub prep. ΕΒΟΛ $\chi\epsilon$ conj. because. Ν ΒΟΛ adj. phr. outer, external; adv. outside, extant, in existence.

САΒΟΛ, СА Ν ΒΟΛ, Ν САΒΟΛ, Ν СА Ν ΒΟΛ, $\bar{\mu}$ ПСА Ν ΒΟΛ (1) prep. (+ $\bar{\mu}$, ε) outside of, beyond, away from; (2) adv. outside, on the outside. $\bar{\theta}\bar{\lambda}\bar{\nu}\bar{o}\bar{\lambda}$ (1) prep. (+ $\bar{\mu}$) to the outside of; (2) adv. to the end, forever, finally, utterly. ε $\bar{\lambda}\bar{\nu}\bar{o}\bar{\lambda}$ $\bar{\mu}$ prep. from, away from. ε:ΒΟΛ (1) adv. outside, on the outside, from the outside; (2) prep. ($\bar{\mu}$) outside of, beyond, except for; εт ε:ΒΟΛ adj. phr. external. $\bar{\nu}$ -ΒΟΛ, $\bar{\nu}$ - $\bar{\nu}\bar{\nu}\bar{o}\bar{\lambda}$ vb. intr. to avoid, escape (from: ε, $\bar{\mu}$, ε $\bar{\nu}$). ΚΑ-ΒΟΛ vb. tr. to vomit ($\bar{\nu}\bar{\nu}\bar{o}$).

$\bar{\mu}$ САВНΛ ε/ $\bar{\mu}$ (1) prep. except for, outside of; (2) conj. except that (+ Conj.). $\bar{\mu}$ САВНΛ $\chi\epsilon$ except that, unless, if not. $\bar{\nu}\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\chi}$ ($\bar{\nu}\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\chi}\bar{\lambda}\bar{\lambda}$) prep. (\pm $\bar{\mu}$) without, except for, beyond.

ε $\bar{\nu}\bar{o}\bar{\nu}$ adj. bad, mainly in fixed expressions such as $\bar{c}\bar{\nu}$ -ε $\bar{\nu}\bar{o}\bar{\nu}$ (στοι), $\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{\nu}$ -ε $\bar{\nu}\bar{o}\bar{\nu}$ (στοу), $\bar{\theta}\bar{\nu}$ -ε $\bar{\nu}\bar{o}\bar{\nu}$ ($\bar{\theta}\bar{\nu}\bar{\nu}\bar{\epsilon}$), ε $\bar{\lambda}\bar{\nu}\bar{o}\bar{\nu}$ ε $\bar{\nu}\bar{o}\bar{\nu}$. $\bar{\nu}\bar{o}\bar{o}\bar{\nu}$ n.f. evil, misfortune; $\bar{\nu}$ - $\bar{\nu}\bar{o}\bar{o}\bar{\nu}$ to act badly, evilly (toward: $\bar{\mu}\bar{\lambda}$); $\bar{\mu}\bar{\nu}\bar{\tau}\bar{\nu}\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\nu}\bar{\nu}$ - $\bar{\nu}\bar{o}\bar{o}\bar{\nu}$ evil-doing. ε:ε $\bar{\nu}\bar{o}\bar{\nu}$ (1) the evil-eye; (2) adj. envious, greedy; $\bar{\mu}\bar{\nu}\bar{\tau}\bar{\nu}\bar{\epsilon}$ ε $\bar{\nu}\bar{o}\bar{\nu}$ envy, greed; $\bar{\nu}$ -ε:ε $\bar{\nu}\bar{o}\bar{\nu}$ to become

envious of (ε, εχ $\bar{\nu}$); $\rho\epsilon\chi\epsilon\iota\epsilon\rho$ - $\nu\omicron\omicron\omicron\epsilon$ enchanter, one who casts evil-eye; $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\rho\epsilon\chi\epsilon\iota\epsilon\rho$ - $\nu\omicron\omicron\omicron\epsilon$ greed; $\chi\iota$ - $\epsilon\iota\epsilon\rho$ - $\nu\omicron\omicron\omicron\epsilon$ to receive the evil-eye.

$\nu\omega\omega\rho\epsilon$ $\nu\epsilon\epsilon\rho\epsilon$ - $\nu\omicron\omicron\rho$ Q $\nu\omicron\omicron\rho\epsilon$ vb. tr. to push, drive ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron$); to repel ($\bar{\nu}\sigma\lambda$); to prevail over, defeat ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron$); intr. (+ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$) to swell up, protrude. As n.m. protuberance.

$\nu\omega\tau\epsilon$ ($\nu\omega\tau\epsilon$ $\nu\omega\beta\epsilon$) $\nu\epsilon\tau$ - ($\nu\omicron\tau$ - $\nu\omicron\omicron\tau$ -) Q $\nu\eta\tau$ vb. tr. to pollute ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron$), befoul; to abominate. $\nu\omicron\tau\epsilon$ n.f.(m.) abomination; $\bar{\nu}$ - $\nu\omicron\tau\epsilon$ (Q \omicron $\bar{\nu}$ $\nu\omicron\tau\epsilon$) to become hateful; $\chi\iota$ - $\nu\omicron\tau\epsilon$ to loathe, abominate (ϵ).

$\nu\omega\theta$ $\nu\epsilon\theta$ - $\nu\omicron\theta$ ($\nu\lambda\theta$) Q $\nu\eta\theta$ vb. tr. to strip, divest, flay ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron$); to lay bare, unsheathe; to loosen, unfasten, undo, release; to despoil; to forsake; intr. to be undone, loosened; Q to be naked. $\rho\epsilon\chi\nu\omega\theta$ robber, despoiler.

($\nu\omega\zeta$) $\nu\epsilon\zeta$ - ($\nu\epsilon\zeta$ -) Q $\nu\eta\zeta$ vb. tr. to bow (the head).

($\nu\omega\zeta\bar{\nu}$) $\nu\epsilon\zeta\bar{\nu}$ - Q $\nu\lambda\zeta\bar{\nu}$ vb. tr. to roof over ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron$), cover with awning. $\nu\omega\zeta\bar{\nu}$, $\nu\lambda\zeta\bar{\nu}$ n.m. canopy, awning.

$\nu\lambda\beta\epsilon$ -: $\nu\lambda\lambda\beta\epsilon$	$\nu\epsilon\tau$ -: $\nu\omega\tau\epsilon$	$\nu\omicron\tau\epsilon$: $\nu\omega\tau\epsilon$
$\nu\lambda\beta\omicron\tau$: $\nu\lambda\lambda\beta\epsilon$	$\nu\epsilon\zeta$: $\nu\eta\zeta$	$\nu\omicron\beta\zeta$: $\nu\omega\beta\epsilon$
$\nu\lambda\beta\omega$, $\nu\lambda\beta\omega\theta$: $\nu\lambda\lambda\beta\epsilon$	$\nu\eta\mu\mu\epsilon$: $\nu\bar{\nu}\eta\mu\epsilon$	$\nu\rho\lambda$: $\epsilon\upsilon\rho\lambda$
$\nu\lambda\epsilon$, $\nu\lambda\epsilon\iota$: $\nu\lambda$	$\nu\eta\rho\epsilon$: $\nu\bar{\nu}\rho\epsilon$	$\nu\bar{\nu}\rho\omicron\bar{\nu}$: $\zeta\nu\omicron\rho\nu\bar{\nu}$
$\nu\lambda\iota\rho\epsilon$: $\nu\iota\rho$	$\nu\eta\tau$: $\nu\omega\tau\epsilon$	$\nu\bar{\nu}\rho\omega\rho$: $\zeta\nu\omicron\rho\nu\bar{\nu}$
$\nu\lambda\kappa$ -: $\nu\omega\kappa\epsilon$	$\nu\eta\beta$: $\nu\omega\beta\epsilon$	$\nu\rho\epsilon$ -: $\epsilon\upsilon\rho\lambda$
$\nu\lambda\lambda\beta\bar{\lambda}$: $\nu\omicron\lambda\beta\bar{\lambda}$	$\nu\eta\mu\epsilon$: $\nu\eta\mu\epsilon$	$\nu\rho\eta\upsilon\epsilon$: $\epsilon\upsilon\rho\lambda$
$\nu\lambda\lambda\omega\tau$: $\nu\lambda\rho\omega\tau$	$\nu\eta\mu\beta\epsilon$: $\nu\epsilon\eta\mu\beta\epsilon$	$\nu\rho\iota$ -: $\epsilon\upsilon\rho\lambda$
$\nu\lambda\eta\mu\epsilon$: $\nu\epsilon\eta\mu\epsilon$	$\nu\eta\rho\epsilon$: $\nu\iota\rho$	$\nu\rho\eta\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$: $\nu\iota\rho$
$\nu\lambda\eta\tau\epsilon$: $\nu\omicron\eta\tau\epsilon$	$\nu\lambda\lambda\chi\epsilon$: $\nu\bar{\lambda}\chi\epsilon$	$\nu\rho\eta\beta\epsilon$: $\epsilon\upsilon\rho\eta\beta\epsilon$
$\nu\lambda\rho\alpha\tau\epsilon$: $\nu\lambda\rho\omega\tau$	$\nu\bar{\nu}$ -: $\nu\bar{\nu}\eta\mu\epsilon$	$\nu\bar{\nu}\rho\eta\mu\upsilon$: $\nu\rho\epsilon\theta\eta\mu\upsilon$
$\nu\lambda\rho\omega\tau$: $\nu\lambda\rho\omega\tau$	$\nu\bar{\nu}\tau$ -: $\nu\omicron\eta\tau\epsilon$	$\nu\tau\omicron\omicron\upsilon$: $\nu\tau\omicron\omicron\upsilon$
$\nu\lambda\theta$: $\nu\omega\theta$	$\nu\bar{\nu}\tau$: $\nu\bar{\nu}\tau$	$\nu\omega$: $\nu\omega$
$\nu\lambda\theta\lambda\lambda\rho$: $\nu\lambda\theta\omicron\rho$	$\nu\omicron\iota$: $\nu\lambda$	$\nu\omega\tau\epsilon$: $\nu\omega\tau\epsilon$
$\nu\lambda\theta\lambda\rho$: $\nu\lambda\theta\omicron\rho$	$\nu\omicron\lambda$: $\nu\omega\lambda$	$\nu\omega\zeta\epsilon$: $\nu\omega\zeta\epsilon$
$\nu\lambda\zeta\bar{\nu}$: $\nu\omega\zeta\bar{\nu}$	$\nu\omicron$: $\nu\omicron$	$\nu\omega\beta\epsilon$: $\nu\omega\beta\epsilon$
$\bar{\nu}\nu\rho\eta\beta\epsilon$: $\epsilon\upsilon\rho\eta\beta\epsilon$	$\nu\omicron\omicron$: $\nu\omicron$	$\nu\omega\beta\zeta$: $\nu\omega\beta\zeta$
$\nu\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon$: $\nu\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon$	$\nu\omicron\omicron\mu\epsilon$: $\nu\omega\theta\bar{\nu}$	$\nu\bar{\nu}$: $\nu\eta\beta$
$\nu\epsilon\epsilon\rho\epsilon$ -: $\nu\omega\omega\rho\epsilon$	$\nu\omicron\omicron\rho$ ($\bar{\nu}$): $\nu\omega\omega\rho\epsilon$	
$\nu\epsilon\kappa\epsilon$ (ϵ) $\upsilon\epsilon$: $\nu\epsilon\kappa\epsilon$	$\nu\omicron\omicron\tau$ -: $\nu\omega\tau\epsilon$	
$\nu\epsilon\kappa\eta\upsilon\epsilon$: $\nu\epsilon\kappa\epsilon$	$\nu\omicron\rho\nu\bar{\nu}$: $\zeta\nu\omicron\rho\nu\bar{\nu}$	
$\nu\epsilon\rho\epsilon\theta\eta\upsilon\epsilon$: $\nu\rho\epsilon\theta\eta\mu\upsilon$	$\nu\omicron\tau$ -: $\nu\omega\tau\epsilon$	
$\nu\epsilon\rho\epsilon\beta\omega\omicron\upsilon\tau$: $\nu\bar{\nu}\beta\omicron\omicron\upsilon\tau$	$\nu\omicron\tau\epsilon$: $\nu\omega\tau\epsilon$	

$\nu\omicron\tau\epsilon$: $\nu\omega\tau\epsilon$	$\nu\omicron\tau\epsilon$: $\nu\omega\tau\epsilon$
$\nu\omicron\beta\zeta$: $\nu\omega\beta\epsilon$	$\nu\omicron\beta\zeta$: $\nu\omega\beta\epsilon$
$\nu\rho\lambda$: $\epsilon\upsilon\rho\lambda$	$\nu\rho\lambda$: $\epsilon\upsilon\rho\lambda$
$\nu\bar{\nu}\rho\omicron\bar{\nu}$: $\zeta\nu\omicron\rho\nu\bar{\nu}$	$\nu\bar{\nu}\rho\omicron\bar{\nu}$: $\zeta\nu\omicron\rho\nu\bar{\nu}$
$\nu\bar{\nu}\rho\omega\rho$: $\zeta\nu\omicron\rho\nu\bar{\nu}$	$\nu\bar{\nu}\rho\omega\rho$: $\zeta\nu\omicron\rho\nu\bar{\nu}$
$\nu\rho\epsilon$ -: $\epsilon\upsilon\rho\lambda$	$\nu\rho\epsilon$ -: $\epsilon\upsilon\rho\lambda$
$\nu\rho\eta\upsilon\epsilon$: $\epsilon\upsilon\rho\lambda$	$\nu\rho\eta\upsilon\epsilon$: $\epsilon\upsilon\rho\lambda$
$\nu\rho\iota$ -: $\epsilon\upsilon\rho\lambda$	$\nu\rho\iota$ -: $\epsilon\upsilon\rho\lambda$
$\nu\rho\eta\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$: $\nu\iota\rho$	$\nu\rho\eta\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$: $\nu\iota\rho$
$\nu\rho\eta\beta\epsilon$: $\epsilon\upsilon\rho\eta\beta\epsilon$	$\nu\rho\eta\beta\epsilon$: $\epsilon\upsilon\rho\eta\beta\epsilon$
$\nu\rho\iota$ -: $\epsilon\upsilon\rho\lambda$	$\nu\rho\iota$ -: $\epsilon\upsilon\rho\lambda$
$\nu\rho\eta\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$: $\nu\iota\rho$	$\nu\rho\eta\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$: $\nu\iota\rho$
$\nu\rho\eta\beta\epsilon$: $\epsilon\upsilon\rho\eta\beta\epsilon$	$\nu\rho\eta\beta\epsilon$: $\epsilon\upsilon\rho\eta\beta\epsilon$
$\nu\rho\iota$ -: $\epsilon\upsilon\rho\lambda$	$\nu\rho\iota$ -: $\epsilon\upsilon\rho\lambda$
$\nu\rho\eta\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$: $\nu\iota\rho$	$\nu\rho\eta\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$: $\nu\iota\rho$
$\nu\rho\eta\beta\epsilon$: $\epsilon\upsilon\rho\eta\beta\epsilon$	$\nu\rho\eta\beta\epsilon$: $\epsilon\upsilon\rho\eta\beta\epsilon$
$\nu\rho\iota$ -: $\epsilon\upsilon\rho\lambda$	$\nu\rho\iota$ -: $\epsilon\upsilon\rho\lambda$
$\nu\rho\eta\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$: $\nu\iota\rho$	$\nu\rho\eta\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$: $\nu\iota\rho$
$\nu\rho\eta\beta\epsilon$: $\epsilon\upsilon\rho\eta\beta\epsilon$	$\nu\rho\eta\beta\epsilon$: $\epsilon\upsilon\rho\eta\beta\epsilon$
$\nu\rho\iota$ -: $\epsilon\upsilon\rho\lambda$	$\nu\rho\iota$ -: $\epsilon\upsilon\rho\lambda$
$\nu\rho\eta\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$: $\nu\iota\rho$	$\nu\rho\eta\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$: $\nu\iota\rho$
$\nu\rho\eta\beta\epsilon$: $\epsilon\upsilon\rho\eta\beta\epsilon$	$\nu\rho\eta\beta\epsilon$: $\epsilon\upsilon\rho\eta\beta\epsilon$
$\nu\rho\iota$ -: $\epsilon\upsilon\rho\lambda$	$\nu\rho\iota$ -: $\epsilon\upsilon\rho\lambda$
$\nu\rho\eta\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$: $\nu\iota\rho$	$\nu\rho\eta\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$: $\nu\iota\rho$
$\nu\rho\eta\beta\epsilon$: $\epsilon\upsilon\rho\eta\beta\epsilon$	$\nu\rho\eta\beta\epsilon$: $\epsilon\upsilon\rho\eta\beta\epsilon$

$\nu\bar{\nu}$: $\nu\eta\mu\epsilon$	$\nu\bar{\nu}$: $\nu\eta\mu\epsilon$
$\nu\rho\mu\mu\epsilon$: $\epsilon\rho\omicron\mu\mu\epsilon$	$\nu\rho\mu\mu\epsilon$: $\epsilon\rho\omicron\mu\mu\epsilon$
$\nu\omega$: $\lambda\kappa\omega$	$\nu\omega$: $\lambda\kappa\omega$

ϵ ($\epsilon\rho\omicron$) prep. (1) reference: to, for, as regards, in respect to; (2) purpose: for, as; + Inf. in order to; (3) direction: to, toward, into; (4) hostility: at, against; (5) debt: against, due from; (6) ethical dative with many verbal expressions (cf. §30.6); (7) comparison: than (cf. §29.3); (8) temporal: at, in; (9) other meanings in combination with individual verbs, e.g. direct object, instrument, separation.

$\epsilon\kappa\eta$ n. darkness, only in $\bar{\nu}$ - $\epsilon\kappa\eta$ to grow dark.

$\epsilon\kappa\eta\eta$ adj. poor, wretched; $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\epsilon\upsilon\eta\eta$ misery, wretchedness; $\bar{\nu}$ - $\epsilon\kappa\eta\eta$ to become wretched.

$\epsilon\kappa\eta\omega$ ($\epsilon\upsilon\eta\epsilon$ -) n.m. honey; $\epsilon\upsilon\eta\omega$ $\bar{\nu}$ $\mu\epsilon$ pure honey; $\epsilon\upsilon\eta\epsilon$ - $\zeta\omicron\omicron\upsilon\tau$ wild honey; $\mu\lambda$ $\bar{\nu}$ $\epsilon\upsilon\eta\omega$ honey grove.

$\epsilon\kappa\omicron\tau$ (pl. $\epsilon\upsilon\lambda\tau\epsilon$, $\epsilon\upsilon\beta\tau\epsilon$) n.m. month; may be followed directly by month name without $\bar{\nu}$. $\zeta\bar{\nu}$ - $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\tau$ every month.

$\epsilon\kappa\rho\lambda$, $\nu\rho\lambda$ ($\nu\rho\epsilon$ -, $\nu\rho\iota$ -; pl. $\epsilon\upsilon\rho\eta\upsilon\epsilon$, $\nu\rho\eta\upsilon\epsilon$, $\nu\rho\eta\eta\upsilon\epsilon$) n.m. seed; $\epsilon\upsilon\rho\lambda$ - $\sigma\omega\beta\epsilon$ n.f. seed-grain.

$\epsilon\kappa\rho\eta\beta\epsilon$, $\bar{\nu}\nu\rho\eta\beta\epsilon$, $\epsilon\upsilon\rho\eta\beta\epsilon$, $\nu\rho\eta\beta\epsilon$ n.f. lightning; \dagger - $\epsilon\upsilon\rho\eta\beta\epsilon$ to lightning.

$\epsilon\kappa\iota\upsilon\epsilon$, $\kappa\iota\upsilon\epsilon$, $\kappa\iota\upsilon\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon$ n.f. breast; $\nu\epsilon\rho\kappa\iota\upsilon\epsilon$ n.f.m. idem; \dagger - $\epsilon\kappa\iota\upsilon\epsilon$ to suckle; $\chi\iota$ - $\epsilon\kappa\iota\upsilon\epsilon$ to be suckled.

$\epsilon\kappa\kappa\omega$, $\epsilon\lambda\kappa\omega$ n.m. fruit of sycamore.

$\epsilon\lambda\omicron\omicron\epsilon$ ($\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\lambda$ -, $\lambda\epsilon\lambda$ -, $\lambda\epsilon\epsilon\lambda$ -, $\lambda\iota\lambda$ -) (1) n.m. grape, grape-vine; $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\lambda$ - $\zeta\bar{\mu}\chi$ sour grapes; $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\lambda$ - $\theta\omicron\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$ dried grapes, raisins; $\nu\omega$ $\bar{\nu}$ $\epsilon\lambda\omicron\omicron\epsilon$ grape-vine; $\mu\lambda$ $\bar{\nu}$ $\epsilon\lambda\omicron\omicron\epsilon$ vineyard; $\epsilon\iota\epsilon\zeta$ - $\epsilon\lambda\omicron\omicron\epsilon$ idem; $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\lambda$ - $\kappa\eta\mu\epsilon$ n.m. bruise. (2) n.f. ton-sil (?); pupil of eye (but cf. $\lambda\omicron\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$).

$\epsilon\lambda\beta\omega\upsilon$ n.m. heron.

$\epsilon\eta\epsilon$ n.f. hoe, plow.

$\epsilon\eta\mu\rho\epsilon$ n.f. inundation (of the Nile).

$\epsilon\eta\mu\theta$ n.m. anvil.

$\epsilon\eta\mu\zeta\zeta$ n.m. dill, anise.

$\epsilon\eta\mu\tau$, $\epsilon\eta\mu\bar{\tau}$, $\epsilon\eta\mu\tau\epsilon$ n.m. the west.

$\epsilon\eta\mu\upsilon$, $\lambda\mu\mu\upsilon$ (pl. $\epsilon\eta\mu\omicron\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$) n.f. cat.

$\epsilon\eta\mu$, $\mu\epsilon$, $\epsilon\eta$ interrog. part.; see §29.1.

ene conditional part. if; see §29.1.

ene2, ene2e, enh2e (1) n.m. eternity, age, era; (2) adj. eternal; (3) adv. forever (with neg.: never). 2a ene2 (1) adv. forever (neg.: never); (2) eternity; (3) adj. eternal (N 2a ene2, NN 2a ene2). 2a niene2 adv. forever. 2a ene2 N oyoei2 idem. x1n ene2 from of old.

en2, N2 n. eyebrow. N2N2, emxN2 n.m. idem.

eooy n.m. glory, honor; 2a eooy adj. phrase: honorable, glorious. †-eooy to glorify, give honor to (na²); as n.m. glorifying; mntpe4†-eooy glorification. x1-eooy to be glorified. ma1-eooy desirous of glory.

ennp, enep, ennf name of 11th Coptic month.

enpa n.pl. vanities; as adj. vain; as adv. in vain; mnt-enpa vanity.

enw n.f. part of door fastening.

ernt (rnt, ernt, frnt) vb. tr. to vow, promise, devote (NMO²; to: na², e); as n.m. (pl. epate) vow, promise.

erny n.m.f. fellow, companion; usu. with possessive prefixes as a recipr. pron.: each other, mutually. See 28.4.

erote n.m.f. milk; f-erote to give milk; †-erote na² to suckle; oye-m-erote to feed on milk; 2a nepote still sucking, not weaned.

esnt n.m. ground, bottom, lower part; esent adv. down, downward, to the ground; esent e prep. down to, down into; N esent adv. below, down below, at the bottom of (NMO²); ca-nesnt adv. on the lower side, below; as prep. (+ N). 2a nesnt adv. underneath, below ground; prep. (+ N) under. 21 nesnt adv. on the ground, from on the ground. x1n nesnt adv. from below. f-nesnt to go under (N).

escooy n.m. (f. esw) sheep; man-escooy shepherd.

et, ete rel. pron.; see Gr. In.

etve (etvnt²) prep. because of, on account of; concerning, about; for the sake of. etve xe conj. because. etve na1 adv. therefore. etve oy adv. why?

etoz, etaz n.m. garment or length of cloth.

eyw, eooyw, oyw n.f. pledge, surety; † NMO² N eyw to give as a pledge; oyw2 NMO² N eyw to deposit as a pledge;

kw NMO² N eyw idem; x1 NMO² N eyw to take as a pledge. eow, eow, ooy, eow (pl. eow, ooy) n.f. sow.

ewxe, ewxpe (1) conj. if (§29.1); (2) as if, as it were; (3) exclam. how! (4) adv. surely, indeed; (5) before apodosis: then.

ezc, zc, azc, azc part. yes; indeed, verily; also used to introduce questions. ewxe/ewxpe eze if indeed, if so.

ezc (pl. ezoooy, ezny, ezey) n.f.m. ox, cow.

exw, axw n.f. tongs, pincers.

esow (f. esoooye, esowpe; pl. esoooy, esoooye, esowpe, esaw) n.m. a Nubian, Cushite, Ethiopian.

ekate: evot
evete: evot
ekete-: eviw
ekoa: eoa
eknye: evpa
ekt-: oqf
ekw: nno
ekoc: oeg
ekvt: eievf
ekvbt: eievf
ekic: eie
ekioya: eioya
ekiw: eio
ekt: ow
ekate: kwf
ekote: kwf
ekot: kwf
ekax-: exooae
ekoooye: axw
ekoooye: axoooye
ekw: axw
ekate: mate
ekay: nnaoy
ekawo: naxoy
ekoooye: emoy
eknyw: nrow
ekve: omc
ekvnt: en2
ek: ene
ekt: einc

ene-: one
enhzc: ene2
enoynf: enf
entair: noyte
enthr: noyte
eooy: eio
eoy: eio
eoyw: eyw
enep: ennp
enesnt: esnt
enitn: eitn
enoywan: ooyan
en2: apc
er-: eipe
erat²: rat²
erate: ernt
erve: wpe
ervt: rbt
ere2: zar2
ernv: arnv
ern2: zar2
erN: po
ero²: e
ero: pro
erN-: nrN
ernt: ernt
ertoq: rtov
erw²: po
erw, erwoy: pro
es: eic

esw: escooy
et: ow
etaz: etoz
ete: et
etvnt²: etve
etN: tpe
etoot²: tpe
etoyN-: toyw²
etoyw²: toyw²
etpe: ne
etpw: wtn
etrim: trim
eoy: eio
ewate: wot
eway: ew
ewo: ew
ewote: wot
ewoy: ew
ewt²: eipe
ewxpe: wpe
ewwt: wot
ewteko: wteko
ewpe: wpe
ewxpe: ewxe
ew-: wpe
ewra: evpa
ewrve: evrv
ezey: eze
ezn: zn
ezny: eze

ε21ε18: 21ε18
 ε2KO: 2KO
 ε2NA': 2NA'
 ε2NE-: 2NE-
 ε2OOU: ε2ε
 ε2OOUT: 2OOUT
 ε2PA': 2O

ε2PN: 2O
 ε2TO: 2TO
 ε2TWP: 2TO
 ε2ΘAI: 2TAI
 εXN: AXN
 εXN, εXO': XO'
 εXNT': AXN

εXH: XOE
 εXHY: XOI
 ε6AAO: ε6OY
 ε6AOG: εAOG
 ε6OOU: ε6OY
 ε6OUE: ε6OY
 ε6OYE: ε6OY

H

HI n.m. house; household, family. HEC 2N HI one born in household. PANNHI, PEMNHI n.m. (1) member of household, kinsman; (2) monastic superintendent; P-PANNHI to be akin.

HI n.m. pair, couple.

HN n.m. ape.

HP (EP-, P-) n.m. wine. HP AC, EP-AC old wine. CAU-HP, CE-HP, wine-drinker. P-HP to become wine.

HPX n.m.f. small bird, chick.

H6E n.m. leek. CA N H6E leek-seller.

HA: OA
 HMPW: MPO

HP: ON
 HPE: ON

HP: ANE

EI (1)

EI, Q NHY (§22.3); imptv. AMOY (q.v.) vb. intr. to come, go; to be about to (+ Circum.); to . . . gradually (+ N + Inf.). Used with full range of prep. and directional adv. in normal senses. Note also the following expressions: EI EPAT' to come to a superior; EI ETN to come into the power of; EI EXN to be applicable to; EI NCA to come to fetch; EI EBOA E to sue; EI EBOA 2ITN to leave, quit (a place); EI EPRAI EXN to befall.

EIA, IA n.m. valley, ravine.

EIA (EIP-, EIA', EIAAT') n. eye, mostly in cpds.: KTE-EIAAT' to look around; ME2-EIAAT', MOY2 N EIAAT' to stare, look intently (at: NMO'); CMN-EIAAT' EXN to fix eye on; TCAVE-EIAAT', TCBBE-EIAAT', TCAVO N EIAAT' EBOA to instruct, inform; TOYN-EIAAT', TOYNE-EIAAT' EBOA idem; 4I-EIAAT' EPRAI to raise eye; 2A EIAAT' before one's eyes; KO 2A EIAAT' to intend to do. NAIAAT' exclam. pred. blessed is/are . . .! MNTNAIAAT' blessedness.

EIAAY, EIO, IO n.m. linen, linen garment. NEIAAY, NIAAY, NAAAY idem.

EIAVE, EIAAVE, IAAVE, IAIVE n.f. pus.

EIAL, IAL, IHA n.f. mirror.

EIB, EIEIB, EIEB (pl. EIEBH) n.m. hoof; claw; stinger; nail, talon.

EIBE, Q OBE vb. intr. to thirst, become thirsty (for: NMO'); as n.m. thirst.

EIE, EIEE, EI (1) conj. introducing apodosis: then (§29.1); before neg.: unless, without; (2) conj. or; EIE . . . H

either . . . or; (3) modal or interrog. part. introducing statement; translation depends on context: well then, so.

EIEBT, EIEBT, EIBT, EIEBT, IHCT, EEBT n.m. usu. with def. art.: the east. CA-PEIEBT on the east side (of: N).

EIEAEX, EIEAIEEX vb. intr. to shine, glitter; as n.m. brightness. IEAEE n. brightness, light.

EINE, EINNE vb. tr. to know, understand, realize (e; that: XE). ATEIME ignorant; innocent, unaware; P-ATEIME (Q O N ATEIME) to become ignorant, unaware; to be unconscious; MNTATEIME ignorance. EINEIME knowledge. NAOT-EINE, NAOTIME, NAOTIME adj. presumptuous, impudent; obdurate, stubborn; MNTNAOTIME stubbornness, presumptuousness.

EINE N- (N-, EN-) NT' (Imptv. ANINE, ANEINE, ANI- ANI') vb. tr. to bring (NMO'), bear. Used with many prep. and directional adv. in ordinary senses. Note the following expressions: EINE NMO' EXN or EPRAI EXN to liken something to, compare with; N-TOOT' EXN to seize; EINE NMO' NCA to bring an accusation against; EINE NMO' EBOA to complete; to extradite; to publish; to introduce; EINE NMO' E TMHTE to recall, bring up (in one's mind); EINE NMO' E2OYN introduce; as n.m. reception.

EINE vb. tr. to resemble, be like (NMO'); as n.m. likeness, aspect. MNTPE4EINE resemblance.

EINE n.f. adze.

εἶνε, ἰνε n.f. thumb; big toe.

εἶνε n.m. chain.

εἶον, ἰον n.m. (1) sea (rare in Sah.); (2) winepress.

εἶοορ, εἶοορε n.m. canal. χἰοορ vb. tr. to ferry (ἦμο^ο) across (to: ε); to cross, ford (a river: ἦμο^ο); εἶν-χἰοορ fording, transit. χἰοορ n.m. a ford, crossing; ferryboat; ferryman. εἶερο, ἰερο (pl. εἶερωογ, ἰερωογ) n.m. river; often spec. the Nile.

εἶοογν, ἰοογν (f. ἰοογνε) a title (m.f.); meaning unknown.

εἶονε n.f. a liquid measure.

εἶονε, ἰονε (εἶεν-) n.f. craft, occupation. Freq. cpd. with 2nd element to designate particular craft or its product, as in εἶεν-σα sculpture, work in relief; εἶεν-ογοεἰε tillage, tilled land, produce of tillage; εἶεν-ωε woodwork; εἶεν-νογυε goldwork; εἶεν-ἦ-σατ silverwork; εἶεν-ωωτ trade, trading, merchandise; ἦ-εἶεν-ωωτ to engage in trade. σαρ-εἶονε adj. variegated. ἦ-εἶονε to spin; ρεσῦ-εἶονε craftsman; ἠἠτρεσῦ-εἶονε craft.

εἶογλ, εἶογλ, εἶογλ, ἰογλ n.m.f. hart, hind.

εἶρε ἦ- (εῖρ-) λα^ο Q ο vb. tr. to do, make, perform, produce, fashion (ἦμο^ο); intr. to act, function, behave. For εἶρε in cpd. vbs. see §26.1; these are listed under 2nd element. As n.m. doing, performance; ρεσῦε doer, maker. τλαε-εἶρε to do or make even more, increase in doing.

εἶς, ες part. behold, lo; here is/are ... (properly only before nouns). εἶς ἄντη, εἶς ἄντη, εἶς ἄντη idem (before pron. or verb). εἶς ἄντη εἶς idem (before n.). εἶς ἄντη idem (before n. or pron.). εἶστε = εἶς ἄντη. εἶστε = εἶς ἄντη.

εἶτῆ, ἰτῆ, ἰτνε, τῆ n.m. ground, earth, dust; dirt, rubbish. ε πεἶτῆ = επεσῆτ; ἦ πεἶτῆ adv. below, underneath, at the bottom.

εἶω εἶλ- (ἰλ-) εἶλλ^ο Q εἶν (± εβολ) vb. tr. to wash (ἦμο^ο); εἶω εβολ as n.m. washing; ρεσῦε εβολ washer (in bath).

εἶλ-τοοτ^ο ἦσα to renounce, despair of (suff. is reflex.). εἶω, εἶω, εἶογ, εἶογ (pl. εἶογ, εἶογ, εἶογε) n.m.f. ass, donkey. εἶλ-ἦ-τοογ wild ass, onager. εἶλ-τοογτ idem.

εἶωρῆ (ἰωρῆ) Q εἶωρῆ (± εβολ, εἶραι) vb. intr. to stare (at: ε, ἦσα), stare in wonder, be astonished, dumbfounded.

εἶωρῆ (εἶωρῆ, ἰωρῆ) εἶερῆ- (ἰαρῆ-) εἶορῆ^ο (ἰορῆ^ο) vb. tr. to see, perceive (ἦμο^ο); to look (toward: ἦσα). As n.m. sight, vision; view, opinion; ρεσῦε one who can see; ἠἠτρεσῦε perception; εἶνεἶωρῆ vision, power to see. εἶερε n.f. ray (of light), sight (of eye).

εἶωτ, ἰωτ (εἶτ-; pl. εἶοτε) n.m. father (lit. and fig.); pl. parents, forefathers. Often used of abbots, elders and other revered persons. λτεἶωτ fatherless. ἦ-εἶωτ to become father. ἠἠτεἶωτ fatherhood, family. ἠἠ-εἶωτ relative on father's side.

εἶωτ, εἶογτ, ἰωτ n.m. barley.

εἶωτε n.f. dew.

εἶωζε, ἰωζε (εἶεζ-, εἶωζ-; pl. εἶλωγ, εἶλωγε) n.m. field. For εἶεζ-ελοολε, -ἠν, -βερωρετ (ζερωρεῖ) see 2nd element. εἶ-εἶωζε, εἶωζε n.f. a field measure. ἠ-εἶωζε to measure a field; as n.m. a field measure.

εἶωε εἶωτ- (ἰωτ-) ἠωτ^ο (ἰωτ^ο) Q ἠωε vb. tr. to hang, suspend (ἦμο^ο; on: ε; by: ἦσα), all ± εἶραι. Q to be suspended; to be captivated (by: ἦσα); to depend (on: εἶ); + εβολ: to overhang.

εἶ: εἶε	εἶογλ: εἶογλ	εἶοτε: εἶωτ
εἶλ-: εἶω	εἶεν-: εἶονε	εἶογ: εἶω
εἶλλ ^ο : εἶω	εἶερ-: εἶλ	εἶογτ: εἶωτ
εἶλλε: εἶλε	εἶερ-βοονε: βοονε	εἶσπε: εἶς
εἶαρῆ-: εἶωρῆ	εἶερο: εἶοορ	εἶστε: εἶς
εἶλλτ ^ο : εἶλ	εἶερωογ: εἶοορ	εἶτ-: εἶωτ
εἶλτ ^ο : εἶλ	εἶερε: εἶωρῆ	εἶω: εἶλλγ
εἶλωγ: εἶωζε	εἶεζ-: εἶωζε	εἶωτ: ἠωτ
εἶεν: εἶε	εἶεζ-ελοολε: ελοολε	
εἶετ: ἠωτ	εἶη: εἶω	
εἶετ: εἶετ	εἶηετ: εἶεετ	ἰἠεε: εἶλεε
εἶετ: εἶε	εἶημε: εἶμε	ἰελλε: εἶελε
εἶεε: εἶε	εἶηἠτ: εἶηἠτ	ἰηλ: εἶλλ
εἶεεε: εἶελε	εἶορῆ: εἶωρῆ	ἰηωτ: εἶεετ

ΚΑΙΡΕ n.f. gullet.
 ΚΑΚΕ n.m. darkness; ᾤ-ΚΑΚΕ to become dark.
 ΚΑΛΛΩΝ n.f. womb; belly.
 ΚΑΛΘΕΛΕ, ΚΑΛΘΕΛΕ, ΚΑΛΗΛΕ, ΚΕΛΘΕΛΕ n.f. wooden sounding board struck to assemble congregation.
 ΚΑΛΚΙΑ, ΚΑΛΚΕΛ, ΚΕΛΚΙΑ, ΒΕΛΒΙΑ, ΒΕΙΛΒΕΙΑ n.m. wheel.
 ΚΑΛΩΠΟΥ, ΚΑΛΟΠΟΥ, ΒΑΛΟΠΟΥ n.m.f. small dog.
 ΚΑΜ n.m. reed, rush.
 ΚΑΠ n.m. (1) thread, string, strand; (2) letter (alph.).
 ΚΑΡΟΥΣ adj. curled (of hair); meaning not certain.
 ΚΑΣ, ΚΕΣ, ΚΗΣ, ΚΙΣ (pl. ΚΕΣ, ΚΑΣ) n.m. bone; fruit-stone. ΜΑΡ-ΚΑΣ, ΜΕΡ-ΚΑΣ n.m. bone-setter.
 ΚΑΣ n.m. carat (a coin).
 ΚΑΣΕ, ΚΕΣΕ, ΚΗΣΕ n.m. shoemaker.
 ΚΑΣΚῚ (ΚΟΣΚΕΣ) vb. intr. to whisper (to: ε); as n.m. whispering. ΡΕΧΚΑΣΚῚ whisperer.
 ΚΑΤΟ n.f. boat, skiff.
 ΚΑΦ n.m. reed, reed pen, reed staff or pole; n.f. = ΜΑ Π
 ΚΑΦ place where reeds grow. † ΜΜΟ^ε ε ΠΚΑΦ to fence with reeds.
 ΚΑΦΑΒΕΛ n.m. earring.
 ΚΑΥ n.m. trunk of tree.
 ΚΑΥ n.m. earth, soil; the ground; land, country; ᾤ-ΚΑΥ to turn to dust. ΡΗΝΚΑΥ a man of the earth.
 ΚΑΥΚῚ ΚΕΥΚΕΥ- ΚΕΥΚΩ^ε Q ΚΕΥΚΩ^ε vb. tr. to hew out, clear, smooth out (ΜΜΟ^ε); to cause (a wound) to heal; intr. to heal. ΡΕΧΚΕΥΚΕΥ- hewer. ΚΑΥΚῚ ΚΕΥΚῚ- vb. tr. = ΚΑΥΚῚ.
 ΚΒΑ n.m. vengeance. ᾤ-ΚΒΑ, ΕΙΡΕ Μ Π(ε)ΚΒΑ to do vengeance (for: ΝΑ^ε, ΜΝ, ΖῚ). †-ΚΒΑ to avenge. ΧΙ-ΚΒΑ to take vengeance (on: ΜΜΟ^ε, ΖῚ); as n.m. retribution, compensation; ΕΙΡΕ Μ ΠΧΙ-ΚΒΑ, ΧΙ Μ ΠΧΙ-ΚΒΑ to take revenge; ΡΕΧΧΙ-ΚΒΑ avenger.
 ΚΒΟ (ΚΒΑ) ΚΒΕ- Q ΚΗΒ vb. tr. to make cool; intr. to

become cool; as n.m. coolness. †-ΚΒΟ to make cool;
 ΧΙ-ΚΒΟ to become refreshed, get coolness.
 ΚΕ (1) adj. other, different; prefixed directly to noun, as in ΚΕΡΩΜΕ, ΖΕΝΚΕΡΩΜΕ, ΠΚΕΡΩΜΕ, ΠΚΕΡΩΜΕ. In some temporal expressions: next, as in ΤΚΕΡΟΜΕ next year; again, in addition, as in Μ ΚΕΟΝ once again; ΚΕΚΟΥΙ a little more, a little longer. (2) adv. also, even, moreover; positioned as in (1), but only with def. art. This usage has led to isolation of ηκε (f. τκε) as an independent element that may be prefixed to pronouns, ηκε ΑΝΟΝ even we, or personal names, ηκε ΠΑΥΛΟΣ even Paul, or used in vb. cpd. ᾤ-ηκε- before another Inf. or Q in sense "also, even to do or be." εε pron. another (one), (the) other (one); pl. ΖΕΝΚΟΟΥΕ some others, (Π)ΚΕΚΟΟΥΕ the others. ΚΕΤ (f. ΚΕΤΕ) pron. another; with def. art. the other. ΚΕΟΥΑ pron. another one.
 ΚΕΚΕ n.m. child; n.m.f. (var. ΚΑΚΕ, ΚΑΛΚΕ) pupil of eye.
 ΚΕΛΕΒΙΝ, ΚΕΛΑΒΙΝ, ΚΑΛΑΒΙΝ n.m. axe.
 ΚΕΛΩΛ, ΚΟΥΛΩΛ, ΚΟΛΟΛ n.m. jar, pitcher. ΚΕΛΟΟΛ n. idem.
 ΚΕΥΤΕ n.f. hip, loin.
 ΚΗΠΕ, ΘΗΠΕ, ΒΕΠΗ n.f. vaulted place, cellar, canopy; palate (of mouth). Cf. Gk. κύπη, γύπη.
 ΚΙΜ ΚΕΜΤ- ΚΕΜΤ^ε vb. intr. to move, stir; vb. tr. to touch (ε); to move, shift, stir (physically or emotionally: ε, ΜΜΟ^ε); as n.m. movement. ΑΤΚΙΜ immovable. ΒΙΝΚΙΜ movement. ΚῚ-ΤΟ n.m. earthquake.
 ΚΙΤΕ n.f. double drachma (half a stater), coin and weight. ΒΙΣ-ΚΙΤΕ one drachma.
 ΚΙΦΟΥ Q to be fat, soft, weak; to be fertile, productive.
 ΚΑΛΛ, ΚΛΕΛ, ΚΑΗΛ n.m. chain, esp. on neck.
 ΚΑΛΛῚ, ΚΛΕῚ, ΚΛῚΤ n.f. hood, cowl.
 ΚΛΕ, ΚΕΛΗ n.m. vessel for liquids.
 ΚῚΛε, ΚῚ n.m. bolt; knee, joint. ΚΕΛΕΝΚΕ^ε n.m. elbow; ΖΑΜ-ΚΕΛΕΝΚΕ^ε bolt-smith, smith. ΖΑΜ-ΚῚΛε idem.
 ΚῚΜε n.f. pad, padding.

κλο n.m. poison (for arrows).
 κλομ n.m. crown, wreath, circle. †-κλομ to crown (εχ̄ν̄, ζιχ̄ν̄). χι-κλομ to receive, bear crown; to become a martyr. ρεχχρο-κλομ victoriously crowned; ραι-κλομ crown-bearer.
 κλοολε n.f. cloud.
 κλοομε n.f. bruise.
 κλψ n. a blow; ̄-κλψ να^ς, †-κλψ εχ̄ν̄ to strike; ̄-κλψ a blow.
 κ̄κ̄, κουκ̄, κουκ̄ vb tr. to strike, beat (ε: a musical instr.); to make a repeated sound. As n.m. drum.
 κνομ, Q κνη vb. intr. to become black. κаме, κамη (f. κамη; pl. κамλγει) adj. black; usually after n. with ̄, rarely without ̄. ̄-κаме (Q ο ̄ κаме) to become black. κме (?) = κμηме n. darkness. κμηме n.m.(f.) Egypt; ρ̄κ̄κ̄ an Egyptian; м̄ρ̄κ̄κ̄ Egyptian (lang.).
 κηαυ n.m. sheaf.
 κ̄νε vb. intr. to be fat, sweet; as n.m. fatness, sweetness. ̄-κ̄νε to become fat; †-κ̄νε to make fat, to salve, anoint.
 κнос, κноос, κνωос Q κон̄ vb. intr. to become putrid, to stink; as n.m. stench.
 κ̄τε n.m. fig; εω ̄ κ̄τε fig-tree.
 κ̄ε n.f. architectural term, precise meaning not certain: porch, shrine, side (??).
 κоеиc, κλειc n.m. vessel for liquids.
 κоеиz, καιz n.m. sheath, case, cover; brick-mold (?).
 κοιαzκ, κιαzκ, χοια(z)κ, χοιαx name of 4th Copt. month.
 κοιε, καιε, κλειε, κοι n.f. field; ρ̄κ̄κοι farmer.
 κομме, κομη, κοι, κ̄ме, κμη(м)ε n.m. gum.
 κοом̄, ком̄ n.m. blight.
 кооу, κωου, κλυ n.m. length of time; ουκοу ̄ кооу a little while.
 кооз, κωz n.m.(f.) angle, corner; point, tip, prow; piece.
 коск̄ κеск̄с^ς εβολ vb. tr. to lay out, extend (̄но^ς; also

reflex.); to entwine self (reflex.).
 кот, κат n.m. basket.
 κοуι (κοу-) (1) adj. small, young; a little, few; used before noun (usually with ̄) or after (usually without ̄). May be cpd. as κοу-̄. κοуι ̄ знт adj. impatient, easily discouraged. (2) adv., usually ̄ ουκοуι a little; (̄) κεκοуι yet a little, a little more; м̄н̄са ουκοуι after a little while; зл̄н̄ ̄ ουκοуι a little before; ̄ат̄ ουκοуι, παρ̄ κεκοуι almost, more or less; пр̄с ουκοуι for a little while; κат̄ κεκοуι occasionally; ̄/κат̄ κοуι κοуι little by little; ̄-κοуι (Q ο ̄ κοуι) to become small, few, young; м̄т̄κοуι smallness, youth.
 коуκле n.f. hood, cowl.
 коуи(т)^ς, коуи(т)^ς, коуи^ς, коуи^ς, кен^ς n. bosom, breast (suff. obligatory); also sometimes: genitals.
 коуӣ n.m. a plant: lawsonia inermis.
 коур n.m. pivot, hinge.
 коур adj. deaf.
 коухоу, коуихоу, конхоу n.f. a type of vessel.
 кри, κλι n.m. a fragrant substance.
 κ̄мес n.m.f. ash, soot, dust; ̄-κ̄мес to become ashes, dust. ̄-ат̄κ̄мес to leave no ash (on burning).
 κ̄ρ̄ vb. intr. to murmur, mutter in anger or vexation (against: εχ̄ν̄, ̄са, ε, εзоуи ε); as n.m. complaint, murmuring. ρεчκ̄ρ̄κ̄ murmurer.
 κ̄т̄, κ̄т̄ n.m. smoke, mist; darkness, obscurity.
 κρο, κλα (pl. κρωу) n.m. shore (of sea, river); limit or margin (of land); hill, dale.
 κром̄ vb. intr. to become dark (in shade or color); Q κ̄ρ̄ωм̄ to be dark. As n.m. darkness.
 κροур n.m. frog.
 κροух, κροх n. a cake.
 κроч n.m. guile, deceit; ambush; as adj. false, guileful. ат̄κ̄роч guileless. м̄т̄κ̄роч guile. ̄-κ̄роч (Q ο ̄ κ̄роч) to be guileful, lie in ambush (for: ε); ρεч̄-κ̄роч

deceiver, traitor. **ca** **ἄ κροα** deceiver. **χι-κροα** to use guile, lie in wait; **χι ἄμοῦ ἄ κροα** to take by guile. **κρωμ** n.m. fire (rare in Sah.). **κωρῆ** n.m. smoke (?). **κσοур, хоур, гоур** n.m. finger-ring; key. **ca** **ἄ εκσοур** key-maker. **κτηρ** n.m. calf.

κω κλ- **κλαῖ** (κεεῖ, κεῖ) **Q κη** vb. tr. to put, place, set (ἄμοῦ; with local prep. in plain sense); to appoint, make (ἄμοῦ; as: **ἄ**); to obtain, get (ἄμοῦ; with reflex. dat. **ναῖ**); to preserve, keep; to allow, permit, grant (ἄμοῦ; to do: **ε** + Inf. or Circum.; that: **χε**); to bequeathe (ἄμοῦ; to: **ναῖ**); to leave, abandon (ἄμοῦ); to go to (a place). **Q** to be situated, to lie; to be loose, unrestrained. **μα ἄ κλ-** a place for putting (something).

κω ἄμοῦ εβολ (1) to release (to: **ἄσα**), loosen; (2) to expel, dismiss; (3) to forgive (w. **ναῖ** of pers.); (4) to leave, abandon; (5) to omit, leave out; (6) intr. to become loose, dissolved; to become desolate, deserted. As n.m. forgiveness, remission; **μα ἄ κω εβολ** mercy-seat; **ρεчκω εβολ** one who forgives.

κω ἄμοῦ επεснт to lower, let down. **κω ἄμοῦ επαζου** to leave behind. **κω ἄμοῦ εζουγн** to put or bring in; to bring into port; **εινκω εζουγн** entrance (to a house). **κω εζρα:** to put down, lower; to publish, expose, set forth; **Q** to exist, be, be extant; **εινκω εζρα:** nature, fashion, what is established. **κω ειβολ** to excommunicate. **κω ἄμοῦ ἄσα** to renounce, leave behind. **κω ἄμοῦ ἄтоотῖ** to keep, preserve, hold in esteem (suff. is reflex.); to entrust to (suff. is not reflex.).

κωβ κβ- (κεβ-) **ковῖ** **Q κηβ** vb. tr. to double, fold, close by folding (ἄμοῦ); intr. to double, become twice the amount; as n.m. double, double amount; repetition.

κββε n. fold, crease. **κωββс, κωββс** n.m. doubling.

κωβε̄, коовε̄ n. sinew, cord. **εχ-κωβε̄** to cut sinews; **ρεчφет-κωβε̄** hamstringer.

κωκ κек- **кокῖ** (κλκῖ, κλακῖ) **Q κηκ** (± **εβολ**) vb. tr. to peel, strip of, divest (ἄμοῦ); intr. to peel, become bare; as n.m. barrenness, nakedness. **κωκ ἄμοῦ λзну** to strip, make naked (obj. removed: **ἄ**); **Q κηκ λзну** to be stripped, naked; as n.m. nakedness. **κω ἄμοῦ κλзну** (κλαῖ κλзну) to strip, make naked. **κωυке** n.f. rind.

κωλῆ n.m. corner of eye.

κωλῆ κελῆ- κολῆῖ **Q κολῆ** vb. tr. to steal (ἄμοῦ); as n.m. theft, stolen object; **ατκωλῆ** inviolable. **κωλῆс** n.f. theft.

κωλῆ κλз- **κωλзῖ** **Q κωλῆ** vb. tr. to strike (ἄμοῦ), clap; to hammer in, fix; to knock (at door: **ε, εζουγн ε**); as n.m. blow, stroke. **κλзε** n.f. blow.

κωλῆ κλх- (εκλх-) **κωλхῖ** **Q κωλῆ** (εολῆ) vb. tr. to bend, twist (ἄμοῦ); reflex. to bow; intr. to bend, become bent; as n.m. perversion, depression. **κλх-пат, κλх-λне** to bow. **κλααхтφрт** n.f. part of a house. **κλхε** n.f. corner.

κωпφ κῆφ- κωпφῖ vb. tr. to mock (ἄσα); as n.m. mockery, contempt; **мῆтρεчкωпφ** idem.

κωпс (κωпсῖ) **кенс-** **консῖ** **Q конс** vb. tr. to pierce, slay; as n.m. slaughter; **ρεчкωпс** slayer.

κωп, **Q κηп** vb. tr. to hide (ἄμοῦ); intr. to be hidden; as n.m. concealment. Rare in Sah.; use **зоп.**

κωр n. measure of money.

κωрφ (εωрφ) **кєрφ-** **кєрφῖ** vb. tr. to request, persuade, cajole (ε); as n.m. entreaty, persuasion; **ρεчкωрφ** flatterer; **мῆтρεчкωрφ** flattery. **кєрφῖ** n.m. flatterer.

кєрῖ (εєрῖ) **Q кєрῖ** vb. tr. to bring to naught, destroy, cancel (ἄμοῦ); intr. to be idle, deficient.

κωт **кет-** **котῖ** **Q кηт** vb. tr. to build, form (ἄμοῦ); to edify, encourage (ἄμοῦ); intr. to become edified; as n.m. act of building; a building; rule, precept. **μα ἄ κωт** workshop. **ρεчкωт** builder. **χι-κωт** to receive edification. **εкωт** (pl. **εкотε, екате**) n.m. builder, mason;

potter. $\sigma\epsilon\kappa\omega\tau$, $\sigma\iota\kappa\omega\tau$ n.f. potter's workshop.

$\kappa\omega\tau\epsilon$ $\kappa\epsilon\tau$ - $\kappa\omega\tau$ Q $\kappa\eta\tau$ (1) vb. tr. (a) to turn, direct ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omega$); + $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ to turn sthg. away; + $\epsilon\pi\lambda\alpha\sigma\upsilon$ to turn sthg. back; + $\epsilon\lambda\omicron\upsilon\eta$ ϵ to convert to, bring around to.

(2) vb. reflex. to turn (self) around, to return; to repeat, do again (+ ϵ + Inf. or + coord. vb.); + $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ to turn away; + $\epsilon\pi\lambda\alpha\sigma\upsilon$ to turn back, return; + $\epsilon\lambda\omicron\upsilon\eta$ ϵ to return to; + $\epsilon\lambda\pi\alpha\iota$ ϵ to return to.

(3) vb. intr. to turn, rotate, revolve; to circulate, go or move in a cyclical way (e.g. watch, visit); to visit (ϵ); to go around, form circle; $\kappa\omega\tau\epsilon$ $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$ to circulate among; $\kappa\omega\tau\epsilon$ $\mu\bar{\eta}$ to consort with, stick with; $\kappa\omega\tau\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\sigma\alpha$ to seek, go about seeking; $\kappa\omega\tau\epsilon$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ to go away; to turn, return; $\kappa\omega\tau\epsilon$ $\epsilon\lambda\omicron\upsilon\eta$ to turn or incline inward; $\kappa\omega\tau\epsilon$ $\epsilon\lambda\pi\alpha\iota$ to turn around. $\kappa\omega\tau\epsilon$ ϵ to surround.

$\kappa\omega\tau\epsilon$ n.m. (1) turning, circuit; (2) surroundings, environment; (3) seeking, inquiring; $\bar{\eta}/\lambda\bar{\eta}/\epsilon$ $\eta\kappa\omega\tau\epsilon$ adv. round about; $\bar{\eta}/\lambda\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\kappa\omega\tau\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$, $\bar{\eta}/\lambda\bar{\eta}$ η (ϵ) $\kappa\omega\tau\epsilon$ prep. around, in the neighborhood of; about, concerning. $\kappa\omega\tau$ n.m. circular motion, turn, visit; $\bar{\eta}$ - $\kappa\omega\tau$, λ - $\kappa\omega\tau$ to make a turn, make a visit. $\kappa\omega\tau$ n.m. wheel. $\kappa\omega\tau\bar{\epsilon}$ n.f. circuit, turning; a turn, bend; knot, twist; crookedness, guile; $\epsilon\iota\pi\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\omicron\upsilon\kappa\omega\tau\bar{\epsilon}$, $\bar{\eta}$ - $\kappa\omega\tau\bar{\epsilon}$ to make a turn, to circumvent; λ - $\kappa\omega\tau\bar{\epsilon}$ to make a circuit, circulate; $\chi\iota$ - $\kappa\omega\tau\bar{\epsilon}$ to be crooked; $\sigma\alpha$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\kappa\omega\tau\bar{\epsilon}$ a guileful person; $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\sigma\alpha$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\kappa\omega\tau\bar{\epsilon}$ guile, dishonesty.

$\kappa\tau\omicron$ $\kappa\tau\epsilon$ - $\kappa\tau\omicron$ Q $\kappa\tau\eta\upsilon$ ($\kappa\tau\omicron\epsilon\iota\tau$, $\kappa\tau\lambda\epsilon\iota\tau$) vb. tr. to cause to turn ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omega$; to: ϵ); this verb has the same range of meanings as $\kappa\omega\tau\epsilon$ above, including reflex. and intr. uses; as n.m. turning, return; $\lambda\tau\kappa\tau\omicron$ irrevocable; $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\pi\epsilon\tau\kappa\tau\omicron$ good conduct.

$\kappa\omega\tau\bar{\epsilon}$ $\kappa\epsilon\tau\bar{\epsilon}$ - $\kappa\omega\tau\bar{\epsilon}$ Q $\kappa\omega\tau\bar{\epsilon}$ vb. tr. to gather ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omega$).

$\kappa\omega\psi\epsilon$ ($\kappa\omega\psi\epsilon$) $\kappa\epsilon\psi\epsilon$ - ($\kappa\lambda\lambda\psi\epsilon$ -) $\kappa\omega\psi$ vb. tr. to force, compel, seize by force ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omega$). $\kappa\psi\alpha$ n. compulsion, forced labor; $\bar{\eta}$ - $\kappa\psi\alpha$ to do forced labor.

$\kappa\omega\psi\epsilon$ $\kappa\epsilon\psi\epsilon$ - ($\kappa\epsilon\psi\epsilon$ -) $\kappa\omega\psi\epsilon$ vb. tr. to cut down, chop down ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omega$); intr. to be cut down.

$\kappa\omega\psi\epsilon$ ($\kappa\omega\psi\epsilon$ $\kappa\omega\psi\epsilon$) $\kappa\omega\psi$ ($\kappa\omega\psi\epsilon$ $\kappa\omega\psi\epsilon$) Q $\kappa\eta\psi$ vb. tr. to prepare (a corpse: $\bar{\eta}\mu\omega$) for burial; as n.m. burial, funeral; corpse. $\pi\epsilon\tau\bar{\eta}$ - $\kappa\omega\psi\epsilon$ $\epsilon\lambda\omicron\upsilon\eta$ raiser of the dead, necromancer. $\bar{\eta}$ - $\kappa\omega\psi\epsilon$ to become a corpse, die. $\kappa\lambda\psi\epsilon$, $\kappa\epsilon\psi\epsilon$, $\kappa\epsilon\psi\epsilon$ n.f. (1) preparation for burial; (2) grave-clothes, shroud; (3) corpse. $\sigma\mu\omicron\tau$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\kappa\lambda\psi\epsilon$ effigy.

$\kappa\omega\psi\epsilon$, Q $\kappa\omega\psi\epsilon$ vb. tr. to break, split ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omega$); intr. to become split, broken. Rare in Sah.

$\kappa\omega\lambda$, Q $\kappa\eta\lambda$ vb. intr. to become jealous, envious (of: ϵ); to become zealous, eager; to emulate, try to equal (ϵ); as n.m. envy, zeal. $\pi\epsilon\tau\kappa\omega\lambda$ zealot; rival, imitator. λ - $\kappa\omega\lambda$ to cause ($\eta\lambda$) to envy etc. (ϵ). $\kappa\omega\lambda\epsilon$ n.f. rival woman.

($\kappa\omega\lambda$) $\kappa\epsilon\lambda$ - $\kappa\lambda\lambda$ Q $\kappa\eta\lambda$ vb. tr. to level, smooth out ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omega$); to tame, accustom ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omega$; to: ϵ).

$\kappa\omega\lambda\bar{\tau}$ n.m. fire. $\bar{\eta}$ - $\kappa\omega\lambda\bar{\tau}$ (Q \omicron $\bar{\eta}$ $\kappa\omega\lambda\bar{\tau}$) to become fire. λ - $\kappa\omega\lambda\bar{\tau}$ to set fire (to: ϵ).

