

Introduction to Sahidic Coptic

BY THOMAS O. LAMB DIN



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Preface

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

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

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

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

Thomas O. Lambdin

Cambridge, Mass.

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Abbreviations and Conventions

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

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

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

Bohairic replaced Sahidic as the standard literary dialect.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Coptic Alphabet

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

Ⲁ	a	Ⲉ	ē	Ⲛ	n	Ⲧ	t	Ϩ	š
Ⲃ	b	Ⲑ	th	Ⲭ	ks	Ϯ	u	ϣ	f
Ⲅ	g	Ⲓ	i	Ⲑ	o	Ϫ	ph	Ⲕ	h
Ⲇ	d	Ⲍ	k	Ⲏ	p	Ⲙ	kh	Ⲛ	j, ġ
Ⲉ	e	Ⲋ	l	Ⲑ	r	Ϩ	ps	Ⲕ	č, c
Ⲋ	z	Ⲍ	m	Ⲏ	s	Ⲑ	ō	Ⲓ	ti

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

Spelling and Pronunciation

a. The Consonants

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

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

Ⲇ and Ⲕ do not normally occur in standard Sahidic spelling. Ⲕ may occur for Ⲏ in a few words, e.g. ⲀⲚⲬⲐⲂⲈ for ⲀⲚⲎⲐⲂⲈ school. Pronounced *d* as in *dog* and *z* as in *zoo* respectively.

Ϫ, Ⲑ, and Ⲙ occur in Sahidic Coptic words only as combinations of two consonants: Ⲏ + Ⲕ, Ⲧ + Ⲕ, and Ⲍ + Ⲕ respectively. Ⲑ is fairly frequent, e.g. ⲎⲈⲐⲐⲐⲐ evil, for ⲎⲈⲦⲐⲐⲐ. Ϫ and Ⲙ 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 Ϫ as *f*, Ⲑ as *th* (*thin*), and Ⲙ as *ch* (German

ich, ach).

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

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

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

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

σ was like English *s* in *see*.

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

ϑ was the *sh* of *shall*.

φ was the *f* of *foot*.

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

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

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

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

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

b. The simple vowels

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

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

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

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

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

o like the o of *log, fog, dog, off, on*. E.g. ρον [top] edge.

γ does not appear as a simple vowel in Coptic words. ογ is the normal writing of the vowel [u], the oo of *food*. E.g. νογϩ *noub* [nub] gold.

ω like the o of *hope*. E.g. ρων [hop] to hide.

c. Semivowels and diphthongs

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

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

αι, αει as in ραιιν [sayn] physician, αιιωτ [aypōt] I ran.

αγ (rarely αογ) as in ραγ [naw] to see, αγιωτ [awpōt] they ran.

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

εϥ (rarely εοϥ), as in εϥϭαλε [ewšat^yε] while they were talking.

ηι as in ηηι [pey] the house.

ηϥ (less commonly ηοϥ) as in τηϥ [tew] wind.

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

ιοϥ is rare, e.g. σιοϥ [siw] star.

οει, οι as in οϥοειν [woyn] light.

οοϥ as in μοοϥ [mow] water, μοοϥτ [mowt] dead.

ωι as in εχωι [et^yōy] on me; rare except in final position.

ωοϥ as in τωοϥν [town] to stand up, εχωοϥ [et^yōw] on them.

οϥι (rare) as in νοϥι [nuy] mine; also possibly as [wi] in some words, e.g. κοϥι [kwi] small.

οϥοϥ (rare) as in μοϥοϥτ [muwt] to kill, μοϥοϥ [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 **μαλε** mā^ʔāb thirty, **σενε** sē^ʔēpe remainder, **ϭοον** šō^ʔōp 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. **μαλυ** mā^ʔāw mother, **μεεϥε** mē^ʔēwe to think. There is no sure way of knowing whether οοϥ indicates [ow] or [ō^ʔōw].

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 μ , 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 [-tŋ] and [-dŋ]. Thus, ⲙⲚⲏⲧ (to seek me) was pronounced [ʃŋt] and Ⲛⲧ (to bring me) as [ŋt]. The voiced consonants capable of having this syllabic pronunciation are ν , λ , μ , η , and ρ , 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 ν is *v*, not *b*). E.g.

ⲧⲚⲥⲟⲧⲙ (we hear) [tŋsótŋ] ⲧⲉⲧ (fish) [tyt]
 ⲉⲧⲟⲣⲧⲫ (to disturb) [ʃtótɾtɾ] ⲕⲣⲙⲣⲙ (to mutter) [krŋŋŋ]

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. ⲥⲚⲥⲟⲛⲫ [səpsópəf] 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. ⲥⲟⲛⲥⲟⲛⲫ = ⲥⲚⲥⲟⲛⲫ , ⲉⲘ ⲛⲏⲓ = ⲉⲙ ⲛⲏⲓ . 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 ⲙⲟⲕⲙⲉⲕ and ⲙⲟⲥⲙⲉⲥ are words of the same pattern as ⲥⲟⲛⲥⲟⲛⲫ and ⲥⲟⲕⲕⲧ . This convention may have been adopted to prevent incorrect syllabification: ⲙⲟⲕⲙⲉⲕ could be read as [mókŋk] or [mókŋmæk]. The chief exceptions are indeed words where a different

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

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

Stress

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

$\text{z}\bar{\text{N}} \tau\epsilon\bar{\text{C}}\text{M}\bar{\text{N}}\tau\text{A}\tau\text{T}\text{A}\text{K}\text{O} = \text{z}\bar{\text{N}}\text{-}\tau\epsilon\bar{\text{C}}\text{-}\bar{\text{C}}\text{-}\text{M}\bar{\text{N}}\tau\text{-}\Delta\tau\text{-}\tau\text{A}\text{K}\text{O}$
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 $\text{z}\bar{\text{N}}$ in the above example, but for the sake of clarity they are written as separate words in this text.

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

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

(4) Final -οϋ 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 πλζοϋ (back), σποτοϋ (lips), καζοϋ (curse), and ραζοϋ (dream).

(5) Final -ε is unstressed except in the adjectives introduced in Lesson 15 (thus, καβέ, wise, βαλά, blind, etc.) and in a few miscellaneous words like βεκέ (wages), μντρé (witness), κντé (figs), and ναμé (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.

* $\bar{z}\bar{n}$ πηι → $\bar{z}\bar{n}$ πηι in the house
 * $\bar{n}\bar{m}\lambda\epsilon\iota\bar{n}$ → $\bar{n}\bar{m}\lambda\epsilon\iota\bar{n}$ the signs.

The assimilation of consonant - n also occurs but is not standard, e.g. τεμνιctic for τεμνιctic (our faith). In some texts the particle \bar{n} , which has several grammatical functions, assimilates completely to ν , λ , and ρ , e.g. $\bar{n}\bar{\nu}\bar{\rho}\bar{\rho}\bar{\epsilon}$ + $\bar{\nu}\bar{\nu}\bar{\rho}\bar{\rho}\bar{\epsilon}$ (the young), $\bar{n}\bar{\rho}\bar{\omega}\bar{m}\bar{\epsilon}$ + $\bar{\rho}\bar{\rho}\bar{\omega}\bar{m}\bar{\epsilon}$ (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 - 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 - $\omega\bar{\rho}$ - in certain word

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

The Spelling of Greek Words

Greek words in Coptic are usually spelled correctly. Certain types of errors do occasionally occur, however, resulting in part from the discrepancy between the classical spelling and the contemporary pronunciation, and they must be taken into account when consulting a standard Greek dictionary. The most frequent of these are confusions between (1) η and γ ; (2) ϵ and $\lambda\iota$; (3) ι and η ; (4) \omicron and ω ; (5) ρ and κ ; (6) ι and $\epsilon\iota$; (7) η and ϵ ; (8) τ and Δ ; (9) initial ζ 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)
 $\sigma\pi\gamma\lambda\eta\eta\text{ou}$ = $\sigma\pi\eta\lambda\lambda\iota\text{ou}$ (σπήλαιον)
 $\mu\epsilon\rho\iota\chi\text{ou}\rho\text{os}$ = $\mu\epsilon\rho\iota\chi\omega\rho\text{os}$ (περίχωρος)
 $\text{ou}\rho\kappa\lambda\eta\eta\text{ou}$ = $\text{ou}\rho\gamma\lambda\eta\eta\text{ou}$ (ὄργανον)
 $\mu\epsilon\rho\epsilon\iota\epsilon\rho\kappa\lambda\alpha\zeta\epsilon$ = $\mu\epsilon\rho\epsilon\iota\epsilon\rho\gamma\lambda\alpha\zeta\epsilon$ (περιεργάζε-)
 $\tau\sigma\tau\alpha\zeta\epsilon$ = $\Delta\iota\sigma\tau\alpha\zeta\epsilon$ (διστάζε-)
 $\epsilon\theta\rho\iota\text{ou}$ = $\lambda\iota\theta\rho\iota\text{ou}$ (λίθριον)
 $\kappa\gamma\rho\iota\sigma\sigma\lambda\iota$ = $\kappa\eta\rho\gamma\sigma\sigma\epsilon$ (κηρύσσε-)
 $\zeta\gamma\lambda\omega\eta\eta$ = $\zeta\eta\lambda\omega\eta\eta$ (ἡδονή)
 $\mu\iota\theta\epsilon$ = $\mu\epsilon\iota\theta\epsilon$ (πέιθε-)
 $\epsilon\sigma\gamma\chi\lambda\alpha\zeta\epsilon$ = $\zeta\eta\sigma\gamma\chi\lambda\alpha\zeta\epsilon$ (ἡσυχάζε-)
 $\zeta\epsilon\lambda\mu\iota\zeta\epsilon$ = $\epsilon\lambda\mu\iota\zeta\epsilon$ (ἐλπίζε-)



Lesson 1

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

masculine		feminine	
ⲉⲓⲱⲧ	father	ⲙⲁⲗⲗⲮ	mother
ⲕⲁⲗ	earth, ground	ⲛⲉ	sky, heaven
ⲗⲟⲟⲮ	day	ⲟⲮⲘⲎ	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
ⲘⲎⲣⲉ	boy, son	Ⲙⲉⲣⲣⲉ	girl, daughter
ⲗⲁⲟ	old man	ⲗⲁⲱ	old woman
ⲟⲮⲗⲟⲣ	dog (male)	ⲟⲮⲗⲟⲣⲉ	dog (female)

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

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

singular		plural	
ⲉⲓⲱⲧ	father	ⲉⲓⲟⲧⲉ	fathers
ⲕⲟⲛ	brother	ⲕⲟⲛⲮ	brothers
ⲕⲟⲓ	ship	ⲉⲕⲛⲮ	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.	η, ηε	common plural	Ἡ, ηε
fem. sing.	ἡ, ἡε		

These are attached directly to the noun, as in

ἄνθρωπος	man	ὁ ἄνθρωπος	the man	οἱ ἄνθρωποι	the men
χεῖρ	hand	ἡ χεῖρ	the hand	αἱ χεῖρες	the hands

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

οὐρανός	sky	ὁ οὐρανός	the sky	οὐρανόθεν	the heavens
σημεῖον	sign	τὸ σημεῖον	the sign	τὰ σημεῖα	the signs

Before nouns beginning with a vowel the plural article appears as either Ἡ or Η:

πλοῖον	ships	Ἡ πλοῖα or Η πλοῖα	the ships
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Before initial stroked consonants there are several possibilities:

ἄνεσις	repose	ἡ ἀνεσις, ἡ ἀνεσις	the repose
ἄνεσις	thing	ἡ ἀνεσις, ἡ ἀνεσις, ἡ ἀνεσις	the things

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

στέφανος	crown	ὁ στέφανος	the crown	οἱ στέφανοι	the crowns
ἡμετέρα	woman	ἡ ἡμετέρα	the woman	αἱ ἡμετέρες	the women

Note that οἱ and (ε)ῖ have a consonantal value (*w* and *y* respectively) in certain initial situations:

κύων	dog	ὁ κύων	the dog (<i>pewhor</i>)	οἱ κύωνες	the dogs
ὁδός	road	ἡ ὁδός	the road (<i>tehyē</i>)	αἱ ὁδοί	the roads

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

πϵογοετϱ	the time	τερομπε	the year
περοογ	the day	τεγϱη	the night (ογϱη)
τεγυογ	the hour (ογυογ)		

Note that ογυογ and ογϱη 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: ετϱιπχοτ on the ship, ενητ to the house. In this text, however, all prepositions will be printed as separate words: ετϱι πχοτ, εν ητ. An exception will be made only in the case of the preposition εν (to, for) if it is ligatured orthographically to a following ογ- as ενγ-.

The preposition μεν (with) is used as the conjunction "and" in joining two nouns: πρωμε μεν τεσετμε the man and the woman.

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

πρωμε ετϱι πχοτ.	The man is on the ship.
τεσετμε ετη ηητ.	The woman is in the house.
μεενηγ ηημλγ.	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. $2\bar{n}$ ($2\bar{m}$).

$n.p\omega\mu\epsilon$ man, person; mankind.

$\tau\epsilon.c\acute{\sigma}\iota\mu\epsilon$ (pl. $n\epsilon.2\iota\omicron\mu\epsilon$) woman, wife.

$n.2\bar{\chi}\lambda\omicron$ old man, monk.

$\theta\bar{\chi}\lambda\omega$ old woman (= $\tau.2\bar{\chi}\lambda\omega$).

$n.\chi\omega\omega\mu\epsilon$ book, book-roll, document.

$n.\omega\mu\epsilon$ stone.

$\tau\epsilon.2\iota\eta$ (pl. $n\epsilon.2\iota\omicron\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$) road, way, path.

$n.\tau\omicron\omicron\upsilon$ mountain; monastery.

$n.\eta\iota$ house.

$n.\nu\omicron\upsilon\beta$ gold.

$2\bar{n}$ ($2\bar{m}$) in.

2λ under.

2ι on, upon.

$2\iota\chi\bar{n}$ ($2\iota\chi\bar{m}$) on, upon.

$m\bar{n}$ with, together with, in the company of; and.

Exercises

A.1. $2\iota \tau\epsilon2\iota\eta$

2. $2\iota \pi\tau\omicron\omicron\upsilon$

3. $2\bar{n} \tau\epsilon2\iota\eta$

4. $2\bar{m} \eta\iota$

5. $2\lambda \eta\iota$

6. $2\lambda \omega\mu\epsilon$

7. $2\iota \pi\chi\omega\omega\mu\epsilon$

8. $m\bar{n} \pi\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$

9. $m\bar{n} \tau\epsilonc2\iota\mu\epsilon$

10. $2\iota\chi\bar{n} \eta\epsilon2\iota\omicron\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$

11. $2\lambda \bar{n}\eta\iota$

12. $2\iota\chi\bar{n} \bar{n}\tau\omicron\omicron\upsilon$

13. $2\bar{n} \bar{n}\eta\iota$

14. $m\bar{n} \eta\epsilon2\iota\omicron\mu\epsilon$

15. $2\iota \pi\nu\omicron\upsilon\beta$

16. $\pi\nu\omicron\upsilon\beta m\bar{n} \bar{n}\chi\omega\omega\mu\epsilon$

17. $\pi2\bar{\chi}\lambda\omicron m\bar{n} \theta\bar{\chi}\lambda\omega$

18. $\pi\rho\omega\mu\epsilon m\bar{n} \tau\epsilonc2\iota\mu\epsilon$

19. $\bar{n}\rho\omega\mu\epsilon m\bar{n} \eta\epsilon2\iota\omicron\mu\epsilon$

20. $\bar{n}2\bar{\chi}\lambda\omicron m\bar{n} \bar{n}2\bar{\chi}\lambda\omega$

B.1. $\omega\mu\epsilon 2\iota\chi\bar{n} \tau\epsilon2\iota\eta$.

2. $\bar{n}2\bar{\chi}\lambda\omicron 2\iota \tau\epsilon2\iota\eta$.

3. $\bar{n}2\bar{\chi}\lambda\omega 2\bar{m} \eta\iota$.

4. $\pi\nu\omicron\upsilon\beta 2\lambda \omega\mu\epsilon$.

5. $\pi\chi\omega\omega\mu\epsilon 2\iota \omega\mu\epsilon$.

6. $\eta\iota 2\iota\chi\bar{m} \pi\tau\omicron\omicron\upsilon$.

7. $\bar{n}\rho\omega\mu\epsilon 2\iota\chi\bar{m} \pi\tau\omicron\omicron\upsilon$.

8. $\tau\epsilonc2\iota\mu\epsilon m\bar{n} \pi\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$.

9. $\bar{n}\chi\omega\omega\mu\epsilon 2\bar{m} \eta\iota$.

Lesson 2

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

$\text{o}\gamma\chi\text{o}\iota$	a ship	$\text{z}\epsilon\text{n}\epsilon\chi\eta\gamma$	ships, some ships
$\text{o}\gamma\text{p}\omega\text{m}\epsilon$	a man	$\text{z}\epsilon\text{n}\text{p}\omega\text{m}\epsilon$	men, some men
$\text{o}\gamma\text{z}\iota\text{h}$	a road	$\text{z}\epsilon\text{n}\text{z}\iota\text{o}\text{o}\gamma\epsilon$	roads, some roads.

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

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

$\text{o}\gamma\text{m}\text{o}\text{o}\gamma$	water	$\text{z}\epsilon\text{n}\text{o}\epsilon\iota\kappa$	bread	$\text{z}\epsilon\text{n}\lambda\gamma$	meat
--	-------	---	-------	---	------

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: $\text{p}\text{m}\text{o}\text{o}\gamma$, $\text{p}\text{o}\epsilon\iota\kappa$, $\text{p}\lambda\gamma$. Abstract nouns, such as $\text{m}\epsilon$ truth, often appear with either article ($\text{o}\gamma\text{m}\epsilon$, $\text{t}\text{m}\epsilon$) where English employs no article.

2.2 Indefinite nouns cannot be used as subjects of

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

$\text{o}\gamma\bar{\text{n}}\text{-o}\gamma\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{x}}\lambda\text{o}$ z i $\text{t}\epsilon\bar{\text{z}}\text{i}\text{H}$. 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 $\text{m}\bar{\text{m}}\bar{\text{n}}$ -). In general, an *indefinite* article is deleted (omitted) in negation in Coptic:

$\text{m}\bar{\text{n}}\text{-z}\bar{\text{x}}\lambda\text{o}$ z i $\text{t}\epsilon\bar{\text{z}}\text{i}\text{H}$. There is no monk on the road.

$\text{m}\bar{\text{n}}\text{-p}\omega\text{m}\epsilon$ $\text{z}\bar{\text{m}}$ HHi . 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 $\text{p}\bar{\text{r}}\omega\text{m}\epsilon$ $\text{z}\bar{\text{m}}$ HHi is negated by adding ΔN :

$\text{p}\bar{\text{r}}\omega\text{m}\epsilon$ $\text{z}\bar{\text{m}}$ HHi ΔN . 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):

HHi $\bar{\text{n}}$ $\text{p}\bar{\text{r}}\omega\text{m}\epsilon$ the house of the man, the man's house

$\text{t}\omega\epsilon\epsilon\text{p}\epsilon$ $\bar{\text{n}}$ $\text{t}\epsilon\bar{\text{c}}\bar{\text{z}}\text{i}\text{m}\epsilon$ the woman's daughter

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

$\text{o}\gamma\bar{\text{x}}\omega\text{m}\epsilon$ $\bar{\text{n}}\text{t}\epsilon$ $\text{p}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{x}}\lambda\text{o}$ a book of the monk

$\text{o}\gamma\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{z}}$ $\bar{\text{n}}\text{t}\epsilon$ $\text{p}\bar{\text{r}}\text{p}\text{o}$ a servant of the king

Vocabulary 2

p . $\text{z}\bar{\text{m}}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{z}}$, t . $\text{z}\bar{\text{m}}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{z}}$ ($\Theta\bar{\text{m}}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{z}}$)

slave, servant.

p . $\bar{\text{r}}\text{p}\text{o}$ (pl. $\bar{\text{n}}$. $\bar{\text{r}}\text{p}\omega\text{o}\gamma$) king;

t . $\bar{\text{r}}\text{p}\omega$ queen.

p . xoi (pl. n . $\text{e}\text{x}\text{H}\gamma$) ship, boat.

$\text{t}\epsilon$. $\text{m}\bar{\text{r}}\omega$ (pl. $\bar{\text{n}}$. $\bar{\text{m}}\bar{\text{r}}\omega\text{o}\gamma\epsilon$) harbor.

p . $\text{m}\omega\text{o}\gamma$ water.

p . $\text{e}\text{i}\epsilon\text{p}\text{o}$ river.

p . $\text{t}\bar{\text{e}}\text{t}$ fish.

p . $\text{p}\bar{\text{a}}\text{n}$ name.

p . $\text{o}\gamma\text{o}\epsilon\text{i}\text{n}$ light.

t . $\text{n}\epsilon$ (pl. $\bar{\text{n}}$. $\text{H}\text{H}\gamma\epsilon$) sky,

heaven.

$\bar{\text{n}}$ ($\bar{\text{m}}$) of.

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

Exercises

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A.1. εἰς τὸν πλοῖον | 11. εἵτε ἐνῆρθε |
| 2. εἰς τὴν | 12. ἐνῆρθε μὴ ἐνῆρθε |
| 3. εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν | 13. ἐντοῦ μὴ ἐνῆρθε |
| 4. εἵτε πρὸς | 14. εἰς οὐρανόν |
| 5. μὴ ἐμὲ | 15. εἰς οὐρανόν |
| 6. εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν | 16. εἰς οὐρανόν |
| 7. εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν | 17. εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν |
| 8. εἵτε πρὸς | 18. μὴ οὐρανόν |
| 9. εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν | 19. εἵτε οὐρανόν |
| 10. εἰς τὸν πλοῖον | 20. εἵτε οὐρανόν |
| B.1. ἄτε μὴ ἐκκλησίαν | 7. πρὸς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν |
| 2. ἐκκλησίαν μὴ ἐκκλησίαν | 8. ἐκκλησίαν μὴ ἐκκλησίαν |
| 3. ἐκκλησίαν μὴ ἐκκλησίαν | 9. ἐκκλησίαν μὴ ἐκκλησίαν |
| 4. πρὸς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν | 10. ἐκκλησίαν μὴ ἐκκλησίαν |
| 5. οὐρανόν μὴ ἐκκλησίαν | 11. οὐρανόν μὴ ἐκκλησίαν |
| 6. ἐκκλησίαν μὴ ἐκκλησίαν | 12. ἐκκλησίαν μὴ ἐκκλησίαν |
| C.1. οὐκ-οὐρανόν εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν. | 6. μὴ-ἐκκλησίαν εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν. |
| 2. μὴ-ἐκκλησίαν εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν. | 7. ἐκκλησίαν εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν ἀν. |
| 3. μὴ-ἐκκλησίαν εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν. | 8. μὴ-ἐκκλησίαν εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν. |
| 4. οὐκ-οὐρανόν εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν. | 9. ἐκκλησίαν εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν ἀν. |
| 5. οὐκ-ἐκκλησίαν εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν. | 10. μὴ-ἐκκλησίαν εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν. |

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:

τε̅ς̅ε̅ι̅με̅ ε̅τ̅ ε̅ι̅ τε̅ε̅ι̅η̅ the woman who is on the road

̅ν̅ε̅λ̅λο̅ ε̅τ̅ ε̅π̅ ο̅ε̅νε̅ε̅τε̅ the monks who are in the monastery

Negation is with λ̅ν̅: ̅ν̅ε̅λ̅λο̅ ε̅τ̅ ε̅π̅ ο̅ε̅νε̅ε̅τε̅ λ̅ν̅.

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:

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

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

̅νε̅τ̅ ε̅ι̅ π̅ο̅ο̅ι̅ 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 ̅π̅̅λ̅γ̅, who (which) is there, is used to express the further demonstrative "that":

πρωμε ε̅τ̅ ̅π̅̅λ̅γ̅ that man

̅νε̅χ̅η̅υ̅ ε̅τ̅ ̅π̅̅λ̅γ̅ 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	ΠΑΘΡΟΝ	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:

ἘΠΙΣΤΟΛΟΟΥΣ the letters ΝΕΨΥΧΟΟΥΣ the souls

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

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

τ.ΧΩΡΑ	the country	τ.ΨΥΧΗ	the soul
π.ΦΙΛΟΣΟΦΟΣ	the philosopher	τ.ΘΥΣΙΑ	the offering.

Vocabulary 3

- π.†ΜΕ (pl. ΝΕ.ΤΜΕ) town, village.
 π.ΡΟ (pl. Ν.ΡΘΟΥ) door, gate.
 π.ΧΟΕΙΣ (pl. Ν.ΧΙΣΟΟΥΣ) master, owner, lord;
 w. art., the Lord.
 π.ΝΟΥΤΕ god; w. art., God.
 π.ΚΡΟ (ΝΕ.ΚΡΘΟΥ) shore, bank, margin-land.
 π.ΚΑΚΕ darkness.
 π.ΘΗΡΕ son, child, boy.
 τ.ΘΕΡΕ daughter, girl.

ἤμαθ (adv.) there, in that place.

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

παρρη, παρρη (παρρη) 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) angel, messenger. τ.εκκλησια (ἡ ἐκκλησία) church.

Proper names:

παυλος (Παῦλος) Paul.

ιησους (Ἰησοῦς) Jesus; almost always abbreviated in Coptic texts: $\overline{\text{TC}}$, $\overline{\text{TC}}$.

Exercises

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| A.1. εἰρη τεκκλησια | 11. ουεπιστολη ντε παυλος |
| 2. παρρη προ | 12. μαθητης ν τε |
| 3. μη πταφος | 13. μη πριν μη πχοεις |
| 4. μη μαθητης | 14. παρρη πνουτε |
| 5. προ μη πηι | 15. πεκρο μη πειερο |
| 6. πχοεις μη πχοι | 16. εἰρη πεκρο ν θαλασσα |
| 7. νχισοουε ν νεχνη | 17. εἰρη ουκακε |
| 8. τωερε μη πεπελλ | 18. εἰρη προ μη πταφος |
| 9. εἰρη προ μη πηι | 19. νχωμε μη πμαθητης |
| 10. ουεκκλησια ντε πημε | 20. νρωμε ν νετμε |
| B.1. πωνε ετ εἰρη τεμρω | 9. παγγελος ετ εἰρη πηηγε |
| 2. μαθητης ετ μη τε | 10. νελλο ετ εἰρη πτοου |
| 3. πκακε ετ εἰρη πολις | 11. νρωμε ν πολις ετ ἤμαθ |
| 4. εκκλησια ετ εἰρη πολις | 12. νετμε ετ ἤμαθ |
| 5. ποουειν ετ εἰρη πηηγε | 13. μαθητης μη πρωμε ετ ἤμαθ |
| 6. ντετ ετ εἰρη θαλασσα | 14. νρηε μη πεπελλ ετ ἤμαθ |
| 7. πεπελλ ετ παρρη πχοεις | 15. νεχνη ετ εἰρη πεκρο μη |
| 8. πμοου ετ εἰρη πειερο | πειερο |

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
$\tau\epsilon\iota\zeta\iota\mu\epsilon$	this woman
$\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma\eta\eta$	these brothers

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

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

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

$\pi\kappa\epsilon\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$ 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 $\zeta\epsilon\eta\kappa\epsilon\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$ (some) other men

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

$\pi\epsilon\iota\kappa\epsilon\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$ this other man $\pi\lambda\kappa\epsilon\chi\omega\iota$ my other ship
 $-\kappa\epsilon-$ is not inflected for number or gender in this usage.