$\kappa\lambda$ -: $\kappa\omega$
 $\kappa\lambda\lambda$: $\kappa\omega$
 $\kappa\lambda\lambda\psi\epsilon$ -: $\kappa\omega\psi\epsilon$
 $\kappa\lambda\lambda\kappa$: $\kappa\omega\kappa$
 $\kappa\lambda\lambda\kappa\epsilon$: $\kappa\epsilon\kappa\epsilon$
 $\kappa\lambda\lambda\eta$: $\psi\omega\mu$
 $\kappa\lambda\lambda\sigma$: $\kappa\lambda\sigma$
 $\kappa\lambda\sigma\iota\epsilon$: $\kappa\omega\iota\epsilon$
 $\kappa\lambda\sigma\iota\sigma$: $\kappa\omega\epsilon\iota\sigma$
 $\kappa\lambda\iota\epsilon$: $\kappa\omega\iota\epsilon$
 $\kappa\lambda\iota\sigma\epsilon$: $\kappa\omega\psi\epsilon$
 $\kappa\lambda\iota\lambda$: $\kappa\omega\epsilon\iota\lambda$
 $\kappa\lambda\kappa$: $\kappa\omega\kappa$
 $\kappa\lambda\kappa\epsilon$: $\kappa\epsilon\kappa\epsilon$
 $\kappa\lambda\lambda\lambda\psi\iota\eta$: $\kappa\epsilon\lambda\psi\iota\eta$
 $\kappa\lambda\lambda\lambda\lambda\bar{\tau}$: $\psi\lambda\lambda\lambda\bar{\tau}$
 $\kappa\lambda\lambda\eta\eta\sigma$: $\kappa\lambda\lambda\epsilon\lambda\epsilon$
 $\kappa\lambda\lambda\omega\upsilon$: $\psi\omicron\epsilon\iota\lambda\epsilon$
 $\kappa\lambda\eta\lambda\upsilon\sigma\iota$: $\kappa\eta\omicron\mu$
 $\kappa\lambda\eta\lambda\upsilon\lambda\epsilon$: $\psi\lambda\mu\omega\upsilon\lambda$
 $\kappa\lambda\eta\sigma$: $\kappa\eta\omicron\mu$
 $\kappa\lambda\eta\eta$: $\kappa\eta\omicron\mu$
 $\kappa\lambda\eta\eta\lambda\epsilon$: $\psi\lambda\mu\omega\upsilon\lambda$

$\kappa\lambda\mu\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon$: $\psi\lambda\mu\omega\upsilon\lambda$
 $\kappa\lambda\eta\kappa\lambda\omega$: $\psi\iota\eta\psi\lambda\omega$
 $\kappa\lambda\eta$: $\psi\omicron\pi$
 $\kappa\lambda\eta$: $\psi\omicron\pi\epsilon$
 $\kappa\lambda\eta\psi\epsilon$: $\psi\lambda\pi\epsilon\iota\psi\epsilon$
 $\kappa\lambda\lambda\epsilon\iota\tau$: $\rho\omicron$
 $\kappa\lambda\lambda\psi\epsilon$: $\rho\omicron$
 $\kappa\lambda\sigma$: $\tau\kappa\lambda\sigma$
 $\kappa\lambda\tau$: $\kappa\omega\tau$
 $\kappa\lambda\upsilon$: $\kappa\omega\upsilon$
 $\kappa\lambda\upsilon\eta\lambda\kappa\epsilon\sigma$: $\psi\omega\eta\lambda\psi$
 $\kappa\lambda\upsilon\eta$: $\psi\lambda\omicron\upsilon\eta$
 $\kappa\lambda\chi\kappa\lambda\chi$: $\psi\lambda\psi\psi\lambda\psi$
 $\kappa\lambda\lambda$: $\kappa\omega\lambda$
 $\kappa\lambda\lambda\eta\upsilon$: $\kappa\omega\kappa$
 $\kappa\lambda\lambda\bar{\tau}$: $\kappa\lambda\lambda\kappa\bar{\tau}$
 $\kappa\lambda\chi\iota\chi$: $\psi\lambda\chi\iota\chi$
 $\kappa\psi\alpha$: $\kappa\omega\psi\epsilon$
 $\kappa\psi\alpha$: $\kappa\psi\omicron$
 $\kappa\psi\epsilon$: $\kappa\omega\psi$
 $\kappa\psi\epsilon$: $\kappa\psi\omicron$
 $\kappa\psi$: $\kappa\omega$
 $\kappa\psi\epsilon$: $\kappa\omega$

$\kappa\epsilon\psi\epsilon$ -: $\kappa\omega\psi\epsilon$
 $\kappa\epsilon\psi\epsilon$ -: $\kappa\omega\psi\epsilon$
 $\kappa\epsilon\psi$: $\kappa\lambda\sigma$
 $\kappa\epsilon\psi\epsilon$: $\kappa\lambda\psi\epsilon$
 $\kappa\epsilon\lambda$: $\psi\omega\lambda$
 $\kappa\epsilon\lambda\psi\epsilon\lambda\epsilon$: $\kappa\lambda\lambda\epsilon\lambda\psi$
 $\kappa\epsilon\lambda\eta\eta\kappa\epsilon\lambda$: $\kappa\bar{\eta}\lambda\psi$
 $\kappa\epsilon\lambda\eta$: $\kappa\lambda\epsilon$
 $\kappa\epsilon\lambda\kappa\iota\lambda$: $\kappa\lambda\lambda\kappa\iota\lambda$
 $\kappa\epsilon\lambda\kappa\omega\lambda$: $\psi\omicron\lambda\psi\bar{\tau}$
 $\kappa\epsilon\lambda\lambda\eta\sigma$: $\chi\iota\lambda\lambda\epsilon\sigma$
 $\kappa\epsilon\lambda\bar{\eta}$: $\psi\lambda\bar{\eta}$
 $\kappa\epsilon\lambda\mu\alpha$: $\psi\epsilon\lambda\mu\alpha\iota$
 $\kappa\epsilon\lambda\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon$: $\kappa\epsilon\lambda\omega\lambda$
 $\kappa\epsilon\lambda\omicron\iota\tau$: $\psi\omicron\epsilon\iota\lambda\epsilon$
 $\kappa\epsilon\mu\tau$ -/: $\kappa\iota\mu$
 $\kappa\epsilon\eta$: $\kappa\omega\upsilon\eta$ (τ)
 $\kappa\epsilon\omicron\upsilon\lambda$: $\omicron\upsilon\lambda$
 $\kappa\epsilon\pi$ -, $\kappa\epsilon\pi$: $\psi\omicron\pi\epsilon$
 $\kappa\epsilon\psi\epsilon$ -: $\kappa\omega\psi\epsilon$
 $\kappa\epsilon\psi\epsilon$: $\kappa\omega\psi\epsilon$, $\kappa\lambda\psi\epsilon$
 $\kappa\epsilon\tau$ -: $\kappa\omega\tau$, $\kappa\omega\tau\epsilon$
 $\kappa\epsilon\tau$: $\kappa\epsilon$

ΚΕΤΕ: ΚΕ
 ΚΕ2Κ̄: ΚΑ2Κ̄
 ΚΕ2ΚΕ2: ΚΑ2Κ̄
 ΚΕ2ΚΩ2(°): ΚΑ2Κ̄
 ΚΗ: ΚΩ
 ΚΗΒ: ΚΒΟ
 ΚΗΜ: ΚΜΟΜ
 ΚΗΜΕ: ΚΟΜΜΕ, ΚΜΟΜ
 ΚΗΠ: ΒΩΠΕ
 ΚΗC: ΚΑC
 ΚΗC: ΚΩΦC
 ΚΗCΕ: ΚΑCΕ
 ΚΗΤ: ΚΩΤ, ΚΩΤΕ
 ΚΙΑ2Κ̄: ΚΟΙΑ2Κ̄
 ΚΙΒΕ: ΕΚΙΒΕ
 ΚΙΕΒΕ: ΕΚΙΒΕ
 ΚΙΝ: ΒΙΝ
 ΚΙΝΒΗΛ: ΒΙΝΟΥΗΛ
 ΚΙC: ΚΑC
 Κ̄: Κ̄ΛΕ
 ΚΛΑ: ΒΛΛ
 ΚΛΑ: ΚΡΟ
 ΚΛΒ̄Τ: ΚΛΑ4Τ̄
 ΚΛΕΛ: ΚΛΑΛ
 ΚΛΕ4Τ̄: ΚΛΑ4Τ̄
 ΚΑΗΛ: ΚΑΛΛ
 ΚΛΙ: ΚΡΙ
 ΚΛΟΓΕ: ΒΛΟΟΒΕ
 Κ̄2Ε: ΚΩΛ̄
 ΚΜΕ: ΚΜΟΜ
 ΚΜΗΜΕ: ΚΜΟΜ
 Κ̄ΜΜΕ: ΚΟΜΜΕ
 Κ̄ΜΤΟ: ΚΙΜ
 Κ̄Ν: ΧΙΝ

Κ̄ΝΟΥΤ: ΒΙΝΟΥΤ
 ΚΗΟΟC: ΚΗΟC
 Κ̄Π̄: ΒΙΝΕ
 ΚΗΦΩC: ΚΗΟC
 ΚΟΙ2Ε: ΚΩ2
 ΚΟΛ: ΒΩΛ
 ΚΟΛΟΛ: ΚΕΛΩΛ
 ΚΟΛΠ(°): ΒΩΛΠ̄
 ΚΟΛΠ̄C: ΚΩΛΠ̄
 ΚΟΜ: ΒΩΜ
 ΚΟΜ̄: ΚΟΟΜ̄
 ΚΟΝΧΟΥ: ΚΟΥΧΟΥ
 ΚΟΟΒ: ΚΩΦΒΕ
 ΚΟΟΒΕ4: ΚΩΒ
 ΚΟΟΒ̄2: ΚΩΒ̄2
 ΚΟΟΝC: ΚΩΦC
 ΚΟΟΡΕ: ΚΩΦΡΕ
 ΚΟΟC: ΚΩΦC
 ΚΟΟΥΕ: ΚΕ
 ΚΟΦΦΕ: ΚΩΦΦΕ
 ΚΟΠ: ΒΩΠΕ
 ΚΟΡΤΕ: ΒΟΡΤΕ
 ΚΟΡΦ̄: ΚΩΡΦ̄
 ΚΟΡ4: ΒΟΡ4
 ΚΟC: ΒΟC
 ΚΟΤ: ΚΩΤ, ΚΩΤΕ
 ΚΟΤC: ΚΩΤΕ
 ΚΟΥΚ: ΒΟΥΧ
 ΚΟΥΚΕ: ΚΩΚ
 ΚΟΥΚ̄Μ: Κ̄Κ̄Μ
 ΚΟΥΛΩΛ: ΚΕΛΩΛ
 ΚΟΥΜΚ̄Μ: Κ̄Κ̄Μ
 ΚΟΥΝΧΟΥ: ΚΟΥΧΟΥ

λ

λλ n.m. envy, slander. Μ̄ΝΤΛΑ slander. 21-λλ to slander (ε); as n.m. slander; ρε421-λλ slanderer; Μ̄ΝΤΡε421-λλ slander; λλβ-λλ eager for slander.
 λλλγ, λλλγε, λλγε, λλογε (§16.3) (1) indef. pron. any, any-one; something; may take article as n., e.g. ογλλλλγ θημ a little something. κελλλλγ any other. λλλγ νιμ every-one, everything. (2) as adj. any (usu. bef. n. w. η); λλλγ ημωτ̄ any of you. (3) Neg. context: none, no one, nothing. (4) As pred. ογλλλλγ, 2ελλλλγ = nothing, no one, even when neg. is not present. (5) ατλλλλγ η prep.

lacking, without; (η) λλλγ adv. (not) at all.
 λλβοι, λλβαι n.f. lioness; she-bear.
 λλιν, λλειν, λλβιν n.m. steel.
 λλκ̄η, λλκμε n.f. piece, fragment. (η) λλκ̄η λλκ̄η into pieces; η-λλκ̄η λλκ̄η to break or tear into pieces.
 λλκ̄ητ, λλβ̄ητ n.f. cauldron.
 λλκοοτε, λλκοτε, λλκκοτε n.f. a liquid measure (wine).
 λλκ̄2 n.m. corner, edge, extremity, top.
 λλλε (λοολε) λλλω (λλλωω) Q λλλωου (λλλω, λλληγ) vb. tr. to apply (paint, overlay: ημο; to: ε); to paint, smear.
 λλμχατ̄η, λλχατ̄η, λλμχατ, λλμχετ n.m. tar, pitch.
 λλc n.m. tongue; language (also λcηη η λλc); any tongue-shaped object. λλc cηλγ deceitful; Μ̄ΝΤΛΑC cηλγ deceit.
 λλc n.m. tow, flax.
 λλτβ̄c, λλτβc n.f. a patch; 21-λλτβ̄c ε to put a patch on.
 λλγο, λλβω n.m.f. sail; curtain, awning. 61c-λλγο n.f. half-sail.
 λλφληε (pl. λλφνηγ, λλφνηου) n.m. village magistrate.
 λλ2η n.f. a liquid measure.
 λλ6ε vb. tr. to remove, cause to cease (ε).
 λελογ (pl. λελλγε, λλγε, λλλγ) n.m.f. young man or woman.
 λενηηφε n.m. warrior, champion.
 λετηηη, λενηηη, λλνηηη n.m. saw.
 λεοη n. earring, bracelet.
 λεψ, λιψ n.m. person afflicted with eye-disease.
 λεηce, λεφε, λιηce n.m. fragment.
 λε4λι4ε n.f. crumb, fragment.
 λε2 n.m. care, anxiety.
 λε2λω2 Q to be high, tall. λλ2λε2 n.m. haughtiness.
 λιβε λεβτ̄ Q λοβε (λλβ-) vb. intr. to be mad, rage (at: ε2ογν ε, ηcα; from: ητ̄η, 2λ, 2η, 21τ̄η); rarely tr. to make mad. λλβ-λλ see λλ. λλβ-μα2τ̄ gluttonous. λλβ-c2ime lecherous. λλβ-2η greedy; Μ̄ΝΤΛΑβ-2η greed; η-λλβ-2η to become hungry, greedy.
 λικτ̄ in η-λικτ̄ to veil, cover; η λικτ̄ prep. covering.

λΙΛΟΟΞΕ, ΛΕΛΩΞΕ, ΕΛΟΟΞΕ, ΛΟΞΕ n.f. gum resin (or tree).
 ΛΙΜΝΗ n.m. portrait, image.
 ΪΛΗΒ, ΕΛΛΗΒ, ΪΛΗΨ n. jesting, buffoonery.
 ΛΟ (imptv. ΛΛΟΚ, f. ΛΛΟ; pl. ΛΛΩΤῆ) vb. intr. (1) to
 cease, stop, come to an end, be terminated; + Circum.:
 to stop doing, no longer do. (2) to leave, quit, depart
 (from: ἦμο^ο, ΖΛ, ΖΛΒΟΛ ἦ, ΖΙ, Ζἦ, ΕΒΟΛ Ζἦ, ΖΙΡἦ, ΖΙΧἦ);
 sometimes + untranslatable ἦμαγ. Λ-ΠΕΨΖΗΤ ΛΟ ἦμοϑ he
 fainted.
 ΛΟΙΞΕ n.m.(f.) mud, filth.
 ΛΟΙΞΕ n.f. cause, excuse, reason; ΑΤΛΟΙΞΕ without cause.
 †-ΛΟΙΞΕ ΝΑ^ο to provide excuse or occasion to. Εἦ-
 ΛΟΙΞΕ to find excuse. Εἦ-ΛΟΙΞΕ idem.
 ΛΟΚ, ΛΟΕ n.m. cup, bowl; also as measure. ϑῆ-ΛΟΚ idem.
 ΛΟΚΛῆ ΛΕΚΛΟΚ^ο Q ΛΕΚΛΟΚ vb. intr. to become soft; rarely tr.
 to make soft, smooth (ἦμο^ο); as n.m. softness. ΛΑΚΛΑΚ
 n. a kind of confection.
 ΛΟΟΜΕ, ΛΟΥΜΕ, ΜΟΟΛΕ n.f.m. bait.
 ΛΟΟΥ, ΛΟΟΥΕ, ΛΩΟΥ, ΛΛΥ n.m. curl; fringe, hem; cluster.
 ΛΟΟϑΕ, ΛΟΟΒΕ, ΛΟΒΕ Q to be decayed, about to collapse.
 ΛΟΥΛΛΙ n.m. shout. ϑϑ/ϑϑ-/ΝΕΧ-/ΤΩΚ ΛΟΥΛΛΙ ΕΒΟΛ to shout.
 ΛΟϑΛῆ (ΛΟϑΛΕϑ, ΛΟΒΛΕϑ) ΛΕϑΛΟϑ^ο Q ΛΕϑΛΟϑ, ΛΕϑΛΟϑῆ (± ΕΒΟΛ)
 vb. intr. to rot, perish by decay or corruption; vb. tr.
 to destroy, cause to rot (ἦμο^ο); as n.m. decay, rot.
 ΛΟΧΛῆ vb. tr. to rub, crush, oppress (ἦμο^ο).
 ΛΟΧΛῆ (ΛΟΒΛΕΧ) ΛΕΧΛΟΧ^ο (ΛΕΒΛΩΒ^ο) Q ΛΕΧΛΟΧ (ΛΕΒΛΩΒ) vb.
 intr. to languish, be sickly; vb. tr. to make sick
 (ἦμο^ο); as n.m. sickness.
 ΛΟΒ, ΛΔΒ n. in ῆ-ΛΟΒ Ε to importune; ἠἦΤΛΟΒ persistence.
 ΛΟΒΛΕΒ n.m. girder, frame, joint.
 ΛΩΕϑ, Q ΛΟΒϑ vb. intr. to glow red-hot; tr. to heat red-
 hot (ἦμο^ο); as n.m. glow.
 ΛΩΕϑ n.m. crown, battlement; as vb. tr. to crown, adorn.
 ΛΩΚ, Q ΛΗΚ vb. intr. to become soft, be fresh.
 ΛΩΚῆ (ΛΩΒῆ, ΛΩΞ, ΛΟΥΞ) ΛΞ-ΛΟΚ^ο vb. tr. to bite, stab,

pierce (ἦμο^ο); + ΝCΑ: to bite or snap at; as n.m. bite.
 ΡΕϑΛΩΚῆ biter, biting. ϑῆ-ἦ-ΛΩΚῆ piercing blow.
 ΛΩΚῆ, Q ΛΟΚῆ vb. intr. to be weak, ineffectual; as n.m.
 weakness.
 ΛΩΗῆ (ΛΑΜΕC) Q ΛΟΜῆ vb. intr. to become foul, to stink; as
 n.m. foulness, putrescence.
 ΛΩΤΕ (ΛΩΩΤΕ) vb. intr. to become hard, callous (of skin).
 ΛΩΩΜΕ (ΛΩΩΜ, ΛΩΜ) Q ΛΟΟΜΕ (ΛΟΜΕ) vb. intr. to wither, fade;
 to become filthy, dirty, muddy; as n.m. filth; withered
 appearance. ΑΤΛΩΩΜΕ unfading. Q also ΛΑΛΜ.
 ΛΩϑC (ΛϑC) ΛΕC- Q ΛΑΛC(Ε) vb. tr. to crush, bruise (ἦμο^ο);
 vb. intr. to become crushed, bruised.
 ΛΩΞἦ ΛΕΞἦ- ΛΟΞΜ^ο Q ΛΟΞἦ vb. tr. to boil (ἦμο^ο); vb. intr.
 to be boiled. ΛΑΞΜΕC n. boiled food (?).
 ΛΩΧ ΛΕΧ- ΛΟΧ^ο Q ΛΟΧ vb. tr. to crush, bruise (ἦμο^ο); to
 lick (ἦμο^ο); vb. intr. to be sticky, adhesive; to stick
 (to: Ε, ΕΞΟΥΝ ἦ).
 ΛΩΧῆ (ΛΩΧῆ, ΛΩΧῆ) ΛΟΧΚ^ο (ΛΟΧΒ^ο, ΛΟΒΚ^ο, ΛΟΧῆ) Q ΛΟΧῆ vb.
 intr. to become sticky, adhesive; to stick (to: Ε); vb.
 tr. to stick, join (ἦμο^ο; to: Ε); also to lick.
 ΛΩΧῆ ΛΕΧῆ- ΛΟΧΞ^ο Q ΛΟΧῆ (1) vb. tr. to crush (ἦμο^ο); intr.
 to be crushed, effaced; as n.m. anguish, oppression;
 (2) vb. tr. to lick (ἦμο^ο).
 ΛΩΒΕ ΛΕΒ- ΛΟΒ^ο Q ΛΗΒ vb. tr. to hide (ἦμο^ο); reflex. idem.
 ΪΖΗΜ (ΪΖἦ, ΕΛΖΗΜ, ῆΖΗΜ) vb. intr. to roar; as n.m. roaring.
 ΪΖΩΒ, ΪΖΩϑ n.m. steam, vapor.

ΛΑΚΟΤΕ: ΛΑΚΟΟΤΕ	ΛΑΝΘΗΝ: ΛΓΝΤΗΝ	ΛΕΒΙΝ: ΛΑΙΝ
ΛΑΛΥ: ΛΕΛΟΥ	ΛΑΟΥΕ: ΛΑΛΥ	ΛΕΒΛ-: ΕΛΟΟΛΕ
ΛΑΛC(Ε): ΛΩϑC	ΛΑΥ: ΛΟΟΥ	ΛΕΛ-: ΕΛΟΟΛΕ
ΛΒ-: ΛΙΒΕ	ΛΔΥΕ: ΛΕΛΟΥ, ΛΑΛΥ	ΛΕΛΛΥΕ: ΛΕΛΟΥ
ΛΒΛΙ: ΛΔΒΟΙ	ΛΔϑΙΗ: ϑΙΛΙ	ΛΕΛΩΞΕ: ΛΙΛΟΟΞΕ
ΛΒΩ: ΛΔΥΟ	ΛΔϑΗΗΥ: ΛΔϑΛΝΕ	ΛΕC-: ΛΩϑC
ΛΑΚΛΑΚ: ΛΟΚΛῆ	ΛΔΞΛΕΞ: ΛΕΞΛΩΞ	ΛΕΤ: ΛΑΤ
ΛΑΗΥ: ΛΑΛΕ	ΛΔΞΜΕC: ΛΩΞἦ	ΛΕϑΛΟϑῆ: ΛΟϑΛῆ
ΛΑΛΩ: ΛΑΛΕ	ΛΔΧΛΑῆ: ΛΑΜΧΛΑῆ	ΛΕΒ-: ΛΩΒΕ
ΛΑΛΩΟΥ: ΛΑΛΕ	ΛΔΒ: ΛΟΒ	ΛΕΒΛΩΒ(ῆ): ΛΟΧΛῆ
ΛΑΛΩ(Ω) ^ο : ΛΑΛΕ	ΛΔΒἦΤ: ΛΑΚἦΤ	ΛΗΒ: ΛΩΒΕ
ΛΑΗC: ΛΩΜῆ	ΛΕΒῆ ^ο : ΛΙΒΕ	ΛΙΛ: ΡΙΡ

λ1λ-: ελοολε
 λ1ψ: λεψ
 λ1ψε: λεπσε
 λκ-: ωλκ
 λξ-: λωκξ
 λληγ: λληβ
 λλλημ: βλομαλλ
 λλλωμ: βλομαλλ
 λοβε: λιβε
 λοβε: λοοοε
 λοβλεγ: λοβλξ
 λομε: λωμμε

λοοβε: λοοοε
 λοολε: λλλε
 λοομε: λωμμε
 λουγ: λωκξ
 λουμε: λοομε
 λο2ε: λ1λ002ε
 λοχτ(°): λωκξ
 λο2τε: ρλ2τε
 λοχ6°: λωκξ
 λο6: λοκ
 λο6°: λω6ε
 λο6κ° λωκξ

λοβλεγ: λοχλεγ
 λωμ: λωμμε
 λωσ: λωσξ
 λωου: λοου
 λωωτε: λωτε
 λωκξ: λωκξ
 λωκξ: λωκξ
 λω6ε: λωκξ
 λ2η: λ2ηη
 λ2ωμ: λ2ωμ
 λ2ωωγ: λ2ωβ

M

μα n.m. place; often in spec. senses: dwelling-place, temple or shrine; πειμα this world; πεμα the other world. π(°)μα ηε it is (one's) lot or duty (to do: ε). For cpds. of μα η see 2nd element. ε ημα η prep. to, toward; regarding, concerning; instead of, in the place of. ευμα to one place, together. κατα ημα in various, different places. θα ηειμα so far, up to now/here. ελ ημα η as regards. μα ηημ everywhere. κλ-(η)μα ηλ° to give an opportunity to. φ-ημα η to take the place of, succeed. †-μα ηλ° to allow, permit, give opportunity to. χι-μα ητη to usurp the place of. βη-μα to find opportunity. See also §23.2.

μα μα- ματ' (μηει°) imptv. of †, q.v. See also §26.3.
 μαλβ (μαλβ-, μαβ-; f. μαλβε) number: thirty. See §30.7.
 μαλυ, μαυ n.f. mother; also fig. and as title. φη-μαλυ, φηη η μαλυ child having same mother as another. λτ-μαλυ motherless. φ-μαλυ to become mother.
 μαλχε n.m. ear; handle. κλ-μαλχε ε, ρικε η ημαλχε ε to give ear to, incline ear to.
 μαλχε, μαχε (μαχ-) n.f. a dry measure.

μαειν n.m. sign, mark; wonder, miracle. φ-μαειν to become marked, remarkable; to indicate (ε). ρεφειρε η ημαειν wonder-worker. †-μαειν to indicate, point at, signify (ε); to give a sign (to: ηλ°); ρεφ†-μαειν augur.

χι-μαειν to practice divination, augury; as n.m. divination; ρεφχι-μαειν augur, diviner; ηητηρεφχι-μαειν augury, divination.

μακωτ, μακωτ, μακλ(λ)τ, μαγλλ n.m. lance, javelin.

μακξ, μακ, μοκξ n.m. neck. †-π(°)μακξ ελ to submit to.

ηλφτ-μακξ adj. stiff-necked; ηητηηλφτ-μακξ stiff-neckedness; φ-ηλφτ-μακξ to be stiff-necked.

μαηβλλε, μαηβλλη, μαηχλλε n.m. pick, hoe; winnowing fan.

ηαροοβε, ηεροοβε, ηφοοοβε n.f. jawbone.

ηαρχωχε (pl. ηαρχοοχε) n. name of woman's garment.

ηατε in εηατε, ηηατε adv. very much, greatly; only.

ηατε (μαλτε, μετε) Q ματωου vb. tr. to reach, attain, obtain, enjoy (ηημο°); intr. to hit the mark, be successful (in doing: ε, η + Inf.); as n.m. success. †-ηατε = ηατε tr.

ηατοι, ηατοι n.m. soldier. φ-ηατοι (Q ο η) to become a soldier. ηητηηατοι soldiering, warfare.

ηατου n.f. poison. βλκ-ηατου poisonous, venomous.

ηαυλλ°, ηαυλτ° intens. pron. self, self alone, oneself; used appositionally to preceding n. or pron.; see §28.3.

ηλφε n.f. balance, scales.

ηλφο in εηλφο adv. very, greatly. ηηηλφο idem.

ηλφτ, ηλφετ n.m.f. cable.

ηλε, ηλλε n.m. nest, brood. ηλε-ουλλ, -βλλ, ηεε-ουηλ n.m. idem.

ηλεε n.m. cubit. βικ-ηλεε half cubit.

ηλεε n.m. flax. εφρα-ηλεε linseed.

ηλετ n.m. bowels, intestines. ηεετ-ο great intestine.

ηλχε n.m. axe, pick.

ηλχκε, ηιχκε, ηεκχε, ηιχεε n. a woman's garment.

ηε, ηεε, ηηε n.f. truth, justice; freq. as adj. true, real, genuine; truthful, righteous. ηηηηε truth, righteousness. ηηηηε adv. truly, in fact. εη ουηε idem. ρηηηε an honest person. φ-(τ)ηε to become true, verified.

χε-/χι-(τ)ηε to speak the truth; ηηη (archaic) adj. true.

ме (меі) мерε- мерит^с (p.c. маі-) vb. tr. to love, desire, wish (̄мо^с); мерε- may be used with another Inf. ̄оу-мерит^с worthy of love. For cpds. with маі- see 2nd element. As n.m. love. мерит (pl. мерате) adj. beloved.

меере n. midday, noon. ̄ меере at noon.

мееуе (меуе, мееу) vb. intr. to think (about: ε; that: хε), often w. ε as reflex. or ethical dative; to be about (to do: ̄ + Inf.); as n.m. (± ̄ знт) thought, mind. мееуе εзоуη ε to plot against. мееуе εвоλ to ponder, consider. м̄нтатмееуе absence of thought. рεчмееуе one who thinks. †-(н)мееуе ил^с to remind. ̄-п(̄)мееуе to think of, remember (̄); as n.m. remembrance.

мелот (pl. мелаате) n.f. ceiling, canopy.

мєреε, мєε̄ n.m. spear, javelin. ̄ε̄-̄-мєреε thrust of spear. члї-мєреε spear-bearer.

мест̄̄знт, мес̄онт n.f. breast, chest.

мес̄ол n.m. a file.

месорн, мес̄орн, мес̄оурн name of 12th Coptic month.

мє̄ε- мє̄л^с vb. not to know; usu. in мє̄ε-нїм so-and-so, such-and-such; мє̄л^с, мн̄л^с adv. perhaps.

мє̄тїв̄ n.m. hinge of door.

мє̄εро n.m. manure; рεч†-мє̄εро one who manures.

мєхп̄онε, мєхп̄онε, мє̄п̄онε n.m.f. ulcer, eruption.

мє̄т̄ол n.m. tower.

мн, мї n.f. urine; мн ̄ мооу idem. мн оεїк excrement. ̄-мн to urinate; to defecate. ма ̄ ̄-мн anus; latrine.

мнн̄ε n.m. crowd, multitude; as adj. many, great, much.

мннε, мнннε in ̄ м̄ннε adv. daily, every day. ̄ мннε (̄) мннε idem.

мнр n.m. shore, opposite shore (not properly Sah.).

мнт (f. мнтε) number: ten. м̄нт- prefix for 'teens; see §24.3. соу-мнт tenth day. рε-мнт (pl. рε-мате) a tenth part, tithe.

мнтε, мннтε n.f. middle. ε тмнтε to, into the midst of (̄), between; adv. forward, to a position in front.

̄̄/̄̄ тмнтε in the midst (of: ̄̄); between; at the front.

εвоλ ̄̄/̄̄ тмнтε from the midst of (̄̄), from among. ̄̄ тмнтε in through the midst (of: ̄̄). мар-мнтε n.f. belt.

мн̄ε, мє̄ε n.m. feather.

мїкε vb. intr. to rest; also reflex. (with ̄мо^с); as n.m. rest. †-мїкε ил^с to give rest to.

мїнε, мєїнε n.f. kind, sort, species, quality, manner.

мїнε ̄̄ adj. sort of, kind of, manner of; кемїнε ̄̄ other sort of; мїнε нїм ̄̄ every sort of; л̄ ̄̄ мїнε ̄̄ what sort, what kind of? ̄̄ тєїмїнε of this sort, as follows, thus.

мїо^с pred. with 2nd pers. suffixes: мїок, мїω, мїωт̄ Hale! Be well! Greetings!

мїсє мєс(̄)- (мас-) мєст^с (маст^с) Q мосε; p.c. мас-, мєс- vb. tr. to bear (̄мо^с), give birth to; Q to be newly born; as n.m. offspring; giving birth. As 2nd member of cpd.: born, as in ελλε ̄̄ мїсє born lame; birth-, as in ма ̄̄ мїсє birth-place, ̄ооу ̄̄ мїсє birthday, ̄̄п-̄̄ мїсє first-born child; м̄нт̄̄п- (̄̄) мїсє status or right of first born. мїсє εрлї, † ε мїсє to bear, bring forth. рεчмїсє one who bears; м̄нтрєчмїсє bearing, birth. лтмїсє unborn. мн̄сє n.f. pregnant woman. мас, масε n.m. young animal; esp. bull, calf; м̄нтмасε likeness of a calf. мн̄сє, мнн̄сє n.f. usury, interest; † ε мн̄сє to lend at interest; хї-мн̄сє to take interest; лтмн̄сє without interest. мєс-̄̄-нї n.m.f. one born in household. мєсїо мєсїо^с vb. tr. to bring to birth, act as midwife for. мєсїω, мєсїо n.f. midwife; ̄-мєсїω to act as midwife. For cpds. with мас- see 2nd element.

мї̄ε, мєї̄ε vb. intr. to fight, struggle, quarrel (with, against: м̄̄, оуβε, ε; for, on behalf of: εх̄̄, εрлї εх̄̄) to attack (ε); to strike (upon: εх̄̄); as n.m. quarrel. ма ̄̄ мї̄ε arena; рεчмї̄ε fighter; ̄-рєчмї̄ε to be hostile, quarrelsome; εїнмї̄ε art of fighting.

̄̄кλ̄̄, Q мок̄ε vb. intr. to become painful, difficult; to be in pain, grieved (in: ε); Q to be difficult (to do: ε,

ἄ + Inf.; εἶπε); as n.m. (pl. ἄκοοι) pain, difficulty, grief. ἄ-ἄκαλ to become pained, grieved, difficult. ἄπ-ἄκαλ to suffer pain. ἄκαλ ἄ ἄντ vb. intr. to be pained or troubled at heart; as n.m. pain, grief. †-ἄκαλ ἄ ἄντ to grieve, vex (ἄλ'). μοκἄε, μοκἄ n.f. grief.

ἄλλἄ (pl. ἄλοοι) n.m. battle, -array, troops; quarrel. σῑ-ἄλλἄ (Q ἄλλἄ σῑρ) εἰσἄ to set up battle-array. χι-ἄλλἄ to fight; ρεχχι-ἄλλἄ fighter.

ἄμαυ adv. there, in that place; from there, therefrom; thence. εἰσἄ ἄμαυ thence, from there. εἰμαυ thither, to there. Sometimes without translation value (§22.1).

ἄμαε prep. before (a deity; in making offerings).

ἄμιν ἄμο^ε intens. pronoun, appositional to a preceding pron., as in παῖ ἄμιν ἄμοι my own house. See §28.3.

ἄμον adv. or conj. for, for surely.

ἄν (archaic ἄν) ἄνμα^ε (1) prep. with, together with, in the company of; (2) conj. and, usu. joining nouns; sometimes λγω ἄν.

ἄν-, ἄνν- pred. of nonexistence: there is/are not (§2.2); used before indef. subj. in Present System (§18.1); for ἄν-ἄομ, ἄν-ἄἄομ see ἄομ.

ἄμον, ἄον neg. part. no (in answer to question); (εἰἄνε)

ἄμον adv. if not, otherwise; χἄ ἄμον, χιἄ ἄμον or rather, rather than.

ἄνουτ (f. ἄνοτε, ἄνοοτε) n.m.f. porter, doorkeeper.

ἄντ n.m. a grain-measure.

ἄντ- prefix (f.) for forming abstract nouns; see §27.2.

ἄντ- prefix for forming 'teens; see §24.3.

ἄντε- ἄντα^ε neg. of pred. of possession; see §22.1. Also used as nonliterary vb. prefix: lest, that not, unless.

ἄντρε, μετρη (pl. ἄντρεε) n.m. witness, testimony. ἄντ- ἄντρε n.f. testimony; ἄ-ἄντρε to testify, bear witness; to testify (about: ἄμο^ε, εἶπε, εχἄ; to a person: ἄλ'; against: ε; for, in behalf of: ε, ελ, ἄν).

ἄο impvtv. vb. (sing. ἄο, ἄω, ἄμο; pl. ἄμνειτἄ) take!(ε).

μοεит n.m. road, path; rarely: place. μοεит ἄ εἰ εἰουν entrance; μοεит ἄ εἰ εἰσἄ exit. χι-μοεит ἄнτ^ε to lead, guide; ρεχχι-μοεит leader, guide; χλγ-μοεит idem; ἄнτ- ρεχχλγ-μοεит leadership; ἄ-χλγ-μοεит to be leader.

μοεит ἄ мооε track, path.

μοεиε, μοиἄε n.m. name of a measure.

μοеиεε, μοиεε n.m.f. wonder; ἄ-моеиεε to wonder, be astonished (at: ἄ, εχἄ, εἄ).

μοκνεκ μεκмоуκ^ε vb. intr. to think, ponder, meditate; to intend (to do: εἶπε); reflex. idem, to consider (that: χε). μοκνεκ εἰсἄ ε to reflect on, ponder. As n.m. thought. λтмоκнек unthinkable, inconceivable (εро^ε).

мооне n.f. nurse; as adj. foster-.

мооне мене- (манε-, маноу-) Q маноуτ (± εἰουν) vb. tr. to bring into port, bring to land (ἄмо^ε; to: ε); vb. intr. to come to port, moor (to: ε). ἄ ἄ мооне harbor.

мооне мене- маноу^ε (маноуоу^ε), p.c. манε- vb. tr. to tend, feed, shepherd (ἄмо^ε); to feed on, devour (ἄмо^ε); vb. intr. to feed, graze (subj. cattle). ἄ ἄ мооне pasture. ρεчмооне shepherd; ἄнτρεчмооне shepherding.

манε (ман-; pl. маннγ) n.m. herdsman, shepherd. For ман- in cpds. see 2nd element.

моу (pl. моуεиη, моунеεε, моуεиооуε, моунеиооуε) n.m. water; spec. the Nile inundation. In cpds. may mean juice, exudation, semen, urine. λтмоу waterless. меε-моу water-containing. меε-моу to draw water; ἄ ἄ меε-моу place to draw water; ρεчмеε-моу water-drawer.

ἄ-моу to become water, liquify. сεк-моу to draw water. сῑ-моу to distribute water. †-моу to give water; ἄ ἄ †-моу water source. тсе-моу to slake. ελι-моу water-bearer. χи-моу to receive water. εи-моу to rain.

мооεε (моεε) vb. intr. to walk, go; used with many prep. and adv. in normal senses; as n.m. going, journey. Note мооεε ἄн to consort with; мооεε ἄсἄ to be in the

following of. **ΑΤΜΟΘΕ** pathless; **ΜΑ Η ΜΟΘΕ** road, path; **ΜΟΕΙΤ Η ΜΟΘΕ** road, journey; **ΖΗ Η ΜΟΘΕ** road, path; **Γ-ΖΗ Η ΜΟΘΕ** to go, walk. **ΖΟΥ Η ΜΟΘΕ** day's journey. **ΜΟΡΤ** n.f. beard. **ΑΤΜΟΡΤ** beardless. **Γ-ΜΟΡΤ** to grow beard. **ΜΟΣΤΕ ΜΕΣΤΕ- ΜΕΣΤΩ** (p.c. **ΜΑΣΤ-**) vb. tr. to hate (**ΗΜΟ**); as n.m. hatred, object of hatred. **ΜΑΣΤ-** in cpd. hater of. **ΘΟΥ-ΜΟΣΤΕ** deserving of hatred. **ΜΕΣΤΕ** (f. **ΜΕΣΤΗ**) n.m. hated person.

ΜΟΥ, **Q ΜΟΟΥΤ** vb. intr. to die (of: **ΕΤΒΕ, ΝΤΝ, ΖΛ, ΖΝ, ΖΙΤΝ**; for: **ΕΧΝ**); as n.m. death; plague, pestilence. **ΡΕΧΜΟΥ** adj. mortal, dead; **ΜΝΤΡΕΧΜΟΥ** mortality. **ΡΕΧΜΟΥΤ** dead person or thing. **ΠΛΘ-ΜΟΥ** adj. half-dead. **ΑΤΜΟΥ** immortal; **ΜΝΤΑΤΜΟΥ** immortality.

ΜΟΥΕ, ΜΟΥΕΙ, ΜΟΥ, ΜΟΥΙ n.f. island (usu. in Nile). **ΜΟΥΙ, ΜΟΥΕΙ** n.m.f. lion(ess); **ΜΑΣ Η ΜΟΥΙ** lion cub. **ΜΟΥΚ** vb. tr. to destroy; intr. to be destroyed. **ΜΟΥΚΕ ΜΕΚΕ- ΜΟΚΕ** vb. tr. to afflict, oppress (**ΗΜΟ**); reflex. to be afflicted, oppressed; to humble oneself. **ΜΟΥΛΕ ΜΕΛΕ- ΜΟΛΕ** **Q ΜΟΛΕ** vb. tr. to make salty; to convert to salt (**ΗΜΟ**); **Q** to be salty. **ΜΧΕ, ΜΕΛΕ, ΜΗΡΕ** n. salt. **ΜΕΛΕ** n.f. saltiness.

ΜΟΥΛΕ, ΜΟΥΛΕ, ΜΟΥΡΕ n.m. wax; candle; honey-comb. **ΜΟΥΛΕ ΜΟΛΕ** **Q ΜΟΛΕ** vb. tr. to involve, enmesh (**ΗΜΟ**); vb. intr. to become hooked into, attached to (ε, **ΗΜΟ**, **ΖΝ**).

ΜΟΥΝ, Q ΜΗΝ (ΜΗΝΕ) vb. intr. ± **ΕΒΟΛ** to remain, last, endure; with Circum.: to continue doing. As n.m. (± **ΕΒΟΛ**) perseverance, continuing; **ΖΝ ΟΥΜΟΥΝ ΕΒΟΛ** continuously. **ΜΟΥΝΚ (ΜΟΥΝΓ) ΜΕΝΚ- ΜΟΝΚ** (**ΜΟΝΓ**) **Q ΜΟΝΓ** vb. tr. to form, fashion, make (**ΗΜΟ**); as n.m. thing made; formation, fashioning; fashion, make; **ΜΟΥΝΚ Η ΕΙΧ** handmade objects; **ΑΤΜΟΥΝΚ Η ΕΙΧ** not handmade.

ΜΟΥΟΥΤ ΜΕΥΤ- ΜΟΟΥΤ vb. tr. to kill (**ΗΜΟ**); **ΡΕΧΜΟΥΟΥΤ** killer. **ΜΟΥΡ ΜΕΡ- (ΜΓ-) ΜΟΡ** **Q ΜΗΡ** (p.c. **ΜΑΡ-**) vb. tr. to bind, tie (**ΗΜΟ**; to: **ΗΜΟ**, ε, **ΕΧΝ, ΖΝ**; with: **ΗΜΟ**, **ΖΝ**); **ΜΟΥΡ ΗΜΟ** **Η ΠΕΣΧΗΜΑ** to gird in monastic habit; to bind by

oath, adjure; **Q** to be bound, girt. As n.m. band, strap, girding. **ΜΟΥΡ ΜΝ** to be at enmity with. **ΜΑ Η ΜΟΥΡ** prison. **ΜΑΡ, ΜΑΑΡ, ΜΕΡ, ΜΗΡ** n.m. bundle. **ΜΑΙΡΕ, ΜΗΡΕ** n.f. idem. **ΜΓΡΕ** n.f. chain, bond, joint. **ΜΟΡΕ** n.f. binding, restriction; purse. For cpds. with **ΜΑΡ-** see 2nd element. **ΜΟΥΣ** n.m. strap, band; belt, girdle; thong. **ΡΕΧΤΑΜΙΕ-ΜΟΥΣ** strap-maker.

ΜΟΥΣΚ ΜΑΣΚ **Q ΜΟΣΚ** vb. tr. to strike (**ΗΜΟ**).

ΜΟΥΤ, ΜΟΤΕ n.m. sinew, nerve; joint; neck, shoulders. **ΜΟΥΤΕ** vb. intr. to call, name (ε, rarely **ΗΜΟ**); see Vocab. 17 for usage. As n.m. call, incantation. **ΡΕΧΜΟΥΤΕ** enchanter; **ΜΝΤΡΕΧΜΟΥΤΕ** enchantment. **ΜΟΥΤΕ ΕΧΝ/ΟΥΕ** to call upon, to; **ΜΟΥΤΕ ΕΒΟΛ** to call out; to summon. **ΜΟΥΤΕ Ε- ΖΟΥΝ** to call in (to: ε); to invite in.

ΜΟΥΦΤ ΜΕΦΤ- ΜΟΥΤ **Q ΜΟΥΤ** (p.c. **ΜΑΦΤ-**) vb. tr. to examine, search out (**ΗΜΟ**); to visit; reflex. (± **ΕΒΟΛ**) to reflect, ponder. As n.m. consideration, opinion. **ΑΤΜΟΥΤ** inscrutable.

ΜΟΥΣ ΜΕΣ- (ΜΑΣ-) ΜΑΣ (**ΜΟΣ**) **Q ΜΕΣ (ΜΗΣ)** vb. tr. to fill (**ΗΜΟ**; with: **ΗΜΟ**, **ΖΝ, ΕΒΟΛ ΖΝ**); to fulfill, complete; to pay, repay (debt: **ΗΜΟ** ± **ΕΒΟΛ**; with: **ΖΝ**; person: obj. suff. only); vb. intr. to become full, filled (of, with: **ΗΜΟ**, **ΖΝ, ΖΛ, ΖΙΤΝ**); to get paid; + **ΕΡΑΙ** to flood (of the Nile); as n.m. fullness, contents; inundation. **ΜΕΣ- ΡΩ** to fill the mouth (with: **ΗΜΟ**, **ΖΝ, Ε, ΕΧΝ**). **ΜΕΣ- ΤΟΥΤ** to fill hand, seize (**ΗΜΟ**). **ΜΕΣ-ΖΗΤ** to become sated. For **ΜΕΣ-** as ordinal prefix see §30.7.

ΜΟΥΣ vb. intr. to look (at: ε).

ΜΟΥΣ vb. intr. to burn, glow (with fuel: **ΗΜΟ**).

ΜΟΥΧΕ (ΜΟΥΧΚ, ΜΟΥΧΓ) ΜΕΧΤ- ΜΟΧΕ (**ΜΟΧΚ, ΜΟΧΓ**) **Q ΜΟΧΕ** (**ΜΟΧΓ, ΜΑΧΓ**) vb. tr. to mix (**ΗΜΟ**; with: **ΜΝ**); intr. to be mixed (with: ε, **ΜΝ, ΖΙ, ΖΝ**). As n.m. mixture. **ΡΕΧΜΟΥΧΕ** mixer, confuser, disturber.

ΜΟΥΤΕ, ΜΟΟΥΤΕ n.pl. parts, neighborhood. **ΜΟΘΕ** idem. **ΜΟΧΕ, ΜΑΧΕ, ΜΟΧΚΕ** (and -4 for -2) n.m. girdle (of monk or

МНТА^с: МН
 МНТАСЕ: СООУ
 МНТЕ-: МН
 МНТН: †ΟΥ
 МНТОУЕ: ΟΥΛ
 МНТРЕУ: МНТРЕ
 ΜΟΙΛΑ: ΜΟΕΙΣ
 ΜΟΚΕ: ΜΑΚΕ
 ΜΟΚ²: ΜΟΥΚΕ
 ΜΟΚΕ: ΜΚΑ
 ΜΟΚ²: ΜΚΑ
 ΜΟΛ²(^с): ΜΟΥΛ
 ΜΟΝ^с: ΜΟΥΝ
 ΜΟΟΛΕ: ΛΟΟΜΕ
 ΜΟΟΥТ: ΜΟΥ
 ΜΟΟΥТ^с: ΜΟΥΟΥТ
 ΜΟΟΥ(τ)ε: ΜΟΥТЕ
 ΜΟΡ^с: ΜΟΥР
 ΜΟР^с: ΜΟΥР
 ΜΟР^φ: ΜΡΟФ
 ΜΟСЕ: ΜΙСЕ

МОСК: МОУСК
 МОТЕ: МОУТ
 МОТН: МТОН
 МОТН^с: МТОН
 МОТНЕС: МТОН
 МОУ: МОУЕ
 МОУЕΙ: ΜΟΥΙ, ΜΟΥЕ
 ΜΟΥΕΙΗ: ΜΟΥΥ
 ΜΟΥΕΙΟΟΥЕ: ΜΟΥΥ
 ΜΟΥНЕΙΕ: ΜΟΥΥ
 ΜΟΥΙ: ΜΟΥЕ
 ΜΟΥН^с: ΜΟΥΝ
 ΜΟΥНЕΙΟΟΥЕ: ΜΟΥΥ
 ΜΟΥР^с: ΜΟΥР
 ΜΟΥРХА: ХНА
 ΜΟΥТН: МТОН
 ΜΟΥХ^с: ΜΟΥХ
 ΜΟΥХ^с: ΜΟΥХ
 ΜΟΥЕ: ΜΟΥЕ
 ΜΟΥТ(^с): ΜΟΥТ
 ΜΟΥ^с: ΜΟΥ^с

ΜΟΧ^с: ΜΟΥΧ
 ΜΟΧК^с: ΜΟΧ
 ΜΟХТ(^с): ΜΟΥХ
 ΜΟХ^с: ΜΟХ
 ΜΟХЕ(^с): ΜΟΥХ
 ΜН^с: ΜН
 Μ^с: ΜΟΥР
 ΜΡΑФ: ΜΡΟФ
 ΜΡΟΟΥЕ: ΜΡФ
 ΜР^с: ΜΟΥР
 ΜР^φ: ΜΡФ
 ΜР^φ: ΜΡФ
 ΜСЕ: ФМС
 ΜСОО^с: ΜСА
 ΜСФ^с: ΜСФ
 ΜТО: ΜТФ
 ΜФ: ΜФ
 ΜФ^с: ΜФ
 ΜФ^с: ΜФ
 ΜХАТ^с: ΜХА
 ΜХН^с: ΕΝ

N

ᾠ prep. marking the genitive; see 2.3.
 ᾠ (N^с) prep. to, for (dative; see 10.2); also in ΜΑ ΝΑΙ^с
 Give me (+ pron. suffix).
 ᾠ linking noun and adjective (15.1), noun and noun (23.2).
 ᾠ linking noun to proleptic suffix (10.4).
 ᾠ ... ἄΝ negation; see Grammatical Index.
 ᾠ (ᾠ^с) prep. (1) place: in, into, from in; (2) time: in,
 on, during; (3) agent, instrument: with, by; (4) used
 to form adverbs (S.V.); (5) εΒΟΛ ᾠ out of, from within;
 (6) as marker of direct object (10.1); (7) partitive: of.
 ΝΑ (ΝΑΛ, ΝΑΕ, ΝΑΙ) vb. intr. to have pity (on: ΝΑ^с, ἄΝ); as
 n.m. pity, mercy, charity. εΙΡΕ ᾠ ΟΥΝΑ, ᾠ-ΝΝΑ to treat
 charitably, kindly (ΜΝ, εἰρα εἰΝ). ἄΤΝΑ pitiless;
 ᾠ-ἄΤΝΑ (Q ο ᾠ) to become pitiless. ΜΝΤΝΑ pity, chari-
 ty; ᾠ-ΜΝΤΝΑ to do charity; с^с-ΜΝΤΝΑ to distribute cha-
 rity; †-ΜΝΤΝΑ to give charity; ΧΙ-ΜΝΤΝΑ to receive
 charity; φ(λ)Τ-ΜΝΤΝΑ to ask for charity. ΝΑ-НТ adj.
 compassionate; ᾠ-ΝΑ-НТ to be compassionate; ΜΑΙ-ΝΑ-НТ

charity-loving; ΜΝΤΝΑ-НТ pity, charity.
 ΝΑ vb. intr. to go (to: ε, εἰρα^с); ΝΑ ε ΤΩΝ to go whither?
 ΝΑ εἰραΝ to enter (ε, φλ); ΝΑ εἰραΙ to go up. ΝΑ ...
 ΝΗΥ to come and go.
 ΝΑΛ- (ΝΑЕ-) ΝΑЛ^с pred. adj. to be great (29.2).
 ΝΑΕΙФ, ΝΑΙФ, ΝΕΙФ n.f. peg, stake.
 ΝΑΛКЕ n.f. labor pains; pains in general. †-ΝΑΛКЕ to be
 in labor (with: ᾠ^с).
 ΝΑΝΟΥ- (ΝΑΝЕ-) ΝΑΝΟΥ^с pred. adj. to be good, fair, just.
 ΝΑΝΟΥС impers. it is good, right (ε, εἰρε). ΝΕТ ΝΑΝΟΥС
 that which is good; ΜΑΙ-ΝΕТ ΝΑΝΟΥС loving what is good;
 ᾠ-ΝΕТ ΝΑΝΟΥС to do good (to: ΝΑ^с; ΜΝ); РЕЧ^с-ΝΕТ ΝΑΝΟΥС
 benefactor; ΜΝТРЕЧ^с-ΝΕТΝΑΝΟΥС benefaction.
 ΝΑНРЕ, ΝЕНРЕ n.f. grain, seed.
 ΝΑТ, ΝЕТ, ΝНТ n.m. loom, web.
 ΝΑΥ (imptv. ἄΝΑΥ) vb. tr. to look at, see, behold (ε;
 that: χε); to seek out, get. ΝΑΥ ΕΒΟΛ to be able to
 see (i.e. not be blind). As n.m. sight, vision, view.
 ἄΤΝΑΥ ΕΡ^с unseen, unseeable. РЕЧΝΑΥ seer.
 ΝΑΥ n.m. time, hour. ΠΝΑΥ ᾠ φ^с early morning. ΠΝΑΥ ᾠ
 МΕΕРЕ noon. ΠΝΑΥ ᾠ ΡΟΥ^с evening. ΜΟΥ- may be used
 for ΝΑΥ in the preceding expressions. ΟΥΝΟБ ᾠ ΝΑΥ a
 long time. ᾠ ΝΑΥ ΝΙМ always. ᾠ λφ ᾠ ΝΑΥ when? ᾠ ΝΕΙ-
 ΝΑΥ at that time, just then. φλ ΠΝΑΥ until (+ Rel.).
 ΧΙΝ ΠΝΑΥ since, from the time that (+ Rel.). ᾠ-ΝΑΥ to
 become time. ΤΝΑΥ, ΤᾠΝΑΥ when? φλ ΤᾠΝΑΥ until when?
 ΝΑФЕ- ΝΑФ^с pred. adj. to be many, much (29.2).
 ΝΑΣТЕ Ν^сЕТ- Q Ν^сΟΥТ (Ν^сΟΥТ) vb. intr./tr. to believe, trust
 (in: ε, ἄΝ, εἰΝ); Q to be trustworthy, faithful; as n.
 m. trust, faith. ἄТНАΣТЕ unbelieving; ᾠ-ἄТНАΣТЕ to be
 mistrustful, unbelieving. РЕЧНАΣТЕ believer. Ν^сΟΥТ n.
 trust, faith; ο Ν^сΟΥТ (Q) to be trustworthy.
 ΝΑХ^сЕ, ΝΑΛХ^сЕ, ΝΑ(λ)ХЕ, ΝЕХЕ n.f. tooth.
 ΝЕЕЧ, ΝЕЧ, ΝЕЕВ, ΝН(Н)Ч, ΝН(Н)В n.m. sailor.
 ΝЕС^сФ^с pred. adj. to be wise. Cf. 29.2.

ΝΕΣΕ- ΝΕΣΩ* (ΝΕΣΟ*) pred. adj. to be beautiful. ΝΕΤ ΝΕΣΩϞ,
 ΝΕΤ ΝΕΣΩΟΥ that which is beautiful. Cf. 29.2.
 ΝΕΞ, ΝΞ, ΝΗΞ n.m. oil. ΑΤΝΕΞ without oil. (Π)ΕΡ-ΝΕΞ oil-
 press. †-ΝΕΞ to pour oil. ΣΑ Ν ΝΕΞ oil-dealer.
 ΝΕΞΠΕ vb. intr. to mourn (for: ε, ΕΧΝ); as n.m. mourning.
 ΝΕΞΣΕ vb. tr. to awake, rouse (ΜΜΟ*); also reflex.; vb.
 intr. (± ΕΞΡΑΙ) to awake, arise (from: ΖΑ, ΖΝ, ΕΒΟΛ ΖΝ).
 ΝΕΞΩ* pred. adj. to be ugly, unseemly, disgraceful. Cf. 29.2.
 ΝΗΗΒΕ (ΝΗΒΕ, ΝΙΒΕ, ΝΙΨΕ) vb. intr. to swim, float.
 ΝΗΣΕ n.f. bench.
 ΝΗΥ (ΝΗΥ) Q to be coming, about to come, to be on the way.
 Used as Q of εΙ, q.v. for prep. and adv. complements.
 ΝΙΜ (1) interrog. pron. who? what? ΝΙΜ Ν adj. what? (2)
 indef. pron. so and so; ΝΙΜ ΜΝ ΝΙΜ idem. See Gr. In.
 ΝΙΜ adj. every, each, used with articleless noun, often
 with pl. resumption. See 16.2.
 ΝΙΨΕ (ΝΙΒΕ) ΝΑΨΤ* (ΝΕΨΤ*, ΝΙΨΤ*) vb. tr. to blow (ΜΜΟ*; a-
 way; ΕΒΟΛ); vb. intr. (subj. wind, breath) to blow,
 with prep. in normal senses. As n.m. breath. †-ΝΙΨΕ
 to give breath; ΖΜ-ΝΙΨΕ difficult breathing.
 ΝΚΑ n.m. thing(s) in general; food; vessel; property, be-
 longings. ΝΚΑ ΝΙΜ everything.
 ΝΚΟΤΚ (ΕΝΚΟΤΚ, ΝΚΟΤΕ) vb. intr. to lie down (on: ε, ΕΧΝ,
 ΖΙΧΝ); to die; as n.m. sleep, death. ΑΤΝΚΟΤΚ sleepless;
 ΜΑ Ν ΝΚΟΤΚ couch. ΡΕΨΝΚΟΤΚ one who lies.
 ΝΝΟ exclam. no, it shall not be so!
 ΝΟΒΕ n.m. sin. ΑΤΝΟΒΕ sinless. ΜΑΙ-ΝΟΒΕ sin-loving. Ψ-
 ΝΟΒΕ to sin (against: ε); ΡΕΨ-ΝΟΒΕ sinner; ΜΝΤΡΕΨ-
 ΝΟΒΕ sinfulness.
 ΝΟΕΙΝ vb. tr. to shake (ΜΜΟ*); intr. to shake, tremble.
 ΑΤΝΟΕΙΝ unshaken. As n.m. shaking.
 ΝΟΕΙΚ n.m. adulterer. Ψ-ΝΟΕΙΚ to commit adultery (with:
 ε, ΜΝ); ΜΝΤΝΟΕΙΚ adultery.
 ΝΟΚΝΕΚ vb. intr. to have affection (for: ΕΖΟΥΝ ε); as n.m.
 affection.

ΝΟΝ, ΝΑΜ n.m. pine, tamarisk.
 ΝΟΜΤΕ n.f. strength, power.
 ΝΟΥ vb. to be about to, be going to (+ ε + Inf.).
 ΝΟΥΒ, ΝΟΥϞ n.m. gold; money, coin. ΜΑΙ-ΝΟΥΒ gold-loving.
 ΖΑΜ-ΝΟΥΒ, ΖΑΥ-ΝΟΥΒ, ΖΟΥ-ΝΟΥΒ n.m. goldsmith.
 (ΝΟΥΒΨ) ΝΟΥΤ* vb. tr. to weave. ΝΗΒΤΕ n.f. plait; basket-
 work.
 ΝΟΥΝ n.m. the abyss of hell, the depths of the sea or earth.
 ΝΟΥΝΕ n.f. root. ΝΕΧ-ΝΟΥΝΕ to put forth roots. ΧΙ-ΝΟΥΝΕ
 (± ΕΒΟΛ) to take root.
 ΝΟΥΡΕ n.f.m. vulture.
 ΝΟΥΤ n. receptacle, pool.
 ΝΟΥΤ ΝΑΤ* vb. tr. to grind, pound (ΜΜΟ*). ΜΑ Ν ΝΟΥΤ mill.
 ΡΕΨΝΟΥΤ grinder. ΝΟΕΙΤ n.m. meal, ground grain.
 ΝΟΥΤΕ (pl. ΝΤΗΡ, ΕΝΤΑΙΡ) god. ΠΝΟΥΤΕ God. ΑΤΝΟΥΤΕ god-
 less; ΜΝΤΑΤΝΟΥΤΕ godlessness; Ψ-ΑΤΝΟΥΤΕ to be godless.
 ΜΝΤΝΟΥΤΕ divinity. ΜΑΙ-ΝΟΥΤΕ God-loving; ΜΝΤΜΑΙ-ΝΟΥΤΕ
 piety, godliness. ΜΑΣ-ΝΟΥΤΕ, ΧΠΕ-ΝΟΥΤΕ God-bearing.
 ΜΑΣΤΕ-ΝΟΥΤΕ God-hating. ΡΜΝΝΟΥΤΕ godly person; ΜΝΤΡΜΝ-
 ΝΟΥΤΕ godliness. ΖΑΤΞ-ΝΟΥΤΕ God-slaying. ΡΕΨΘΕΜΨΕ-
 ΝΟΥΤΕ God-serving; ΜΝΤΡΕΨΘΕΜΨΕ-ΝΟΥΤΕ piety.
 ΝΟΥΤΗ, Q ΝΟΥΤΗ vb. intr. to be sweet, pleasant; as n.m.
 sweetness. ΧΙΤ-ΝΟΥΤΗ sweet olive.
 ΝΟΥΤΨ (ΝΟΥΨΨ) ΝΕΤΨ- (ΝΕΤΞ-) Q ΝΟΥΨ (ΝΟΥΞ) vb. tr. to loos-
 en, relax (ΜΜΟ*); ΝΕΤΨ-ΡΩ*, ΝΕΤΨ-Π(*)ΖΟ to smile; vb.
 intr. to become relaxed, loosened; (subj. face, mouth)
 to smile. As n.m. relaxation.
 ΝΟΥΨΠ ΝΕΨΠ- ΝΟΥΠ* (ΝΑΨΠ*) Q ΝΟΥΠ vb. tr. to frighten
 (ΜΜΟ*), overawe; intr. to be frightened. ΝΟΥΨΠ ΕΒΟΛ,
 Ν ΣΑΒΟΛ to frighten away (from: ΜΜΟ*).
 ΝΟΥΨϞ ΝΟΥϞ* vb. tr. to numb; to strike, rebuke; as n.m.
 numbness. ΝΟΥϞϞ n.m. one who strikes.
 ΝΟΥΨΨ vb. intr. to become heavy, hard, difficult. Cf. ΝΘΟΤ.
 ΝΟΥΨΨ Q ΝΟΥΨΨ vb. intr. to be good. ΝΕΨΨ- pred. adj. to be
 good. ΝΟΥΨΡΕ, ΝΟΥΨΡΕ n.f. good, profit, advantage; Ψ-

ноуре to be profitable (to, for: на^с; to do: е, етре).
 ноуче adj. good; rare except in cpds. (стои, зє, ѿине).
 ноуѳ (ноуѳѳ) vb. intr. to swell, be distended.
 ноу₂, но₂ n.m. rope, cord. сѳ-ноу₂ евоа to stretch meas-
 uring cord. сѳ-ноу₂ as n.m. portion measured by cord.
 ѿеѿ-ноу₂ to make (lit. twist) rope.
 ноу₂ѳ на₂ѳ- на₂ѳ^с Q на₂ѳ vb. tr. to yoke up (a wagon:
 ѳмо^с), to yoke (an animal: ѳмо^с; to: е₂оу_н е). на₂ѳ,
 на₂ѳѳ n.m. yoke. на₂ѳѳѳ n.m. idem. ѳа₁-на₂ѳѳ beast of
 burden. на₂ѳ, на₂ѳѳ, на₂ѳѳѳ n.f. shoulders, back, neck;
 ѿ₁ ѳ на₂ѳѳ shoulder's height. зѳс-на₂ѳѳ shoulder-covering.
 ноу₂ѳ vb. intr. to copulate.
 ноу₂ѳ (но₂ѳѳ, ноу₂, ноу) не₂- на₂^с Q нн₂ (не₂) vb. tr. (1)
 to shake, cast off (ѳмо^с; ± евоа); (2) to separate, set
 apart (ѳмо^с ± евоа); vb. reflex. to separate self; to
 turn, return; vb. intr. (± евоа) to come apart, loose.
 ноу₂ѳ n.f. sycamore.
 ноу₂ѳ не₂ѳ на₂ѳ^с Q на₂ѳѳ vb. tr. to save, rescue, preserve
 (ѳмо^с; from: е, етѳ, ѳтѳ, зѳ, евоа зѳ, евоа зѳтѳ); vb.
 intr. to be saved, rescued (preps. as above); Q to be
 safe and sound. As n.m. safety. реѳноу₂ѳ savior.
 ноу₂ѳ adj. lying, false (usu. aft. n. w. ѳ); as n.m. liar.
 мѳт_нноу₂ѳ falsehood. сѳ ѳ мѳт_нноу₂ѳ lie-monger.
 ноу₂ѳѳ (ноу₂ѳ) не₂- но₂ѳ^с Q нн₂ѳ vb. tr. to throw, cast (ѳмо^с),
 used with full range of prep. and adv. in normal senses;
 Q to be situated, lying, reclining (at table). ноу₂ѳѳ
 ѳмо^с е to cast into (prison), to launch a (ship) in
 (water). нн₂ѳ е to rely on. ноу₂ѳѳѳ ѳмо^с ехѳ to impose
 (sthg.) upon (someone); to put (clothes) on (someone).
 ноу₂ѳѳѳ ѳмо^с е₂оу_н to put in, introduce. As n.m. throw.
 ноу₂ѳѳѳ но₂ѳѳ^с (но₂ѳѳ^с, но₂ѳѳ^с) vb. tr. to sprinkle, asperge
 (ѳмо^с; upon: ехѳ); dir. obj. may be substance scattered
 or object receiving it. As n.m. sprinkling, scattering.
 ноу₂ѳѳѳ не₂ѳѳѳ- Q но₂ѳѳѳ vb. intr. to become angry, furious (at,
 against: е, ехѳ); as n.m. wrath. ѳ-ноу₂ѳѳѳ to make angry.

реѳноу₂ѳѳѳ wrathful person. †-ноу₂ѳѳѳ на^с to make angry.
 на₂ѳѳѳ n. wrath.
 но₂ѳѳѳ не₂ѳѳѳѳ- не₂ѳѳноу₂ѳ^с vb. tr. to reproach, mock (ѳмо^с);
 as n.m. reproach; ѳ-но₂ѳѳѳѳ to become a reproach.
 но₂ѳѳ adj. big, great, large; elder (son, brother, sister);
 bef. or aft. n. with ѳ; aft. n. without ѳ; as n.m.
 great person or thing, old person. мѳт_нно₂ѳѳѳ greatness;
 seniority; ѳ-мѳт_нно₂ѳѳѳ to do great things. ѳ-но₂ѳѳѳ (Q о ѳ)
 to become great; to grow up, become of age; ма₁-ѳ-но₂ѳѳѳ
 ambitious. но₂ѳѳѳ е greater, older than; ѳ-но₂ѳѳѳ е to be-
 come older than, superior to. ѳ-оу_нно₂ѳѳѳ, ѿѳѳѳѳ ѳ оу_нно₂ѳѳѳ to
 become great. но₂ѳѳѳ ѳѳѳѳ full-grown; old; as n.m. el-
 der, notable; мѳт_нно₂ѳѳѳѳ ѳѳѳѳѳ old age. но₂ѳѳѳѳ с₂ѳѳѳѳѳ sim.
 ѳтѳѳѳѳ ѳтѳѳѳѳ prep. expressing genitive and possession; Gr. In.
 ѳтѳѳѳѳ, етѳѳѳѳѳ n.m. plant, herb, weed; ѳ-ѳтѳѳѳѳ to become
 weedy. х₁-ѳтѳѳѳѳ to sow plants.
 ѳтѳѳѳѳ indep. pers. pron. you (f.s.).
 ѳтѳѳѳѳ indep. pers. pron. you (m.s.).
 ѳтѳѳѳѳѳ indep. pers. pron. they; cf. ѳтѳѳѳѳѳ.
 ѳтѳѳѳѳѳѳ, ѳтѳѳѳѳѳѳ adv. then, next, thereupon; therefore, so.
 ѳтѳѳѳѳѳ indep. pers. pron. she, it (f.); cf. ѳтѳѳѳѳѳѳ.
 ѳтѳѳѳѳѳ (1) indep. pers. pron. he, it (m.); (2) adv. but, ra-
 ther, on the other hand; again, further; ѳтѳѳѳѳѳ and ѳтѳѳѳѳѳѳ
 may be used sim. with f. or pl. subject reference.
 ѳтѳѳѳѳѳѳѳ ѳтѳѳѳѳѳѳѳ не he (it) is one and the same.
 ѳтѳѳѳѳѳѳ indep. pers. pron. you (pl.).
 ѳтѳѳѳѳѳѳ (еѳѳѳѳѳѳѳ) Q на₂ѳѳѳѳѳ vb. intr. to become hard, strong, dif-
 ficult; Q to be hard, harsh, difficult. на₂ѳѳѳѳѳ-зѳѳѳѳѳ im-
 pudent. на₂ѳѳѳѳѳѳѳ (ѳ)-зѳѳѳѳѳѳѳ hard-hearted; мѳт_нна₂ѳѳѳѳѳѳѳѳѳѳ hard-
 heartedness; ѳ-на₂ѳѳѳѳѳѳѳѳѳѳ (Q о ѳ) to become hard-hearted.
 As n.m. harshness, boldness; зѳѳѳѳѳѳѳѳѳѳѳ harshly, rough-
 ly; †-ѳтѳѳѳѳѳѳѳѳѳѳ ѳ/е н(ѳ)зѳѳѳѳѳѳѳѳѳѳѳ to encourage. на₂ѳѳѳѳѳѳѳѳѳѳѳ n.f.
 strength, protection; ѳ-на₂ѳѳѳѳѳѳѳѳѳѳѳ (Q о ѳ) to become pro-
 tector.
 ѳѳѳѳѳѳѳѳ particle introducing subject in post-verbal position.

n-: n-
 n-: εινε
 na': n
 na-: na-, λ
 naa: na
 naay: ειαay
 naax(2): ε: naaxε
 nae-: naa-
 nae: na
 na1: na1; na
 naiaT': εια
 nam: nom
 nat': noyT
 naop': noyop
 naot(-): noyot
 naote: noyot
 naotimme: εime
 naotmme: εime
 naqt': n14e
 na2': noy2ε
 na2B': noy2ε
 na2(ε): noy2ε
 na2M('): noy2M
 na2pa': 20
 na2pM: 20
 na2q': noy2ε
 na6ce: noy6ε
 neX-, neXaa': Bωλ
 ne: ne
 ne: ene
 neiaay: ειαay
 neiω: naeiω
 nenpe: naenpe
 net: nat
 nete-: noyTq

netq': noyTq
 neop-: noyop
 neq: nee4
 neqf-: noyqf
 neqt': n14e
 ne2(-): noy2ε
 ne2M-: noy2M
 neX-: noyXε
 neXε: naX2ε
 ne6ε-: noy6ε
 nh: nh
 nhbe: nhnhbe
 nhbte: noyBT
 nhnb: nee4
 nhnq: nee4
 nht: nat
 nh2: ne2
 nh2: noy2ε
 nhY: ei
 nhx: noyXε
 niaay: ειαay
 nibe: nhnhbe
 nibe: n14e
 n14e: nhnhbe
 n14T': n14e
 nlikt': likT'
 nm: mN
 nmma': mN
 nobpe: noyqf
 nobT': noyBT
 noeit: noyT
 notε: noyTq
 notM: noyTm
 notq': noyTq
 noy': noy'

o

o, ω adj. great; archaic except as final element in cpds.:

see εiero, ppo, zXlo, zXλω, pTω, zpoYo.

obn, oben, aben n.m. alum.

ob2ε, ob2 n.m. tooth, tusk; (?) hoe.

oεik n.m. (1) bread; loaf or piece of bread; (2) dung (cf.

mN). na n ka-/+/oyε2-oεik storeroom, pantry. p-oεik to become bread. pε4tamie-oεik baker.

oεik n.m. reed.

oεime, oime, oεim n.f. hook.

noy: noy2ε
 noyBT: noyqf
 noyεM: oyωω
 noyoei: oyoei
 noyq: noyε
 noy4e: noyqf
 noyqT: noyTq
 noy2: noy2ε
 noyX: noyXε
 noyH('): noyop
 noyε': noyop
 noyqf: noyqf
 noy4pe: noyqf
 nox': noyXε
 nox': noyXk
 noxk': noyXk
 noxε': noyXk
 no6ε: noy6ε
 ncavha: Bωλ
 ncavola: Bωλ
 nca n vol: Bωλ
 nt': εine
 nta': nte-
 nte: tωpe
 ntM: tωpe
 ntoot': tωpe
 ntωoyN: ntωoyN
 nω2: noy2
 nω2ε: noy2ε
 n2: ne2, εn2
 n2εT-: na2Te
 n2HT': 2N
 n2OT: na2Te
 n2oyT: na2Te
 nXε: Xε

oεine, oine n.f. ephah (a grain measure).

oεiω n. cry, only in cpds.: λω-oεiω loquacious; τλωε-oεiω to preach, proclaim (mMo'); as n.m. preaching, proclamation; pε4τλωε-oεiω preacher, herald; p-pε4τλωε-oεiω to become preacher, herald; mNTPε4τλωε-oεiω proclaiming.

oke n.m. sesame.

oleie, oileie n.m. ram.

ome, oome, ame n.m.f. clay, mud. p-ome to become mud.

am-nhpω red clay; am-2at white clay. oyam-ome n.f.

name of a rodent; gangrene, ulcer; p-oyam-ome to spread like gangrene.

on adv. again, also, still, further, yet.

oot vb. (Q?) to groan or sim.

ootε, ote n.f. womb.

ooyω n.m. gruel (of bread or lentils).

oo2, o2, ω2 n.m. moon.

opεe n. wafer, thin cake.

oce n.m. loss, damage; a fine. †-oce to suffer loss (of: mMo'); to be fined.

oεe n.f. outlet (for water); way, course.

o2ε, oo2ε, ω2ε n.m. courtyard; cattle pen, fold; pasture; herd, flock.

o: εipe
 ob': ω4ε
 obe: εibe
 oben: obn
 obT('): ωqT
 obωc': obω
 oi: λia1
 oileie: oleie
 olekc: ωlk
 olkc': ωlk

olc': ωλ
 omk': ωnk
 onr': ωnk
 onp': ωp
 onp': ωp
 onε': λn2
 oome: ome
 oonp': ωnp
 oo2ε: o2ε
 opq': ωpε

oc2q': ω2c
 ote: oote
 otε': ω6T
 oq': ω4ε
 op: λpλ1
 o2: oo2
 oxt': ω6T
 o6εc': ω6ε
 o6q': ω6ε

n

n-, T-, n- the def. article; see 1.3.

na-, τa-, na- absolute relative pronoun, that of, that which belongs or pertains to; see 22.2.

ΠΑΙ, ΤΑΙ, ΝΑΙ dem. pron. this, these; see 5.2.
 ΠΑΙΘΕ, ΠΑΘΕ, ΠΕΘΕ, ΠΙΘΕ n.f. name of a disease.
 ΠΑΚΕ (ΠΑΛΚΕ) Q ΠΟΚ(Ε) vb. intr. to become light, thin; w.
 2HT: to become poor, mean (at heart). ΠΟΚΨ n.m. thin
 sheet, plate.
 ΠΑΠΟΙ, ΠΑΠΑΙ n.m. bird, chicken.
 ΠΑΘΗΕ, ΠΟΘΗΕ, ΠΑΛΗΕ name of 2nd Coptic month.
 ΠΑΡΜΟΥΤΕ, ΠΑΡΜΟΥΨ name of 8th Coptic month.
 ΠΑΡΜΩΣΟΤΨ, ΠΑΡΕΜΣΟΤΨ, -ΣΟΤ, -ΣΑΤ(Ψ) name of 7th Coptic mo.
 ΠΑΤ n.f. leg, shin, knee, foot. ΚΛΧ-ΠΑΤ to bend the knee.
 ΠΑΤΑΛΛΑΣ n. unknown ethnic (?) term, abusive; prob. = pagan.
 ΠΑΦΗΕ, ΠΑΦΗΙ, ΠΑΟΥΝΙ name of 10th Coptic month.
 ΠΑΨ n.m. trap, snare. ΠΑΨΨ n. idem.
 ΠΑΨΦΟΝΨ, ΠΑΨΦΟΝΨ, ΠΑΧΟΝΨ name of 9th Coptic month.
 ΠΑΣΡΕ, ΠΑΣΡ̄ n.m.(f.) drug, medicament; paint, color. Ρ̄-
 ΠΑΣΡΕ to heal, cure (ε); ΡΕΨΡ̄-ΠΑΣΡΕ magician; ΜΨΤΡΕΨΡ̄-
 ΠΑΣΡΕ magic. †-ΠΑΣΡΕ to heal, cure. ΧΙ-ΠΑΣΡΕ to take
 medication, be healed; to take color, be dyed. ΜΑ Ψ
 ΧΙ-ΠΑΣΡΕ place of healing.
 ΠΑΣΟΥ n.m. back, hind part, buttocks; as adj. past. ΕΠΑΣΟΥ
 adv. back, backward. ΕΠΑΣΟΥ ε prep. back to. ΣΑ-ΠΑΣΟΥ
 = ΕΠΑΣΟΥ. Ψ ΣΑ-ΠΑΣΟΥ adv. behind, back, from behind.
 ΣΑ ΠΑΣΟΥ adv. in the past. ΣΙ ΠΑΣΟΥ behind; prep. + ΨΜΟΨ.
 ΠΑΣΕ, ΠΑΤΣΕ n.f. spittle; ΝΕΧ-ΠΑΣΕ to spit.
 ΠΕ, ΤΕ, ΝΕ pron./copula. See Gr. In.
 ΠΕ (pl. ΠΗΥΕ) n.f. sky, heaven. Note adj. use in ΛΥΛΗ Ψ
 ΠΕ sky-blue, ΛΛ Ψ ΠΕ hailstone(s), ΡΨΨΠΕ man of heaven.
 ΣΡΟΥ-Ψ-ΠΕ thunder, ΣΟΥ Ψ ΠΕ rain. ΤΠΕ that which is
 above; ΕΠΠΕ adv. upward; Ψ ΤΠΕ (1) adj. upper; (2) adv.
 above; (3) prep. above (+ Ψ). ΣΨ ΤΠΕ idem (2,3). (Ψ)
 ΣΑ-ΤΠΕ idem (2,3). ΣΙ ΤΠΕ idem (2,3). Ρ̄-ΤΠΕ to sur-
 mount, rise above (ΨΜΟΨ). Ψ ΠΕΤΠΕ Ψ, ΣΨ ΠΕΤΠΕ Ψ prep.
 above, over. Ρ̄-ΠΕΤΠΕ = Ρ̄-ΤΠΕ.
 ΠΕΙ, ΠΙ n.f. kiss. †-ΠΕΙ to kiss (ε, ΕΡΨ, ΕΧΨ).
 ΠΕΙΡΕ (ΠΙΡΕ) Q ΠΟΡΕ (ΠΡΕΙΨΟΥ, ΠΕΡΕΙΨΟΥ) ± ΕΒΟΛ vb. intr.

to come forth (subj. light, blossom, hair); to bloom,
 blossom; to shine, be radiant. As n.m. coming forth,
 shining; tale; epithet. ΜΑ Ψ ΠΕΙΡΕ place of sunrise.
 ΠΕΝΝΕ, ΠΕΝΝΗ n. bug.
 ΠΕΡΙΠΕΡΟΙ n.m. royal palace.
 ΠΕΧΕ- ΠΕΧΛΨ vb. said (suff. is subj.), usu. + Ψε; used
 only to introduce direct speech.
 ΠΗ, ΤΗ, ΝΗ dem. pron. that, those; see 30.8.
 ΠΗΙ n. flea.
 ΠΗΡΕ, ΠΗΡΑ n.m. quail. ΣΗ Ψ ΠΗΡΕ brood of quails.
 ΠΗΡΨ n.m. red substance; rust, blight. ΛΜ-ΠΗΡΨ red clay.
 ΠΗΝ n.m. mouse.
 ΠΙΣΕ (ΠΙΣ) ΠΕΣ(Ψ)- ΠΑΣΤΨ (ΠΙΣΤΨ) Q ΠΟΣΕ (ΠΗΣ) vb. tr. to
 cook, boil, bake (ΨΜΟΨ); to melt (e.g. wax, metal,
 glass); vb. intr. to be cooked, to melt; as n.m. any-
 thing cooked. ΠΑΣΕ n. cooked food.
 ΠΙΤΕ n.f. bow (for arrows); ΡΑ Ψ ΠΙΤΕ loop-hole.
 ΠΙΒΑ, ΠΙΒΗ, ΠΙΒΙ n. vanity; ΜΨΤΠΙΒΑ idem.
 ΠΛΒΕ, ΠΕΛΒΕ, ΠΕΛΒΕ, ΠΡΒΕ n.m. rag, torn cloth; as adj. old,
 worn. ΠΛΒΕ Ψ ΤΟΒΙΣ idem; patch. Ρ̄-ΠΛΒΕ (Q ο Ψ) to be-
 come torn, ragged.
 ΠΨΨΗ, ΠΨΨ n.f. doorpost, threshold.
 ΠΟΒΙΨ n.m. rung, step.
 ΠΟΙ n.m. bench.
 ΠΟΡΚ n.m. outer mantle of clerics, pallium.
 ΠΟΡΚ, ΠΟΡΕΚ n.m. foal, calf. ΜΕΣ-ΠΟΡΚ, ΜΑΣ-ΠΟΡΚ mule.
 ΠΟΤΠΨ vb. tr. to fell, cut down (ΨΜΟΨ); intr. to fall, fall
 away.
 ΠΡΩ n.f. winter. Ρ̄-ΤΕΠΡΩ to pass the winter.
 ΨΙΣ, ΨΙΤ (f. ΨΙΤΕ, ΨΙΣΕ) number: nine. ΜΕΣΨΙΣ ninth.
 ΠΨΤΑΙΟΥ ninety; ΨΑΙΤ- idem in cpd. nos.
 ΠΩΨ, ΤΩΨ, ΜΟΥΨ poss. pron.; see 22.2.
 ΠΩΛΨ ΠΟΛΣΨ Q ΠΟΛΨ vb. tr. to wound (ΨΜΟΨ); intr. to be
 wounded, offended (by: ε); as n.m. wound.
 ΠΩΛΨ ΠΛΒ- (ΠΕΛΚ-) ΠΟΛΒΨ (-ΚΨ, -ΧΨ, ΠΑΛΒΨ) ± ΕΒΟΛ vb. tr.

to decide, settle (a matter: $\bar{\mu}\mu\sigma'$); to relieve, free (from: $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda \bar{\eta}$, $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda \acute{\alpha}\bar{\eta}$, $\acute{\alpha}\lambda$); vb. intr. to strive for or reach satisfaction or agreement (with: $\mu\bar{\eta}$); to reach conclusion; to be relieved of or freed from ($\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda \epsilon$, $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda \bar{\eta}$, $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda \acute{\alpha}\bar{\eta}$). $\mu\lambda\omicron\sigma$ n.m. part, portion. $\mu\omicron\lambda\acute{\alpha}\tau$ n.f. clod, lump.

$\mu\omega\eta$ ($\mu\omega\eta\bar{\nu}$, $\mu\omega\eta\acute{\nu}$) $\mu\epsilon\eta\bar{\nu}$ ($\mu\epsilon\epsilon\eta\bar{\nu}$, $\mu\epsilon\eta\acute{\nu}$) Q $\mu\eta\eta$ vb. intr. to pour, be poured, flow ($\pm \epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$: out, forth); as n.m. pouring, outflow.

$\mu\omega\eta\bar{\kappa}$ ($\mu\omega\eta\bar{\tau}$, $\mu\omega\eta\acute{\tau}$) $\mu\bar{\eta}\bar{\tau}$ ($\mu\epsilon\eta\bar{\kappa}$) $\mu\omicron\eta\bar{\kappa}'$ vb. tr. ($\pm \epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$) to draw, bail (water, breath: $\bar{\mu}\mu\sigma'$); to move, transfer, carry ($\bar{\mu}\mu\sigma'$; onto, upon: $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$; from: $\acute{\alpha}\bar{\eta}$; into: $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon$).

$\mu\omega\eta\bar{\kappa}$ $\mu\bar{\eta}\bar{\kappa}$ ($\mu\epsilon\eta\bar{\kappa}$) $\mu\omicron\eta\bar{\kappa}'$ ($\pm \epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$) vb. tr. to pluck out, uproot ($\bar{\mu}\mu\sigma'$; from: $\acute{\alpha}\bar{\eta}$); vb. intr. to be uprooted, destroyed. As n.m. plucking out.

($\mu\omega\eta\bar{\tau}$) Q $\mu\omicron\eta\bar{\tau}$ vb. intr. to stretch, strain (uncertain). $\mu\omicron\eta\bar{\tau}$ n.f. curtain (?), mat (?). $\mu\epsilon\sigma\tau\alpha\sigma\bar{\tau}$ Q to be stiff (of hair).

$\mu\omega\eta\bar{\omega}$ $\mu\bar{\eta}\bar{\omega}$ ($\mu\epsilon\eta\bar{\omega}$) $\mu\omicron\eta\bar{\omega}'$ Q $\mu\omicron\eta\bar{\omega}$ vb. tr. to spread, stretch, extend ($\bar{\mu}\mu\sigma'$; $\pm \epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ out, forth); with ϵ , $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$, $\acute{\alpha}\bar{\iota}$, $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\bar{\eta}$, $\mu\lambda\acute{\alpha}\tau\bar{\eta}$, $\omicron\upsilon\beta\epsilon$ in normal senses; vb. intr. to spread, extend, be spread (prep. as preceding). As n.m. thing spread, mat, coverlet; + $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$: spreading, extending. $\mu\lambda \bar{\eta}$ $\mu\omega\eta\bar{\omega}$ couch, bed. $\mu\omicron\eta\bar{\omega}\bar{\tau}$ n.f. spread table. $\mu\eta\eta\omega$ n.m. thing spread, mat, cloak, cover.

$\mu\omega\eta\bar{\chi}$ $\mu\bar{\eta}\bar{\chi}$ ($\mu\epsilon\eta\bar{\chi}$) $\mu\omicron\eta\bar{\chi}'$ Q $\mu\omicron\eta\bar{\chi}$ $\pm \epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ vb. tr. to divide, separate ($\bar{\mu}\mu\sigma'$; from: ϵ , $\bar{\mu}\mu\sigma'$; into: ϵ ; in half: ϵ τ ($\bar{\nu}$) $\mu\eta\eta\tau\epsilon$; vb. intr. to divide, become divided; to part, depart. As n.m. ($\pm \epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$) parting, separation; $\epsilon\iota\tau\epsilon \bar{\eta}$ $\omicron\upsilon\eta\mu\omega\eta\bar{\chi}$ to make a division; $\dagger\text{-}\mu\omega\eta\bar{\chi}$, $\dagger \bar{\eta}$ $\omicron\upsilon\eta\mu\omega\eta\bar{\chi}$ idem. $\lambda\tau\mu\omega\eta\bar{\chi}$ undivided, indivisible; $\bar{\eta}\text{-}\lambda\tau\mu\omega\eta\bar{\chi}$ to become inseparable (with: ϵ); $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\lambda\tau\mu\omega\eta\bar{\chi}$ indivisibility. $\mu\lambda \bar{\eta}$ $\mu\omega\eta\bar{\chi}$ frontier. $\mu\epsilon\chi\mu\omega\eta\bar{\chi}$ divider.

$\mu\omega\tau$, Q $\mu\eta\tau$ vb. intr. to run, flee; to run a course; used with full range of prep. and adv. in normal senses.

$\mu\omega\tau \bar{\eta}\alpha$ to pursue. $\mu\omega\tau \bar{\eta}\tau\bar{\eta}$ to flee from; $\mu\omega\tau \acute{\alpha}\eta\tau'$ idem. As n.m. course, flight. $\mu\lambda \bar{\eta}$ $\mu\omega\tau$ place of refuge; race-course; + $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$: exit. $\mu\epsilon\chi\mu\omega\tau$ runner.

$\mu\omega\tau\bar{\tau}$, Q $\mu\omicron\tau\bar{\tau}$ vb. tr. to split, divide, crack ($\bar{\mu}\mu\sigma'$, ϵ).

$\mu\lambda\tau\sigma\epsilon$ n.f. plank, shelf.

$\mu\omega\tau\bar{\tau}$ $\mu\omicron\tau\bar{\tau}'$ Q $\mu\omicron\tau\bar{\tau}$ vb. tr. to carve, engrave, depict ($\bar{\mu}\mu\sigma'$).

$\mu\omega\omega\eta\epsilon$ ($\mu\omega\eta\epsilon$) $\mu\epsilon\epsilon\eta\epsilon\bar{\nu}$ ($\mu\epsilon\eta\epsilon\bar{\nu}$) $\mu\omicron\omega\eta\epsilon'$ ($\mu\lambda\lambda\eta\epsilon'$) Q $\mu\omicron\omega\eta\epsilon$ (1) vb. tr. to turn ($\bar{\mu}\mu\sigma'$); to transfer, change, translate, copy ($\bar{\mu}\mu\sigma'$; to, into, over to: ϵ , $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon$, $\epsilon\beta\tau\lambda\epsilon$); + $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$: to remove, carry out, take out ($\bar{\mu}\mu\sigma'$; from: $\bar{\eta}$, $\acute{\alpha}\bar{\eta}$, $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\bar{\eta}$).

(2) vb. intr. to turn, change, become altered (from: $\acute{\alpha}\bar{\eta}$; to: ϵ); + $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$: to move away, depart. $\mu\omega\omega\eta\epsilon$ $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ n.m. removal, change, death. $\lambda\tau\mu\omega\omega\eta\epsilon$ immovable, unchangeable; $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\lambda\tau\mu\omega\omega\eta\epsilon$ immutability. $\mu\epsilon\chi\mu\omega\omega\eta\epsilon$, $\mu\epsilon\chi\mu\omicron\omega\eta\epsilon\chi$ changeable person; $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\mu\epsilon\chi\mu\omega\omega\eta\epsilon$ changeableness.

$\mu\omega\omega\eta\epsilon\sigma$, $\mu\omicron\omega\eta\epsilon\sigma$ n.f. movement.

$\mu\omega\omega\eta\epsilon$ $\mu\lambda\mu\epsilon\bar{\nu}$ $\mu\lambda\mu\omega'$ vb. tr. to make bricks ($\tau\omega\beta\epsilon$). $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\mu\lambda\mu\epsilon\bar{\nu}\tau\omega\beta\epsilon$ brick-making. $\mu\lambda \bar{\eta}$ $\mu\lambda\mu\epsilon\bar{\nu}\tau\omega\beta\epsilon$ brickyard. $\mu\lambda\mu\epsilon\bar{\iota}\tau$ n. brick-maker.

$\mu\omega\omega\eta\epsilon$ $\mu\epsilon\tau\epsilon\bar{\nu}$ $\mu\omicron\omega\eta'$ vb. tr. to dream (+ $\tau\alpha\sigma\omicron\upsilon$). $\mu\epsilon\chi\mu\omega\omega\eta\epsilon$ dreamer.

$\mu\omega\omega$ ($\mu\omega\omega\epsilon$) $\mu\epsilon\omega\bar{\nu}$ $\mu\omicron\omega'$ Q $\mu\eta\omega$ vb. tr. to divide ($\bar{\mu}\mu\sigma'$; at, into: ϵ ; among: $\acute{\alpha}\bar{\eta}$, $\mu\bar{\eta}$); to share (with: $\epsilon\beta\tau\bar{\eta}$, $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$, $\mu\lambda'$); vb. intr. to be divided, shared, apportioned (prep. as in preceding); as n.m. division. $\lambda\tau\mu\omega\omega$ undivided, indivisible; $\mu\epsilon\chi\mu\omega\omega$ divider. $\mu\lambda\omega\epsilon$, $\mu\eta\omega\epsilon$, $\mu\iota\omega\epsilon$ ($\mu\lambda\omega\bar{\nu}$, $\mu\bar{\eta}\bar{\omega}$) n.f. half, division; $\mu\lambda\omega\epsilon \bar{\eta}$ $\tau\epsilon\upsilon\omega\eta$ midnight. $\bar{\eta}\text{-}\mu\lambda\omega\epsilon$ (Q o $\bar{\eta}$) to be half, midway (+ $\bar{\eta}$ + Inf. or w. Circum.); also cpd. as $\bar{\eta}\text{-}\mu\lambda\omega\bar{\nu}$, as in $\bar{\eta}\text{-}\mu\lambda\omega\bar{\nu}\text{-}\mu\omicron\upsilon$ be half dead.

$\mu\omega\omega\bar{\eta}$ $\mu\epsilon\omega\bar{\eta}\bar{\nu}$ $\mu\omicron\omega\bar{\eta}'$ Q $\mu\omicron\omega\bar{\eta}$ vb. tr. to ordain ($\bar{\mu}\mu\sigma'$; as: $\bar{\eta}$); vb. intr. to serve as priest; as n.m. service, ordination. $\mu\epsilon\chi\mu\omega\omega\bar{\eta}$ servant. $\mu\lambda\omega\eta\epsilon$ n.f. service.

$\mu\omega\omega\bar{\tau}$ ($\mu\omega\sigma\bar{\omega}$) $\mu\epsilon\omega\bar{\tau}\bar{\nu}$ $\mu\omicron\omega\bar{\tau}'$ ($\mu\lambda\omega\bar{\tau}'$) Q $\mu\omicron\omega\bar{\tau}$ ($\mu\omicron\omega\bar{\omega}$) vb. tr. to amaze ($\bar{\mu}\mu\sigma'$); to turn aside ($\bar{\mu}\mu\sigma'$); vb. intr. ($\pm \epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$) to become amazed, beside oneself (at: $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$, $\bar{\eta}\alpha$); to

turn aside, be turned (to: ε). As n.m. amazement. πωθ̄ N 2HT to be amazed, disturbed (at: εxN, Nca); as n.m. amazement.

πω2 πe2- (πa2-) πo2 (πa2) Q πH2 (πe2) vb. tr. to burst, split, break, tear (MMO); vb. intr. idem; as n.m. division, piece. o N πω2 πω2 Q to be in pieces. pεq- πe2- splitter, divider. πa2ε n.f. fragment; N πa2ε πa2ε in pieces. πa2c̄ n.f. prey; p̄-πa2c̄, εipε N πa2c̄ to make as prey. πa2q̄ n.m. cleft.

πω2 πe2- (πz-) Q πH2 (1) vb. tr./intr. to reach, attain (ε, ε2oyn ε, q̄a2p̄ai ε); to come upon (εxN); to reach to (q̄a), refer to (q̄a); to mature, ripen. (2) aux. vb. + Inf.: to do for once, succeed in doing, just manage to do.

πω2c̄ πe2c̄- Q πo2c̄ vb. tr. to bite (MMO); as n.m. bite.

πω2T̄ πe2T̄- (πa2T̄-) πa2T̄ Q πa2T̄ (1) vb. tr. to bend, bow (MMO); intr. and reflex. to bow, prostrate self. Used with ε, εxN, ε2p̄ai εxN, Na', 2ap̄at' in usual senses. (2) vb. tr. (± εβολ) to pour, shed (MMO; with ε, εxN, ε2p̄ai εxN in usual senses); vb. intr. to pour, flow (like preceding); πω2T̄ εβολ M̄N to abandon oneself with. As n.m. pouring, shedding. λT̄πe2T̄-cnoq̄ not shedding blood. pεq̄πe2T̄-cnoq̄ shedder of blood.

πωx̄ε̄ (πωx̄k̄, πωx̄T̄) Q πox̄T̄ vb. tr. to beat flat; as n.m. breadth, flat part.

πω6ε πo6 (πok', πog') Q πogε vb. tr. to break, burst (M- mo'); intr. idem. πo6ε, πω6ε, πokε, πa6ε n.f. fragment.

πaakε: πakε	πace: πice	πa2T̄(-/'): πω2T̄
πaane': πowne	πact': πice	πa2q̄: πω2
πaape: πaone	πatce: πa6ce	πa6ε: πω6ε
πaxonec̄: πaθonec̄	πaθ-: πωθ	πeeN-: πoN
πaλ6': πωλc̄	πaθe: πωθ	πeakε: πωλc̄
πaniπ: venipe	πaθe: πa1θe	πeaxe: πx̄6ε
πaoȳni: πaθne	πaθne: πωθN	πen(ε)-: πoN, πoθN
πape-: πoθne	πaθq̄: πaθ	πenipe: venipe
πapeit: πoθne	πa2-/': πω2	πepe-: πoθpe
πapw': πoθne	πa2ε: πω2	πepeioy: πeipε
πapem2oT̄h̄: πap̄m2oT̄h̄	πa2c̄: πω2	πepkibe: ekibe

πec(T)-: πice
 πetve: τωβε
 πetne: πe
 πeθooy: 2ooy
 πeθe: πa1θe
 πe2-: (εω2)
 πexλ', πexe-: xω
 πnc: πice
 πnyε: πe
 πnθe: πωθ
 πi: πei
 πiniπe: venipe
 πict': πice
 πiθe: πa1θe
 πke: ke
 πlo6: πωλc̄
 πog': πω6ε
 πoge: πω6ε

πok': πω6ε
 πok(ε): πakε
 πoke: πω6ε
 πokq̄: πakε
 πokk': πωλc̄
 πolx': πωλc̄
 πol6c̄: πωλc̄
 πoone': πoθne
 πoonec̄: πoθne
 πoone: πaone
 πoor': πoθpe
 πooy: 2ooy
 πore: πeipε
 πorθc̄: πorθ
 πose: πice
 πocθ': πocθc̄
 πoxT̄: πoxc̄
 πo6': πω6ε

πo6ε: πω6ε
 πNΓ-: (πoNk̄)
 πNH: πNHH
 πNHe-: πoθne
 πpeiwoy: πeipε
 πpecpacT̄: πopc̄
 πpHθ: πopθ
 πp6ε: πx̄6ε
 ψait-: ψic
 πcTaioy: ψic
 πoNΓ: πoNk̄
 πone: πoθne
 πoNδ: πoNk̄
 πocθ: πocθc̄
 πoθN(ε): πoθne
 πoxk̄: πoxc̄
 πoxT̄: πoxc̄

P

πα n.m. state, condition; cpd. with n. or vb. to give abstract or local sense, e.g. πα-(N)-q̄a the east, πα-ω2c̄ the harvest. q̄a πα to the extent (of: N), until (+ Rel.), even.

παite n.f. kin, kindred. p̄mp̄aitε kinsman. xi-paitε to be akin.

παN, πiN (πeN-, p̄N-; πiN', p̄NT', p̄cNT', p̄aNT') n.m. name, fame, reputation. †-p̄NT' (ε) xe, †-p̄N-p̄paN xe to call, name. λT̄†-παN Na' unnamed. For moyte see Vocab. 17. TAYE-πiN' to pronounce name, call by name. p̄m̄παN dignitary, notable. 2ooy N παN holiday, name-day.

παmp̄ei, παm̄pi, παm̄pi n. ring.

παm̄one, παmoynε n.m. part of a door.

παcTe n.m. morrow. παcTe, παcTe, N παcTe, ε παcTe, N πeq- παcTe on the morrow, tomorrow. Nca/MN̄Nca (πeq)παcTe after tomorrow. q̄a (πeq)παcTe until tomorrow.

παcoy n.f. dream. p̄-παcoy to dream. pεqoyε2-παcoy inter-preter of dreams.

παT' n.m. foot; lowest part, bottom. p̄m̄(N)παT' footman. ka-παT' to set foot; + εβολ to set out. mooyε N παT'

to go on foot. $\bar{\text{N}}\text{-}\rho\alpha\tau'$ to track; $\lambda\tau\bar{\text{N}}\text{-}\rho\alpha\tau'$ untraceable.
 $\sigma\alpha\rho\text{-}\rho\alpha\tau'$ to defecate. † $\epsilon\rho\alpha\tau'$ to put (shoe) on. $\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\zeta\text{-}\rho\alpha\tau'$ to set foot. $\chi\iota\text{-}\rho\alpha\tau'$ to impede. $\epsilon\bar{\text{N}}\text{-}\rho\alpha\tau'$ to trace, search out; $\lambda\tau\epsilon\bar{\text{N}}\text{-}\rho\alpha\tau'$ unattainable. $\epsilon\rho\alpha\tau'$ prep. to, to the foot/feet of. $\zeta\alpha\rho\alpha\tau'$ prep. under. $\zeta\iota\rho\alpha\tau'$ toward.
 $\rho\lambda\upsilon\eta$, $\rho\lambda\upsilon\epsilon$, $\rho\eta\upsilon\epsilon$ n.f. town-quarter, neighborhood. $\rho\bar{\text{M}}\rho\lambda\upsilon\eta$ neighbor.
 $\rho\lambda\omega$ only in $\rho\bar{\text{M}}\rho\lambda\omega$ mild, gentle person. $\text{M}\bar{\text{N}}\tau\bar{\text{M}}\rho\lambda\omega$ gentleness; $\bar{\text{F}}\text{-}\rho\bar{\text{M}}\rho\lambda\omega$ (Q o $\bar{\text{N}}$) to become gentle.
 $\rho\lambda\omega\epsilon$ vb. intr. to rejoice (over, at: $\epsilon\chi\bar{\text{N}}$, $\epsilon\zeta\rho\alpha\iota$ $\epsilon\chi\bar{\text{N}}$; with: $\text{M}\bar{\text{N}}$); vb. tr. to mock, deride ($\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\omega'$); as n.m. joy.
 $\rho\lambda\zeta\tau\epsilon$, $\rho\omicron\zeta\tau\epsilon$, $\lambda\omicron\zeta\tau\epsilon$ n.f. cauldron.
 $\rho\lambda\zeta\tau\omicron\upsilon$ n. some sort of monk's garment.
 $\rho\bar{\epsilon}\tau$, $\epsilon\rho\bar{\upsilon}\tau$, $\bar{\rho}\bar{\upsilon}\tau$ adj. used with $\sigma\tau\eta\eta$ garment.
 $\rho\eta$ n.m. sun; (alchemy) gold.
 $\rho\eta\sigma$ n.m. the south. ϵ $\rho\eta\sigma$ southward. $\bar{\text{N}}$ $\rho\eta\sigma$ $\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\omega'$ on the south of. $\zeta\lambda/\zeta\iota$ $\rho\eta\sigma$ $\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\omega'$ idem. $\rho\lambda\sigma\text{-}(\bar{\text{N}})\text{-}\rho\eta\sigma$ the south side. $\sigma\lambda\text{-}\rho\eta\sigma$ on the south (of: $\bar{\text{N}}$). $\rho\bar{\text{M}}\rho\eta\sigma$ southerner.
 $\text{M}\lambda\rho\eta\sigma$ n.m. Upper Egypt.
 $\rho\eta\tau\epsilon$ n.m. manner, fashion. Rare in Sah.; use $\zeta\epsilon$.
 $\rho\iota$, $\rho\epsilon\iota$ n.f. cell (of monk, of prison); room (of house).
 $\rho\iota\kappa\epsilon$ $\rho\epsilon\kappa(\bar{\tau})\text{-}\rho\alpha\kappa(\tau)$ ($\rho\epsilon\kappa\tau'$) Q $\rho\omicron\kappa\epsilon$ vb. tr. to bend, turn, incline ($\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\omega'$; toward: ϵ , $\epsilon\chi\bar{\text{N}}$, $\text{N}\lambda'$, $\bar{\text{N}}\sigma\lambda$, $\sigma\lambda$; away: $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$; away from: $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ $\bar{\text{N}}/\zeta\bar{\text{N}}$, $\zeta\iota$); vb. intr. and reflex. idem; as n.m. turning, inclination. $\rho\alpha\kappa\tau\bar{\tau}$ n.f. bent, direction.
 $\rho\iota\text{M}\epsilon$ vb. intr. to weep (about, for: ϵ , $\epsilon\chi\bar{\text{N}}$, $\text{N}\lambda'$); as n.m. weeping. $\chi\iota\text{-}\rho\iota\text{M}\epsilon$ to weep. $\rho\bar{\text{M}}\epsilon\iota\eta$, $\rho\bar{\text{M}}\epsilon\iota\epsilon$ (pl. $\rho\bar{\text{M}}\epsilon\iota\omicron\upsilon\upsilon\epsilon$) n.f. tear(s); †- $\rho\bar{\text{M}}\epsilon\iota\eta$ to weep.
 $\rho\iota\rho$, $\rho\eta\lambda$, $\lambda\iota\lambda$ ($\rho\bar{\rho}\text{-}$) n.m. swine, pig. $\rho\iota\rho$ $\bar{\text{N}}$ $\tau\omicron\omicron\upsilon$ wild swine. $\text{M}\lambda\text{M}\epsilon\text{-}\rho\iota\rho$ swineherd. $\sigma\lambda$ $\bar{\text{N}}$ $\rho\iota\rho$ pig-dealer.
 $\rho\bar{\kappa}\rho\iota\kappa\epsilon$, $\zeta\rho\bar{\kappa}\rho\iota\kappa\epsilon$ n.f. nodding (in sleep); †- $\rho\bar{\kappa}\rho\iota\kappa\epsilon$ $\text{N}\lambda'$ to give sleep to; $\chi\iota\text{-}\rho\bar{\kappa}\rho\iota\kappa\epsilon$ to doze off.
 $\rho\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\lambda\omicron$ n.m. rich man, important personage; $\text{M}\bar{\text{N}}\tau\bar{\rho}\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\lambda\omicron$ wealth; $\bar{\text{F}}\text{-}\rho\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\lambda\omicron$ to become rich.
 $\bar{\rho}\text{M}\omicron\text{M}\tau$, $\bar{\rho}\text{M}\omicron\text{O}\tau$ n.f. chills, ague.

$\rho\bar{\text{M}}\zeta\epsilon$ (f. $\rho\bar{\text{M}}\zeta\eta$; pl. $\rho\bar{\text{M}}\zeta\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon$) n.m.f. free person. $\text{M}\bar{\text{N}}\tau\bar{\rho}\bar{\text{M}}\zeta\epsilon$ freedom. $\kappa\omega$ ($\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$) $\bar{\text{N}}$ $\rho\bar{\text{M}}\zeta\epsilon$ to set free. $\bar{\text{F}}\text{-}\rho\bar{\text{M}}\zeta\epsilon$ (Q o $\bar{\text{N}}$) to become free; to make free (from: $\zeta\bar{\text{N}}$, $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ $\zeta\bar{\text{N}}$).
 $\rho\omicron$ n.m. goose.
 $\rho\omicron$ n.m. strand, ply (of cord).
 $\rho\omicron$ ($\rho\omega'$; pl. $\rho\omega\omicron\upsilon$) n.m. mouth; door, gate; edge (of sword); $\lambda\tau\rho\omega'$ not speaking the language. $\kappa\omega$ $\bar{\text{N}}$ $\rho\omega'$, $\kappa\lambda\text{-}\rho\omega'$ (Q $\kappa\lambda\rho\lambda\epsilon\iota\tau$) to remain silent; $\kappa\lambda\text{-}\rho\omega\upsilon$ n. silence; $\lambda\tau\kappa\lambda\text{-}\rho\omega\upsilon$ never silent; $\chi\iota\text{-}\rho\omega\upsilon$ to block off, obstruct ($\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\omega'$); to interrupt. $\rho\lambda\text{-}\rho\omicron$ doorkeeper. $\zeta\lambda\text{N}\rho\omicron$ n.m. doorway.
 $\rho\lambda\text{-}$, $\rho\epsilon\text{-}$ forms fractions w. foll. no.: $\rho\lambda\text{-}\sigma\omicron\text{M}\bar{\text{N}}\tau$ a third. $\epsilon\rho\bar{\text{N}}$ ($\epsilon\rho\omega'$) prep. to the entrance of. $\zeta\iota\rho\bar{\text{N}}$ ($\zeta\iota\rho\omega'$) prep. at the entrance of, on, at. $\zeta\lambda\rho\bar{\text{N}}$ ($\zeta\lambda\rho\omega'$) prep. before, usu. of setting food before. $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ $\zeta\iota\rho\bar{\text{N}}$ from before.
 $\rho\omicron\epsilon\iota\sigma$, Q $\rho\eta\sigma$ vb. intr. to remain awake, vigilant; to watch, keep watch (over: ϵ); to guard (ϵ ; from: ϵ , $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ $\zeta\bar{\text{N}}$); as n.m. guard, watch. $\rho\epsilon\upsilon\rho\omicron\epsilon\iota\sigma$ watchman. $\text{M}\lambda$ $\bar{\text{N}}$ $\rho\omicron\epsilon\iota\sigma$ watch, watch-tower. $\omicron\upsilon\sigma\eta$ $\bar{\text{N}}$ $\rho\omicron\epsilon\iota\sigma$ vigil; $\bar{\text{F}}\text{-}\omicron\upsilon\sigma\eta$ $\bar{\text{N}}$ $\rho\omicron\epsilon\iota\sigma$ to keep vigil.
 $\rho\omicron\text{M}\text{M}\epsilon$, $\rho\lambda\text{M}\text{M}\epsilon$ ($\rho\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\epsilon\text{-}$; pl. $\rho\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\omicron\upsilon\upsilon\epsilon$) n.f. year. $\epsilon\iota\sigma$ $\zeta\epsilon\text{N}\rho\text{M}\text{M}\epsilon$ many years ago. $\bar{\text{N}}$ $\omicron\upsilon\rho\text{M}\text{M}\epsilon$ for a year. $\kappa\lambda\tau\lambda$ $\rho\text{M}\text{M}\epsilon$ per year. ($\bar{\text{N}}$) $\tau\rho\text{M}\text{M}\epsilon$ this year. $\tau\bar{\rho}\text{M}\text{M}\epsilon$, $\tau\bar{\text{N}}\text{M}\text{M}\epsilon$, $\tau\epsilon\text{-}\rho\text{M}\text{M}\epsilon$ yearly, annually. $\bar{\text{F}}\text{-}\chi$ $\bar{\text{N}}$ $\rho\text{M}\text{M}\epsilon$ to reach age of χ ; to pass χ years.
 $\rho\omicron\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$, $\lambda\rho\omicron\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$ n.m. stubble. $\sigma\bar{\epsilon}\text{-}\rho\omicron\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$ n.f. stalk.
 $\rho\omicron\omicron\upsilon\eta\epsilon$ n.m. virginity, virgin. $\text{M}\bar{\text{N}}\tau\rho\omicron\omicron\upsilon\eta\epsilon$ idem; puberty.
 $\rho\omicron\omicron\upsilon\sigma\upsilon$ n.m. care, concern, anxiety. $\kappa\lambda\text{-}\rho\omicron\omicron\upsilon\sigma\upsilon$ $\text{N}\lambda'$ to exercise care (suff. is reflex.). $\text{N}\epsilon\chi\text{-}\rho\omicron\omicron\upsilon\sigma\upsilon$ ϵ to transfer cares to. $\bar{\text{F}}\text{-}\rho\omicron\omicron\upsilon\sigma\upsilon$ (Q o $\bar{\text{N}}$) to become a care/concern (for: $\text{N}\lambda'$); to become anxious ($\text{N}\lambda'$ reflex.); to give heed (to: $\text{N}\lambda'$). $\upsilon\iota\text{-}\rho\omicron\omicron\upsilon\sigma\upsilon$ to take heed, take care (to, for: ϵ , $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\epsilon$, $\text{N}\lambda'$, $\zeta\lambda$, or poss. prefix); as n.m. care, anxiety; $\upsilon\lambda\iota\text{-}\rho\omicron\omicron\upsilon\sigma\upsilon$ guardian, one who cares (for: $\zeta\lambda$); $\text{M}\bar{\text{N}}\tau\upsilon\lambda\iota\text{-}\rho\omicron\omicron\upsilon\sigma\upsilon$ providence. $\lambda\tau\rho\omicron\omicron\upsilon\sigma\upsilon$ carefree; $\text{M}\bar{\text{N}}\tau\lambda\tau\rho\omicron\omicron\upsilon\sigma\upsilon$ freedom from care.

ροῦς n.m. evening* ροῦς, ε/ἦ/ῆ ροῦς in the evening.

ἕως ροῦς until evening. πάλαι ἦ ροῦς the evening. χι-ροῦς to spend evening. ἄροῦς, ῥοῦς = ροῦς.

ἱεῖον, ἱεῖον (pl. ἱεῖονα) n.m. temple. ἕως ἦ οὐρῆς, ἕως-ἱεῖον to rob a temple. ῥεῖονα-ἱεῖον, ἕως-ἱεῖον temple-robber.

ἑρως, ἑρως (f. ἑρω, ἑρω; pl. ἑρωον, ἑρωον) n.m.f. king, queen; as adj. royal. μῆτερον, μῆτερον (pl. -ἑρωον, -ἑρωον) kingdom. ἑρως (Q ο ἦ) to become king; to rule (over: ἐξῆ). εἰρε ἦμοσ ἦ ἑρως to make king.

ἑρως, ἑρως n.f. fold (for sheep or cattle).

ἑρως, ἑρως, (ε)ρως n.m. grain measure.

ἑρως, ἑρως n.f. span (as measure).

ῥω, ῥω enclitic part. of emphasis, usually of contrast: but, but then, on the other hand, on the contrary; in neg. context: not even, not at all. May follow other particles: ἀρῆ, μεῖλα, ἑρως, ἑρως, ἐνε.

ῥωκῆ ῥωκῆ- ῥωκῆ (ῥωκῆ) Q ῥωκῆ vb. tr. to burn (ἦμοσ); vb. intr. to burn (aft., in pursuit of: ἦσα, ε); as n.m. burning, fervor. ῥωκῆ n.f. fuel.

ῥωμος (ῥωμ-, ῥωμ-, ῥωμ-) n.m. man, person, human being; indef. usage: anyone, no one; as adj. human; male (often redundant). ἀῤρωμος friendless; without a person; μῆτε-ἀῤρωμος friendlessness. παλ-ῥωμος kind. μαστε-ῥωμος misanthropic. μῆτεῤρωμος humanity; humanitas. ἑρως-ῥωμος to become man. For cpds. in ῥωμ-, ῥεῖ- see 2nd elem.; cf. 27.2.

ῥωτ ῥετ- Q ῥητ vb. intr. to sprout, grow (subj. plants etc.); to become covered with vegetation, become overgrown (with: ἦμοσ); as n.m. (pl. ῥωτῆ) vegetation; wool.

ῥωθῆ ῥεθῆ- ῥαθῆ vb. tr. to satisfy, make content (ἦμοσ); vb. intr. to suffice, be enough (for: ε, ἦ); to assume responsibility (for: ε), deal with. As n.m. sufficiency, enough; ε ἦρωθῆ adv. enough, sufficiently. ἑρως-ῥωθῆ to become enough, do enough, suffice.

ῥως, Q ῥας vb. tr. to wash, clean (ἦμοσ); ῥας n.m.f. fuller, launderer.

ῥωτῆ ῥετῆ- ῥατῆ (ῥωτῆ) Q ῥατῆ vb. tr. to strike, strike down, kill, cast down (ἦμοσ; upon, on: ε, εῖρον ε, ἐξῆ, εῖρα ἐξῆ; also + ἐνεῖν); vb. intr. to be struck, fall; Q to lie. As n.m. stroke, blow. ῥατῆ n.f. slaughter. ῥωθῆ, ἑρως n.m. cloak, covering.

ῥ-: εἰρε	ῥε-μῆτ: μῆτ	ῥῆραθ: ῥαθ
ῥ-ἄνασ: ἄνασ	ῥεκ(ῆ)-: ῥικε	ῥῆραθ: οὐοεῖε
ῥα-: ῥο	ῥεκτῆ: ῥικε	ῥῆραθ: οὐοεῖε
ῥακ(ῆ)-/ῆ: ῥικε	ῥεμ-: ῥωμε	ῥῆ-: ῥαν
ῥακτῆ: ῥικε	ῥεμ-: ῥαν	ῥῆ-, ῥῆτῆ: ῥαν
ῥακῆ: ῥωκῆ	ῥεμτῆ: ῥαν	ῥωκε: ῥικε
ῥαμπε: ῥωμπε	ῥεθῆ-: ῥωθῆ	ῥωκῆ: ῥωκῆ
ῥανπι: ῥαμπει	ῥηβ: ἄρηβ	ῥοοτ: οὐροτ
ῥαντῆ: ῥαν	ῥηλ: ῥιρ	ῥωτῆ: ῥατῆ
ῥατε: ῥωτ	ῥησ: ῥοεῖε	ῥπ-: ἦρῆ
ῥαθῆ: (ῥωθῆ)	ῥητ: ἑρητ	ῥπασ: ἄε
ῥας: ῥως	ῥηυε: ῥαυη	ῥῆ-: ῥιρ
ῥατῆ: ῥως	ῥιν(ῆ): ῥαν	ῥῆτῆ: ἑρητ
ῥατῆ: ῥωτῆ	ῥῆ-: ῥωμε	ῥῆτῆ: ῥωοτ: ῥο
ῥεῖ: ῥεῖ	ῥῆειν: ῥεμε	ῥῆτῆ: ἦρωμ
ῥεῖν: ἐβρηε	ῥῆεοουε: ῥεμε	ῥῆτῆ: ῥετ
ῥε-: ῥο	ῥῆε-: ῥωμπε	ῥῆτῆ: ἄρημ
	ῥῆοουε: ῥωμπε	ῥῆτῆ: ῥετ

c

ῥα n.m. side, direction, part. (ἦ) ῥα ῥα ἦμ on every side, everywhich way. ἦσα (ἦ) παλ, ἦσα... (ἦ) παλ, ἦσα ἦσα, ἦσα... ἦσα this way and that, this side and that. For the cpds. of ῥα (ἦ) indicating direction or location, see 2nd element and §28.7. ἦσα elsewhere, apart. (ἦ) ῥα οὐσα aside, apart, alone. (ἦ) ῥα ἄλλυ ἦ ῥα on any (no) side. ἦσα (ἦσα) prep. (1) behind; after (place or time); (2) after (= in search of, in pursuit of); (3) with some vbs.: against, at; (4) except, except for, other than. μῆτεῤσα (μῆτεῤσα) prep. after (of time); μῆτεῤσα adv. afterward.

ῥα, Q ῥαεοου vb. intr. to become beautiful; as n.m. beauty. ῥαεῖε, ῥαεῖε, ῥαεῖν adj. beautiful (bef. or aft. n., usu. w. ἦ); ἦ/ε ῥαεῖε adv. thoroughly. ἑρως-ῥαεῖε (Q ο ἦ) to become beautiful. μῆτεῤσαεῖε beauty. ἑρως-ῥαεῖε (ε, ἦ).

ца n.m. in cpds. maker of, dealer in, possessor of. See 2nd element and §23.2.
 цаан̄ (цан̄) ца(а)н̄- цаноӯ vb. tr. to nourish, rear, tend, maintain (нмо̄); vb. intr. to be alive; Q to be nourished, well fed. As n.m. nourishment. ма н̄ цаан̄ feeding place. речцаан̄ nourisher, nurse; мн̄тречцаан̄ rearing. Q сана̄т̄.
 цааце, цаци n. tow, flax.
 цаве (f. цавн; pl. цавееу, цавееуе) adj. wise; as n. wise person; bef. or aft. n. w. н̄. мн̄тцаве wisdom. ̄-цаве (Q о н̄) to become wise. цоуи n.m. disciple, apprentice. цв̄ (pl. цвоуе, цвоуе) n.f. instruction, doctrine; ̄-цв̄ to teach, instruct (person: ма̄; subject: е); ма н̄ ̄-цв̄ school; реч̄-цв̄ teacher. х̄-цв̄ to be taught (a subj.: е) реч̄х̄-цв̄ pupil; ма н̄ х̄-цв̄ school. атцв̄ ignorant. ма̄-цв̄ loving learning. р̄-н̄цв̄ knowledgeable person.
 цавин, цавине n.m. physician; мн̄тцавин craft of physician.
 цак n.m. shape, appearance; ̄-цак to make a show.
 цало, цал̄, царо n.f. basket.
 цамит n.m. fine flour.
 цамн̄т n.f. pool.
 царакоте, царакоте n. wanderer, vagrant.
 царавоӯ, царан̄воӯ, цалавоӯ n.m. hare, rabbit.
 цат, цнт n.m. tail. цнт, цет n.m. penis.
 цатве vb. intr. to chew, ruminate.
 цате, цлате, цоте n.f. fire. ̄ар н̄ цате flame of fire. ̄-цате (Q о н̄) to be fiery.
 цатере n.f. stater (coin or weight).
 цато, цато n.f. fan. цате vb. to fan.
 ца̄ (f. ца̄е) number: seven. мн̄тца̄ (f. -ца̄е) seventeen. ме̄ца̄ seventh. ̄е, ̄ве, ̄е seventy.
 цач n.m. yesterday. цач н̄ цоӯ idem. н̄ цач idem.
 ца̄, ца̄ n.m. awl, borer.
 ца̄н̄- vb. tr. to bring near.

ца̄не n.m. supply, provisions. оӯе-ца̄не to command (something: нмо̄; someone: ма̄, ет̄н̄; to do: е, ет̄ре); as n.m. command.
 ца̄те vb. tr. to kindle, to burn; as n.m. fire. атца̄те unheated. ма н̄ ца̄те kitchen.
 ца̄оу (ца̄оуе) ц̄оӯ- (ц̄оӯе-) ц̄оӯр Q ц̄оӯр̄ vb. tr. to curse (нмо̄); as n.m. curse; е/̄а нца̄оӯ under a curse. х̄-ца̄оӯ to be cursed. речца̄оӯ curser.
 ц̄ве ц̄ве- ц̄внт̄ Q ц̄вн̄(т) vb. tr. to circumcise; as n. m. circumcision. атц̄ве uncircumcised; о н̄ атц̄ве Q to be uncircumcised. мн̄татц̄ве being uncircumcised.
 цве n.m. door.
 цв̄те, ц̄вте, ц̄чте vb. intr. to roll about.
 цвок, Q цов̄ vb. intr. to become few, small; as n.m. fewness, smallness. ц̄ке n.m. fewness.
 ц̄е, ц̄ве, ̄е n.f. shield.
 це affirmative particle: yes, yes but; indeed, verily.
 цеене, цене, цине vb. intr. to remain over, be left over (of, from: е, ̄н̄). As n.m.f. (also цнне, цне) remainder, rest; often with redundant -ке-.
 цей, цие n.f. name of a tree (oak?).
 целенин n.m. (1) spleen; (2) little finger or toe.
 церс̄р Q to be displayed.
 цетн, ците, ц̄те n. state in development of fig.
 цез̄с̄ Q цез̄с̄ vb. tr. to plane, rub down.
 цнве, цнче n.f. reed. цнве н̄ рат̄ shin-bone; greave. цнве н̄ х̄ reed flute.
 цнне, цннн, цене n.f. granary, bin.
 цнт, цоте Q to be spun. цнте n.f. spun fabric.
 цн̄ (цоӯ-) n.m. time, season, age. н̄ н̄цн̄ at this time. н̄ оӯцн̄ once, at one time. н̄ цн̄ н̄м always. н̄/̄н̄ н̄-цн̄ at the time when. кат̄а цн̄ from time to time. ат-цн̄ timeless. цоӯ- is cpd. with no. to indicate day of month or other specified period. цоӯа = цоӯ-оӯа.
 цн̄е, цн̄е n.f. sword, knife.

снѢ n.m.f. foal.

сї (сеї), Q сн҃ѣ vb. intr. to become sated, satisfied (with: $\overline{\text{нмо}}^{\circ}$, зл , зн); to enjoy; as n.m. fullness, surfeit. лтсї insatiate, greedy; мнѣлтсї greed. $\overline{\text{л}}\text{-лтсї}$ to be greedy.

сїѡ n.m. tick (insect).

сїѡѣ n.f. hill.

сїкѣ сакт^ѣ Q сѡкѣ (сѡокѣ) vb. tr. to grind, pound ($\overline{\text{нмо}}^{\circ}$); as n.m. grinding. кот н сїкѣ mill-wheel. ѡнѣ н сїкѣ millstone.

сїм (сн-) n.m. grass, fodder, herbs; radish.

сїмсїм, снсїм, снсн n.m. sesame.

сїнѣ сн- (сѣн-, сакт-) сакт^ѣ (сак^ѣ, сѡт^ѣ, снѣт^ѣ) vb. tr. to pass through/across; + ѣѡл to pass out of, leave; vb. intr. idem (зн : through; ѣѡл : out; ѣѡл зн out through); лтсїнѣ not passing.

сїнѣ n.f. plowshare.

сїѡѡн, сїѡѡн n.f. bath.

сїѡѣ (сѡѣ-) n.m. star. сѡѣ-н-зѡѡѣ morning star; сѡѣ-н-ѡѡѣ evening star; сѡѣ-н-зѡѣ Orion; сїѡѣ сїѡѣ speckled.

сїѡѣѣ n.m. eunuch.

сїѣ n.m. hair; line, stripe.

сїѣ, сѣѣ(ѣ) n.m. leaven.

сїѣ, сакѣѣ(ѣ), снѣѣ n.m. colostrum; butter.

сїт, сїтѣ n.m. basilisk, serpent, dragon.

сїтѣ сѣт- (сакт-) сакт^ѣ (сѣт^ѣ, сїт^ѣ) Q снт vb. tr. to throw, cast ($\overline{\text{нмо}}^{\circ}$; upon, on, in: ѣхн , зїхн , зї ; at, after: ѣ , $\overline{\text{нса}}$), esp. to sow (grain); used with adv. in usu. senses. сѡтѣ , сѡѡтѣ (pl. сѡѡтѣ) n.m.f. arrow, dart; нѣх-сѡтѣ to shoot arrow; нл н нѣх-сѡтѣ archery range. ѣѣтѣ-сѡтѣ archer. хї-сѡтѣ to be struck by arrow. знллѣ н кл-сѡтѣ quiver.

сїѡѣ, Q сакѣ vb. intr. to become bitter, like gall. As n.m. bitterness; зн ѡѣсїѡѣ bitterly. $\overline{\text{л}}\text{-сїѡѣ}$ to make bitter.

сїѡѣѣ, сїѡѣѣ, ѡїѣ n.m. flake, chip.

сїѣѣ, снѣѣ, сїѣѣ, снѣѣ n.m. tar; ѡѣ н сїѣѣ cedar wood.

сїѡѣ сѣѣ- сакт^ѣ (сѣѣт^ѣ) vb. tr. reflex. to remove self, withdraw; vb. intr. to be removed, displaced.

сїѡѣѣ = сѡѣѣ intr.

скаї сѣк- сѡк^ѣ vb. tr. to plow ($\overline{\text{нмо}}^{\circ}$; with: $\overline{\text{нмо}}^{\circ}$, зн); as n.m. plowing. знѣѣ н скаї plow. ѣѣскаї plowman.

скїм, сѣїм n.m. grey hair; ѣнскїм grey-haired man.

скѡркѣ сѣѣркѣ- сѣѣркѡѣ^ѣ Q сѣѣркѡѣ vb. tr. to roll ($\overline{\text{нмо}}^{\circ}$); vb. intr. to roll, be rolled; as n.m. rolling. Used with various prep. and adv. in usu. senses. скаѣѣѣѣѣ , скѡѣѣѣѣѣ , сѣѣѣѣѣѣѣ n. steep slope.

скаѣт, скаѣѣт, ѡѡт, сѣѣѣт n.m. marriage gift (from groom).

скаѣѣѣѣ vb. intr. to stumble, slip; as n.m. stumbling. $\overline{\text{л}}\text{-скаѣѣѣѣ}$ to cause to stumble (нл°).

сѡѡѣѣѣ сѣѣѣѣѣѣ^ѣ (\pm ѣѡл) vb. tr. to tear asunder.

сѡѡѣѣѣ, Q сѣѣѣѣѣѣ (сѣѣѣѣѣѣѣ) vb. tr. to make smooth ($\overline{\text{нмо}}^{\circ}$); vb. intr. to become smooth; as n.m. smoothness.

смаѣ n.m. temples (of head); eyelids.

смаѣѣ n.m. bunch (of fruit, flowers, etc.).

смн n.f. voice, sound. $\overline{\text{л}}\text{-смн}$ to give voice, utter sound.

хї-смн to listen (to: ѣ). лтсмн voiceless, soundless.

хлсѣ-смн loquacious.

смїнѣ снн- (сѣнн-) смнѣт^ѣ Q смнѣтѣ vb. tr. to establish, construct, found ($\overline{\text{нмо}}^{\circ}$); to set up, set right; to compose, write; to draw up (a document); vb. intr. to be established, put right, put in order; Q to exist, be standing, extant; to be correct, in good order. As n.m. establishing, confirmation, agreement. снн-ѡѡѡѣ мн to consort with. смїнѣ нмо° мн to settle (sthg.) with, to come to an agreement with.. on... смїнѣ нмо° ѣ to fabricate against. смнѣтѣ ѣ to resolve on (n. or Inf.).

смнѣѣ vb. intr. to make an appeal (to: нл° , злѣтн ; for, concerning: зл , ѣѣѣѣѣ , ѣѣѣѣѣ); to make an accusation (against: ѣ , ѡѣѣѣѣ); as n.m. appeal, accusation. лнсмнѣ n. ordinance.

смѡт n.m. form, likeness; appearance; pattern; character;

customary behavior. **CMOT** \bar{n} a kind of, sort of. **AT-CMOT** formless. \bar{p} -(oy)CMOT to become as though ($\chi\epsilon$); \bar{p} -CMOT **NIM** to assume every aspect; \bar{p} -**NEICMOT** to behave thus; \bar{p} -**PECMOT** \bar{n} to behave like. \dagger -CMOT ϵ to give form to. **XI-CMOT** \bar{n} to become like.

CMOY, Q **CMAMAAT** (**CMAAAT**, **CMAMAANT**) vb. tr. to bless (ϵ); as n.m. blessing, praise; \dagger -CMOY to give blessing, give sacrament; **XI-CMOY** to receive sacrament; to greet, salute (someone: $\bar{n}\bar{t}\bar{n}$).

CMAEIN vb. intr. to skip, stroll, wander (also reflex. with $\bar{n}\bar{m}\bar{o}$).

CMAT vb. intr. to be afraid (of: $\bar{z}\bar{h}\bar{t}$).

CMAY (f. **CNTe**) number: two (§15.3). **MNTCMOOC** (f. -**CNOOCe**) twelve, and sim. with higher nos. \bar{n} **PECNAY**, \bar{n} **TCNTe** adv. both together. **MEZCMAY** (f. -**CNTe**) second. **ZO CMAY** adj. two-edged. $\bar{z}\bar{h}\bar{t}$ **CMAY** doubtful; \bar{p} - $\bar{z}\bar{h}\bar{t}$ **CMAY** to become doubtful; **MNTZHT CMAY** state of doubt. \bar{p} -**CMAY** to become two; **MNTPEY-**CMAY** duality.**

CNOYV, **CNOYB** n. last year.

CNOV, **CNOB** (pl. **CNOVY**) n.m. blood. **ATCNOV** bloodless. \bar{p} -**CNOV** to become blood.

CNCN (**CENCEN**) vb. intr. to resound, echo; as n.m. echo.

CO n. in \dagger -**CO** to spare, restrain (ϵ); to avoid, refrain from (ϵ + n. or Inf.). As n.m. forbearance, restraint; **AXN** \dagger -**CO** unsparingly. **MNTAT- \dagger -**CO** lack of restraint.**

COB \bar{n} vb. intr. to fan, make cool breeze.

COBT n.m. wall, fence. **KTE-COBT** ϵ to wall.

COBTE (**COYTE**) **CBTE**- (**CEBTE**-) **CBTOT** Q **CBTOT** vb. tr. to prepare, make ready ($\bar{n}\bar{m}\bar{o}$; for: ϵ); vb. intr. to become ready, prepared; vb. reflex. to get ready. As n.m. preparation, what is prepared; furniture; \bar{p} -**COBTE** to make preparations. **ATCBTOT** unfurnished.

COEIT n.m. fame, report. \bar{p} -**COEIT** (Q o \bar{n}) to become famous. \dagger -**COEIT** to celebrate, give fame (to: $\bar{n}\bar{\lambda}$, ϵ ; for, in: $\bar{z}\bar{n}$). **PNCOEIT** famous person.

COEIO, **COEIZ** n.m. pair, couple.

COI n.m. back (of man or animal).

COI n.m.f. beam; **OYEZ-COI** n.f. roof(-beam).

COK, **COOK**, **CAK**, **CW(O)K** n.m. sack, bag; sackcloth.

COKCEK CEKCEK- **CEKCOK** vb. tr. to pull, stretch.

COL n.m. wick. **MA** \bar{n} \dagger -**COL** wick-opening.

(**COLX**) **CXCX**- **CEACWA** vb. tr. to adorn ($\bar{n}\bar{m}\bar{o}$; with: $\bar{z}\bar{n}$).

COLCX CXCX- **CXCWA** Q **CXCWA** vb. tr. to comfort, console ($\bar{n}\bar{m}\bar{o}$; for, concerning: ϵ , **ETBE**, **EXN**, $\bar{z}\bar{\lambda}$); vb. intr. to become comforted, consoled, encouraged; as n.m. consolation; amusement, diversion. **QWHE** (Q **QOON**) \bar{n} **COLCX** become a consolation. **XI-COLCX** to take comfort.

COLV, **COV**, **COLIV**, **CWV** n.m. sieve.