Vocabulary 4

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

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

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

τ. μάλυ mother.	Ἔσα (prep.) behind, in back of.
π. νόβε sin.	Ἰ (Ἰ) (prep.) in; mostly synon-
π. ηρῆ wine.	ymous with εἶν.
π. οβικ bread; piece or loaf of bread.	εἰσατῆ, εἰσῆ (εἰσατῆ) (prep.) near, with, beside.
π. μα place; Ἰ πεῖμα here, in this place.	

Greek nouns:

π. κόσμος (ὁ κόσμος) world.	π. μοναχός (ὁ μοναχός) monk.
†ρηνη (ἡ εἰρήνη) peace.	τ. ἐντολή (ἡ ἐντολή) command, commandment.
π. ἐπίσκοπος (ὁ ἐπίσκοπος) bishop.	τ. ἀγορά (ἡ ἀγορά) agora, forum, marketplace.

Exercises

- A.1. Ἔσα νεφελῶντις 6. Ἰνῆσατῆ πενχοεῖς 11. Ἰνῆ πεῖρη
2. ἠσατῆ πευχοεῖς 7. εἰ τευεκκλήσια 12. Ἰνῆ νεφσνη
3. εἰρηῆ πετῆφος 8. εἶβε πετῆμε 13. εἶβε τενσωνε
4. Ἰνῆ τεφφερε 9. εἶν τουπολις 14. εἶν πεκνη
5. Ἔσα πεσφρε 10. εἶν πεῖκοσμος 15. εἶν κεμα
- B.1. Ἰντολη Ἰ νεβιote 11. πνουβ Ἰ πευχοεῖς
2. πρῆν Ἰ πῆιωτ 12. πρῆν Ἰ τετῆμαλυ
3. προ Ἰ πεκνη 13. εἰσατῆ τεκεκκλήσια
4. προ Ἰ πεκνη 14. εἰσατῆ νεῖτμε
5. εἶβε νεπνοβε 15. εἶα νουνοβε
6. εἰσατῆ πεννη 16. Ἰνῆ νετ Ἰ πῆμε
7. εἶν ουεῖρηνη 17. τεῖεπιστολη Ἰτε πῆγος
8. Ἰνῆσατῆ πενεπισκοπος 18. πεῖχοι Ἰτε πενχοεῖς
9. τῆμαλυ Ἰ τε 19. εἶν ταγορα Ἰ τπολις
10. ηρηῆ Ἰ νεῖμοναχος
- C.1. πενχοεῖς εἰ πχοι λη. 4. Ἰνῆ-εῖρηνη εἶν πεῖκοσμος.
2. Ἰνῆ-ηρηῆ Ἰ πεῖμα. 5. πῆιωτ Ἰνῆ ταμαλυ εἶν πηι.
3. ουῆ-ουεῖλο εἰρη τεκκλήσια.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 6. ΟΥΝ-ΖΕΝΟΒΙΚ ΗΜΛΥ. | 11. ΠΟΥΣΟΝ ΖΗ ΠΤΑΦΟΣ ΛΗ. |
| 7. ΠΕΝΣΟΝ ΖΙ ΠΕΚΡΟ Η ΘΑΛΛΑΣΑ. | 12. ΠΕΤΗΕΙΩΤ ΖΙ ΠΑΧΟΙ. |
| 8. ΟΥΝ-ΟΥΧΟΙ ΖΑΖΤΗ ΠΕΚΡΟ. | 13. ΠΕΝΧΟΙ ΖΗ ΤΕΜΡΩ. |
| 9. ΟΥΝ-ΟΥΖΛΑΩ ΖΙΡΗ ΠΡΟ Η ΠΕΧΝΙ. | 14. ΠΕΧΩΩΜΕ ΖΙ ΠΩΝΕ ΒΤ ΗΜΛΥ. |
| 10. ΜΕΝΣΗΝΥ ΖΙΧΗ ΠΤΟΟΥ. | 15. ΜΗ-ΖΙΗ Η ΠΜΑ ΒΤ ΗΜΛΥ. |

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.
ΤΑΜΛΛΥ ΤΕ.	She (It) is my mother.
ΜΑΣΗΝΥ 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:

ΠΘΗΡΕ ΝΕ Η ΠΟΥΝΗΣ. 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 + *ne*, the subject being placed before or after the whole unit:

ΟΥCΑC ΠE ΠAΘIΩT. } My father is a teacher.
ΠAΘIΩT ΟΥCΑC ΠE. }

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

ΠEΙPΩME ΠE ΠEHCAC. This man is our teacher.

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

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

All of the preceding sentences are negated by placing *ñ* (*ñ*) before the predicate and *an* before the *ne*, *te*, *ne*:

ñ ΠAΘIΩT AN ΠE. It is not my father.
ΠAΘIΩT ñ ΟΥCΑC AN ΠE. My father is not a teacher.
ñ ΠEHCAC AN ΠE ΠEΙPΩME. This man is not our teacher.

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

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

ΠPΩME ETE ΟΥCΑC ΠE the man who is a teacher
ΠPΩME ETE ñ ΟΥCΑC AN ΠE the man who is not a teacher.

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

that is to say":

ΠΕΝΘΩΤΗΡ ΕΣΤΕ ΠΑΙ ΝΕ ΤΩ ΝΕΧΩ ΟΥΡ ΣΑΒΙΟΡ, 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 ΝΕΨΩΛΛΕ.	These are his words.
ΠΑΙ ΝΕ ΠΑΧΟΙ.	This is my ship.
ΤΑΙ ΟΥΖΗΖΑΛ ΤΕ.	} This is a maidservant.
ΟΥΖΗΖΑΛ ΤΕ ΤΑΙ.	

Vocabulary 5

π.σαζ teacher, master; scribe.	π.ζαι husband.
π.ουνηε priest (Christian or otherwise).	τ.βομ power, strength.
π.ζαμφε (pl. η.ζαμφηγε) carpenter.	τ.μητε middle, midst;
π.ερπε, π.φε (pl. η.φεγηε) temple.	η/ζη τμητε η in the middle/midst of.
π.μνηφε crowd, throng.	π.βαμουα (f. τ.βαμαυλε) camel.
Greek nouns:	μεφακ (adv.) perhaps.

π.χριστος (ὁ χριστός) the Christ, regularly abbr. χ̄.

π.εγαγγελιον (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 σω̄.

Proper names:

ελισαβετ Elizabeth.

ζαχαριας Zacharias.

μαρια Mary.

ιωζαννης John.

ιωσηφ Joseph.

Exercises

- A.1. οὐκ ἔστιν ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς. 9. ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς.
 2. οὐκ ἔστιν ἡμεῖς. 10. ἡμεῖς οὐκ ἔστιν ἡμεῖς.
 3. οὐκ ἔστιν ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς. 11. οὐκ ἔστιν ἡμεῖς.
 4. οὐκ ἔστιν ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς. 12. ἡμεῖς οὐκ ἔστιν ἡμεῖς.
 5. ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς. 13. ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς.
 6. ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς. 14. ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς.
 7. ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς. 15. ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς.
 8. ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς.
- B.1. ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς. 14. ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς.
 2. ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς. 15. ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς.
 3. οὐκ ἔστιν ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς. 16. ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς.
 4. ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς. 17. ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς.
 5. ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς. 18. ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς.
 6. ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς. 19. ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς.
 7. ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς. 20. οὐκ ἔστιν ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς.
 8. ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς. 21. ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς.
 9. ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς. 22. οὐκ ἔστιν ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς.
 10. ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς. 23. ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς.
 11. οὐκ ἔστιν ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς. 24. ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς.
 12. ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς. 25. ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς.
 13. ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς.
 14. ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς.
- C.1. ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς.
 2. ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς.
 3. ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς.
 4. ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς.
 5. ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς.
 6. ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς.
 7. ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς.
 8. ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς.
 9. ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς.
 10. ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς.

Lesson 6

6.1 The independent personal pronouns.

ΑΝΟΚ	I	ΑΝΟΝ	we
ΝΤΟΚ	you (m.s.)	ΝΤΩΤΗ	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*, *με*. 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 νε</i> ΧϞ.	He is the Christ.
ΝΤΟϞ ΟΥΝΟΥΤΕ <i>νε</i> .	He is a god.
ΝΕϞϞΝϞΑΛ <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 ϞΕΝΟΥΗΗΕ.	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.)	ΝΤΕΤΗ-	you (c.pl.)
ΝΤΕ-	you (f.s.)		

as in

ΑΝϞ-ΟΥΑΓΓΕΛΟϞ (ΑΝ)	I am (not) an angel.
ΝΤϞ-ΟΥϞΑΜϞΕ.	You are a carpenter.
ΝΤΕΤΗ-ϞΕΝΜΑΘΗΤΗϞ.	You are pupils.

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

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

6.2 The interrogative pronouns.

$\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{M}}$ who? $\lambda\overline{\text{G}}$ what? $\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{Y}}$ what?

These pronouns are used in sentences with $\overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{E}}$, $\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{E}}$, $\overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{E}}$:

$\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{M}} \overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{E}}?$	Who is it?
$\lambda\overline{\text{G}} \overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{E}}?$	What is it?
$\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{M}} \overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{E}} \overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{E}}?$	Who is this man?
$\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{M}} \overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{E}} \overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{K}}\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{N}}?$	What is your name? (note idiom)
$\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{Y}} \overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{E}} \overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{I}}?$	What is this?
$\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{Y}} \overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{E}} \overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{I}}?$	What are these?

The interrogative pronoun normally stands first. The choice of number and gender for the copula depends on the understood or expressed subject. The pronoun $\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{Y}}$ is also found with the indefinite article:

$\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{Y}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{Y}} \overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{E}}?$	What is it? (lit.: It is a what?)
$\overline{\text{Z}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{Y}} \overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{E}}?$	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 $\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{M}}$ or $\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{Y}}$ in normal or proclitic form:

$\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{K}}-\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{M}}?$	Who are you?
$\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{K}} \overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{Y}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{Y}}?$	What are you?

The personal pronoun may be repeated for emphasis:

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

$\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{G}}\overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{E}} \overline{\text{H}} \overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{M}}?$	whose son?
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Vocabulary 6

π.θωσ (pl. ἄ.θωοσ) shepherd.	π.μαεῖν sign, token;
τ.σῶγε field, open country.	marvel, miracle.
π.εσοογ sheep (pl.).	τ.σῆγε sword.
π.εσογ glory, honor.	

Greek nouns:

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

Proper names:

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

Exercises

- A.1. ἀν̄-οῡ₂ἄ₂λα ἄτε π₂ζηγεμων. 17. ἄτο τε τ₂σ₂ιμε.
2. οῡ^ν-οῡθωσ ἄμαγ εἰ τ₂σῶγε. 18. ἄ οῡθωε ἀν πε.
3. ἄτοκ πε πενσα₂. 19. ἀνοκ πε ιωσφ.
4. ἀνον νε νεεεσοογ. 20. πεοογ ἄ π₂χοεῖσ εἰ^ν πεῖρωμε.
5. ἄ ἀνον ἀν πε.
6. ἄτο⁴ πε πεοογ ἄ πεαλλοσ. 21. λθ πε π₂ι? οῡμαεῖν πε.
7. ἄτε-νιμ ἄτο? 22. μεθ₂κ ἄτο⁴ πε πε^κ.
8. ἀν̄-οῡαγγελοσ ἄτε π₂νοῡτε. 23. οῡ^νμε ἄτε τ₂γαλιλαια πε.
9. οῡ^ν-οῡσῆγε ἄμαγ. 24. περπε ἄ νιμ πε π₂ι?
10. οῡ πε πεῖμαεῖν? 25. πεῖχωμε οῡε^ναγγελιον πε.
11. ἄτο⁴ πε πογ₂αἰ.
12. π₂ι πε π₂νομοσ ἄ π₂νοῡτε. 26. ἄτω^τἄ πε.
13. οῡογ πε πε^ναγγελιον? 27. λθ τε τ₂εἰν?
14. π̄τηλ πε πεαλλοσ. 28. οῡ^ν-οῡ₂ζηγεμων εἰ^ν τ₂συρια.
15. ἄτοογ πε. 29. λθ τε τ₂εἶβομ?
16. νιμ νε? νεσσυγγενης νε. 30. ἄτε^τἄ-ε^νοο^νημ.

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|---|---|
| 31. $\theta\lambda\omega$ $\overline{\eta\lambda\alpha\gamma\overline{\eta}}$ $\overline{\eta\gamma\epsilon\mu\omega\eta}$. | 41. $\lambda\theta$ $\overline{\eta\epsilon}$ $\overline{\eta\kappa\alpha\kappa\epsilon}$ $\overline{\epsilon\tau}$ $\overline{\gamma\iota\chi\overline{\eta}}$ |
| 32. $\overline{\mu\eta}$ - $\overline{\tau\eta\epsilon}$ $\overline{\gamma\eta}$ $\overline{\tau\omicron\rho\iota\eta\eta}$ $\overline{\epsilon\tau}$ $\overline{\eta\mu\lambda\gamma}$. | $\overline{\tau\eta\omicron\lambda\iota\varsigma}$? |
| 33. $\overline{\eta\lambda\iota}$ $\overline{\eta\epsilon}$ $\overline{\eta\eta\omicron\mu\omicron\varsigma}$ $\overline{\eta}$ $\overline{\eta\overline{\rho\omicron}}$. | 42. $\overline{\eta\tau\omicron\omicron\gamma}$ $\overline{\eta\lambda\varsigma\eta\eta\gamma}$ $\overline{\eta\epsilon}$. |
| 34. $\overline{\omicron\gamma\overline{\eta}}$ - $\overline{\gamma\epsilon\eta\theta\omicron\omicron\varsigma}$ $\overline{\gamma\iota}$ $\overline{\eta\tau\omicron\omicron\gamma}$. | 43. $\overline{\eta\lambda\iota}$ $\overline{\eta\epsilon}$ $\overline{\eta\theta\gamma\lambda\chi\epsilon}$ $\overline{\eta}$ |
| 35. $\overline{\eta\epsilon\iota\omicron\gamma\omicron\beta\iota\eta}$ $\overline{\omicron\gamma\mu\alpha\beta\iota\eta}$ $\overline{\eta\epsilon}$. | $\overline{\eta\epsilon\tau\overline{\eta\eta\omicron\mu\omicron\varsigma}}$. |
| 36. $\overline{\eta\tau\omicron\varsigma}$ $\overline{\omicron\gamma\eta\alpha\rho\theta\epsilon\eta\omicron\varsigma}$ $\overline{\tau\epsilon}$. | 44. $\overline{\eta\kappa\epsilon\beta\epsilon\varsigma\omicron\omicron\gamma}$ $\overline{\gamma\eta}$ $\overline{\tau\varsigma\omega\theta\epsilon}$. |
| 37. $\overline{\eta\beta\lambda\mu\omicron\gamma\lambda}$ $\overline{\eta}$ $\overline{\eta\iota\eta}$ $\overline{\eta\epsilon}$? | 45. $\overline{\eta\iota\eta}$ $\overline{\eta\epsilon}$ $\overline{\eta\overline{\rho\alpha\eta}}$ $\overline{\eta}$ $\overline{\eta\gamma\epsilon\mu\omega\eta}$? |
| 38. $\overline{\iota\omega\gamma\lambda\eta\eta\eta\varsigma}$ $\overline{\eta}$ $\overline{\eta\epsilon\overline{\chi\varsigma}}$ $\overline{\lambda\eta}$ $\overline{\eta\epsilon}$. | 46. $\overline{\tau\alpha\iota}$ $\overline{\tau\epsilon}$ $\overline{\tau\lambda\varsigma\eta\chi\epsilon}$. |
| 39. $\overline{\eta\kappa\epsilon\rho\omega\eta\epsilon}$ $\overline{\eta\lambda\varsigma\gamma\gamma\overline{\gamma\epsilon\eta\eta\varsigma}}$ $\overline{\eta\epsilon}$. | 47. $\overline{\omicron\gamma\mu\alpha\beta\iota\eta}$ $\overline{\eta\tau\epsilon}$ $\overline{\tau\epsilon\chi\epsilon\theta\omicron\mu}$ $\overline{\eta\epsilon}$. |
| 40. $\overline{\eta\tau\omicron\chi}$ $\overline{\eta\epsilon}$ $\overline{\eta\theta\eta\overline{\rho\epsilon}}$ $\overline{\eta}$ $\overline{\eta\gamma\lambda\eta\theta\epsilon}$. | 48. $\overline{\eta\iota\eta}$ $\overline{\tau\epsilon}$ $\overline{\tau\eta\mu\lambda\gamma}$ $\overline{\eta}$ $\overline{\iota\omega\gamma\lambda\eta\eta\eta\varsigma}$? |

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):

$\lambda\iota\beta\omega\kappa$	I went	$\lambda\eta\beta\omega\kappa$	we went
$\lambda\kappa\beta\omega\kappa$	you (m.s.) went	$\lambda\tau\epsilon\tau\overline{\eta}\beta\omega\kappa$	you (c.pl.) went
$\lambda\rho\beta\omega\kappa$	you (f.s.) went		
$\lambda\chi\beta\omega\kappa$	he went	$\lambda\gamma\beta\omega\kappa$	they went
$\lambda\varsigma\beta\omega\kappa$	she went		

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7.2 The prepositions ϵ , $\phi\lambda$, and $\epsilon\chi\eta$ are frequent after verbs of motion.

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

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

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

with many other nuances that will be noted in passing.

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

λϑηϑτ ϑλ ηεϑειωτ. He ran to his father.
λνεωκ ϑλ ηενιςκονος. We went to the bishop.

- 3) **εχ̄ν̄** indicates motion onto, on:

λϑλλε εχ̄ν̄ ηειω. He got on the donkey.
λςζε εχ̄ν̄ ηκαζ. She fell on the ground.

εχ̄ν̄ properly denotes motion onto, while **ε̄ιχ̄ν̄** denotes static location; the two are sometimes interchanged. The same contrast exists with the less frequent pair **ε̄ιρ̄ν̄** (at the entrance of) and **ε̄ρ̄ν̄** (to the entrance of).

Several of the prepositions we have already introduced also occur freely with verbs of motion. For example **ε̄ι**, **ε̄ιχ̄ν̄** (on or along a surface), **νε̄α** (behind, after), **μη̄ν̄** (along with), **ε̄ν̄** (within a circumscribed area), **νη̄νᾱε̄ρ̄ν̄** (into the presence of), **ε̄λᾱε̄ρ̄ν̄** (up to, near). The preposition **νε̄α** 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

εωκ to go.

ηοογε to walk, go on foot (usually).

ε̄ι to come; **ε̄ι νε̄α** to come after, come to get.

ε̄λαε to go up, climb (onto, up to: **ε̄**); to mount (an animal: **εχ̄ν̄**).

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

πρὸς to pray (for something: ε, εἰς, εἰς, εἰς; for someone: ε).

κρῖν to weep (for someone: ε, εἰς).

καθῆσθαι to sit down (at: ε).

π. εἶς (pl. κ. βούρ) ass, donkey.

π. εἶς (f. τ. εἶς; pl. κ. εἶς) horse.

Ἰσ subject marker (see the lesson).

εἰς οὐ why?

The prepositions ε, εἰς, πρὸς, εἰς, εἰς as given in the lesson.

Greek nouns:

πῆρονος (ὁ θρόνος) throne.

τ. τραπέζα (ἡ τράπεζα) table.

Exercises

1. ἄ-νεσκηῦ βῶκ ε τπολις.
2. πῶρε ἄεἰ ε πενηι.
3. ἄβῶκ Ἰσἰ τῆς εἰς εἰς πρὸ Ἰ τῆς κλησις.
4. ἄεἰ Ἰσα νεῦπρε.
5. ἄ-τῆμαλλῦ μοῦε ε πταφος.
6. ἄ-νεμαλῆτης ἄε ε πχοι.
7. ἄεβῶκ πρὸς κῆσον.
8. ἄεἰ εἰς πενηι.
9. ἄμοῦε Ἰσἰ τῆς εἰς πεκρο Ἰ ἑλλασα.
10. Ἰμοναχος ἄγῶε ε πτοῦ.
11. ἄ-νεμαλῆτης πῶτ ε κῆμα.
12. ἄπρὸς εἰς νεῦπρε.
13. εἰς οὐ ἄτῆπῶτ εἰς τῆς ἰη?
14. ἄμοῦε Ἰσἰ νενηιome ε πῆμε.
15. ἄγῶλο βῶκ πρὸς πεπισκοπος.
16. ἄπρὸς εἰς νενηοε.
17. ἄεἰ Ἰσἰ ἑἰς Ἰσἰ πεσχοεις.
18. ἄγῶε Ἰσἰ πενηοεις ε τπε.

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	εΘΗ	forward, ahead
ε2ΟΥΝ	in	εΠΛ2ΟΥ	back, rearward
ε2ΡΛΙ	up, down	εΤΗΕ	upward
εΠΕCΗΤ	down	εΠΘΩΙ	upward.

The adverbs may be used alone, as in

ΛϢΕΘΚ εΒΟΛ.	He went away.
ΛϢΕΙ ε2ΟΥΝ.	He came in.
ΛϢΠΩΤ 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 2Ν	out of, out from in, away from; (rarely) out into.
εΒΟΛ ΠΜΟ	same as preceding.

εΒΟΛ 21	away from on, out from on, away from at.
εΒΟΛ 21ΤΝ	(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 ΕΧΝ	up onto, down upon.
εΠΕCHT Ε	down to, down into, down onto, down on.
εΠΕCHT ΕΧΝ	down onto, down on.
εΠΛ2ΟΥ Ε	back to.
εΕΗ Ε	ahead to, forward to.

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

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

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

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

Vocabulary 8

$\phi\lambda\lambda\epsilon$ to speak, talk (to, with: ϵ , $\mu\bar{N}$; about: ϵ , $\epsilon\lambda$, $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\epsilon$; against: $\bar{N}\varsigma\lambda$, $\omicron\gamma\kappa\epsilon$); as n.m.: word speech; matter, affair.

$\tau\omega\omicron\upsilon\eta$ to arise, get up (from: $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ 21, $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ 2N); to rise up (against: ϵ , $\epsilon\chi\bar{N}$, $\epsilon\epsilon\rho\lambda\iota$ $\epsilon\chi\bar{N}$).

τ. ρι cell (of a monk).

π. ζωε (pl. με. ζωηγε) 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).

ουγε (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 vocabu-
 laries. Other combinations in the exercises should be
 self-evident from the meanings of the individual words
 involved.

Exercises

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A.1. διτν νεκφανα | 16. διρн τεφρι |
| 2. ουγε νεμσннυ | 17. εтве πουριме |
| 3. εβολ διτн τειζιη | 18. зн πεφпот |
| 4. εβολ ε πειερο | 19. εпеснт ε θαλλсса |
| 5. εβολ зн тπολιс | 20. εпеснт ε пмооу |
| 6. εβολ δι τετραπεза | 21. εпλζου ε πευтме |
| 7. εтве πεζωε | 22. εөн ε нтооу |
| 8. ουγε нетнφαχε | 23. εβολ δι пβημα |
| 9. διτн нечφαχε | 24. εзραι εхн πεζто |
| 10. εζοуη ε ρακοτε | 25. εβολ διτн про н пни |
| 11. εзραι ε пβημα | 26. εβολ зн пеима |
| 12. εзραι εхн πтооу | 27. ουγε пран н пρρο |
| 13. εζοуη ε тари | 28. εβολ διτн пховис |
| 14. ζα νειζβηγε | 29. εтве петнпот |
| 15. φα нечмλөнтис | |
| B.1. αυτωуη, αυпот εβολ. | 4. λφζμοос αυω λφφαχε мн |
| 2. ανει εζοуη, ανεμοос. | нρφме. |
| 3. λφβок εпλζου ε πεφтме. | 5. λιτφоуη εβολ δι τετραπεза. |

6. $\lambda\eta\mu\omicron\theta\upsilon\epsilon$ $\epsilon\zeta\omicron\upsilon\eta$ ϵ $\rho\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\tau\epsilon$.
7. $\pi\kappa\epsilon\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$ $\lambda\chi\alpha\lambda\epsilon$ $\epsilon\zeta\rho\lambda\iota$ $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\epsilon\iota\omega$.
8. $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\epsilon$ $\omicron\upsilon$ $\lambda\rho\pi\omega\tau$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ $\zeta\bar{\eta}$ $\rho\omicron\upsilon\eta\eta$?
9. λ - $\pi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omicron$ $\nu\omicron\kappa$ $\epsilon\zeta\omicron\upsilon\eta$ ϵ $\tau\epsilon\chi\rho\iota$.
10. $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\epsilon$ $\omicron\upsilon$ $\lambda\tau\epsilon\tau\bar{\eta}\theta\lambda\chi\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\varsigma\lambda$ $\pi\epsilon\mu\chi\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\iota\varsigma$?
11. $\lambda\iota\zeta\mu\omicron\omicron\varsigma$ $\zeta\lambda\zeta\tau\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\lambda\epsilon\iota\omega\tau$.
12. $\lambda\gamma\theta\lambda\chi\epsilon$ $\zeta\lambda$ $\pi\epsilon\upsilon\eta\rho\bar{\eta}$.
13. $\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}$ - $\zeta\epsilon\eta\epsilon\omicron\omicron\upsilon$ $\mu\bar{\eta}$ $\zeta\epsilon\eta\zeta\tau\omega\rho$ $\bar{\eta}\mu\lambda\upsilon$.
14. $\lambda\chi\epsilon\iota$ $\epsilon\pi\epsilon\varsigma\eta\tau$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ $\zeta\iota$ $\pi\upsilon\eta\mu\lambda$.
15. $\lambda\gamma\tau\omega\omicron\upsilon\eta$ $\bar{\eta}\beta\iota$ $\bar{\eta}\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$ $\epsilon\zeta\rho\lambda\iota$ $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\bar{\rho}\rho\omicron$.
16. $\lambda\iota\theta\lambda\chi\epsilon$ $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\epsilon$ $\mu\lambda\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$.
17. λ - $\eta\epsilon\zeta\iota\omicron\mu\epsilon$ $\mu\omicron\omicron\theta\upsilon\epsilon$ $\epsilon\pi\epsilon\varsigma\eta\tau$ ϵ $\pi\epsilon\kappa\rho\omicron$.
18. $\lambda\eta\upsilon\kappa$ $\epsilon\zeta\rho\lambda\iota$ ϵ $\eta\epsilon\eta\tau\mu\epsilon$.
19. $\lambda\varsigma\pi\omega\tau$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ $\zeta\iota\tau\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$ $\epsilon\tau$ $\bar{\eta}\mu\lambda\upsilon$.
20. $\lambda\eta\upsilon\kappa$ $\epsilon\zeta\omicron\upsilon\eta$ $\bar{\eta}\mu\lambda\zeta\rho\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\epsilon\pi\iota\varsigma\kappa\omicron\pi\omicron\varsigma$.
21. $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\epsilon$ $\omicron\upsilon$ $\lambda\kappa\upsilon\kappa$ $\epsilon\pi\lambda\zeta\omicron\upsilon$ ϵ $\tau\lambda\gamma\omicron\rho\lambda$?
22. $\lambda\chi\upsilon\kappa$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ $\zeta\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\epsilon\iota\kappa\omicron\varsigma\mu\omicron\varsigma$.
23. $\lambda\varsigma\theta\lambda\chi\epsilon$ $\mu\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\epsilon\varsigma\mu\lambda\lambda\upsilon$ $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\epsilon$ $\eta\epsilon\varsigma\theta\eta\rho\epsilon$.
24. $\lambda\gamma\lambda\lambda\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\beta\iota$ $\bar{\eta}\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$ $\epsilon\zeta\rho\lambda\iota$ $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\upsilon\zeta\tau\omega\rho$.
25. $\lambda\gamma\theta\lambda\chi\epsilon$ ϵ $\pi\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\iota\kappa$ $\mu\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}\gamma\bar{\epsilon}\tau$.
26. $\lambda\gamma\theta\lambda\chi\epsilon$ $\omicron\upsilon\upsilon\epsilon$ $\eta\epsilon\chi\epsilon\eta\tau\omicron\lambda\eta$.
27. $\lambda\chi\tau\omega\omicron\upsilon\eta$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ $\zeta\iota$ $\pi\epsilon\theta\rho\omicron\eta\omicron\varsigma$.
28. $\lambda\eta\mu\omicron\theta\upsilon\epsilon$ $\epsilon\theta\eta$ $\zeta\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\kappa\lambda\kappa\epsilon$.
29. $\lambda\chi\alpha\lambda\epsilon$ $\epsilon\zeta\rho\lambda\iota$ ϵ $\pi\upsilon\eta\mu\lambda$.
30. $\lambda\chi\theta\lambda\chi\epsilon$ $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\epsilon$ $\eta\epsilon\zeta\upsilon\eta\upsilon\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\mu\omicron\lambda\chi\omicron\varsigma$.