COMC vb. intr. to look, see, behold (rare in Sah.).

CON (**CN-**, **SEN-**; pl. **CNHV**) n.m. brother (lit., fig.); **NOB** \bar{n} **CON** elder brother; **KOYI** \bar{n} **CON** younger brother; **CON** \bar{n} **EIOT** uncle; **QW-CON** nephew; **CON** \bar{n} **MOONE** foster-brother. Freq. as monk's title. **MNTCON** brotherhood, brotherliness. **MNTMAI-CON** brotherly love.

CONTE n.m. resin.

COONE n.m. robber. **MA** \bar{n} **COONE** den of thieves.

COOY (**CEY-**; f. **CO**, **COE**, **COOYE**) number: six. **MNTACE** sixteen. **CE** sixty. **MEZCOOY** sixth. **MEZCE** sixtieth. See 16.5; 24.3.

COOYN **COYN-** (**COYON-**, **COYEN-**) **COYON** vb. tr. to know ($\bar{n}\bar{m}\bar{o}$, ϵ ; about: **ETBE**; that: $\chi\epsilon$; how to: \bar{n} + Inf.); to recognize, be acquainted with; to know sexually; as n.m. knowledge. **QW-PCOOYN** foreknowledge. **ATCOOYN** ignorant; **MNTATCOOYN** ignorance; \bar{p} -**ATCOOYN** (Q o \bar{n}) to be ignorant (of: ϵ , $\bar{n}\bar{m}\bar{o}$). **PNCOOYN** an acquaintance. **XI-COOYN** to get knowledge.

COOYT \bar{n} **COYT \bar{n}** - (**COYTON-**) **COYTON** Q **COYTON** vb. tr. to make straight, straighten ($\bar{n}\bar{m}\bar{o}$); \pm **EBOA**: to stretch ($\bar{n}\bar{m}\bar{o}$; to: ϵ , **QW**, **EZOYN** ϵ); vb. intr. to become straight, erect; to stretch; to be right (for: ϵ ; with: $\bar{m}\bar{n}$). As

n.m. uprightness. $\alpha\bar{\nu}$ οὐροοῦτῆ uprightly; forthwith.
 $\bar{\nu}$ σοοῦτῆ just now. ϵ πσοοῦτῆ straight, on target.
 σοοῦζε n.f. egg; crown of head. μοοῦ $\bar{\nu}$ σοοῦζε egg-white.
 σοοῦε (σοῦε) $\alpha\lambda\epsilon-$ $\alpha\lambda\omega$ (1) vb. tr. to set upright, set
 up ($\bar{\nu}\mu\omega$); vb. intr. to be set up, set upright. (2) vb.
 tr. to correct, reprove ($\bar{\nu}\mu\omega$); vb. intr. to be correc-
 ted, reproved.
 σοοῦε $\alpha\lambda\epsilon-$ $\alpha\lambda\omega(\omega)$ Q $\alpha\lambda\eta\upsilon$ vb. tr. to remove; usu. re-
 flex. w. $\epsilon\upsilon\omega\lambda$: to depart, withdraw; also w. $\epsilon\pi\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\gamma$, $\epsilon-$
 $\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\gamma$, $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\lambda\iota$. As n.m. departure.
 соп (сπ-, сеп-; pl. сωп, соп) n.m. time, occasion; turn,
 round (e.g. of reading or prayer). соп... соп now ...
 again (oft. with $\mu\epsilon\bar{\nu}$... $\lambda\epsilon$). ϵ πсоп occasionally; all
 at once. $\bar{\nu}$ πсоп at the time when (+ Rel.). $\bar{\nu}$ ηειсоп on
 this occasion. $\bar{\nu}$ οῦсоп on one occasion, once. $\bar{\nu}$ οῦсоп
 $\epsilon\upsilon$ соп from time to time. $\lambda\iota$ οῦсоп altogether, all at one
 time. $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha$ соп from time to time. ($\bar{\nu}$) $\kappa\epsilon$ соп again.
 $\bar{\nu}$ ηει $\kappa\epsilon$ соп yet once more. οὔμνηθε/ $\lambda\alpha\lambda\epsilon$ $\bar{\nu}$ соп many times.
 $\tau\bar{\nu}\pi$ соп idem. соп $\eta\iota\mu$ always.
 сопē спē- (сепē-) vb. tr. and n.m. = сопсп q.v. $\bar{\nu}$ -сопē to
 make prayer. $\chi\iota$ -сопē to receive comfort.
 сопсп спсп- спспн Q сепсоп vb. tr. to entreat, implore
 ($\bar{\nu}\mu\omega$, ϵ); to pray (for: $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\epsilon$, $\epsilon\chi\bar{\nu}$, $\lambda\alpha$, $\lambda\iota\chi\bar{\nu}$); to com-
 fort; as n.m. prayer, entreaty, consolation.
 сорῆ, сарῆ n.m. dregs.
 сорῆ, сарῆ n.m.f. wool.
 сот, соот, сат, сатте n.m. dung, excrement.
 сотвеч, сатвеч, сот(2)ч n.m. tool, weapon; + $\bar{\nu}$ $\eta\iota\phi\epsilon$ weapon.
 соῦῆт n.m. price, value; $\eta\lambda\phi\epsilon$ -соῦῆт of great value (vb.).
 соῦо n.m. grain, wheat.
 (соῦолоῡχ) соῦελοῡφα (соῡφα, соῡоа) Q соῡφα vb. tr.
 to wrap ($\bar{\nu}\mu\omega$; in: $\bar{\nu}\mu\omega$, $\lambda\iota$; around: ϵ).
 соурε (соур-, сер- сар- сῆ-) n.f. thorn, spike, dart, awl,
 needle. For cpds. see 2nd element.
 соῡсоῡ n.m. point, moment.

соε, снее, сее n.m. fool; adj. foolish. $\phi\bar{\chi}$ -соε foolish
 talk. $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau$ соε folly. $\bar{\nu}$ -соε to become a fool; to make a
 fool.
 соεῆ (скен-) n.m. ointment. $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau$ соεῆ anointing. $\eta\epsilon\varsigma$ -соεῆ
 to make ointments; $\eta\alpha\varsigma$ -/ $\rho\epsilon\chi$ $\eta\epsilon\varsigma$ -соεῆ perfumer. $\varsigma\kappa\epsilon\bar{\nu}$ - $\epsilon-$
 $\eta\iota\varsigma\epsilon$ cooking grease.
 сπ-, сеп- n.f. year, in date formulas, prefixed to number,
 e.g. $\lambda\iota$ (τ)сπ-чтое in the 4th year.
 спῆ (pl. спῆооῡе) n.m. rib. $\nu\eta\tau$ -спῆ rib. $\bar{\nu}/\lambda\iota$ сλ-спῆ
 $\bar{\nu}\mu\omega$ prep. beside. $\lambda\iota$ οῡспῆ aside.
 сπотоῡ n.m. lips; shore, edge (used as sg. or pl.).
 срлч, серев n.m. wound, sore.
 срῆт срлч (срῆт) vb. tr. to glean ($\bar{\nu}\mu\omega$); to ravage.
 сромῆ срῆром Q срῆром vb. tr. to daze, stupefy ($\bar{\nu}\mu\omega$);
 vb. intr. to become dazed, move dazedly; as n.m. stupe-
 faction.
 срочреч (сроврев) сречроч (сревров) vb. tr. to dissipate
 ($\bar{\nu}\mu\omega$); vb. intr. to wither, fall useless; as n.m.
 falling, withering. сречриче, сῆчриве, сречреч n.
 droppings, crumbs.
 сῆче (сῆве) Q срочῆт (сровῆт) vb. intr. to be at leisure, un-
 occupied; to have time for, be occupied with (ϵ); as n.
 m. leisure, perseverance. $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\lambda\tau$ сῆче lack of leisure.
 стевλει2 n. tool, utensil.
 стнм n.m. stibium, antimony, kohl.
 стоῡ (сῆ-, сῆλ-, сῆ-) n.m. smell, fragrance, incense;
 сῆ- $\eta\iota\upsilon\chi\epsilon$ perfume, incense; сῆ- $\lambda\eta$ idem; сῆ- $\epsilon\omega\omega\eta$ stench;
 $\bar{\nu}$ -стоῡ to stink.
 сῆῆтῆ n.m. trembling.
 сῆо n.f. river bank.
 сῆот vb. intr. to tremble (at: $\lambda\iota$ т, $\lambda\alpha$); as n.m. trembling.
 сῆо n. (mat of) soaked reeds.
 сῆ (соῡ) сῆ- (сῆῡ-, соῡ-) соо vb. tr. to drink ($\bar{\nu}\mu\omega$); as
 n.m. drinking. $\mu\lambda$ $\bar{\nu}$ сῆ place for drinking. $\rho\epsilon\chi$ сῆ-/сλῡ-
 a drinker of.

сѡве vb. tr. to mock, deride, ridicule (нмо); vb. intr. to laugh (at: ехн, нс), to sport (with: мн); as n.m. laughter, derision, sport. речсѡве mocker, jester.

ѡх-сѡве jesting speech.

сѡве, сѡне n.f. edge, fringe.

сѡвѣ сѡвѣ- сѡвѣ Q сѡвѣ vb. tr. to make leprous; vb. intr. to become leprous; as n.m. leprosy. сѡвѣ n.m. leper.

сѡк сѡк- (сѡ-, сѡк-) сѡк Q сѡк (1) vb. tr. to pull, draw (нмо); to beguile, attract; to protract, draw out; to bring, take, lead; (2) vb. intr. to move with smooth, gliding motion, hence: to flow, be blown; to be drawn; to go, proceed; vb. reflex. = intr. Used with full range of prep. and adv. in usu. senses. сѡк за to submit to, move along with. сѡк as n.m. drawing; (± ево) death.

сѡлн сѡлн- (сѡлн-) сѡлн Q сѡлн (± ево) vb. tr. to break off, cut off (нмо); to decide; vb. intr. to be broken off, cut off; to burst, break; as n.m. separation. сѡлне n. strip.

сѡлѣ сѡлѣ Q сѡл(е)ѣ vb. tr. to smear (нмо; on: е) to wipe out, obliterate; as n.m. obliteration.

сѡм сѡм (сѡм) Q сѡм to pound, press, subdue.

сѡмѣ (сѡмѣ) сѡмѣ (сѡмѣ) Q сѡм(н)ѣ vb. tr. to stretch, extend (нмо; ± ево); to bind (to: е); vb. intr. to be stretched; to delay, tarry.

сѡне n.f. sister. нѡб/кѡуи н сѡне elder/younger sister.

сѡне н маѣт real sister; сѡне за еѡт step-sister.

сѡнк (сѡнѣ, сѡнк, сѡнѣ) vb. tr. to suck (нмо).

сѡнт (сѡнт) сѡнт- (сѡнт-) сѡнт (сѡнт) Q сѡнт vb. tr. to found, create (нмо); vb. intr. to be created; as n.m. creature, creation. лтсѡнт uncreated. речсѡнт creator. ѡл-сѡнт first in creation. сѡнте n.f. foundation; кѡ-сѡнте to lay a foundation; сѡнт-/л-сѡнте idem.

сѡнт n.m. custom. нсѡнт н неѡме menstruation. еѡе н нсѡнт to follow a custom.

сѡнѣ сѡнѣ Q сѡнѣ vb. tr. to fetter, bind (нмо; to: е, нтн; as to, e.g. feet: зн, нмо); vb. intr. to be bound; as n.m. bond, fetter. сѡнѣ n.m. bond, fetter.

сѡуѣ сѡуѣ- сѡуѣ Q сѡуѣ vb. tr. (± еѡу) to gather, collect (нмо; to, at: е, ехн, зн; with: мн; against: е); vb. intr. idem, to be gathered. As n.m. gathering; assembly; ѡ-нсѡуѣ to attend service; ма н сѡуѣ meeting place. сѡуѣ n.f. congregation, collection; ѡ-сѡуѣ to be collected.

сѡп сѡп- (сѡп-) сѡп vb. tr. to dip, soak (нмо; in: зн).

сѡр сѡр- (сѡр-) сѡр Q сѡр (p.c. сѡр-) ± ево vb. tr. to scatter, spread, extend, distribute (нмо); сѡр нс to spread (report) against; vb. intr. to scatter, spread, esp. of sunlight; as n.m. (± ево) spreading, laying out.

сѡрн сѡрн- сѡрн Q сѡрн vb. tr. to lead astray, mislead. lose (нмо; ± ево); сѡрн нмо нтоот (reflex.) to lose; vb. intr. to go astray, get lost, err (from: зн, н сѡ-во н); as n.m. error. речсѡрн one who leads astray. моу-н-сѡрн torrent. сѡрне n. wanderer, vagrant. сѡрне n.f. error.

сѡс сѡс Q сѡс vb. tr. to upset, overthrow (нмо); vb. intr. to be overthrown.

сѡт сѡт (сѡт, сѡт) (1) vb. intr. or reflex. to repeat, do again (+ е + Inf. or + Circum.); (2) vb. intr. to reach (to: е; ± ево).

сѡте сѡт- сѡт (сѡт, сѡт) vb. tr. to rescue, redeem (нмо; from: нтн, е, зн, ево зн); as n.m. ransom, price. л-сѡте to redeem. хѡ-сѡте to receive ransom. речсѡте redeemer.

сѡтн сѡтн- сѡтн vb. tr. to hear, listen to (е); to obey, heed (на, нс); to hear from, at hand of (етн, нтн, зѡтн); as n.m. hearing, obedience. лтсѡтн unhearing, disobedient; мнтлтсѡтн disobedience; ѡ-лтсѡтн (Q о н) to be disobedient. мнтречсѡтн obedience. сѡтнт, сѡтнт, сѡтнт adj. obedient; лтсѡтнт disobedient; мнтсѡтнт

- obedience; $\bar{\rho}$ - $\bar{\sigma}$ тннт (Q o $\bar{\eta}$) to be obedient.
- $\sigma\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$ $\sigma\epsilon\tau\bar{\eta}$ - $\sigma\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$ Q $\sigma\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$ vb. to choose, select ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omega^{\circ}$); Q to be chosen, elect; excellent, exquisite; often in comparative w. ϵ , $\bar{\eta}$ $\sigma\omega\gamma\omega$: to be better, choicer, more advantageous. As n.m. chosen or elect person; oft. adj. $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\sigma\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$ election, choice; superiority.
- $\sigma\omega\tau\bar{\rho}$, Q $\sigma\omega\tau\bar{\rho}$ vb. intr. to turn, twist.
- $\sigma\omega\tau\bar{\varphi}$ $\sigma\epsilon\tau\bar{\varphi}$ - $\sigma\omega\tau\bar{\varphi}$ Q $\sigma\omega\tau\bar{\varphi}$ vb. tr. to purify, filter, strain, pour ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omega^{\circ}$; \pm $\epsilon\upsilon\omega\lambda$); vb. intr. to be purified, pure, clear; to pour. As n.m. purity. $\rho\epsilon\varphi\sigma\omega\tau\bar{\varphi}$ purifier.
- $\sigma\omega\omega\mu\epsilon$ $\sigma\omega\mu\epsilon^{\circ}$ vb. tr. to rub, polish.
- $\sigma\omega\omega\varphi$ $\sigma\epsilon\epsilon\varphi$ - ($\sigma\epsilon\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon$ -, $\sigma\epsilon\varphi$ -) $\sigma\omega\omega\varphi^{\circ}$ ($\sigma\omega\omega\upsilon^{\circ}$, $\sigma\omega\varphi^{\circ}$) Q $\sigma\omega\omega\varphi$ vb. tr. to defile, pollute ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omega^{\circ}$); vb. intr. to become defiled, polluted; as n.m. pollution, abomination.
- $\sigma\omega\omega$ $\sigma\epsilon\omega$ - ($\omega\epsilon\sigma$ -) $\sigma\omega\omega^{\circ}$ vb. tr. to strike. $\sigma\lambda\omega$ ($\sigma\omega$ -, $\omega\sigma$ -, $\sigma\bar{\sigma}$ -, $\omega\sigma\epsilon$ -, $\omega\sigma$ -, $\omega\tau\epsilon$ -; pl. $\sigma\eta\omega\epsilon$) n.m.f. blow, stroke; sore, wound; $\bar{\rho}$ - $\sigma\lambda\omega$ (Q o $\bar{\eta}$) to cover, be covered, with sores, wounds. \dagger - $\sigma\lambda\omega$ to give a blow (to: $\eta\lambda^{\circ}$). χ 1- $\sigma\lambda\omega$ to be wounded. For cpds. w. reduced form + $\bar{\eta}$ see 2nd element.
- $\sigma\omega\omega$ $\sigma\epsilon\omega$ - ($\omega\epsilon\sigma$ -) $\sigma\omega\omega^{\circ}$ ($\omega\omega\sigma^{\circ}$) Q $\sigma\eta\omega$ ($\omega\eta\sigma$) vb. tr. to despise, scorn ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omega^{\circ}$); vb. intr. to be despised, scorned, humbled; as n.m. shame, contempt, scorn. $\rho\epsilon\varphi\sigma\omega\omega$ one who scorns; $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\rho\epsilon\varphi\sigma\omega\omega$ scorn. \dagger - $\sigma\omega\omega$ $\eta\lambda^{\circ}$ to scorn, despise. χ 1- $\sigma\omega\omega$ to be scorned.
- $\sigma\omega\omega\epsilon$ vb. tr. to drag ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omega^{\circ}$); vb. intr. to drag, creep.
- $\sigma\omega\omega\epsilon$ n.f. field, open country. $\rho\bar{\mu}\bar{\eta}\bar{\sigma}\omega\omega\epsilon$ country man.
- $\sigma\omega\omega\bar{\eta}$ ($\omega\omega\sigma\bar{\eta}$) Q $\sigma\omega\omega\bar{\eta}$ ($\omega\omega\sigma\bar{\eta}$) vb. intr. (\pm $\bar{\eta}$ $\sigma\eta\tau$) to be faint, (for: $\bar{\eta}\sigma\lambda$; from: $\sigma\lambda$), discouraged; to be annoyed (at, with: ϵ , $\mu\bar{\eta}$); as n.m. faintness.
- $\sigma\omega\omega\bar{\tau}$ $\sigma\epsilon\omega\bar{\tau}$ - $\sigma\omega\omega\bar{\tau}$ ($\sigma\lambda\omega\bar{\tau}$) Q $\sigma\omega\omega\bar{\tau}$ ($\sigma\lambda\omega\bar{\tau}$) vb. tr. to stop, hinder ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omega^{\circ}$; from: ϵ + [neg.] Inf.); vb. intr. to stop, be hindered, impeded (from: ϵ + Inf.).
- $\sigma\omega\omega\bar{\varphi}$ $\sigma\epsilon\omega\bar{\varphi}$ - $\sigma\omega\omega\bar{\varphi}$ Q $\sigma\omega\omega\bar{\varphi}$ vb. tr. intr. = $\sigma\omega\omega$ despise, q.v.
- $\sigma\omega\sigma$ n.m. deaf person. $\bar{\rho}$ - $\sigma\omega\sigma$ to become deaf.
- $\sigma\omega\sigma\epsilon$ $\sigma\lambda\sigma\bar{\tau}$ - $\sigma\lambda\sigma\bar{\tau}$ Q $\sigma\lambda\sigma\bar{\tau}$ ($\sigma\lambda\omega\bar{\tau}$) vb. tr. to weave ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omega^{\circ}$, ϵ ;

- onto: $\epsilon\sigma\omega\eta\epsilon$); as n.m. weaving. $\sigma\lambda\sigma\bar{\tau}$ - in cpds.: weaver of. $\sigma\lambda\sigma\bar{\tau}$ n.m. weaver.
- $\sigma\omega\sigma\bar{\eta}$ $\sigma\lambda\sigma\bar{\eta}$ Q $\sigma\lambda\sigma\bar{\eta}$ vb. tr. to press down, crush, overwhelm ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omega^{\circ}$); vb. intr. to sink, be pressed down, crushed; to recede (from: $\sigma\lambda$). $\sigma\lambda\sigma\bar{\mu}\epsilon\sigma$ n. pestle.
- $\sigma\omega\sigma\bar{\eta}$ $\sigma\epsilon\sigma\bar{\eta}$ - $\sigma\lambda\sigma\bar{\eta}$ vb. tr. to drink, suck in ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omega^{\circ}$); vb. intr. to sink in, be swallowed. σ 1 $\sigma\eta\epsilon$ n. drop.
- $\sigma\omega\sigma\bar{\rho}$ $\sigma\epsilon\sigma\bar{\rho}$ - $\sigma\lambda\sigma\bar{\rho}$ ($\sigma\omega\sigma\bar{\rho}$) Q $\sigma\lambda\sigma\bar{\rho}$ vb. tr. to sweep ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omega^{\circ}$); as n.m. sweeping.
- $\sigma\omega\sigma$ $\sigma\epsilon\sigma$ - $\sigma\omega\sigma$ Q $\sigma\eta\sigma$ vb. tr. to stiffen, harden, paralyze ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omega^{\circ}$); vb. intr. to become rigid, paralyzed.
- $\sigma\sigma\lambda$ ($\sigma\lambda\sigma\epsilon$ 1, $\sigma\sigma\eta\tau$) $\sigma\epsilon\sigma$ - $\sigma\sigma\lambda$ ($\sigma\sigma\lambda$ 1 σ° , $\sigma\sigma\lambda$ 1 τ° , $\sigma\lambda\sigma^{\circ}$, $\sigma\lambda\sigma\tau^{\circ}$, $\sigma\epsilon\sigma\tau^{\circ}$) Q $\sigma\eta\sigma$ vb. tr. to write ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omega^{\circ}$; on, upon, in: ϵ , $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$, σ 1, σ 1 $\chi\bar{\eta}$, σ 2 $\bar{\eta}$; to: ϵ , $\eta\lambda^{\circ}$, $\epsilon\rho\lambda\tau^{\circ}$, $\omega\lambda$; for, on behalf of: ϵ , $\epsilon\tau\bar{\eta}$, $\sigma\lambda$); to register; to draw, paint. $\sigma\sigma\lambda$ $\bar{\eta}\sigma\lambda$ to ascribe to; $\sigma\sigma\lambda$ $\bar{\eta}\sigma\lambda$ to take down in writing. $\sigma\sigma\lambda$ as n.m. writing, letter, epistle; letter of alph. χ 1- $\sigma\sigma\lambda$ to receive a letter. $\lambda\tau\sigma\sigma\lambda$ illiterate. $\rho\epsilon\varphi$ - $\sigma\sigma\lambda$ scribe. $\sigma\lambda\sigma$ n.m. scribe, writer; teacher, master, master craftsman; $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\sigma\lambda\sigma$ skill, craft; $\bar{\rho}$ - $\sigma\lambda\sigma$ (Q o $\bar{\eta}$) to become master, skilled. $\sigma\lambda\chi\omega$, $\sigma\lambda\chi\omega$ n.m.f. village scribe; also = $\sigma\lambda\sigma$.
- $\sigma\bar{\sigma}\bar{\upsilon}\bar{\eta}\eta\tau\epsilon$, $\sigma\bar{\upsilon}\bar{\eta}\eta\tau\epsilon$, $\sigma\bar{\upsilon}\bar{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon$, $\sigma\bar{\upsilon}\bar{\eta}\eta\tau\epsilon$ n.m. foam. $\tau\lambda\upsilon\bar{\epsilon}$ - $\sigma\bar{\sigma}\bar{\upsilon}\bar{\eta}\eta\tau\epsilon$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omega\lambda$ to foam.
- $\sigma\sigma$ 1 $\mu\epsilon$ (pl. σ 1 $\omega\mu\epsilon$) n.f. woman, wife; female. σ 1 $\mu\epsilon$ n.f. wife. $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\sigma\sigma$ 1 $\mu\epsilon$ womanhood. $\bar{\rho}$ - $\sigma\sigma$ 1 $\mu\epsilon$ to become wife (to: $\eta\lambda^{\circ}$). χ 1- $\sigma\sigma$ 1 $\mu\epsilon$ to take wife; as n.m. marriage.
- $\sigma\sigma\eta\rho$ ($\sigma\kappa\eta\rho$, $\omega\sigma\eta\rho$, $\omega\sigma\bar{\sigma}\eta\rho$, $\omega\kappa\epsilon\rho$) vb. intr. to sail (with prep. in usu. senses); as n.m. sailing, voyage.
- $\sigma\bar{\sigma}\rho\lambda\sigma\bar{\tau}$ ($\sigma\bar{\sigma}\rho\epsilon\sigma\bar{\tau}$, $\omega\bar{\sigma}\rho\lambda\sigma\bar{\tau}$, $\omega\bar{\sigma}\bar{\sigma}\rho\lambda\sigma\bar{\tau}$) vb. intr. to pause, become still, quiet, tranquil; also reflex. with $\bar{\eta}\mu\omega^{\circ}$; as n.m. quiet, rest; σ 2 $\bar{\eta}$ $\omega\upsilon\sigma\bar{\sigma}\rho\lambda\sigma\bar{\tau}$ at rest, quietly.

$\sigma\lambda\lambda\tau^{\circ}$: $\sigma\omega\tau$
 $\sigma\lambda\lambda\tau^{\circ}$ /: σ 1 $\eta\epsilon$
 $\sigma\lambda\lambda\tau\epsilon$: $\sigma\lambda\tau\epsilon$

$\sigma\lambda\beta\eta\lambda$: $\beta\omega\lambda$
 $\sigma\lambda\beta\omega$ (σ): $\tau\sigma\lambda\beta\omega$
 $\sigma\lambda\beta\omega\lambda$: $\beta\omega\lambda$

$\sigma\lambda\epsilon$ 1 ϵ : $\sigma\lambda$
 $\sigma\lambda\epsilon$ 1 $\omega\omega\upsilon$: $\sigma\lambda$
 $\sigma\lambda\epsilon$ 1 ρ (ϵ): σ 1 ρ

САК: СОК
 САК-: СОК
 САКТ^с: СИКЕ
 САХО: С2А1
 САΛΑΒΩΩΩ: САΡΑΒΩΟΥΩ
 САМ^с: С0М
 СА-Н-ВОΛ: В0Λ
 САΝΟΥΩ^с: СААНΩ
 САΝΩ: СААНΩ
 САР-: С0Р
 САР-: С0УР
 САРН: С0РН
 САР0: САΛ0
 САРТ: С0РТ
 САСЕ: СААСЕ
 САТ: С0Т
 САТ-/^с: СИТЕ
 САТ^с: СИТЕ
 САТ^с: С0ТЕ
 САТВЕЧ: С0ТВЕЧ
 САТЕ: САТ0
 САУ-: С0
 САУ-НРП: НРП
 САΩ: С0Ω
 САΩЕ: С1ΩЕ
 САΩТ: С0ΩЕ
 САΩ(Т)^с: С0ΩТ
 СА2(^с): С2А1
 СА2Е-: С002Е
 СА2Е1: С2А1
 СА2НУ: С002Е
 СА2М(^с): С02М
 СА2МЕС: С02М
 СА2П^с: С02П
 СА2Р(^с): С02Р
 СА2Т^с: С12Е
 СА2Т(-/^с): С02Е
 СА2Т^с: С2А1
 СА2Ω(Ω)^с: С002Е
 СА2Ω: СА2
 СВЕЕТЕ: С2ВННТЕ
 СВННТЕ: С2ВННТЕ
 СЕКЕ: СВ0К
 СВО: ТСАВ0
 СВОУЕ: СВ0
 СВОУ1: САВЕ
 СЕРОУЕ: РОУЕ
 СЕТЕ-: СОВТЕ
 СЕТΩТ(^с): СОВТЕ
 СВ0: САВЕ
 СЕ: С0У
 СЕ-: С0

СЕЕТ: САТ
 СЕЕЧ-: С0ΩЧ
 СЕК-: СКА1
 СЕКΩТ: КΩТ
 СЕΛΔΑМ: ΩΛΔ0М
 СЕН-: С0Н
 СЕН-: СИТЕ
 СЕНЕ, СЕНН: СННЕ
 СЕНСЕН: СНСН
 СЕН-: С0П
 СЕН-: СП-
 СЕНЕ: СЕЕНЕ
 СЕНС-: С0ПС
 СЕР-: С0УР
 СЕР(Е): С1Р
 СЕРЕВ: СРАЧ
 СЕТ-^с: С0ТЕ
 СЕТ-/^с: СИТЕ
 СЕТМНТ: С0ТН
 СЕУ-: С0
 СЕУ-: С0
 СЕУ-: С0У
 СЕЧ-: С0ΩЧ
 СЕ2-: С2А1
 СЕ2Т^с: С2А1
 СЕ2Т^с: С12Е
 СЕ6Е: С06
 СН6Е: СНЧЕ
 СН6Е: С1ЧЕ
 СНННЕ: СЕЕНЕ
 СННЕ: СЕЕНЕ
 СНРЕ: С1Р
 СНТ: САТ
 СНТ(^с): СИТЕ
 СНУ: С1
 СНΩЕ: С0Ω
 СНЧЕ: СН6Е
 СНЧЕ: С1ЧЕ
 СН2: С2А1
 СН6Е: С06
 С1ΔΟΥН: С10ΟΥН
 С1ВЕ: С1ЧЕ
 С1НУ: ТС10
 С1К: АС1К
 С1НЕ: СЕЕНЕ
 С1Т^с: СИТЕ
 С1ТЕ: СЕТН
 С12НЕ: С02П
 СКΑΡΑΚ1Ρ: СКОРКР
 СКΕΛΛΑΚ1Ρ: СКОРКР
 СКЕН-: С06Н

СКНР: С6НР
 СК0ΡΑΚ1Ρ: СКОРКР
 СΛΒΤЕ: СВΛТЕ
 СΛΕΚΛΩΚ: СΛ0БΛС
 СΛΠЕ: С0ΛП
 СΛΧΤЕ: СВΛТЕ
 СМ-: С1М
 СМАΔТ: СМОУ
 СМАМАΔТ: СМОУ
 СМЕН-: СМ1НЕ
 СМНТ: С0ТН
 СМН-: СМ1НЕ
 СМНТ^с: СМ1НЕ
 СМОНТ: СМ1НЕ
 СМС1М: С1МС1М
 СМ-: С0Н
 СМΔУ2: С0Н2
 СМНУ: С0Н
 СМКО: ТСЕНКО
 СМ0С: СМ0Ч
 СМ0УС(Е): СМΔУ
 СМ-: СИТЕ
 СМТ-/^с: СИТЕ
 СМТЕ: С0МТ
 СМТЕ: СМΔУ
 СМТЕ: СЕТН
 СМΩΩЧ: СМ0Ч
 С0: С0У
 С0ВК: СВ0К
 С0Е: С0У
 С0Е12: С0Е1Ω
 С0К^с: СКА1
 С0КЕ: СИКЕ
 С0Λ1В: С0ΛП
 С0МЕ^с: С0ММЕ
 С0МНТ(^с): С0МТ
 С00^с: С0
 С00К: С0К
 С00КЕ: СИКЕ
 С00Т^с: С0Т
 С00Т^с: С0ТЕ
 С00Т: С0Т
 С00Т^с: СИТЕ
 С00ТЕ: СИТЕ
 С00У2С: С0У2
 С00Ч(^с): С0ΩЧ
 С0РМЕС: С0РМ
 С0Р^с: С0ΛП
 С0Т^с: С0ТЕ
 С0Т^с: СИТЕ
 С0ТЕ: САТЕ
 С0ТЕ: СНТ

С0ТЕ: СИТЕ
 С0Т^с: С0ТВЕЧ
 С0Т2^с: С0ТВЕЧ
 С0У(-): С0
 С0У-: ΩΟΥ
 С0У-: С1ΟΥ, СНУ
 С0УΔ: СНУ
 С0УВННЕ: ВННЕ
 С0УЕΛΟΥΩΛ^с: С0У0ΛΟΥΛ
 С0УЕН-: С0УН
 С0УΛΩΛ(^с): С0У0ΛΟΥΛ
 С0УН-: С0УН
 С0У-ΟΥНР: ОУНР
 С0УС00УΩЕ: ΩΟΥС00УΩЕ
 С0УТН-: С0УТН
 С0УТΩН(-/^с): С0УТН
 С0УΩН-/^с: С0УН
 С0Ч^с: С0ΩЧ
 С0ЧТЕ: С0ВТЕ
 С02Е: С002Е
 СП-: С0П
 СПС-: С0ПС
 СП-: С0УР

СΡΑΡ00УЕ: ΑΡ00УЕ
 СΡΑТ^с: СР1Т
 СРВЕ: СРЧЕ
 СРВННЕ: ВННЕ
 СРЕЧР1ЧЕ: СРОЧРП
 СРМЕ: С0РН
 СР0ВРЕВ: СРОЧРП
 СР0ВТ: СРЧЕ
 СРОЧТ: СРЧЕ
 СРΩР1ВЕ: СРОЧРП
 СС-: С0Ω
 СТАΔТЕ: ТАΔТЕ
 СТА1-: СТО1
 СТЕ-: ТСТО
 СТЕ-: СТО1
 СТЕ1Ω2Е: Е1Ω2Е
 СТНУ: ТСТО
 СТ-: СТО1
 СТМНТ: С0ТН
 СТО(^с): ТСТО(^с)
 СТΩ2Е: Е1Ω2Е
 С00: ТСТО
 С0К: С0К

С0ΛП: С0ΛП
 С0МТ: С0МТ
 С0МН: С0МН
 С0МНТ: С0МНТ
 С0МН: С0МН
 С0ПЕ: С0ВЕ
 С0ΩМТ: С0МТ
 СΩ-: С0Ω
 СΩВЕ: СЕΩЕ
 СΩЕ: ΩΩЕ
 СΩНЕ: ΩСНЕ
 СΩ0Т: СКАТ
 СΩЧЕ: САΩП
 СΩБΡΑ2Т: СБРА2Т
 С2Α1С^с: С2А1
 С2Α1Т^с: С2А1
 С2ΑТ: СКАТ
 С2НТ: С2А1
 С2ΟΥ0РТ: СА2ΟΥ
 С2ΟΥР-: СА2ΟΥ
 С2ΟΥΩР^с: СА2ΟΥ
 С61М: СК1М
 С60Р: Ω60Р

T

τ-, τε- def. art. fem. sing.; see 1.3.

τα- absolute rel. fem. sing.; see 22.2.

ταατε (τοοτε) vb. intr. to shine (with: ἥμο^с; ± εβολ).

ταατε, σταατε vb. tr. to clap (hands); to spread (ἥμο^с).

ταβ1р n.m. sanctuary (of the temple).

ταε10 (τα10) тае1ε- (тае1ε-) тае10^с (та10^с) Q тае1ну, таηу

vb. tr. to honor, pay respect to (ἥμο^с); to esteem,

have high regard for, regard as precious; Q to be

honored, esteemed, excellent, valuable, precious; as

n.m. honor, honored state; complimentary gift. реч-

тае10 honored person. †-тае10 (на^с) to honor, give com-

plimentary gift to. χ1-тае10 to receive honor or gift.

та1 adv. here, in this place.

та1βε, тннβε, тнβε n.f. chest, coffin; pouch, pocket.

тако таке- тако^с Q таκну (таκнυт) vb. tr. to destroy, put

an end to (ἥμο^с); vb. intr. to perish, be lost, des-

troyed; as n.m. perdition, destruction. аттако

indestructible, imperishable; ΜΗΤΑΤΤΑΚΟ incorruptibility. ΡΕΥΤΑΚΟ (1) destroyer; (2) perishable.

ΤΑΛ, ΤΟΛ n.m. heap, hillock.

ΤΑΛΟ (ΤΑΛΕ, ΤΑΡΟ) ΤΑΛΕ- ΤΑΛΟ° Q ΤΑΛΗΥ vb. tr. (± ΕΞΡΑΙ) to lift, raise up, offer up, send up (ἴμο°; upon: ΕΧΝ, ΖΙ-ΧΝ); to cause to mount (an animal); to take aboard; to weave (ἴμο°); vb. intr. to go up, ascend, mount, board; as n.m. raising up, offering.

ΤΑΛΘ ΤΑΛΘΕ- ΤΑΛΘ° Q ΤΑΛΘΗΥ vb. tr. to heal, cure (ἴμο°; of, from: ΖΝ, ΕΒΟΛ ΖΝ); vb. intr. to become healed; as n.m. curing, healing. ΑΤΤΑΛΘ incurable. ΡΕΥΤΑΛΘ healer. ΡΕΥΤ-ΤΑΛΘ idem. ΜΗΤΡΕΥΤΑΛΘ healing power.

ΤΑΜΙΟ ΤΑΜΙΕ- ΤΑΜΙΟ° Q ΤΑΜΙΗΥ vb. tr. to create, make (ἴμο°); to prepare, make ready; as n.m. thing made, creation.

ΤΑΜΟ ΤΑΜΕ- ΤΑΜΟ° vb. tr. to tell, inform (someone: ἴμο°; thing told: Ε, ΕΤΕ; that: ΧΕ).

ΤΑΝΟ ΤΕΝΑ- (ΤΗΑ-) ΤΑΝΟ° vb. tr. to make, create (ἴμο°); to draw up (a deed).

ΤΑΝΖΟ ΤΑΝΖΕ- ΤΑΝΖΟ° Q ΤΑΝΖΗΥ vb. tr. to bring to life, keep alive, let live (ἴμο°); vb. intr. to become alive; as n.m. keeping alive, saving. ΡΕΥΤΑΝΖΟ savior, life-giver; ΜΗΤΡΕΥΤΑΝΖΟ life-saving.

ΤΑΝΖΟΥΓ ΤΑΝΖΕΤ- ΤΑΝΖΟΥΤ° Q ΤΑΝΖΗΥΤ vb. tr. to believe, trust (ἴμο°; that: ΧΕ); to entrust (ἴμο°; to: Ε, ΕΧΝ; also reflex.); to confide (in: ΜΝ).

ΤΑΠ n.m. horn, trumpet. ΠΑ-ΠΤΑΠ Ν ΟΥΩΤ unicorn. ΖΟΥ Π ΤΑΠ horned snake. ΛΘ-ΤΑΠ to sound trumpet; as n.m. trumpet blast.

ΤΑΠΝ, ΤΕΠΝ, ΤΕΠΝΕ n. cumin.

ΤΑΠΡΟ n.f. mouth; also fig. of well, sword, tomb. (Π) ΤΑ-ΠΡΟ ΖΙ ΤΑΠΡΟ mouth to mouth, face to face.

ΤΑΡ n.m. sprig, branch.

ΤΑΡΚΟ (ΤΕΡΚΟ) ΤΑΡΚΕ- ΤΑΡΚΟ° (ΤΕΡΚΟ°, ΤΡΚΟ°) vb. tr. to adjure, cause to swear (ἴμο°; by: ἴμο°, ΚΑΤΑ, Ε).

ΤΑΥΟ (ΤΑΟΥΟ) ΤΑΥΕ- (ΤΑΟΥΕ-) ΤΑΥΟ° vb. tr. (1) ± ΕΒΟΛ: to

send, send forth (ἴμο°; to: Ε, ΠΑ°, ΦΑ; after, for: ΝΣΑ); to put forth, produce; (2) to cast (ἴμο°; forth: ΕΒΟΛ; down: ΕΠΕΣΗΤ, ΕΞΡΑΙ); (3) to tell, proclaim, repeat, recite (ἴμο°; to: Ε, ΕΤΝ, ΠΑ°). As n.m. mission; + ΕΒΟΛ: product. ΑΤΤΑΥΟ indescribable, inexplicable.

ΤΑΦΟ ΤΑΦΕ- ΤΑΦΟ° vb. tr. to increase (ἴμο°); ΤΑΦΕ- + Inf. to do something much, more; increase in doing.

ΤΑΨ n.m. spittle. ΝΕΧ-/ΣΕΤ-ΤΑΨ to spit.

ΤΑΖΟ ΤΑΖΕ- ΤΑΖΟ° Q ΤΑΖΗΥ vb. tr. to cause to stand, set up, create (ἴμο°); to reach, attain, meet, catch up to (ἴμο°); to arrest; to befall (someone: obj. suff.; that: Ε, ΕΤΡΕ); to assign (ἴμο°; to: Ε); vb. intr. to be able, to manage (to do: Ε + Inf.). ΑΤΤΑΖΟ° unattainable, incomprehensible; ΜΗΤΑΤΤΑΖΟ° incomprehensibility. ΡΕΥ-ΤΑΖΕ- catcher. ΤΑΖΕ (Σ)ΡΑΤ° to set up, establish (ἴμο°); as n.m. establishment, right order.

ΤΑΖΤ, ΤΑΖΤΕ, ΤΑΘ n.m. lead.

ΤΑΖΤΕ (ΤΑΖΤ) ΤΕΖΤΩΖ° Q ΤΕΖΤΩΖ vb. tr. to mix, confuse (ἴμο°); as n.m. mixture, confusion.

ΤΑΧΟ vb. tr. to judge, condemn; as n.m. judgement.

ΤΑΧΡΟ ΤΑΧΡΕ- ΤΑΧΡΟ° Q ΤΑΧΡΗΥ (ΤΑΧΡΑΕΙΤ) vb. tr. to strengthen, affirm, confirm, make fast (ἴμο°; in, with: ΖΝ; on, to: Ε, ΕΧΝ); to direct firmly (ἴμο°; toward: Ε); vb. intr. to become strengthened, resolute; to rely (on: ΕΧΝ); as n.m. firmness, strength, resoluteness; ΖΝ ΟΥ-ΤΑΧΡΟ firmly, certainly. †-ΤΑΧΡΟ to give strength. ΧΙ-ΤΑΧΡΟ to receive confirmation.

ΤΑΒ, ΤΑΚ n.m. lump, cake.

ΤΑΒΣΕ, ΤΑΤΣΕ n.f. sole of foot; foot-print. ΦΕ-Ν-ΤΑΒΣΕ n.f. foot-print. ΧΙ-ΤΑΒΣΕ ΝΣΑ to follow. ΑΤΧΙ-ΤΑΒΣΕ not to be tracked.

ΤΒΑ n.m. ten thousand; see 30.7. ΒΙΣΤΒΑ five thousand.

ΤΕΒΟ ΤΕΒΕ- ΤΕΒΟ° Q ΤΕΒΗΥ vb. tr. to make pure, purify (ἴμο°; of, from: Ε, ΕΒΟΛ ΖΝ, ΖΑ); vb. intr. to become pure, clean, clear; as n.m. purity, purification; ΖΝ

οὐτῆβο in a ritually pure way; μα ἢ τῆβο place of purification.

τῆνρ n.m. a kick. νεχ-τῆνρ εβολ to give a kick. †-τῆνρ to kick (at: εβοϋν ε/ζῆ); ρεϥ†-τῆνρ kicker.

τῆκε- τῆκο^ς to send.

τῆνн (pl. τῆνοοϋε, τῆννοϋ, τῆνну, τῆνεϋ) n.m. beast, domestic animal. πα-ἠτῆнн cattleman. мῆттῆнн bestial nature. ρεϥσανῶ-τῆнн cattle-breeder.

τῆт, τῆвτ, τῆϥτ n.m. fish. ḡπ-τῆт to catch fish; ρεϥḡπ-τῆт fisherman. ца ἢ τῆт fish-monger.

тс fem. sing. pron. and copula; see 5.1.

тс, тн n.m. time, season, age. ἠ/ζῆ печтс at the proper time. εἰ ε нтс to come of age. †-тс idem.

тсана vb. intr. to rejoice (over: εхἠ); also used reflex. with ἠμο^ς; as n.m. joy.

терпосен, терпосε n.f. baked brick.

тсэне n.f. forehead.

тсбтῶс Q to be pressed down.

тῆнве, тῆве, тсве n.m. finger, toe; as measure: finger's breadth, any small quantity.

тῆне n.m. dam, dike.

тῆρ^ς adj. all, all of, the whole, every; normally follows noun in apposition; see 16.4. нтῆρῶ the whole of creation, everything; the All (Gnostic); ε нтῆρῶ wholly, completely, (not) at all.

тῆу, тῆοϋ, тсϋ (тоϋ-) n.m. wind, breath. тоϋ-ρнс south-wind. κῶ ἢ нтῆу, κῶ-нтῆу to die; νεχ-тῆу εβολ idem.

анῶ-/анῆ-тῆу, сск-тῆу to breathe, draw breath. зн-тῆу n.m. breeze. эλ-тῆу n.f. whirlwind. χῆнтῆу n. wind-bligh; †-χῆнтῆу to become blighted by the wind.

† (тсἰ, †ἰ, †сἰ) †- тῆλ^ς (†^ς) Q to (тῶ) (imptv. ма ма-мῆт^ς, мῆсἰ^ς) vb. tr. to give (ἠμο^ς; to: нῆ^ς, ε); to pay out; to sell (for: эλ); to put, place; vb. reflex. to go, betake self (to: с, εрἠ, εβοϋн εрἠ, εβοϋн ε), to begin (to do: ε, стс); vb. intr. to move, go; Q impers.

сто it suits, befits (someone: нῆ^ς; to do: ε + Inf.).

As n.m. gift, bounty; ρεϥ† giver, fighter; мῆтρεϥ† generosity; †-ρεϥ† to become a giver. тῆἰ- (p.c.) one who gives. χῆ-† to buy and sell; to hesitate; as n.m. exchange. (*Transitive idioms*) (obj. ἠμο^ς): εтἠ, ἠтἠ: to entrust to, to enjoin, command. εхἠ: to add to, apply to. эἰ: to dress on, put on, don (Q to эἰ being worn by). εβολ: to sell, give away. εпесчт: to put down (into: ε). εβοϋн: to hand in, give in; to invest. εερῆἰ: to send, give up (to: ε). (*Intransitive idioms*): εхн: to fight for. мἠ: to fight against, struggle with. нсῆ: to pursue. οϋве: to fight against. сон: to move forward. εβοϋн ε to strike upon, against; to oppose. For cpds. with †- see 2nd element.

†вс, тсвс, тсс n.f. heel; χῆ-†вс to trip (ἠμο^ς); мῆтχῆ-†вс tripping.

†не, тῆне (pl. тῆне) n.m. village, town. ρἠ†не villager.

†οϋ (f. †ε, †) number: five. мῆтн fifteen. тῆсἰοϋ, тῆἰοϋ fifty. нсэ†οϋ fifth. нсэтῆἰοϋ fiftieth.

†не n.f. loins.

†зε, Q тῆзε vb. intr. to become intoxicated (with: эλ, ἠμο^ς, эἠ); as n.m. drunkenness. ρεϥ†зε drunkard.

†знеэ n.m. box; bee-hive.

†сε n.f. gourd, vegetables. ма ἢ эλρсэ ἢ †сε gourd-bed.

тῆсῆс, κῆс n.m. pain. †-тῆсῆс to give pain (to: ε); as n.m. pain.

тῆн n. drop; нрἠ ἢ тῆн filtered wine.

тῆом, тῆоом, тῆом n.m. furrow.

тῆтῆ vb. tr. to let drip (ἠμο^ς); intr. to drip. тῆтῆε n.f. drop.

тἠ- negative prefix for Temporal, Conjunctive, Conditional, and Infinitives. See Gr. In.

тῆсἰο (тῆἰο) тῆсἰс- (тῆсἰс-) тῆсἰο^ς (тῆἰο^ς) Q тῆсἰнῆу (тῆἰнῆу) vb. tr. to justify (ἠμο^ς), to regard or hold as justified; intr. to become justified; as n.m.

justification.

ΤΗΗ n.f. reed mat. $\sigma\lambda\zeta\bar{\tau}$ - (τ)ΗΗ mat-weaver.

ΤΗΜΟ (ΤΜΟ) ΤΗΜΕ- (ΤΜΕ-) ΤΗΜΟ^ς (ΤΗΜΕ^ς, ΤΜΟ^ς) Q ΤΗΜΗΥ vb. tr. to feed, nourish (ἴμμο^ς; with: ἴμμο^ς, $\zeta\bar{\eta}$). ΤΗΜΕ^ς οεικ to feed (someone) bread.

ΤΗΤΗ ΤΗΤΗ- Q ΤΗΤΩΜ vb. intr. to become heavy; + εβολ: to resound, reverberate.

ΤΗΖΟ ΤΗΖΕ- ΤΗΖΟ^ς vb. tr. to kindle, set afire (ἴμμο^ς); intr. to burn, blaze; as n.m. burning, heat.

ΤΗΝΟ (ΤΝΟ, ΤΝΑ) ΤΗΝΟ^ς (ΤΝΟ^ς, ΤΑΝΑ^ς) Q ΤΗΝΗΥ vb. tr. to pound, tread down (ἴμμο^ς); intr. to be beaten, trodden; Q to be contrite; as n.m. breaking, contrition.

ΤΗΝΟΟΥ ΤΗΝΕΥ- (ΤΝΕΥ-) ΤΗΝΟΟΥ^ς (ΤΗΝΟΟΥ^ς, ΤΝΟΟΥ^ς) vb. tr. to send (ἴμμο^ς; to: ε, ερατ^ς, ηλ^ς, φλ; for, after: ἴκα); also w. εβολ, εζοϋη, εζραι.

ΤΗΖ, ΤΗΖΑΖ, ΤΕΝΑΖ n.m. wing, fin; also fig. of building, ship, etc. $\bar{\tau}$ -ΤΗΖ to become winged. $\rho\epsilon\tau$ -ΤΗΖ (Q $\rho\eta\tau$ ἴ ΤΗΖ) idem. $\chi\iota$ -ΤΗΖ to take wing.

ΤΟΒΤΕ ΤΕΤΕ- ΤΕΤΩΒ^ς vb. tr. to form, fashion, fabricate.

ΤΟΕ, ΤΟ, ΤΟΙΕ, ΤΑ, ΤΑΕ n.f. part, portion, share. $\chi\iota$ -ΤΟΕ to partake of ($\zeta\bar{\eta}$). $\mu\alpha\iota$ -ΤΟΕ ἴ ζοϋο covetous. $\mu\eta\tau\mu\alpha\iota$ -ΤΟΕ ἴ ζοϋο covetousness.

ΤΟΕ, ΤΟ n.f. spot. $\bar{\tau}$ -ΤΟ (Q ο ἴ ΤΟ) to become spotted.

ΤΟΕΙΣ, ΤΟΙΣ, ΤΟΕΙΣΕ n.f. piece of cloth, patch, rag; purse.

ΤΟΕΙΤ vb. intr. to mourn (for: ε, εχἴ); as n.m. lament.

ΤΟΙΛΕ vb. intr. to rise up.

ΤΟΚ, ΤΟΓ n.m. knife, razor.

ΤΟΜ n.m. reed mat.

ΤΟΝΤΗ ΤΗΤΗ- ΤΗΤΩΗ^ς Q ΤΗΤΩΗ (ΤΗΤΩΗ^ς) (1) vb. tr. to liken, compare (ἴμμο^ς; to: ε, ἴμ, εχἴ); intr. to be like, comparable to. (2) vb. tr. to estimate (ἴμμο^ς, ε), speculate about. As n.m. likeness, similitude; oracle.

†-ΤΟΝΤΗ to guess, surmise. $\lambda\tau\tau\omega\tau\eta$ without comparison. $\rho\epsilon\chi\tau\omega\tau\eta$ diviner.

ΤΟΝΖ^ς Q ΤΟΝΖ vb. reflex. to become entangled (in: ε); to

converse (with: ἴμ).

ΤΟΒΕΥ n.m. foliage.

ΤΟΟΤΕ (ΤΑΛΤΕ) vb. tr. to turn; intr. idem (επαζοϋ: back).

ΤΟΟΥ n.m. mountain; monastery; desert cemetery; as adj.

hill-, wild, desert-. $\rho\eta\eta\tau\omega\omega$ mountain man. $\zeta\lambda\eta\tau\omega\omega$

n.m. mountainous country. $\tau\omega\upsilon\epsilon\eta$ pl. of $\tau\omega\omega$.

ΤΟΟΥ ΤΕΥ- ΤΟΟΥ^ς vb. tr. to buy.

ΤΟΟΥΣ n.m. shoe, sandal; pair of shoes. $\mu\omega\upsilon\varsigma$ ἴ $\tau\omega\omega\upsilon\varsigma$ shoe-lace. $\sigma\omega\eta$ ἴ $\tau\omega\omega$ shoe-sole.

ΤΟΟΥΤΕ ΤΟΥΗΤ^ς Q ΤΟΥΗΤ vb. tr. to collect, gather.

ΤΟΗ, ΤΩΗ n.m. edge, border, hem; keel; bosom, embrace.

ΤΟΡΤΡ ΤΡΤΡ- ΤΡΤΩΡ^ς Q ΤΡΤΩΡ vb. tr. to drive in (nail, sword: ἴμμο^ς; into: ε, $\zeta\bar{\eta}$); to pierce (ἴμμο^ς, ε).

ΤΟΥΑ n.m.f. doorpost, lintel.

ΤΟΥΕΙΟ (ΤΟΥΙΟ) ΤΟΥΙΟ^ς vb. tr. to repay, give back (ἴμμο^ς); as n.m. repayment. $\chi\omega\omega\mu\epsilon$ ἴ $\tau\omega\upsilon\epsilon\iota\omega$ bill of divorce.

(ΤΟΥΗΟ) ΤΟΥΗ- (ΤΟΥΗΕ-) ΤΟΥΗΟ^ς (ΤΟΥΗΟΥ^ς) vb. tr. to open.

ΤΟΥΗΟΣ (ΤΟΥΗΟΥΣ) ΤΟΥΗΕΣ- ΤΟΥΗΟΣ^ς vb. tr. to awaken, raise up, set up (ἴμμο^ς; from: εβολ $\zeta\bar{\eta}$); to incite (ἴμμο^ς; against: εχἴ); as n.m. raising; $\rho\epsilon\chi\tau\omega\upsilon\eta\epsilon\varsigma$ - one who raises.

ΤΟΥΟ ΤΟΥΟ^ς vb. tr. to show, teach (to someone: ἴμμο^ς; something: ε; or vice versa); intr. to learn. Also = $\tau\lambda\omega\omega$.

ΤΟΥΩ^ς n. bosom. $\epsilon\tau\omega\upsilon\eta$ -, $\epsilon\tau\omega\upsilon\eta\epsilon\eta$ -, $\epsilon\tau\omega\upsilon\omega$ ^ς prep. at, near, beside. $\zeta\iota\tau\omega\upsilon\eta$ -, $\zeta\iota\tau\omega\upsilon\eta\epsilon\eta$ -, $\zeta\iota\tau\omega\upsilon\omega$ ^ς idem.

ΤΟΥΩΤ, ΤΟΥΩΟΤΕ n.m. pillar; idol.

ΤΟΥΧΟ ΤΟΥΧΕ- ΤΟΥΧΟ^ς Q ΤΟΥΧΗΥ vb. tr. to make whole (ἴμμο^ς); to save, rescue (from: ε, ετἴ, ἴμμο^ς, $\zeta\bar{\eta}$, εβολ $\zeta\bar{\eta}$, $\zeta\iota\tau\eta$); intr. to be saved, safe; as n.m. safety, salvation.

ΤΡΑ, ΕΡΑ n.f. extremity (of limbs); joint.

ΤΡΒΗΗΗ, ΤΗΡΒΗΗΗ, ΤΕΡΒΕΕΗΗ, ΤΕΡЧЕЕΗΗ n.m. papyrus plant.

ΤΡΕ, ΤΡΗ n.m.f. kite (bird).

ΤΡΙΗ, ΕΤΡΙΗ n.m. clover.

ΤΡΙΡ n.f. oven.

ΤΡΟ ΤΡΕ- vb. tr. to cause to do; rare except as prefix of inflected (causative) infinitive. See 20.1.

τῆρε, Q τῆριου vb. intr. to be afraid (of: знт̄ н̄).
 τῶμ n.m. hurricane.
 τσαβο τσαβε- (τσεβε-) τσαβο̄ (τῆβο̄) Q τσαβη(τ) vb. tr.
 to make wise, teach, show (нмо̄ of person; ε of thing
 taught or vice versa); as n.m. teaching, instruction.
 мн̄тρεчтсабо teaching. сабо (сво) сабо̄ to learn (ε).
 τσαβιο (τσαιο) τσαibe- τσαβιο̄ Q τсаиηу vb. tr. to make
 beautiful.
 τσανο (τῆно) τσανε- τσανο̄ Q τσανη(τ) vb. tr. to set in
 order (нмо̄); to adorn; to furnish, provide; as n.m.
 propriety, order. маi-τσανο̄ fond of adorning self.
 τσεко τσεке- τσεко̄ Q τσεкηу vb. tr. to diminish (нмо̄).
 тсенко (тсн̄ко, сн̄ко) тсенко̄ vb. tr. to nurse, suckle
 (нмо̄); аттсенко not giving milk (of breasts).
 τῆιο (τῆιο) τῆie- τῆιο̄ Q τῆиηу (сiηу) vb. tr. to sate,
 make satisfied (нмо̄; with: нмо̄, зн̄).
 тсо тсе- тсо̄ Q тсну vb. tr. to give a drink to, slake
 thirst of, water (нмо̄; with: нмо̄); as n.m. watering.
 ма н̄ тсо drinking-place; речтсо drink-giver.
 τῆто (сто, с̄о) τῆте- (сте-) τῆто̄ (сто̄) Q τῆтηу (стηу)
 vb. tr. to bring back, return (нмо̄); reflex. to go
 back. τῆто εβολ vb. tr. to reject, throw out (нмо̄);
 as n.m. rejection. τῆте εβολ, сте εβολ, стεβολ n. what
 is rejected. τῆто επaзoу to turn (нмо̄) back; also re-
 flex. с̄о in ма н̄ с̄о n.m. lodging, retreat.
 тте- тто̄ vb. tr. to cause to give, require of (нмо̄).
 τωβε̄ τεβε̄- (тῆс-) товс̄ vb. tr. to goad, incite (нмо̄, ε);
 as n.m. pricking of conscience, compunction.
 τωβε̄ (τωβα2) τεβε̄- (тῆ2-) тов2̄ vb. tr. to pray, make en-
 treaty (to: нмо̄; for: ε, εтве, εхн̄, ε2pa: εхн̄, 2a); as
 n.m. prayer, entreaty. речтωβε̄ one who prays, suppliant.
 τωк тек- ток̄ Q тηк vb. tr. to strengthen, confirm (нмо̄);
 to stiffen, thicken; vb. intr. to become strong, firm,
 thick; vb. reflex. to strengthen oneself. τωк ε2oυη to
 persist, be confident (in doing: Circum.); to endure (ε).

†-τωк to strengthen, fortify (на̄). χi-τωк to take
 courage. τωк н̄ знт̄ intr. to become strong of heart,
 take courage, rely (upon: εхн̄, зн̄); as n.m. confidence.
 †-τωк н̄ знт̄ to give confidence (to: на̄); χi-τωк н̄ знт̄
 to take courage.
 τωк (τωεε) тек- (тῆ-) тек̄ Q тηк vb. tr. to throw (нмо̄);
 τωк εβολ to cast forth, exude (нмо̄). речтῆ-сote archer.
 τωк (τωε, -ε) ток̄ (так̄, тоε̄) vb. tr. (1) to kindle (fire),
 stoke (oven), obj. w. нмо̄ or ε. ма н̄ τωк stoke-hole
 (of bath-house); речтωк stoker. (2) to bake (bread:
 нмо̄); as n.m. baking. ма н̄ τωк bakery. тiк n.m. spark.
 τωкн̄ текн̄- токн̄ Q токн̄ (такн̄) vb. tr. to pluck (нмо̄); to
 draw (sword). τωкн̄ н̄ знт̄ to become troubled.
 τωкῆ (τωεῆ, τωтῆ) текῆ- токс̄ (тоεс̄) Q токῆ (тоεῆ, тотῆ)
 vb. tr. to pierce, goad, bite (нмо̄); to drive (nail:
 нмо̄; into: ε); to point (finger: нмо̄; at: ε); Q to be
 nailed, fastened (to: ε), to be inlaid (with: нмо̄); to
 be pierced (with: зн̄). τωкῆ, τωεῆ n.m. piercing. τωεῆ,
 тоотῆ n.m. a fixed seat. та2 n.m. molar tooth.
 τωλῆ толк̄ vb. tr. to pluck out (нмо̄).
 τωλн̄ толам̄ Q тоλн̄ vb. tr. to defile, besmirch, pollute
 (нмо̄); vb. intr. to become defiled etc. (with, by: зн̄,
 нмо̄); as n.m. stain, pollution. †-τωλн̄ ε to stain.
 аттωλн̄ stainless, unpolluted.
 τωλῆ, Q тоλῆ vb. intr. to become stuck, sink (in: ε, зн̄).
 τωμ тем- (тн̄-) том̄ Q тημ vb. tr. to close, shut (нмо̄);
 vb. intr. idem.
 τωμ, Q тημ vb. tr. to sharpen; vb. intr. to become sharp.
 τωμн̄т (τωμт̄), Q томн̄т vb. intr. to meet, befall (someone:
 ε, ε2oυη ε); as n.m. meeting, event.
 τωμн̄т vb. intr. to become amazed, stupefied.
 τωμῆ темῆ- (тн̄с-) томс̄ (тоμес̄) Q томῆ vb. tr. to bury
 (нмо̄; in: ε, зн̄); ма н̄ τωμῆ burial place.
 τωη adv. where? how? ε τωη whither, where to? н̄ τωη =
 τωη. εβολ τωη whence? зн̄ τωη where? φa τωη whither?

χΙΝ ΤΩΝ from where? ΡΗΝΤΩΝ a person from where?
 ΤΩΝ in †-ΤΩΝ vb. intr. to quarrel, dispute (with: ΜΗ, ΟΥΒΕ, ΕΖΟΥΝ ΕΞΡΗ, ΝΗΛΞΡΗ; about: ΕΤΒΕ, ΕΧΝ); †-ΤΩΝ as n.m. dispute, strife. ΑΤ†-ΤΩΝ without strife. ΡΕΥ†-ΤΩΝ quarreler; ΜΗΤΡΕΥ†-ΤΩΝ faction; discrepancy.
 ΤΩΝΟΥ, ΤΩΝΕ, ΤΩΝΑ, ΤΟΝΟΥ, ΤΟΝΩ, ΤΟΝΝΕ, ΤΟΝΝΟΥ adv. very, greatly; certainly; σε ΤΩΝΟΥ yes indeed.
 ΤΩΟΥΝ ΤΟΥΝ- ΤΩΟΥΝ^ς vb. intr. and reflex. to arise, rise, rise up (± ΕΒΟΛ, ± ΕΞΡΑΙ; against: ε, ΕΧΝ; from: ΖΙ, ΖΙΧΝ, ΖΗ); ΤΩΟΥΝ ΖΑ to lift up, bear; vb. tr. to raise, carry (ΜΜΟ^ς); as n.m. rising, resurrection (± ΕΒΟΛ).
 ΤΩΠ ΤΟΠ^ς vb. tr. to stop up, plug, caulk (ΜΜΟ^ς). ΜΕΖ-ΤΩΠ needle, peg. ΖΑΜ Ν ΤΩΠ idem.
 ΤΩΠΕ ΤΕΠ- ΤΟΠ^ς (ΤΩΠ^ς) vb. tr. to taste (ΜΜΟ^ς). †ne n.f. taste; χι-†ne to taste (ΜΜΟ^ς); as n.m. tasting.
 ΤΩΡΕ n. willow. ΒΩ Ν ΤΩΡΕ willow tree.
 ΤΩΡΕ, ΤΟΡΕ n.f. (hand); handle; spade, pick, oar. Ρ-ΤΩΡΕ to clap, stamp. ΘΠ-ΤΩΡΕ (to grasp hand), to be surety, stand as surety (for: ΜΜΟ^ς; to: ΝΑ^ς); as n.m. surety; χι-ΘΠ-ΤΩΡΕ to take as surety; †-ΘΠ-ΤΩΡΕ to give surety; ΡΕΥΘΠ-ΤΩΡΕ guarantor. ΘΡΩΡΕ, ΘΤΩΡΕ = ΘΠ-ΤΩΡΕ; ΡΗΘΤΩΡΕ guarantor. ΤΟΟΤ^ς hand, in literal sense with many verbs (cf. ΚΩ, ΜΟΥΖ, ΣΩΚ, ΑΜΑΣΤΕ, ΕΙΩ, ΕΙΝΕ, ΣΜΙΝΕ, ΟΥΩΣ). ΕΙΡΕ Ν Α(ΝΑ)ΤΟΟΤ^ς, Ρ-Α(ΝΑ)ΤΟΟΤ^ς to endeavor, make an effort (to do: ε, ΕΤΡΕ). ΚΩ Ν ΤΟΟΤ^ς ΕΒΟΛ, ΚΑ-ΤΟΟΤ^ς ΕΒΟΛ to cease (doing: Circum.); to despair; to stay one's hand; ΑΤΚΑ-ΤΟΟΤ^ς ΕΒΟΛ unceasing. † Ν ΤΟΟΤ^ς, †-ΤΟΟΤ^ς to give a hand, to help; the suff. pron. on ΤΟΟΤ^ς usu. refers to the object, as in ΑΙ†-ΤΟΟΤ^ς I helped him. † Ν ΤΟΟΤ^ς ΜΜΟ^ς/ε to lay hold of, seize (suff. on ΤΟΟΤ^ς is reflex.). † Ν ΤΟΟΤ^ς ΜΗ to assist, give aid to. †-ΤΟΟΤ^ς as n.m. help; ΡΕΥ†-ΤΟΟΤ^ς helper, assistant. ΘΠ-ΤΟΟΤ^ς to grasp hand (in greeting, promising etc.); to betroth (obj. suff. of woman; ΝΑ^ς to man); Q ΤΟΟΤ^ς ΘΗΠ ΝΑ^ς she is betrothed to (see gloss on Lk. 1:27). ΝΣΑ ΤΟΟΤ^ς adv.

immediately, forthwith (suff. refers to subject of clause). ΕΤΗ (ΕΤΟΟΤ^ς) prep. to, into the hand of; freq. with verbs of giving, entrusting, etc. ΝΤΗ (ΝΤΟΟΤ^ς) prep. (1) from, from the hand of, from by; (2) with, by, beside; in the hand of; (3) because of, through. ΕΒΟΛ ΝΤΗ from. ΝΤΕ = ΝΤΗ. ΖΑΤΗ (ΖΑΤΟΟΤ^ς) prep. beside, with, near; subject to, under the hand of; virtually interchangeable with ΖΑΖΤΗ q.v. ΖΙΤΗ (ΖΙΤΟΟΤ^ς) prep. by the hand of, through the agency of, by, from; (of time:) during, after; (of place) out through, from; ± ΕΒΟΛ: expresses agent after passive verb.
 ΤΩΡΠ ΤΕΡΠ- (ΤΡΠ-) ΤΟΡΠ^ς vb. tr. to seize, rob (ΜΜΟ^ς; from: ΝΤΗ, ΖΗ, ΖΙ); to master, acquire; to carry off (to: ε); as n.m. plunder; ΜΑΙ-ΤΩΡΠ plunder-loving.
 ΤΩΡΗ ΤΟΡΠ^ς Q ΤΟΡΠ vb. tr. to sew, stitch (ΜΜΟ^ς; to: ε). ΑΤΤΩΡΗ unsewn. ΝΚΑ Ν ΤΩΡΠ needle. ΡΕΥΤΩΡΠ tailor.
 ΤΩΡΤ n.m. staircase. ΤΩΡΤΡ, ΤΩΤΡ n.m. ladder, step, degree.
 ΤΩΡΘ vb. intr. to become red; as adj. red. ΤΡΩΘ, Q ΤΟΡΘ to become red. ΤΡΩΘΡΘ (ΤΡΩΘΡΕΘ) Q ΤΡΘΡΩΘ (ΤΡΕΘΡΩΘ) to become red; as n.m. redness.
 ΤΩΡΞ, Q ΤΟΡΞ (ΤΑΡΞ, ΤΑΞΡ) vb. intr. to become sober, alert.
 ΤΩΣ ΤΕΣ- ΤΟΣ^ς Q ΤΗΣ (ΤΕΣ) ± ΕΒΟΛ vb. tr. (rare) to stiffen, fix; intr. to become stiff, hard, firm, fixed. ΑΤΤΩΣ adj. limp. ΤΑΣ-ΒΑΛ impudent; ΜΗΤΤΑΣ-ΒΑΛ impudence.
 ΤΩΤ ΤΕΤ- ΤΟΤ^ς Q ΤΗΤ vb. tr. to join together, mingle (ΜΜΟ^ς); to level; vb. intr. to be agreeable, to agree (with: ΜΗ; to: ε; on, upon: ΕΧΝ); to be persuaded, satisfied; to be joined; to become even, level. As n.m. agreement, mingling. ΤΩΤ Η Π(΄)ΖΗΤ, ΤΕΤ-Π(΄)ΖΗΤ to persuade, satisfy. ΤΩΤ Ν ΖΗΤ to consent, agree; as n.m. consent, agreement; ΑΤΤΩΤ Ν ΖΗΤ unconvinced.
 ΤΩΤΕ, ΤΩΤΕ, ΤΟΤΕ n.f. fringe, border (of garment).
 ΤΩΒΕ, ΤΩΒΕ n.f.m. brick; ΠΑΠΕ-ΤΩΒΕ to make bricks.
 ΤΩΒΕ, ΤΕΒΕ- ΤΟΒΕ^ς vb. tr. to repay, requite (ΜΜΟ^ς; to: ΝΑ^ς; for, in place of: ε); as n.m. requittal,

repayment. **ρεϥτωωβε** one who repays.
τωωβε, **τοοβε** Q **τοοβε** (**τοβε**) vb. tr. to seal, set or stamp with a seal (**ἴμο**°, **ε**, **εϣἵ**); with: **ἴμο**°, **εἰ**); as n.m. seal, stamp. **τοοβес** n.f.; **τοοβεϥ**, **τοοβῑ** n.m. impress of a seal. **τῆβε** n.f. seal.
τωωμε, Q **τοομε** vb. tr. to join; mostly in Q: to be joined (to: **ε**); to be fitting, suitable (for, to: **ε**, **να**°).
τωωμε, **τοομε** n.f. purse, wallet.
τωωп (**тωп**) **тєп-** **топ**° Q **тпп** (**тппп**) vb. tr. to accustom (**ἴмо**°; to: **ε**); intr. to become accustomed (**ε**: to), familiar with; as n.m. custom, usage. **тонῑ**, **танῑ**, **таланῑ** n.f. custom, habit.
τωωβε (**тωβε**) **тє-** (**тєк-**) **тоοβ**° (**тоб**°, **ток**°, **тоок**°) Q **тнб** (**тнк**) (1) vb. tr. to join, attach (**ἴмо**°; to: **ε**, **εῗ**); to ascribe, impute (**ἴмо**°; to: **ε**); vb. intr. to join self (to: **ε**, **εἰοϥн ε**), to cling; **τωωβε** **ἴмо**° **εβολ** to publish. (2) vb. tr. to plant (**ἴмо**°); as n.m. planting.
τωω **тєω-** **тєω**° Q **тнω** vb. tr. to limit, bound, determine (**ἴмо**°); to appoint, assign, destine (**ἴмо**°; to, for, over: **ε**, **εἰοϥн ε**, **εῗ**, **на**°); vb. intr. to become fixed, limited, determined; to be moderate. As n.m. ordinance, destiny; manner, fashion; affair, matter. **лтτωω** unlimited; immoderate. **ῑ-(п)τωω** to prepare, put in order. **ῑ-(п)τωω** to give orders (to: **на**°, **ε**), provide (for: **ε**, **на**°). **ρεϥτωω** commander. **тєω**, **тєω** (pl. **тєωω**, **тєωω** ?) border, boundary, limit; nome; province, district; bishopric; **ῑἵтєω** man of nome; **ῑ-тєω** **на**° to be adjacent to; **ῑ-тєω** **ε** to set limits to; **ῑ-тєω** to adjoin (**ε**, **ἵ**).
тєωε (pl. **тєωεεϥ**) n.f. neighbor; that which adjoins.
τωε **тєε-** (**тλεε-**) **тλε**° Q **тнε** vb. tr. to mix, stir (**ἴмо**°; into, with: **ε**, **ἵ**, **ἴмо**°, **εἰ**, **εἵ**); vb. intr. to become mixed, disturbed, clouded; as n.m. mixture, disturbance. **лтτωε** unmixed, distinct. **ἵ-тєε** meddlesome. **ρεϥтєε** meddler, mixer; **ἵῑтρεϥтєε** confusion.
тєε n.m. chaff.

тєεῑ **тλεε**° Q **тλεεῑ** vb. tr. to moisten, soak. **ελв** n.m. leaven; **ῑ-ελв**, **ῑ-ελв** to become leavened. **лтεε** unleavened.
тєεἵ **тλεε**° vb. tr. to chase, pursue (**ἴмо**°, **ἵελ**).
тєεἵ **тєεἵ-** **тλεε**° Q **тλεεἵ** (**εἰοϥн**) to summon (**ἴмо**°; to: **ε**, **εῗ**); to knock (on, at: **ε**); as n.m. calling, convocation.
тєεῑ **тєεῑ-** **тλεε**° (**тєεε**°) Q **тλεεῑ** vb. tr. to anoint (**ἴмо**°; with: **ἴмо**°, **εἰ**, **εἵ**); to pour (**ἴмо**°; on: **ε**); as n.m. anointing. **ῑ-тєεῑ** to be anointed.
тєεἵ **тєεἵ-** (**тλεεἵ-**) **тєεἵ**° (**тλεεἵ**°) vb. tr. to push (**ἴмо**°).
тєεῑ (**тєεῑῑ**, **тєεῑῑ**) Q **тєεῑῑ** (**тєεῑῑ**, **тλεεῑῑ**) vb. intr. to be joined, fixed (to: **ε**; in: **εἵ**).
тєεῑ **тєεε**° (**тλεεε**°) Q **тєεῑ** vb. tr. to bleach, dye (**ἴмо**°).
εῑεἵο **εῑεἵε-** **εῑεἵο**° Q **εῑεἵηϥ(т)** vb. tr. to make humble, humiliate (**ἴмо**°); intr. to become humble, be humiliated; as n.m. humility.
εηн n.m. sulfur.
тєεο (**εεο**) **εεε-** **εεο**° Q **εεηϥ** vb. tr. to cause to fall, bring down (**ἴмо**°).
ελο **ελο**° vb. tr. to cause to fly, to chase away.
εἵко **εἵкє-** **εἵко**° Q **εἵкηϥ** vb. tr. to afflict, treat badly (**ἴмо**°); as n.m. affliction, ill-treatment.
εμο vb. tr. to warm (**ἴмо**°).
εἵсо **εἵсє-** **εἵсо**° Q **εἵсоεεт** vb. tr. to seat (**ἴмо**°).
εно (**εно**) **тῑεε-** **εно**° Q **εηηϥ** (**εἰοϥн**) vb. tr. to cause to approach (**ἴмо**°); to hire.
εно **εно**° (**εηε**°, **εεно**°, **ελно**°) Q **εηηϥ** (**εεηηϥ**) vb. tr. to pound, crush (**ἴмо**°).
тєε (**εε**) vb. intr. to become bad; as n.m. badness.
εοοϥт, **εωοϥт**, **εωε** n. name of 1st Coptic month.
тῑпо (**εно**) **тῑпо**° vb. tr. to lead, accompany (**ἴмо**°; **εβολ**: forth).
тєῑω (**εῑω**) **εῑωε-** **εῑωε**° vb. tr. to terrify, oppress.
тєεεο (**εεεεο**) (**т**)**εεεεε-** (**т**)**εεεεε**° Q (**т**)**εεεεηϥ** vb. tr. to disgrace, condemn (**ἴмо**°); vb. intr. to be disgraced,

condemned (to: ε); as n.m. disgrace, condemnation.
 βλαιε, βλαειη adj. ugly; as n. ugly person; μνητβλαιε
 disgrace, ugliness. ο η βλαιε to be disgraceful.
 βλ n.m. ugliness.

т-: п-	тENOY: OYHOY	тHOOY': THOHOY
тλ: тOE	тEN-: тONE, тOΠ	тHOY': THOHOY
тλ-: тλ-	тENH, тENH: тλΠH	THOPOHNE: POME
тλAHC: тOΠH	тEPβAIEIN: TPβHIN	TO: TOE
тλATE: тOOTE	тEPβEEIN: TPβHIN	TOBE: TOWBE
тAE: тOE	тEPKO(°): TAPKO	TOIE: TOE
тAEIOY: †OY	тEPчEEIN: TPβHIN	ТОК': TOWBE
тAИ: тAИ	тEY-: тOOY	ТОЛ: TAA
тAK: тAK	тEY: тHY	тOMHT: TOMHT
тAK': TOK	тEYHOY: OYHOY	TONHE, TONHOY: TONOY
тAKH: TOKH	тEθE: TΘ	TONOY: TONOY
тAKP: TOWP	тEθEEY: TEE	TONO: TONOY
тAλ: TOKC	тECTOZ(°): TAZTE	TOOB': TOWBE
тAHA': THHO	тE6-: TOWBE	TOOBE(C/Y): TOWBE
тAHECT-: TAZOYT	тH: TE, PH	TOOK': TOWBE
тAHEHT: ZHT	-тH: †OY	TOOME: TOWME
тAHEHYT: TAZOYT	тHBE: TAIBE, THHBE	TOOT': TAP
тAHEH: тAHH	тHBT: TET	TOOTE: TAAIE
тAHC: тOΠH	тHHEE: TAIBE	TOOYE: ZTOOYE
тAPO: TAAO	тHHP: TOWP	TON': TONE, TONP, TON
тAPP: TAPP	тHK: TOWBE	TONC: TOWP
тACBAA: TOC	тHP: TOWP	TOP: TAP
тATCE: TACE	тHPHIN: TPβHIN	TOPK: TOWP
тAO: TAZT	тHCT: TET	TOTE: TOTE
тAθE-OPK: OPK	тH2: TΩ2	TOTC: TOKC
тA2-/': TΩ2	тHE: TOWBE	TOYHT(°): TOOYTE
тA2B(°): TΩ2B	†: †OY	TOYH-: TOYH'
тA2E: TIE	†E: †OY	TOYH-: TOWYN
тA2HY: TAZO	†K: TOK	TOYHCT-: TOYHOC
тA2M(°): TΩ2M	†HE: TONE	TOYOTE: TOYOT
тA2P: TAPP	тAOOBE: BAOOBE	TOYHCT: тHY
тA2C': TΩ2C	тAOE: BAOE	тOY: TΘ
тA6H(°): TΩ6H	тXTHAE: TXTA	тO6(°): TOK, TOK
тA6C': TΩ6C	тAθE: BAOOBE	тO6': TOWBE
тEβE: TOWBE	тME-/': THMO	тO6C', TΩ6C: TOKC
тEHEY: TETH	тME: †ME	тPE-: TPO
тENOoyE: TETH	тMO(°): THMO	TPEIOOY: TPPE
тEC: †BC	тHPHCOH: COH	тPH: TPE
тE: HE	тHA-: TANO	TPKO': TAPKO
тEBE: THHBE	тHA: THHO	TPOY: TAPP
тEBE-: TOWBE	тHEY-: THHOY	TPOYTP: TAPP
тEBC: †BC	тHH: BITH	TPPOME: POME
тEK-: TOWBE	тHHEY-: THHOY	TPPOT: TAPP
тENA-: TANO	тHO(°): THHO	тCB'O': TCAVO
тENAZ: TH2	тHOM: TAOH	тCEBE-: TCAVO

тENO: TCAHO	тOΠ: TONE, TONP	тO6C: TOKC
тTO': TTE-	тOPB': TOWP	θAIE: TΩ2B
тO': TOW	тOTP: TAPP	θAHO': ENO
тOBA2: TΩB2	тOTC: TOKC	θENO': ENO
тOBE: TOWBE	тOOTE: TOTE	θENHY: ENO
тOKP: TOWP	тO6: TOK	θIHY: EHO
тOMHT: TOMHT	тO6E: TOWBE	θOYOT, θOY: θOYOT
тONA, TONE: TONOY	тO6E: TOK	тXAEIO: XAEIO
тON: TON		

OY

oY interrog. pron. what? less commonly: who? oY epO' what does it profit (me, you, etc.)? oY η what of (partitive)? oYoy what? (with indef. art.). P-oY to do what? to be like what? CTBE OY why? CTBE OY η ZOB idem. oY MH OY this and that, such and such.
 oY indef. art. sing. See 2.1.

oYA (f. oYEI) (1) indef. pron. one, someone; (2) one (the number); see 15.3. For -OYE in MHTOYE eleven, etc.; see 24.3. OYA OYA one by one. OYA ... OYA ... one ... the other. ZENOYA OYA some (pl.), a few. E NOYA distributive: one each. NOYA NOYA each one. KEOYA another one. P-KEOYA to become another, be altered. MHTOYA unity unison. P-OYA to become one; to unite with (MH).

OYA n.m. blasphemy; as adj. blasphemous. X1-/XE-OYA to blaspheme (against: E, EOYH E). PEXH1-OYA blasphemer. MHTPEEXH1-OYA blasphemy. XAT-OYA blasphemous.

OYAA' intens. pron. -self, alone, only; used appositionally, as in HTOK OYAAK you yourself, you alone; TE-CZIME OYAAc the woman herself. η OYAA' idem. P-OYAA' to become alone.

OYAZ n.m. pole, stave.

OYAZBEC, OYAZMEC, OYOZBEC vb. intr. to bark, growl (of dog).
 OYAZE n. oasis.

OYAZIZHT, OYAZEHT adj. cruel. MHTOYAZIZHT cruelty. P-OYAZIZHT to become cruel.

OYAZME n.f. storey (of a house or structure).

οὐβαῶ, Q οὐοβῶ vb. intr. to become white; as n.m. whiteness. οὐοβῶ adj. white (aft. n., with or without ἦ); ἄ-οὐοβῶ to become white.

οὐε (οὐβη^ς) prep. against; toward, opposite.

οὐε, Q οὐηῦ vb. intr. to become distant, far, far-reaching (± εβολ); οὐε ε to be distant from; idem with prep. ἦμο^ς, εβολ ἦμο^ς, εβολ ἦμο^ς, εβολ εἶ. As n.m. distance; οὐε επесчт distance downward. ε ποῦε to a distance (from: ἦμο^ς). ἦ ποῦε at a distance. εἰ/εἶ ποῦε idem.

οὐε number one in higher numbers (11, 21, etc.).

οὐεεἰενιν n.m. Greek. μῆτοῦεεἰενιν n.f. Greek (language).

οὐεἰνε vb. intr. to pass by (subj. usu. period of time). ατοῦεἰνε not passing, permanent.

οὐεἰσε οὐαστ^ς vb. tr. to saw (ἦμο^ς). ρεχοῦεἰσε sawyer.

οὐεἰτε (οὐεετε) vb. intr. to waste away, dry up; vb. tr. to dry up, make waste away (ἦμο^ς), ± εβολ.

οὐελοῦελε vb. intr. to howl.

οὐερητε, οὐρηητε n.f. foot, leg (of person, animal, object).

οὐερῆ, οὐῆτ, οὐαρῆ n.f.m. rose.

οὐεε-ρασοῦ interpreter of dreams.

οὐεεπο n.f. doorpost.

οὐηρ (f. οὐηρε) interrog. adj. how much? how many? how great? οὐηρ ηε N? How great is N? (also exclam.). ἄ-οὐηρ to become how much/many? to amount to how much? ἦ οὐηρ by how much? to what extent? α οὐηρ how long? how much more so (in syllogistic statement). σοῦ-οὐηρ such and such a day. μεεοῦηρ the how-many-eth?

οὐητε n.f. calamity.

οὐῆλε, οὐελλε n.f. melody, music.

οὐῆπε n. depression in skin (left by disease or sim.).

οὐηοτ, Q οὐηηῆ (οὐηηηῆτ) vb. intr. to become thick, swollen; as n.m. thickness, swelling.

οὐη- existential predicate: there is/are. See Gr. In.

οὐηαμ n.f. right hand, the right side; εἰα ἦ οὐηαμ the right hand; ε οὐηαμ to the right. ἦεα/εἰ οὐηαμ ἦμο^ς

on the right of. τηῦ ἦ οὐηαμ favorable wind.

οὐηοῦ (pl. οὐηοοῦε) n.f. hour. ἦ τεῦηοῦ adv. immediately, thereupon, forthwith. εἶ τεῦηοῦ idem. πρоч τεῦηοῦ for a while, for a moment, at present. ρεεка-οὐηοῦ astrologer. τεηοῦ adv. now; τεηοῦ εε so now, now therefore; ε/ἦ τεηοῦ now; εα τεηοῦ until now; εἰη τεηοῦ from now.

οὐηοε vb. intr. to rejoice (at: εεἶ, εἰεἶ); also used reflex. with ἦμο^ς. As n.m. joy, gladness.

οὐηητ, οὐηηητ n.m. hollow place, esp. hold of a ship.

οὐηηε- οὐηηηε^ς pred. of possession: to have. See 22.1.

οὐηοεἰ, οὐηοεἰ n.m. rush, swift movement. †-οὐηοεἰ to go about seeking, search (for: ε, εεοῦη ε, ἦεα). †-ποῦηοεἰ, † ἦ ποῦηοεἰ, †-η(ε)οὐηοεἰ, †-η(ε)ποῦηοεἰ to advance, proceed (to: ε; into: εεοῦη ε; on to: εεραἰ ε, εεἶ). εἰη†-ποῦηοεἰ act of going, proceeding. ἦποῦηοεἰ = οὐηοεἰ.

οὐηοεἰ, οὐηοεἰ interj. woe! (unto: ηεε^ς). Rare as n.m. woe.

οὐηοεἰε (pl. οὐηοεἰη, οὐηοεἰη) n.m. farmer, cultivator (of fields and vines). There are many variant spellings. μῆτοῦηοεἰε husbandry. ηε ἦ οὐηοεἰε farm. ρἦποῦηοεἰε farmer, peasant (var. ρἦποῦε, ρἦποῦα). ἄ-οὐηοεἰε to farm.

οὐηοεἰη n.m. light; dawn; eyesight. ατοῦηοεἰη without light. ἄ-οὐηοεἰη to shine, make light (for: ε, ηεε^ς; on: εεἶ, εἰεἶ). ρεεἄ-οὐηοεἰη one who gives light, illuminator. εἰ-οὐηοεἰη to get, receive light.

οὐηοεἰτ n.m. pillar.

οὐηοεἰε n.m. time, occasion. ηεοῦηοεἰε ετ ἦηαῦ at that time. ἦ ηεἰηοε ἦ οὐηοεἰε all this while. ἦ οὐηηηε ἦ οὐηοεἰε for a long time; ἦ οὐηοεἰε ηηη always. ἦ ηηοῦηοεἰε, ἦ ηεοῦηοεἰε at this/that time. ἦ (οῦ)οὐηοεἰε at one time (in the past). εα οὐηοεἰε later on, at a later time. εἶη ηεοῦηοεἰε at the time in question. πρоч (οῦ)οὐηοεἰε for a time, transitory. ατοῦηοεἰε ill-timed, at a bad time. εἶη οὐηηηατοῦηοεἰε adv. idem. ἄ-οὐηοεἰε to spend, pass time. εἶη-ποῦηοεἰε to find time, have leisure.

οὐηοεἰε particle of assent: yes. Cf. also οὐηοεἰε.

оуомте, оуоомте, оуомпте n.f. tower.
 оуомā n.m. manger.
 оуон indef. pron. someone, something, some; in neg. con-
 text: no one, nothing. Also used as pl.: **ноуон**, **зен-**
оуон some, some such. **оуон ним** everyone (s. or pl.).
оуоозе, **оуозе** n.f. scorpion.
оуооое, **оуоое** n.f. cheek, jaw.
оуон, **Q оуаав** vb. intr. to become pure, innocent, holy (of,
 from: **е**, **евоа з̄**); as n.m. purity; **з̄** **оуоуон** purely;
хи-оуон to acquire purity, be hallowed. **пет оуаав** who/
 what is holy, esp. a saint; used with art. or poss. pre-
 fixes. **оуһһв** n.m. priest (Christian or pagan); **̄-оуһһв**
 to become a priest. **һһтоуһһв** priesthood.
оуос̄ n.m. oar. **речсек-оуос̄**, **речсөк** **̄** **ноуос̄** oarsman.
оуост̄, **Q оуестом** to become broad, wide, extensive; rarely
 tr.: to broaden. As n.m. breadth.
оуотоует, **Q оуетоуот** vb. intr. to become green, pallid; as
 n.m. greenness, herbs; pallor.
оуооуеуе **оуеоуоуе** **Q оуеоуоуе** vb. tr. to beat, strike.
оуоч n.m. lung.
оуооуе **оуеоуе** vb. tr. to chew, crush (**̄**).
оурас n. crutch.
оурот, **Q роурт** vb. intr. to become eager, ready, glad; **Q**
 to be fresh, flourishing; as n.m. zeal, enthusiasm,
 eagerness, gladness; **з̄** **оуоурот** gladly, eagerly. **†-**
оурот to gladden; to incite, arouse (someone: **на**).
оурө n.m. bean.
оур̄ө, **оуер̄ө** n.f. watch, watch-tower. **аноур̄ө** n.m. guard.
оус n.m. bald person; **һһтоус** baldness.
оутаз n.m. fruit, produce (rare in Sah.).
оуте (**оутө**) prep. between, among; often in proleptic con-
 struction; **оуте х м̄н у**, **оуте х м̄н оуте у**, **оутө^х оутө^у**
 between x and y. **евоа оуте** from among, from between.
оуте is often followed by **тһһте** in same constructions.
оуө n.m. news, report. **̄-ноуө** **на** to bring news to.

̄-оуө to respond, reply, say (to: **на**, **злр̄**). **†-оуө** to
 give news. **чи-оуө**, **члч-оуө** bearer of news, messenger.
зе-ноуө, **зе-п(̄)оуө** to inquire (about). **хи-оуө**, **хи-**
ноуө to announce (to: **е**, **на**, **оа**); **речхи-оуө** informer.
синахи-оуө Annunciation. **ен-ноуө**, **ен-п(̄)оуө** to inquire
 (about). **з̄-оуө** n. dispute, argument.
оуө vb. intr. to cease, stop, come to an end; to cease
 (from: **̄**, **з̄**, **евоа ̄**); + Circum.: to stop doing, fi-
 nish doing; to have already done. + **е/̄** + Inf. idem,
 but rarer. Vb. tr. to stop, bring to an end (**̄**).
лтоуө unceasing, unending. **†-оуө** to cease; to make
 cease (**̄**); to release (from: **з̄**); **л†-оуө** unending.
оуө n. in **†-оуө** (**± евоа**) to bloom, sprout; to bring forth,
 produce (**̄**); as n.m. sprout, blossom. **хи-оуө** to
 conceive (a child: **̄**); as n.m. conception.
оуөл̄ **оуөл̄-** **оуөл̄** **Q оуөл̄** vb. tr. to put to shame, humili-
 ate, defeat (**̄**); vb. intr. to bend down (in shame,
 weakness, defeat); to lean (on: **ех̄**, **злх̄**, **езоуһ е**); as
 n.m. humiliation. **оуөл̄** **̄** **зһт** to be discouraged.
оуөм **оуөм-** (**оуөм-**) **оуөм** vb. tr. to eat, consume (**̄**);
 also fig.: to submit to (e.g. punishment); (subj. the
 heart) to make repentant. **оуөм** **̄** **на** to eat away at, gnaw
 at. **оуөм** (**евоа**) **з̄** to eat away at, consume; to eat some
 of. **оуөм** as n.m. food, eating. **оуөм-** in cpds.: eater
 of (e.g. **оуөм-рөме** man-eating). **лтоуөм** not eating,
 without food; **һһлтоуөм** being without food. **маи-оуөм**
 fond of eating; **һһтмаи-оуөм** fondness for eating; **ма ̄**
оуөм eating place, refectory. **речоуөм** glutton; **һһтреч-**
оуөм gluttony. **синоуөм** (pl. **синоуөом**) n.m.f. food.
оуөн, **Q оуөһ** (imptv. **лоуөһ**, **оуөм-**) vb. tr. to open (**̄**,
е); vb. intr. to open (out on, towards: **е**, **ех̄**, **езрлч**
ех̄, **̄**, **оуөе**); as n.m. opening.
оуөһ n.m. part, portion, piece. **оуөм-** in fractions 30.6.
оуөһ n.m. wolf.
оуөһ̄ **оуөһ̄-** **оуөһ̄** **Q оуөһ̄** (**± евоа**) vb. intr. and reflex.:

to be revealed, become manifest, appear; vb. tr. to reveal, make manifest, make clear, declare (ἤμο^ο; to: ε, εζοῦν ε, ἡλ^ο). As n.m. (+ εβολ) manifesting, showing, declaration; εἴῃ ογοῶν^ε εβολ openly, publicly. ἀτοῶν^ε εβολ invisible, not manifest. ἄ-ἀτοῶν^ε εβολ to become invisible.

οὔρη οὔρη^ο vb. tr. to send (Boh., rare in Sah.).

οὔρη οὔρη^ο Q οὔρη^ο vb. tr. to set free, renounce a claim on; vb. intr. to be free, not responsible.

οὔρη n.m. free space.

οὔρη οὔρη^ο Q οὔρη^ο vb. tr. to leave barren, idle; to keep idle; to neglect; vb. intr. to be idle, come to a halt (for: ε); to be brought to naught. As n.m. idleness, ceasing, cessation. οὔρη n.f. idleness.

οὔρη οὔρη^ο vb. tr. to make soft, weak; vb. intr. to become green, fresh, raw, soft, weak. οὔρη, οὔρη n.m. greens, herbs; ἡλ ἡ οὔρη garden.

οὔρη (f. οὔρη, rare) adj. single, sole, one and the same; usu. aft. n. with ἡ. οὔρη ἡ οὔρη each one, a single one. ἡἡ οὔρη singleness, unity. ἄ-οὔρη ἡ οὔρη to make one, amount to one and the same thing (with: ἡἡ).

οὔρη οὔρη^ο Q οὔρη^ο vb. tr. to pass through (ἡμο^ο); to transform, translate, exchange; to remove, make/let pass; vb. intr. to change, be altered (usu. of place or situation); οὔρη ε to change into, to surpass; Q to surpass. οὔρη εβολ to cross over, spread over. οὔρη εζοῦν to pass in (into: ε). οὔρη εζοῦν to pass beyond.

οὔρη (forms as above) vb. to pour (into: ε; upon: εχἡ; down on: ερεχἡ εἡ).

οὔρη (forms as above) vb. to pierce. οὔρη n.f. hole.

οὔρη οὔρη^ο vb. tr. to pour; as n.m. libation. οὔρη εβολ to pour forth (tr. and intr.); as n.m. libation.

οὔρη οὔρη^ο vb. tr. to cast (metal), to pour (water), to draw (water); as n.m. anything cast or molten. ἡλ ἡ οὔρη crucible, melting-pot. ἡοὔρη cup-bearer,

drawer of water. οὔρη n.m. cup. οὔρη, οὔρη idem. οὔρη, οὔρη, Q οὔρη (οὔρη) vb. intr. to become well off, to prosper, flourish (in: ἡμο^ο, εἡ); as n.m. prosperity, plenty. εἡ οὔρη in abundance.

οὔρη (οὔρη) οὔρη^ο (οὔρη^ο) vb. intr. to break down (emotionally); reflex.: to accommodate (someone: ἡἡ).

οὔρη (οὔρη) οὔρη^ο (οὔρη^ο) Q οὔρη^ο vb. tr. (1) to send (ἡμο^ο; forth: εβολ); (2) to separate, distinguish, choose (esp. in Q), ± εβολ. οὔρη or οὔρη-impers. vb. followed by subj.: is different, distinct. οὔρη ... οὔρη ... the one is ..., the other is...

οὔρη οὔρη^ο (οὔρη^ο) vb. tr. to want, wish, desire (ἡμο^ο); to love; to be ready, on the point of (doing: ε + Inf., ερε, εε). οὔρη may be prefixed directly to an Inf., as in ἡοὔρη-εἡ. οὔρη as n.m. desire, love, wish; οὔρη ἡ εἡ heart's desire; ἡ ἡ(ε)οὔρη on one's own; voluntarily, willingly.

οὔρη n.m. cleft, gap; interval, pause, holiday; ἡοὔρη ἡ ἡἡ Thursday (?). ἡ-οὔρη to set an interval; ἡ-οὔρη idem. ἄ-οὔρη ε to wait for. (ἡ) οὔρη prep. without.

οὔρη οὔρη^ο (οὔρη^ο) vb. tr. to answer (someone: ε, ἡλ^ο, rarely suff.). οὔρη ἡἡ to converse with. οὔρη ἡἡ to repeat after (in response). οὔρη οὔρη to testify against. οὔρη as n.m. answer.

οὔρη (οὔρη) to consume, be consumed (fire, heat).

οὔρη οὔρη^ο Q οὔρη^ο vb. tr. to knead, mix, compound (ἡμο^ο; with: ἡἡ, εἡ, εἡ). as n.m. dough. ἡλ ἡ οὔρη kneading place.

οὔρη οὔρη^ο Q οὔρη^ο to become broad, level, flat; to be at ease; also tr. to make broad etc. οὔρη εβολ tr. and intr. to spread out/forth, extend; as n.m. extent, breadth; ease. οὔρη, οὔρη, οὔρη n.f. breadth. οὔρη^ο vb. tr. to greet, kiss; to worship (ἡμο^ο, ε, ἡλ^ο); οὔρη^ο εχἡ/εἡ to worship, do obeisance at. ἡοὔρη-οὔρη

adj. to be revered. οὐλαστει n.f. worship.

οὐλῶν οὐλεῖν- οὐλοῦν (οὐλοῦν) Q οὐλοῦν vb. tr. to break down, crush, destroy (ἄμο); vb. intr. to be worn down, broken, crushed, destroyed. As n.m. breakage, destruction.

οὐωε οὐεε- οὐαε Q οὐνε (1) vb. tr. to put, place set (ἄμο); Q to be placed, situated, set; οὐωε ἄμο ε to add to, set on, apply to, bring on; οὐωε ετοοτ to add, repeat, do again (vb. complement in Circum. or ε + Inf.); οὐωε εχῆ to add (sthg.: ἄμο) to; οὐωε ἄτοοτ to leave (a deposit or pledge) with; οὐωε εα to invest/deposit for/with; οὐωε εβολ to set (sthg.: ἄμο) down, leave; οὐωε επεσнт to set down. (2) vb. reflex. to put or place oneself; οὐαε ἄκα to follow. (3) intr. to live, dwell, reside, be situated, be; οὐωε ε live etc. with, by; οὐωε εχῆ, εεραи εχῆ to live etc. on, upon; οὐωε ἄῆ to live etc. with; sim. with εα, εῆ, εи, and εиῆ. As n.m. place where one stops, stands, dwells. ἄ ἄ οὐωε idem. εиνοуωε manner of life.

οὐωε n.m. fisherman; ἄῆτοуωε fisherman's profession.

οὐωεῆ οὐεεῆ- οὐаеῆ Q οὐоεῆ vb. tr. to repeat, interpret (ἄμο); intr. to repeat, answer, respond (to: ε, εχῆ, ἄ, ἄка); to contradict, object to (οὐβε, εα, εи); reflex. to respond, repeat. οὐεεῆ may be prefixed to an Inf.: to re-(do), (do) again. As n.m. answer, objection, interpretation. ἄ οὐωεῆ adv. again. εεσοуωεῆ one who contradicts; ἄῆεεсоуωεῆ opposition, disobedience. εиноуωεῆ opposition. οὐаеεе n.m. interpreter.

οὐωε (οὐωωε) οὐεεε- (οὐεε-) οὐооε (οὐоаε) vb. tr. to cut out, cut off (ἄмо).

οὐωε n. (pl.) architectural term: entrance, portico.

οὐωεῆ οὐεεῆ- οὐоεῆ Q οὐоεῆ vb. tr. to break, break down, destroy; vb. intr. to break, be broken. As n.m. destruction, breakage. εтоуωεῆ unbroken.

οὐωεε vb. to collect (a contribution); as n.m. collection. οὐωε n.m. a loan; ε ποуωε on loan. † ε ποуωε to give

on loan (to: ἄ); εи ποуωε to receive on loan.

οὐωε (pl. οὐωооε) n.f. night. εпаεε ἄ τεуωε midnight.

ἄ οὐоуωε during a night. ἄ τεуωε by night. ε-οὐωε to pass the night.

οὐωоε (f. οὐωоε, οὐωооε, οὐωоε; pl. οὐωооε) n.m. dog.

οὐωаи, Q οὐоа vb. intr. to become whole, sound, safe, saved (in religious sense); οὐωаи ε to be saved from. As n.m. health, safety. εтоуωаи unsound, incurable. ἄῆтаоуωаи unsoundness, unhealthiness.

οὐа ἄ οὐωт: οὐωт
οὐааε: οὐои
οὐаооε: оме
οὐарт: оерт
οὐаст: оуеисе
οὐасе: оуасе
οὐатε: оуатε
οὐатсе: оуатсе
οὐатεε: оуатεε
οὐаωсе: оуаωсе
οὐаωте: оуаωт
οὐаεме: оуаεῆ
οὐаεмеε: оуаεῆ
οὐаεε: аеε
οὐεεи: оуоеиε
οὐεεте: оуеиε
οὐеи: оуа
οὐеи: оуоеиε
οὐент: аῆт
οὐерε: оуеρε

οὐεεтωн: оуоетῆ
οὐет: оуот
οὐет-: оуоете
οὐетоуот: оуотоуот
οὐет-: оуот
οὐеεῆ: оуе
οὐеεоуе: оуоуоуе
οὐеεсе: оуеε
οὐеεε-: оεε
οὐннε: оуон
οὐнн: оуон
οὐнγ: оуе
οὐλωм: ἄρωм
οὐῆ-: оуон
οὐом: оуооме
οὐонпте: оуомте
οὐонῆт: оуомт
οὐооεс: оуооε
οὐоом: оуооме
οὐоомте: оуомте

οὐооте: оуот
οὐооε: оεε
οὐоте: оуот
οὐотε: оуот
οὐотε: оуот
οὐотс: оуотс
οὐотс('): оуотс
οὐоосе: оуооε
οὐоεεε: оуаεεε
οὐоεε: оуооεε
οὐоа: оуаа
οὐрωм: ἄρωм
οὐтω: оуте
οὐω: εуω
οὐωме: оуооме
οὐωт: оуооте, от
οὐωт: оуот
οὐωтс: оуотс
οὐωωε: оуооε
οὐωεῆ: оуεῆ
οὐε: оε
οὐεре: оуεре

ω

ω interj. O, Oh.

ωετ, ωεт n.m. goose.

ωεε εεε- οεε Q οεε (1) trans.: to forget, overlook, neglect (ε); Q to be forgotten, neglected; also used reflexively. (2) intr. to sleep, fall asleep; Q to be asleep. As n.m. forgetfulness; sleep. ε-ωεε to become forgetful, to forget; n. obj. with ἄ; pron. obj. with suff. in ε-н(')ωεε; as n.m. forgetfulness. εεεε-ωεε one who forgets. εεε, εεε n.f. forgetfulness,

carelessness, sleep; $\bar{\rho}$ -εβθε to be forgetful; †-εβθε, † $\bar{\eta}$ ουεβθε ε η₂ητ $\bar{\eta}$ to make forgetful; χι $\bar{\eta}$ ουεβθε to be forgetful. οβθ $\bar{\tau}$ n.f. forgetfulness.

ωκ $\bar{\eta}$ ηητ to be content.

ωκ $\bar{\eta}$ εκ $\bar{\eta}$ - Q οκ $\bar{\eta}$ vb. intr. to become dark, gloomy, changed for the worse (toward: ε, ε₂ουν ε); rarely tr. to darken, alter; as n.m. sadness, gloom.

ωλ ολ $\bar{\rho}$ Q ηλ (mainly Boh.) to lay hold of, take, gather in ($\bar{\eta}$ μο $\bar{\rho}$); reflex. to withdraw (± ερ $\bar{\rho}$ ethical dat.); ωλ ε to bring/take to; ωλ εβολ to take away; ωλ ε₂ουν to bring in; ωλ ε₂ρ $\bar{\lambda}$ ι to lift up; to withdraw. As n.m. harvest, in-gathering. ολ $\bar{\tau}$ n.f. what is collected.

ωλ $\bar{\kappa}$, Q ολ $\bar{\kappa}$ vb. intr. to become bent, turned aside, distorted (toward: ε); also with adv. εβολ, επεσ $\bar{\eta}$ τ, ε₂ρ $\bar{\lambda}$ ι, $\bar{\eta}$ σα η₂ζογ. ωλ $\bar{\kappa}$ θ $\bar{\lambda}$, ελ $\bar{\kappa}$ -/ $\bar{\lambda}$ κ-θ $\bar{\lambda}$ to turn up nose, sneer (at: $\bar{\eta}$ σα). ολκ $\bar{\tau}$, ολεκ $\bar{\tau}$ n.f. bend, corner.

ωλ $\bar{\eta}$ ολ $\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\rho}$ Q ολ $\bar{\eta}$ vb. tr. to clasp, embrace (ε, ε₂ουν ε).

ωμ $\bar{\kappa}$ εμ $\bar{\kappa}$ - ομκ $\bar{\rho}$ vb. tr. to swallow ($\bar{\eta}$ μο $\bar{\rho}$); intr. to be swallowed.

ωμ $\bar{\tau}$ εμ $\bar{\tau}$ - ομτ $\bar{\rho}$ Q ομ $\bar{\tau}$ vb. tr. to sink, submerge, dip ($\bar{\eta}$ μο $\bar{\rho}$); vb. intr. to sink, be submerged, dive (into: ε, ε₂ουν ε, $\bar{\eta}$ μο $\bar{\rho}$, ζ $\bar{\lambda}$, ζ $\bar{\eta}$), ± εβολ, επεσ $\bar{\eta}$ τ. As n.m. sinking, diving, baptism. ρε $\bar{\tau}$ ωμ $\bar{\tau}$ diver. εμσε, $\bar{\eta}$ σε n. submersion.

ωμ $\bar{\chi}$ εμ $\bar{\chi}$ - ομχ $\bar{\rho}$ vb. tr. to wean ($\bar{\eta}$ μο $\bar{\rho}$; from: εβολ ζ $\bar{\eta}$).

ωνε n.m.(f.) stone. μα $\bar{\eta}$ ωνε stony place. $\bar{\rho}$ -ωνε to become (like) stone. ζ $\bar{\lambda}$ -ωνε to throw stones (at: ε).

ηεχ-ωνε idem. β $\bar{\lambda}$ κ-ωνε stone-thrower. θ $\bar{\lambda}$ τ-ωνε quarry. ενε- $\bar{\eta}$ -με precious stone, gem.

ωη $\bar{\kappa}$ οηκ $\bar{\rho}$ (οηκ $\bar{\rho}$, οητ $\bar{\rho}$) vb. tr. and reflex. to leap (ε: at, upon; ζ $\bar{\lambda}$ χ $\bar{\eta}$ from on; ε₂ρ $\bar{\lambda}$ ι up; ε₂ρ $\bar{\lambda}$ ι εκ $\bar{\eta}$ up onto; ε₂ρ $\bar{\lambda}$ ι ζ $\bar{\eta}$ /ζ $\bar{\lambda}$ /ζ $\bar{\lambda}$ up from; εβολ out).

ωη $\bar{\tau}$ (ωη $\bar{\tau}$) vb. intr. to be pinched, contracted.

ωη $\bar{\theta}$, Q οη $\bar{\theta}$ (οον $\bar{\theta}$) vb. intr. to become dazed, astonished, dumb with astonishment; to gape (at: $\bar{\eta}$ σα). ωη $\bar{\theta}$ εβολ to muse, be in a trance. οηθ $\bar{\tau}$ n. astonishment.

ωη $\bar{\tau}$, Q οη $\bar{\tau}$ vb. intr. to live, be alive; as n.m. life. ρε $\bar{\tau}$ -†-ωη $\bar{\tau}$ life-giver. ε $\bar{\eta}$ ηωη $\bar{\tau}$ way of life, means of living.

ωη εη- οη $\bar{\rho}$ Q ηη vb. tr. to count; to reckon, regard, consider ($\bar{\eta}$ μο $\bar{\rho}$; as: $\bar{\eta}$ μο $\bar{\rho}$; as belonging to: ε); to ascribe ($\bar{\eta}$ μο $\bar{\rho}$; to: ε); to esteem or be esteemed. Q is esp. freq. in senses: to be ascribed, related, belonging to. ωη $\bar{\eta}$ to number or be numbered among/with; to become part of. ωη $\bar{\eta}$ σα to count, enumerate. As n.m. count, reckoning; $\bar{\lambda}$ τ $\bar{\eta}$ η unesteemed; †-ωη, † $\bar{\eta}$ ηωη to render an account, give an accounting (of); $\bar{\chi}$ ι-ωη to take a count (of: $\bar{\eta}$, ε, $\bar{\eta}$ η). ηηε n.f. number; $\bar{\lambda}$ τ $\bar{\eta}$ ηε numberless; $\bar{\chi}$ ι-ηηε to take count (of: $\bar{\eta}$ μο $\bar{\rho}$); $\bar{\lambda}$ τ $\bar{\chi}$ ι-ηη countless.

ωρ $\bar{\tau}$ (ωρ $\bar{\tau}$) ερ $\bar{\tau}$ - ορ $\bar{\tau}$ $\bar{\rho}$ (ορ $\bar{\tau}$ $\bar{\rho}$) Q ορ $\bar{\tau}$ (ορ $\bar{\tau}$) + ε₂ουν vb. tr. to enclose, shut in, restrict ($\bar{\eta}$ μο $\bar{\rho}$); vb. intr. to be shut in, enclosed; as n.m. frame, siege, enclosing, seclusion; $\bar{\lambda}$ τ $\bar{\rho}$ ε $\bar{\rho}$ unlimited. ερ $\bar{\tau}$ ε, $\bar{\rho}$ εε n.f. pen, enclosure. ωρ $\bar{\kappa}$ ορκ $\bar{\rho}$ vb. tr. to swear (obj. oath: $\bar{\eta}$ μο $\bar{\rho}$); to adjure, swear to (person: ε, η $\bar{\lambda}$ $\bar{\rho}$; concerning: ετ $\bar{\tau}$ ε, εκ $\bar{\eta}$, ζ $\bar{\lambda}$; by, upon: εκ $\bar{\eta}$, ζ $\bar{\lambda}$); as n.m. swearing, oath. ωρ $\bar{\kappa}$ $\bar{\eta}$ ηογ $\bar{\chi}$ to swear falsely; as n. false oath; ρε $\bar{\tau}$ ωρ $\bar{\kappa}$ $\bar{\eta}$ ηογ $\bar{\chi}$ one who swears falsely; $\bar{\eta}$ ητ $\bar{\rho}$ ε $\bar{\tau}$ ωρ $\bar{\kappa}$ $\bar{\eta}$ ηογ $\bar{\chi}$ swearing falsely. τ $\bar{\lambda}$ θ $\bar{\tau}$ -ωρ $\bar{\kappa}$, ρε $\bar{\tau}$ τ $\bar{\lambda}$ θ $\bar{\tau}$ -ωρ $\bar{\kappa}$ one who swears a lot.

ωρ $\bar{\theta}$, Q ορ $\bar{\theta}$ (ζορ $\bar{\theta}$) vb. intr. to become cold; tr. to scorch.

ωρ $\bar{\chi}$ ερ $\bar{\chi}$ - ($\bar{\rho}$ χ-) ορ $\bar{\chi}$ $\bar{\rho}$ Q ορ $\bar{\chi}$ vb. tr. to fasten, bind, imprison; to close ($\bar{\eta}$ μο $\bar{\rho}$; against: ε); intr. to be firm, secure. As n.m. firmness, assurance; deed of security. ζ $\bar{\eta}$ ογ $\bar{\rho}$ χ with assurance, with certainty; diligently, carefully. ε ηορ $\bar{\chi}$ for sure. μα $\bar{\eta}$ ωρ $\bar{\chi}$ prison; stronghold.

ωσ $\bar{\kappa}$, Q οσ $\bar{\kappa}$ vb. intr. to continue, be prolonged; to delay, remain; to be long past, out of date; oft. w. Circum.: to remain doing, continue doing; or + ε + Inf. idem.

As n.m. duration, continuance, delay. $\bar{\lambda}$ σκε n.f. delay. ωσ $\bar{\tau}$ (ωσ $\bar{\tau}$) εσ $\bar{\tau}$ - (ογ $\bar{\tau}$ ε $\bar{\tau}$ -) οσ $\bar{\tau}$ $\bar{\rho}$ (ογ $\bar{\tau}$ ε $\bar{\tau}$ $\bar{\rho}$) Q οσ $\bar{\tau}$ vb. tr. to appoint, smear ($\bar{\eta}$ μο $\bar{\rho}$).

ωτ, ογ $\bar{\omega}$ τ n.m. fat.

ωτῆ ἐτῆ- οτῆ Q οἴτῆ vb. tr. to imprison, shut in (ἥμοσ); in: ε); ωτῆ ε2ογν idem (ε, 2ῆ). μα ῆ ωτῆ ε2ογν place of confinement. ε1νωτῆ ε2ογν seclusion.

ωτῆ οτῆ Q οτῆ vb. tr. to load (ἥμοσ; with: ἥμοσ). ἐτῆω n.f. load, burden; γ11-ετῆω porter, bearer of burden.

ωτῆ (ογωτῆ) οτῆ Q οτῆ vb. tr. to weave; to sew, tie (ἥμοσ; to, onto: ε, 2ῆ). ογ1τ2ε n.m. warp (on loom).

ωω (ω), Q εετ (ετ) vb. intr. to become pregnant (with: ἥμοσ); to conceive (by: μῆ, 2ῆ, εβολ 2ῆ); as n.m. conception. †-ωω to be pregnant.

ωω εω- οω (± εβολ) (1) vb. tr. to utter, sound (ἥμοσ); to cry out (to, for: ε, ε2ρ11 ε, εχῆ, ε2ογν ε2ρῆ, ογβε); (2) vb. tr. to read (ἥμοσ; to: ε, ηλ; on, about: ε, εχῆ; in: 21, 2ῆ); as n.m. reading. η11-ωω fond of reading; ρε4ωω reader, lector. ε1νωω art of reading.

(ωω) οω (2οω, οηω) reflex. only, + ε2ογν ε: to slip into intrude into.

ωωῆ (ογωωῆ) εωῆ- οωῆ Q οωῆ vb. tr. to dry up (ἥμοσ), to quench; vb. intr. to be quenched. λτωωῆ unquenchable.

ω4, ω8, ογ4 n.m. lettuce.

ω4ε (ω8ε) ε4- ο4 (ο8) vb. tr. to press (ἥμοσ; on, onto: επεснт ε, ε2ογн ε, εχῆ). ωε ῆ ω4ε fuller's club.

ω4τ (ω8τ) ε4τ- (ε8τ-) ο4τ (ο8τ) Q ο4τ (ο8τ) vb. tr. to nail, fix (ἥμοσ; to: ε, ε2ογн ε, εχῆ); Q ο4τ ῆ studded with. ε14τ, ε18τ n.m. nail, spike; ωτ-ῆ-ε14τ blow or wound of nail.

ω2 interj. woe! ω2 ε woe to ...!

ω2ε, λ2ε, Q λ2ε vb. intr. to stand, stay, remain (with: behind: εηλ2ογ); to wait (for: ε, ηλ); ω2ε ογβε to stand against, resist, oppose; idem with εβολ ε, ῆβολ ε. λ2ερατ (reflex. suff.) to stand (ε: before), to attend, to resist; λ2ερατ εχῆ, 21χῆ to stand upon, at, beside; to stand against, resist. λ2ερατ μῆ to stand with. Also w. ογβε against, 21ρῆ at, 2λ2τῆ, 2λτῆ before, in the presence of. μα ῆ λ2ερατ place for standing.

ω2τ ε2τ- ο2с (οс2) vb. tr. to reap, mow (ἥμοσ); as n.m. reaping, harvesting; ρλ-ωсτ act of reaping. ο2τ, οсτ n.m. sickle, scythe; x1-ο2τ to wield a sickle; xλ1-ο2τ sickle-bearer, reaper. οс2τ, λс2τ n.m. knife, sickle.

ωx n. thief.

ωxῆ εxῆ- οxῆ vb. intr. to cease, perish (from: εβολ ῆ, εβολ 2ῆ); vb. tr. to destroy, make cease, put an end to (ἥμοσ); as n.m. ceasing, destruction. λxῆ ωxῆ without ceasing. λτωxῆ unceasing.

ω6ε (2ω6ε) ε6ε- Q 2ο6ε (ο6ε) vb. intr. to become cold, freeze; as n.m. cold, frost. ο6ε n. cold.

ω6ρ ο6ρ Q ο6ρ vb. intr. to become hard, stiff, frozen; also tr. to freeze, stiffen.

ω6τ ε6τ- ο6τ (οxτ, οτ6) vb. tr. to choke, throttle (ἥμοσ).

ω: ωω, ο

ω8: ω4

ω8ε: ω4ε

ω8τ: ω4τ

ωηε: ωητ

ωρτ: ωρε

ω4: 2ω8

ω4τ: ω8τ

ω2: οο2

ω2ε: ο2ε

ω6ε: ωсε

ω

ω- prefixed vb. (+ Inf.) to be able to, know how to, be allowed to. See 26.2.

ωλ vb. intr. to rise (of the sun), ± ε2ρ11, εβολ. As n.m. rising (of sun). μα ῆ ωλ the east. ρλ-ωλ eastern side.

ωλ- vb. to begin; only in cpds. ωλ-μ1сε, ωλ-сωητ. See second element.

ωλ n.m. festival; divine service. 21βολ ῆ ηωλ excommunicated. ωλ ω great festival. 2οογ ῆ ωλ festival day. ωλ is also used as vb. to keep festival (for: ε, ἥμοσ). τ- (η)ωλ to keep festival (for: ε); μα ῆ τ-ωλ church; ηῆτρε4τ-ωλ occasion of festival; †-ωλ to give communion.

ωλ, ωε (ωλнт, ωλлт, ωλлнт, ωлт, ωент) n.m. nose.

ω8ε ῆ ωλ, εε-ωλ, xε4-ωλ, εε-ωε n.m.f. nostrils.

ωλ (ωλρ) prep. (1) to, toward (a person); (2) to, at (a place); (3) till, at, by, for (a time); (4) up to, to

length of (in reckonings); (5) except (i.e. up to but not including). See cpds. under second element.

ϑαλας, ϑαλας, ϑοοβ n.m. skin.

ϑαλαρ, ϑαρ (pl. ϑαλαρε) n.m. skin, hide, leather. βακ-ϑαλαρ tanner. ογαν-ϑαλαρ ulcer, sore. ρηνηϑαλαρ man of skin (i.e. the purely physical person).

ϑαλαρ, ϑαρ, ϑαλαρε, ϑαρε n.m. price; ρ-ϑαλαρ to fix a price, bargain (for: ε); †-ϑαλαρ idem.

ϑαλαρε (ϑαλιρε, ϑαλαρ) ϑαρ Q ϑαρ vb. tr. to smite (ερο); as n.m. blow, stroke; ρεϑϑαλαρε demon, smiter; μνητρεϑαλαρε devilry. μνητϑοορ idem.

ϑαλι n.m. fortune. ηϑαλι also as name of a god.

ϑαλι adj. new (after noun, with η).

ϑαλιρε n.f. couch, cohabitation; ρ-ϑαλιρε to lie down.

ϑαλιρε n.f. sheepfold.

ϑαλι n.m. myrrh.

ϑαλιου, ϑαληυ, ϑαριου n.m. administrative official (title).

ϑαλοου n.f. water-wheel or the like.

ϑαρβα, ϑαβρα, ϑαβρα n.m. scorching heat; τηυ η ϑαρβα scorching wind; ο η ϑαρβα to be scorched, parched; †-ϑαρβα to scorch (ερουν ε).

ϑαρκε n.m. lack of water, drought; ρ-ϑαρκε to be dried up.

ϑαυ, ϑαου, ϑου n.m. use, value; as adj. useful, suitable, fitting, virtuous; ατϑαυ useless, worthless, obscene; ρ-ϑαυ (Q ο η) to be useful, suitable (for: ε, να, εχ); to become prosperous; μνητϑαυ usefulness; propriety, modesty; ρ-ατϑαυ to become useless, worthless, vain; μνητ-ατϑαυ worthlessness. ϑου- worthy of, fit for (in cpds.).

ϑαυ n.m. measure, extent; ε/η/ϑα ηϑαυ η to the extent of; να ηϑαυ η for about (the extent of).

ϑαυ (pl. ϑηυ) n.m. trunk, stump; piece, lump; (η) ϑαυ ϑαυ into many pieces; ειρε ημο η ϑαυ ϑαυ to divide into many pieces.

ϑαχε, ϑααχε, ϑαβε, ϑεχε, ϑεβε, ϑηχε, ϑηβε, ϑιχε, ϑιβε; Q ϑοβε vb. intr. to swell up.

ϑαζ n.m. flame, fire; †-ϑαζ to burn, be alight (± εβολ).

ϑαχε vb. tr. to speak, talk, say (ημο). ϑαχε ε to speak

to; to speak about, tell of; to speak against. ϑαχε

ερουν ε, εεραι ε to speak to. ϑαχε εχ η to speak for, on behalf of; εεεχ η εχ η to speak down (from above).

ϑαχε μ η to speak with. ϑαχε ηα to speak against, ma-

lign. Also with ναε η before, ουβε against, εα concer-

ning, ε η η with, in. As n.m. word, saying; thing, mat-

ter, affair; story, account, tale. ηοε η ϑαχε boastful

words; χε-ηοε η ϑαχε to boast; ρεχχε-ηοε η ϑαχε braggart.

εαζ η ϑαχε verbosity, garrulousness; μνητεαζ η ϑαχε idem.

ρ-εαζ η ϑαχε to be garrulous. ρ-ουϑαχε η ουωτ μ η to

make an agreement with. ταϑε-ϑαχε to talk a lot, multi-

ply words. χι-ϑαχε to accept the word (of: η η η). ε η-

ϑαχε to complain (against: ερουν ε). ϑα- in various

cpds. (see 2nd element). ατϑαχε speechless; unspeakable,

ineffable (± ημο, ερο). ρεϑϑαχε eloquent person. εα

η ϑαχε babbler. ειηϑαχε speech, saying, tale.

ϑβε, ϑχε, ϑεβε n. off-scouring, filth.

ϑβηρ (f. ϑβερε; pl. ϑβεερ, ϑβεερε) n.m.f. friend, comrade,

companion. ϑερ- freq. in cpds.: companion in (often =

Gk. prefix συv-). μνητϑβηρ n.f. friendship, community.

ρ-ϑβηρ (Q ο η) to be friend, partner (to, with: μ η, ε).

ϑβεω, ϑχω n.f. tale, fable; as adj. fabled, fabulous. ϑεχ-

ϑβεω, ϑα-ϑβεω telling of tales; ρεχχε-ϑβεω teller of tales.

ϑβεωτ, ϑβεοτ (pl. ϑβεατε) n.m. rod, staff; χαι-ϑβεωτ staff-

bearer.

ϑε (ϑη, ϑει) vb. intr. to go (± ethical dat.). This verb

is mainly Boh.; its use with adv. and prep. is complete-

ly parallel to that of βοκ.

ϑε, ϑη, ϑι n.m.(f.) wood, beam of wood; many special mean-

ings: cross, gallows, stocks, pillory, shaft, stave.

For various woods (ϑε η) see 2nd element.

ϑε number: hundred. ϑηρ two hundred. ηεεϑε hundredth.

ϑε ϑε, ε ηεϑε ϑε by hundreds. See 30.7.