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}	$\bar{N}\mu\omega'$	ϵ	$\epsilon\rho\omega'$	$\epsilon\rho\bar{N}$	$\epsilon\rho\omega'$
$z\bar{N}$	$\bar{N}z\eta\tau'$	$z\iota x\bar{N}$	$z\iota x\omega'$	$\eta\lambda z\rho\bar{N}$	$\eta\lambda z\rho\lambda'$
$z\lambda$	$z\lambda\rho\omega'$	$\epsilon x\bar{N}$	$\epsilon x\omega'$	$z\lambda z\tau\bar{N}$	$z\lambda z\tau\eta'$
$z\iota$	$z\iota\omega(\omega)'$	$z\iota\tau\bar{N}$	$z\iota\tau\omega\omega\tau'$	$\omega\gamma\epsilon\epsilon$	$\omega\gamma\epsilon\eta'$
$\eta\bar{N}$	$\eta\bar{N}\mu\lambda'$	$\bar{N}\epsilon\lambda$	$\bar{N}\epsilon\omega'$	$\epsilon\tau\epsilon\epsilon$	$\epsilon\tau\epsilon\eta\eta\tau'$
$\omega\lambda$	$\omega\lambda\rho\omega'$	$z\iota\rho\bar{N}$	$z\iota\rho\omega'$		

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

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

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

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

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

5) z1TOOT' is z1 plus the noun TOOT' (hand); the latter is reduced to $-\text{T-}$ in $\text{z1T}\bar{\text{N}}$, with genitival $\bar{\text{N}}$.

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

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

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

Typical inflections of these prepositions are as follows:

epo1	to me	epoN	to us
epoK	to you (m.s.)	$\text{epoT}\bar{\text{N}}$	to you (pl.)
epo	to you (f.s.)		
$\text{epo}\check{\text{C}}$	to him	epooy	to them
epoC	to her		

$\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{M}}\lambda\text{1}$	with me	$\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{M}}\lambda\text{N}$	$\bar{\text{N}}\text{zHT}$	in me	$\bar{\text{N}}\text{zHT}\bar{\text{N}}$
$\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{M}}\lambda\text{K}$	etc.	$\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{M}}\text{HT}\bar{\text{N}}$	$\bar{\text{N}}\text{zHT}\bar{\text{K}}$	etc.	$\bar{\text{N}}\text{zHT-T}\bar{\text{H}}\text{yT}\bar{\text{N}}$
$\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{M}}\text{e}$			$\bar{\text{N}}\text{zHTe}$		
$\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{M}}\lambda\check{\text{C}}$		$\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{M}}\lambda\text{y}$	$\bar{\text{N}}\text{zHT}\check{\text{C}}$		$\bar{\text{N}}\text{zHToy}$
$\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{M}}\lambda\text{C}$			$\bar{\text{N}}\text{zHT}\bar{\text{C}}$		

oYbH1	against me	oYbHN
oYbHK	etc.	$\text{oYbE-T}\bar{\text{H}}\text{yT}\bar{\text{N}}$
[oYbHTe]		
$\text{oYbH}\check{\text{C}}$		oYbHy
oYbHC		

eTBHHT	because of me	$\text{eTBHHT}\bar{\text{N}}$
$\text{eTBHHT}\bar{\text{K}}$	etc.	$\text{eTBET}\bar{\text{H}}\text{yT}\bar{\text{N}}$
eTBHHTe		
$\text{eTBHHT}\check{\text{C}}$		eTBHHToy
$\text{eTBHHT}\bar{\text{C}}$		

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

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

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 $\tau\lambda\tau\bar{\eta}\text{-}\tau\eta\gamma\tau\bar{\eta}$.

Vocabulary 9

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

π. κτλ earth, ground.

π. θη festival, feast day.

π. ε. 200γ day; ἡ π. 200γ (adv.) today (note loss of ε);

θη π. 200γ up until today, until now.

π. ε. 6λo6 bed.

μῆνecλ (μῆνecω) (prep.) after (of time); μῆνecωc (adv.) afterward.

Greek words

δε (δέ) postpositive conjunction: but, however.

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

τ. cγnλrωrη (ἡ cυνλγωγή) synagogue.

Exercises

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

E.g. εἰς περὶ τοῦ + εἰς ἐν ἡμῶν.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| A.1. εἰς πκλ | 16. εἰς πλo6 |
| 2. οὐδε περὶ οἰc | 17. μῆνecλ περὶ πωτ |
| 3. εἰ περὶ o6 | 18. εἰ τερ |
| 4. εἰς π. πλφoc | 19. εἰς π. περὶ οἰ |
| 5. μῆνecλ περὶ οἰ | 20. εἰς περὶ εἰς |
| 6. nλερπ π. οἰτε | 21. εἰς ἡθη |
| 7. εἰς ἡετo | 22. εἰς τερ κλncλ |
| 8. εἰς τ. περὶ εἰς | 23. ἡ τλo |
| 9. εἰς τ. τ. | 24. οὐδε nλθη |
| 10. εἰς περὶ εἰς | 25. nλερπ τερ nλγ |
| 11. εἰς περὶ λ | 26. εἰς τ. οἰοc |
| 12. ἡ περὶ εἰς | 27. εἰς τ. τερ |
| 13. εἰς π. πκλ | 28. εἰς περὶ |
| 14. π. περὶ η | 29. ἡ π. οἰ |
| 15. εἰς τ. περὶ | 30. μῆνecλ περὶ εἰς π. λγ |

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| В.1. ΕΒΟΛ ΖΙΘΩΝ | 6. ΖΑΖΤΗΝ | 11. ΗΝΑΖΡΑΙ |
| 2. ΗΗΜΑΙ | 7. ΕΖΡΑΙ ΕΧΩΝ | 12. ΕΤΒΗΗΤΚ |
| 3. ΕΒΟΛ ΗΖΗΤ-ΤΗΥΤΗ | 8. ΟΥΒΕ-ΤΗΥΤΗ | 13. ΝΑΖΡΕ |
| 4. ΟΥΒΗΙ | 9. ΗΗΜΗΤΗ | 14. ΖΙΘΚ |
| 5. ΕΤΒΗΗΤΗ | 10. ΕΠΕСHT ΕΧΩΙ | 15. ΗΗΜΑΝ |

- С.1. Α-ΠΜΟΥ ΘΩΠΕ ΖΗ ΠΚΟСМОС ΕΒΟΛ ΖΙΤΗ ΝΕΝΝΟΒΕ.
 2. ΗΗΗСА ΝΑΙ ΔΕ ΛΥΜΟΥ ΗΒΙ ΠΡΟ ΕΤ ΗΜΑΥ.
 3. Α-ΠΘΗΡΕ ΖΕ ΕΠΕСHT ΕΧΗ ΠΚΑΖ.
 4. ΕΤΒΕ ΟΥ Α-ΝΕΙΖΙСΕ ΘΩΠΕ ΗΜΟΙ?
 5. ΛΥΗΚΟТК ΕΧΗ ΠΕΒΛΟΒ, ΛΥΡΙΜΕ.
 6. Α-ΗΡΩΜΕ ΖΩΝ ΕΖΟΥΝ Ε ΠΤМЕ ΕΤ ΖΙХΗ ΠТООУ ΕΤ ΗΜΑΥ.
 7. ΗΗНСΩС ΔΕ ΛΥΖΕ Ε ΠΕΥΘΗΡΕ ΖΗ ТСΥΝΑΓΩГН.
 8. ΛΥΜΟΥ ΗΒΙ ΗΡΩΜΕ Η ΤΕΙΠΟΛΙС ΖΑ ΟΥΖКО.
 9. Α-ΟΥΘΑ ΘΩΠΕ Η ΠΕΙΜΑ Η ΠΕΖООУ ΕΤ ΗΜΑΥ.
 10. ΑΝΖΙСΕ ΖΙТΗ ΠΕΖКО ΛΥΘ ΑΝТΩΟΥΝ, ΑΝΒΟК Ε ΚΕТМЕ.
 11. ΛΥΘΑХЕ ΗΗΜΑΝ ΕΤΒΕ ΗХΩМΕ ΕΤ ΖΗ ТПОЛΙС.
 12. ΑΙΖΙСΕ, ΑΙΗКΟТК, ΑΙΘΛΗ Ε ΠΝΟΥТЕ ΕΤΒΕ ΝΕΙΘΑХЕ.
 13. ΛΥΖΩΝ ΕΖΟΥΝ ΗΒΙ ΠΕΖООУ Η ΠΘΑ.
 14. Α-ΠΖΛΟ ΜΟΥ ΖΙРΗ ΠΡΟ Η ТΕЧРІ.
 15. ΛΥΖКО ΛΥΘ ΛΥΒΙ ΕΠАЗΟΥ Ε ΠТМЕ.
 16. ΗΗНСΩС ΔΕ Α-ТЕНПОЛІС ΖΕ ΕΒΟΛ ΖІТООТЧ.
 17. ΛΥТΩΟΥН ΗΒΙ ΠΘΗΡΕ ΕΒΟΛ ΖІ ΠΚΑΖ, ΛΥΠΩТ ΘΑ ΠΕЧЕІΩТ.
 18. ΗΗНСА ΝΕΙΘΑХЕ Α-ΠЕНХОВІС ΗКОТК.
 19. ΛСΘΩΠΕ ΔΕ ΛСZE Ε ΠΝΟΥΒ ΖΑ ΠΕΒΛΟΒ.
 20. Α-НЕХНУ ΖΩΝ ΕΖΟΥΝ Ε ТЕМРΩ.

Lesson 10

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

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

Many verbs, especially those denoting perception, employ ϵ :

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

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

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

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

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

$\lambda\iota\ddagger \bar{\nu} \pi\chi\omega\theta\eta\epsilon \bar{\nu} \pi\tau\omega\eta\epsilon$. I gave the book to the man.
 $\lambda\iota\ddagger \bar{\nu}\lambda\upsilon \bar{\nu} \pi\chi\omega\theta\eta\epsilon$. I gave him the book.
 $\lambda\iota\ddagger \bar{\nu}\mu\omicron\upsilon\epsilon \bar{\nu}\lambda\upsilon$. I gave it to him.

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

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

ἤπιβωκ	I did not go	ἤπενβωκ	we did not go
ἤπεκβωκ	you (m.s.) did not go	ἤπετῆβωκ	you (pl.) did not go
ἤπεβωκ	you (f.s.) did not go		
ἤπεφβωκ	he did not go	ἤπουβωκ	they did not go
ἤπεσβωκ	she did not go		

With a nominal subject: ἤπε-πρωμε βωκ the man did not go. Variant spellings such as ἤπκ-, ἤπφ-, ἤππ- 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 τωρε (hand). The absolute form τωρε 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 ειx. 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 ἤ (ἤ):

εἰτοοτφ ἤ πφρο	by (through the agency of) the king
ετοοτοу ἤ νεφснну	to (into the hands of) his brothers
ἤτοοτс ἤ τεφсεἰμη	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'). ναу to see, look at (ε).

σῶτῆρ to hear, listen to (ε); to obey (να', νσα).

θῖνε to seek, look for, inquire after (νσα); to visit (ε); to greet (ε).

εἶνε to find (ἴμο').

† to give (ἴμο'); to entrust (ἴμο'; to: ετῆρ); † οὐβε,

† μῆρ to fight with; † ἴμο' εβολ to sell (to: ε, να').

χι to take, receive (ἴμο').

χι to lift up, take, bear, carry (ἴμο'); χι μῆρ to agree with; χι ελ to bear, tolerate.

τῆ.θτην garment, tunic.

τ.εοβιτε, π.εοβιτε garment, cloak.

πε.εροου sound, voice.

ἴτῆρ (ἴτοοτ') 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.

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

Exercises

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Α.1. εχ† ναἰ ἦ οὐθτην. | 15. ἀνναυ εϋχοἰ ἴμναυ. |
| 2. εἰ† ναε ἦ παχοἰ εβολ. | 16. εϋθῖνε ἴσωἰ εἶν ταγορα. |
| 3. εἰ† ἦ πνουε ετοοτῆρ. | 17. ἀεβῖνε ἴμοε εχῆρ πεκρο μῆρ πενσαε. |
| 4. εη† μῆρ ἴρωμε ετ ἴμναυ. | 18. εἰθῖνε εροε εἶν τεερι. |
| 5. εϋ† οὐβην. | 19. εχναυ εϋαγγελοε. |
| 6. εχ† ἦ πνουε ἦ πεεθηρε. | 20. εἰχι ἴμοοϋ ἴτοοτῆρ ἦ παεἰωτ. |
| 7. εϋεἰ ἦ πωμε εβολ εἰρωε. | 21. εϋχι ἴμοε ἴτοοτ. |
| 8. εεεἰ ἦ πεεθηρε εεραἰ. | 22. εη† ἴμοε ετοοτε. |
| 9. ἴπενεἰ ἴἴμναυ. | 23. εεβῖνε ἴμοε ελ πεεελοε. |
| 10. εεεἰ ἦ πεεελοε, εεεεε εβολ. | 24. πεεεἰωτ εε ἴπεεεεεε εεοϋν. |
| 11. εϋεωτ ἦ οὐῖπε ἴμναυ. | |
| 12. ἴπνοϋεωτῆρ ἴσα πεϋεοεἰε. | |
| 13. εἰεωτῆρ ε πεεεροοϋ ἦ πνοῦηνε. | |
| 14. ἴπἰεωτῆρ ετβε πεεμοϋ. | |

Lesson 11

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

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

Infinitives that allow this construction have three distinct forms: (1) the normal (absolute) dictionary form (ΓΙΝΕ), (2) the pronominal form (ΓΝ-; note the conventional use of the single hyphen), and (3) the prepronominal form (ΓΝΤΨ). 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 χ_1 (i.e. consonant + ι). Infinitives of this pattern show some irregularities, but three of these verbs (ψ_1 , \dagger , χ_1) are especially frequent and their forms should be learned:

\dagger	$\dagger-$	$\dagger\lambda\lambda'$	to give
χ_1	χ_1-	$\chi_1\tau'$	to take
ψ_1	ψ_1-	$\psi_1\tau'$	to raise, carry
θ_1	θ_1-	$\theta_1\tau'$	to measure.

The verbs c_1 (to become sated) and e_1 (to come) are intransitive and do not take direct objects. ψ_1 , θ_1 , and c_1 may also be spelled as ψe_1 , θe_1 , and $c e_1$; the spelling τe_1 for \dagger is rare.

Object pronouns are attached to these verbs as

follows:

ΧΙΤ	ΧΙΤᾶ	ΤΑΛΤ	ΤΑΛΝ
ΧΙΤᾶ	ΧΙ-ΤΗΥΤᾶ	ΤΑΛΚ	†-ΤΗΥΤᾶ
ΧΙΤΕ		ΤΑΛΤΕ	
ΧΙΤῆ	ΧΙΤΟΥ	ΤΑΛϞ	ΤΑΛΥ
ΧΙΤῆ		ΤΑΛС	

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

Vocabulary 11

- φί φί- φίτ' to measure (ἤμοσ'); to measure out; as n.m.: measure, weight, extent; moderation.
- σι to become sated, filled (with: ἤμοσ').
- κω (1) to put, place, set (ἤμοσ'); (2) to leave, abandon (ἤμοσ'); κω ἤμοσ' ἦσα to leave, abandon, renounce; κω ἤμοσ' ἠλ' εβολ to forgive (someone: ἠλ'; something: ἤμοσ').
- εἰνε to bring (ἤμοσ'; to a person: ἠλ', φλ); εἰνε εβολ to publish.
- τῆνοογ to send (ἤμοσ'; to a person: ἠλ', ε); τῆνοογ ἦσα to send for.
- με to love, come to love (ἤμοσ').
- μισε to bear (a child: ἤμοσ'); 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, ερλι εχῆ); as n.m.: joy, gladness.
- τε.γφη night (ογφη).
- π.ζлт silver, money, coins.
- πε.φβηρ, τε.φβερε (pl. νε.φβεερ) friend, companion.
- εματε (adv.) very, very much, exceedingly; also ἤματε.

Exercises

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

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

1. $\lambda\iota\tau$ - $\rho\omicron\epsilon\iota\kappa$ $\eta\lambda\varsigma$. ($\lambda\iota\tau\alpha\lambda\chi$ 8. $\lambda\upsilon\theta\iota$ - $\tau\epsilon\tau\iota\eta$.
 $\eta\lambda\varsigma$) 9. $\lambda\iota\theta\iota$ - $\rho\omicron\epsilon\iota\kappa$ $\eta\lambda\upsilon$.
 2. $\eta\eta\epsilon\chi\tau$ - $\eta\tau\lambda\tau$ $\eta\lambda\iota$. 10. $\lambda\kappa\theta\iota$ - $\eta\tau\lambda\tau$ $\eta\lambda\iota$.
 3. $\lambda\eta\tau$ - $\eta\chi\omega\theta\omega\eta\epsilon$ $\epsilon\tau\omicron\omicron\tau\bar{\eta}$. 11. $\lambda\upsilon\chi\iota$ - $\rho\omega\eta\epsilon$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$.
 4. $\lambda\upsilon\tau$ - $\eta\epsilon\chi\eta\iota$ $\eta\lambda\upsilon$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$. 12. $\lambda\upsilon\chi\iota$ - $\rho\eta\omicron\upsilon\upsilon\epsilon$, $\lambda\upsilon\chi\omega\tau$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$.
 5. $\lambda\varsigma\tau$ - $\tau\epsilon\theta\tau\eta\eta$ $\eta\lambda\eta$. 13. $\lambda\varsigma\theta\iota$ $\eta\lambda\iota$ η $\eta\eta\rho\bar{\eta}$.
 6. $\lambda\eta\chi\iota$ - $\rho\eta\omicron\upsilon\upsilon\epsilon$ $\eta\tau\omicron\omicron\tau\omicron\upsilon$. 14. $\lambda\rho\chi\iota$ - $\rho\tau\omicron\epsilon\iota\tau\epsilon$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ $\tau\bar{\eta}$
 7. $\lambda\tau\epsilon\tau\bar{\eta}\chi\iota$ - $\tau\epsilon\iota\epsilon\iota\rho\eta\eta\eta$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ $\rho\lambda\eta\iota$.
 $\tau\iota\tau\omicron\omicron\tau\bar{\eta}$.

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

- D.1. $\lambda\varsigma\theta\omega\eta\epsilon$ $\eta\beta\iota$ $\tau\epsilon\chi\varsigma\tau\iota\eta\epsilon$ $\epsilon\eta\lambda\tau\epsilon$.
 2. $\lambda\iota\kappa\omega$ η $\rho\eta\omicron\upsilon\upsilon\epsilon$ $\eta\eta$ $\eta\tau\lambda\tau$ $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\epsilon\tau\rho\alpha\eta\epsilon\tau\lambda$.

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

Lesson 12

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

ⲉⲛⲧⲁⲓϥⲟⲩⲧⲏ̅	which I heard	ⲉⲛⲧⲁⲛϥⲟⲩⲧⲏ̅
ⲉⲛⲧⲁⲕϥⲟⲩⲧⲏ̅	etc.	ⲉⲛⲧⲁⲧⲉⲧⲏ̅ϥⲟⲩⲧⲏ̅
ⲉⲛⲧⲁⲣⲉϥⲟⲩⲧⲏ̅		
ⲉⲛⲧⲁϥϥⲟⲩⲧⲏ̅		ⲉⲛⲧⲁϥϥⲟⲩⲧⲏ̅
ⲉⲛⲧⲁϥϥⲟⲩⲧⲏ̅		
ⲉⲛⲧⲁ-ⲡⲣⲟⲙⲉ ϥⲟⲩⲧⲏ̅		

These forms are very frequently spelled with ⲛ for initial ⲉⲛ-, as ⲛⲧⲁⲓ-, ⲛⲧⲁⲕ-, etc.

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

the man who went → the man who he went	ⲡⲣⲟⲙⲉ ⲉⲛⲧⲁϥⲉⲟⲕ
the man whom I saw → the man who I saw him	ⲡⲣⲟⲙⲉ ⲉⲛⲧⲁⲓⲛⲁϥ ⲉⲣⲟϥ
the man to whom I gave the money → the man who I gave the money to him	ⲡⲣⲟⲙⲉ ⲉⲛⲧⲁⲓⲧ-ⲡⲉⲗⲧ ⲛⲁϥ
the boat into which we climbed → the boat which we climbed into it	ⲡϫⲟⲓ ⲉⲛⲧⲁⲛⲁⲗⲉ ⲉⲣⲟϥ
the sound which they heard → the sound which they heard it	ⲛⲉⲣⲣⲟⲟϥ ⲉⲛⲧⲁϥϥⲟⲩⲧⲏ̅ ⲉⲣⲟϥ

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

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

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

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

πρωμε ετε ηπεεπωτ εβολ the man who did not flee
 ηχωωμε ετε ηπεεβινε ημοογ the books which he did not find

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

the one who (or: he who) went	πενταγεβκ
the one (m.) whom they sent	πενταυτηνοογ ημογ
the one (m.) to whom I gave the money	πενταιτη-πελατ ηλαγ
that (m.) which I took from you	πενταιχιτη ητοοτκ
those who took it (m.)	πενταυχιτη
the one (f.) whom they entrusted to us	πενταυταλς 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:

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

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

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

αχχοος κε ἤπιναι υ εροϋ. He said, "I have not seen him."

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

ἤπικε-ἡαι. I did not say these things.

Vocabulary 12

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

$\epsilon\iota\omega$ $\epsilon\iota\lambda-$ $\epsilon\iota\lambda\lambda'$ to wash (ἤμοϵ'); + $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ idem.

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

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

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

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

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

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

$\eta.\epsilon\omicron$ face.

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

$\eta.\rho\eta$ the sun.

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

$\eta.\nu\omega$ hair.

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

$\eta.\epsilon\rho\omega\tau\epsilon$, $\tau.\epsilon\rho\omega\tau\epsilon$ milk.