9ε, 9λ prep. by (in swearing an oath).
 9εβ1НУ, 9εββ1НУ, 9εβ1λε1Т, 9εββ1λε1Т (all Q) to be changed,
 different (from: ε; in regard to: εН). 9εβ1ω, 9εβ1о,
 9εββ1ω, 9εββ1о, 9εβ1ω, 9εββ1ω, 9εβ1ω n.f. change, ex-
 change, requital; 9ε-9εβ1ω to replace, be instead (of:
 НМΟ'); x1-(τ)9εβ1ω to take requital, be repaid.
 9εε1 (= 9ε + ε1) to go and come, be carried to and fro,
 wander. As n. derangement, madness.
 9ελεεТ n.f. bride, daughter-in-law; marriage. 9ε-9ελεεТ
 (Q о Н) to become a bride; to make a marriage (for: ε;
 with: МН; to: Мλ'). Мλ Н 9ελεεТ bridal-chamber, mar-
 riage. Мλ-Т9ελεεТ bridegroom (may take def. art.).
 9εНЧε, 9εНЧε, 9εНβε, 9εН(Н)Чε, 9εНβε, 9εЧε n.f. fish-scale.
 9εНβε, 9ε1βε n.m. rust, verdigris. 9ε-9εНβε to become rusted.
 9εН1, 9εНε1, 9ελ1 n.m. pit, cistern.
 9εНМ n. sign, omen; only in cpds.: x1-9εНМ to divine, read
 omens; 9εЧx1-9εНМ diviner, augur; МНТ9εЧx1-9εНМ divination.
 9ε-9εНМ to divine.
 9εНМ adj. small, few, young, humble (bef. n. with Н; aft. n.
 without Н). Н оУ9εНМ adv. a little. Н тε12ε 9εН λН not
 only, not merely. κοу1 9εНМ little child. 9εНМ 9εНМ lit-
 tle by little, (by, into) small amounts. 9ε-9εНМ 9εНМ (Q
 о Н) to make small. As n. small person, thing, quantity.
 9εНН n.m. tree. ε1λ2-9εНН grove. Мλ Н 9εНН idem.
 9εНρε (9ε9ε-; f. 9εερε, 9εННρε; pl. 9εННУ, 9ε9εУ) n.m.f. son,
 daughter, child; young of animals. 9εНρε 9εНМ small child.
 baby; a youth. 9εερε 9εНМ f. idem. МНТ9εНρε 9εНМ child-
 hood, infancy. λТ9εНρε childless; МНТλТ9εНρε childless-
 ness. МНТ9εНρε status of son. 9ε-9εНρε (Q о Н) to become
 a child. 9ε9ε-, 9εН-, 9εН- son of, daughter of, in various
 cpds.; see 2nd element: -ε1ωТ, -МλλУ, -CON, -CONE, -оУωТ,
 -2ооУТ. 9εНОУλ(1), 9εНОУλ, 9εНОУλ n.m.f. nephew, niece.
 9εНТC, 9εНТC, 9εНC n.m. name of a plant.
 9εНУε (pl. ? 9εооУε) n.f. altar.
 9ε1 (9εε1) 9ε1- 9ε1Т' Q 9εНУ vb. tr. to measure, weigh (НМΟ');

with 2nd obj.: to measure out to the amount of; 9ε1 ε29λ1
 to weigh (ε, МН: to a given amount); as n.m. measure,
 weight, extent, length; moderation. λТ9ε1 immeasurable;
 МНТλТ9ε1 immeasurability. Мλ-9ε1 to set a measure or
 limit (to: Мλ'). 9ε-9ε1 (Q о Н) to make or equal a given
 weight. 9ε-9ε1 to set a measure to, restrict (ε); λТ9ε1
 unmeasured, unrestricted; МНТλТ9ε1 limitlessness. x1-
 9ε1 to take measure, estimate.
 9ε1λ1, 9ελ1, 9ελ1ε, 9ελ1ε1λε1; Q 9εНУ vb. intr. to be long; as
 n.m. length. 9εН, 9εНε, 9ε1ε n.f.(m.) length; rarely vb.
 to become, grow long. λλ-9εН adj. tall.
 9ε1βε 9ε9ε- (9εβεТ-, 9ε9εТ-, 9εεЧТ-) 9ε9εТ' (9εβεТ', 9εεЧТ') Q 9εоβε
 (9εооβε, 9εоЧε) vb. tr. to change, alter (НМΟ'); vb. intr.
 and reflex. to change, be altered (to: ε; into: Н, εН;
 in form: Н CМOТ); as n.m. change, difference. МНТМλ1-
 9ε1βε loving change. λТ9ε1βε unchanging, unaltered; МНТ-
 λТ9ε1βε changelessness. 9ελβН2о fearful, strange (lit.,
 changing of aspect). 9ε9εТC n. change. Cf. Q 9εβ1НУ.
 9ε1βεТε (9ε1ЧТе) rare synonym of 9ε1βε to change.
 9ε1Кε 9εКεТ- 9ελКТ' (9ε1КТ') Q 9εоКε vb. intr. to dig (in, into:
 ε, εН; for, after: НCλ; down into: εНεЧТ ε); as n.m.
 depth. 9ε1К, 9εβ1К, 9εНК n.m. depth, what is dug.
 9ε1НC 9εН(Т)- (9εН-) 9εНТ' vb. tr. to seek, ask, ask for, in-
 quire after, about (НМΟ', НCλ); 9ε1НC ε to visit, inquire
 after, greet, bid farewell; 9ε1НC НМΟ' ε to ask someone
 for something; 9ε1НC НМΟ' НCλ/εТβε to ask someone about.
 Also with НТН from; ελ for; εН in, among, into; ε1ТН
 through. As n.m. inquiry, request; news, report. 9εН-
 ноУЧε good news. Мλ Н 9ε1НC place of inquiry, oracle.
 9εЧ9ε1НC inquirer, wizard; МНТ9εЧ9ε1НC wizardry. ε1НC Н
 н(')9ε1НC, εН-н(')9ε1НC to search out, visit; as n.m.
 visitation. Чλ1-9ε1НC news-bearer, messenger.
 9ε1НC vb. intr. to be ashamed (about: εТβε, εХН, Н, ελ, ε1);
 rarely tr. to put to shame. 9ε1НC εНТ' Н to stand in
 shame before, to revere. As n.m. shame. λТ9ε1НC

unashamed; $\bar{\rho}$ - $\lambda\tau\omega$ INE to be unashamed; $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\rho\epsilon\chi\omega$ INE shyness, modesty. \dagger - ω INE to put to shame ($\mu\lambda$); $\rho\epsilon\chi\dagger$ - ω INE one who puts to shame. χ 1- ω INE to be ashamed (of: $\epsilon\tau\beta\epsilon$, $\epsilon\bar{\nu}$; $\epsilon\chi\bar{\nu}$; before: $\mu\bar{\nu}\alpha\epsilon\rho\bar{\nu}$). $\omega\bar{\nu}\iota\eta\tau$ (f. $\omega\bar{\nu}\iota\epsilon\tau\epsilon$) modest person. $\omega\iota\rho\epsilon$, $\omega\eta\rho\epsilon$ (f. $\omega\epsilon\rho\epsilon$) adj. small. ϵ (ϵ) $\rho\omega$ IRE young servant, youth (opp. of $\epsilon\lambda\lambda\omega$); $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\epsilon\rho\omega$ IRE state of youth. ω ITE ($\omega\omega\tau$) $\omega\epsilon\tau$ - ($\omega\lambda\lambda\tau$ -) $\omega\lambda\tau$ ' ($\omega\lambda\lambda\tau$ ', ω IT') vb. tr. to demand, extort ($\mu\bar{\nu}\mu\omega$ ', ϵ ; from: $\mu\bar{\nu}\mu\omega$ '; for, on account of: $\epsilon\lambda$). ω ITE $\mu\bar{\nu}\mu\omega$ ' $\bar{\nu}$ $\omega\gamma\omega\epsilon$ to exact a fine from. $\omega\epsilon\tau$ - $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\eta\alpha$ to beg for charity. $\omega\kappa\alpha\kappa$ n.m. cry, shout; χ 1- $\omega\kappa\alpha\kappa$ $\epsilon\beta\omega\lambda$ to cry out (to: ϵ , $\epsilon\chi\bar{\nu}$, $\epsilon\epsilon\rho\alpha\iota$ ϵ). $\lambda\omega\kappa\alpha\kappa$ to cry out (= $\lambda\omega$ - $\omega\kappa\alpha\kappa$, cf. $\omega\omega$), \pm $\epsilon\beta\omega\lambda$ (ϵ , $\epsilon\epsilon\rho\alpha\iota$ ϵ). χ 1- $\omega\kappa\alpha\kappa$, $\lambda\omega\kappa\alpha\kappa$ n.m. cry. $\omega\kappa\iota\lambda$, $\omega\kappa\eta\lambda$ n. curl of hair. $\omega\kappa\lambda\kappa\epsilon\lambda$, $\omega\kappa\eta\lambda\kappa\epsilon\lambda$ n.m. gnashing, grinding of teeth. $\omega\kappa\lambda\iota\lambda$, $\omega\kappa\epsilon\lambda\iota\lambda$, $\omega\kappa\lambda\epsilon\lambda$, $\omega\kappa\iota\lambda\epsilon\iota\lambda$, $\omega\kappa\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota\lambda$, $\omega\epsilon\iota\lambda\epsilon\iota\lambda$ n.m. bell. $\omega\kappa\omega\lambda$ n.m. hole. ω $\bar{\nu}$ $\omega\kappa\omega\lambda$ $\omega\kappa\omega\lambda$ to be full of holes. $\omega\lambda\lambda\epsilon$, $\omega\omega\lambda\epsilon$ vb. intr. to be afraid. $\omega\lambda\epsilon\bar{\nu}$, $\omega\lambda\chi$ n. fear, in cpd. $\mu\epsilon\epsilon$ - $\omega\lambda\epsilon\bar{\nu}$, $\mu\lambda\epsilon$ - $\omega\lambda\epsilon\bar{\nu}$ to emit fear, be terrified; also as n.m. terror; $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\eta\epsilon\epsilon$ - $\omega\lambda\epsilon\bar{\nu}$ terror. $\omega\lambda\eta$ to creep (into: $\epsilon\bar{\nu}$). $\omega\lambda\eta$ - in $\omega\lambda\eta$ - $\omega\gamma\chi$ - $\mu\omega\gamma\chi\epsilon$ to enjoy the odor of incense. $\omega\lambda\eta\lambda$ ($\omega\lambda\lambda$) vb. intr. to pray (to: ϵ , $\mu\lambda$ ', $\omega\lambda$; for: ϵ , $\epsilon\tau\beta\epsilon$, $\epsilon\chi\bar{\nu}$, $\epsilon\lambda$, $\epsilon\iota\chi\bar{\nu}$); as n.m. prayer. $\omega\lambda\iota\epsilon$, $\omega\lambda\epsilon\epsilon$, $\omega\epsilon\lambda\iota\epsilon$ n.m. spike, sharp instrument; ray, flame. $\omega\lambda\omega\pi$ n.m. ply, strand (of cord). $\omega\lambda\omega\chi$ n.m. shame, disgrace; as adj. shameful, disgraceful. $\omega\lambda\epsilon$, $\omega\epsilon\lambda\epsilon$, $\omega\lambda\epsilon\epsilon$ n.m. twig, shoot; stave, wand. $\omega\lambda\epsilon\omega\mu$, $\epsilon\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\omega\mu$, $\omega\lambda\tau\alpha\mu$, $\omega\epsilon\lambda\tau\alpha\mu$, $\omega\epsilon\lambda\tau\epsilon\mu$, $\omega\lambda\lambda\tau\epsilon\mu$ n.f.m. mustard. $\omega\mu\lambda$, Q $\omega\omega\omega\mu\epsilon$ ($\omega\omega\mu\epsilon$) vb. intr. to be light, fine, subtle; as n.m. fineness, subtlety. $\omega\omega\omega\mu\epsilon$ adj. light, fine. $\omega\bar{\nu}\mu\omega$, $\omega\mu\omega$, $\omega\mu\omega$ (f. $\omega\bar{\nu}\mu\omega$; pl. $\omega\bar{\nu}\mu\omega\iota$) n.m. stranger; as adj. strange. ϵ $\rho\omega\bar{\nu}\mu\omega$ abroad (motion); ϵ $\rho\omega\bar{\nu}\mu\omega$ abroad (static); $\epsilon\bar{\nu}$ $\rho\omega\bar{\nu}\mu\omega$ idem. $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\omega\bar{\nu}\mu\omega$ strangeness, foreignness. $\mu\alpha\iota$ - $\omega\bar{\nu}\mu\omega$ hospitable; $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\mu\alpha\iota$ - $\omega\bar{\nu}\mu\omega$ hospitality; $\bar{\rho}$ - $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\mu\alpha\iota$ -

$\omega\bar{\nu}\mu\omega$ to be hospitable. $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\mu\alpha\epsilon\bar{\tau}$ - $\omega\bar{\nu}\mu\omega$ hatred of strangers. $\bar{\rho}$ - $\omega\bar{\nu}\mu\omega$ (Q ω $\bar{\nu}$) to become a stranger, be estranged (from: ϵ , $\mu\lambda$ '). $\omega\mu\omega\gamma$, $\omega\mu\omega\gamma\epsilon$, $\omega\mu\omega\gamma\iota$ n.f. peg, stake. $\omega\mu\omega\gamma\bar{\nu}$ (f. $\omega\mu\omega\gamma\bar{\nu}\epsilon$) number: eight. $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\omega\mu\eta\eta$ (ϵ) eighteen. $\mu\epsilon\epsilon$ - $\omega\mu\omega\gamma\bar{\nu}$ eighth. See 15.3; 30.7. $\omega\bar{\nu}\omega\epsilon$ $\omega\bar{\nu}\omega\epsilon$ - $\omega\bar{\nu}\omega\eta\tau$ ' vb. tr. to serve ($\mu\bar{\nu}\mu\omega$ ' or $\mu\lambda$ '); as n.m. service, worship, liturgy; $\mu\lambda$ $\bar{\nu}$ $\omega\bar{\nu}\omega\epsilon$ place of worship. $\bar{\rho}$ - $\omega\bar{\nu}\omega\epsilon$ to do service (to, for: $\mu\lambda$ '). $\rho\epsilon\chi\omega\bar{\nu}\omega\epsilon$ server, worshipper; $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\rho\epsilon\chi\omega\bar{\nu}\omega\epsilon$ service. $\omega\bar{\nu}\omega\iota\tau$ n.m. servant. $\omega\bar{\nu}\omega\eta\epsilon$ vb. intr. to whisper; as n. whispering. $\epsilon\omega$ - $\omega\bar{\nu}\omega\eta\epsilon$, χ 1- $\omega\bar{\nu}\omega\eta\epsilon$ to whisper. $\omega\eta\lambda$ n.m. waste-land. $\bar{\rho}$ - $\omega\eta\lambda$ to become waste, dry. $\omega\eta\lambda$ n.m. profligate, prodigal (person); $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\omega\eta\lambda$ profligacy. $\omega\eta\epsilon$, $\omega\eta\eta$ (pl. $\omega\eta\eta\gamma$, $-\epsilon$) n.m. net. $\omega\eta\epsilon$ $\bar{\nu}$ $\epsilon\iota\omega\gamma\epsilon$ casting-net. $\omega\eta\eta$ n.f. garden; $\mu\lambda$ - $\tau\omega\omega\eta\eta$ gardener. $\omega\eta\omega\omega$, Q $\omega\omega\omega\omega$ vb. intr. to stink; as n.m. stench. $\omega\eta\omega$ n.m. linen. $\omega\eta\tau\omega$ n.f. sheet, robe (of linen). $\omega\bar{\nu}\omega\omega\tau\epsilon$, $\omega\iota\eta\omega\omega\tau\epsilon$ n.f. cushion or sim. $\omega\omega$ number: thousand. See 30.7. $\omega\omega$ particle: yea! $\omega\omega\epsilon\iota\mu$ n.m. row, course; $\bar{\nu}$ $\omega\omega\epsilon\iota\mu$ $\omega\omega\epsilon\iota\mu$ in rows. $\omega\omega\mu\epsilon$, $\omega\omega\epsilon\iota\mu\epsilon$ n.f. courses (of stones). $\omega\omega\epsilon\iota\tau$ in $\bar{\rho}$ - $\omega\omega\epsilon\iota\tau$ (Q ω $\bar{\nu}$ $\omega\omega\epsilon\iota\tau$) to become inspired, possessed, frenzied. $\omega\omega\epsilon\iota\omega$ n.m. dust; $\bar{\rho}$ - $\omega\omega\epsilon\iota\omega$ to become dusty; χ 1- $\omega\omega\epsilon\iota\omega$ idem. ($\omega\omega\kappa\omega\kappa$) $\omega\epsilon\kappa\omega\kappa$ ' vb. tr. to dig, hollow out, gouge out. $\omega\omega\lambda$, $\omega\omega\lambda$ n.m. bundle. $\omega\omega\lambda$, $\omega\omega\lambda$ n.m. molar tooth, tusk. $\omega\omega\lambda\eta\epsilon\epsilon$ n.f. gnat. $\omega\omega\lambda\omega\lambda$ ω (ϵ) $\lambda\omega\omega\lambda$ ' Q $\omega\epsilon\lambda\omega\omega\lambda$ ($\omega\bar{\rho}\omega\omega\bar{\rho}$) vb. tr. to sift, shake in sieve ($\mu\bar{\nu}\mu\omega$ '); as n.m. shaking. $\omega\omega\mu$, $\omega\omega\omega\mu$ (f. $\omega\omega\mu\epsilon$; pl. $\omega\omega\mu\omega\gamma\iota$) n.m. father-in-law (mother-in-law); son (daughter)-in-law. $\bar{\rho}$ - $\omega\omega\mu$ to become

ԳՈՅ (ԳՈԿ) ԳՅ- (ԳԵԿ-) ԳՕՅ՝ (ԳՕԿ՝) Q ԳՆԵ (ԳՆԿ) vb. tr. to shave, clip, tonsure (նմո՞); ԳՅ-աօ to shave the head; as n.m. shaving, clipping, tonsure.
 ԳՈՅԷ՝ ԳՕՅԷ՝ Q ԳՕՅԷ՝ vb. tr. to scorch, wither (նմո՞); vb. intr. to become scorched, withered.
 ԳՈՒ n.m. what is above, high; always w. art. and usu. in prep. phrases: Ե ը՞ժՈՒ upward; Մ ը՞ժՈՒ Ե above; ԵՅՈՒ Մ ը՞ժՈՒ from above; ԸՂ-ը՞ժՈՒ upper part or direction; ԸՂ ը՞ժՈՒ Մ (prep.) above; ԵՅՈՒ ԸՂ-ը՞ժՈՒ from above.
 ԳՈԿ ԳԵԿ- Q ԳՆԿ vb. tr. to dig, dig deep; Q = to be deep; as n.m. depth(s). Cf. ԳՐԿԵ.
 ԳՈԿԷ՝ ԳԵԿԷ՝- ԳՕԿԷ՝ Q ԳՕԿԷ՝ vb. tr. to dig, dig deep (± ԵՆԵ-ՇՆԻ). ԳՐԿԷ՝ n.m. depth. Cf. preceding.
 ԳՈՂ ԳԵՂ- (ԳՂ-) ԳՕՂ՝ vb. tr. to despoil (նմո՞); + ԵՅՈՒ: to spoil, destroy; intr. to be destroyed; as n.m. spoil, booty. ԱԳՈՂ ԵՅՈՒ indestructible. ԳՕՂԵ՝ n.f. spoils.
 ԳՈՂ ԳՕՂ՝ Q ԳՆՂ vb. tr. to loosen, dissolve, paralyze; vb. intr. to flow (into: Ե, շՆ, ԵՅՈՒ ԵՂՆ); ԳՆՂ ԵՅՈՒ to be paralyzed, crippled, worthless.
 ԳՈՂԿ՝ ԳՂԿ- ԳՕՂԿ՝ vb. tr. to stitch, weave (նմո՞).
 ԳՈՂՄ vb. tr. to smell (նմո՞); sniff at (Ե); as n.m. sense of smell; ՄՂ Մ ԳՈՂՄ organ of smell; ԵՆԳՈՂՄ sense of s.
 ԳՈՂԷ՝ ԳՕՂԷ՝ Q ԳՕՂԷ՝ vb. tr. to mark, trace line of, make as a mark (նմո՞); as n.m. mark, marker, stake; †-ԳՈՂԷ՝ to set a mark or boundary.
 ԳՈՂԾ՝ ԳՂԾ- ԳՂԿ՝ Q ԳՕՂԾ՝ vb. tr. to cut (նմո՞); Q to be sharp, sharpened, cutting. Cf. ԳՂԻԵ.
 ԳՕՄ n.m. tax, tribute; †-ԳՕՄ to pay tribute; չԻ-ԳՕՄ to receive tribute.
 ԳՕՄ n.m. summer. շԵ Մ ԳՕՄ, շՆԳՕՄ n.m. spring.
 ԳՕՄ ԳՕՄ՝ (ԳՕՕՄ՝) vb. tr. to wash (clothes: նմո՞).
 ԳՕՄԾ՝ ԳՂԾ- Q ԳՕՄԾ՝ vb. tr. to pierce.
 ԳՕՆԵ vb. intr. to become sick, weak, ill (in, with: Ե, Մ, շՆ); as n.m. sickness, disease. ՄՂ Մ ՆԵԳՕՆԵ infirmary. Բ-ԳՕՆԵ to become sick; ԲԵԿՕՆԵ sick person. For cpds.

in ԳՆ-, ԳԵN-, ԳՂN- see 2nd element.
 ԳՕՆԻ (ԳՕՆԻ) Q ԳՕՆԻ vb. intr. to quarrel (with: ՄՆ, ՕԿԵ); as n.m. quarreling.
 ԳՕՆԻ ԳՆԻ- (ԳԵՆԻ-) ԳՕՆԻ՝ Q ԳՕՆԻ vb. tr. to plait (նմո՞). ԳՕՆԻԵ n.f. plaited work.
 ԳՕՆԻ (ԳՕՆԵ) ԳԵՆԻ- (ԳԵՆԵ-) ԳՕՆԻ՝ (ԳՕՆԵ՝) Q ԳՕՆԻ (ԳՕՆԵ) vb. intr. to come together, join; vb. tr. to join, connect (նմո՞; to, with: Ե, ՄՆ, ՄՂ՝); to convey (to: ԳՂ); as n.m. union, unity. շՆ ՕԿԳՕՆԻ՝ jointly, in unison.
 ԳՕՆ only in ԳԵՆՆԳՕՆ, ԳՆՆԳՕՆ, ԳՆԵՆԳՕՆ moment, instant; շՆ ՕԿԳԵՆՆԳՕՆ suddenly.
 ԳՕՆ ԳԵՆ- (ԳՆ-, ԳՂN-) ԳՕՆ՝ (ԳՂN՝) Q ԳՆՆ vb. tr. to receive, accept, take, bear, suffer (նմո՞; for, on behalf of: ԵՂՆ, ՄՂ՝; from: ՆԻՆ, շԻՆ); to buy (for a price: շՂ; with: շՆ). Freq. w. ethical dative. Q also = to be acceptable. As n.m. acceptance, purchase. ԱԳՕՆ, ԱԳՕՆ՝ which cannot be limited or contained. ԳՕՆԵ՝ n.f. reception, entertainment.
 ԳՕՆԵ (ԳՕՆԵ), Q ԳՕՆ vb. intr. to become, come into existence; to happen, take place, occur; to last, endure; Q to be, exist. ԱՇԳՕՆԵ impers. it happened that (foll. by coord. vb.). For ԳՕՆԵ as aux. vb., see §30.9. ԳՕՆԵ Ե, ԵՅՕԿՆ Ե to be for, intended for, destined for; ԳՕՆԵ նմո՞ (1) to be in; (2) to happen to (a person); (3) to be + pred. noun. ԳՕՆԵ ՄՂ՝ Ե to act as (Ե) for (ՄՂ՝). ԳՕՆԵ ԳՂ to last until; ԳՕՆԵ շՂ to receive, get, have; ԳՕՆԵ շԻ to be/live in the time of. ԳՕՆԵ շՂՆ to be in the care, the charge of. ԳՕՆԵ շԻՆ, ԵՅՈՒ շԻՆ to come into existence through, by means of. As n.m. existence, being. ՄՂ Մ ԳՕՆԵ dwelling place, residence. ԵԳՕՆԵ if, when, since, because.
 ԳՕՆԵ, ԳՕՅԵ, ԳՕՆԵ, ԳՕՅԵ, ԵԳՕՆԵ n.m. cucumber.
 ԳՕՆԵ՝ n.m. arm, foreleg; shoulder; name of constellation.
 ԳՕՐ ԳՕՐ՝ (ԳՕՕՐ՝) Q ԳՆՐ vb. tr. to stop up, to pile up.
 ԳՕՐՆ ԳՐՆ- (ԳԵՐՆ-) ԳՕՐՆ՝ Q ԳՕՐՆ vb. intr. to be early,

first (in, at, to: ε); reflex. idem. ὄρν- + Inf. to do something first, to have done something previously, already. ὄρπ n. morning; ὄρπ ἢ περᾶστε tomorrow morning, the morning of the next day; πῆλυ ἢ ὄρπ the morning. ὄρπ (f. ὄρπε) adj. first, earliest; used before of after n., with ἢ; ὄρν-ἢ idem. ἢ ὄρπ, ἢ ὄρπ adv. early. ἢ ὄρπ adv. formerly, at first; ἢ ὄρπ prep. before. χῖν (ἢ) ὄρπ, χῖν ε ὄρπ from the beginning. ἦ-ὄρπ (Q ο ἢ) to be first, before; + ε + Inf. to do first, beforehand; to be the first to do.

ὄρπ vb. intr. to be demented; tr. to derange (ἦμο).

ὄρ, ὄρ, ὄρ (pl. ὄρ, ὄρ) n.m. shepherd, herdsman; ἠῆτῶρ shepherding.

ὄρ, ὄρ (pl. ὄρ, ὄρ) n.m. trader, merchant; μα ἢ ὄρ emporium; ἠῆτῶρ trade, commerce; ἦ-ὄρ to trade, deal, traffic (in: εἰ); εἰνερ-ὄρ trade, profit.

ὄρτ εἰτῆ- (ὄρτ-) vb. tr. to muzzle. ὄρ, ὄρ n.m. a muzzle, halter.

ὄρ, ὄρ n.f. well, cistern.

ὄρ n.m. flour, dough.

ὄρτ εἰτῆ- (ὄρτ-) Q ὄρτ vb. tr. to close, seal (ἦμο; against: εἰ); vb. intr. to be shut, sealed. ὄρτ (ὄρτ) Q ὄρτ vb. tr. idem. ὄρτ n.m. gate, what is shut.

ὄρτ-ὄρτ n.pl. joints.

ὄρμ, ὄρμ n.f. cliff, precipice.

ὄρμ εἰ(ε)νε- ὄρ(ο)ν Q ὄρμ vb. tr. to exclude, deprive (of: ε, εὐ εἰ); to remove (ἦμο; from: ε).

ὄρτ (ὄρτ) εἰτῆ- (ὄρτ-) ὄρτ (ὄρτ) Q ὄρτ (ὄρτ, ὄρτ) (1) vb. tr. to cut (ἦμο); to slaughter, slay (with: εἰ).

ὄρτ εὐ to cut off, cut short; to excommunicate; to decide; as n.m. excommunication, cutting off. ὄρτ εὐ ex to condemn. εἰ ὄρτ εὐ sharply, briefly. ὄρτ in cpds.: who, which cuts (see 2nd elem.). ὄρτ as n.m. what is cut; sacrifice; decision, verdict. ὄρτ uncut. ὄρτ (εὐ) cutter, sacrificer.

(2) vb. intr. to lack (for: ε, ἦμο, εἰ); to want, be lacking; as n.m. lack, need, shortage; ὄρτ without needs. ὄρτ ἢ, ὄρτ ἢ, ὄρτ prep. short of, lacking; excepting, apart from. ὄρτ, ὄρτ n.f. part cut off, portion. ὄρτ, ὄρτ n.f. cut, ditch. ὄρτ vb. intr. to become faulty, deficient; to have defects; as n.m. defect, fault, deficiency.

ὄρτ εἰτῆ- (ὄρτ-) ὄρτ (ὄρτ) Q ὄρτ (ὄρτ) vb. tr. to strike, smite, wound (ἦμο); vb. intr. to be wounded (in: ε); as n.m. blow, wound. ὄρτ n.m. blow, wound; ἦ-ὄρτ to wound; ὄρτ-εἰτῆ to clap the hands.

ὄρτ εἰτῆ- ὄρτ (ὄρτ) Q ὄρτ (εὐ) vb. tr. to scatter, spread (ἦμο; esp. of odor, by wind); vb. intr. idem.

ὄρτ εἰτῆ- Q ὄρτ vb. tr. to twist (rope etc.); as n.m. twisting; torture (?).

ὄρτ εἰτῆ- ὄρτ (ὄρτ) Q ὄρτ (εὐ, εἰ) vb. tr. to make equal (ἦμο; to: ε, ἢ); to make level, straight; to lay out straight; Q to be equal (to: ε, ἢ, οὔ). As n.m. equality, sameness, equal status.

ὄρτ εἰτῆ- ὄρτ (ὄρτ) Q ὄρτ vb. tr. to devastate, lay waste, destroy (ἦμο); vb. intr. to become desert, laid waste, destroyed; as n.m. devastation, destruction. ὄρτ, ὄρτ n.m. barrenness, poverty.

ὄρτ, ὄρτ n.m. hollow of hand; handful.

ὄρτ εἰτῆ- Q ὄρτ vb. intr. to err, make a mistake (in: ἦμο, ε, εἰ); as n.m. error, fault. ὄρτ unerring.

ὄρτ adj. wicked, iniquitous; ἠῆτῶρ iniquity; ἦ-ἠῆτῶρ ὄρτ to sin (against: ε). ὄρτ, ὄρτ, ὄρτ n. error.

ὄρτ εἰτῆ- ὄρτ vb. tr. intr. to wither, scorch.

ὄρτ vb. intr. to contend, wrestle, struggle (with: ἢ, οὔ); as n.m. contest. μα ἢ ὄρτ arena; ὄρτ contender. ὄρτ n.m.f. athlete, gladiator, contender; ἠῆτῶρ athleticism; ἦ-ὄρτ to become an athlete, contender. ὄρτ n.m. athlete, contender.

ὄρτ εἰτῆ- ὄρτ Q ὄρτ vb. tr. to leave as a remainder,

ϑ61λ61λ: ϑκλ1λ

ϑ60λ: ϑ60P

ϑ6Pλ2T: c6Pλ2T

4

41 (4e1) 41- (4e1-) 41T^Q 4HY vb. tr. to take, carry, bear, sustain (MMO^Q, 2λ); oft. w. eth. dat. (ε, λλ^Q). Used w. many prep. and adv. in normal senses. 41 M^N to agree with. 41 2λ to tolerate, bear, endure. 41 MMO^Q εβολ to take away, remove (from: MMO^Q, 2N). 41 M^NλY to carry etc. from there (± 2N, 21XN: from, from on). For 41- and 4λ1- in vb. and nom. cpds. see 2nd element. Pε441 one who bears (may have object); M^NT Pε441 state or condition of bearing.

4NT, 5NT, 4eNT, 0YεNT n.m.f. worm. P-4NT to become wormy.

40, 80, 800, 401 n.f. canal, water conduit.

4TOOY, 8TOOY (4TEY-, 4TOY-; f. 4TOE, 4TO, 8TO) number: four.

M^NTλ4TE fourteen. Mε24TOOY (f. -4TOE, -4TO) fourth.

See §§15.3; 24.3; 30.7.

40, 80, 0Y0, 40E n.m. hair. PλT-40, PHT N 40 hairy. 0Yε2-40 to let hair grow.

40TE, 80TE n.f.m. sweat. T-40TE to sweat.

40TE (80TE, 80TE) 4ET- 40T^Q vb. tr. to wipe away, off; to obliterate, destroy (MMO^Q). 40TE εβολ (1) idem; (2) intr. to be wiped out, destroyed. λT40TE εβολ uneffaceable, ineradicable.

406E (806E) 4E6- 406^Q Q 4H6 (8H6) vb. intr. and reflex. to leap, spring (εβολ, εΠεCHT, εΘH, ε20YH, ε2Pλ1); as n.m. impetuosity; Pε4406E impetuous person. 406C, 806C n. leaping, dancing; esp. in x1-406C to dance; M^NT Pε4-806C haste.

406E (806E) 4E6- 406^Q Q 4H6 vb. tr. to seize, snatch, rob (ε, MMO^Q); Pε4406E violent person. 406P n. robber.

406C (806C) rare variant of 406E to leap q.v.

4λ1-: 41
4λ1: 8λ1
4e1, 4e1-: 41

4eNT: 4NT
4ET-: 40TE
4E6-: 406E

4HY: 41
4H6: 406E
41T^Q: 41

40T^Q: 40TE
406^Q: 406E
406C: 406E
406P: 406E

4TEY-: 4TOOY
4TO, 4TOE: 4TOOY
4TOY-: 4TOOY

401: 40
40TE: 80TE
406E: 80TE

2

2λ, 20 n.m. winnowing fan.

2λ, 20 n.m. pole, mast; weaver's beam.

2λ (2λP0^Q) prep. (1) under, beneath; often with meaning of bearing, carrying; (2) from under, from the presence of, from the time of; (3) from, by reason of, because of; (4) for, in respect to, on behalf of; (5) in exchange for, for; to, toward (usu. of persons).

2λE, 2λEIH, 2λIH (f. 2λH, 2λE; pl. 2λEY, 2λE6Y, 2λE0Y, 2λEYε) adj. last, final; as n.: end, termination, last part. ε H2λE, N H2λE, N 0λE, N 2λE, εXN 2λE, 2N 0λE at last, finally. 0λ 2λE, 0λ 0λE until the last, at the last. P-2λE (1) to become last; to be (too) late (for: ε); (2) to be in want (of: ε). x1-2λE to lag.

2λE1BEC, 2λ1BEC, 201BEC n.f. shade, shelter, shadow; P-2λE1BEC to make shade (for, over: ε, εXN, 21XN). x1-2λE1BEC to take shade, be shaded, sheltered.

2λEIT, 2λ1EIT, 2λEIH T n.f. gateway, forecourt, porch.

2λ1 n.m. husband. x1-2λ1 to take a husband.

2λK, 2λλK n.m. tailor.

2λK adj. sober, prudent, mild (bef. or aft. n., w. N); M^NT 2λK sobriety, mildness. P-2λK (Q 0 N 2λK) to become sober, prudent.

2λKX^Q, 2λKHλ^Q, 2λKελ^Q, 2λNKX^Q n.m. a species of lizard.

2λλ n.m.f. servant, slave; rare except in 2M2λλ, 2M2ελ n.m.f. idem; M^NT 2M2λλ status of slave or servant; P-2M2λλ to serve, become servant (to: λλ^Q).

2λλ only in P-2λλ to deceive (MMO^Q); as n. deceit; M^NT P-2λλ deceit, deception; Pε4P-2λλ deceiver; M^NT Pε4P-2λλ deceit.

2λλλK, 2λλHK n.f. ring.

2λλHT (pl. 2λλλTE, 2λλλλTE) n.m. bird, any flying creature.

- 2ΑΛΜΗ2Ε, 2ΑΛΜΗ2, 2ΑΛΜΕ2, 2ΕΛΜΕ2Ε n.f. boat.
 2ΑΛΟΥC, 2ΑΛΛΟΥC n.m. spiderweb.
 2ΑΛΩΜ n.m. cheese.
 2ΑΜ (pl. 2ΜΗΥ, 2ΜΕΥ) n.m. craftsman; cf. 2ΑΜΘΕ.
 2ΑΜΗΡ n.m. embrace; ̄-2ΑΜΗΡ ̄ΜΟ; †-2ΑΜΗΡ ε to embrace.
 2ΑΜΟΙ interj. would that ...!
 2ΑΜΘΕ, 2ΑΜΘΙ (pl. 2ΑΜΘΗΟΥΕ, 2ΑΜΘΗΥΕ, 2ΑΜΘΟΟΥΕ) n.m. car-
 penter; Μ̄ΝΤ2ΑΜΘΕ carpentry.
 2ΑΠ, 2ΟΠ n.m. judgement, inquest; ΑΤ2ΑΠ without going to
 court. εΙΡΕ ̄ Π(°)2ΑΠ, ̄-2ΑΠ to give a judgement (for:
 ΝΑ; between: ΟΥΤΕ); to go to court; to avenge, i.e. to
 settle one's case (against: Μ̄Ν). †-2ΑΠ to give a judge-
 ment, pass judgement (on: ε, εχ̄Ν); ΜΑ ̄ †-2ΑΠ court,
 place of judgement; ΡΕΥ†-2ΑΠ judge; ̄-ΡΕΥ†-2ΑΠ to act as
 judge. ΧΙ-2ΑΠ, ΧΙ ̄ ΟΥ2ΑΠ to go to court (against, with:
 Μ̄Ν, ΟΥΒΕ, 2Α, 2Ι); as n.m. judgement.
 2ΑΠΕ n.m. the god Apis.
 2ΑΠΟΡ̄, 2ΑΠΟΡ̄ n.f. saddle, saddle-cloth.
 2ΑΠ̄, 2ΟΠ̄ impers. vb. (± ηε) it is necessary (for some-
 one: ε; to do: ε, εΤΡΕ). See §20.2.
 2ΑΡΕ2 (ΑΡΕ2, 2ΑΡΗ2Ε, ΕΡΕ2, ΕΡΗ2) vb. tr. to keep, observe,
 preserve, be careful about (ε); to guard, watch, keep
 (ε; from: ε, ΕΒΟΛ ̄ΜΟ, ΕΒΟΛ 2̄Ν); as n.m. watch, guard,
 caution; Μ̄ΝΤΑΤ2ΑΡΕ2 heedlessness; ΜΑ ̄ 2ΑΡΕ2 place of
 watch, guardhouse; ΡΕΥ2ΑΡΕ2 guard, watcher, watchman.
 2ΑΡΙ2ΑΡΟ° intensive pron., used appositionally: (he) alone,
 apart; (he him)self, by (him)self; other pers. sim.
 2ΑC n.m. dung (of animals).
 2ΑCΙΕ, 2ΑCΕΙΕ, 2ΑCΙΗ n.m. a drowned person; in cpds.: ΕΘΚ
 ̄ 2ΑCΙΕ, ΘΕ ̄ 2ΑCΙΕ, ̄-ΒΟΛ ̄ 2ΑCΙΕ to drown, be drowned.
 2ΑΤ, 2ΑΤΕ, 2ΑΑΤ n.m. silver; silver coin(s), money; as adj.
 silver, white. ΜΑΙ-2ΑΤ money-loving. ΜΕΝ̄-2ΑΤ silver-
 smith; ΡΕΥΜΕΝ̄-2ΑΤ idem. CΑ ̄ 2ΑΤ dealer in silver.
 ̄-2ΑΤ to work silver; (Q ο ̄ 2ΑΤ) to become silver;
 ΡΕῩ-2ΑΤ silversmith. †-2ΑΤ to pay.

- 2ΑΤΑΙΛΕ, 2ΑΤΑΛΗ n. name of an eye-disease.
 2ΑΤΕ, 2ΑΑΤΕ vb. intr. to flow; tr. to pour (̄ΜΟ) ± ΕΒΟΛ.
 As n.m. flow. ΜΑ ̄ 2ΑΤΕ channel, water-course.
 2ΑΤΗΡ, 2ΑΤΗΡΕ n.m.f. hammer.
 2ΑΘΦΡ, 2ΘΦΡ name of 3rd Coptic month.
 2ΑΥΒΑΛ n.m. anchor.
 2ΑΦΗΤ, 2ΑΦΙΤ, 2ΑΡΦΗΤ n.m. falcon.
 2ΑΦΛΕΕΛΕ, 2ΑΦΛΕΛΕ, 2ΑΒΛΕΕΛΕ n.f. lizard.
 2Α2 pron. many; as adj. (bef. or aft. noun, with ̄) many.
 ̄-2Α2 to become or do much/many (+ ̄ + noun); Μ̄ΝΤ2Α2
 multitude.
 2Α6Ε, 2ΑΑ6Ε n.m. snare.
 2Α6ΙΗ n.m. mint.
 2ΒΑ n.m. straits, difficulty, distress; ̄-2ΒΑ (Q ο ̄ 2ΒΑ)
 to become distressed; †-2ΒΑ to distress, disturb (ΝΑ);
 2ΒΒΕ, 2ΕΒΒΕ, 2ΗΥΒΕ, 2ΗΒ(Β)Ε n.m. plow; yoke of animals.
 2ΒΟΡΒ̄ (ΒΟΡΒ̄) 2Β̄Β̄- (Β̄Β̄-) 2Β̄Β̄Φ° (2ΟΥΕΡΟΥΦ°) Q
 Β̄Β̄Φ (Β̄Β̄Φ̄) vb. tr. to throw down, push, cast (̄ΜΟ);
 2ΒΟΡΒ̄ ̄ΜΟ ΕΒΟΛ to cast forth (on, onto: ε, ΕΠΕCΗΤ Ε,
 Ε2ΡΑΙ Ε); intr. to fall to pieces. ΚΑ2-Β̄Β̄Φ ΟΠΟC-
 CΙΕΠΙΕD land; CΙΩ2-ΒΕΡΒ̄Φ idem or sim.
 2ΒΟΥΡ n.f. left hand; as adj. left. (̄) CΑ 2ΒΟΥΡ, 2Ι
 2ΒΟΥΡ on, to the left.
 2ΒΩ n.f. covering; tent.
 2Ε (2ΕΕ, 2ΗΕ) Q 2ΗΥ to fall (± ΕΠΕCΗΤ, Ε2ΡΑΙ down); used
 with ε, εχ̄Ν, 2̄Ν, 2ΑΤ̄, 2ΙΧ̄Ν in ordinary senses. 2Ε ̄ΝCΑ,
 2Ε ̄Τ̄Ν to become lost to (someone). 2Ε ΕΒΟΛ to perish,
 cease (from: 2̄Ν; from on, from with: 2Ι, 2ΙΧ̄Ν); to fall
 away. 2Ε Ε to find, chance upon, light upon, discover;
 2Ε ΕΡΟ° ̄ΝCΑ to find something in the possession of.
 2Ε, 2ΙΗ n.f. way, manner. ΤΑΙ ΤΕ ΘΕ this is the way (that),
 thus. ΟῩΝ-ΘΕ there is a way, it is possible (to: ε, ̄,
 ΕΤΡΕ); Μ̄Ν-ΘΕ there is no way (to: ε, ̄, ΕΤΡΕ). ̄ ΘΕ ̄
 prep. like, in the manner of. ̄ ΘΕ + Rel. as, even as,
 in the same way that. ̄ ΤΕΙ2Ε (1) in this way, thus;

(2) of this sort. \bar{N} $\tau\epsilon\iota\zeta\epsilon$ $\tau\eta\rho\bar{\tau}$ so much, to such an extent. \bar{N} $\tau(^{\circ})\zeta\epsilon$ like (e.g. me), as (I) do, in (my) way or manner. \bar{N} $\tau(^{\circ})\zeta\epsilon$ $\tau(^{\circ})\zeta\epsilon$ as (I) was before. $\lambda\theta$ \bar{N} $\zeta\epsilon$ of what sort? $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha$ $\theta\epsilon$ like (\bar{N}); as (+ Rel.). $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha$ $\tau\epsilon\iota\zeta\epsilon$ in this way, likewise. $\bar{\rho}-\theta\epsilon$ (Q o \bar{N} $\theta\epsilon$) (1) to become like; (2) to make like; $\bar{\rho}-\tau(^{\circ})\zeta\epsilon$ to resume one's former appearance. $\dagger-\theta\epsilon$ to provide means (to: $\mu\lambda^{\circ}$; so that: ϵ , $\epsilon\tau\rho\epsilon$). $\epsilon\bar{N}-\theta\epsilon$ to find means (to: \bar{N}).

$\zeta\epsilon$, $\zeta-$ n.m. season, in cpds.: $\zeta\epsilon-\beta\omega\omega\bar{N}$, $\zeta-\beta\omega\omega\bar{N}$ bad season, famine; $\bar{\rho}-\zeta\epsilon-\beta\omega\omega\bar{N}$ to have a bad season. $\zeta\epsilon-\mu\omicron\upsilon\chi\epsilon$ good season, plenty; $\bar{\rho}-\zeta\epsilon-\mu\omicron\upsilon\chi\epsilon$ to be in plenty.

$\zeta\epsilon\lambda\pi\epsilon$, $\zeta\lambda\pi\epsilon$ n.f. navel.

$\zeta\epsilon\lambda\zeta\iota\lambda\epsilon$ n.f. death-rattle.

$\zeta\epsilon\theta\epsilon\epsilon\tau\epsilon$ n.f. monastery, convent. Many variant spellings: ϵ , η for $\theta\epsilon$; $-\eta$ for $-\epsilon$; $\zeta\eta$ for $\zeta\epsilon$.

$\zeta\eta$, $\epsilon\zeta\eta$, $\zeta\eta$ ($\zeta\eta\tau^{\circ}$) n.f. front, forepart, beginning; $\zeta\eta\tau^{\circ}$, ϵ $\zeta\eta\tau^{\circ}$ prep. forward (to), before, into the presence of; used idiomatically with certain verbs. $\epsilon\theta\eta$ adv. forward, ahead, in advance; \dagger $\epsilon\theta\eta$ to advance, progress. $\bar{N}\sigma\chi-\theta\eta$ adv. formerly, henceforth. $\zeta\lambda$ $\theta\eta$, $\zeta\lambda$ $\tau(^{\circ})\zeta\eta$ prep. in front of, before (time or place); also used as conj. (+ $\epsilon\tau\rho\epsilon$ or $\bar{M}\pi\alpha\tau\epsilon-$). $\zeta\iota$ $\theta\eta$, $\zeta\iota$ $\zeta\eta$ at the front, forward, in front; $\zeta\iota$ $\theta\eta$ $\bar{N}\mu\omicron^{\circ}$ in front of, before, on the front of; $\bar{\rho}-\zeta\iota\theta\eta$ $\bar{N}\mu\omicron^{\circ}$ to precede.

$\zeta\eta$ ($\zeta\eta\tau^{\circ}$) n.f. belly, womb. $\bar{M}\bar{N}\tau\mu\alpha\iota-\zeta\eta\tau\bar{\tau}$ gluttony. $\theta\lambda\chi\epsilon$ $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ \bar{N} $\zeta\eta\tau$ to ventriloquize. $\bar{N}\zeta\eta\tau^{\circ}$ see $\zeta\bar{N}$.

$\zeta\eta$, $\zeta\epsilon$ n.f. storey (of a house).

$\zeta\eta\beta\epsilon$, $\zeta\eta\eta\beta\epsilon$, $\zeta\eta\eta\beta\epsilon$ n.m.f. grief, mourning; $\bar{\rho}-\zeta\eta\beta\epsilon$ to grieve, mourn (for: ϵ , $\epsilon\tau\beta\epsilon$, $\epsilon\chi\bar{N}$, $\mu\lambda^{\circ}$, $\zeta\iota\chi\bar{N}$); $\rho\epsilon\epsilon\bar{\rho}-\zeta\eta\beta\epsilon$ mourner.

$\zeta\eta\beta\bar{\tau}$, $\zeta\bar{\tau}\sigma$, $\zeta\epsilon\beta\bar{\tau}$ n.m. lamp.

$\zeta\eta\kappa\epsilon$ n.f. corn-measure.

$\zeta\eta\mu\epsilon$, $\zeta\epsilon\mu\epsilon$, $\zeta\bar{M}\mu\epsilon$, $\zeta\iota\mu\epsilon$ n.f. freight, fare (on ship or camel); $\dagger-\zeta\eta\mu\epsilon$ to pay fare; $\lambda\tau\zeta\eta\mu\epsilon$ free of charge.

$\zeta\eta\eta\epsilon$ n.m., usu. pl., spices, incense. $\sigma\bar{\tau}-\zeta\eta\eta\epsilon$ idem;

$\dagger-\sigma\bar{\tau}-\zeta\eta\eta\epsilon$ to offer (burn) incense. $\theta\omicron\upsilon-\zeta\eta\eta\epsilon$ incense; $\tau\lambda\lambda\epsilon-\theta\omicron\upsilon-\zeta\eta\eta\epsilon$ $\epsilon\zeta\rho\alpha\iota$, $\dagger-\theta\omicron\upsilon-\zeta\eta\eta\epsilon$ $\epsilon\zeta\rho\alpha\iota$ to offer incense.

$\zeta\eta\tau$ ($\zeta\eta\tau^{\circ}$; pl. $\zeta\eta\epsilon\upsilon$) tip, edge, end; $\zeta\eta\tau^{\circ}$ \bar{N} is the preferred construction before nouns.

$\zeta\eta\tau$ n.m. north. ϵ $\zeta\eta\tau$, $\epsilon\eta\zeta\eta\tau$, $\lambda\eta\zeta\eta\tau$ adv. northward.

$\tau\lambda\eta\zeta\eta\tau$, $\zeta\lambda\eta\zeta\eta\tau$ adv. (on) the north side. $\sigma\lambda$ \bar{N} $\zeta\eta\tau$ idem.

$\zeta\eta\tau$ ($\zeta\eta\tau^{\circ}$) n.m. heart, mind. $\lambda-\eta\epsilon\epsilon\zeta\eta\tau$ $\epsilon\iota$ $\epsilon\rho\omicron\chi$ he came to his senses. $\bar{M}\bar{N}\tau\zeta\eta\tau$ \bar{N} $\omicron\upsilon\omega\tau$ unanimity, being of a single mind; $\bar{\rho}-\zeta\eta\tau$ \bar{N} $\omicron\upsilon\omega\tau$ to become unanimous. $\zeta\eta\tau$ $\sigma\eta\lambda\upsilon$ doubt; $\bar{M}\bar{N}\tau\zeta\eta\tau$ $\sigma\eta\lambda\upsilon$ doubt, hesitation; $\bar{\rho}-\zeta\eta\tau$ $\sigma\eta\lambda\upsilon$ to become doubtful, hesitant. $\zeta\eta\tau$ $\theta\eta\eta$ impatience; $\bar{M}\bar{N}\tau\zeta\eta\tau$ $\theta\eta\eta$ idem; $\bar{\rho}-\zeta\eta\tau$ $\theta\eta\eta$ to become impatient. $\lambda\tau\zeta\eta\tau$ senseless; $\bar{M}\bar{N}\tau\lambda\tau\zeta\eta\tau$ senselessness; $\bar{\rho}-\lambda\tau\zeta\eta\tau$ to become senseless. $\beta\alpha\lambda-\zeta\eta\tau$ guileless, simple; $\bar{M}\bar{N}\tau\beta\alpha\lambda-\zeta\eta\tau$ guilelessness. $\bar{\rho}\bar{M}\bar{N}\zeta\eta\tau$ wise, a wise person; $\bar{M}\bar{N}\tau\bar{\rho}\bar{M}\bar{N}\zeta\eta\tau$ wisdom, understanding; $\bar{\rho}-\bar{\rho}\bar{M}\bar{N}\zeta\eta\tau$ to become wise. $\theta\bar{\tau}-\bar{N}-\zeta\eta\tau$ anguish. $\kappa\omega$ \bar{N} $\zeta\eta\tau^{\circ}$, $\kappa\lambda-\zeta\eta\tau^{\circ}$ to set one's heart or mind (on, to: ϵ , $\epsilon\chi\bar{N}$, $\zeta\iota$), to be confident (in); $\kappa\lambda-\zeta\eta\tau^{\circ}$ $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ to relax, become careless. $\bar{\rho}-\zeta\eta\tau^{\circ}$ to regret, repent (concerning: ϵ , $\epsilon\chi\bar{N}$, $\bar{N}\sigma\lambda$); $\lambda\tau\bar{\rho}-\zeta\eta\tau^{\circ}$ unrepentant; $\bar{M}\bar{N}\tau\rho\epsilon\epsilon\bar{\rho}-\zeta\eta\tau^{\circ}$, $\bar{M}\bar{N}\tau\bar{\rho}-\zeta\eta\tau^{\circ}$ repentance. $\sigma\epsilon\kappa-\eta\zeta\eta\tau$ \bar{N} to persuade. $\dagger-\zeta\eta\tau^{\circ}$ to observe, notice, pay attention to, heed (ϵ , $\epsilon\chi\bar{N}$, $\zeta\iota$, $\zeta\bar{N}$); $\bar{M}\bar{N}\tau\lambda\tau\dagger-\zeta\eta\tau^{\circ}$ heedlessness; $\rho\epsilon\epsilon\bar{\rho}\dagger-\zeta\eta\tau^{\circ}$ attentive; $\bar{M}\bar{N}\tau\rho\epsilon\epsilon\bar{\rho}\dagger-\zeta\eta\tau^{\circ}$ attentiveness. $\theta\bar{N}-\zeta\eta\tau^{\circ}$ to pity, have pity (on, for: $\epsilon\chi\bar{N}$, $\epsilon\zeta\rho\alpha\iota$ $\epsilon\chi\bar{N}$, $\zeta\lambda$); $\bar{M}\bar{N}\tau\theta\bar{N}-\zeta\eta\tau^{\circ}$ pity, mercy; $\bar{\rho}-\theta\bar{N}-\zeta\eta\tau^{\circ}$ to be merciful. For nouns and vbs. cpd. with \bar{N} $\zeta\eta\tau$ see 1st element. $\zeta\lambda\zeta\tau\bar{N}$, $\zeta\lambda\tau\bar{N}$ ($\zeta\lambda\zeta\eta\tau^{\circ}$, $\zeta\lambda\eta\tau^{\circ}$) prep. with, near, beside.

$\zeta\eta\upsilon$, $\zeta\eta\omicron\upsilon$ n.m. profit, benefit, usefulness, advantage. $\mu\alpha\iota-\zeta\eta\upsilon$ profit-loving. $\bar{\rho}-\zeta\eta\upsilon$ to be profitable, useful (to: $\mu\lambda^{\circ}$). $\dagger-\zeta\eta\upsilon$ to give profit or benefit (to: $\mu\lambda^{\circ}$); to gain profit or benefit (in, by, from: $\bar{N}\mu\omicron^{\circ}$, ϵ , $\bar{M}\bar{N}$, $\zeta\bar{N}$). $\epsilon\bar{N}-\zeta\eta\upsilon$ to find profit or benefit (in: ϵ , $\zeta\bar{N}$).

$\zeta\eta\theta\epsilon$ to be disturbed, concerned.

$\zeta\iota$ $\zeta\iota\tau^{\circ}$ ($\zeta\lambda\tau^{\circ}$) vb. tr. to beat, thresh, rub ($\bar{N}\mu\omicron^{\circ}$; on,

against: $\epsilon\kappa\bar{\eta}$, $\epsilon\iota$). As n.m. threshing. $\rho\epsilon\chi\epsilon\iota$ thresher.
 $\epsilon\iota$ ($\epsilon\iota\omega^\circ$, $\epsilon\iota\omega\omega^\circ$) prep. (1) on, in, at; (2) (to enquire) concerning; (3) and, or, with (connecting two nouns); (4) from on, from in, from at; (5) in the time of, in the presence of. $\epsilon\iota$ $\eta\lambda\iota$ adv. thus. $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ $\epsilon\iota$ from on, from. $\epsilon\pi\epsilon\chi\eta\tau$ $\epsilon\iota$ down from on, down onto; $\epsilon\epsilon\omicron\gamma\eta$ $\epsilon\iota$ in toward; $\epsilon\epsilon\pi\lambda\iota$ $\epsilon\iota$ down from, up from, down on.
 $(\epsilon\iota\beta\epsilon)$, Q $\epsilon\iota\beta\epsilon$ ($\epsilon\lambda\beta\epsilon$) vb. intr. to be low, short. $\epsilon\beta\epsilon$ n.m. lower part or place. $\epsilon\beta\lambda\iota$ n. shortness.
 $\epsilon\iota\beta\omega\iota$, $\epsilon\beta\beta\omega\iota$, $\epsilon\iota\beta\omicron\gamma\iota$, $\epsilon\beta\omicron\gamma\iota$, $\epsilon\lambda\beta\iota\omicron\gamma\iota$ n.m. ibis.
 $\epsilon\iota\epsilon$, $\epsilon\iota\eta$ (pl. $\epsilon\iota\eta\gamma$, $\epsilon\iota\eta\omicron\gamma$, $\epsilon\iota\epsilon\gamma$) n.m.f. rudder.
 $\epsilon\iota\epsilon\iota\beta$, $\epsilon\epsilon\iota\epsilon\iota\beta$, $\epsilon\epsilon\iota\epsilon\beta$, $\epsilon\iota\beta$ (f. $\epsilon\epsilon\iota\lambda\epsilon\iota\beta\epsilon$, $\epsilon\iota\lambda\beta\epsilon$, $\epsilon\iota\epsilon\iota\lambda\beta\epsilon$, $\epsilon\iota\epsilon\epsilon\beta\epsilon$, $\epsilon\iota\epsilon\iota\beta\epsilon$, $\epsilon\iota\beta\epsilon$, $\epsilon\iota\eta\beta\epsilon$, $\epsilon\lambda\iota\beta\epsilon$) n.m.f. lamb.
 $\epsilon\iota\epsilon\iota\tau$, $\epsilon\epsilon\iota\epsilon\iota\tau$, $\epsilon\iota\tau$ n.m. pit.
 $\epsilon\iota\eta$ (pl. $\epsilon\iota\omicron\omicron\gamma\epsilon$, $\epsilon\iota\eta\gamma$) n.f. road, way. $\epsilon\iota\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\epsilon\iota$ $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ exodus, way out. $\epsilon\iota\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\epsilon\iota$ $\epsilon\epsilon\omicron\gamma\eta$ way in. $\epsilon\iota\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\epsilon\beta\omicron\kappa$ way of going (in: $\epsilon\epsilon\omicron\gamma\eta$). $\epsilon\iota\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\mu\omicron\omicron\theta\epsilon$ way, road. $\epsilon\iota\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\chi\iota\omicron\omicron\pi$ a way for crossing, ford. $\epsilon\iota\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\bar{\rho}\rho\omicron$ the king's road, highway. $\rho\bar{\eta}(\bar{\eta})\epsilon\iota\eta$ traveling companion. $\dagger\tau\epsilon\epsilon\iota\eta$ $\eta\lambda^\circ$ to provide way or means to (someone).
 $\epsilon\iota\kappa$ n.m. magic; as adj. magical. $\bar{\rho}$ - $\epsilon\iota\kappa$ to bewitch, enchant (ϵ , $\epsilon\iota$). $\rho\epsilon\chi\bar{\rho}$ - $\epsilon\iota\kappa$ wizard, magician; $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\rho\epsilon\chi\bar{\rho}$ - $\epsilon\iota\kappa$ magic, wizardry. $\epsilon\lambda\kappa\omicron$ n.m. magician; $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon\lambda\kappa\omicron$ magic.
 $\epsilon\iota\eta$, $\epsilon\epsilon\iota\eta$ n.m. cup, vessel; a liquid measure; $\rho\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$ - $\eta\epsilon\iota\eta$ $\epsilon\epsilon\omicron\gamma\eta$ diviner (by aid of cup).
 $\epsilon\iota\eta\epsilon$ vb. intr. to row; tr. idem ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^\circ$). $\epsilon\iota\eta\iota\epsilon$, $\epsilon\epsilon\eta\epsilon\iota\epsilon$ n.m. steering-oar, rudder.
 $\epsilon\iota\eta\epsilon$ $\epsilon\bar{\eta}\tau^\circ$ reflex. to move forward (not properly Sah.).
 $\epsilon\iota\eta\eta\beta$, $\epsilon\iota\eta\eta\gamma$ to sleep, doze; as n.m. sleep.
 $\epsilon\iota\omicron\gamma\epsilon$ $\epsilon\iota$ - $\epsilon\iota\tau^\circ$ vb. tr. (1) to beat, strike ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^\circ$, ϵ , $\epsilon\kappa\bar{\eta}$, $\epsilon\bar{\eta}$, $\epsilon\epsilon\omicron\gamma\eta$ ϵ ; with: $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^\circ$, $\epsilon\bar{\eta}$). (2) to cast, throw ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^\circ$; \pm $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$, $\epsilon\epsilon\pi\lambda\iota$); mostly Boh. in this sense. $\epsilon\iota$ - $\tau\omicron\omicron\tau^\circ$ to begin, undertake (to do: ϵ + inf.); also lit., to place one's hand (on: ϵ).
 $\epsilon\iota\pi$, $\epsilon\epsilon\iota\pi$ n.m. street, town quarter, road. ϵ $\eta\epsilon\iota\pi$ adv.

outside, to the outside. $\epsilon\iota\pi\epsilon\iota\pi\epsilon$, $\epsilon\epsilon\pi\epsilon\iota\pi\epsilon$, $\epsilon\eta\pi\epsilon\iota\pi\epsilon$ n.f. idem.
 $\epsilon\iota\pi\epsilon$ $\epsilon\lambda\kappa\bar{\tau}$ - $\epsilon\lambda\kappa\tau^\circ$ Q $\epsilon\iota\omicron\epsilon\epsilon$ (1) vb. intr. to become weary, troubled (with, by, of: $\epsilon\tau\beta\epsilon$, $\epsilon\lambda$, $\epsilon\bar{\eta}$); to experience difficulty or distress (in doing: Circum.); to be difficult or troublesome (to, for: ϵ , $\eta\lambda^\circ$). (2) vb. tr. to weary, distress, trouble. As n.m. weariness, distress, trouble; labor, product of labor. $\lambda\tau\epsilon\iota\pi\epsilon$ unwearied; without difficulty; $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\mu\lambda\iota$ - $\epsilon\iota\pi\epsilon$ love of toil. $\bar{\rho}$ - $\epsilon\iota\pi\epsilon$ to take trouble; to make trouble. \dagger - $\epsilon\iota\pi\epsilon$ to give trouble, make trouble (to, for: $\eta\lambda^\circ$). $\omicron\gamma\epsilon\epsilon$ - $\epsilon\iota\pi\epsilon$ idem. $\theta\bar{\eta}$ - $\epsilon\iota\pi\epsilon$ to labor, take trouble, be deeply concerned (for: ϵ , $\epsilon\kappa\bar{\eta}$; in, concerning: $\epsilon\tau\beta\epsilon$, $\epsilon\bar{\eta}$); as n.m. labor, product of labor; $\lambda\tau\theta\bar{\eta}$ - $\epsilon\iota\pi\epsilon$ unsympathetic; $\rho\epsilon\chi$ - $\theta\bar{\eta}$ - $\epsilon\iota\pi\epsilon$ one who labors etc.; $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\theta\bar{\eta}$ - $\epsilon\iota\pi\epsilon$ labor, suffering. $\chi\iota$ $\epsilon\lambda$ $\epsilon\iota\pi\epsilon$ to bear up under difficulty.
 $\epsilon\iota\pi\epsilon$ $\epsilon\lambda\kappa\tau^\circ$ Q $\epsilon\iota\omicron\epsilon\epsilon$ to spin (flax etc.).
 $\epsilon\iota\tau\epsilon$ $\epsilon\epsilon\tau$ - $\epsilon\lambda\tau^\circ$ (1) vb. tr. to rub, move back and forth ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^\circ$); to wear out ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^\circ$); to convulse, torment ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^\circ$); to flay. (2) vb. intr. to become old, worn out; to loiter, loaf around; to be convulsed, tormented. As n.m. spasm, pain; $\lambda\tau\epsilon\iota\tau\epsilon$ unworn; untortured; $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\rho\epsilon\chi\epsilon\iota\tau\epsilon$ convulsion.
 $\epsilon\iota\omega\mu\epsilon$, $\epsilon\iota\omicron\mu\epsilon$, $\epsilon\omega\mu\epsilon$ n.f. palm, hollow of hand ($\bar{\eta}$ $\epsilon\iota\chi$).
 $\epsilon\lambda\kappa\omicron$ ($\epsilon\epsilon\lambda\kappa\omicron$) Q $\epsilon\lambda\kappa\epsilon\iota\tau$ ($\epsilon\lambda\kappa\omicron\epsilon\iota\tau$, $\epsilon\lambda\kappa\bar{\rho}$) to become hungry (for: $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^\circ$); as n.m. hunger, famine. $\epsilon\eta\kappa\epsilon$ adj. poor (bef. or aft. noun, with $\bar{\eta}$); $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon\eta\kappa\epsilon$ poverty; $\mu\lambda\iota$ - $\epsilon\eta\kappa\epsilon$ loving the poor; $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\mu\lambda\kappa\bar{\tau}$ - $\epsilon\eta\kappa\epsilon$ hatred of the poor. $\bar{\rho}$ - $\epsilon\eta\kappa\epsilon$ to become poor.
 $\epsilon\lambda\kappa\omicron\gamma$, $\epsilon\epsilon\lambda\kappa\omicron\gamma$, $\epsilon\lambda\lambda\kappa\omicron\gamma$ n.f.m. sickle.
 $\epsilon\lambda\lambda\omicron$ (f. $\epsilon\lambda\lambda\omega$, $\epsilon\lambda\lambda\omicron\gamma$; pl. $\epsilon\lambda\lambda\omicron\iota$) n.m.f. an old person, elder; esp. an older monk; as adj. old (bef. or aft. noun with $\bar{\eta}$). $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon\lambda\lambda\omicron$ (of women: $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon\lambda\lambda\omega$) old age. $\bar{\rho}$ - $\epsilon\lambda\lambda\omicron$ (Q \omicron $\bar{\eta}$ $\epsilon\lambda\lambda\omicron$) to become old.
 $\epsilon\lambda\omicron\epsilon\iota\lambda\epsilon$, $\epsilon\lambda\omicron\epsilon\iota\lambda$, $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\epsilon\iota\lambda\epsilon$, $\epsilon\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota\lambda\epsilon$ vb. tr. to bear, carry

- ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^{\circ}$), usu. on surface of water; intr. to be borne, carried; to float.
- $\varepsilon\lambda\omicron\mu\lambda\bar{\eta}$ n.m. entanglement, snare.
- $\varepsilon\lambda\omicron\omicron\lambda\epsilon$ vb. tr. to nurse (a child: $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^{\circ}$); to carry a child during pregnancy or infancy. $\rho\epsilon\gamma\epsilon\lambda\omicron\omicron\lambda\epsilon$ n. nurse.
- $\varepsilon\lambda\omicron\eta$ n.m. a vessel (for pouring).
- $\varepsilon\lambda\omicron\eta\lambda\bar{\eta}$ ($\varepsilon\lambda\omicron\eta\lambda\eta$) $\varepsilon\lambda\eta\lambda\omega\eta^{\circ}$ Q $\varepsilon\lambda\eta\lambda\omega\eta$ vb. tr. to weary, plague (ϵ , $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$); intr. to become weary, despondent; as n.m. weariness, distress.
- $\varepsilon\lambda\omicron\sigma\tau\bar{\eta}$, $\varepsilon\lambda\omicron\sigma\tau\eta$ n.m. mist; $\bar{\rho}-\varepsilon\lambda\omicron\sigma\tau\bar{\eta}$ to become misty, dark; $\dagger-\varepsilon\lambda\omicron\sigma\tau\bar{\eta}$ to darken.
- $\varepsilon\lambda\omicron\gamma\lambda\omega\omicron\gamma$ Q to be high, exalted.
- $\varepsilon\lambda\omicron\epsilon$, Q $\varepsilon\lambda\omicron\delta$ to become sweet, delightful; $\varepsilon\lambda\lambda\delta-$ in cpds.: sweet in, sweet of (e.g. $-\phi\lambda\lambda\epsilon$ speech, $-\varepsilon\eta\tau$ heart). As n.m. sweetness, delight. $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\varepsilon\lambda\omicron\epsilon$ idem. $\dagger-\varepsilon\lambda\omicron\epsilon$ to make sweet, pleasant. $\varepsilon\lambda\lambda\epsilon$, $\varepsilon\lambda\epsilon$ n.f. sweetness. $\varepsilon\lambda\eta\epsilon$ n.f. idem.
- $\varepsilon\lambda\omega\mu$, $\bar{\lambda}\varepsilon\omega\mu$, $\varepsilon\lambda\omega\mu$ n.m. louse, flea.
- $\varepsilon\lambda\omega\epsilon\bar{\eta}$ vb. intr. to be easy, pleasant.
- $\varepsilon\lambda\mu\epsilon$ number: forty (see §30.7). $\mu\epsilon\lambda\mu\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\varepsilon\omicron\omicron\gamma$ Lent. $\mu\epsilon\lambda\mu\epsilon$ fortieth.
- $\varepsilon\lambda\mu\epsilon\eta$ number: eighty (see §30.7).
- $\varepsilon\lambda\mu\epsilon$ in $\bar{\rho}-\varepsilon\lambda\mu\epsilon$ to steer, guide ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^{\circ}$). $\bar{\rho}-\varepsilon\lambda\mu\epsilon$ n.m. guidance. $\lambda\tau\bar{\rho}-\varepsilon\lambda\mu\epsilon$ unguided. $\rho\epsilon\gamma\bar{\rho}-\varepsilon\lambda\mu\epsilon$ pilot, guide.
- $\varepsilon\lambda\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\omega\rho\epsilon$, $\varepsilon\mu\epsilon\tau\omega\rho\epsilon$, $\varepsilon\kappa\epsilon\tau\omega\rho\epsilon$ etc. n.m. sign, token; password.
- $\varepsilon\lambda\mu\omicron\mu$ ($\phi\mu\omicron\mu$) Q $\varepsilon\eta\mu$ to become hot; as n.m. fever, heat. $\varepsilon\lambda\mu\epsilon$ n.f.m. heat, fever; $\dagger-\varepsilon\lambda\mu\epsilon$ to give off heat.
- $\varepsilon\lambda\mu\omicron\omicron$ vb. intr. to sit, sit down, be seated ($\pm \epsilon\lambda\rho\lambda\iota$); to dwell, remain. Used with most prep. in normal senses. $\mu\lambda$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\varepsilon\lambda\mu\omicron\omicron$ (1) seat; (2) privy, latrine; (3) anus. $\epsilon\iota\eta\varepsilon\lambda\mu\omicron\omicron$ manner of sitting, dwelling. $\varepsilon\lambda\mu\lambda\iota\epsilon$ n.m. buttocks.
- $\varepsilon\lambda\mu\omicron\tau$ n.m. grace, gift, favor; gratitude, thanks, credit. $\lambda\tau\varepsilon\mu\omicron\tau$ graceless, thankless. $\bar{\rho}-\varepsilon\lambda\mu\omicron\tau$, $\epsilon\iota\rho\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\omicron\gamma\varepsilon\mu\omicron\tau$ to grant a favor, give grace, give as a gift. $\dagger-\varepsilon\lambda\mu\omicron\tau$ to

- give grace, to benefit, be kind to ($\eta\lambda^{\circ}$); \dagger $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^{\circ}$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\varepsilon\lambda\mu\omicron\tau$ to give as a gift or favor. $\phi\bar{\eta}-\varepsilon\lambda\mu\omicron\tau$ $\bar{\eta}\tau\bar{\eta}$ to thank, give thanks to (for: $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$, $\varepsilon\iota$, $\varepsilon\lambda$); as n.m. thanksgiving; $\lambda\tau\phi\bar{\eta}-\varepsilon\lambda\mu\omicron\tau$ ungrateful; $\rho\epsilon\gamma\phi\bar{\eta}-\varepsilon\lambda\mu\omicron\tau$ a grateful person; $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\rho\epsilon\gamma\phi\bar{\eta}-\varepsilon\lambda\mu\omicron\tau$ gratitude. $\chi\iota-\varepsilon\lambda\mu\omicron\tau$ to obtain grace or favor (from: $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ $\varepsilon\bar{\eta}$, $\bar{\eta}\tau\bar{\eta}$; for someone: $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$, $\varepsilon\iota\chi\bar{\eta}$). $\epsilon\bar{\eta}-\varepsilon\lambda\mu\omicron\tau$ to find favor or grace.
- $\varepsilon\lambda\mu\omicron\gamma$ n.m. salt. $\bar{\rho}-\varepsilon\lambda\mu\omicron\gamma$ to become salt. $\dagger-\varepsilon\lambda\mu\omicron\gamma$ to add salt. $\chi\iota-\varepsilon\lambda\mu\omicron\gamma$ to be salted. $\lambda\tau\varepsilon\mu\omicron\gamma$ unsalted. $\epsilon\lambda$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\varepsilon\lambda\mu\omicron\gamma$ salt-dealer, salt-seller.
- $\varepsilon\lambda\mu\omicron\chi$, Q $\varepsilon\lambda\mu\chi$ to become sour. $\varepsilon\bar{\eta}\chi$, $\varepsilon\mu\chi$, $\varepsilon\eta\mu\chi$ n.m. vinegar. $\bar{\rho}-\varepsilon\bar{\eta}\chi$ to become sour. $\dagger \epsilon$ $\eta\varepsilon\bar{\eta}\chi$ to start to turn sour. $\varepsilon\bar{\eta}\epsilon$, $\varepsilon\mu\bar{\epsilon}$, $\varepsilon\eta\mu\bar{\epsilon}$ n.m. ear of grain.
- $\varepsilon\bar{\eta}\varepsilon\bar{\eta}$ vb. intr. to roar, neigh; as n.m. neighing, roaring. $\bar{\rho}-\varepsilon\bar{\eta}\varepsilon\bar{\eta}$ idem.
- $\varepsilon\bar{\eta}$ ($\bar{\eta}\varepsilon\eta\tau^{\circ}$) prep. (1) of place: in, within, on, at, among; from in, from; (2) of time: at, in, during; (3) of agent, means, instrument: with, by, through; (4) for adv. phrases $\varepsilon\bar{\eta}$ $\omicron\gamma$... see 21.3; (5) for $\varepsilon\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\tau\rho\epsilon\gamma-$ see 20.1. $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ $\varepsilon\bar{\eta}$ from in, from within, out of; $\epsilon\varepsilon\omicron\gamma\eta$ $\varepsilon\bar{\eta}$ into, toward, at, within; $\bar{\eta}\varepsilon\omicron\gamma\eta$ $\varepsilon\bar{\eta}$ in, within; $\varepsilon\rho\lambda\iota$ $\varepsilon\bar{\eta}$ in.
- $\varepsilon\eta\lambda\gamma$, $\varepsilon\eta\lambda\lambda\gamma$, $\varepsilon\eta\lambda\omicron\gamma$ n.m. vessel, pot, container; thing (any material object), property. $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\lambda\tau\varepsilon\eta\lambda\gamma$ state of being without property.
- $\varepsilon\eta\epsilon-$ ($\epsilon\varepsilon\eta\epsilon-$) $\varepsilon\eta\lambda^{\circ}$ ($\epsilon\varepsilon\eta\lambda^{\circ}$) impers. vb. it pleases (suff. is objective); $\eta\epsilon\tau$ $\epsilon\varepsilon\eta\epsilon-$ that which pleases (someone), that which (someone) desires; often followed by ϵ + inf. $\bar{\rho}-\varepsilon\eta\lambda^{\circ}$ to be willing, desire (to do: ϵ , $\epsilon\tau\rho\epsilon$). See 20.2.
- $\varepsilon\bar{\eta}\kappa\epsilon$ n.m. beer.
- $\varepsilon\omicron$, $\varepsilon\lambda$ ($\varepsilon\rho\lambda^{\circ}$) n.m. face (of man or animal); surface, side. $\varepsilon\omicron$ $\mu\bar{\eta}$ $\varepsilon\omicron$ face to face. $\varepsilon\omicron$ $\omicron\gamma\beta\epsilon$ $\varepsilon\omicron$, $\varepsilon\omicron$ $\varepsilon\iota$ $\varepsilon\omicron$ idem. $\bar{\eta}$ $\varepsilon\omicron$, $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\varepsilon\omicron$, $\varepsilon\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\varepsilon\omicron$ by sight. $\varepsilon\lambda$ η° $\varepsilon\omicron$ from before. \dagger $\bar{\eta}$ η° $\varepsilon\omicron$ to direct one's attention (to: ϵ , $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$). $\phi\bar{\eta}-\varepsilon\rho\lambda^{\circ}$ ($\bar{\eta}$) to beseech, ask; to receive, accept. $\chi\iota-\varepsilon\rho\lambda^{\circ}$ ($\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$, $\epsilon\eta\phi\omega\iota$) to look up. $\chi\iota-\varepsilon\omicron$, $\chi\iota-\eta\varepsilon\omicron$, $\chi\iota$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\varepsilon\omicron$

(N) to heed, pay attention to, respect, favor; x1-20 as n.m. favoritism; лтх1-20 impartial; мнртатх1-20 impartiality; рсчх1-20 one who is partial. x1-2pa', x1 N 20 (Q x1-2pa'it), suff. is reflex.: to amuse oneself, occupy oneself; to be distracted; to attend (to: e); to converse (with: mN); to reflect (on: 21, 2N); to sport, play (with: mN, 2N); мнртх1-2pa' distraction; рсчх1-2pa' trifier. †-20 e to beseech (Boh., rare in Sah.). e2pN (e2pa') prep. toward (the face of), among; eboл e2pN out to; e2oYN e2pN in to, before, at, against. nA2pN, nNnA2pN, (N)nA2pa' in the presence of, before. 21 2pa' on the surface of, on the face of.