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

Exercises

- | | |
|---|--|
| A.1. $\eta\varphi\lambda$ $\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda\chi\varphi\omega\pi\epsilon$ ἤμλϥ | 8. $\eta\eta\rho\bar{\eta}$ $\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda$ - $\eta\epsilon\lambda\omicron$ $\sigma\omega\sigma$ |
| 2. $\eta\epsilon\theta\rho\omicron\eta\omicron\sigma$ $\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda\chi\epsilon\mu\omicron\omicron\sigma$ $\epsilon\chi\omega\chi$ | 9. $\tau\epsilon\varphi\tau\eta\eta$ $\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda\sigma\epsilon\iota\lambda\lambda\sigma$ |
| 3. $\eta\epsilon\iota\omega$ $\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda\iota\lambda\lambda\epsilon$ $\epsilon\chi\omega\chi$ | 10. ἤϕλκε $\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda\chi\chi\omega\omicron\upsilon$ |
| 4. $\eta\epsilon\lambda\tau$ ἤτλτλτλϥ $\eta\epsilon$ | 11. ἤρ\omega\mu\epsilon $\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda\eta\eta\lambda$ $\epsilon\lambda\rho\omicron\upsilon$ |
| 5. $\eta\epsilon\epsilon\tau\omega\varphi$ $\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda\eta\chi\iota\tau\omicron\upsilon$ ἤτο\omicron\tau\bar{\kappa} | 12. $\tau\epsilon\sigma\epsilon\iota\mu\epsilon$ $\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda\sigma\omega$ $\lambda\upsilon\omega$ |
| 6. ἤϕ\eta\rho\epsilon $\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda\upsilon\mu\omicron\omicron\varphi\epsilon$ ἤ\sigma\omega\chi | $\lambda\sigma\mu\iota\sigma\epsilon$ |
| 7. $\tau\varphi\epsilon\epsilon\rho\epsilon$ $\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda\sigma\varphi\omega\eta\epsilon$ | 13. $\eta\mu\lambda$ $\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda$ -ἤ\mu\omicron\eta\lambda\chi\omicron\sigma $\epsilon\omega$ |
| | $\eta\epsilon\eta\tau\bar{\eta}$ |

14. πεθβηρ ενταγ6ω ερο4
 15. π2Χλο εντατ6τḆ6ω ερο4
 16. πε2το εντακτα44 και εβολ
 17. πχω6με ενταρκλα44 εχḆ
 τετραπε2α
 18. παποτ Ḇτα1σω εβολ Ḇ2ητḆ
 19. τερωτε Ḇτα4σω εβολ Ḇ2ητḆ
 20. νεθβεερ Ḇτανκλα4 Ḇ6ων
 21. πθαχε εντα4ρα6ε εχω4
 22. τε621με εντασεια-νε4οуερητε
 23. πσω εντα1σι Ḇμο4
24. π2ατ εντα-πενχο61с
 θιτḆ ηητḆ
 25. πρωμε Ḇτακκω και Ḇ
 νε4нове εβολ
 26. Ḇρωμε ενταγ6ει φарок 2Ḇ
 τεγḆη
 27. νε6сну εντα4μεριτοу
 28. πρωμε εντακна4 ε πε42о
 29. Ḇρωμε εντα-πеп1скопос
 φηλ εχωу
 30. πμα6ηтнс ενταγḆωτ Ḇ6ω4
- B.1. νενταγ6ω 2Ḇ πḆμε ет Ḇма4 9. νενταγ2ωη ε2оуη ерḆ печη1
 2. пента4с6ω εβολ 2Ḇ πε1αποτ 10. пента4тḆнооу Ḇμο1 φарωтḆ
 3. пента4ηλ και λγω λ4т και 11. тента4μεριтḆ
 Ḇ оу6е1к 12. νενταγ61а-неу2о61те
 4. пента4хе-не1φαхе 13. νετε ḆпоусωтḆ в пθαхе
 5. тентас6ω Ḇμο1 14. пента1хоо4 ηηтḆ
 6. нентаη6ω εροоу 15. нете ḆпечтḆнооу Ḇмооу
 7. пента4се-περωте 16. нете Ḇпоуе1не Ḇмооу εβολ
 8. нентаγβ6к εβολ ε тπο1с
- C.1. аσειω Ḇ πε42о мḆ не4маахе.
 2. λ4χοоc хε Ḇп1ηλγ ερο4.
 3. мḆḆса και δε ас6 Ḇ61 те621ме.
 4. λ4р1ме етве не4θβεεр ενταγḆоу 21 те21η.
 5. π2Χло δε Ḇпечс6ω εβολ 2Ḇ пηрḆ.
 6. мḆḆса пθα Ḇ прη ληβ6к εβολ.
 7. а-тφεεре е1ω Ḇ пес4ω 2Ḇ пмооу Ḇ пейеро.
 8. а-прη е1 е2ра1 εχḆ πтооу.
 9. етве оу ḆпетḆе1а-нетḆ2о?
 10. λγχοоc ηαν хε Ḇпенχ1тḆ.
 11. λη6ω нḆма4 2Ḇ теγḆη ет Ḇма4.
 12. λ4φαхе нḆηληη етве не4снну ете Ḇпоуе1 нḆма4.
 13. а-прη φλ λγω аηтφоуη, ληβ6к εβολ.
 14. λ1сωтḆ в не1φαхе 2Ḇ ηαηаахе.

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

НТЕРІНДУ ЕРОЧ, АІПӨТ ФАРОЧ. When I saw him, I ran to him.
 НТЕРЕЧХӨК Н ПЕЧЭВБ ЕВОЛ, АЧВӨК ЕВОЛ. When he had completed his work, he left.

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

НТЕРІСӨТН	when I heard	НТЕРНСӨТН
НТЕРЕКСӨТН	etc.	НТЕРЕТНСӨТН
НТЕРЕСӨТН		
НТЕРЕЧСӨТН		НТЕРОУСӨТН
НТЕРЕССӨТН		

НТЕРЕ-ПРОМЕ СӨТН when the man heard

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

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

НТЕРІТНБІМЕ НМОЧ when I did not find him

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

НТЕРЕТН-ПРОМЕ ОУФӨБ when the man did not answer

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

НТЕРІСӨТН Е НЕЧФАХЕ, АІРІМЕ. } I wept when I heard
 АІРІМЕ НТЕРІСӨТН Е НЕЧФАХЕ. } his words.

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

ἮΤΕΡΙΣΘΤἢ Ἐ ΠΕΡΕΡΟΟΥ ΔΥΘ ΔΙΝΔΥ Ἐ ΠΕΡΕΟ . . .
 when I heard his voice and saw his face . . .

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

Δ-ΠΛΕΙΘΤ ΚΑΔΤ ἢΜΔΥ. My father left me there.
 ΠΛΕΙΘΤ ΠΕ ΕΝΤΑΥΚΑΔΤ ἢΜΔΥ. 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 *ΠΕΝΤΑΙ-*, *ΠΕΝΤΑΚ-*, etc.:

ΠΛΕΙΘΤ ΠΕΝΤΑΥΚΑΔΤ ἢΜΔΥ.

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

ΠΛΕΙΘΤ ΠΕΝΤΑΥΚΑΔΤ ἢΜΔΥ. It was my father who left me there.
 ΠΛΕΙΘΤ ΠΕ ΠΕΝΤΑΥΚΑΔΤ ἢΜΔΥ. My father is the one who left me there.

The second sentence is a normal *πε* sentence: *ΠΛΕΙΘΤ* is the subject, *ΠΕΝΤΑΥΚΑΔΤ ἢΜΔΥ* is the predicate.

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

ΝΙΜ ΠΕΝΤΑΥΤἢΝΟΟΥ ἢΜΟΚ? Who sent you? Who was it that sent you?
 ΟΥ ΠΕΝΤΑΚΤΑΔΥ ΝΔΥ? What did you give to them? What was it that you gave to them?

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

given above.

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

$\lambda\iota\beta\iota \epsilon \vartheta\lambda\chi\epsilon \eta\eta\mu\alpha\kappa.$ 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

$\lambda\gamma\tau\eta\eta\sigma\sigma\gamma \eta\mu\sigma\iota \epsilon \vartheta\lambda\chi\epsilon \eta\eta\mu\alpha\kappa$ 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:

$\lambda\gamma\tau\eta\eta\sigma\sigma\gamma \eta\mu\sigma\iota \vartheta\lambda\rho\kappa.$ 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 $\epsilon\beta\sigma\lambda$ $\epsilon\iota\tau\eta$, as in

$\lambda\gamma\tau\eta\eta\sigma\sigma\gamma \eta\mu\sigma\iota \epsilon\beta\sigma\lambda \epsilon\iota\tau\eta \eta\pi\rho\sigma.$ I have been sent by the king.

13.5 Infinitives (continued). Transitive infinitives of the pattern $\kappa\omega\tau$ have the following forms:

$\kappa\omega\tau$	$\kappa\epsilon\tau-$	$\kappa\sigma\tau'$	to build
$\chi\omega\kappa$	$\chi\epsilon\kappa-$	$\chi\sigma\kappa'$	to complete
$\epsilon\omega\pi$	$\epsilon\epsilon\pi-$	$\epsilon\sigma\pi'$	to hide, conceal
$\vartheta\pi$	$\epsilon\pi-$	$\varrho\pi'$	to count.

Transitive verbs of this pattern are quite common.

Vocabulary 13

$\chi\omega\kappa$ (forms above) $\pm \epsilon\beta\sigma\lambda$ to finish, complete ($\eta\eta\mu\sigma'$); as n.m.: end, completion.

$\epsilon\omega\pi$ (forms above) to hide, conceal ($\eta\eta\mu\sigma'$).

$\vartheta\pi$ (forms above) to count ($\eta\eta\mu\sigma'$); to esteem, have regard for ($\eta\eta\mu\sigma'$); to ascribe (someone or something: $\eta\eta\mu\sigma'$);

to: ε), to reckon as.

βωλ βελ- βολ' (1) to loosen, unfasten, undo (ἤμο');
 (2) to interpret, explain (ἤμο'); βωλ ββολ = (1) and

also: to nullify, annul (ἤμο').

τωμ τεμ- τომ' to close, shut (ἤμο').

ογωμ ογεμ- ογομ' to eat (ἤμο'; partitive: ββολ ε̄ν);

ογωμ ἦσα to gnaw at.

ωπ ωπε- ωοπ' (1) to receive, accept (ἤμο'; from: ἦτῆ);

(2) to buy (ἤμο'; for a price: ε̄λ).

ογωμ to open (ἤμο', ε).

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

πε.γσορ (f. τε.γσορε; pl. νε.γσοορ) dog (ογσορ).

π.ελλ eye.

π.ηλυ time, hour.

π.νογε rope.

Greek nouns:

τε.χηρα (ἡ χήρα) widow.

π.ορφανος (ὁ ὀρφανός) orphan.

τ.σαρξ (ἡ σάρξ) flesh.

τ.πυλη (ἡ πύλη) gate.

Proper names:

δαυειδ David (sometimes abbreviated διδ).

ιερωσολημ Jerusalem (with def. art.), regularly
 abbreviated ε̄τλημ.

Exercises

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A.1. πλποτ ενταιωοπ̄ ἦτοοτ̄ | 7. τπγλη ενταγβεωκ ββολ |
| 2. πεημα ενταγτωογν ββολ ε̄ιωωγ | ε̄ιτοοτ̄ε̄ |
| 3. πεωε ενταγχωκ ἦμογ ββολ | 8. πεωε εντακφλαε ε̄αρογ |
| 4. πηι ενταγκοτ̄ ἦηλυ | 9. τεχηρα ενταιτ̄ η̄ασ ἦ |
| 5. πνογ̄ε̄ εντανεοπ̄ ε̄λ πωνε | πεετ |
| 6. πωνε ενταγεε̄ ε̄πεσчт ε̄χ̄ἦ | 10. η̄ε̄λλο ενταγεωμ βεογν ε̄ |
| η̄λογερητε | τεγρι |
- B.1. ε̄ιβωк ε̄ ρακοτε ε̄ η̄λυ ε̄ η̄ε̄ιωτ̄.

2. λυβι ε φλαχε νημαι.
 3. λφβωκ ε πειρο ε ειλ-νεφ2οβιτε ββολ.
 4. λι2μοοc ε cω η τερωτε λγω ε ουωμ η παφ.
 5. λγτηηνοογ ημοι ε εινε νακ η πειχωμε.
 6. λφβινε η ουμοογ ε ειλ-νεφουερητε ημοφ.
 7. λφτωογν ε βωκ επα2ου ε ετληηη.
 8. ηιη πενταφωκ ββολ η πει2ωβ?
 9. ηιη πενταγ2οητ 2η ηηι?
 10. νειεντολοογε πενταγβολου ββολ.
 11. τεχηρα τε ηταγτ ηαc η ποβικ.
 12. ηιη πενταφβωλ ηηηη η ηαωωμε?
 13. ητοφ πενταφτωμ η τηγλη.
 14. ηαι νε ενταιφωητ ητοοτογ.
 15. νεγ2οοφ νε ενταγουοητ.
 16. πεχριcτοc πενταφουωη η ηαβαλ.
 17. ηιη πενταγουογ ε ηημε ετ ηηαγ?
 18. ηα2 πενταφταγ ηαι.
 19. πειαcηαcμοc πεντα-ηαγγβωc χοοφ ηαc.
 20. ου πεντακφωητ 2η ταγορα?
 21. πειφπε νε ηταγκοητ ηβι νενειοτε.
 22. πειρωμε πενταcφλαχε ηηηαφ.
- C.1. ητερε-ημοναχοc φωκ η πεφ2ωβ ββολ, λφτωογν, λφβωκ ββολ.
2. ηνεω ηηηαφ φλ ηφλ η ηρη.
 3. ητερε-ηρη φλ, ηηαβε εχηη νενε2τωφ λγω ηηηωτ ηcωφ.
 4. λγωητ ε ηηι η αλγεια.
 5. ητερεcωηη ε ηαι, αcηι-πεcφηρηε, αc2οητ.
 6. λγτωη ηβι ηρωμε η ηηγλη η τηολιc.
 7. ητεριεη-η2αη, λιηααφ ηαγ.
 8. ηπογωη η ηφλαχε η πεηχοβιc.
 9. αcφωπε δε ητερογουωη η τηγλη η τηολιc, α-ηαλοc ηωτ ββολ 2ιτωοητ.
 10. ητεριβωκ, λιηι η ηπογ2 ηηηαι.
 11. ητερηcωηη ε ηφλαχε ενταφχοογ, ηηρηφβε εηατε.
 12. λφωηη ε ηαλοc η ετληηη.
 13. ητερογτηβινε η ηαωωμε ενταη2οηγ 2η ηηι, λγβωκ ββολ.

14. ⲁ-ⲛⲉϥⲥⲟⲟⲣ ⲟϥⲱⲙ ⲛ ⲛⲁϥ.
15. ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲉϥⲓⲥⲉ ⲉⲣⲟⲟϥ, ⲁϥⲉⲱⲗ ⲉⲱⲗ ⲛ ⲛⲉϥⲛⲟϥⲥ.
16. ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲓⲛⲁϥ ⲉⲣⲟϥ, ⲁⲓⲛⲗ ⲥⲁⲣⲟϥ.
17. ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲉϥϫⲟⲕ ⲉⲱⲗ ⲛ ⲛⲉⲓϫⲁϫⲉ, ⲁϥⲧⲱⲙ ⲛ ⲛⲉϥⲉⲱⲗⲗ, ⲁϥⲛⲟϥ.
18. ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲉϥⲛⲁϥ ⲉⲣⲟⲟϥ, ⲁϥϫⲟⲟⲥ ⲛⲁϥ ϫⲉ ⲉⲧⲉⲉ ⲟϥ ⲁⲧⲉⲧⲛⲉⲓ ⲉ ⲛⲉⲓⲛⲗ?
19. ⲁ-ⲛⲉϥⲥⲟⲟⲣ ⲟϥⲱⲙ ⲛⲥⲁ ⲧⲥⲁⲣⲓ ⲛ ⲛⲉⲓⲱ.
20. ⲁⲥⲱⲛⲉ ⲁⲉ ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲉ-ⲛⲛⲁϥ ⲛ ⲛⲉⲥⲛⲓⲥⲉ ⲥⲱⲛ ⲉⲥⲟϥⲛ, ⲁⲥⲉⲱⲕ ⲉ ⲛⲛⲓ ⲛ ⲧⲉⲥⲙⲁⲗϥ.
21. ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲟϥⲛⲁϥ ⲉ ⲛⲟϥⲟⲉⲓⲛ ⲛ ⲛⲉϥⲥⲟ ⲁϥⲱ ⲁϥⲥⲱⲧⲛ ⲉ ⲛⲉϥϫⲁϫⲉ, ⲁϥⲥⲉ ⲉ ⲛⲕⲁⲥ, ⲁϥⲥⲉⲛ-ⲛⲉϥⲥⲟ.
22. ⲉⲧⲉⲉ ⲟϥ ⲁⲧⲉⲧⲛⲉⲱⲗ ⲉⲱⲗ ⲛ ⲛⲉⲛⲧⲟⲗⲛ ⲛ ⲛⲉⲧⲛⲉⲓⲟⲧⲉ?
23. ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲉⲥⲧⲛⲓⲥⲉ ⲉ ⲧⲉⲥⲱⲉⲉⲣⲉ ⲛⲛⲁϥ, ⲁⲥⲣⲓⲛⲉ.
24. ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲉϥⲧⲛⲟϥⲱⲙ ⲛ ⲛⲣⲟ ⲛ ⲧⲉϥⲣⲓ, ⲁⲓⲉⲱⲕ ⲉⲱⲗ.

Lesson 14

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

First Perfect: ⲁ-ⲛⲁⲓ ⲱⲛⲉ ⲉⲧⲉⲛⲛⲧⲕ̅.

This happened because of you.

Second Perfect: ⲛⲧⲁ-ⲛⲁⲓ ⲱⲛⲉ ⲉⲧⲉⲛⲛⲧⲕ̅.

It was because of you that this happened.

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

depends on what the writer chooses to emphasize.

The Second Perfect has the same inflectional forms as the Relative of the First Perfect, but usually without the initial ε: ΝΤΑΙCΩΤΗ, ΝΤΑΚCΩΤΗ, etc.

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

ΝΤΑΚΤΗΝΟΟΥ ΗΜΟC ΕΤΒΕ ΟΥ? Why did you send him?

ΝΤΑΦΘΙΝΕ Η ΤΕΙΘΗΙCΤΟΛΗ Ε ΝΙΜ? To whom did he bring this letter?

But if the interrogative phrase is place first, as is usually the case with εΤΒΕ ΟΥ, the first tense is used:

ΕΤΒΕ ΟΥ ΔΑΚΤΗΝΟΟΥ ΗΜΟC?

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

ΝΤΑ-ΟΥ ΘΩΠΕ? What happened?

ΝΤΑ-ΝΙΜ ΒΘΚ ΕΖΟΥΝ? Who went in?

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

ΝΤΑΚΝΔΥ Ε ΝΙΜ? Whom did you see?

ΝΤΑΚΤΑΔΦ Η ΝΙΜ? To whom did you give it?

ΝΤΑΦΚΑ-ΟΥ ΗΜΔΥ? What did he put there?

The construction introduced in § 13.2 is used much more frequently than the preceding: ΝΙΜ ΠΕΝΤΑΦΒΘΚ ΕΖΟΥΝ? ΝΙΜ ΠΕΝΤΑΚΝΔΥ ΕΡΟΦ?

The interrogative adverbs ΤΩΝ (where?), Ε ΤΩΝ (whither?), ΕΒΟΛ ΤΩΝ (whence?), and ΤΗΝΔΥ (or ΤΝΔΥ, when?) occur regularly in post-verbal position with a second tense:

ΠΤΑ-ΠΕΚΕΙΩΤ ΕΘΚ Ε ΤΩΝ? Where did your father go?
 ΠΤΑΥΜΟΥ ΤΗΝΑΥ? When did they die?

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

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

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

ΟΥΩΣ	ΟΥΕΣ-	ΟΥΑΣ'	to put, place
ΟΥΩΘ	ΟΥΕΘ-	ΟΥΑΘ'	to want, desire
ΜΟΥΣ	ΜΕΣ-	ΜΑΣ'	to fill.

Vocabulary 14

ΜΟΥΡ ΜΕΡ- ΜΟΡ' to bind, tie (someone: ἦμο' or suff.; with: ἦμο', ςἦ; to: ε, εχἦ, εςοῦν ε).

ΜΟΥΧΕ (or ΜΟΥΧ) ΝΕΧ- ΝΟΧ' to cast, throw (ἦμο'; at, into: ε); ΜΟΥΧΕ ΕΒΟΛ to discard, throw away, abandon; ΜΟΥΧΕ ΕΠΕΧΗΤ to cast down.

ΟΥΩΣ ΟΥΕΣ- ΟΥΑΣ' (1) to put, place, set (ἦμο'); ΟΥΩΣ ΕΧἦ to add to, augment; (2) intrans.: to settle, dwell, reside (in: ςἦ; with: Μἦ).

ΟΥΩΘ ΟΥΕΘ- ΟΥΑΘ' to want, wish, desire (ἦμο'); as n.m.: wish, desire; ἦ πεθοῦωθ of his own volition, as he wished. ΟΥΕΘ- may be compounded with another infinitive: ΟΥΕΘ-εἰ to wish to come, ΟΥΕΘ-σῶτηἦ to wish to hear.

ΜΟΥΣ ΜΕΣ- ΜΑΣ' ± ΕΒΟΛ (1) to fill (something: ἦμο' or suff.; with: ἦμο', ςἦ, ΕΒΟΛ ςἦ); (2) intrans.: to become filled, full (of, with: ἦμο'). An indefinite noun after ἦμο' (that with which something is filled) normally has no article.

† ἦμο' ςἰ to put (a garment: ἦμο') on, to dress.

ΠΕ.ΣΝΑΥΣ bond, fetter.

26. α-πευχοι μου2 η̄ μοου.
27. οῡ πεντακομ̄ η̄ ποου?
28. η̄τεριτων η̄ προ, λιζμοос λυω̄ λιωπ η̄ π2ατ ενταυταλ4 η̄αι.
29. α-νευ2οορ οῡωμ η̄σᾱ νε4ουερητε.
30. η̄αῑ η̄ε̄ π̄ω̄νε̄ ενταυνοχ̄ εβολ.
31. η̄τα-π̄ω̄ᾱ ω̄ω̄πε̄ τ̄η̄η̄αυ?
32. η̄ιη̄ πεντα4βωλ εβολ η̄ η̄εισναυ2?
33. α-πεπισκοπος μορ̄ η̄ η̄νεσχημα.
34. η̄τανκα-πεν̄η̄με̄ η̄σων̄ ετβε̄ πε2κο.
35. η̄ιη̄ πεντα4οῡα2κ̄ 2η̄ η̄ειμα?
36. λσοуε2-тесφεερε̄ εх̄η̄ η̄εβλο6.
37. α-νε4ω̄ᾱη̄ε̄ μα2οῡ η̄ ραω̄ε.
38. η̄τα-η̄ει2ισε̄ 2ε̄ εх̄ων̄ ετβε̄ οῡ?
39. η̄τα4οῡω̄η̄ η̄ τη̄υλη̄ η̄ τπολις̄ τ̄η̄η̄αυ?
40. οῡ πεντα4ω̄ω̄πε̄ η̄μοκ̄ 2ιρ̄η̄ τη̄υλη̄?
41. λινοӯη̄ε̄ η̄ η̄поу2̄ епеснт̄ е̄ η̄ка2̄.
42. η̄πο4οῡεω̄-сω̄т̄η̄ ε̄ η̄αω̄ᾱη̄ε̄.
43. η̄η̄ιη̄αῡ ε̄ τεχ̄η̄ρη̄ᾱ ω̄ᾱ ποοῡ.
44. λιοӯω̄ω̄ ε̄ η̄κοτ̄κ̄.

Lesson 15

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

οΥΝΟΒ $\bar{\text{N}}$ ΠΟΛΙΣ, ΟΥΠΟΛΙΣ $\bar{\text{N}}$ ΝΟΒ	a large city
ΠΑΜΕΡΙΤ $\bar{\text{N}}$ ΘΗΡΕ, ΠΑΘΗΡΕ $\bar{\text{N}}$ ΜΕΡΙΤ	my beloved son
ΠΣΑΒΕ $\bar{\text{N}}$ ΡΩΜΕ, ΠΡΩΜΕ $\bar{\text{N}}$ 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 ΝΟΒ great, ΚΟΥΙ small, ΘΗΜ small, $\text{ΘΟΡ}\bar{\text{N}}$ first, ΣΛΕ last, and ΜΕΡΙΤ beloved.
- 2) A few adjectives may be used after a noun *without the linking $\bar{\text{N}}$* . These include ΛΣ old, ΝΟΒ great, ΚΟΥΙ small, ΘΗΜ small, ΟΥΩΤ single, $\text{ΟΥΩΣ}\bar{\text{Θ}}$ 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.

ΚΛΜΕ	fem. ΚΛΜΗ	pl. —	black
ΣΛΕ	ΣΛΗ	ΣΛΕΕΥ(Ε)	last
ΣΑΒΕ	ΣΑΒΗ	ΣΑΒΕΕΥ(Ε)	wise
ΕΛΛΕ	—	ΕΛΛΕΕΥ(Ε)	lame
ΜΕΡΙΤ	—	ΜΕΡΑΤΕ	beloved
ΘΟΡ $\bar{\text{N}}$	ΘΟΡΠΕ	—	first

ζΟΥΕΙΤ	ζΟΥΕΙΤΕ	ζΟΥΑΤΕ	first
ϩⲚⲙⲟ	ϩⲚⲙⲟⲱ	ϩⲚⲙⲟⲓ	alien, foreign

The plurals in -εεϥε also occur as -εεϥ. The fem. forms are used with sing. and plural fem. nouns. The plural forms occur mainly in substantivized usage: Ⲛϫⲁⲃⲉⲉϥε the wise, Ⲛⲉⲟϥⲁⲧⲉ 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:

ⲡⲠⲞⲙⲉ	Ⲛ	ⲁⲒⲗⲁⲐⲟⲥ	the good man
ⲧⲉϫⲓⲙⲉ	Ⲛ	ⲁⲒⲗⲁⲐⲟⲥ	the good woman

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

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

ⲧⲉψϥχⲏ	Ⲛ	ⲧⲉⲗⲉⲓⲟⲛ	the perfect spirit.
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Greek substantivized neuter adjectives are treated as masculine in Coptic:

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

ⲡⲠⲞⲙⲉ	Ⲛ	ⲉⲛⲕⲉ	Ⲛ	ⲁⲓⲕⲁⲓⲟⲥ	the righteous poor man
ⲡⲚⲟⲖ	Ⲛ	ⲫⲣⲟ	Ⲛ	ⲁⲓⲕⲁⲓⲟⲥ	the great (and) righteous king.

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

ⲡⲉⲃⲓⲛⲏ	the poor man	Ⲛⲉⲃⲓⲛⲏ	the poor (people)
ⲡⲉⲓⲛⲕⲉ	this poor man	ⲧⲉⲓⲛⲕⲉ	this poor woman
ⲟϥϫⲁⲃⲉ	a wise man	ⲉⲛϫⲁⲃⲉⲉϥⲉ	wise men

When the first noun in a genitive construction is followed

Vocabulary 15

ΜΟΒ large, great, important.

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

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

ΖΗΚΟΥΙ Ν ΧΘΩΜΕ a few books).

ΜΕΡΙΤ (pl. ΜΕΡΑΤΕ) beloved.

ΣΑΒΕ (f. ΣΑΒΗ; pl. ΣΑΒΕΟΥΕ) wise.

ΒΑΛΕ (pl. ΒΑΛΛΕΟΥΕ) lame, crippled.

ΖΗΚΕ poor.

ΕΒΙΗΝ poor, wretched, miserable.

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

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

Π.ΕΒΟΤ (pl. Ν.ΕΒΑΤΕ, Ν.ΕΒΕΤΕ) month.

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

ΠΩΖ to reach, attain (ε, ϑα).

Greek adjectives:

ΑΓΛΕΟС (ἀγαθός) good.

ΔΙΚΑΙΟС (δικαίος) just, righteous.

ΠΙCΤΟС (πιστός) faithful, true, believing.

ΑΠΙCΤΟС (ἀπιστός) unbelieving.

ΠΟΝΗΡΟС (πονηρός) bad, wicked.

And the numbers given in the lesson.

Exercises

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|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Α.1. ΟΥΧΗΡΑ Ν ΖΗΚΕ | 11. ΟΥΚΟΥΙ Ν ΛΥ |
| 2. ΤΕΙΝΟΒ Ν ΠΥΛΗ | 12. ΟΥΖΑΛΩ Ν ΣΑΒΗ |
| 3. ΟΥΖΗΖΑΛ Ν ΠΙCΤΟС | 13. ΝΕСΗΜΑΘΗΤΗC Ν ΠΙCΤΟС |
| 4. ΟΥΨΡΟ Ν ΔΙΚΑΙΟС | 14. ΠΕΖΤΟ Ν ΒΑΛΕ |
| 5. ΠΕΙΛΑΟС Ν ΑΠΙCΤΟС | 15. ΖΕΝΖΙΟΜΕ Ν ΕΒΙΗΝ |
| 6. ΘΗΖΑΛ Ν ΠΟΝΗΡΑ | 16. ΠΑΙΚΑΙΟС Ν ΡΩΜΕ |
| 7. ΟΥΝΟΒ Ν ΖΗΓΕΜΩΝ | 17. ΤΑΜΕΡΙТ Ν ΜΑΛΥ |
| 8. ΠΕΝΜΕΡΙТ Ν ΕΙΩТ | 18. ΟΥΚΟΥΙ Ν ΘΤΕΚΟ |
| 9. ΠΚΟΥΙ Ν ΤΕТ | 19. ΝΕΖΒΗΥΕ Ν ΠΟΝΗΡΟΝ |
| 10. ΟΥΒΑΛΕ Ν ΖΗΚΕ | 20. ΝΘΑΧΕ Ν ΝCΑΒΕΟΥΕ |

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| 21. πείνος ἢ νόμος | 26. печѡнре ἢ βαλε |
| 22. πσαβε ἢ δίκαιος | 27. ἡρῆειοογε ἢ ἡ ₂ нке |
| 23. ἡπαρθενος ἢ σαβн | 28. ἡπονнрос мἢ ἡαгλѡс |
| 24. ненмерате ἢ ѡнре | 29. оубвинн ἢ орфанос |
| 25. πμннѡе ἢ ἀπίστος | 30. тес ₂ име ἢ πιστος |
-
- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| B.1. ѡмἢт ἢ χοι | 10. снлγ ₂ снлγ |
| 2. ѡмте ἢ ѡтнн | 11. печваа снлγ |
| 3. пейѡмἢт ἢ зооγ | 12. ромпе сἢте |
| 4. чтооγ ἢ зоеите | 13. евот снлγ |
| 5. печтооγ ἢ тооγ | 14. пей ₁ оγ ἢ евот |
| 6. чтое ἢ хнра | 15. ₁ оγ ἢ коуи ἢ χοι |
| 7. тейчтое ἢ ентолн | 16. ₁ оγ ἢ рѡме ἢ агλѡс |
| 8. оγд ἢ монаχος | 17. с ₂ име сἢте ἢ агλѡс |
| 9. оуби ἢ пγлн | 18. п ₁ ро снлγ |
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- C.1. ἡтакпѡ₂ е тейπολιс тἢнлγ?
2. λγκѡт ἢ оγкоуи ἢ полис ἡмлγ.
 3. λноγѡ₂ ἡмлγ ἢ чтое ἢ ромпе.
 4. ἡтар₁т нἡмлч етве оγ?
 5. оγ пе прлн ἢ п₁ме ен₁ат₆тἢпѡ₂ ероч ἢ т₆ѡн ет ἡмлγ?
 6. н₁м пентлчѡ₁не ἡсѡ₁?
 7. п₁и пе п₂рооγ ἢ пенмерит ἢ ѡнре.
 8. ли₁т ἢ п₂лт ἢ н₆винн.
 9. ἡп₁оγѡѡ е ѡлхе мἢ п₆але ет ἡмлγ.
10. оγ пе п₆и ен₁лчпѡ₂ ероч ἡβ₁ пей₂λλо ἢ δίκαιос?
 11. ἡтакноχογ евол тѡн?
 12. ли₆ѡ ₂ἡ п₆γ₁ме ἢ оγромпе.

Lesson 16

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

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

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

or predicatively (note obligatory use of indefinite article):

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$\theta\lambda\lambda\epsilon \mu\iota\mu \epsilon\mu\tau\alpha\kappa\omega\tau\bar{\eta} \epsilon\rho\omicron\gamma$ everything which we heard

$\acute{\alpha}\omega\beta \mu\iota\mu \bar{\eta} \rho\omicron\eta\eta\rho\omicron\mu \epsilon\mu\tau\lambda\epsilon\iota\rho\epsilon \bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\gamma$ 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":

ἤπιναυ ε οyon ἤμαυ. I saw no one there.

ἤπεϛ†-λλλγ ηαι. He gave me nothing.

λλλγ also appears with the indefinite article: ογλλλγ.

λλλγ is often used adjectively:

ἤπε-λλλγ ἤ ρωμε ηαυ εροι. No man saw me.

ἤπιϑεπ-λλλγ ἤ χωωμε ἤτοοτϛ. I received no book from him.

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

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

ληϛ-ογλλλγ. I am nothing.

ϛεηλλλγ ηε ηεγνουτε. Their gods are nothing.

ἤ λλλγ ογ λλλγ alone may be used adverbially in the sense "(not) at all":

ἤπιϑαχε ηἤμαϛ (ἤ) λλλγ. I didn't speak with him at all.

Note also the expression οyon ηηη everyone, everybody.

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

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

ηκοσμοϛ τηρϛ the whole world, all the world

αυει εζοϛη τηροϛ. They all came in.

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

16.5 The numbers from six to ten:

six	masc. COOY	fem. CO, COE
seven	CAOY	CAOYEB
eight	OMOYN	OMOYNB
nine	YIT, YIC	YITE, YICE
ten	MHT	MHTE

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

Partitive expressions with numbers employ the preposition $\bar{\text{N}}$ ($\bar{\text{NMO}}$):

ΟΥΑ $\bar{\text{N}}$ $\bar{\text{NPOME}}$ one of the men $\text{OMNT } \bar{\text{N}}$ $\bar{\text{NEKHY}}$ three of
 $\text{OMNT } \bar{\text{NMOOY}}$ three of them the ships

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

Α-ΟΥΑ ΕΟΚ ΘΑ ΠΑΡΧΙΕΠΙΣΚΟΠΟΣ. A certain man went to the
 archbishop.

Vocabulary 16

ΘΕ (τ. 26) manner, way. $\bar{\text{N}}$ ΘΕ $\bar{\text{N}}$ prep. like, in the manner of; with pron. suff.: $\bar{\text{N}}$ ΤΑ 26 like me, as I do. $\bar{\text{N}}$ ΤΕΙ 26 in this way, thus.

Τ. ΜΙΝΕ kind, sort, type, species. $\lambda\theta$ $\bar{\text{N}}$ ΜΙΝΕ of what sort?
 $\bar{\text{N}}$ ΤΕ ΜΙΝΕ of this sort, such.

ΠΕ. ΟΥΟΕΙΘ time, occasion. $\bar{\text{N}}$ ΟΥΟΕΙΘ ΝΙΜ every time, always.
 $\bar{\text{N}}$ ΟΥΟΟΕΙΘ once, on one occasion (in the past). $\bar{\text{N}}$
 ΠΕΟΥΟΕΙΘ at this/that time.

ΠΕ. ΜΤΟ ΕΒΟΛ presence. $\bar{\text{N}}$ ΠΕΜΤΟ ΕΒΟΛ $\bar{\text{N}}$ in the presence of;
 with pron. suff.: $\bar{\text{N}}$ ΠΑ $\bar{\text{N}}$ 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. ΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΥΣ (ὁ ἀρχιερεὺς)

ΜΩΥΣΗΣ (Μωυσῆς) Moses. high-priest.

Π. ΑΡΧΙΕΠΙΣΚΟΠΟΣ (ὁ ἀρχιεπίσκοπος) archbishop.

Exercises

- A.1. 20EINE N TEIMINE 21. N CAG4E N POME
2. COOY N ECOOY 22. N EE N OY2M2AA N NICTOC
3. P2AT THP4 23. ANON THP4N
4. OYA N N6ALLEEY 24. N2HKE N TPOIC THPOY
5. OYAG N MINE N BOOY? 25. ZN AAAY N MA
6. N CAG4 N ZOY 26. OMOUN N NO6 N XOI
7. TEG4H THP4 27. OYA NMOOY
8. ZW8 NIM ENTAIPOPOY 28. GAXE NIM ENTACHOOY
9. OYCH4E N TEIMINE 29. OYAG N MINE N OMNE?
10. NETME THPOY NTE TCYPIA 30. OMOC CNAU
11. N PENTO EBOA N 31. ZIXN AAAY N ZIH
- PARXIEP4YC 32. N PE4MTO EBOA
12. N EE N OYNO6 N C4EE 33. AAAY N KAPPOC
13. P2AT THP4 34. CTOOY N M4EIN
14. POME NIM ENTACHNAU EPOOY 35. E AG N OI?
15. OMTE N MINE 36. ZN TEP4OP4 AYW ZN PE4TME
16. OYON NIM ET ZN TCYNAPOYH 37. N OMOUN N EBOT
17. PPOMOC N M4YCHC THP4 38. ZN OYNO6 N P4GE
18. COE N C4GE 39. OYAPXIEP4YC N PONHPOC
19. TEIMHTE N ENTOLH 40. N6N6EER THPOY
20. NEXOP4 THPOY NTE PEIKOCMOC
- B.1. NPIKA-AAA4 EXN TETPAPEZA. 10. A-OYA EI OAP4C ZN
2. OYN-ZOINE N TEIMINE ZM 4EY4H.
- POIC NIM. 11. AC6W MN OYA N N6C-
3. NTAKEINE M PEK2AN N AG N ZE? CYGGENHC.
4. OYAG N MINE PE PEIXOMME? 12. ETBE OY NTAPEIRE N
5. ZN AG N OYOEI4 ACMICE M 4TEIZ6?
- PEC4HPE? 13. N OY4OYOEI4 A-PAHXI-
6. ANF-NIM ANOK? ANF-OYAAA4. EPICKOPOC EI E PENTOOY.
7. NPE4T-OYAAA4 MAI. 14. AYEINE M PEFIT N POME
8. ANKA-OYON NIM NCWN. EZOYN EP4C.
9. ZENAAA4 HE NEY4AXE M 15. NTAYT4NPOOY NMOI E
- PONHPON. PEI4AOC THP4.

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

Lesson 17

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

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

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

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

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

$\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\lambda}\overline{\gamma}$:	$\overline{\lambda}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\lambda}\overline{\gamma}$	look, see	$\overline{\text{x}}\overline{\text{o}}$:	$\overline{\lambda}\overline{\text{x}}\overline{\text{i}}-$, $\overline{\lambda}\overline{\text{x}}\overline{\text{i}}'$	say, speak
$\overline{\text{o}}\overline{\gamma}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{N}}$:	$\overline{\lambda}\overline{\gamma}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{N}}$	open	$\overline{\text{e}}\overline{\text{i}}\overline{\text{n}}\overline{\text{e}}$:	$\overline{\lambda}\overline{\text{n}}\overline{\text{i}}-$, $\overline{\lambda}\overline{\text{n}}\overline{\text{i}}'$	bring
$\overline{\text{e}}\overline{\text{i}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{e}}$:	$\overline{\lambda}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{e}}$, $\overline{\lambda}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}-$, $\overline{\lambda}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}'$	do, make			

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

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! $\overline{\text{n}}\overline{\lambda}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{R}}\overline{\text{E}}$ O my son! The Greek vocative particle $\overline{\omega}$ (Gk. $\overline{\omega}$) may also be used, but not before a designation of God.

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

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

MIcE	MEC(ḫ)-	MACT'	to bear (a child)
GIḡE	ḡḡḫ-	ḡḡT'	to hang up, suspend.

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

GIPE	ḫ-	ḡḡ'	to do, make
GINḠ	ḡ-	ḡḡT'	to bring
ḡINE	ḡḡ-	ḡḡḡT'	to seek, inquire
GINḠ	ḡḡ-	ḡḡḡT'	to find.

The final ḡ of ḡ-, ḡḡ-, and ḡḡ- may be assimilated to ḡ before a following n or m. Note that in ḡḡT', ḡḡḡT' and ḡḡḡT' the syllabic ḡ is the stressed vowel of the word. ḫ- is often written as ep-. Suffixes are added to these forms regularly: ḡḡḡT, ḡḡḡḡK, ḡḡḡḡe, ḡḡḡḡḡ, ḡḡḡḡC, ḡḡḡḡN, ḡḡ-ṯHYṯN, ḡḡḡḡOY. ḡḡ' is inflected like ṯḡḡ' 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" ḡ (ḡḡMO') and (2) that the general equivalence KOT ḡMOḡ = KOTḡ be attested for the verb, i.e. that the verb possess prenominal and presuffixal forms. A less strict definition would require a transitive verb to satisfy either, but not necessarily both, of the above criteria. This is approximately the position adopted by W. E. Crum in his *Coptic Dictionary*, the standard lexical work in the field. Verbs not satisfying either of these criteria are labeled intransitive or are left unlabeled.

In the present work the designation *transitive* is extended to include verbs having prenominal and presuffixal forms that correspond exactly in meaning to the infinitive with e or ḡca (e.g. cOTḡ e, ḡINE ḡca). Thus cOTḡeḡ = cOTḡ

εροϋ and $\vartheta\bar{\eta}\tau\bar{\eta}$ = $\vartheta\bar{\eta}\iota\bar{\eta}\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\sigma\omega\tau$ are taken as fully equivalent to the criterion $\kappa\omega\tau$ $\bar{\eta}\mu\omega\tau$ = $\kappa\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$ above. A verb like $\lambda\mu\lambda\alpha\tau\epsilon$ (to seize) is considered transitive because its direct object is marked by $\bar{\eta}\mu\omega$, 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 $\eta\lambda\upsilon$ and $\epsilon\iota\mu\epsilon$ (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

$\alpha\lambda\pi\epsilon\alpha$ vb. tr. to guard, watch (ϵ ; from: ϵ , $\epsilon\beta\omega\lambda$ $\alpha\bar{\eta}$); to keep, observe, preserve (ϵ).

$\epsilon\iota\mu\epsilon$ vb. tr. to understand (ϵ); to know, realize (that: $\chi\epsilon$).

$\vartheta\bar{\eta}\vartheta\epsilon$ vb. tr. to serve, worship ($\eta\lambda$); as n.m. service, worship.

$\mu\omega\upsilon\tau\epsilon$ vb. tr. to call (ϵ), summon, name. Note the constructions:

$\lambda\upsilon\mu\omega\upsilon\tau\epsilon$ $\epsilon\rho\omega\tau$ $\chi\epsilon$ $\iota\omega\alpha\lambda\eta\eta\eta\sigma$. They named him John.

$\lambda\upsilon\mu\omega\upsilon\tau\epsilon$ ϵ $\eta\epsilon\tau\pi\alpha\eta$ $\chi\epsilon$ $\iota\omega\alpha\lambda\eta\eta\eta\sigma$. They called his name John.

$\lambda\upsilon\mu\omega\upsilon\tau\epsilon$ $\epsilon\rho\omega\tau$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\pi\alpha\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\tau$ -
 $\epsilon\iota\omega\tau$. They named him after his father.

$\lambda\mu\lambda\alpha\tau\epsilon$ vb. tr. to grasp, seize, take possession of, take captive ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omega$); to learn by heart.

$\eta.\chi\lambda\chi\epsilon$ (pl. $\bar{\eta}.\chi\iota\chi\epsilon\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon$) enemy.

$\eta.\eta\alpha\tau\omega$ soldier.

$\tau\epsilon.\sigma\beta\omega$ (pl. $\eta\epsilon.\sigma\beta\omega\omega\upsilon\epsilon$) teaching, instruction, doctrine.

25. $\bar{\eta}$ ογοειϑ $\eta\iota\mu$ λριρε $\bar{\eta}$ τεϑεε. 28. λϑων $\bar{\eta}$ προ.
 26. λμηειτ $\bar{\eta}$ εβοϑν ε πεϑ $\bar{\rho}$ πε. 29. $\bar{\eta}$ π $\bar{\rho}$ τεμ-προ.
 27. λμη ϑαροι, τλϑεερε. 30. εω $\bar{\eta}\bar{\mu}\lambda\iota$ $\bar{\eta}$ ϑμοϑν $\bar{\eta}$ εβοτ.
 C.1. $\bar{\eta}$ ποϑειμε ε $\bar{\eta}$ παρβολη ενταϑχοϑυ $\eta\lambda\upsilon$.
 2. λϑαμαζετε $\bar{\eta}$ μοϑ $\bar{\eta}$ βι $\bar{\eta}$ ματοι, λϑμορ $\bar{\tau}$, λϑμοϑ $\bar{\tau}$ ε πεϑτεκο.
 3. $\bar{\eta}$ ποϑειμε $\bar{\eta}$ βι πμηηϑε $\chi\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ τοϑ πε πεϑριστοσ.
 4. $\bar{\eta}$ ϑα $\chi\epsilon$ $\eta\epsilon$ $\eta\lambda\iota$ $\bar{\eta}$ παιβολοσ. $\bar{\eta}$ π $\bar{\rho}$ σοτμοϑ.
 5. λϑειμε $\bar{\eta}$ πεοϑοειϑ $\chi\epsilon$ λ-πεϑειϑτ μοϑ.
 6. $\eta\iota\mu$ πενταϑελεεε ερωτ $\bar{\eta}$ εβολ ε $\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}$ χιϑεεϑε?
 7. $\bar{\eta}$ τερεσϑ, λϑ $\bar{\eta}$ τ $\bar{\tau}$ ε πηι $\bar{\eta}$ τεσσϑνε.
 8. λϑϑοκ εβολ $\bar{\eta}$ νεεοϑυ $\bar{\eta}$ πεϑϑ $\bar{\eta}$ ϑε.
 9. λϑμοϑτε εροι $\bar{\eta}$ προη $\bar{\eta}$ ταηαϑυ.
 10. λϑμοϑτε ε προη $\bar{\eta}$ προηρε $\chi\epsilon$ τ $\bar{\tau}$.
 11. λϑ $\bar{\eta}$ ϑε $\eta\lambda\chi$ $\bar{\eta}$ ελϑε $\bar{\eta}$ ϑομπε.
 12. οϑαηαϑυ πε εϑε $\eta\iota\mu$ εντακκλϑυ. 16. $\bar{\eta}$ τακμοϑτε ε $\eta\iota\mu$?
 13. λ-παιβολοσ $\bar{\eta}$ τ $\bar{\tau}$ ε τερημοσ. 17. $\bar{\eta}$ τατετ $\bar{\eta}$ β $\bar{\eta}$ τ $\bar{\tau}$ $\bar{\eta}$ λϑ $\bar{\eta}$ εε?
 14. ετβε οϑ $\bar{\eta}$ πετ $\bar{\eta}$ ειμε ε ηεσβεϑ? 18. $\bar{\eta}$ τακβ $\bar{\eta}$ -πειϑϑομε των?
 15. λϑαμαζετε $\bar{\eta}$ πεϑϑομε τηρ $\bar{\tau}$. 19. οϑλϑ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\iota\mu$ νε τε τειεσβεϑ?

Lesson 18

18.1 The First Present (Pres. I):

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

With nominal subject: προμε ϑριμε the man is weeping
 οϑ $\bar{\eta}$ -οϑρ $\bar{\rho}$ με ϑριμε a man is weeping.

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

τηρ- or τη-. οὐν 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: †εἶνε I understand, †ναγ I see, etc.

The First Present is negated with ν before the subject pronoun and αν after the verb: ν̄εἶνε αν I am not weeping. The second pers. νκρῖνε αν usually appears as νφρῖνε αν, with ρ for κ by assimilation to the preceding ν and with a shift of the supralinear stroke: νρῖνε to νφρῖνε (i.e. from εng- to νεg-). A similar shift of the stroke occurs in the 3rd pers. sing.: ν̄ρῖνε αν, ν̄φρῖνε αν. ν is optional before a nominal subject: (ν) πρωμε ϖῖνε αν. An indefinite subject requires the negation νν̄; no αν is used: νν̄-(ογ)ρωμε ϖῖνε 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 εωκ and εἰ are not used in the First Present.

With the sole exception of ογωθ (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:

†εν πνι

I am in the house.

ν̄εεν πνι αν

They are not in the house.

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

$\eta\lambda\alpha\rho\imath\mu\epsilon$, $\kappa\eta\lambda\alpha\rho\imath\mu\epsilon$...	Neg. $\eta\eta\lambda\alpha\rho\imath\mu\epsilon$ $\lambda\eta$, $\eta\eta\eta\lambda\alpha\rho\imath\mu\epsilon$ $\lambda\eta$...
$\rho\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$ $\eta\lambda\alpha\rho\imath\mu\epsilon$	(η) $\rho\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$ $\eta\lambda\alpha\rho\imath\mu\epsilon$ $\lambda\eta$
$\omicron\upsilon\eta\eta-\omicron\upsilon\eta\eta\omega\mu\epsilon$ $\eta\lambda\alpha\rho\imath\mu\epsilon$	$\eta\eta\eta-\rho\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$ $\eta\lambda\alpha\rho\imath\mu\epsilon$

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 $\tau\epsilon\tau\eta\lambda-$ for expected $\tau\epsilon\tau\eta\eta\lambda-$.

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 ($\epsilon\imath$, $\beta\omega\kappa$, $\mu\omicron\omega\theta\epsilon$) and verbs denoting activities involving no direct object ($\rho\imath\mu\epsilon$, $\eta\kappa\omicron\tau\kappa$, 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) $\eta\tau\epsilon\rho\epsilon\chi\omega\kappa$ η $\eta\epsilon\chi\omega\theta\omega\upsilon$ $\epsilon\beta\omega\lambda$ when he had completed his days
- 2) $\eta\tau\epsilon\rho\epsilon-\eta\epsilon\chi\omega\theta\omega\upsilon$ $\chi\omega\kappa$ $\epsilon\beta\omega\lambda$ when his days were completed.

(1) is the normal active transitive use of $\chi\omega\kappa$ $\epsilon\beta\omega\lambda$; (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:

ⲭⲠⲕ ⲉⲃⲠⲗ *intr.* to be completed, finished, fulfilled; to die.
 ⲒⲠⲡ *intr.* to hide (oneself).
 ⲃⲠⲗ ⲉⲃⲠⲗ *intr.* to be melted, scattered, dispersed; to come undone, be loosened; to go to pieces.
 ⲧⲠⲙ *intr.* to shut, close (subject: door, eyes, mouth, etc.).
 ⲠⲮⲠⲛ *intr.* to open.
 ⲠⲮⲠⲒ *intr.* to settle, dwell; to alight (on: ⲒⲐⲭⲛ̄, ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲐ ⲒⲐⲭⲛ̄).
 ⲙⲠⲮⲒ *intr.* to become filled, full (of, with: ⲡⲙⲠⲟⲥ).

18.4 Infinitives of the type ⲕⲠⲧⲉ (to turn), with stressed -ⲱ- and final unstressed -ⲉ, have the same pre-nominal and presuffixal forms as the type ⲕⲠⲧ:

ⲕⲠⲧⲉ ⲕⲉⲧ- ⲕⲠⲧⲥ to turn.

ⲛⲠⲮⲭⲉ (to throw), with -ⲠⲮ- for -ⲱ- because of initial ⲛ (cf. p. xvi) also belongs to this type; the infinitive ⲛⲠⲮⲭ mentioned in Voc. 14 is a less frequent variant. Infinitives with -ⲱⲱ- and final -ⲉ have similar forms:

ⲱⲱⲱⲉ ⲱⲉⲉⲉⲉ- ⲱⲠⲠⲉ 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:

ⲡⲐⲤⲧⲉⲮⲉ	ⲡⲐⲤⲧⲉⲱ	to believe (ⲉ)
ⲉⲡⲐⲧⲓⲙⲗ	ⲉⲡⲐⲧⲓⲙⲗⲱ	to rebuke (ⲛⲗⲥ)
ⲡⲉⲓⲣⲗⲒⲉ	ⲡⲉⲓⲣⲗⲒⲱ	to tempt (ⲡⲙⲠⲟⲥ)
ⲛⲛⲤⲧⲉⲮⲉ	ⲛⲛⲤⲧⲉⲱ	to fast
ⲁⲣⲭⲓ	ⲁⲣⲭⲱ	to begin (+ ⲡ + Inf.: to begin to do something).

Vocabulary 18

- κωτε κερ- κοτ^ς vb. tr. to turn (ἄμο^ς; away: εβολ; back: επαροу); intr. to rotate, circulate; to surround, go around (ε); to consort (with: μῆ).
- ε2αι vb. tr. to write (ἄμο^ς; on, in: ε, εχῆ, 21, 21χῆ, 2ῆ; to: ηα^ς, ε, ρα); to register; to draw, paint; as n.m. writing, letter.
- εωφῆ vb. intr. to look, glance (at: ε, εχῆ, ῆσα, ε2οуη ε); εωφῆ (εβολ) 2ηт^ς to look forward to, expect, await. Often with εβολ, ε2οуη, ε2ραι, επεснт.
- σοоуῆ vb. tr. to know (ἄμο^ς; about: εтве; how to: ῆ + Inf.; that: χε); to recognize, be acquainted with; as n.m. knowledge.
- μεεуε vb. intr. to think, suppose (that: χε; about: ε); to ponder, consider (often + εβολ); as n.m. thought, mind.
- κωте n.m. neighborhood, surroundings; ῆ/2ῆ κωте ῆ in the neighborhood of, near, around; pron. obj. are expressed w. poss. prefixes: ῆ πεсκωте around him.
- 2ηт^ς prep. forward to, before; used idiomatically with certain verbs, like εωφῆ above and πωт εβολ to flee (2ηт^ς: from); anticipatory suffix is required.
- εβολ χε, εтве χε conj. because.
- п.χλε1ε desert, wilderness.
- те.εροомне, пе.εροомне dove.
- εῤλε (pl. εῤλεεу, εῤлеуε) adj. blind.
- And the Greek verbs in §18.5 above.

Exercises

- (1) λ-πεс2ωε χок εβολ. (2) σεηαμοу2 ῆ ραφε ῆ61 ηенψуχη.
 (3) ῆ†п1стеуε ерок λη. (4) †ηα2ωп 2ῆ ηχλε1ε. (5) λ-
 πα1αβολοc ηε1ρα2ε ῆμοч ῆ сλφῆ ῆ 2ооу. (6) ηенῆλ ῆ ακαθαρ-
 τον οуφω λη ε ε1 εβολ. (7) ῆ ηεοуοε1φ ηε1κοcμoс τηρῆ ηα-
 βωλ εβολ. (8) λ-πεῤλε χоοc χε ηα ηαι, ηαχοε1c. (9) λ-ηηαу
 ῆ ηεсηῆφε χок εβολ. (10) ῆтῆηαοуω2 λη 2ῆ тειχωρα.