20, 20 n.m. a grain measure.

20e1M (pl. 2HMe, 21MH) n.m. wave. p̄-20e1M (Q o N 20e1M) to become agitated. †-20e1M, 41-20e1M to cast up waves.

20e1ne, 201ne indef. pron. pl. some, certain (ones, people, things); as pred.: such, of this sort.

20e1pe, 20e1xe, 201pe n.f. dung (human or animal).

20e1te, 201te n.f. hyena.

20e1te, 201te n.m.f. garment; †-20e1te exN to clothe.

201 n. in p̄-201 meaning uncertain, prob.: to make an effort, strive (to do: e, N + Inf.); †-201 nA' to vex.

201 (pl. 2166y, 2166ye) n.m. (1) field; (2) water-wheel.

20me n.f. cup.

20mNt, 20met, 20mT n.m. copper, bronze; coin, money. †-20mNt to pay (someone: nA'; for: 2A). 00n 2A 20mNt to buy with money. x1-20mNt to accept a bribe. nA1-20mNt money-loving; mNtmA1-20mNt love of money; mNt-mAcT-20mNt hatred of money. p̄-20mNt to become copper; pсчp̄-20mNt coppersmith; cA N 20mNt copper-dealer.

20nbe n.f. spring, well.

20nT, 20nT n.m. pagan priest.

200Ae n.f.(m.) moth. p̄-200Ae to become moth-eaten, to perish. лтp̄-200Ae incorruptible, indestructible.

200y n.m. day. N ne200y in, during the day. N oy200y

for a day. 2N oy200y eboл 2N oy200y from day to day. x1N 200y e 200y idem. 200y 200y, ne200y ne200y idem. p̄-200y to spend a day. nooy adv. today; N nooy idem; mNnca nooy from today onward; 0A nooy until today; x1N nooy (± eboл, e2pa1) from today onward. nooy N 200y adv. today (used as nooy above).

200y Q to be bad, wicked, putrid. ne00y, net 200y used as nominal: what is bad; evil, wickedness (may take def. or indef. art.). p̄-ne00y, eipe N ne00y to do evil; pсчp̄-ne00y evil-doer; mNtpсчp̄-ne00y wickedness; cA N ne00y evil-doer; mNtca N ne00y evil.

200yT, e200yT, 260yT, 26yT (20yT-) n.m. male (of men or animals); freq. as adj., aft. n., with or without N: male, wild, savage. 20yT-c21Me male-female, bisexual. mNt200yT maleness.

200yTn n.m. road, highway; a furlong.

200y0 to abuse, curse (e, exN).

20n, 20on (2An-) n.m. marriage feast; bridle-chamber.

20cE, 20cbe n.f. market; p̄mN20cE market-man.

20cM, 20cHM, 20cMe, 2AcM, 20cEM n.m. patron.

20Te, 20T, 20Te, 20T in N n(°)20Te, N n20Te N in the vicinity of, in the presence of.

20Te n.f. fear; as adj. fearful. лт20Te fearless; mNtat-20Te fearlessness; p̄-лт20Te to become fearless. 2A 20Te in fear; fearful, fearsome (as pred.). p̄-20Te (Q o N 20Te) to become afraid (of: e, exN, eTbe, 2AeH N, eboл 2N, 2HT' N); pсчp̄-20Te fearing, respectful; mNt-pсчp̄-20Te fear, respect. †-20Te to terrify, frighten (e, nA', exN); pсч†-20Te dreadful. x1-20Te to frighten (HMO').

20Te n.f. hour, moment; p̄-20Te to spend time.

20Tc, 2ATc n.f. a vessel or measure.

20T2T 2eT2T- 2eT20T' Q 2eT20T vb. tr. to examine, investigate, inquire into (HMO', e, Nca, 2N); as n.m. inquiry, question; лт2eT20T' unfathomable; pсч20T2T inquirer;

МНТРЕЧЗОТЗТ inquiry.

ЗОУЕИТ (f. зОУЕИТЕ, зОУИТЕ; pl. зОУАТЕ) adj. bef. or aft. n. with \bar{N} : first, foremost, leading. зОУЕИТЕ n.f. beginning; $\bar{z}\bar{N}$ ТЕЗОУЕИТЕ in the beginning; χ IN ТЕЗОУЕИТЕ from the beginning.

ЗОУНТ (pl. зОУАТЕ) n. passenger, crewman (?).

ЗОУН n.m. inner part, interior. \bar{N} нЗОУН \bar{M} MO prep. inside, within (spatial or temporal). \bar{F} -н(°)ЗОУН ϵ to enter. ϵ ЗОУН adv. to the inside, into, toward: ϵ ЗОУН ϵ prep. to, toward, into; ϵ ЗОУН is also used to reinforce ϵ ЗР \bar{N} , ϵ Х \bar{N} , \bar{N} А°, \bar{N} АЗР \bar{N} , \bar{O} А, \bar{z} А. \bar{N} ЗОУН adv. within, inside (static location); \bar{N} ЗОУН \bar{z} А under; \bar{N} ЗОУН $\bar{z}\bar{N}$ in: \bar{N} ЗОУН \bar{M} MO in. \bar{C} А-ЗОУН adv. inside, within; + ϵ/\bar{M} MO idem as prep. \bar{C} А \bar{N} зОУН n.m. inner part, interior. \bar{O} А зОУН ϵ prep. until. \bar{z} И зОУН adv. within; ϵ Т \bar{z} И зОУН adj. phrase: inner, interior. \bar{P} \bar{M} ЗОУН title of official.

ЗОУО n.m. greater part; profit, advantage; majority, greatness; as adj. bef. n. without \bar{N} or aft. n. with \bar{N} : great, much; before adj.: more, greater. зОУЕ- as proclitic form of adj., used like preceding entry. зОУО ϵ , зОУЕ more than, beyond. ϵ зОУО ϵ , ϵ зОУЕ (ϵ) more than, rather than. ϵ \bar{N} ЗОУО adv. greatly, very. \bar{N} зОУО adv. much, greatly, very, much more so; \bar{N} зОУО ϵ more than. \bar{N} зОУО \bar{N} зОУО idem (emphatic). \bar{F} -ЗОУО to exceed, be more than (ϵ); to have or do more (than: ϵ); with immediately following noun or verb: to be or do all the more. \bar{F} -ЗОУЕ- proclitic form of preceding.

ЗОУРЕ- (зОУР-, зОУР-) зОУРО° (зОУР°) vb. tr. to deprive (someone: suff. obj.) of (\bar{M} MO°, ϵ).

ЗОУРИТ, зОРИТ (pl. зОУРАТЕ) n.m. watchman, guardian. λ ИЕ \bar{N} зОУРИТ head-watchman.

ЗОУЧ n.m. vetch, pulse.

ЗОУЗЕ n.m. untimely birth.

ЗОУ, зОВ, зОН, зОВ (f. зУО, зВ; pl. зБОУИ) n.m.f. snake. зОХ \bar{z} (зОХ \bar{z} ЕХ, зОХ \bar{z}) зЕХ \bar{z} (зЕХ \bar{z} -) зЕХ \bar{z} ОХ° Q зЕХ \bar{z} ОХ vb.

tr. to distress, restrict, straiten (\bar{M} MO°); to compel, force; vb. intr. to become distressed, restricted, narrow; as n.m. distress, need.

ЗНОТ, зНОТ n. a fathom.

ЗРА (ЗРА) vb. tr. to drive, compel (\bar{M} MO°, \bar{N} СА), \pm ϵ ВОЛ.

ЗРАИ, ЗРЕ n.m. upper part (very rare as n.); зРАИ reinforces other prep., no diff. in meaning. ϵ ЗРАИ adv. upward (see §8.1). ϵ ЗРАИ forms cpds. with many prep. (including ϵ , ϵ Х \bar{N} , ϵ ЗР \bar{N} , \bar{O} УВЕ, \bar{C} А, \bar{z} А, \bar{z} И, $\bar{z}\bar{N}$), usually, but not necessarily, with the added nuance of "up," e.g. up to, up onto, etc. \bar{N} ЗРАИ adv. above (static; §28.7). also freq. cpds., as in \bar{N} ЗРАИ ϵ Х \bar{N} up on, etc. \bar{C} А-ЗРАИ adv. above, on the upper side. \bar{O} А зРАИ adv. upward; \bar{O} А зРАИ ϵ up to, even to. \bar{z} И зРАИ, \bar{z} И зРЕ adv. upward. \bar{C} А-ЗРЕ n.m. in ϵ \bar{N} (°)СА-ЗРЕ prep. above.

ЗРАИ n.m. lower part, rare except in cpds.: ϵ ЗРАИ adv. downward, down; ϵ ЗРАИ ϵ down to, into, onto; ϵ ЗРАИ ϵ Х \bar{N} down onto. \bar{N} ЗРАИ adv. below. СА-ЗРАИ adv. downward, down. \bar{O} А зРАИ ϵ prep. down to.

ЗРВ n.m. form, likeness; χ И-ЗРВ to assume a form, likeness.

ЗРВѦТ, ЗЕРВѦТ, ЗЕРВѦѦ n.f. staff, stout stick.

ЗРЕ, ЗЕРЕ (pl. ЗРНУЕ, ЗРЕУЕ) n.m.f. food (of man or animals); \bar{F} -ЗРЕ (Q \bar{O} \bar{N} зРЕ) to become food; \dagger -ЗРЕ, \dagger \bar{N} ОУЗРЕ to give food (to: \bar{N} А°). χ И-ЗРЕ to get food.

ЗРЕВ n.m. chisel.

ЗРНРЕ n.m.(f.) flower. \bar{F} -ЗРНРЕ to bloom, blossom. $\bar{Т}$ ЕК-ЗРНРЕ ϵ ВОЛ idem. ОУХМ-ЗРНРЕ beetle (lit., flower-eater).

ЗРНЕ, ЗРНХ vb. intr. to become still, calm, quiet.

ЗРИМ n.m. pelican.

ЗРМАН, ЗЕРМАН n.m. pomegranate (tree or fruit); $\bar{В}$ О \bar{N} зРМАН pomegranate tree.

ЗРОК (ЗРАК) Q зОРК vb. intr. or reflex. to become still, calm, quiet; to cease; rarely tr. to still. As n.m. stillness, quiet; \dagger -ЗРОК to calm, quiet (\bar{N} А°). зОРК \bar{N} adj. silent, quiet.

2POOY (2POY-, 2P̄-; 2PA') n.m. voice; sound, noise, cry.
 AT2POOY voiceless; C2A1 AT2POOY a consonant. NEX-
 2POOY, HOYXE N OY2POOY (± EBOA) to let out a cry. CEK-
 2POOY to snort. †-2POOY (± EBOA) to speak, give voice,
 promise; C2A1 EY†-2POOY a vowel. EY-2POOY EBOA to make
 a sound, utter a cry. 41-2POOY, 41-2PA' (± EBOA, E2PA1)
 to raise one's voice, to utter, speak. X1 N 2PA' to
 cry out; X1 N NE2POOY to hear the sound (of). MNT-
 NAOT-2POOY being hard-voiced. 2POY-N-NE n.m. thunder.
 2POY-BA1 n.f. thunder; †-2POY-BA1 to thunder. 2POYO,
 2POYB boastful talk; MNT2POYO boastfulness; P̄-MNT2POYO
 to boast.
 2PONPEH vb. tr. to flap or spread (wings); to blink (eyes).
 2POYXB n. pebbles.
 2POY 2P̄Y- (2EP̄Y-) Q 2OP̄Y vb. intr. to become heavy, dif-
 ficult (for someone: E, EXN, E2PA1 EXN; in, with some-
 thing: MMO', 2N); to be slow (to do: E + Inf.); rarely
 tr.: to make difficult. As n.m. weight, burden. AT-
 2POY weightless; †-2POY NA' to add weight to. 2POY
 N 2HT to become long-suffering, patient; 2AP̄Y-2HT adj.
 patient, long-suffering; MNT2AP̄Y-2HT patience; P̄-2AP̄Y-
 2HT to be patient. 2PHY E, 2EP̄Y E n.f. weight.
 2POXPX vb. tr. to grind or gnash (the teeth; at, against:
 E2OYN E, E2OYN 2N, E2PA1 EXN). As n.m. gnashing of
 teeth.
 2P̄O n.f. oven, furnace.
 2P̄OT n.f. wine-press, vat.
 2P̄2P̄ vb. intr. to snore.
 2TA1 (2TAE1, E2ΘA1) to become fat. As n.m. fat.
 2TH n.f. shaft of spear; mast.
 2TIT n.m. onion.
 2TO, 2T̄O, E2TO (f. 2T̄PE, 2TOPE; pl. 2T̄OP, E2T̄OP, 2T̄OP)
 n.m.f. horse. MAC N E2TO foal. MANE-2TO horse-groom.
 P̄MN2TO horseman.
 2TOMT̄N 2T̄NT̄N- Q 2T̄NT̄ONT̄ to become dark, be darkened; as

n.m. darkness, mist.
 2TOOYE, TOOYE n.m. dawn, morning. NNAY N 2TOOYE dawn,
 early morning. E 2TOOYE, N 2TOOYE, 21 2TOOYE at dawn.
 OX 2TOOYE until morning. X1N 2TOOYE from morning (on).
 2TON n.m. (1) fall, destruction; (2) name of a measure.
 2TOP n.m. necessity, constraint; 2N OY2TOP out of necessi-
 ty. 2A/2N N(°)2TOP of one's own accord, on one's own
 authority. P̄-2TOP to constrain (E); P̄-N(°)2TOP to ex-
 ercise authority. †-2TOP to constrain (E); to give
 authority (to: E).
 2O impers. vb. it suffices, is enough (for someone: E; to,
 that: E + Inf., EP̄PE, Circum.). Also used with pers.
 subject: to have enough, be satisfied; to cease, stop
 (E + Inf., EP̄PE, Circum.); often + E as ethical dative.
 2OB 2AB' vb. tr. to send (MMO'; for, after: NCA).
 2OB, 2OY, OY, 2OY (pl. 2BYE) n.m. (1) work, product of
 work; (2) thing, object; (3) matter, affair, business.
 OY NE N(°)2OB what is the matter (with...)? OY NE N2OB
 N what is the use of? OY N 2OB what? OYN-2OB MN (neg.
 MN-2OB MN there is (not) a matter; this and the same
 constructions with the corresponding possessives (OYN-
 TA1 etc.) express the general idea of having a (legal)
 problem with or involving another person. 2OB N 61X
 handiwork, handicraft. P̄-2OB to work (at, on: E; for:
 2A, 21; in, with: 2N); as n.m. work, working; PEY P̄-2OB
 worker; MNTPEY P̄-2OB work, labor; OY P̄-2OB fellow-worker.
 2OBK vb. tr. to prick, incite. 2BOK, 2BOE n. prick, stab.
 2OBT 2EBT- (2ET-) 2OBT' Q 2OBT vb. tr. to cover, shelter.
 protect, clothe (MMO', E, EXN, 21XN; with: MMO', 2N);
 2OBT EBOA EXN idem; vb. intr. to become covered etc.
 PEY2OBT coverer, protector. 2OBT, 2OBT, 2ET, 2EBT,
 2NB, 2AN n.m. covering, lid. 2BOC, 2BOC (pl. 2BWC,
 2BWC) n.m.f. covering, garment; linen. 2ETC, 2EBC (pl.
 2ETCOYE) n.f. garment, clothes, cloth.
 2OK 2EK- 2OK' Q 2HK vb. tr. to smite, crush (MMO', EXN).

- 20λ, Q 2ηλ vb. intr. to fly. 20λ εβολ to fly forth; Q to be distraught. Other adv. and prep. in normal senses.
 μα ἄ 20λ exit. περὶ 20λ flier.
 20λ (20λε, 20ωλε) vb. intr. to become hoarse.
 20λ 2ελ- (2λ-) 20λ' vb. tr. to throw, cast.
 20λκ (20λκ) 20λκ' Q 20λκ vb. tr. to twist, braid, roll (ἄμο'); as n.m. plait, twist.
 20λδ, Q 20λδ vb. tr. to embrace (ε, ε20γν ε); as n.m. embrace.
 20μ 2μ- (2εμ-) 20μ' Q 2μ vb. tr. to tread, trample, beat (ἄμο'; on: ε, ε2ρλ ε, εχῆ, ε2ρλ εχῆ, 21); as n.m. treading, trampling.
 20ν 2ν- 20ν' Q 2ν (± ε20γν) vb. intr. to approach, draw near (to: ε); to be about (to do: ε + Inf.); Q to be nigh, near; to be related (to), in compliance (with); rarely vb. tr. or reflex. to bring near. ἀτ20ν ερσ' unapproachable.
 20ν 20ν' vb. tr. to command, order (someone: ετῆ, ἄτῆ; to do: ε, ετρε); to give (an order, command: ἄμο'; to: ετῆ, ἄτῆ). As n.m. command.
 20ν vb. intr. to go aground. μα ἄ 20ν shallows. ο ἄ 20ν (Q) to be shallow.
 20ν n. in χ1-20ν to betroth (ἄμο'; to: μα').
 20νε n.f. canal.
 20νκ (20νκ) 2ενκ' vb. tr. to consecrate, appoint.
 20ντ 2εντ- (2ντ-) 20ντ' Q 2ντ vb. intr. to approach; rare in Sah.; uses parallel those of 20ν (approach) q.v.
 20νξ vb. tr. to entreat, exhort (ε). Very rare in Sah.
 20ογ 2ογ- vb. intr. to rain (down on: εχῆ, ε2ρλ εχῆ; from: εβολ 2ῆ); also tr. As n.m. rain, moisture; μογ-ἄ-20ογ idem. 2ογ-ἄ-νε n.m. rain.
 20π 2επ 20π' Q 2π vb. tr. to hide, conceal (ἄμο'; from: ε); intr. to hide, become hidden (from: ε). As n.m. hiding; 2ῆ ογ20π in hiding, secretly; 2ῆ π20π idem; ἄ 20π idem. ἀτ20π unhidden. μα ἄ 20π hiding-place.

- 20πθ n.m. palm-branch with hanging dates.
 20ρ 2ρ- 20ρ' Q 2ρ vb. reflex. to guard against, take heed for (ε).
 20ρ 2ρ- (2ερ-) 20ρ' vb. tr. to milk; 2ρ-ερωτε idem.
 20ρ the god Horus.
 20ρδ (20ρδ) 20ρδ' Q 20ρ(ε)γ vb. tr. to break (ἄμο'); intr. to be broken.
 20ρκ, Q 20ρκ vb. intr. to sit quietly (as in ambush).
 20ρπ, Q 20ρπ vb. intr. to sleep, doze.
 20ρπ 2ρπ- (2ερπ-) 20ρπ' Q 20ρπ vb. tr. to soak, drench, wet (ἄμο'; with: 2ῆ, ἄμο'); also intr.: to become wet.
 20ρδ (20λδ, 20ρδ) 2ερδ- 20ρδ' Q 20ρδ (20ρδ) vb. tr. to heap up, pile up (ἄμο'); to put into order, arrange; vb. intr. to be heaped up, put into order; as n.m. order, harmony. 2ροχ vb. idem (rare).
 20ω, 20ω, 20ω n.m. thread, cord.
 20ω 2εω- 20ω' vb. tr. to block up, cover up, stop up (ἄμο'; εχῆ, 21χῆ); vb. intr. to be blocked up etc.
 20ω vb. intr. to sing, make music; as n.m. song; περὶ 20ω singer.
 20τ n.m. sack, bag.
 20τ in ῆ-20τ to sail, float (to: ε, φλ; in, on: 2ῆ); μα ἄ ῆ-20τ sailing course.
 20τδ (20τδ) 2ετδ- 20τδ' Q 20τδ vb. tr. to kill (ἄμο'); 20τδ ἄκα to massacre. 2ατδ in cpd.: slaying, as in 2ατδ-φηρε child-slaying. As n.m. slaughter, murder; corpse; περὶ 20τδ slayer, murderer; ἄτρερὶ 20τδ murder, slaughter; ῆ-περὶ 20τδ to slay (ε). 2ατδ n.f. slaying; thing slain.
 20τ ε vb. to bruise, pierce.
 20τ ε, 20τ n.f. rod, pole; φε ἄ 20τ wooden pole.
 20τπ (20τπ) 2ετπ- 20τπ' (20πτ') Q 20τπ vb. intr. to set, sink (of celestial bodies); to become reconciled (to, with: ε, ἄ); vb. tr. to reconcile (ἄμο'; to, with: ε, ἄ); as n.m. reconciliation; sunset. μα ἄ 20τπ the

- west. $\bar{\rho}$ - $\omega\tau\bar{\pi}$ to reconcile.
- $\omega\tau\bar{\rho}$ ($\omega\tau\epsilon\rho$) $\omega\epsilon\tau\bar{\rho}$ - $\omega\tau\rho'$ Q $\omega\tau\bar{\rho}$ vb. tr. to join ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omega'$; to: ϵ ; with: $\mu\bar{\mu}$); to hire; vb. intr. to be joined (to: ϵ); to be hired (for: ϵ); to be in harmony (with: $\mu\bar{\mu}$). As n.m. joining, yoke, harmony. $\rho\epsilon\omega\tau\bar{\rho}$ hireling. $\omega\tau\bar{\rho}$ (pl. $\omega\tau\rho\epsilon\epsilon\gamma$, $\omega\tau\rho\epsilon\epsilon\theta$) n.m. twin, double; as adj. doubled. $\omega\tau\rho\epsilon\epsilon$ n.f. yoke (pair) of animals.
- $\omega\omega'$, $\omega\omega'$ emphatic or intensive pronoun, used appositionally with other pronominal elements: (I) myself, (I) too, for my part, on the contrary, on the other hand.
- $\omega\omega\omega$ adv. (no pron. agreement) on the other hand, however (expressing contrast or opposition).
- $\omega\omega\kappa$ ($\omega\omega\kappa$) $\omega\epsilon\kappa$ - $\omega\omega\kappa'$ ($\omega\omega\kappa\omega'$) Q $\omega\omega\kappa$ vb. tr. to gird, arm ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omega'$; with: $\omega\bar{\mu}$, $\bar{\mu}\mu\omega'$; for, against: ϵ , $\omega\gamma\beta\epsilon$), \pm $\epsilon\beta\omega\lambda$, $\epsilon\omega\omega\gamma\bar{\mu}$. $\omega\omega\kappa$ $\bar{\mu}\mu\omega'$ $\bar{\mu}$ $\mu\lambda\tau\omega\iota$ to gird someone as a soldier. As n.m. girding, breastplate, protective armor.
- $\omega\omega\kappa\epsilon$ ($\omega\omega\kappa\epsilon$, $\omega\omega\kappa$, $\omega\omega\kappa$) $\omega\epsilon\kappa\epsilon$ - ($\omega\epsilon\kappa\epsilon$ -, $\omega\epsilon\kappa$ -) $\omega\omega\kappa'$ ($\omega\omega\kappa\omega'$) Q $\omega\omega\kappa\epsilon$ vb. tr. (1) to scrape, scratch, esp. as means of torture ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omega'$); (2) to shave ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omega'$); as n.m. baldness, shaven condition. $\omega\omega\kappa\epsilon$ n.m. fleece.
- $\omega\omega\lambda\epsilon$ ($\omega\omega\lambda\epsilon$) $\omega\omega\lambda$ - $\omega\omega\lambda'$ ($\omega\omega\omega\lambda'$) vb. tr. to pluck.
- $\omega\omega\mu\epsilon$ ($\omega\omega\mu\epsilon$, $\omega\omega\mu$) Q $\omega\omega\mu$ ($\omega\omega\mu$) vb. intr. to become lean, thin; + $\epsilon\beta\omega\lambda$: to pine away, be blighted.
- $\omega\omega\theta$ $\omega\epsilon\theta$ - $\omega\omega\theta'$ Q $\omega\omega\theta$ vb. tr. to distress, afflict ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omega'$, ϵ); intr. to be distressed (by, with: $\epsilon\tau\beta\epsilon$, $\omega\lambda$, $\mu\bar{\mu}$, $\bar{\mu}\tau\bar{\mu}$); as n.m. distress, straits. $\omega\omega\theta$ n.f. constraint.
- $\omega\omega\tau$ ($\omega\omega\beta\tau$, $\omega\omega\tau$) $\omega\epsilon\tau$ - $\omega\omega\tau'$ ($\omega\omega\beta\tau'$) vb. tr. to steal ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omega'$; from: $\bar{\mu}\tau\bar{\mu}$, $\omega\iota$, $\omega\bar{\mu}$, $\epsilon\beta\omega\lambda$ $\omega\bar{\mu}$); as n.m. theft. $\rho\epsilon\omega\tau\omega\tau$ thief.
- ($\omega\omega\tau$) $\omega\epsilon\tau$ - $\omega\omega\tau'$ \pm $\epsilon\beta\omega\lambda$ vb. tr. to eject, send forth.
- $\omega\omega\omega$ $\omega\omega\omega'$ vb. tr. to scrape, scratch ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omega'$); vb. intr. to be scraped; to itch; as n.m. itching, scratching.
- $\omega\omega\omega\bar{\rho}$, $\omega\omega\omega\bar{\rho}$ n.f. hand (as a measure).
- $\omega\omega\omega$ ($\omega\omega\omega$) Q $\omega\omega\omega$ vb. intr. to be in straits, be dying; vb. tr. to distress, put in straits ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omega'$, ϵ); as n.m.

- straits. $\omega\omega\omega$ n.m. illness; name of a disease.
- $\omega\omega\omega\bar{\mu}$ $\omega\epsilon\omega\bar{\mu}$ - $\omega\omega\omega\bar{\mu}'$ vb. tr. to shut ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omega'$), shut in, enclose; as n.m. shutting, sealing.
- $\omega\omega\omega\bar{\rho}$ ($\omega\omega\omega\bar{\rho}$, $\omega\omega\omega\bar{\rho}$) $\omega\omega\omega\bar{\rho}$ - ($\omega\omega\omega\bar{\rho}$ -) $\omega\omega\omega\bar{\rho}'$ Q $\omega\omega\omega\bar{\rho}$ ($\omega\omega\omega\bar{\rho}$) vb. tr. to wither, destroy ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omega'$); vb. intr. to wither away, fade, expire. $\omega\omega\omega\bar{\rho}$ - in cpds.: weak in, feeble of. As n.m. feebleness. $\omega\tau\omega\omega\bar{\rho}$ unfading.
- $\omega\omega\omega\omega\bar{\mu}$ ($\omega\omega\omega\omega\bar{\mu}$, $\omega\omega\omega\omega\bar{\rho}$) vb. intr. to feel, grope (for: ϵ , $\epsilon\omega\omega\gamma\bar{\mu}$ ϵ).

$\omega\lambda$: $\omega\omega$	$\omega\lambda\rho\omega'$: $\omega\lambda$	$\omega\epsilon$: $\omega\eta$, $\omega\zeta$
$\omega\lambda\lambda\kappa$: $\omega\lambda\kappa$	$\omega\lambda\rho\omega\zeta\epsilon$: $\rho\omega\zeta\epsilon$	$\omega\epsilon\beta\beta\epsilon$: $\omega\bar{\beta}\beta\epsilon$
$\omega\lambda\lambda\mu$: $\omega\omega\omega\mu\epsilon$	$\omega\lambda\rho\omega'$: $\rho\omega$	$\omega\epsilon\beta\epsilon\tau\omega\rho\epsilon$: $\omega\bar{\mu}\bar{\mu}\tau\omega\rho\epsilon$
$\omega\lambda\lambda\tau$: $\omega\lambda\tau$	$\omega\lambda\rho\omega\bar{\rho}$: $\omega\omega\omega$	$\omega\epsilon\beta\bar{\tau}$: $\omega\eta\beta\bar{\tau}$
$\omega\lambda\lambda\tau\epsilon$: $\omega\lambda\tau\epsilon$	$\omega\lambda\rho\omega\eta\tau$: $\omega\lambda\omega\eta\tau$	$\omega\epsilon\beta\bar{\tau}\omega$: $\omega\omega\beta\bar{\tau}$
$\omega\lambda\lambda\omega\epsilon$: $\omega\lambda\omega\epsilon$	$\omega\lambda\omega\epsilon\iota\epsilon$: $\omega\lambda\omega\iota\epsilon$	$\omega\epsilon\beta\omega\iota$: $\omega\iota\beta\omega\iota$
$\omega\lambda\beta'$: $\omega\omega\beta$	$\omega\lambda\omega\bar{\mu}$: $\omega\omega\omega\bar{\mu}$	$\omega\epsilon\beta\omega\omega\eta\bar{\mu}$: $\omega\epsilon$ -
$\omega\lambda\beta\epsilon$: $\omega\omega\beta\epsilon$	$\omega\lambda\omega\bar{\tau}$ -/' : $\omega\iota\omega\epsilon$	$\omega\epsilon\epsilon$: $\omega\epsilon$
$\omega\lambda\beta\iota\omega\gamma\iota$: $\omega\iota\beta\omega\iota$	$\omega\lambda\tau'$: $\omega\iota\tau\epsilon$, $\omega\iota$	$\omega\epsilon\epsilon\iota\tau$: $\omega\lambda\epsilon\iota\tau$
$\omega\lambda\beta\lambda\epsilon\epsilon\lambda\epsilon$: $\omega\lambda\omega\lambda\epsilon\epsilon\lambda\epsilon$	$\omega\lambda\tau\bar{\rho}$: $\omega\omega\tau\bar{\rho}$	$\omega\epsilon\iota\lambda\epsilon\iota\beta\epsilon$: $\omega\iota\epsilon\iota\beta$
$\omega\lambda\beta\omega\lambda$: $\beta\omega\lambda$	$\omega\lambda\tau\beta\epsilon\omega$: $\omega\omega\tau\bar{\rho}$	$\omega\epsilon\iota\beta\epsilon$: $\omega\iota\epsilon\iota\beta$
$\omega\lambda\beta\bar{\rho}$: $\omega\omega\beta\bar{\rho}$	$\omega\lambda\tau\epsilon$: $\omega\lambda\tau$	$\omega\epsilon\iota\epsilon\iota\tau$: $\omega\iota\epsilon\iota\tau$
$\omega\lambda\epsilon\iota\eta$: $\omega\lambda\epsilon$	$\omega\lambda\tau\eta\gamma$: $\tau\eta\gamma$	$\omega\epsilon\kappa$: $\omega\omega\kappa$, $\omega\omega\omega\kappa$,
$\omega\lambda\epsilon\epsilon\gamma$: $\omega\lambda\epsilon$	$\omega\lambda\tau\bar{\eta}$: $\tau\omega\rho\epsilon$	$\omega\omega\omega\kappa\epsilon$
$\omega\lambda\epsilon\omega\gamma$: $\omega\lambda\epsilon$	$\omega\lambda\tau\omega\omega\tau'$: $\tau\omega\rho\epsilon$	$\omega\epsilon\kappa\epsilon$: $\omega\omega\omega\kappa\epsilon$
$\omega\lambda\epsilon\gamma(\epsilon)$: $\omega\lambda\epsilon$	$\omega\lambda\tau\bar{\rho}$: $\omega\omega\tau\bar{\rho}$	$\omega\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota\lambda\epsilon$: $\omega\lambda\omega\epsilon\iota\lambda\epsilon$
$\omega\lambda\eta$: $\omega\lambda\epsilon$	$\omega\lambda\tau\rho\epsilon\epsilon\gamma(\epsilon)$: $\omega\omega\tau\bar{\rho}$	$\omega\epsilon\lambda\kappa\omega\gamma$: $\omega\bar{\lambda}\kappa\omega\gamma$
$\omega\lambda\iota\beta\epsilon$: $\omega\iota\epsilon\iota\beta$	$\omega\lambda\tau\rho\epsilon\omega$: $\omega\omega\tau\bar{\rho}$	$\omega\epsilon\lambda\mu\epsilon\zeta\epsilon$: $\omega\lambda\lambda\mu\eta\zeta\epsilon$
$\omega\lambda\iota\eta$: $\omega\lambda\epsilon$	$\omega\lambda\tau\bar{\tau}$: $\omega\omega\tau\bar{\tau}$	$\omega\epsilon\lambda\omega\epsilon$: $\omega\lambda\omega\epsilon$
$\omega\lambda\kappa\eta\lambda\bar{\rho}$: $\omega\lambda\kappa\bar{\lambda}\rho$	$\omega\lambda\omega\iota\tau$: $\omega\lambda\omega\eta\tau$	$\omega\epsilon\mu\epsilon$: $\omega\eta\mu\epsilon$
$\omega\lambda\kappa\omega$: $\omega\iota\kappa$	$\omega\lambda\omega\bar{\tau}$: $\omega\omega\omega$	$\omega\epsilon\mu\epsilon\tau\omega\rho\epsilon$: $\omega\bar{\mu}\bar{\mu}\tau\omega\rho\epsilon$
$\omega\lambda\lambda$: $\omega\omega\omega\lambda\epsilon$	$\omega\lambda\omega$: $\omega\omega\omega$	$\omega\epsilon\mu\bar{\omega}$: $\omega\mu\omega\omega$
$\omega\lambda\lambda\tau\epsilon$: $\omega\lambda\lambda\eta\tau$	$\omega\lambda\omega\bar{\eta}$, $\omega\lambda\omega\omega'$: $\omega\omega'$	$\omega\epsilon\mu\eta(\eta)\tau\epsilon$: $\omega\epsilon\mu\epsilon\epsilon\tau\epsilon$
$\omega\lambda\lambda\eta\kappa$: $\omega\lambda\lambda\lambda\kappa$	$\omega\beta\lambda\iota$: $\omega\iota\beta\epsilon$	$\omega\epsilon\mu\gamma'$: $\omega\omega\eta\bar{\kappa}$
$\omega\lambda\lambda\kappa\omega\gamma$: $\omega\bar{\lambda}\kappa\omega\gamma$	$\omega\beta\beta\epsilon$: $\omega\iota\beta\epsilon$	$\omega\epsilon\mu\epsilon\iota\epsilon$: $\omega\iota\eta\epsilon$
$\omega\lambda\lambda\omega\gamma\omega$: $\omega\lambda\omega\gamma\omega$	$\omega\beta\bar{\beta}\bar{\tau}$: $\omega\omega\beta\bar{\tau}$	$\omega\epsilon\mu\omega\gamma\omega\epsilon$: $\omega\epsilon$ -
$\omega\lambda\lambda\bar{\rho}$: $\omega\lambda\omega\epsilon$	$\omega\beta\eta\eta\tau\epsilon$: $\omega\bar{\tau}\beta\eta\eta\tau\epsilon$	$\omega\epsilon\mu\omega\tau$: $\omega\omega\omega\tau$
$\omega\lambda\mu$: $\omega\omega\omega\mu\epsilon$	$\omega\beta\eta\gamma\epsilon$: $\omega\omega\beta$	$\omega\epsilon\rho\omega\omega\omega\epsilon$: $\omega\bar{\rho}\beta\omega\tau$
$\omega\lambda\mu\bar{\tau}\omega\rho$: $\omega\bar{\mu}\bar{\mu}\tau\omega\rho\epsilon$	$\omega\beta\omega\kappa$: $\omega\omega\beta\bar{\kappa}$	$\omega\epsilon\rho\epsilon$: $\omega\rho\epsilon$
$\omega\lambda\mu\bar{\kappa}\bar{\rho}$: $\omega\lambda\kappa\bar{\lambda}\rho$	$\omega\beta\omega\omega\omega$, $\omega\beta\omega\omega$: $\omega\omega\beta\bar{\tau}$	$\omega\epsilon\rho\bar{\omega}$: $\omega\rho\omega$
$\omega\lambda\mu\zeta\eta\tau$: $\omega\eta\tau$	$\omega\beta\omega\gamma\iota$: $\omega\omega\omega$, $\omega\iota\beta\omega\iota$	$\omega\epsilon\rho\omega\epsilon$: $\omega\rho\omega$
$\omega\lambda\mu\rho\omega$: $\rho\omega$	$\omega\beta\omega\delta$: $\omega\omega\beta\bar{\kappa}$	$\omega\epsilon\rho\omega\iota\rho\epsilon$: $\omega\iota\rho$
$\omega\lambda\mu$: $\omega\omega\omega$	$\omega\beta\bar{\omega}$: $\omega\eta\beta\bar{\tau}$, $\omega\omega\beta\bar{\tau}$	$\omega\epsilon\tau$: $\omega\iota\tau\epsilon$
$\omega\lambda\mu\bar{\tau}$: $\omega\omega\beta\bar{\tau}$	$\omega\beta\bar{\omega}\omega\omega\gamma\epsilon$: $\omega\omega\beta\bar{\tau}$	$\omega\epsilon\gamma\tau$: $\omega\omega\omega\tau$
$\omega\lambda\rho\epsilon\iota\omega\eta\epsilon$: $\epsilon\iota\omega\eta\epsilon$	$\omega\beta\bar{\omega}$: $\omega\omega\beta\bar{\tau}$	$\omega\epsilon\omega\bar{\omega}$: $\omega\omega\omega\bar{\omega}$
$\omega\lambda\rho\eta\gamma$: $\lambda\rho\eta\gamma$	$\omega\beta\omega$: $\omega\omega\omega$	$\omega\epsilon\omega\bar{\eta}$: $\omega\omega\omega\bar{\eta}$
$\omega\lambda\rho\eta\zeta\epsilon$: $\omega\lambda\rho\epsilon\zeta$	$\omega\beta\omega\omega$, $\omega\beta\omega\omega\omega$: $\omega\omega\beta\bar{\tau}$	$\omega\epsilon\omega(\beta)\epsilon$: $\omega\omega\beta\bar{\beta}\epsilon$
$\omega\lambda\rho\bar{\eta}$: $\rho\omega$	$\omega\beta\omega\omega\eta$: $\omega\epsilon$ -	$\omega\eta\beta\bar{\tau}$: $\omega\omega\beta\bar{\tau}$

2HE: 2E
 2HEIT: 2AEIT
 2HBE: 2HE
 2HBE, 2HBE: 6IC
 2HBE: 2HE
 2HK: 2OK
 2HKE: 2KO
 2HME: 2OEM
 2HM: 2HC
 2HM: 2MOX
 2HM: 2MOM
 2HBE: 2NEETE
 2HNT: 2ONT
 2HOY: 2HY
 2HR2PE: 2IP
 2HT: 2H
 2HT: 6IC
 2HY: 2E
 2HYBE: 2EBE
 2HX: 2AX
 2I: 2IOY
 2IABE, 2IAEBE:
 2IEB
 2IB, 2IBE: 2IEB
 2IBOL: 6WA
 2IBOYI: 2IBOI
 2IEBE: 2IEB
 2IEEY(E): 2OI
 2IEY: 2IE
 2IEIABE, 2IEIBE:
 2IEB
 2IH: 2IE, 2E, 2H
 2IHE: 2IEB
 2IHOY: 2IE
 2IHU: 2IE, 2IH
 2IAX: 2A
 2IME: 2HME, 2IME
 2IMH: 2OEM
 2INIE: 2INE
 2IOME: 2IME,
 2IOME
 2IOYE: 2IH
 2IP2PE: 2IP
 2IPN: 2O
 2IPY2E: 2OY2E
 2IPW: 2O
 2IT: 2IEIT
 2IT: 2I, 2IOYE
 2ITN: 2PE
 2ITOOT: 2PE
 2ITOUH: 2OYH
 2ITOUW: 2OYH

2IOW: 2I
 2I2PA: 2O
 2IXN, 2IXW: 2O
 2KAEIT, 2KOEIT: 2KO
 2KEEIE: 2OIEIE
 2LHE: 2LOB
 2LOM: 2LOM
 2LOYO: 2OY
 2LGE: 2LOB
 2N: 2AM, 2OM
 2MAIC: 2MOOC
 2MEY, 2MHY: 2AM
 2HME: 2HME, 2MOM
 2HTOP: 2MHTOP
 2N2AA, 2N2EA: 2AA
 2NX: 2MOX
 2NAY: 2NAY
 2NT: 2INE
 2O: 2A
 2OB: 2OY
 2OBE: 2IBE
 2OBT: 2OYT
 2OEIE: 2OIEPE
 2OIEEC: 2AIEEC
 2OK: 2OKK, 2OKK
 2OKP: 2KO
 2OL: 2OAE
 2OLB: 2LOB
 2OMET: 2OMNT
 2OMT: 2OMNT
 2OMTOP: 2MHTOP
 2OMX: 2MOX
 2OKK: 2OKK, 2OKK
 2OKE: 2OKK
 2OOL: 2OOL
 2OON: 2ON
 2ON: 2OY, 2AN
 2ONB: 2ANB
 2ONT: 2ONT
 2OP4: 2OPB
 2OPK: 2OPK, 2OPK
 2OPW: 2OPW, 2OPW
 2OPW: 2OPB
 2OPW(4): 2OPB
 2OCE: 2ICE
 2OCHM: 2OCHM
 2OYATE: 2OYEIT,
 2OYHT
 2OYE: 2OYO
 2OYEITE: 2OYEIT
 2OYEPYOP: 2OPBP
 2OYITE: 2OYEIT

2OYHPE: 2OYH
 2OYP: 2OYPE
 2OYRTE: 2OYRIT
 2OYPO(W): 2OYPE
 2OYC: 2OC
 2OYT: 2OYHT
 2OP: 2OP
 2OY: 2OB
 2OX: 2OX
 2OX: 2OX2X
 2OBE: 2OBE
 2OBT: 2OBT
 2OBNB, 2ONPN:
 2ONPN
 2POT: 2POT
 2PA: 2O, 2POOY
 2PAK: 2PAK
 2PE: 2PAI
 2PEYE: 2PE
 2PHE: 2PE
 2PHO: 2POOY
 2PKIKE: 2PKIKE
 2POYB(B)AI: 2POOY
 2POYHPE: 2POOY
 2POYO, 2POYO:
 2POOY
 2POYOP: 2OPBP
 2POT: 2POOY
 2TH: 2HT
 2TOPE: 2TO
 2TO: 2TO
 2TOPE: 2TO
 2TOP: 2TO
 2OP: 2AOP
 2O: 2O
 2O: 2O
 2OB: 2OY
 2OB: 2OY
 2OBT: 2OYT
 2OK: 2OK
 2OK(E): 2OKK
 2OKN: 2OBE
 2OLE: 2OLE, 2OL
 2OLB: 2OPB
 2OLB: 2OLB
 2OM: 2OME
 2OME: 2OME,
 2IOME
 2ONB: 2ONB
 2ONT: 2ONT
 2ONT: 2ONT
 2OPT: 2OPT
 2OP: 2OP

2OT: 2OTE, 2OT, 2OTE
 2OTE: 2OT, 2OTE
 2OYAE: 2OY
 2OYC: 2OC
 2OY4: 2OYH
 2O2B: 2O2B
 2O4: 2OB
 2O6B: 2O6B
 2O6B: 2O6B
 2O4: 2O4

x

XAAHE vb. tr. to clap (hands: HMO, 2N).
 XAEIE, XAIE, XAE n.m. desert. 2I/2N XAEIE in the desert.
 MAI-XAEIE loving solitude. MHTXAEIE desolation. KO+/
 EPE HMO N XAEIE to make desert. P-XAEIE to become
 desert, waste.
 XAEIO (TXAEIO) XAEIO vb. tr. to display (HMO).
 XAK vb. tr. to clap (hands: HMO); to flap (wings); as
 n.m. clapping, flapping; PEYXAK one who claps.
 XAMH n.f. calm.
 XANE, XAANE, XOONE, XANH n. ark, box.
 XACHE n. in XI-XACHE to repair, put in order.
 XATE (XAAATE), Q XOTE vb. intr. to become ripe, mature; to
 advance in age. XTAI, Q XHT idem.
 XATME n. heap (of grain).
 XATHE, XATBE n.m. snake, reptile.
 XAY, XAB n.m. frost.
 XAZXZ (XAZX, XAZZ, 6AZXZ, 6AZ6Z, 6AZB, 6OZB) XEZXOZ vb.
 tr. to beat, strike, gnash (HMO; against: EXN); as n.m.
 beating, gnashing; as adj. beaten, (of metal) refined.
 XAX n.m. sparrow. XAX N AIA name of a bird.
 XAXE (XAAHE), Q XAXO(OY) vb. intr. to become rough, hard,
 harsh. ATXAXE not harsh (of voice).
 XAXE (pl. XIEEY, XIEEYE, XIEOY, XINXEEY, XINXEEYE, XIN-
 XEYE) n.m.f. enemy. MAI-XAXE loving enmity, quarrelsome;
 MHTXAXE enmity (toward: EZOYN E). P-XAXE (Q O N) to be
 at enmity (with: E, MN).
 XEBB, XEBEC, XEBBEC, XEBB, XEB, XHNB, XHNB, XHNBEC, XAEI-
 BEC n.f. coal, charcoal.
 XBIN n.m. blemish. ATXBIN without blemish.

xe, nxe conj. see 30.11 for full discussion of uses.
 xeβnλ, xβnλ, xivnλ, xeβeλ n.m. spear; a shoot.
 xek n.m. shell, sherd.
 xekλc, xekλλc conj. so that, in order that; usu. followed
 by Future III or II. See 27.4.
 xekxik n. an insect (ant?).
 xel2nc, xλ2nc, xλ2c, xellnc vb. intr. to become exhausted,
 to pant; as n.m. exhaustion, panting.
 xempεz, xmpεz, xmpncz, xempz, xncpεz, xncpεz n.m. apple.
 xenepop n.f. roof.
 xepo (xepw) xepε- (xepε-) xepo^c (xepw^c) vb. tr. to kindle,
 set afire; intr. to be ablaze, burn.
 xn n.m. speck, mote (of straw, chaff, sawdust).
 xn n.f. dish, bowl.
 xnnc n.f. bowl, censer.
 xnp vb. intr. to be merry, enjoy oneself; to be wanton; as
 n.m. merriment, fun; wanton behavior. pεcxnp wanton.
 xepx̄ n.m. wanton behavior.
 xnpε, xepε n.f. threshing-floor; threshing season.
 xi n.m. a metal vessel.
 xi (xei) xi- (xe-) xit^c Q xny vb. tr. (1) to seize, take
 (nmo^c); to receive, accept; (2) to buy, acquire; (3) to
 strike, reach (of arrows, teeth, etc.); (4) to learn by
 heart. In basic meaning (1) all prep. and adv. occur
 with normal meanings. xi ε to affect, relate to, im-
 pinge on; (± εzoyu) to lead to, be conducive to, intro-
 duce to. xi nmo^c exn to borrow (suff. on exn is reflex.).
 xi mn to touch, be in contact with. For xi- and xai-
 in vb. and nom. cpds. see 2nd element.
 xiεipe n.m. pod.
 xilλec, xilλnc, xellnc, kellnc n.m. box.
 xin, xn̄, xen, kn̄, en̄, gen prep. from, since, starting from;
 conj. since (see § 30.3); while yet (+ Circum.). xin
 ε, xin n̄, xin z̄n = xin. xin X ε/ϑλ/ϑλz̄pai ε Y from X
 to Y. xin X εβολ/εz̄pai from X onward. xin is

occasionally preceded by ε, n̄, zλ, zi.
 xinxn n.m. emptiness, nothingness; ε πxinxn in vain, for
 no purpose, for no reason. n̄ xinxn idem.
 xioye vb. tr. to steal (nmo^c; from: z̄n, εβολ z̄n); to rob
 (ε, nca); as n.m. theft, fraud. n̄ xioye adv. stealthily
 secretly; unbeknownst (to: ε). q̄i nmo^c n̄ xioye to steal.
 ma n̄ xioye secret place. pεcxioye, ca n̄ xioye thief.
 xip n.m. brine; salted fish. λnxip brine-lotion (as soap).
 xice xec̄- xact^c (xict^c) Q xoce (± εz̄pai) vb. tr. to raise
 up, exalt (nmo^c; over, above: ε, exn̄, zixn̄); vb. intr.
 to become exalted, raised up; as n.m. height(s), top.
 net xoce the Most High (of God). xice n̄ zht to become
 arrogant, proud, vain; xaci-zht proud, arrogant; p̄-xaci-
 zht to become vain, proud; mn̄txaci-zht pride, arrogance.
 xoce n.m. exalted person or place.
 xice n.f. back, spine.
 xice, xece, xncε n.f. a land measure.
 xic adj. sparing, niggard.
 xiz n.m. spittle.
 xixwi, sixwi n. single lock or braid of hair.
 xλom, xλob, xλoc n.m. brazier.
 xnλay n.pl. testicles.
 xn̄, xen, xin, xc conj. or. xn̄ nmon/n̄ne or not. xn̄ npop
 or rather.
 xna (xena, xne) xnc- xena^c vb. tr. to quench, put out
 (nmo^c); intr. to be quenched. λtxna unquenchable.
 xna^c vb. tr. to send, send away.
 xna^c (xno^c, xnλλ^c) vb. tr. to strike (with: n̄ or zero).
 xnaγ (xnλλγ) vb. intr. to delay (in doing: ε); as n.m.
 sloth. λtxnaγ without delay; mn̄tatxnaγ promptness;
 pεcxnaγ sluggard; mn̄tpεcxnaγ sloth, delay.
 xnaz (pl. xnλayz) n.m. forearm, wing; force, violence. n̄
 xnaz with effort. †-xnaz na^c to treat violently. xi
 nmo^c n̄ xnaz to force, compel. xi n̄ oyxnaz to use force;
 mn̄txi n̄ xnaz force, violence; pεcxixi-xnaz violent; mn̄tpεc-

χι-χνη violence. **μοῦρ ἢ χνη** n.f. scapular (of monk).
χνε, χνη, χηνη n.m. beets, greens.
χνοοῦ, χηλαῦ (pl. **χνοοῦε**) n.m. threshing-floor, grain on
 threshing-floor. **ῥχνοοῦ, ρεχνοοῦ, λεχνοοῦ, ριχνοοῦ**
 n.f. idem.
χνοῦ χνε- (**χῆ-**) **χνοῦ** (**χίνοῦ, χενοοῦ**) vb. tr. to ask,
 question (dir. obj. of person asked; the thing asked is
 indicated by **ε** or **εἶπε**); (rarely) to tell. As n.m.
 inquiry, questioning.
χνοῦ, χενοῦ, χενοῦ n.m. basket, container.
χῆχων vb. tr. to ask about.
χο χε- **χο** Q **χῆ** vb. tr. to sow, plant (seed: **ῆμο**; in: **εἰ,**
εἰχῆ); to plant (a field; **ῆμο, ε;** with: **ῆμο**); as n.m.
 sowing, planting. **ρεχχο** sower.
χο χε- (**χι-**) **χο** (usually + **εβολ**) vb. tr. (1) to spend,
 expend, dispose of, use up (**ῆμο**); (2) to put forth,
 send forth (**ῆμο**; to, onto: **ε, εχῆ, εἰοῦν ε**). **χε-νοῦνε**
εβολ to take root.
χο (pl. **χωῦ**) n.m. arm-pit; **ο ἢ χο** to be hunch-backed.
χοε, χοῖε, χοεῖ, χοῖ, χο (pl. **εχη**) n.f. wall. **χε-ῆ-τμητε,**
χενετμητε n.f. middle wall.
χοεῖς, χοῖς (abbrev. **χῆ;** pl. **χίσοῦε, χίσοῦ**) n.m.f. lord,
 lady; with def. art. the Lord; master, owner. **ῥ-χοεῖς**
 to become lord, rule (over: **ε, εχῆ, εἶραι εχῆ**); **ρεῖῥ-**
χοεῖς ruler. **ῆῆτχοεῖς** lordship.
χοεῖτ, χαιεῖτ (**χῆτ-**) n.m. olive-tree, olives; n.m.f. testi-
 cle. **εω ἢ χοεῖτ** olive-tree. **μα ἢ χοεῖτ** olive grove.
οε ἢ χοεῖτ olive wood. **εῖ-ῆ-χοεῖτ** olive-leaf. **πτοῦ**
ἢ χοεῖτ the Mt. of Olives.
χοῖ, χοεῖ (pl. **εχη**) n.m. ship, boat.
χοκ, χικ n.m. hair.
χοκῆ, χεκχῶκ Q **χεκχῶκ** (**χεκχῶκῆ**) vb. tr. to stamp, brand,
 mark (**ῆμο**); as n.m. stamp, brand.
χολῆ Q to be least, smallest.
χολῆχ (**χολῆε**) **χῆχῆ- χῆχῶλ** vb. tr./intr. to drip, let drip.

χολῆχ χεῆχῆ- (**χῆχῆ-**) **χῆχῶλ** Q **χῆχῶλ** vb. tr. to hedge in
 (**ῆμο**); as n.m. hedge.
χοολες n.f. moth. **ῥ-χοολες** to become moth-eaten, decayed.
χοοῦ (**χοῦ, χῆ**) **χεῦ-** (**χοοῦ-, χῆ-**) **χοοῦ** (**χοῦ**) vb. tr. to
 send (**ῆμο**; to: **ε, εἶραι, εχῆ, ηῆ, οῖ**) ± **εβολ** out, off,
 away; **εἰοῦν** in; **εἶραι** up; **εἰοῦν** ahead. **χοοῦ ἢσα** to send
 after.
χοοῦτ adj. base, lowly, rejected. **ῆῆτχοοῦτ, ῆῆτρεχχοοῦτ**
 baseness. **ῥ-χοοῦτ** to become base, lowly.
χοοῦχ n.m. papyrus.
χοπ n.m. bowl, dish.
χορῆῥ βερεῶρ Q **χερεῶρ** vb. tr. to overcome; Q to be hard.
χοῦτ (**χοῦτ-, χῆτ-, χῶτ-, χῶτ-**; f. **χοῦτε, χοῦτε**)
 number: twenty. See 30.7.
χοῦχ (**χοῦε, χνοῦχ, χῶχ**) **χε-** Q **χῆχ** (**χῆε**) vb. tr. to burn,
 scorch (**ῆμο**); intr. to be sharp, bitter; as n.m. burn-
 ing, ardor. **χοῦχ ἢ εἶτ** n.m. warmth of heart, esp. in
εἶτ οῦχοῦχ ἢ εἶτ warmly, sincerely, ardently.
χοῦχ (**χῶχ**) **χῶε** Q **χῆχ** vb. intr. to be costly, rare; tr. to
 value.
χοῦε vb. intr. to limp.
χοῦχοῦ, εοῦεοῦ vb. intr. to fly (or sim., of birds).
χοῦτῆ in **ἢ χοῦτῆ** headlong, over the edge.
χοῦχῆ (**χῶεῆ, χοῦεῆ**) **χεῖχῶε** Q **χεῖχῶε** vb. tr. to burn,
 cook; intr. idem.
χῆ-, χεῖ- n.m.f. hour; usually prefixed to number, as in
χῆ-ῆῆτοῦε the 11th hour. **ῆ ἢηλῆ ἢ χῆ-Χ** at about the
 Xth hour.
χῆ-, χεῖ- vb. must; usually prefixed to Inf., as in **εἶχῆ-**
εῶκ; rarely impers.: it is necessary (that: **εἶρε**).
χῆο χῆε- **χῆο** Q **χῆῆτ** vb. tr. to blame, scold, reproach
 (**ῆμο**; for: **εἶρε, εχῆ, εἶ, εἶ**); as n.m. blame, reproach.
ῆῆτχῆῆτ modesty.
χῆο χῆε- **χῆο** vb. tr. (1) to beget, give birth to (**ῆμο**);
 (2) to acquire, get, obtain (**ῆμο**), oft. + eth. dat. w.

на°. As n.m. birth, begetting; acquisition, gain, possession. **ατχποα** unbegotten. **ρεαχπο** maker, begetter; **μν̄τρεαχπο** begetting.

χρο (ερο) Q **χραεит** (**хроεит**, **εροεит**) vb. intr. to become strong, firm, victorious (over: ε, εх̄н̄); vb. tr. to make strong; as n.m. strength, victory. †-**χρο** на° to encourage, confirm. **см̄н̄-χρο** to establish victory. **ατ-χρο** unconquerable. **μαι-χρο** victory-loving. **ρεαχρο** victor, victorious. **χοορ** Q to be strong, bold, hard. **χαρ-βαλ** bold of sight, staring; **μν̄тχαρ-βαλ** staring. **χαρ-εнт** firm of heart, bold; **μн̄тχαρ-εнт** courage, boldness; †-**μн̄тχαρ-εнт** to give courage (to: на°); **χι-μн̄т-χαρ-εнт** to take courage. **χωορε**, **χωορ**, **χορ** adj. strong, bold (bef. or aft. n. with н̄). **ρ̄-χωορε** to become strong. **μн̄тχωορε** strength, prowess.

χτο (ϑто) **χτε-** **χто°** (ϑто°, ϑта°) Q **χтнγ** (ϑтнγ) vb. tr. to lay down (μ̄μο°; on: ε, εх̄н̄, ε̄н̄, ε̄ιχ̄н̄); intr. to lie down. **χто** ε **п̄ϑоηε** to succumb to sickness.

χω n.m. cup.

χω° n.m. head (§28.6). Rare except in prep. phrases or as the obj. in certain verbal expressions. **εχ̄н̄** **εχω°** prep. (1) on, upon, over, above; (2) for, on account of; (3) at, against; (4) to, unto; (5) in addition to. **εβολ** **εχ̄н̄** out upon; **εεογн̄** **εχ̄н̄** unto; **εεραӣ** **εχ̄н̄** up/down onto, upon. **ελαх̄н̄** **ελαχω°** prep. before, in front of. **ε̄ιχ̄н̄** **ε̄ιχω°** prep. (1) on, upon, over; (2) in, at, beside; (3) ± **εβολ** from on, from at; **ηετ** **ε̄ιχ̄н̄** the one in command of; **εραӣ** **ε̄ιχ̄н̄** on, upon.

χω **χε-** **χο°** vb. tr. to sing; as n.m. song. **ρεαχω** (pl. **ρεα-χοογε**) singer, minstrel.