- (11) †мееуе же н̄ток оуаикаиос пе. (12) н̄вал н̄ н̄в̄л̄леуе
 н̄лоуон. (13) кмееуе же ан̄-ним? (14) етве оу тет̄н̄к̄оте м̄н̄
 зенр̄оме н̄ те̄им̄не? (15) а-нечс̄наγ̄з̄ в̄ол̄ в̄ол̄ н̄ неч̄оӯер̄нте.
 (16) λγ̄з̄оп̄ н̄бӣ нес̄н̄н̄ӯ е̄ н̄ма̄то̄ӣ н̄ н̄р̄ро̄. (17) етве оу
 ке̄п̄ӣт̄ӣма̄ н̄а̄и? (18) н̄тет̄на̄е̄ӣне̄ а̄н̄ е̄ неч̄па̄р̄а̄во̄л̄н̄. (19)
 н̄се̄на̄п̄ӣст̄е̄ӯе̄ е̄ н̄а̄θ̄а̄же̄ а̄н̄. (20) н̄х̄ӣже̄е̄ӯе̄ н̄ак̄оте̄ е̄ пен̄†ме̄.
 (21) а-т̄пе̄ о̄ӯон̄, а̄че̄ӣ в̄ол̄ н̄бӣ о̄ӯно̄б̄ н̄ о̄ӯо̄е̄ӣн̄. (22) а-
 те̄с̄2̄ӣне̄ а̄р̄хе̄ӣ н̄ р̄ӣме̄. (23) ме̄θ̄ак̄ се̄на̄кет̄-т̄н̄γ̄т̄н̄ е̄па̄з̄о̄ӯ.
 (24) н̄θ̄о̄ос̄ з̄а̄ре̄з̄ е̄ не̄с̄о̄о̄ӯ з̄н̄ т̄с̄ω̄е̄. (25) а-неч̄ва̄л̄ т̄ом̄ з̄н̄
 п̄мо̄ӯ. (26) се̄на̄о̄ӯω̄з̄ з̄н̄ п̄к̄оте̄ н̄ θ̄т̄л̄н̄н̄. (27) †на̄не̄х̄-п̄а̄ч̄ е̄
 не̄γ̄з̄о̄ор̄. (28) т̄н̄на̄мо̄ӯте̄ е̄р̄о̄ч̄ н̄ п̄р̄ан̄ н̄ не̄че̄ӣω̄т̄. (29) а̄н̄θ̄еп̄-
 те̄п̄ӣст̄о̄л̄н̄ е̄н̄т̄а̄к̄с̄з̄а̄ӣ н̄мо̄с̄ н̄а̄н̄. (30) етве оу тет̄н̄н̄н̄сте̄ӯе̄ н̄
 о̄ӯо̄е̄ӣθ̄ н̄ӣм̄? (31) а-не̄с̄ва̄л̄ мо̄ӯз̄ н̄ р̄н̄е̄ӣо̄о̄ӯе̄. (32) н̄се̄z̄i
 те̄z̄īн̄ а̄н̄. (33) н̄те̄р̄еч̄с̄ω̄т̄н̄ е̄ пе̄z̄р̄о̄о̄ӯ, а̄ч̄ω̄θ̄т̄ в̄ол̄. (34)
 †р̄ӣме̄ в̄ол̄ же̄ а̄-п̄а̄с̄он̄ мо̄ӯ. (35) а-те̄б̄р̄о̄ом̄пе̄ о̄ӯω̄з̄ е̄х̄н̄
 п̄в̄н̄ма̄. (36) се̄ме̄е̄ӯе̄ же̄ н̄то̄ч̄ пе̄ не̄х̄с̄. (37) н̄те̄с̄о̄о̄ӯн̄ а̄н̄ н̄
 с̄z̄а̄ӣ. (38) е̄п̄ӣт̄ӣма̄ н̄а̄γ̄ е̄тве̄ не̄γ̄но̄ве̄. (39) т̄н̄б̄ω̄θ̄т̄ в̄ол̄
 з̄н̄т̄ч̄ н̄ пе̄z̄о̄о̄ӯ е̄т̄ н̄ма̄γ̄. (40) н̄не̄ч̄о̄ӯω̄θ̄ е̄ н̄н̄сте̄ӯе̄. (41) а-
 пе̄п̄н̄λ̄ е̄ӣ е̄п̄е̄с̄н̄т̄ е̄х̄ω̄ч̄ н̄ θ̄е̄ н̄ о̄ӯб̄р̄о̄ом̄пе̄. (42) н̄а̄ӣ не̄ н̄θ̄а̄же̄
 е̄н̄т̄а̄ч̄с̄z̄а̄ӣ н̄мо̄о̄ӯ з̄н̄ п̄х̄ω̄ме̄. (43) н̄т̄н̄с̄о̄о̄ӯн̄ а̄н̄ н̄ н̄θ̄а̄же̄ н̄ а̄λ̄а̄.
 (44) †с̄о̄о̄ӯн̄ же̄ н̄то̄к̄ пе̄ п̄θ̄н̄ре̄ н̄ п̄но̄ӯте̄. (45) λγ̄з̄ω̄н̄ в̄z̄о̄ӯн̄ е̄
 т̄п̄γ̄а̄н̄ λγ̄ω̄ λγ̄т̄ом̄с̄. (46) н̄с̄z̄н̄ п̄н̄ӣ а̄н̄. (47) т̄н̄с̄о̄о̄ӯн̄ же̄ о̄ӯно̄б̄
 те̄ те̄ч̄с̄в̄ω̄. (48) †на̄п̄ω̄т̄ в̄ол̄ з̄н̄то̄ӯ е̄ п̄х̄а̄е̄ӣе̄. (49) а̄ч̄z̄к̄о̄
 е̄ма̄те̄ в̄ол̄ же̄ а̄ч̄н̄н̄сте̄ӯе̄ н̄ θ̄мо̄ӯн̄ н̄ z̄о̄о̄ӯ. (50) етве оу те̄i-
 х̄н̄р̄а̄ н̄ з̄н̄ке̄ мо̄ω̄θ̄е̄ н̄с̄ω̄ӣ? (51) а̄ч̄а̄р̄х̄ӣ н̄ θ̄а̄же̄ м̄н̄ п̄н̄н̄θ̄е̄.
 (52) а̄ч̄к̄ω̄те̄ н̄ н̄z̄н̄ке̄ в̄ол̄. (53) †с̄о̄о̄ӯн̄ н̄мо̄к̄. н̄то̄к̄ пе̄
 п̄а̄ӣа̄во̄л̄ос̄. (54) етве оу к̄п̄е̄ӣр̄а̄zē н̄мо̄ӣ н̄ те̄īzē? (55) н̄се̄н̄
 п̄е̄ч̄к̄ω̄те̄ а̄н̄. (56) тет̄на̄с̄о̄о̄ӯн̄ же̄ н̄т̄а̄īр̄-н̄а̄ī е̄тве̄-т̄н̄γ̄т̄н̄.
 (57) †на̄ω̄п̄ н̄ не̄х̄н̄γ̄ е̄т̄ z̄н̄ те̄м̄р̄ω̄. (58) н̄те̄р̄н̄-о̄ӯω̄θ̄ е̄ в̄ок̄
 в̄ол̄, λγ̄к̄от̄н̄ е̄па̄z̄о̄ӯ е̄ пен̄н̄ӣ.

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 ΡΙΝΕ	the man who is weeping
ΝΕΤ ΣΩΤῆ Ε ΝΑΦΑΧΕ	those who hear my words
ἸΜΑΤΟΙ ΕΤ ΝΑΛΜΑΣΤΕ ἸΜΟΥ	the soldiers who will seize him
ἸΡΩΜΕ ΕΤ ΝΑΕΙΝΕ Ἰ ΠΖΑΤ	the men who will bring the silver.

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

ε†	who/which I ...	εΤῆ
εΤΚ	who/which you ...	εΤΕΤῆ
εΤΕ(Ρ)	etc.	
εΤῆ		εΤΟΥ (note this form)
εΤῆ		

With nominal subject: *εΤΕΡΕ-ΠΡΩΜΕ* who/which the man ...

Study the following examples carefully:

ἸΦΑΧΕ Ε†ΣΖΑΙ ἸΜΟΥ	the words which I am writing
ΠΡΩΜΕ ΕΤΚΦΙΝΕ ἸΣΩ	the man whom you are seeking
ΤΠΟΛΙΣ ΕΤΟΥΟΥΩΣ ἸΖΗΤῆ	the city in which they are settling
ΠΦΗΡΕ ΕΤῆΝΑΚΑΛΛΑ ἸΣΩ	the child whom he will leave behind
ΝΕΝΤΟΛΗ ΕΤῆΝΑΤΑΛΛΥ ΝΑΝ	the commandments which he will give to us
ΠΖΑΤ ΕΤΕΡΕ-ΝΕΚΕΙΩΤ	the money which your father will
ΝΑΤΑΛΛΑ ΕΤΟΥΤΚ	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:

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

сѠтн̄ сѐтн̄- сѠтн̄'

When the final consonant of the infinitive is a *blmnr* consonant, the presuffixal form is usually written with -ε- before the suffixes -т, -κ, -ϥ, -с: сѠтмεϥ, сѠтмет, сѠтмек, etc. When the final consonant is -₂, spelling alternates between -₂ and -λ₂ in the unbound form: оуѠнλ₂ or оуѠн₂.

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

оуѠ₂н̄	оуε₂н̄-	оуλ₂н̄'	to repeat
тѠ₂н̄	тε₂н̄-	тλ₂н̄'	to invite

When the infinitive begins with н or н, -Ѡ- is replaced with -оу-:

моуоут	мεут-	мооут'	to kill
ноу₂н̄	нε₂н̄-	нλ₂н̄'	to rescue.

Vocabulary 19

Ѡεε Ѡε̄(т)- Ѡε̄т' vb. tr. to change, alter (нмо'); intr. and reflex. to change, be altered (to: ε; into: ₂н̄; in form: н смот).

λ₂εрλт' vb. reflex. to stand (before: ε; against: ε, εхн̄, оуβε; with: мн̄).

оуѠн₂ оуεн₂- оуон₂' (often + εвоλ) vb. tr. to reveal, make manifest (нмо'; to: нλ', ε); reflex. to appear, reveal self; intr. to appear, become manifest.

Ѡλн̄ Ѡελн̄- Ѡоλн̄' (usually + εвоλ) vb. tr. to reveal (нмо'; to: ε, нλ'); vb. intr. to become revealed, known, clear.

рѠκ₂ рεκ₂- роκ₂' vb. tr. to burn (нмо'); vb. intr. to burn.

нѠ₂т̄ нε₂т̄- нλ₂т̄' vb. intr. and reflex. to bow, prostrate self.

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

τε.σμη voice, sound.

π.κωστ̄ fire.

β̄ρρε adj. new, young; ἄ β̄ρρε recently, anew.

ᾱс adj. old (not used of persons).

Greek words

τε.γραφη (ἡ γραφή) writing, scripture.

τ.εξουσια (ἡ ἐξουσία) power, authority.

τ.πιστις (ἡ πίστις) faith, trust.

π.μυστηριον (τὸ μυστήριον) mystery.

Exercises

A. (1) πῶνε ετοῦμοῦρ ἢ πχοι ερος (2) πχωμε ετοῦλαῶτ̄
 (3) πзоεите ет̄т̄ ἦμοσ з̄ιῶσч (4) πεῳτεко етоῦνλаноχ̄ ερος
 (5) πμοῦ ет̄ моӯ2 ἢ пенχοи (6) ἄρῶме ет̄ ληῳт̄ е̄ пх̄λεις
 (7) τεχῳρα ет̄ἦἦзнт̄ε̄ (8) нет̄ λλοῦλз̄оῦ ἦсῳч (9) теπιστολη
 ет̄ηасз̄аи ἦмос ῳарок (10) теz̄иη етоῦμοῳе з̄иῳс (11) псаz̄
 ете ἦтет̄ἦсооῦἦ ἦмос λη (12) нет̄ ллз̄εραтоῦ ἢ печ̄ἦто евол
 (13) πсон ет̄ἦηамор̄ч̄ ἢ песх̄ηма (14) ἦρ̄ро ет̄ἦῳт̄ евол з̄ηт̄ч̄
 (15) пет̄ оῳῳη ἢ ἦβαλ ἢ ἦβ̄λ̄εεῦ (16) ἦρῶме ет̄ч̄кῳте ἦἢмаῦ
 (17) ἦῳλхе етоῦεῳ-сот̄моῦ (18) τεῳουσια етере-πῳῦте λλ-
 т̄λас λч (19) т̄πιστις ет̄ε̄иηе ἦмос з̄ἦ теис̄z̄иηе (20) те-
 б̄роомпе ет̄ἦηλλῳῦ ερος (21) теῳт̄ηη етет̄ἦῳῦхе ἦмос евол
 (22) нет̄ἦηεпит̄ӣма λῳῦ (23) πμυστηριον ет̄ἦηλб̄оλп̄ч̄ ηλη е-
 вол (24) πηи етоῦηλροκz̄т̄ ἦб̄и ἦηλтои (25) псаz̄ ет̄ηλῳῦλz̄т̄
 ἦсῳч (26) ἦχ̄ихеεῦе ет̄ кῳте е̄ теηπολис (27) п̄ηηма ет̄ἦηλ-
 λз̄εραт̄ч̄ з̄иῳч (28) нет̄ п̄εираze ἦῳт̄ἦ (29) πκῳz̄т̄ етере-
 πῳῦте ηλнох̄ч̄ εх̄ἦ п̄κλz̄ (30) теσμη етерсῳт̄ἦ ερος (31) ἦ-
 ηλтои ет̄ ηλкот̄ἦ еηλз̄оῦ (32) πзоеите ἢ β̄ρре ет̄ἦηλῳп̄ч̄ (33)
 нет̄ πῳz̄т̄ ἦмоῦ ἦηλz̄pак (34) теграфη ет̄πισтеῦе ερος (35)
 п̄з̄ат̄ етере-п̄ῳηре ηλze ερος (36) ἦρῶме ет̄ б̄ῳт̄ εz̄оῦη ερον
 (37) πηλεиη етоῦηλῳῦоηz̄т̄ евол (38) тес̄z̄иηе ет̄ἦηе ἦмос
 (39) пес̄мот̄ ет̄ῳῳῳηz̄ ἦмос евол ἦз̄ηт̄ч̄ (40) ηεz̄оῦῦ етет̄ηλ-
 ηηстеῦе ἦз̄ηтоῦ

B. (1) ἦπ̄ρ̄ῳε-λλῳῦ ἢ ἦῳλхе ет̄ἦηλб̄ἦтоῦ з̄ἦ п̄εиῳῳме. (2)
 λῳηос ἦ μυστηριον оῳῳηz̄ ηηт̄ἦ (3) ἦ ηεz̄оῦῦ ет̄ ἦηλῦ с̄εηλ-

Other uses will be taken up in a later lesson.

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

(1) $\lambda\lambda\eta\tau\bar{\epsilon}$ it is necessary (neg. $\bar{\eta}$ $\lambda\lambda\eta\tau\bar{\epsilon}$ $\lambda\eta$), 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 $\lambda\lambda\eta\tau\bar{\epsilon}$.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Study the following examples:

<p>ΔΣΓ̄-ΔΝΔϣ ΕΤΡΕϢΕΙ ΕΞΟΥΝ Ε ΠΕΙΚΟΣΜΟΣ.</p>	<p>It pleased him to come (i.e. he came willingly) into this world.</p>
<p>ΔΣΓ̄-ΔΝΔϣ Ἡ ΠΗΝΗΘΕ ΕΤΡΕϢΥΝΔΥ Ε ΠΑΙ.</p>	<p>It pleased the crowd (for them) to see this.</p>
<p>ΔΙΓ̄-ΔΝΔΙ ΕΤΡΑΣΩΤἩ Ε ΝΕΚΘΔΧΕ.</p>	<p>It pleased me to hear your words.</p>

Note also the partially synonymous verb Γ̄-ΖΝΔ^ρ to be willing, desire, which is used only with a personal subject and reflexive suffix:

<p>ΔΙΓ̄-ΖΝΔΙ ΕΤΡΑΣΖΑΙ ΝΔΚ Ἡ ΝΕΙΘΔΧΕ.</p>	<p>I wanted to write to you (about) these things.</p>
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Γ̄-ΖΝΔ^ρ is not used in the First Present; Γ̄-ΔΝΔ^ρ has no such restriction.

20.3 The verb ΠΕϢΕ-, ΠΕΧΔ^ρ, followed by its subject, is equivalent to ΧΩ in the First Perfect, but is used only to report speech, with ΧΕ:

<p>ΠΕϢΕ-ΠΖΧΛΟ ΧΕ ...</p>	<p>The old man said, "...</p>
<p>ΠΕΧΔϣ ΝΔΙ ΧΕ ...</p>	<p>He said to me, "...</p>

20.4 Infinitives of the types ΣΟΛΣΧ̄, to console, and ΘΤΟΓΤΓ̄, to disturb, have the following prenominal and pre-suffixal forms:

ΣΟΛΣΧ̄	ΣΧ̄ΣΧ̄-	ΣΧ̄ΣΩΛ ^ρ
ΘΤΟΓΤΓ̄	ΘΤΓ̄ΤΓ̄-	ΘΤΓ̄ΤΩΓ ^ρ

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:

ΘΜΘΕ	ΘΜΘΕ-	ΘΜΘΗΤ ^ρ	to serve
ΣΖΑΙ	ΣΕΖ-	ΣΖΑΙ ^ρ	to write
ΣΟΥΝ	ΣΟΥΝ-	ΣΟΥΩΝ ^ρ	to know

6ΩΛ̄̄̄ ΕΒΟΛ̄̄̄ Ν̄̄̄ΒῙ̄̄ Ν̄̄̄ΩΔΔΧΓ̄̄̄ Ν̄̄̄ ΠΕΝΧΟΕΙC. (4) Λ̄̄̄Ϟ̄̄̄Ε̄̄̄Τ̄̄̄ Ν̄̄̄ΒῙ̄̄ ΠΛΙΑΒΟΛΟC
 2̄̄̄Ν̄̄̄ ΠΕCΜΟΤ̄̄̄ Ν̄̄̄ ΟΥΑΓΓΕΛΟC̄̄̄ Ν̄̄̄ ΠΟΥΘΕΙΝ. (5) Λ̄̄̄Ϟ̄̄̄ΩΝ̄̄̄ Ε2ΟΥΝ̄̄̄ Ε̄̄̄ Π̄̄̄Ρ̄̄̄Ο,
 Λ̄̄̄Ϟ̄̄̄Π̄̄̄Α2̄̄̄Τ̄̄̄, Λ̄̄̄Ϟ̄̄̄Ω̄̄̄ Ν̄̄̄Π̄̄̄Ε̄̄̄Ϟ̄̄̄Χ̄̄̄Ε-Λ̄̄̄Λ̄̄̄Ῡ̄̄ Ν̄̄̄ ΩΔΔΧ̄̄̄. (6) Λ̄̄̄Ϟ̄̄̄ Τ̄̄̄ Ε̄̄̄ Τ̄̄̄ΕΙCΜΗ̄̄̄ Ε̄̄̄Τ̄̄̄CΩΤ̄̄̄
 ΕΡΟC? (7) Λ̄̄̄2̄̄̄ΕΡΑΤ̄̄̄Κ̄̄̄ Ν̄̄̄Μ̄̄̄ΛῙ̄̄ ΟΥΒΗϞ. (8) Λ̄̄̄Ϟ̄̄̄ 2̄̄̄ΙΩΩϞ̄̄̄ Ν̄̄̄ Τ̄̄̄ΕΩΤ̄̄̄ΗΝ̄̄̄ Ν̄̄̄
 ΛC̄̄̄ ΕΝΤΑΙΝΟΧ̄̄̄C̄̄̄ ΕΒΟΛ̄̄̄. (9) Ν̄̄̄ΤΑΚΒΙΝΕ̄̄̄ Ν̄̄̄ Π̄̄̄ΕΙΧΩΜΕ̄̄̄ Ν̄̄̄ ΛC̄̄̄ ΤΩΝ?
 (10) Λ̄̄̄ΥΔ2̄̄̄ΕΡΑΤΟῩ̄̄ Ν̄̄̄ Π̄̄̄ΜΤΟ̄̄̄ ΕΒΟΛ̄̄̄ Ν̄̄̄ Π̄̄̄ΝΟC̄̄̄ Ν̄̄̄ Ρ̄̄̄Ρ̄̄̄Ο. (11) Λ̄̄̄Ϟ̄̄̄ΟΟC̄̄̄ Ν̄̄̄ΒῙ̄̄
 Π2̄̄̄ΛΛΟ̄̄̄ Χ̄̄̄ Ε̄̄̄ ΤΩΟΥΝ̄̄̄Ρ̄̄̄, ΠΔΘ̄̄̄Ρ̄̄̄Ε. Ν̄̄̄Π̄̄̄Ρ̄̄̄Π̄̄̄Α2̄̄̄Τ̄̄̄Κ̄̄̄ Ν̄̄̄ Τ̄̄̄ΕΙ2̄̄̄Ε. (12) Τ̄̄̄ΕΤ̄̄̄ΗΑΝΔῩ̄̄
 Ε̄̄̄ Ν̄̄̄ΕΤ̄̄̄Ε̄̄̄ Ν̄̄̄Π̄̄̄ΕΤ̄̄̄Ν̄̄̄ΔῩ̄̄ ΕΡΟΟῩ̄̄ ΩΔ̄̄̄ ΠΟΥΟῩ̄̄. (13) CΕΝΑΡΟΚ2̄̄̄Κ̄̄̄ 2̄̄̄Ν̄̄̄ ΟΥΝΟC̄̄̄ Ν̄̄̄
 ΚΩ2̄̄̄Τ̄̄̄ Ν̄̄̄ Π̄̄̄Ε2̄̄̄ΟΟῩ̄̄ ΕΤ̄̄̄ Ν̄̄̄Μ̄̄̄ΔῩ̄̄. (14) Λ̄̄̄ΥΤΩΟΥΝΟῩ̄̄, Λ̄̄̄ΥΚΟΤΟῩ̄̄ Ε2̄̄̄ΡΑῙ̄̄ Ε̄̄̄
 Π̄̄̄ΕῩ̄̄Τ̄̄̄Μ̄̄̄Ε. (15) Ν̄̄̄Π̄̄̄ΕϞ̄̄̄ΚΟΤ̄̄̄ Ε̄̄̄ ΛΛ̄̄̄ Ε̄̄̄ Π̄̄̄ΕΥΧΟῙ̄̄. (16) Ν̄̄̄Π̄̄̄Ρ̄̄̄ΚΟΤ̄̄̄ Ε̄̄̄
 ΩΔΔΧ̄̄̄ Ν̄̄̄ ΝΔῙ̄̄ Ν̄̄̄ ΛΔΔῩ̄̄ Ν̄̄̄ ΡΩΜΕ̄̄̄.

Lesson 20

20.1 The Inflected (Causative) Infinitive.

ΤΡΑCΩΤ̄̄̄	that I hear	ΤΡΕΝCΩΤ̄̄̄
ΤΡΕΚCΩΤ̄̄̄	that you hear	ΤΡΕΤΕΤ̄̄̄Ν̄̄̄CΩΤ̄̄̄
ΤΡΕCΩΤ̄̄̄	etc.	
ΤΡΕϞCΩΤ̄̄̄		ΤΡΕΥCΩΤ̄̄̄
ΤΡΕCΩΤ̄̄̄		
ΤΡΕ-ΠΡΩΜC̄̄̄ CΩΤ̄̄̄	that the man hear	

Negation is with $\tau\bar{\eta}$ - placed either before the whole expression or before the infinitive: $\tau\bar{\eta}\tau\rho\alpha\varsigma\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$ or $\tau\rho\alpha\tau\bar{\eta}c\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$ that I not hear.

The Inflected Infinitive is used in the following ways:

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

$\dagger\omicron\upsilon\omega\theta \epsilon \omega \bar{\eta} \pi\epsilon\iota\mu\lambda.$ I want to remain here.

†ΟΥΘΩ ΕΤΡΕΚΩ Η ΠΕΙΜΑ. I want you to remain here.
 ΤΗΟΥΘΩ ΕΤΗΤΡΕΚΩΚ ΕΒΟΛ. We want you not to go away.

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

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

Α-ΠΕΟΥΘΕΙΩ ΧΩΚ ΕΒΟΛ ΕΤΡΕΝΩΚ ΕΒΟΛ.

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

ΑΥ† ΝΑΥ Η ΤΕΧΟΥΣΙΑ ΕΤΡΕΥΝΟΥΧΕ ΕΒΟΛ Η ΖΕΝΗΝΑ Η ΑΚΘΑΡΤΟΝ.

He gave him the power (for him) to cast out unclean spirits.

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

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

εΗ ΠΤΡΕΥΜΟΥΘΕ while/as he was walking
 εΗ ΠΤΡΕ-ΠΟΥΗΝΒ ΘΛΗΛ as the priest was praying.

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

ΑΣΘΩΠΕ ΔΕ εΗ ΠΤΡΕΥΜΩΘΕ εΗ ΠΕΡΠΕ ...

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

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

ΗΗΝΣΑ ΤΡΑΝΑΥ ΕΡΟΥ after I saw them, ...
 ΗΗΝΣΑ ΤΡΕ-ΠΕΧΕΙΩΤ ΒΩΚ ΕΒΟΛ after his father left, ...

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

τῆνοις τῆνευ- τῆνοῦς to send.

When the presuffixal form of the infinitive ends in a diphthong, as in εἰσι and τῆνοις, the object suffix of the 3rd pers. pl. regularly appears as -οῦς: εἰσιοῦς to write them, τῆνοῦςοῦς to send them. The -с- of this form sometimes appears also before other suffixes, e.g. εἰσιεῖς to write it.

Vocabulary 20

consolē consolē- consolēs vb. tr. to console, comfort (ἥμος);
intr. to be comforted; as n.m. consolation.

disturbē disturbē- disturbēs vb. tr. to disturb, trouble (ἥμος);
intr. to be disturbed, troubled; as n.m. trouble,
disturbance.

conpē conpē- conpēs vb. tr. to beseech, entreat (ἥμος),
often followed by εἶπε-. The unbound and prenominal
forms also occur as conpē and cenpē-. As n.m. prayer,
entreaty.

oṡpōbē oṡpōbē- oṡpōbēs vb. tr. to respond to (ἥμος, ναός); to
answer.

xnoṡ xne- xnoṡ vb. tr. to ask, question (ἥμος; for: ε;
about: εἶπε).

monkēk mēkmoṡk vb. intr. or reflex. to think, ponder; as
n.m. thought(s).

mostē mēstē- mēstēs vb. tr. to hate.

κω ἥμος ε + Inf.: to allow (someone) to do (something).

Greek words:

π.σῶμα (τὸ σῶμα) body.

π.πειρασμός (ὁ πειρασμός) temptation.

And the impersonal expressions εἰσιεῖς, οṡpōbē- (οṡ)βου,
mē- (οṡ)βου.

Exercises

A. (1) mēnca trē-pōnre n vṡre vok evol (2) zṡn ptreṡ-
boln evol n ngimṡstṡrion (3) zṡn ptre-pounnē lzeratē zṡrṡn
perne (4) mēnca trescaicoṡ zṡxṡn pxōme (5) zṡn ptreṡnoṡxe

ἢ περὶ σωμα ἐξ ἡμῶν κωδῆ (6) μῆνῆσα τρεπενῶσωλοῦ (7) εἰ μὴ πῆρε-
 παλαβολος πεῖραξε ἡμῶν εἰ οὐνοβ ἢ πεῖρασμος (8) μῆνῆσα
 τρεπῆνοοῦ ἢ περὶ φηρε ἢ μερῖτ φαρῶν (9) μῆνῆσα τρεφοῦονεῖ
 εβολ ἢ περὶ μαῶντηс (10) μῆνῆσα τραπαεῖ ἢ περὶ ἡτο εβολ (11)
 εἰ μὴ πῆρεσω εβολ εἰ μὴ παποτ ἢ αс (12) μῆνῆσα τρε-ἡματαῖ ρεκεῖ-
 неннι

В. (1) εἰ μὴ πε ερον εῖρενῆ-πετε φηε ἢ οὐοεῖφ ннм. (2)
 нαι не ἡφῶξε етῆнас εἰσῶου нач. (3) πεξε-πεῖλλο же оуноб те
 текпистис, паφһре. (4) φηе етρεпφῆпнтῆ ἢ οὐοεῖφ ннм. (5)
 εἰ μὴ етρεпεω ἢ пеиμα ἢ тромпе. (6) ἡтачтῆнооут φαρῶтῆ
 етраφῶξε нῆмнтῆ. (7) πεξε-тс нач же фουлаφ. (8) асφопе
 де εἰ μὴ πῆρεнау е нαι, ачпаεῖтῆ, ачφтортῆ. (9) нῆ-εом ἡμοι
 етраφῆпнтῆ. (10) εἰ μὴ ерок пе етρεксῶсῶ-тмаау ἢ φһре. (11)
 ннм пентачт нач ἢ теxоуcиa етρεφεῖре ἢ неῖεβһуе? (12)
 ἡтеречсῶтῆ е наφῶξε, ачφтортῆ, ачмекмоуκῆ. (13) ф-оуφφ
 етрекεω нῆмаи ἢ φомῆт ἢ εвот. (14) φηе етреуcῶтῆ нса
 ἡφῶξε ἢ пеуxоεиc. (15) оуῆ-εεом ἡмон етρεпсῶсῶлῶ. (16)
 ἡтаεтῆε е теῖграφн ἢ ас тῶн? (17) ἢ εἰ μὴ аи етρεппῶε е
 пῆме ἢ пооу. (18) оу петоунааау εἰ μὴ πῆреуcῶтῆ е теxснн?
 (19) а-теxсεω ἢ понһрон φтῆтῆ-пархιεпископос εмае. (20)
 а-фου ἢ коуῖ ἢ хоῖ еῖ εεоун е теμρω. (21) сφе ероῖ етра-
 εω нῆме. (22) тῆнасῶсῶпῆ етρεпῆнооуῆ ерон. (23) нῆ-εεом
 е солсῶ ἢ ἡапистос. (24) асφопе εἰ μὴ πῆреεиме е неумокмек,
 ачархῖ ἢ епῖтῖма нач. (25) пεxаи нач же ἡтῆ-оуаῖкаῖос.
 (26) сенахноуч етве теxоуcиa етῆнаτῶс нач. (27) меφφе
 етреуеῖ εεоун е перпе ἢ теῖε. (28) фмоcте ἡмок нῆ нек-
 φῶξε ἢ понһрон. (29) ауxне-оуεῖλλο же аφ те тпистис? (30)
 асφопе де μῆнῆса тρεφῶк εβολ, ауархῖ ἢ φῶξε етве ἡмаεῖн
 епταεлаау ἢ теуһнтε. (31) ἡпῆмстε-ааау ἢ ρῶме. (32) аῖ-
 сῶсῶпῆ етρεφоуφφῆ нαι. (33) ἡпεчкῶ ἡмооу е же-ааау ἢ φῶξε.
 (34) ауоуφφῆ нач ἡβῖ псон снау же ἡтапнау ероч εῖ теεῖн.
 (35) тῆнахноуч етве пεчтооу ἢ xῶме ἡте пеуаггελῖон.

Lesson 21

21.1 The Imperfect.

NEIKOT	I was building	NEHKOT
NEKKOT	you were building	NETETNKOT
NEPEKOT	etc.	
NECHKOT		NECHKOT
NECKOT		

NEPE-ΠΡΩΜΕ ΚΩΤ the man was building

The Imperfect is optionally, but often, followed by an untranslatable *ne*: NEIKOT NE, NEKKOT NE, etc. Negation is with *an*: NEIKOT AN (NE), NEKKOT AN (NE), 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. NEYCOOYN 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 *ete* or, more frequently, with *e-* prefixed directly to the verbal form:

ΠΡΩΜΕ ΕΤΕ ΝΕΧΜΟΘΕ ΣΙ ΤΕΣΙΗ	}	the man who was walking
ΠΡΩΜΕ ΕΝΕΧΜΟΘΕ ΣΙ ΤΕΣΙΗ		on the road
ΠΗΙ ΕΤΕ ΝΕΥΚΩΤ ΗΜΟЧ	}	the house which they were
ΠΗΙ ΕΝΕΥΚΩΤ ΗΜΟЧ		building

Pronominal resumption of the subject is required. In general, the prenominal 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. $\kappa\omega\tau$ to build Q. $\kappa\eta\tau$ to be built (i.e. in a fully constructed state)
 Inf. $\zeta\omega\pi$ to hide Q. $\zeta\eta\pi$ to be hidden, secret.

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

(a) type $\kappa\omega\tau$: Q. $\kappa\eta\tau$; $\mu\omicron\upsilon\tau$: Q. $\mu\eta\tau$

$\eta\pi$ to be reckoned, ascribed to (ϵ)	$\mu\eta\zeta$, $\mu\epsilon\zeta$ to be full
$\chi\eta\kappa$ ($\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$) to be finished, done, perfect	$\omicron\upsilon\eta\zeta$ to live, dwell, be
$\beta\eta\lambda$ to be loosened, undone, untied, dissolved	$\mu\eta\tau$ to be bound
$\theta\eta\pi$ to be received, acceptable	$\tau\eta\mu$ to be shut
	$\omicron\upsilon\eta\eta$ to be open

(b) type $\kappa\omega\tau\epsilon$: Q. $\kappa\eta\tau$; $\nu\omicron\upsilon\chi\epsilon$: Q. $\nu\eta\chi$

$\kappa\eta\tau$ to be turned, turning, circulating
 $\nu\eta\chi$ to be lying, reclining (esp. at table); to be

(c) type $\mu\iota\varsigma\epsilon$: Q. $\mu\omicron\varsigma\epsilon$

$\mu\omicron\varsigma\epsilon$ to be born $\theta\upsilon\beta\epsilon$ to be different, various

(d) type $\varsigma\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$: Q. $\varsigma\omicron\tau\bar{\eta}$; $\pi\omega\zeta\bar{\tau}$: Q. $\pi\lambda\zeta\bar{\tau}$

$\omicron\upsilon\omicron\eta\bar{\zeta}$ to be manifest, clear, plain
$\beta\omicron\lambda\bar{\eta}$ to be known, revealed, clear
$\rho\omicron\kappa\bar{\zeta}$ to be burned, destroyed by fire
$\pi\lambda\zeta\bar{\tau}$ to be prostrated, bowing

(e) type $\varsigma\omicron\lambda\varsigma\bar{\alpha}$: Q. $\varsigma\bar{\lambda}\varsigma\omega\lambda$; $\theta\upsilon\tau\omicron\tau\bar{\tau}$: Q. $\theta\upsilon\tau\bar{\tau}\omega\tau$

$\varsigma\bar{\lambda}\varsigma\omega\lambda$ to be consoled $\theta\upsilon\tau\bar{\tau}\omega\tau$ to be disturbed, upset.

Otherwise, there is some irregularity:

$\kappa\omega$: Q. $\kappa\eta$ to be situated, lying; to be

с2λ1: Q. сн2 to be in writing, written

с1: Q. снγ to be sated, full.

Note that кн, ннх, and оγн2 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:

нєрє-про тнн нє.	The door was shut.
н̄т̄ѳ̄т̄р̄т̄ѳ̄ λн.	I am not disturbed.
прѳмє ннх з1 пкλз.	The man is lying on the ground.
н̄рѳмє єт мнр	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 з̄н̄ + a noun with the indefinite article occur very frequently as adverbs:

з̄н̄ оγχѳк євоλ	completely	з̄н̄ оγрλѳє	joyfully
з̄н̄ оγѳ̄с̄нє	suddenly	з̄н̄ оγз1сє	with difficulty,
з̄н̄ оγєпн	hurriedly		anxiously
з̄н̄ оγмє	truly	з̄н̄ оγѳ̄т̄р̄т̄ѳ̄	agitatedly

For ѳ̄с̄нє, нє, and єпн see the Vocabulary below.

Vocabulary 21

моγн vb. intr. (± євоλ) to remain, last, endure; as n.m.

perseverance, continuing. з̄н̄ оγмоγн євоλ continuously.

смоγ, Q с̄мλмλλт̄ vb. tr. to bless (є); Q to be blessed.

сѳє сєє- сѳє Q с̄нє vb. tr. to paralyze; Q to be paralyzed.

тє.γноγ (оγноγ) hour. н̄ тєγноγ adv. immediately, forthwith.

тєноγ adv. now. ѳλ тєноγ until now. χ1н тєноγ from now

on.

- (27) ΝΕΝΜΟΟΘΕ Ν ΟΥΟΥΟΒΙΘ ΖΙ ΤΕΖΙΗ Ε ΤΠΟΛΙΣ. (28) ΛΣΘΩΠΕ
 ΔΕ ΖΗ ΠΤΡΕΥΧΝΟΥÇ, ΛΘΟΥΩΦΕ ΝΑΥ ΖΗ ΟΥΖΙΣΕ. (29) ΤΗΝΑΣΜΟΥ Ε
 ΠΕΦΡΑΝ ΘΑ ΝΙΕΝΕΖ. (30) Λ-ΠΕΙΘΩΝΕ ΣΟΒΕ Ν ΝΕΘΟΥΕΡΗΤΕ. (31)
 ΤΕΝΟΥ †ΣΟΟΥΝ ΧΕ ΝΤΟΚ ΠΕ ΠΕΧΕ. (32) ΤΑΙ ΤΕ ΝΑΜΕ ΤΕΥΝΟΥ Ν
 ΠΕΧΜΟΥ. (33) ΛΥΠΩΤ Ν ΤΕΥΝΟΥ ΕΧΗ ΠΕΚΡΟ. (34) ΘΑ ΤΕΝΟΥ
 ΝΠΕΝΚΟΤΗ Ε ΝΑΥ ΕΡΟÇ. (35) †ΝΔΘΩ ΝΗΜΑÇ Ν ΣΑΘΕ Ν ΖΟΟΥ.
 (36) ΝΠΙΘΑΧΕ ΕΝΕΖ ΜΗ ΖΟΒΙΝΕ Ν ΤΕΙΜΙΝΕ.

Lesson 22

22.1 Possession is predicated by the use of οΥΝ- and ΜΝ- compounded with the preposition ΝΤε, ΝΤΑ'. There are two sets of forms:

(A) οΥΝΤΑΙ	I have	οΥΝΤΑΝ	(B) οΥΝ†-	οΥΝΤΗ-
οΥΝΤΑΚ	you have	οΥΝΤΗΤΗ	οΥΝΤΚ-	οΥΝΤΕΤΗ-
οΥΝΤε	etc.		οΥΝΤε-	
οΥΝΤΑÇ		οΥΝΤΑΥ	οΥΝΤÇ-	οΥΝΤΟΥ-
οΥΝΤΑΣ			οΥΝΤΣ-	

οΥΝΤε-ΠΡΩΜΕ the man has

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

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

(A) οΥΝΤΑÇ ΟΥÇΖΙΜΕ.	}	He has a wife.
(B) οΥΝΤÇ-ΟΥÇΖΙΜΕ.		

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

(A) οΥΝΤΑÇ ΗΜΑΥ Ν ΟΥÇΖΙΜΕ He has a wife.

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

ΟΥΝΤΕ-ΠΡΩΜΕ ΟΥC₂ΙΜΕ. The man has a wife.

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

m.s. -ϛ, -ϛ̄ f.s. -ϛ c.pl. -ϛΟΥ

as in ΟΥΝΤΑΙϛ̄, ΟΥΝΤΑΙϛ̄ I have it (m.), ΟΥΝΤΑΚ̄ you have it (f.), ΟΥΝΤΑϛΟΥ he has them.

We have seen that the genitive is expressed with ΝΤΕ after indefinite nouns (ΟΥ₂Μ₂ΛΛ ΝΤΕ Π̄ΡΟ), nouns with demonstrative prefixes (ΠΕΙΧΩΜΕ ΝΤΕ ΠΛCΟΝ), and nouns with a following modifier (ΘΗΡΕ Ν̄ ΕΛΛΕ ΝΤΕ ΠΡΩΜΕ). ΝΤΑ^ϛ is used similarly when the possessor is pronominal:

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

ΝΤΕ, ΝΤΑ^ϛ may be used predicatively:

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

ΘΟΟΠ ΝΑ^ϛ is also sometimes used to predicate possession:

ΜΝ̄-ΖΑΤ ΘΟΟΠ ΝΑΙ. I have no money.

The occasional use of Π̄ΜΟ^ϛ to indicate possession should also be noted. We have already seen an instance of this in the idiom ΟΥΝ̄-/ΜΝ̄-ΕΟΜ Π̄ΜΟ^ϛ lit., there is/is-not power in.

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

ἄχωμε εἶτε νοῦν νε	the books which are his
πῶι νε.	It is mine.
πείλοιοι 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-πατριῶν	the affairs of my father
νεφθῆρε μῆν να-νεφσον	his children and those of his brother
να-τπολις	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**, **ἀερατ'**, **ἄμοος**) do not have a strong contrast in meaning between infinitive and qualitative, the process and state involved being about the same thing. **ἀε** and **ἄμοος** are in fact qualitative forms that have usurped the role of the infinitives **ῶε** and **ἄμσε** for all practical purposes. But note the following:

Inf. ῶκ	Q. βηκ	to be going, be on the way there
εἶ	νην	to be coming, be on the way here, be about to come, be about to arrive
πῶτ	πητ	to be fleeing, running, in pursuit
ἄων	ἄην	to be near, nigh, at hand
ῶ	ῶετ	to remain, wait, stay, be
μοῦν	μην	to be enduring, lasting, continual
ἄε	ἄην	to be riding, mounted

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

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

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

Inf. ϞϞHC to become, come into existence; Q. ϞϞHC to be, to exist.

Inf. ϞϞ to become pregnant; Q. ϞϞT to be pregnant.

Included among these are many verbs with $-\text{o}-$ or $-\text{a}-$ in the final stem syllable:

Inf. NϞOT	to become hard	Q. NΛϞT	to be hard
OYXΛI	to become well	OYOX	to be well
ZKO	to become hungry	ZKΛGIT	to be hungry
ΛIΛI	to increase	OI	to be great
OYOH	to become holy	OYΛAB	to be holy

Vocabulary 22

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

NϞOT , Q NΛϞT to become/be hard, harsh, difficult.

NTON , Q MOTN to become/be at ease, at rest, relieved; as n.m. rest, relief. The Q is also used impersonally: CMOTN it is easy (to do: Ϟ , ϞTPE).

NKΛZ , Q MOKZ to become/be painful, difficult; as n.m. (pl. NKOOZ) pain, difficulty, grief. The Q is used impersonally: CMOKZ it is difficult (to do: Ϟ , ϞTPE).

OYOH , Q OYΛAB to become/be pure, holy, hallowed.

ΛIΛI , Q OI to increase (in age, size, quantity); Q to be great, honored.

ΛϞΛI , Q OϞ to become/be numerous, many.

N.ΛZG lifetime.

KHME Egypt.

ZΛZ adj. of quantity: many, usually before sing. noun with N , as in ZΛZ N POME many men.

π. 2HT heart, mind, intellect.

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

ϑοοп Q to be, to exist; a predicate adj. is introduced with ἦ and has no article: неϑϑοοп ἦ поηηρос he was wicked.

Exercises

A. (1) μῆταν εἰρηνη 2ῆ πειμα. (2) οὐῆτε-πλειωτ ϑοομν ἦ χοι. (3) οὐῆται ἦμαυ ἦ οὐκοῦι ἦ 2ατ. (4) οὐῆταϑ 2α2 ἦ χωωμε. (5) οὐῆταυ ἦμαυ ἦ σοοу ἦ εσοοу. (6) μῆτοу-οεικ. (7) οὐῆτῑ-οу2οεите ἦ ас. (8) οὐῆте ἦμαυ ἦ οу2аи? (9) οὐῆ-тас ἦмаυ ἦ сαϑῑ ἦ ϑηρε. (10) οὐῆт-οуϑтнн ἦ вῑре.

B. (1) πειβλο6 πωι πε. ἦ πωк λη πε. (2) παχοι μῆ πα-πασон (3) ηλ-πϑα (4) печтафос μῆ ηλ-неϑеиоте (5) πλοειк μῆ πα-ηαϑвеер (6) тειснче τωк те. (7) неиапнт ноуоу не. (8) πноу2 πωη πε. (9) пенни μῆ па-техηηα (10) πноув ἦ πω λη πε.

C. (1) λῶ ἦ τεуноу λϑоуχαι ἦ6и пет ϑωне. (2) ποуран ηλοуон χин теноу ϑа ене2. (3) аχαιаи ἦ6и прωме 2ῆ неϑ2ооу. (4) аηкотῆ ε κηме 2ῆ ουβепη. (5) п2ωв аϑῆка2 емате еχωη. (6) нсмотῆ λη ерон етренϑи 2а ηеиῆкоо2. (7) ἦπεϑсе-ηρῆ ене2 2ῆ печа2е тηρῑ. (8) λ-π2ηт ἦ пῑро ἦ κηме ἦϑот ουβηу. (9) сеоуоχ ἦ6и некϑηρε. (10) неϑϑахе μῆ неϑ2вηуе ηαϑῑ. (11) смок2 етрапистеуе е некϑахе μῆ ηλ-неκϑвеер. (12) λϑ-моу2 ἦ ηεῑῆα ет ουαав. (13) ἦтерῆпω2 ε тποлиц, λ-па2ηт ἦтон. (14) с2аи ηан етве ηεкоуχαι. (15) тηасмоу е ηек-ран ет ουαав. (16) ηенχихееуе оϑ. (17) ηαа2е ηηк евол. (18) про ἦ печни ουηη. (19) печран ои 2ῆ тειχωρα тηρῑ. (20) λυκα-печеронос еχῆ пвηηα.

D. (1) ηен2тωρ 2каεит. (2) ηερε-тс ληηу еχῆ ουεиω. (3) течс2иηе еет. (4) ηεуβеет μῆ ηεусүггєηηс. (5) ηεуεсооу ηεуϑоοп 2ῆ тсωе пе. (6) тειχ ἦ пχоеис ηесϑоοп ηῆηαϑ пе.

(7) $\overline{\text{NEPE-PE200Y}} \overline{\text{M}} \overline{\text{PESMICE}} \overline{\text{ZHN}} \overline{\text{E20YN}}$. (8) $\overline{\text{PZHGEWON}} \overline{\text{NHU}} \overline{\text{E}}$
 $\overline{\text{PAKOTE}}$ (9) $\overline{\text{NE4WOP}} \overline{\text{DE}} \overline{\text{PE}} \overline{\text{Z}} \overline{\text{N}} \overline{\text{N}} \overline{\text{XAI6}} \overline{\text{WA}} \overline{\text{PE200Y}} \overline{\text{M}} \overline{\text{PE40YWNZ}}$
 $\overline{\text{EBOA}} \overline{\text{M}} \overline{\text{PTHL}}$. (10) $\overline{\text{NEPE-ZA2}} \overline{\text{N}} \overline{\text{POME}} \overline{\text{PHT}} \overline{\text{Z1}} \overline{\text{TEZIN}}$. (11) $\overline{\text{N}} \overline{\text{H}}$ -
 $\overline{\text{ZKAEIT}} \overline{\text{AN}}$. (12) $\overline{\text{NE4WOP}} \overline{\text{DE}} \overline{\text{PE}} \overline{\text{M}} \overline{\text{PESNAY}} \overline{\text{N}} \overline{\text{AIKAIOS}} \overline{\text{M}} \overline{\text{PEMTO}}$
 $\overline{\text{EBOA}} \overline{\text{M}} \overline{\text{PNOYTE}}$. (13) $\overline{\text{N}} \overline{\text{WOS}}$ $\overline{\text{BHK}}$ $\overline{\text{E}}$ $\overline{\text{P}} \overline{\text{HME}}$. (14) $\overline{\text{OYN-ZA2}} \overline{\text{N}}$
 $\overline{\text{TE}} \overline{\text{T}} \overline{\text{Z}} \overline{\text{N}} \overline{\text{E}} \overline{\text{ALASSA}}$. (15) $\overline{\text{PMONAXOS}} \overline{\text{NE4ZMOOS}} \overline{\text{Z}} \overline{\text{N}} \overline{\text{TE4PI}}$. (16)
 $\overline{\text{M}} \overline{\text{MATOI}}$ $\overline{\text{LANU}}$ $\overline{\text{Z1X}} \overline{\text{M}} \overline{\text{PXOI}}$. (17) $\overline{\text{NEPE-POYHNH}}$ $\overline{\text{WANA}} \overline{\text{NTERIEI}}$
 $\overline{\text{E20YN}}$. (18) $\overline{\text{NEPE-OYNO6}} \overline{\text{N}}$ $\overline{\text{CH6}}$ $\overline{\text{Z}} \overline{\text{N}} \overline{\text{NE46IX}}$. (19) $\overline{\text{P}} \overline{\text{NOMOS}} \overline{\text{M}}$
 $\overline{\text{PXO6IC}}$ $\overline{\text{MHN}}$ $\overline{\text{EBOA}}$ $\overline{\text{WA}}$ $\overline{\text{NIEN6Z}}$. (20) $\overline{\text{NTER6NAY}}$ $\overline{\text{XE}}$ $\overline{\text{SEET}}$, $\overline{\text{A4NTC}}$
 $\overline{\text{E}}$ $\overline{\text{PECH1}}$.

Lesson 23

23.1 The Circumstantial.

$\overline{\text{E1CWT}} \overline{\text{M}}$	I, hearing	$\overline{\text{EHCWT}} \overline{\text{M}}$
$\overline{\text{EKCWT}} \overline{\text{M}}$	you, hearing	$\overline{\text{ETETNCWT}} \overline{\text{M}}$
$\overline{\text{EPESCWT}} \overline{\text{M}}$	etc.	
$\overline{\text{E4CWT}} \overline{\text{M}}$		$\overline{\text{EYCWT}} \overline{\text{M}}$
$\overline{\text{ECCWT}} \overline{\text{M}}$		

$\overline{\text{EP6-PROME}} \overline{\text{CWT}} \overline{\text{M}}$ 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:

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

(2) object complement:

ΛΥΖΕ Ε ΠΡΩΜΕ ΕΓΖΜΟΟΣ ΖΗ ΤΑΓΟΡΑ.
 They found the man sitting in the marketplace.

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

(3) complement to the entire main clause:

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

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

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

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

ΠΡΩΜΕ ΕΤ ΕΙΜΕ Ε ΝΑΘΑΧΕ the man who understands my words
 ΟΥΡΩΜΕ ΕΓΕΙΜΕ 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 Η ΤΕΥΘΗ ΤΗΡΕ.
 They continued talking the whole night.

ΑΣΛΟ ΕΣΡΙΜΕ. She stopped crying.

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

ΛΧΟΥΘΩΒΕ ΝΑΥ, ΕΓΧΩ ΗΜΟС ΧΕ... He answered them, saying...

The Circumstantial is not negated. Instead, the

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

$\epsilon\text{-}\eta\text{+}\text{C}\omega\text{T}\bar{\eta}\ \lambda\eta$ I, not hearing
 $\epsilon\text{-}\eta\bar{\text{C}}\omega\text{T}\bar{\eta}\ \lambda\eta$ you, not hearing

After $\epsilon-$ 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 $\bar{\eta}$ ($\bar{\eta}$):

$\omicron\upsilon\lambda\eta\text{O}\tau\ \bar{\eta}\ \text{z}\lambda\tau$ a silver cup
 $\omicron\upsilon\mu\lambda\ \bar{\eta}\ \chi\lambda\epsilon\text{I}\epsilon$ a desert place
 $\eta\epsilon\text{C}\eta\text{M}\text{O}\tau\ \bar{\eta}\ \text{C}\omega\mu\lambda$ his corporeal form (lit. body-form)
 $\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\text{I}\epsilon\text{P}\text{O}\ \bar{\eta}\ \kappa\omega\text{z}\bar{\tau}$ a fiery river

Such items are very frequent, but not as freely formed as their English counterparts. In some cases two translations are possible: $\omicron\upsilon\lambda\eta\text{O}\tau\ \bar{\eta}\ \eta\text{P}\bar{\eta}$ 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

$\mu\lambda\ \bar{\eta}$ (place of), as in $\mu\lambda\ \bar{\eta}\ \varnothing\omega\eta\epsilon$ dwelling place
 $\mu\lambda\ \bar{\eta}\ \omicron\upsilon\omega\mu$ eating place, refectory
 $\mu\lambda\ \bar{\eta}\ \mu\text{O}\text{O}\varnothing\epsilon$ road, path
 $\mu\lambda\ \bar{\eta}\ \kappa\lambda\text{-}\text{O}\epsilon\text{I}\kappa$ pantry (place for putting bread)

$\text{C}\lambda\ \bar{\eta}$ (seller of, vendor of, dealer in), as in
 $\text{C}\lambda\ \bar{\eta}\ \tau\bar{\epsilon}\tau$ fish-monger $\text{C}\lambda\ \bar{\eta}\ \eta\text{P}\bar{\eta}$ wine-seller
 $\text{C}\lambda\ \bar{\eta}\ \lambda\text{C}$ meat-seller $\text{C}\lambda\ \bar{\eta}\ \text{z}\lambda\tau$ dealer in silver.

A glance through the final Glossary will provide dozens of

further examples.

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

$\tau\epsilon\tau\sigma\omega\mu\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\sigma\tau\iota\mu\epsilon$	his sister (lit., woman-sister)
$\eta\sigma\tau\iota\mu\omega\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$	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: $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\varsigma$, $\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\eta}$, $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ $\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\eta}$). 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).

$\eta.\omega\epsilon$ wood.

$\eta\epsilon.\sigma\omicron\upsilon\gamma\omicron$ grain, wheat.

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

$\tau.\tau\alpha\eta\rho\omicron$ 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.

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

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

handicraft.

Greek words:

$\tau.\eta\epsilon\rho\iota\chi\omega\rho\omicron\varsigma$ ($\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\rho\iota\chi\omega\rho\omicron\varsigma$) surrounding countryside.