χω **χε-** (**χι-**) **χοο°** (imptv. **αχι-**, **αχι°**) vb. tr. to say, speak (μ̄μο°; to: ε, на°; about, concerning: ε, εтве, εх̄н̄, εεραӣ **εχ̄н̄**; against: **н̄сλ**, **ογβε**). **ατχω**, **ατχοο°** ineffable. **ρεα-χε-** one who says; **μн̄τρεαχε-** saying, telling. **χερο-** (for **χω** ερο°) to mean, signify; to say to. **ηεχε-**, **ηεχα°**

said (before direct quotation; see 20.3).

χωκ **χεκ-** **χοκ°** Q **χнк** (± **εβολ**) vb. tr. to finish, complete, fulfill, accomplish (μ̄μο°); vb. intr. to become finished, completed, fulfilled, ended; as n.m. completion, end; total; fulfillment. **ατχωκ** without end.

χωκн̄ **χεκн̄-** **χοκн̄°** (**χακн̄°**) Q **χοκн̄** vb. tr. to wet, wash (μ̄μο°; in, with: ε̄н̄, **εβολ** ε̄н̄); as n.m. washing, cleansing. †-**χωκн̄** на° to bathe, baptize. **χι-χωκн̄** to be bathed, baptized. **ατχωκн̄** unwashed; **μн̄тατχωκн̄** being unwashed.

χωκρ̄ **χεκρ̄-** **χοκρ̄°** Q **χοκρ̄** vb. tr. to salt, season.

χωλκ vb. tr./intr. to sink, submerge.

χωλκ **χελκ-** **χολκ°** Q **χολκ** (± **εβολ**) vb. tr. to extend, stretch (μ̄μο°; to: ε, εεογн̄ ε); to sew together. **χωλκ** **εβολ** as n.m. stretching, strain; extent; endurance, continuation. **χλακ** n.m. strain; punishment. **χολκε** n.f. strain, tension.

χωλμ (**χορμ**) Q **χολμ** (**χορμ**) vb. intr. (1) to make merry; (2) to become implicated, involved (in, with: **μн̄**, ε̄н̄); as n.m. (1) festivity, dissipation; (2) care, distraction. **χολμ(ε)с**, **χορμ(ε)с** n. care, distraction.

χωλε **χλε-** **χολε°** vb. tr. to cut, prune.

χωλε (**χολαε**, **χοραε**) **χελεε-** **χολε°** (± **εβολ**) vb. tr. to draw, scoop (μ̄μο°). **χολεεс**, **χολεε̄**, **χολ(ε)с** n.f. vessel for pouring.

χωμ n.m. generation. **χιη** **χωμ** **ϑλ** **χωμ**, **εγχωμ** **н̄** **н̄χωμ**, **н̄** εεη-**χωμ** **н̄** **χωμ** from generation to generation. **ϑλαε** **н̄** **χωμ** genealogy.

χωνт **χнт-** (**χент-**) **χонт°** Q **χонт** vb. tr. (1) to try, test (μ̄μο°, ε; with: ε̄н̄); (2) to begin, start; as n.m. trial; **μα** **н̄** **χонт** place of testing. **χонтε** n.f. trial, test. **χнит** in **χι-χнит** to test, try (μ̄μο°, **н̄сλ**); as n.m. test, trial; **ρεαχι-χнит** tester.

χωνт (ϑωνт) Q **χοоηεα** vb. impersonal: to happen, befall by chance; personal: to happen to be; vb. tr. to meet with (ε) by chance; as n.m. chance.

χωρ Q **χнρ** vb. tr. to blacken.

xop xop^o vb. tr. to study, examine. As n.m. spy, scout.
 xop xep- xop^o Q xnp vb. tr. to sharpen; as n.m. sharpness.
 xopm Q xopm vb. intr. to make a sign (to: e, ouve; with:
 mm^o, zN), to beckon; vb. tr. to indicate (mm^o); as
 n.m. sign, indication.
 xopm Q xopm vb. tr. to urge on, hasten (mm^o); intr. to
 ride fast, hasten (after: nca). ma N xopm training
 stable. pexxopm rider.
 xopn vb. intr. to stumble, trip. xpon n.m. obstacle, im-
 pediment; лтхpon unimpeded; p-xpon to become an obsta-
 cle, difficulty; t-xpon to trip up (na^o), cause diffi-
 culty for; x1-xpon to stumble, trip, be impeded.
 xoc Q xnc vb. tr. to load, pack (mm^o; with: mm^o); intr.
 to become hard, solid.
 xote (xot) xet- xot^o (± ezoyn) vb. tr. to pierce, penetrate
 (mm^o; to, as far as: e, qa, zN); as n.m. penetration,
 separation.
 xotz Q xotz vb. intr. to fail, cease.
 xowve (xowve, xowve) xeeve- xooe^o vb. tr. to reach, pass,
 surpass (mm^o); лтхоов^o impassable.
 xowke (xowke, xoyoyke) xeeke- (xek-) xook^o vb. tr. to sting,
 prick, goad (mm^o). xookeч n.m. goad.
 xowle Q xoolе vb. intr. to be hindered.
 xowle (xowle) xeele- (xele-) xool^o (xol^o) vb. tr. to gather,
 harvest (mm^o); as n.m. harvest. pexxowle harvester.
 xale n. gleanings, left-over crops.
 xowme, xowme n.m. book, document, book-roll, sheet of parch-
 ment; as adj. book- (with parts or types of books);
 xowme N w reading book.
 xowpe (xowpe) xeepe- (xere-, bep-) xoop^o (xop^o) Q xowpe vb.
 tr. to scatter, disperse (mm^o); + eвол idem; to hinder,
 bring to naught (mm^o); as n.m. scattering, dissolution.
 xowbe (xowbe) xee- xob^o (xox^o, xak^o) Q xne vb. tr. to dye,
 stain (mm^o; with: zN, eвол zN); intr. to become dyed,
 stained; as n.m. dyeing; pexxee- dyer of. xne, xhke,

xeke n.m. purple dye; as adj. purple; eieп-xhce purple
 embroidery; ca N xhce seller of purple.
 xoz (xoz) xez- Q xnz vb. tr. to touch (e, ezoyn e); as n.m.
 touching, contagion. лтxoz ep^o untouchable.
 xoz xez- xaz^o Q xnz vb. tr. to smear, anoint (mm^o, e;
 with: mm^o, zN).
 xozm xezm xazm^o Q xazm vb. tr. to defile, pollute (mm^o);
 to become defiled, polluted (with, by: zN, eвол zN); as
 n.m. pollution, uncleanness. лтxozm undefiled. pex-
 xozm defiled person.
 xox, лhxox n.m. head, chief. qn-xox headache. p-xox to
 become head, chief.

xalhe: xane
 xalre: xate
 xalxe: xaxe
 xav: xav
 xae: xaeie
 xaeives: xebec
 xaeit: xoeit
 xai-: xi
 xalie: xaeie
 xak^o: xowbe
 xak: xok
 xakm^o: xokm
 xamh: baxmh
 xanh: xane
 xap-: xpo
 xaci-: xice
 xact^o: xice
 xatve: xatve
 xay(-): xoy
 xayt-: xoyot
 xaz^o: xoz
 xazm^o: xozm
 xazx: xazx
 xaxw(oγ): xaxe
 xaxz: xazx
 xvha: xevha
 xec: xebec
 xe: xN, ce
 xe-: xo, xw, xi
 xebves, xebvec: xebec
 xevca: xevha
 xeeve-: xowbe
 xeeke-: xowke

xeele-: xowle
 xeepe: xhpe
 xeepe-: xero, xowpe
 xek-: xowke
 xeke: xhce
 xele-: xowle
 xelax-: bowx
 xellhc: xelznc
 xellhc: xiallec
 xen: xin
 xena^o: xna
 xenctmhre: xoe
 xenov, xenoc: xnoc
 xenoyoy^o: xnoy
 xentmhre: xoe
 xepn^o: xempes
 xere-: xowpe
 xere-: xero
 xero-: xw
 xerw^o: xero
 xerx^o: xhp
 xese: xice
 xect-: xice
 xet-: xote
 xey-: xoy
 xey-: xoy
 xeyqal: qa
 xezxwz^o: xazx
 xex-: bowke
 xeb-: xowbe
 xn: xinxh
 xhv: xoy
 xhvec: xebec

xhvec: xebec
 xhke: xowbe
 xhnh: xne
 xhnes: xempes
 xhce: xice
 xht: xate
 xhy: xi, xo
 xh4: xoy
 xh6: xowbe
 xh6e: xowbe
 xi-: xi, xo, xw
 xivha: xevha
 xin: xN
 xinoy^o: xnoy
 xinoy^o: xnoy
 xinthy: thy
 xinxey(e): xaxe
 xinxey(e): xaxe
 xinxin: bowx
 xioop: eioop
 xipez: xempes
 xipwq: po
 xit^o: xi, xoeit
 xicooy(e): xoeic
 xict^o: xice
 xixey(e),
 xixey: xaxe
 xale: xowle
 xalznc: xelznc
 xazc: xelznc
 xmxh: bowx
 xN: xin, xnoy

ΧΝΑΛΥ: ΧΝΑΥ, ΧΝΟΟΥ	ΧΟΟΛΕ: ΧΩΛΕ	ΧΡΟΠ: ΧΩΡΠ
ΧΝΑΥ₂: ΧΝΑ₂	ΧΟΟΝΕ: ΧΑΝΕ	ΧΡΑΕΙΤ: ΧΡΟ
ΧΝΕ(-): ΧΝΑ, ΧΝΟΥ	ΧΟΟΝΕ₄: ΧΩΝῆ	ΧΡΟΕΙΤ: ΧΡΟ
ΧΝΗ: ΧΝΕ	ΧΟΟΡ': ΧΩΡΕ	Χῆ: ΧΟΕΙC
ΧΝΙΤ: ΧΩΝῆ	ΧΟΟΡ': ΧΩΡ	ΧΤΑΙ: ΧΑΤΕ
ΧΝΟ': ΧΝΑ'	ΧΟΟΡ: ΧΡΟ	ΧΤΕ-: ΧΤΟ
ΧΝΟΥ₄: ΧΟΥ₄	ΧΟΟΥΕ: ΧΩ	ΧΤΗΥ: ΧΤΟ
ΧῆΧῆ: ἑῆῆ	ΧΟΠΧῆ: ἑχοπχῆ	ΧΩΚΕ: ΧΩΚΕ
ΧΟ': ΧΟ, ΧΩ	ΧΟΡ': ΧΩΡΕ	ΧΩΛΕ: ΧΩΛΕ
ΧΟ: ΧΟΕ	ΧΟΡῆ: ΧΩΛῆ	ΧΩΛῆ: ἑωλῆ
ΧΟΒ': ΧΟΥ₄	ΧΟΡΜΕC: ΧΩΛῆ	ΧΩΜΕ: ΧΩΜΕ
ΧΟΒΧῆ: ΧΟΥ₄Χῆ	ΧΟCΕ: ΧΙCΕ	ΧΩΟΥ-: ΧΟ
ΧΟΕΙ: ΧΟΙ, ΧΟΕ	ΧΟΤ': ΧΩΤΕ	ΧΩΡ(ε): ΧΩΡΕ, ΧΡΟ
ΧΟΙ, ΧΟΙΕ: ΧΟΕ	ΧΟΤ-: ΧΟΥῶΤ	ΧΩΡΛ₂: ΧΩΛῆ
ΧΟΛ': ΧΩΛΕ	ΧΟΤΕ: ΧΑΤΕ	ΧΩΡῆ: ΧΩΛῆ
ΧΟΛΕC: ΧΩΛῆ	ΧΟΥ, ΧΟΥ': ΧΟΥ	ΧΩΤ-: ΧΟΥῶΤ
ΧΟΛΜΕC: ΧΩΛῆ	ΧΟΥB: ΧΟΥ₄	ΧΩΤ-: ΧΩΤΕ
ΧΟΛῆ: ΧΩΛῆ	ΧΟΥΟΥΚΕ: ΧΩΚΕ	ΧΩΤῆ: ἑωτῆ
ΧΟΛ₂ΕC, ΧΟΛ₂ῆ: ΧΩΛῆ	ΧΟΥΟΥῶΤΕ: ΧΟΥῶΤ	ΧΩΡ: ΧΡΟ
ΧΟΛΧ', ΧΟΛῆ: ἑωλῆ	ΧΟΥΤ-: ΧΟΥῶΤ	ΧΩΡΕ: ΧΡΟ
ΧΟΝΤῆ: ΧΩΝῆ	ΧΟΧ': ΧΩΧΕ	ΧΩΟΥΕ: ΧΩΟΥΕ
ΧΟΟB': ΧΩΟΥΕ	ΧΟB': ΧΩΟΥΕ	ΧΩ₄: ΧΟΥ₄
ΧΟΟΚ': ΧΩΟΥΕ	ΧΠΕ-: ΧΠΟ, ΧΠΙ-	ΧΩ₄Ε: ΧΩΟΥΕ
ΧΟΟΚΕ₄: ΧΩΟΥΕ	ΧΠΙΕ-: ΧΠΙΟ	ΧΩBΕ: ΧΩΟΥΕ
ΧΟΟΛ': ΧΩΟΥΕ	ΧΠΙΝΤ: ΧΠΙΟ	Χ₂ΟC: ἑ₂ΟC

6

ἑΑΒἑΑΒ, ἑΑῆἑΑῆ, ΚΑῆΚΑῆ, ἑΑΒἑἑB n. chick-pea.
 ἑΑΛΛ₂ῆ, ΚΑΛΛ₂ῆ n.f. pot.
 ἑΑΛΕ, ἑΑΛῆ (pl. ἑΑΛἑῆ, ἑΑΛἑῆ, ἑΑΛἑῆ) adj. lame, crippled; ΜῆΤἑΑΛἑ lameness; ῆ-ἑΑΛἑ (Q o ῆ) to become lame.
 ἑΑΛΙΤΕ n.f. name of vessel or measure.
 ἑΑΛΟΥBἑ₂ n.m. bald-headed person.
 ἑΑΜ n. bull. (Doubtful.)
 ἑΑΜΟΥΛ, ΚΑΜΟΥΛ (f. ἑΑΜΑΥἑ, ΚΑΜΟΥἑ, ΚΑΜῆἑ; pl. ἑΑΜΑΥἑ, ἑΑΜΟΥἑ, ΚΑΜΟΥἑ) n.m.f. camel, camel-load. ΜΑΝ-ἑΑ-ΜΟΥΛ camelherd. ΜΑC ῆ ἑΑΜΑΥἑ baby camel.
 ἑΑΝΑ₂ n. or adj. maimed; ῆ-ἑΑΝΑ₂ (Q o ῆ) to become maimed.
 ἑΑΟΥΟΝ, ἑΑΥΟΝ, ἑΑΥΟΥΟΝ, ΚΑΥΟΝ n.m.f. slave, servant. ΜῆΤ-ἑΑΟΥΟΝ service, servitude. ῆ-ἑΑΟΥΟΝ (Q o ῆ) to become a slave.
 ἑΑΟΥΟΝ, ἑΑΥΟΝ n.m. a beverage.
 ἑΑΠἑΙΧἑ, ἑΑΠΙΧἑ, ἑΑΠΙΧῆ, ΚΑΠΙΧἑ, ἑΑΠΙΧΟΥ n.m.f. a dry

measure.

ἑΑΠἑἑΠ (ἑἑἑῆῆ) vb. intr. to be hurried, anxious.

ἑΑΡΑΤΕ n. carob pod.

ἑΑΧἑ n.m. earring.

ἑΑΧΙ₄, ἑΑΧΙἑ, ΚΑΧΙ₄ n.m. ant. ῆ-ἑΑΧΙ₄ to suffer from itch or warts.

ἑΑΧῆῆ, ἑΑΧἑἑ, ΧΑΜῆ n.f. fist, handful. ἑΑΧἑἑC n.f. idem.

ἑΑἑΙΤῆῆ(ἑ) n.m.f. coarse linen, tow; coarse linen garment.

ἑῆἑἑ, Q ἑΟΟB (ἑΟΟ₄) vb. intr. to become feeble, timid; as n.m. weakness. ἑΑΒ-ἑἑἑἑ weak, feeble; ΜῆΤἑΑΒ-ἑἑἑἑ weakness, timidity; ῆ-ἑΑΒ-ἑἑἑἑ (Q o ῆ) to become feeble.

ἑῆἑἑ adj. weak, feeble; ΜῆΤἑῆἑἑ weakness, folly; ῆ-ἑῆἑἑ (Q o ῆ) to become weak; εἑῆἑ ῆΜΟ' ῆ ἑῆἑἑ to make weak.

ἑῆΟΙ, ἑῆῆ n.m. arm (of person); leg (of animal).

ἑἑ, ἑἑ postpositive particle (1) then, therefore, for;

(2) with neg.: no more, not again. ΤἑΟΥ ἑἑ now then, and now, now moreover.

ἑἑΑΜΑΙ, ἑῆΜΑΙ, ἑἑΑΜΑ, ΚἑΑΜΑ, ἑΑΛΜΑ, ἑἑΑΜῆῆ n.m. jar, vase.

ἑἑΑῆ, ἑῆ₂, ἑΑΛ₂ n.m. shoulder.

ἑἑῆῆῆῆῆ Q to be hard, stiff.

ἑἑῆῆ, ἑἑῆῆ vb. intr. to hurry, hasten, come quickly; may be used reflex. w. ῆΜΟ'. As adv. quickly, in haste; usu. in phrase ἑῆ ΟΥἑἑῆῆ. ῆἑἑἑῆῆ one who is hasty, quick; ΜῆΤῆἑἑἑῆῆ hastiness.

ἑἑῆῆ, ἑἑῆῆ (pl. ἑἑῆῆῆ, ἑἑῆῆῆ) n.m. staff, rod. †

ἑἑῆῆ to beat (ΝΑ', ε). ἑῆ-ῆ-ἑἑῆῆ a blow.

ἑῆῆῆ n.f. cloud.

ἑἑἑ, ἑἑἑἑ, ἑἑῆ n.m. he-goat.

ἑἑῆ-, ἑἑῆ-, ἑῆ- prefix added to any inf. to form an abstract noun (f.) of action or manner of action.

ἑἑῆῆ ἑῆ- (ἑἑῆ-, ἑἑῆ-) ἑῆῆ' (ἑἑῆῆ', Κῆῆῆ', ἑῆῆῆ', ῆῆ') vb. tr. to find (ῆΜΟ'). ἑῆῆῆ to find that (+ Circum. or ἑἑ); also: perhaps, suppose that. ἑἑῆῆ ῆΜΟ' ῆCΑ to find someone (ῆCΑ) guilty of (ῆΜΟ'). ἑῆ-ἑἑῆῆ to learn wisdom. ἑἑῆῆ as n.m. finding, thing found. ῆἑἑἑῆῆ finder.

61NMOYT, 61MMOYT, 61NMOT, KHMOT, 6HMOT n.f. the Pleiades.
 61NOYHA, 6ENOYHN, 61NOYBAA, KINBHA n.m. kind of ship.
 61H2OYT, 61M2OYT, 6HM2OYT, 6EM2OYT presumably = 61NMOYT q.v.
 61NBΛO, 61NBΛO, 61NTΛO, 6NBEBΛO, 6ENBΛO, KANKΛO n.f. bat.
 61NBOP n.m. talent (weight).
 61TPe n. kind of fruit, lemon.
 61X n.f. hand; script-hand; hand as measure. 61X N OYNAH
 right hand. 2A T(°)61X under one's control. P-NO6 N
 61X to become generous. †-61X to promise (someone: NA°).
 6X, 6AA n.m. a weapon (exact meaning not clear).
 6AA, 6AO, KAA in †-EAA to sway, stagger.
 6AIA n.m. burnt-offering.
 6XM, 6EAM, 6XAM, 6EAM n. dry sticks, twigs.
 6AO n.m. vanity, futility.
 6AOMAM 6AMAM- (6AEMAM-) 6AMAM° (6AEMAM°) Q 6AMAM (6AM-
 AOMT, AMAM, AMAM) vb. intr. to become twisted (up with,
 up in: ε, 2N); to become implicated, involved, compli-
 cated; also tr. to embrace. As n.m. complication.
 6A006E, 6A06E, KAO6E, TAO06E, TAO6E n.f. ladder.
 6A06, TAO6 n.m. bed, bier.
 6A06, 6EAO6 n.m. gourd.
 6AO, 6AOY n.f. twigs, firewood.
 6AOT (pl. or dual: 6AOTE, 6AOTE, 6AOTE) n.m.f. kidney;
 pl. also = internal organs in general, viscera.
 6AON, Q 6HN (6ON) vb. intr. to become soft, smooth, weak;
 as n.m. softness. †-6AON to weaken. 6ON, 6OONE, 6ON
 adj. soft; also of a condition of wine.
 6NE6N (6EN6EN, 6HE6N, XHXN, XHXIN, XHXN) vb. intr. to make
 music (vocal or instrumental); as n.m. music.
 6OEIΛE (6OIΛE) 6AΛE- Q 6AΛOY (KAAOY, 6AΛHY, 6AΛHYT, 6A-
 AOOT) vb. intr. to dwell, sojourn, reside (at, in: ε);
 MA N 6OEIΛE dwelling-place, inn. PMN6OEIΛE sojourner,
 lodger; P-PMN6OEIΛE (Q O N) to become a sojourner. (2)
 (additional forms: 6AΛO°, 6AΛO°; Q KEOIT) to deposit
 (MMO°; with: ε), entrust to. 6OEIΛE n.m. sojourn,

residence; furnishings; deposit.
 6OA n.m. (1) a lie; (2) a liar. P-6OA to lie, be false;
 EIPe MMO° N 6OA to make false, present or take as false.
 XI-6OA to tell a lie; ATXI-6OA sincere; MHATXI-6OA sin-
 cerity; PEXXI-6OA liar; MHTEEXXI-6OA lying.
 6OABE n.f. woolen garment.
 6OAX° ε vb. reflex. to abstain from. 6OAX n.m. abstinence.
 6OABX (6OABEA) 6XBWA° (6EABWA°, KEBWA°) Q 6XBWA vb. tr.
 to spread to dry (MMO°); as n.m. spreading to dry.
 6OM n.f. power, strength, might, authority. AT6OM power-
 less; MHAT6OM powerlessness, inability; P-AT6OM (Q O
 N) to become powerless; PMN6OM mighty man. KA-6OM EBOA
 to lose strength, be exhausted. P-6OM, EIPe N OY6OM to
 do wondrous deeds. EIPe N T(°)6OM to do one's utmost.
 †-6OM to give power (to: NA°). OYN-6OM MMO° (one) has
 the strength, power, ability (to do: ε, ETPe); OYN-6OM
 MMO° idem; (one) is able (to do: ε, ETPe); (M)MN-(6)6OM
 MMO° neg. of preceding. 6M-6OM, 6N-6OM to find strength,
 to be able (to do: ε); to prevail (over: ε, EXN, EPPI
 EXN, 2N, 2IXN). 6M-6OM idem.
 6OM6N (6OM6EM) 6HE6M° vb. tr. to touch, grope for (ε); as
 n.m. sense of touch. AT6HE6M° untouchable.
 6ON n.m. low place, hollow. 6OONE n.f. idem.
 6ONC n. violence, might, force, usu. only in cpd. XI N
 6ONC to use violence, act violently; to harm, hurt, ill-
 treat, constrain (MMO°); as n.m. violence, iniquity;
 MHTXI N 6ONC idem; P-XI N 6ONC to act violently; PEXXI
 N 6ONC violent, harmful; MHTEEXXI N 6ONC violence.
 6OOLEC n.f. thigh.
 6OOPYE, 6AYNE n.f. hair-cloth, sack cloth; as measure: a
 sack. CA N 6OOPYE sack-seller. CA2(T)-6OOPYE weaver
 of sacks.
 6OOPYE, 6AYPE a term of contempt; slave (?).
 6ON, KAN n.f. sole of foot, foot.
 6ON n.f. a cutting instrument.

60ne, 60n, 6ane, 6ann, 6anei n. small vessel, small amount;
 6one 6one little by little.
 6opre, kopre, 6apre n.f. knife, sword. aptopre without a
 knife; uncut.
 6op4 (kop4) vb. tr. to nip off.
 6opx, 6opxe n.m. filth. p-6opx (Q o n) to become filthy.
 6oc, koc n.m. half. ou6oc (added to a quantity) and a half.
 6ic-, 6ec- cpd. form, as in 6ictnhve half a fingerbreadth.
 6ocn n.m. darkness, stormy darkness.
 6oc6e (6oc6ec) vb. intr. to dance; as n.m. dancing.
 6ot n.f. size; age; form, sort. n tei6ot of this sort,
 such. a n 6ot of what sort? p-t6ot (Q o n) to become
 like (n or poss. prefix).
 6ouh n.m. kind of locust.
 6oux, koux, 6ox, 6oux, kouk n.m. safflower, cardamum.
 6ou6e (6ou6e) 6e6e6e- 6e6e6e Q 6e6e6e vb. tr. to sprinkle.
 6ox6x (6ox6ex) 6ex6ox (6et6ox, 6et6oe) Q 6ex6oxT vb. tr.
 to cut, smite, slaughter (nmo); as n.m. cutting etc.
 6p n vb. tr. to dig (nmo).
 6pne n.f. diadem, sceptre.
 6pne n.f. dowry.
 6pome, 6epome n.m.f. dove, pigeon. mac p 6pome baby
 dove. 6pnp6an n.f. turtledove.
 6pome, 6pome n.m. name of a vessel and measure.
 6poe, 6poe (pl. 6poe, 6poe, 6poe, 6poe) n.m. seed;
 sperm; progeny. aptoe without seed, without progeny.
 xi-6poe to be impregnated.
 6poe, 6poe, 6poe, 6poe n.m. need, want, lack. p-6poe to
 be in want (of: n); as n.m. need.
 6o Q 6eet (6ennT) vb. intr. (1) to remain, wait (for: e, na);
 with: mn; in, within: zn); (2) to continue, persist (in
 doing: Circum.); (3) to cease, stop, cease functioning.
 6ox 6x- (6ex-) 6ox (6oox, 6ox) Q 6ex vb. tr. to collect,
 gather. p6ex-6e wood-gatherer.
 6ox (6ox) 6x- 6ox (6oox) Q 6hx vb. tr. to roll up (like

a scroll: nmo); intr. to roll up, back; to curl up.
 6ox 6ox to turn back, return (tr. or intr.).
 6oxn (6oxn) 6exn- (6xn-) 6oxn (6oxn) Q 6oxn (6oxn) ± 6ox
 vb. tr. to uncover, reveal (nmo; to: e, nca); vb. intr.
 to become revealed, uncovered, manifest; as n.m. revela-
 tion, uncovering; aptoxn covered. 6oxn- in cpd. one
 who uncovers.
 6oxx (6oxx) 6x6- (6exx-, 6exx-) 6oxx (6ox6, 6oxx) Q
 6oxx (6oxx) vb. tr. to entangle, ensnare (nmo; in, with:
 e, nmo); reflex. and intr. to become entangled, entwined;
 to adhere, be swathed (in: nmo, zn); as n.m. entanglement.
 6om, 6om, kom (pl. 6oom, 6oom) n.m. garden, vineyard, pro-
 perty. 6me, 6mh (pl. 6mny, 6mny, 6mny) n.m. gardener,
 vinedresser. aptme untilled; mntme vinedressing.
 6ona6, 6ouna6, 6on6, 6ouna6ec, 6ayna6ec n.m. cloak.
 6ont, Q 6ont vb. intr. to become angry, furious, raging
 (at, against: e, exn); as n.m. wrath, anger, fury. apt-
 6ont incapable of anger; mntapt6ont ability to control
 one's anger. p6ont wrathful, quick-tempered person;
 mntp6ont quick-temperedness. t-6ont to provoke to
 anger (na); p6t-6ont one who provokes to anger; mnt-
 p6t-6ont provoking to anger. 6nat vb. intr. to become
 angry; as n.m. anger; p6nat given to anger; t-6nat to
 provoke to anger; p6t-6nat provoking to anger.
 6on6 (6oe) 6n6- (6en6-) vb. tr. to wring, nip off. 6on6n
 (6on6n) 6n6n- idem.
 6ooy 6ooy Q 6ny (6ny) vb. tr. to make narrow; intr. to
 become narrow, crowded; as n.m. narrowness.
 6ooy 6ey- vb. tr. to push; + 6ox: to put (a ship: nmo)
 to sea, to set sail, push off.
 6ooy6, Q 6ooy6 vb. tr. to twist, make crooked (nmo); intr.
 to become crooked, twisted. zn ou6ooy6 crookedly.
 6one (6one, 6one, 6on, 6on) 6en- (6n-, 6an-, 6on-, 6on-,
 6an-, 6en-) 6on (6an, 6an, 6on, 6on, 6on, 6on) Q 6nn
 (6nn, 6en, 6en) vb. tr. (1) to seize, take (nmo); to

take up, begin (from: $\chi\iota\eta$, $\alpha\bar{\eta}$); (2) to have a claim against (ϵ); Q to be guilty (of: ϵ), liable for, responsible for; (3) to entrap (in, by: $\alpha\bar{\eta}$), inculcate. $\beta\omicron\eta\tau$ n. capture.

$\beta\omicron\eta\tau$, $\kappa\omicron\eta\tau$, $\beta\omicron\eta\alpha\alpha$ n.m. night.

$\beta\omicron\eta\tau$, Q $\beta\omicron\eta\tau$ vb. tr. to hunt (ϵ), lie in ambush for; as n.m. snare. $\mu\alpha$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\beta\omicron\eta\tau$ hunting place; $\rho\epsilon\chi\beta\omicron\eta\tau$ hunter.

$\beta\omicron\eta\tau$ n.f. snare, ambush; prey. $\beta\epsilon\rho\eta\epsilon$ (pl. $\beta\epsilon\rho\alpha\beta\epsilon$) n.m. hunter.

$\beta\omicron\eta\tau$ $\beta\omicron\eta\tau$ Q $\beta\omicron\eta\tau$ ($\beta\omicron\alpha\tau$) vb. tr. to prepare, provide ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron$). as n.m. preparation. $\rho\epsilon\chi\beta\omicron\eta\tau$ preparer.

$\beta\omicron\eta\tau$ $\beta\omicron\eta\tau$ Q $\beta\omicron\eta\tau$ vb. tr. to populate, people, inhabit ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron$); intr. to be inhabited, peopled.

$\beta\omicron\omega\tau$ n.f. drinking trough.

$\beta\omicron\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$ $\beta\epsilon\tau\bar{\eta}$ $\beta\omicron\tau\eta$ Q $\beta\omicron\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$ vb. tr. to overcome, defeat ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron$); intr. to become defeated, overcome, wearied, discouraged. as n.m. intimidation, discouragement. $\beta\omicron\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$ $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ to frighten away. $\beta\omicron\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\alpha\eta\tau$ to be afraid; as n.m. fear.

$\alpha\tau\beta\omicron\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$ unconquered, undefeated; $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\alpha\tau\beta\omicron\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$ invincibility.

$\rho\epsilon\chi\beta\omicron\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$, $\rho\epsilon\chi\beta\epsilon\tau\bar{\eta}$ $\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$ $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ kidnapper. $\beta\omicron\tau\eta\tau$ n.f. defeat.

$\beta\omicron\omega\tau\bar{\epsilon}$ ($\chi\omega\tau\bar{\epsilon}$, $\kappa\omega\tau\bar{\epsilon}$, $\beta\omega\alpha\tau$) $\beta\omicron\omega\tau\bar{\epsilon}$ Q $\beta\omicron\omega\tau\bar{\epsilon}$ vb. tr. to pierce, wound ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron$); as n.m. hole. $\bar{\rho}$ $\beta\omicron\omega\tau\bar{\epsilon}$ $\beta\omicron\omega\tau\bar{\epsilon}$ (Q o $\bar{\eta}$) to become all holes. $\beta\alpha\tau\alpha\epsilon$ n. hole.

$\beta\omega\omega\beta\epsilon$, $\beta\omega\beta\epsilon$ ($\beta\bar{\epsilon}$) n.f. leaf. $\beta\bar{\epsilon}$ in cpds. e.g. $\beta\bar{\epsilon}$ $\chi\omicron\beta\epsilon\iota\tau$ olive-leaf. $\alpha\tau\beta\omega\omega\beta\epsilon$ leafless. $\chi\iota$ $\beta\omega\omega\beta\epsilon$ to glean grapes.

$\beta\omega\omega\lambda\epsilon$, $\kappa\omega\lambda\epsilon$ n.m. flat cake, loaf.

$\beta\omega\omega\lambda\epsilon$ ($\beta\omega\lambda\epsilon$) $\beta\epsilon\epsilon\lambda\epsilon$ ($\beta\epsilon\lambda\epsilon$, $\beta\bar{\lambda}$) $\beta\omicron\omicron\lambda$ ($\beta\alpha\lambda$) Q $\beta\omicron\omicron\lambda\epsilon$ vb.

tr. to swathe, clothe, cover (ϵ ; with: $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron$, $\alpha\bar{\eta}$); as n.m.

cloak, covering. $\beta\omicron\omicron\lambda\epsilon\tau$, $\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\tau$ n.f. covering, garment.

$\beta\omega\omega\mu\epsilon$ $\beta\epsilon\epsilon\mu\epsilon$ ($\beta\epsilon\mu\epsilon$) Q $\beta\omicron\omicron\mu\epsilon$ ($\beta\alpha\lambda\mu\epsilon$) vb. tr. to twist, pervert ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron$); intr. to be twisted, crooked; as n.m. perversion; $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\beta\omicron\omicron\mu\epsilon$ crookedness; $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\rho\epsilon\chi\beta\omicron\omicron\mu\epsilon$ perversion.

$\beta\omega\omega\chi\epsilon$ ($\beta\omega\chi\epsilon$) $\chi\epsilon\chi$ $\beta\omicron\chi\alpha\alpha$ Q $\beta\omicron\omicron\chi\epsilon$ (\pm $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$) vb. tr. to cut, cut off, hew ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron$). $\mu\alpha$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\chi\epsilon\chi$ $\omega\eta\epsilon$ quarry.

$\beta\omega\omega\tau$, Q $\beta\omega\omega\tau$ vb. intr. to look, glance, gaze (at: ϵ , $\epsilon\alpha\omicron\gamma\eta$

ϵ , $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$, $\bar{\eta}\kappa\alpha$, $\alpha\eta\tau$); to pay heed (to: ϵ); to look forward (to: ϵ); as n.m. look, glance. $\beta\omega\omega\tau$ $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ idem; as n.m. idem. $\mu\alpha$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\beta\omega\omega\tau$ a look-out.

$\beta\omega\omega\chi\bar{\epsilon}$ ($\beta\omega\omega\chi$) $\beta\epsilon\chi\bar{\epsilon}$ $\beta\omicron\chi\bar{\epsilon}$ Q $\beta\omicron\chi\bar{\epsilon}$ ($\beta\omicron\chi\bar{\tau}$, $\beta\alpha\chi\bar{\epsilon}$) vb. intr. to become small, less; to diminish, wane, be reduced; vb. tr. to lessen ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron$); as n.m. diminution, inferiority.

$\beta\omega\omega\chi\epsilon$ ($\beta\omega\omega\chi\epsilon$) $\beta\epsilon\chi$ Q $\beta\eta\chi$ vb. tr. to dig ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron$).

$\beta\omega\omega$ vb. intr. to swell. $\beta\omicron\gamma\epsilon$ n. swelling, boil.

$\beta\omega\omega$ $\beta\epsilon\beta$ ($\beta\epsilon\chi$) $\beta\omicron\beta$ ($\beta\alpha\beta$, $\beta\epsilon\beta$, $\kappa\omicron\chi$) Q $\beta\eta\beta$ ($\beta\eta\chi$) vb. tr. bake, roast ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron$). $\beta\alpha\lambda\beta\epsilon$, $\beta\alpha\beta\epsilon$, $\beta\omicron\omicron\beta\epsilon$ n.m.f. baked loaf.

$\beta\alpha\alpha\beta$, $\beta\alpha\alpha\beta$, $\beta\omicron\omicron\beta\epsilon$ n.m.f. baked loaf. $\beta\alpha\alpha\beta$, $\beta\alpha\alpha\beta$, $\chi\alpha\alpha\beta$, $\beta\alpha\alpha\beta$, $\beta\alpha\alpha\beta$, $\beta\alpha\alpha\beta$, $\beta\alpha\alpha\beta$, $\beta\alpha\alpha\beta$ n.f. gazelle.

$\beta\alpha$: $\tau\beta\alpha\epsilon\iota\omicron$
 $\beta\alpha\beta$: $\beta\bar{\epsilon}\beta\epsilon$
 $\beta\alpha\alpha\mu\epsilon$: $\beta\omega\omega\mu\epsilon$
 $\beta\alpha\alpha\beta\epsilon$: $\beta\omega\beta$
 $\beta\alpha\epsilon\iota\epsilon$, $\beta\alpha\epsilon\iota\eta$: $\tau\beta\alpha\epsilon\iota\omicron$
 $\beta\alpha\epsilon\iota\omicron$: $\tau\beta\alpha\epsilon\iota\omicron$
 $\beta\alpha\lambda$: $\beta\omega\omega\lambda\epsilon$
 $\beta\alpha\lambda$: $\beta\bar{\lambda}$
 $\beta\alpha\lambda\epsilon$: $\beta\omicron\beta\iota\lambda\epsilon$
 $\beta\alpha\lambda\epsilon\beta\gamma$ (ϵ): $\beta\alpha\lambda\epsilon$
 $\beta\alpha\lambda\eta$: $\beta\alpha\lambda\epsilon$
 $\beta\alpha\lambda\eta\gamma$ (τ): $\beta\omicron\beta\iota\lambda\epsilon$
 $\beta\alpha\lambda\iota\alpha$: $\kappa\alpha\lambda\kappa\iota\alpha$
 $\beta\alpha\lambda\mu\alpha$: $\beta\epsilon\lambda\mu\alpha\iota$
 $\beta\alpha\lambda\omicron\omicron\gamma\tau$: $\beta\omicron\beta\iota\lambda\epsilon$
 $\beta\alpha\lambda\omicron\omicron\gamma\tau$: $\kappa\alpha\lambda\omega\beta\omicron\gamma$
 $\beta\alpha\lambda\bar{\eta}$: $\beta\omega\lambda\bar{\eta}$
 $\beta\alpha\lambda\omega$, $\beta\alpha\lambda\omega$:
 $\beta\omicron\beta\iota\lambda\epsilon$
 $\beta\alpha\lambda\omega\gamma$: $\beta\omicron\beta\iota\lambda\epsilon$
 $\beta\alpha\mu\alpha\gamma\lambda\epsilon$: $\beta\alpha\mu\omicron\gamma\lambda$
 $\beta\alpha\eta$, $\beta\alpha\eta$: $\beta\omega\eta\epsilon$
 $\beta\alpha\eta\epsilon$, $\beta\alpha\eta\eta$, $\beta\alpha\eta\epsilon\iota$:
 $\beta\omega\eta\epsilon$
 $\beta\alpha\eta\iota\chi\epsilon$, $\beta\alpha\eta\iota\chi\omicron\gamma$:
 $\beta\alpha\eta\iota\chi\epsilon$
 $\beta\alpha\tau\epsilon$: $\beta\omicron\tau\epsilon$
 $\beta\alpha\tau\alpha\epsilon$: $\beta\omega\tau\bar{\epsilon}$
 $\beta\alpha\gamma\eta\epsilon$: $\beta\omicron\omicron\gamma\eta\epsilon$
 $\beta\alpha\gamma\omicron\eta$: $\beta\alpha\omicron\gamma\omicron\eta$
 $\beta\alpha\gamma\omicron\gamma\omicron\eta$: $\beta\alpha\omicron\gamma\omicron\eta$
 $\beta\alpha\gamma\eta\epsilon$: $\beta\omicron\omicron\gamma\eta\epsilon$
 $\beta\alpha\gamma\beta\alpha\gamma$: $\beta\alpha\beta\beta\alpha\beta$

$\beta\alpha\alpha\beta\epsilon$: $\beta\alpha\alpha\beta$
 $\beta\alpha\alpha\chi\bar{\epsilon}$: $\chi\alpha\alpha\chi\bar{\epsilon}$
 $\beta\alpha\alpha\beta$, $\beta\alpha\alpha\beta$: $\chi\alpha\alpha\chi\bar{\epsilon}$
 $\beta\alpha\chi\bar{\epsilon}$: $\beta\omega\omega\chi\bar{\epsilon}$
 $\beta\alpha\beta$: $\beta\omega\beta$
 $\beta\alpha\beta\epsilon$: $\beta\omega\beta$
 $\beta\bar{\epsilon}$: $\beta\omega\omega\beta\epsilon$
 $\beta\beta\omicron\beta$: $\beta\beta\omicron\beta$
 $\beta\bar{\epsilon}\beta\alpha$, $\beta\bar{\epsilon}\beta\epsilon$: $\beta\alpha$
 $\beta\epsilon$: $\kappa\epsilon$
 $\beta\epsilon\beta\lambda\epsilon$: $\beta\omega\omega\lambda\epsilon$
 $\beta\epsilon\beta\mu\epsilon$: $\beta\omega\omega\mu\epsilon$
 $\beta\epsilon\beta\tau$: $\beta\omega$
 $\beta\epsilon\beta\lambda\beta\epsilon\iota\alpha$: $\kappa\alpha\lambda\kappa\iota\alpha$
 $\beta\epsilon\beta\lambda\epsilon$: $\beta\omega\omega\lambda\epsilon$
 $\beta\epsilon\beta\beta\iota\alpha$: $\kappa\alpha\lambda\kappa\iota\alpha$
 $\beta\epsilon\beta\mu\epsilon$: $\beta\omega\omega\mu\epsilon$
 $\beta\epsilon\beta\mu\omicron\gamma\tau$: $\beta\iota\eta\mu\omicron\gamma\tau$
 $\beta\epsilon\beta$: $\beta\iota\eta\epsilon$
 $\beta\epsilon\beta\omicron\gamma\eta\alpha$: $\beta\iota\eta\omicron\gamma\eta\alpha$
 $\beta\epsilon\beta\tau$: $\beta\iota\eta\epsilon$
 $\beta\epsilon\beta\beta\lambda\omega$: $\beta\iota\eta\beta\lambda\omega$
 $\beta\epsilon\beta$, $\beta\epsilon\beta$: $\beta\omega\eta\epsilon$
 $\beta\epsilon\beta\eta$: $\kappa\eta\eta\epsilon$
 $\beta\epsilon\beta$: $\chi\omega\omega\beta\epsilon$
 $\beta\epsilon\beta\bar{\eta}$: $\beta\alpha\eta\beta\epsilon\eta$
 $\beta\epsilon\beta\beta\epsilon$: $\beta\omega\eta\bar{\tau}$
 $\beta\epsilon\beta\eta\epsilon$: $\beta\omega\eta\bar{\tau}$
 $\beta\epsilon\beta\omicron\mu\eta\epsilon$: $\beta\omicron\omicron\mu\eta\epsilon$
 $\beta\epsilon\beta\omicron\beta$: $\beta\epsilon\beta\omega\beta$
 $\beta\epsilon\beta\omega\beta$: $\beta\epsilon\beta\omega\beta$
 $\beta\epsilon\beta\omega\beta$: $\chi\omicron\beta\chi\bar{\tau}$
 $\beta\epsilon\beta$: $\beta\omicron\beta$
 $\beta\epsilon\beta\omega\omega\chi$, $\beta\epsilon\beta\omega\beta$: $\beta\omega\omega\chi\bar{\epsilon}$

$\beta\epsilon\gamma$: $\beta\omega\omicron\gamma$
 $\beta\epsilon\chi$: $\beta\omega\omega\chi\epsilon$
 $\beta\epsilon\chi$: $\beta\omega\beta$
 $\beta\eta\eta\tau$: $\beta\omega$
 $\beta\eta\eta$: $\beta\iota\eta\omicron\eta$
 $\beta\eta\eta\tau$: $\beta\iota\eta\epsilon$
 $\beta\eta\omicron\gamma$: $\beta\omega\omicron\gamma$
 $\beta\eta\beta$: $\beta\omega\eta\epsilon$
 $\beta\eta\beta\epsilon$: $\kappa\eta\eta\epsilon$
 $\beta\eta\gamma$: $\beta\omega\omicron\gamma$
 $\beta\eta\chi$: $\beta\omega\beta$, $\beta\omega\omega\chi\epsilon$
 $\beta\iota\epsilon\iota\epsilon$: $\beta\iota\epsilon$
 $\beta\iota\eta$: $\beta\iota\epsilon$
 $\beta\iota\eta\mu\omicron\gamma\tau$: $\beta\iota\eta\mu\omicron\gamma\tau$
 $\beta\iota\eta\mu\omicron\gamma\tau$: $\beta\iota\eta\mu\omicron\gamma\tau$
 $\beta\iota\eta$: $\beta\iota\eta\epsilon$
 $\beta\iota\eta\tau\lambda\omega$: $\beta\iota\eta\beta\lambda\omega$
 $\beta\iota\eta\eta$: $\beta\epsilon\eta\eta$
 $\beta\iota\epsilon$: $\beta\omicron\beta$
 $\beta\iota\chi\omega\iota$: $\chi\iota\chi\omega\iota$
 $\beta\iota\beta\lambda\omega$: $\beta\iota\eta\beta\lambda\omega$
 $\beta\bar{\lambda}$: $\beta\omega\omega\lambda\epsilon$
 $\beta\lambda\alpha\alpha$: $\beta\bar{\lambda}$
 $\beta\bar{\lambda}\bar{\eta}$: $\beta\bar{\lambda}\eta$
 $\beta\lambda\omicron$: $\beta\lambda\alpha$
 $\beta\lambda\omicron\tau\epsilon$: $\beta\lambda\omega\tau$
 $\beta\lambda\omicron\beta\epsilon$: $\beta\lambda\omega\tau$
 $\beta\lambda\omicron\tau\epsilon$: $\beta\lambda\omega\tau$
 $\beta\lambda\omicron\gamma$: $\beta\lambda\omega$
 $\beta\lambda\omicron\beta\epsilon$: $\beta\lambda\omicron\beta\epsilon$
 $\beta\bar{\lambda}\chi$: $\kappa\omega\lambda\bar{\chi}$
 $\beta\mu\epsilon$: $\beta\omega\eta$
 $\beta\mu\epsilon\beta\gamma$: $\beta\omega\eta$

6MH: 6WM	600ME: 600ME
6MHY: 6WM	600NE: 6NON, 6ON
6MHMOYT: 6INMOYT	600Y: 6OY
6H2OYT: 6IH2OYT	600Y6: 6OY6
6H6H: 6H6H	6004: 6E6E
6H: 6IN-, 6INE	600XE: 600XE
6H: XIN	6006E: 606
6HAT: 6HNT	60H: 60HE
6HT: 6INE	60H-/: 60HE
6H6EAO, 6H6EAO:	60HC: 60HE
6IN6AO	60HXE: 60HX
6H6H-: 6H6H	60H6E: 60H6E
6OLEC: 600LE	60THC: 60TH
60LX: K0LX	60YHAG (6C): 60HAG
60L6: 60LX	60Y6: 60YX, 606
60L6: 60H6	60Y6OY: X0YXOY
6OM: 6WM	602C: 62OC
600B: 6E6E	6026: XA2X2
600L: 600LE	60X4: 60X6
600L: 60L	60X2: 600XE
600LE: 600LE	60X6: 600XE
600LE: 600LE	6H-: 60HE
600M: 6WM	6PA: TPA
	6PO: XPO

Addenda

ei eboa 2H to survive (an ordeal), come through successfully.

(HO2H2) H2HOY2 Q H2HOY2 vb. tr. to shake, shake down.

HOH e to assist.

CH2O in HOY-H-CH2O lukewarm water.

2A6IO, A6IO part. yea, verily; also of entreaty.

6ERE-: 600PE

6AAM: A00ME

6AKTE: PICE

6AHAYH: 6AHAYH

6OY6IH: TOOY

6OOP: 6AARE

2ABAH6H6IH: ABAB6H6IH

2PEBOT: EBOT

6POEIT: XPO
6PHH6AN: 6POHHE
6POO6: 6PO6
6POW2: 6PO2
6POW6: 6PO6
6PO6: 6PO6
6COYP: KCOYP
6WB: 6E6E
6WB6: 600BE
6WLE: 600LE
6WLE6AO: 6IN6EAO
6WN: 6NON
6WH6: 6WHAG
6WH6H: 6WH6
6WH-/: 6WH: 600HE
6WH6: K0H6
6WH6: K0H6
6W2T: 6W2T
6WX: 60YX
6WX6: 600XE
6WX6: 600XE
6H-: 60HE
6W6: 6WH6

Glossary of Greek Words

(Greek verbs are cited in their normal dictionary form: 1st pers. sing. indicative active or middle.)

άγαθόν n. what is good.	άπλοϋς simple, sincere.
άγαθός good.	άπογραφή f. registration.
άγαπή f. love.	άπογράφω to register.
άγγελον n. name of a vessel.	άποθήκη f. storehouse, barn.
άγγελος m. angel.	άπόστολος m. apostle.
άγορά f. agora, forum.	άποτακτικός m. anchorite, hermit-monk.
άηρ m. air, atmosphere.	άποτάσσω to renounce, give up.
άθετέω to disregard.	άρα (introduces question).
άθριον n. atrium, courtyard.	άρετή f. goodness, virtue.
άισθητήριο n. sense-organ.	άρχω to begin.
άίτέω to ask, ask for.	άρχή f. beginning.
άιχμάλωτος m. prisoner.	άρχιεπίσκοπος m. archbishop.
άιών m. period of time, age; eternity; world.	άρχιερεύς m. high priest.
άκαθαρσία f. uncleanness.	άρχων m. ruler; Archon.
άκάθαρτος unclean.	άσεβής impious.
άκατάληπτος incomprehensible.	άσθενής weak, without strength.
άκτις, -ῖνος f. ray, beam.	άσκός m. leather bag; wine-skin.
άλλά but, but rather.	άσπάζομαι to greet.
άληθώς truly.	άσπασμός m. greeting.
άμην amen; truly, verily.	άσώματος incorporeal.
άνάγκη f. necessity.	άτοπος odd, strange.
άναστροφή f. turning; life(-time).	άύξανω to grow up.
άναχωρέω to retire, withdraw, go and live in desert as a hermit.	άφελής simple.
άναχωρητής m. anchorite.	βαλλάντιον n. purse.
άνομία f. lawlessness.	βαπτίζω to baptize.
άνοχή f. a holding back.	βάπτισμα n. baptism.
άπαντάω to meet, confront.	βάσανος f. torture, anguish.
άπαρχή f. first-fruits.	βάσις f. course.
άπιστος unbelieving.	βήμα n. platform, judgement seat.

βίος m. life.
βλάπτω to harm, injure.
βοήθεια f. help, aid, support.

γάρ for, since, because.
γενεά f. generation.
γένος n. race.
γραμματεὺς m. secretary, scribe.
γραφή f. writing, scripture.

δαιμόνιον n. evil spirit; demoniac.
δαίμων m. evil spirit.
δέ but, however.
δεκανοί m.pl. the decans.
δήμιος m. executioner.
διάβολος m. the Devil.
διαθήκη f. will, testament,
covenant.

διακονέω to wait on, serve.
διστάζω to hesitate.
δίκαιος just.
δικαιοσύνη f. justice.
δικαίωμα n. justice, ordinance.
δόγμα n. decree.
δοκιμάζω to prove, test.
δυνάστης m. ruler.
δώρον n. gift.

ἔαρ n. springtime.
ἑβδομάς f. week.
ἔθνος n. nation, people.
εἰ μὴ τι if not, unless 30.10
εἶδος n. kind, sort.
εἰκὼν f. likeness.
εἰρήνη f. peace.

εἴτε ... εἴτε either (whether)
... or.
ἐκκλησία f. church.
ἐλος n. marsh.
ἐλπίζω to hope for.
ἐλπίς f. hope.
ἐνεργία f. function, action.
ἐνοχλέω to trouble, disturb.
ἐντολή f. command, commandment.
ἐξομολογέω to confess,
acknowledge.
ἐξουσία f. power, authority.
ἐπεὶ since, because.
ἐπειδὴ since, because.
ἐπειδήπερ inasmuch as.
ἐπιβουλή f. plot.
ἐπιθυμέω to desire, be eager
(for).

ἐπίσκοπος m. bishop.
ἐπιστολή f. letter, epistle.
ἐπιτιμάω to rebuke.
ἐρημος f. desert, wilderness.
ετάζω to examine, test.
ἔτι still, yet.
εὐαγγέλιον n. gospel.
εὐχαριστέω to give thanks.

ἦ or.
ἡγεμονία f. rule.
ἡγεμών m. governor.
ἡδονή f. pleasure, delight.
ἡλικία f. age, time of life.
ἡμερος mild, tame.
ἡσυχάζω to be still, quiet.

θάλασσα f. sea.
θεωρέω to observe, look at.
θλίβω to afflict, distress.
θρόνος m. throne.
θυσία f. offering, sacrifice.
θυσιαστήριον n. altar.

ἰδιώτης m. layman, uninformed
person.

καθαρός pure.
καθηγέομαι to instruct.
καθολικός universal, catholic.
καὶ γάρ for surely.
καίτοι and yet, although, albeit.
κακία f. evil, badness.
καλῶς well.
κἄν (even) if.
καπνός m. smoke.
καρπός m. fruit.
κατά in accordance with; see 30.10.
καταλαλέω to slander.
καταλαλία f. slander.
κελεύω to order, bid, command.
κέραμος m. tile.
κεραστής f. horned-(viper).
κηρύσσω to announce, proclaim.
κινδυνεύω to be in danger.
κλάσμα n. piece.
κληρος m. portion, inheritance.
κοινωνός m. partner.
κόλασις f. punishment, correction.
κοσμικός worldly, secular.
κόσμος m. world.
κοῦφον n. (empty) vessel.

κράτιστος most excellent.
κρίνω to judge.
κρύσταλλος m. ice.
κτίσις f. world, creation.
κυριακή f. Sunday.

λαός m. people.
λύπη f. grief.

μαθητής m. pupil, disciple.
μακαρίζω to bless, deem blessed.
μακάριος blessed.
μάλιστα especially.
μέν ... δέ see 30.10.
μερίς f. portion, share.
μέρος n. part, member.
μεσίτης m. mediator, intercessor.
μετάνοια f. repentance; obeisance.
μετανοέω to repent.
μετέχω to partake (of: e).
μέχρι even up to, even including.
μή (introduces question; 30.10).
μήποτε so that not (+ Conj.).
μήπως so that not (+ Conj.).
μήτι = μή.
μόγισ with difficulty, hardly,
scarcely.
μοναχός m. monk.
μόνον only, alone; but (w. neg.).
μορφή f. form, shape.
μυστήριον n. mystery.
νηστεία f. fasting.
νηστεύω to fast.
νοέω to think.

νομοδιδάσκαλος m. teacher of the law.	πατριά f. family, clan, nation.
νόμος m. law.	πείθω to persuade.
νοῦς m. mind.	πειράζω to tempt, experience.
οἰκονόμος m. steward, manager.	πειρασμός m. temptation.
οἰκουμένη f. world.	περιεργάζομαι to be overly concerned.
δλοκοῦτινος m. gold coin.	περίχωρος f. surrounding countryside.
δλοσηρικός silken.	πίναξ m. writing-tablet.
δμοίως adv. likewise.	πιστεύω to believe.
δμολογία f. confession.	πίστις f. faith, trust.
δργανον n. instrument.	πιστός faithful, true.
δργή f. wrath.	πλανάω to err.
δρεινή f. hill-country.	πλάνη f. error, erring.
δρφανός m. orphan.	πλάσσω to form, mould.
δσον as long as (+ Circum.), while.	πλήν except; but, however.
δταν when, whenever, if (+ Cond.).	πνεῦμα n. spirit.
δυν therefore.	πνευματικά n. spiritual matters.
οὐδέ and not, nor.	πόλις f. city.
οὔτε ... οὔτε neither ... nor.	πονηρός bad, wicked.
δψώνιον n. wages.	πόρνη f. prostitute.
πάθος n. suffering.	ποτήριον n. wine-cup, cup of wine.
πανοῦργος m. villain.	πρεσβύτερος m. elder.
παντοκράτωρ m. the Almighty.	προάστειον n. suburbs, environs.
πάντως wholly, completely.	προκόπτω to progress, advance.
παραβολή f. parable.	πρός in accordance with.
παραγγέλλω to order, command.	προσευχή f. prayer.
παράγω to pass by, away.	προφητεύω to prophesy.
παράδεισος m. Paradise, Eden.	προφήτης m. prophet.
παρακαλέω to exhort.	πύλη f. gate.
παράνομος lawless, unjust.	πῶς how? why?
παρθένος f. virgin.	σάββατον n. sabbath.
παρρησία f. freedom, openness.	σαῖτιον n. keg.
πάσχα n. Passover.	σάρξ f. flesh.

σεμνός holy, august.	τροφή f. food, nourishment.
σίκερα n. strong drink.	ῦλη f. woods, forest.
σκάνδαλον n. impediment; bad behavior.	ὑμνέω to sing hymns.
σκεπάζω to cover, shelter.	ὑπηρέτης m. custodian.
σκηνή f. tent, "tabernacle".	ὑπομένω to be patient under, submit to.
σοφία f. wisdom.	ὑπομονή f. patience, endurance.
σπέρμα n. seed, offspring.	φαρισαῖοι m. the Pharisees.
σπήλαιον n. cave.	φθόνος m. ill-will, jealousy.
σταυρός m. the Cross.	φορέω to wear.
στήθος n. chest, breast.	φυλή f. tribe, people, nation.
στιγμή f. moment.	φύσει by nature, naturally.
στρατιά f. army.	φύσις f. nature.
συγγενής m. kinsman.	χαῖρε Greetings!
συγκλητικός of noble rank.	χαλάω to lower, let down.
σύμβολον n. mark, token.	χαλινός m. bridle.
συμβουλεύω to advise, give counsel.	χάρις f. grace.
σύμβουλος m. counsellor.	χήρα f. widow.
συναγωγή f. synagogue.	χιών f. snow.
σχῆμα n. garb; monk's habit.	χορός m. chorus, choir.
σῶμα n. body.	χράομαι to use.
σωτήρ m. savior, redeemer.	χρεία f. need, necessity.
ταλαίπωρος wretched, miserable.	χρῆμα n. goods, money.
τάξις f. order, rank, post.	χρηστός useful, beneficial.
τάφος m. tomb.	χριστός m. the Christ.
τάχα quickly.	χώρα f. land, country.
τέλειος perfect, complete.	ψάλλω to recite the psalter.
τελώνης m. tax-collector.	ψαλμός m. psalm.
τελώνιον n. tax-house.	ψυχή f. soul.
τετράρχης m. tetrarch, petty prince.	ὦ (vocative particle).
τεχνίτης m. craftsman.	ὦς (see 30.10).
τιμή f. price, value.	ὡστε (see 30.10).
τότε then, thereupon.	ὠφελία f. advantage, profit.
τόραπεζα f. table.	

Bibliography

The field of Coptic studies has never been a particularly neglected area, and with the resurgence of interest brought about by recent Manichaean and Gnostic finds, the bibliography of the field has expanded to enormous proportions. We shall restrict ourselves here to mentioning a few essential bibliographical, grammatical, and lexical works with which the student who wishes to continue his studies should become familiar.

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Table of Principal Verbal Conjugations

First Present		Rel. of Pres. I		Circumstantial ¹	
†	τ̄ν	ε†	ετ̄ν	ει	εν
κ	τετ̄ν	ετ̄κ	ετετ̄ν	εκ	ετετ̄ν
τε(ρ), τ̄ρ		ετε		ερ(ε)	
ϑ	σε, σογ	ετ̄ϑ	ετογ	εϑ	εγ
ς		ετ̄ς		ες	
	zero-N		ετερε-N		ερε-N
Imperfect		Fut. I		Fut. II	
νει	nen	†ηλ	†η̄(η)λ	ειηλ	ενηλ
νεκ	νετετ̄ν	κηλ	τετ̄η̄(η)λ	εκηλ	ετετ̄η̄(η)λ
νερε		τηηλ, τηρλ		ερεηλ	
νεϑ	νεγ	ϑηλ	σηηλ	εϑηλ	εγηλ
νες		σηλ		εσηλ	
	νερε-N		zero-N ηλ-		ερε-N ηλ-
Fut. III		Neg. Fut. III		Imperf. of Fut.	
ειε	ενε	̄νηλ	̄νηεν	νειηλ	νενηλ
εκε	ερετ̄νε	̄νηεκ	̄νηετ̄ν	νεκηλ	νετετ̄νηλ
ερε		̄νηε		νερεηλ	
εϑε	εγε	̄νηεϑ	̄νηεγ	νεϑηλ	νεγηλ
εσε		̄νηες		νεσηλ	
	ερε-N		̄νηε-N		νερε-N ηλ-
Perfect I		Neg. Perf. I		Perfect II ²	
λη	λην	̄ηπλ	̄ηπ̄ν	̄ητλ	̄ηταν
ληκ	λητετ̄ν	̄ηπεκ	̄ηπετ̄ν	̄ητλκ	̄ητατετ̄ν
ληρ(ε), λ		̄ηπε(ρ), ̄ηπογ		̄ητλρε, ̄ητλ(ρ)	
ληϑ	ληγ	̄ηπεϑ	̄ηπογ	̄ητλϑ	̄ητलग
λης		̄ηπες		̄ητλς	
	λ-N		̄ηπε-N		̄ητλ-N

¹Second Present = Circumstantial.

²Relative of First Perfect = Second Perfect with or without prefixed ε-.

Habitual

ϙΑΙ	ϙΑΝ
ϙΑΚ	ϙΑΤΕΤ̄
ϙΑΡ (ε)	
ϙΑϑ	ϙΑΥ
ϙΑϙ	
ϙΑρε-N	

Conditional

εΙϙΑΝ	εΝϙΑΝ
εΚϙΑΝ	εΓΕΤ̄
εΡεϙΑΝ	
εϑϙΑΝ	εΥϙΑΝ
εϙϙΑΝ	
εΡϙΑΝ-N	

Temporal

̄ΝΤΕΡΙ	̄ΝΤΕΡ̄
̄ΝΤΕΡΕΚ	̄ΝΤΕΡΕΤ̄
̄ΝΤΕΡΕ	
̄ΝΤΕΡΕϑ	̄ΝΤΕΡΟΥ
̄ΝΤΕΡΕϙ	
̄ΝΤΕΡε-N	

Inflected Infinitive

ΤΡΑ	ΤΡΕΝ
ΤΡΕΚ	ΤΡΕΤΕΤ̄
ΤΡΕ	
ΤΡΕϑ	ΤΡΕΥ
ΤΡΕϙ	
ΤΡε-N	

Negative Habitual

ΜΕΙ	ΜΕΝ
ΜΕΚ	ΜΕΤΕΤ̄
ΜΕΡΕ	
ΜΕϑ	ΜΕΥ
ΜΕϙ	
Μερε-N	

Conjunctive

(̄)ΤΑ	̄ΝΤ̄
̄ΝΓ, ̄ΝΓ̄	̄ΝΤΕΤ̄
̄ΝΤε	
̄Νϑ, ̄Νϑ̄	̄Νϙε
̄Νϙ, ̄Νϙ̄	
̄ΝΤε-N	

"Until"

ϙΑΝ† ²	ϙΑΝΤ̄
ϙΑΝΤ̄Κ	ϙΑΝΤΕΤ̄
ϙΑΝΤε	
ϙΑΝΤ̄ϑ	ϙΑΝΤΟΥ
ϙΑΝΤ̄ϙ	
ϙΑΝΤε-N	

Injunctive

ΜΑΡΙ	ΜΑΡ̄
---	---
---	---
ΜΑΡΕϑ	ΜΑΡΟΥ
ΜΑΡΕϙ	
ΜΑρε-N	

Fut. Conj. of Res.¹

---	ΤΑΡ̄
ΤΑΡΕΚ	ΤΑΡΕΤ̄
ΤΑΡε	
ΤΑΡΕϑ	ΤΑΡΟΥ
ΤΑΡΕϙ	
ΤΑρε-N	

"Not yet"

̄ΜΠΑ†	̄ΜΠΑΤ̄
̄ΜΠΑΤ̄Κ	̄ΜΠΑΤΕΤ̄
̄ΜΠΑΤε	
̄ΜΠΑΤ̄ϑ	̄ΜΠΑΤΟΥ
̄ΜΠΑΤ̄ϙ	
̄ΜΠΑΤε-N	

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¹May have prefixed ̄Ν-.

²Or ϙΑΝΤΑ.

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