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

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

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

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

Exercises

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

ТАГОРА (3) ΟΥΡΩΜΕ ΕΧΟΥΝΣ ΖΙ ΠΧΛΕΙΕ (4) ΟΥΖΗΖΑΛ Ε-ΝΨΩΤΗ
 ΛΗ ΝΣΑ ΠΕΧΧΟΕΙΣ (5) ΟΥΘΗΡΕ ΘΗΜ ΕΨ ΟΥΒΕ ΠΕΧСОН (6) ΟΥΖΛΛΩ
 ΕССНΕ (7) ΟΥΖНТ ΕΨΛΩΨ (8) ΟΥΕΙΡΗНН Ε-ΝΨМНН ΕΒΟΛ ΛΗ (9)
 ΟΥСΣΙМЕ ΕСБЕТ (10) ΖΕΝΖНКЕ ΕΥΣΚΛΕΙТ (11) ΟΥΖΙΗ Ε-ΝΨМОТН
 ΛΗ (12) ΟΥΠНЛ ΕΨΟΥΛΛΒ (13) ΠΕСОУО ЕТ КН ΖН ΤΑΠΘΕНKH
 (14) ΟΥМННΘЕ ΕΨΩΨ (15) ΟΥМАТОΙ ΕΨΑΛНУ ΕХН ΟΥΣТО

В. (1) ΖΕΝΘΛХЕ Н МЕ (2) ΟΥРО Н ВЕНИМЕ (3) ΟΥСΨОС Н ΘЕ
 (4) ΟΥНΙ Н ΩМЕ (5) ΖΕНСНАУЗ Н ВЕНИМЕ (6) НΘΛХЕ Н МΕΤΑΝΟΙΑ
 (7) ΠΑΜΑ Н ΘΨΠЕ (8) ΟΥСМОТ Н АГГЕЛОС (9) ТΠΙСТΙС Н МЕ
 (10) ΟΥСНЧЕ Н КΩΖТ (11) ΟΥМУСТΗΡΙОН Н НΟΥТЕ (12) ΠΕΝΜΑ Н
 ΟΥΩМ (13) ΖΕΝМАТОΙ Н ХΛХЕ (14) ΟΥΛПОТ Н ΕΡΩТЕ (15) ΟΥМА
 Н ΖΑΡЕЗ

С. (1) ΕΝΖМООС ΖН ТАГОРА, ΛΗΝΛУ Ε ΠΖНГЕМΩН ΕΨΩМ ΕΖΟΥΝ.
 (2) †НΛΩ Н ΠΕΙМА ΕΙΩΨΨ ΕΒΟΛ ΖНТΨ Н ΠΕΖООУ Н ΠΧΟΕΙС. (3)
 ΕΡΕ-НЕСННУ ΜΟΘЕ Ε ΘΕΝΕΕТЕ, ΛΥΖЕ ΕΥΡΩМЕ ΕΨНОΟΥТ ΕΨКН ΖΙХН
 ΠΚΛΣ. (4) ΛΥΜΟΥΝ ΕΒΟΛ ΕΥΕΙΝЕ Н ΠΕСОУО Ε ΤΑΠΘΕНKH. (5)
 ΛΛΩТН! Н†ΟΥΨ ΛΗ Ε СΩТН Ε ΖΕΝΘΛХЕ Н ТЕΙМINE. (6) ΛΗΝΛУ
 ΕΡΟЧ ΕΨВНК ΕΒΟΛ ΖН ΘΕΝΕΕТЕ. (7) МНТАН СОУО ΖН ТΕΝΑΠΘΕНKH,
 ΛΛΛ ΟΥНТАН НМΛУ Н ΖΛЗ Н ΘЕ. (8) СΩТН Ε НΘΛХЕ Н ТАТАПРО,
 ΕΒΟΛ ХЕ ΖΕΝМЕ НЕ. (9) ΛΙΝΛУ Н ΟΥΟΥΖОР ΕΨИ Н ΟΥΚΟΥΙ Н
 БРОМΠЕ ΖН ТЕЧТАПРО. (10) ΛΥΕΙ ΘΑΡΟЧ НБІ НЕТ ΟΥНΣ ΖН
 ТΠΕΡΙΧΩРОС Н ΠΙΟΡΔΑΝНС ТΗРОУ. (11) НАІ НЕ НРАН Н НЕСННУ
 ЕТ НΠ Ε КНМЕ. (12) НЕІСОΟΥН ΛΗ ΠЕ ХЕ НЕΙΧΩМЕ НΟΥК НЕ.
 (13) ΕΝΖНН ΕΖΟΥΝ Ε ТΠΟΛИС, ΛΗΝΛУ ΕΥМННΘЕ ΕΨΩΨ ΕΨННТ ΕΒΟΛ
 ΖΙТН ТΠΥΛН. (14) ΕΨМОΘЕ ΖΛΖТН ΠЕРΠЕ, ΛϸНΛУ ΕΥΒΛΛЕ Н ΖНКЕ
 ΕΨТ ΕΒΟΛ Н ΠΕΨΩВ Н БИХ. (15) МН-БОМ НМОН Ε ΝΟΥХЕ ΕΒΟΛ Н
 ΖΕΝΔΑΙМΩН Н АΚΛΩΡТОН. (16) ΛϸΟΥΨ ΕΨСЗАΙ ΛΨΩ ΛϸΩΨΨ ΕΖΟΥΝ
 Ε ПРО Н ТЕЧРІ. (17) ΖΛПС ΕΡОН ΕΤΡΕΝЛО ΕΒΟΛ ΖМ ΠΕИМА. (18)
 АСБΩ ΕСРІМЕ ΕХН ПМОУ Н ПЕСНЕРІТ Н ΖΑΙ. (19) ΛϸЛО ΕΨΕΙΝЕ
 НАН Н ΠΕΨΩВ Н БИХ. (20) ТС ΔЕ, ΕΨХНК ΕΒΟΛ Н ПНЛ ΕΨΟΥΛΛΒ,
 ΛϸКОТΨ ΕΒΟΛ ΖН ΠΙΟΡΔΑΝНС, ΕΨМОΘЕ ΖМ ΠΕПНЛ ΖΙ ТЕРНМОС Н ΖΛЗ
 Н ΖООУ, ΕΥΠΕΙΡΑΖЕ НМОЧ ΖΙТН ΠΑΙΔΒΟЛОС, ΛΨΩ НΠΕΨΟΥЕМ-ΛΛΛУ ΖН
 НЕΖООУ ЕТ НМΛУ. НТЕРОУХΩК ΔЕ ΕΒΟΛ, ΛϸКО. (21) ΛΙΖМООС
 ΕΙСЗАІ Н ΘΟМТЕ Н ΟΥНОУ. (22) ΛΥΜΟΥΝ ΕΒΟΛ ΕΥΡΙМЕ Н ТΕΥΘН

ΤΗΡΕ. (23) ΠΠΕΝΘΩ ΕΝΘΑΝΑ ΠΤΕΡΠΩΤΗ Ε ΝΑΙ. (24) Π ΤΕΥΝΟΥ
 ΛΣΟΥΘ ΕΣΘΩΝΕ ΛΥΘ ΛΣΟΥΧΑΙ. (25) ΛΙΛΟ ΕΙΤ Π ΖΕΝΟΒΙΚ ΝΑΥ.
 (26) ΛΥΘΑΧΕ ΝΠΜΑΥ ΕΥΕΠΙΤΜΑ ΝΑΥ. (27) ΜΠ-ΟΥΧΑΙ ΘΟΟΠ Π ΝΕΤΕ
 ΠΣΕΣΩΤΗ ΔΝ ΠΣΑ ΝΕΥΕΝΤΟΛΗ. (28) ΛΥΛΖΕΡΑΤΟΥ ΖΑΖΤΗ ΠΕΥΣΡΩΤ
 ΕΥΡΙΜΕ. (29) ΛΥΕΠΙΤΜΑ ΝΑΥ ΕΥΧΩ ΠΜΟΣ ΧΕ, "ΠΠΡΦΑΧΕ Π ΛΛΑΥ
 Π ΡΩΜΕ ΣΤΒΕ ΠΕΙΖΩΒ."

Lesson 24

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

(1) emphasis on an adverbial element:

ΕΡΕ-ΝΑΙ ΘΟΟΠ ΠΜΟΙ ΕΤΒΕ ΝΑΝΟΒΕ.

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

(2) preceding various interrogative expressions:

ΕΚΘΙΝΕ ΠΣΑ ΝΙΜ? Whom do you seek?

ΕΥΡΙΜΕ Ε ΟΥ? Why is he weeping?

ΕΥΤΩΝ? Where is he?

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

ΕΥΤΩΝ ΠΕΚΕΙΩΤ? Where is your father?

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

Clauses containing second tense forms are negated with ΔΝ:

ϩΙΟΥΗϩ ϩⲚ ⲡⲈΙΜΑ ΔΝ. It is not here that I dwell.

ⲚⲦΑΙΔΑϩ ΝΑΚ ΔΝ. 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	ϩϩΩⲦⲚ	ⲡⲦⲞⲞⲈ ϩΩⲦⲚ
Rel. Pres. I	{ ⲈⲦⲚϩΩⲦⲚ ⲈⲦ ϩΩⲦⲚ	ⲈⲦⲈⲦⲈ-ⲡⲦⲞⲞⲈ ϩΩⲦⲚ
Circumstantial		ⲈϩΩⲦⲚ
Pres. II	ⲈϩΩⲦⲚ	ⲈⲦⲈ-ⲡⲦⲞⲞⲈ ϩΩⲦⲚ
Imperfect	ⲚⲈϩΩⲦⲚ	ⲚⲈⲦⲈ-ⲡⲦⲞⲞⲈ ϩΩⲦⲚ

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/ⲈⲦⲈⲦⲈ, the circumstantial converter Ⲉ/ⲈⲦⲈ, the second tense converter Ⲉ/ⲈⲦⲈ, and the imperfect converter ⲚⲈ/ⲚⲈⲦⲈ. The term *tripartite* is applied to all other Coptic verbal conjugations, which consist of a verbal prefix + subject + predicate, e.g. the First Perfect Δ'ϩ-ϩΩⲦⲚ, Δ-ⲡⲦⲞⲞⲈ ϩΩⲦⲚ. The First Future is a special case and will be treated in the following lesson.

The conjugations belonging to the Bipartite Conjugation may have three kinds of predicates: infinitives, qualitatives, or adverbial predicates (i.e. adverbs or prepositional phrases). In the tripartite conjugations only the infinitive may be used. The conjugations of the

Bipartite Conjugation, as we have already seen, characterize an action as durative, continuing, or (less commonly) habitual. The following features of the Bipartite Conjugation are equally distinctive:

(1) The First Present requires the use of $\text{o}\gamma\bar{\text{n}}$ - (neg. $\text{m}\bar{\text{n}}$ -) before an indefinite subject (e.g. $\text{o}\gamma\bar{\text{n}}\text{-o}\gamma\bar{\text{p}}\omega\text{m}\epsilon\ \text{c}\omega\bar{\text{t}}\bar{\text{n}}$). The use of $\text{o}\gamma\bar{\text{n}}\text{-}/\text{m}\bar{\text{n}}\text{-}$ is optional after the converters, e.g. $\text{n}\epsilon\bar{\text{p}}\epsilon\text{-o}\gamma\bar{\text{p}}\omega\text{m}\epsilon\ \text{c}\omega\bar{\text{t}}\bar{\text{n}}$ or $\text{n}\epsilon\text{-o}\gamma\bar{\text{n}}\text{-o}\gamma\bar{\text{p}}\omega\text{m}\epsilon\ \text{c}\omega\bar{\text{t}}\bar{\text{n}}$.

(2) Apart from the use of $\text{m}\bar{\text{n}}$ - just mentioned, negation is universally with ($\bar{\text{n}}$) ... λn .

(3) An infinitive cannot, in general, be used in the prenominal or prepronominal form, i.e. prepositional direct object markers ($\bar{\text{n}}\text{m}\omega^*$, ϵ , etc.) must be used. This rule, known as Jernstedt's Rule (see Bibliography), has the following exceptions:

- (a) the verb $\text{o}\gamma\omega\theta\ \text{o}\gamma\epsilon\theta\text{-}\ \text{o}\gamma\lambda\theta^*$, which may occur in all forms; e.g. $\dagger\text{o}\gamma\omega\theta\ \bar{\text{n}}\text{m}\omega\ \text{or}\ \dagger\text{o}\gamma\lambda\theta\bar{\text{t}}$.
- (b) infinitives having indefinite pronominal or numerical objects; e.g. $\text{n}\bar{\text{t}}\dagger\text{-}\lambda\lambda\lambda\gamma\ \text{n}\lambda\text{n}\ \lambda\text{n}$ he is giving us nothing.
- (c) certain types of compound verbs; see 26.1.

The Imperfect may be expanded into a subsystem of its own by the prefixation of the other converters:

Imperfect	$\text{n}\epsilon\bar{\text{c}}\omega\bar{\text{t}}\bar{\text{n}}$	$\text{n}\epsilon\bar{\text{p}}\epsilon\text{-n}\bar{\text{p}}\omega\text{m}\epsilon\ \text{c}\omega\bar{\text{t}}\bar{\text{n}}$
Imperfect Rel.	$\epsilon\text{n}\epsilon\bar{\text{c}}\omega\bar{\text{t}}\bar{\text{n}}$	$\epsilon\text{n}\epsilon\bar{\text{p}}\epsilon\text{-n}\bar{\text{p}}\omega\text{m}\epsilon\ \text{c}\omega\bar{\text{t}}\bar{\text{n}}$
	$\epsilon\text{t}\epsilon\ \text{n}\epsilon\bar{\text{c}}\omega\bar{\text{t}}\bar{\text{n}}$	
Imperfect Circum.	$\epsilon\text{-n}\epsilon\bar{\text{c}}\omega\bar{\text{t}}\bar{\text{n}}$	$\epsilon\text{-n}\epsilon\bar{\text{p}}\epsilon\text{-n}\bar{\text{p}}\omega\text{m}\epsilon\ \text{c}\omega\bar{\text{t}}\bar{\text{n}}$

These forms have all the characteristics of, and belong to, the Bipartite Conjugation. The relative forms have already been introduced. The circumstantial forms are used syntactically exactly like the Circumstantial (of Pres. I). The past tense of the action is explicitly marked, however, while in the Circumstantial it must be gained from the context. Second tense forms of the Imperfect may occur, but

they are too rare for consideration here. All verbal forms containing the imperfect converter may be followed by *не*.

24.3 Numbers (continued). The 'teens are formed by prefixing *мнѣ-* to special forms of the units. *мнѣ-* is a proclitic form of *мнѣ* ten:

11 m.	<i>мнѣтоуѣ</i> ; f. <i>мнѣтоуѣи</i>	15 m. f.	<i>мнѣти</i>
12 m.	<i>мнѣтсноуѣ</i> ; f. <i>мнѣтсноуѣ(е)</i>	16 m. f.	<i>мнѣтасѣ</i>
13 m. f.	<i>мнѣтѡмтѣ</i>	17 m. f.	<i>мнѣтсѡѡч(ѣ)</i>
14 m. f.	<i>мнѣтѡчтѣ</i>	18 m. f.	<i>мнѣтѡмннѣ</i>

Construction is the same as that of the units:

мнѣтѡмтѣ ѿ рѡмѣ thirteen men

Vocabulary 24

рѡзѣтѣ *рѣзѣтѣ* *рѡзѣтѣ* Q *рѡзѣтѣ* vb. tr. to strike, kill (*нѣмо*); to strike down, cast down.

сѡвтѣ *сѣтѣ* *сѣтѡтѣ* Q *сѣтѡтѣ* vb. tr. to prepare, make ready (*нѣмо*; for: *ѣ*); intr. and reflex. to get ready.

хисѣ *хѣсѣтѣ* *хѡстѣ* Q *хѡсѣ* (\pm *ѣзрѡи*) vb. tr. to raise up, exalt (*нѣмо*; over: *ѣ*, *ѣхнѣ*, *зѡхнѣ*); intr. to be exalted; as n.m. heights. *нѣтѣ хѡсѣ* the Almighty.

дѡѡѡнѣ vb. intr. to pass (subj. usually period of time).

кѡмѣ *кѡмѣтѣ* *кѡмѣтѣ* vb. tr. to touch (*ѣ*; with: *ѣ*); to move, shift, stir (*нѣмо*, *ѣ*); vb. intr. to move, stir, be moved.

ѡишѣ vb. intr. to be ashamed (about: *ѣтѣѣ*); as n.m. shame.

ѡишѣ зѡнтѣ to revere, be humbled before.

ѡѡѡѣтѣ Q to be empty, vain.

зѡѡѡ Q to be bad, wicked.

тѡнтѣнѣ *тѡнтѣнѣ* *тѡнтѡнѣ* Q *тѡнтѡнѣ* vb. tr. to liken, compare (*нѣмо*; to: *ѣ*, *мнѣ*, *ѣхнѣ*).

сѡтѣнѣ *сѣтѣнѣ* *сѡтѣнѣ* Q *сѡтѣнѣ* vb. tr. to choose, select (*нѣмо*);

Q also = to be excellent, exquisite.

моѡѡѡтѣ *мѡѡтѣ* *моѡѡтѣ* vb. tr. to kill (*нѣмо*).

п.тѡннѣѣ finger.

ѣ ѡѡ why? for what reason?

ϞΙΝΤ Scetis, the Lower Egyptian center of monasticism, in the Western Delta.

πε.προφήτης (ὁ προφήτης) prophet.

π.ἀποστολος (ὁ ἀπόστολος) apostle.

Exercises

A. (1) ζενζιомε ε-νεγειω η̄ ζενζοεите (2) песмот ενтач-
ϞβтϞ η̄ ζηтϞ (3) ουςζιμε ε-νερε-песζαι με η̄мос η̄mate (4)
ουχηρα ε-νερε-песϞηре Ϟhone (5) πηηηϞε ενεγυαζερατου η̄ печ-
κωте (6) πμυστηριον ετουηαουονζϞ εβολ (7) πεпроφήτης ενта-
πηηηϞε μοουτϞ (8) ουтоου еχхосе (9) ουноб η̄ ουοειη еχηηу
епеснт εβολ ζη̄ пхисе (10) ουλλας ечсѢтωт ζη̄ ουχωк εβολ
(11) ουσαζ енϞηπε ζηтϞ (12) песоуо енере-пейω ουωη εβολ
η̄моч (13) η̄μαθητης ет сотη̄ η̄те пенхоеис (14) οῡρро ечζооу
(15) ουαпот еϞϞουеит (16) πноб η̄ Ϟα енере-η̄μοναхос совте
ероч (17) прωме ενтаураζтϞ ζι тегин (18) пϞε ενтаинохϞ
εχη̄ пкωζт (19) ουζη̄ζαλ ечпаζт η̄наζρη̄ печхоеис (20) ηεте
неуηηу епеснт ε пиоразηηс

B. (1) πηηтсноус η̄ ἀποστολος (2) пейϞοηη̄т η̄ μαθητης
(3) η̄ηтачте η̄ ζеηеете (4) сλϞϞ η̄ λαимων (5) Ϟμοуη η̄ ηι
еϞϞουеит (6) ηηте η̄ ноб η̄ εхουсиа (7) η̄ηтсноус η̄ сζιме
(8) η̄ηтη η̄ ζооу (9) η̄ηтоуеи η̄ ромпе (10) η̄ηтоуе η̄ εвот

C. (1) ечтонтη̄ η̄мок е ηιη? (2) есτων таϞтηη η̄ в̄рре?
(3) сенахасте еζραι еχη̄ ηεζιоме тηроу η̄те пейкосмос. (4)
сωтη̄ ηак η̄ чтооу η̄ Ϟоме. (5) η̄тере-теромпе ет η̄мау ουεине,
αυκοτου е пейтме. (6) η̄ पेζооу ет η̄мау тетηαϞηπε етве пей-
звηуе в̄оооу. (7) азε еχη̄ пкаζ λγω η̄печким. (8) η̄тачтη̄-
тωноу е ου? (9) ере-ηαι Ϟηп е пенхоеис етве печηа. (10)
еϞоуωϞ е ραζт етве пентаιααч ουве ηα-печтме. (11) ουη̄-
οуζоооу ηηу ечζоооу. (12) еϞτων ηенϞвеер? (13) азким е теч-
тапро е печтηηве. (14) т̄ηηасмоу е пекран ет хосе (15)
ечт̄η̄των еϞηре Ϟηη. (16) η̄η̄сωс δε λ-песηηу котоу е Ϟηηт.
(17) етве ου κοуωϞ е μοуоут η̄ ηειρωме? (18) етет̄соете
η̄ηωтη̄ е ου? (19) λymeυт-оуон ηιη ете ηеуоуηε ζη̄ птме η̄η
тперихωрос. (20) λγζε е тетραπεζа ессѢтωт.

Lesson 25

25.1 The relative, imperfect, circumstantial, and second tense converters may be used with the First Perfect, the First Future, existential and possessive predications, and copulative sentences with *не, те, не*. The relative forms for all of these have already been discussed. The second tense of the First Perfect, i.e. the Second Perfect, was introduced in Lesson 14. The second tense forms of existential, possessive, and copulative sentences are too rare for inclusion here.

(a) First Perfect	ΛϞϞΩΤἢ	Neg.	ἸπᛆᛑᛑᛑΩΤἢ
Perf. I Rel.	ᛆᛆΤΛϞᛑᛑΩΤἢ		ᛆΤᛆ ἸπᛆᛑᛑᛑΩΤἢ
Perf. I Circum.	ᛆ-ΛϞᛑᛑΩΤἢ		ᛆ-ἸπᛆᛑᛑᛑΩΤἢ
Pluperfect	Ἰᛆ-ΛϞᛑᛑΩΤἢ		Ἰᛆ-ἸπᛆᛑᛑᛑΩΤἢ (πᛆ)
Second Perfect	ἸΤΛϞᛑᛑΩΤἢ		ἸΤΛϞᛑᛑΩΤἢ Ἰᛆ

The imperfect of the First Perfect (*Ἰᛆ-ΛϞᛑᛑΩΤἢ*) 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.

ᛆ-ΛϞᛑᛑᛑᛑᛑᛑ, ΛϞᛑᛑᛑᛑᛑᛑ ... Having sat down, he wrote ...
 Ἰᛆᛑᛑᛑᛑ ᛆᛑᛑᛑ ᛆ-ΛϞᛑᛑᛑᛑᛑ. We found him dead (lit.,
 having died).

(b) First Future	ᛑᛆᛆᛑᛑΩΤἢ	Ἰᛑᛑᛑᛑᛑ ἸᛑᛑᛑᛑΩΤἢ
Fut. I Rel.	ᛆΤᛑᛑᛑᛑᛑΩΤἢ	ᛆΤᛆᛑᛑᛑ-Ἰᛑᛑᛑᛑᛑ ἸᛑᛑᛑᛑΩΤἢ
Fut. I Circum.	ᛆᛑᛑᛑᛑᛑΩΤἢ	ᛆᛑᛑᛑᛑᛑ-Ἰᛑᛑᛑᛑᛑ ἸᛑᛑᛑᛑΩΤἢ
Fut. I Imperfect	ἸᛆᛑᛑᛑᛑᛑΩΤἢ	Ἰᛆᛑᛑᛑᛑᛑ-Ἰᛑᛑᛑᛑᛑ ἸᛑᛑᛑᛑΩΤἢ
Second Future	ᛆᛑᛑᛑᛑᛑΩΤἢ	ᛆᛑᛑᛑᛑᛑ-Ἰᛑᛑᛑᛑᛑ ἸᛑᛑᛑᛑΩΤἢ

The circumstantial of the First Future describes an action as imminent, about to take place, with respect to the tense of the main clause:

ᛆᛑᛑᛑᛑᛑᛑᛑ ᛆᛆᛑᛑ, ΛϞᛑᛑᛑᛑᛑᛑᛑ ᛆᛑᛑᛑ. As I was about to leave,
 he summoned me.

ΑΝΖΕ ΕΡΟΨ ΕΨΝΑΜΟΥ. 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 (ΕΨΝΑΨΩΤῆ) 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	ΟΥῆ-/ΟΥῆΤΑΨ	Μῆ-/ΜῆΤΑΨ
Relative	ΕΤΕ ΟΥῆ-/ΟΥῆΤΑΨ	ΕΤΕ Μῆ-/ΜῆΤΑΨ
Circumstantial	Ε-ΟΥῆ-/ΟΥῆΤΑΨ	Ε-Μῆ-/ΜῆΤΑΨ
Imperfect	ΝΕ-ΟΥῆ-/ΟΥῆΤΑΨ	ΝΕ-Μῆ-/ΜῆΤΑΨ

The circumstantial forms describe a state simultaneous to the tense of the main clause:

Ε-Μῆ-ΟΒΕΙΚ ΜῆΜΑΨ, ΑΝΒΩΚ ΕΒΟΛ. There being no food there,
we left.

ΑΝΖΕ ΕΡΟΨ Ε-Μῆ-ΒΟΜ ΜῆΟΨ Ε ΨΑΧΕ. We found him unable to
speak.

The imperfect forms simply place the state in past time:

ΝΕ-ΟΥῆ- (OR ΝΕΥῆ-) ΟΥΡΩΜΕ ΜῆΜΑΨ (ΝΕ). There was a man.
ΝΕΥῆΤΑΨ ΖΑΖ Ἡ C2IMΕ (ΝΕ). He had many wives.

(d) Copulative sentences with ΝΕ, ΤΕ, ΝΕ:

Relative	εΤΕ ΟΥCΑ2 ΠΕ	εΤΕ Ἠ ΟΥCΑ2 ΔΗ ΠΕ
Circumstantial	ε-ΟΥCΑ2 ΠΕ	ε-Η ΟΥCΑ2 ΔΗ ΠΕ
Imperfect	Ηε-ΟΥCΑ2 ΠΕ	

The circumstantial and imperfect are used as above.

The circumstantial forms of all the subsystems listed above have a frequent use as relative clauses after indefinite antecedents:

ΟΥΡΩΜΕ ε-ΑΧΚΕΤ-ΟΥΗΙ	a man who had built a house
ΟΥΜΥCΤΗΡΙΟΝ ΕΥΝΑΒΟΛΗἩ ΓΒΟΛ	a mystery which is about to be revealed
ΟΥΧΗΡΑ ε-ΜἩΤΑC ΦΗΡΕ ΗΜΑΥ	a widow who has no son
ΟΥΦΗΡΕ ε-ΟΥΧΗΡΑ ΤΕ ΤΕCΗΜΑΥ	a boy whose mother is a widow

The circumstantial converter εργ- is sometimes used improperly for ε- before copulative sentences.

25.2 The Conjunctive.

(Ἠ) ΤΑCΩΤἩ	ἩΤἩCΩΤἩ	ἩΤε-ΠΡΩΜΕ CΩΤἩ
ἩΓCΩΤἩ	ἩΤεΤἩCΩΤἩ	
ἩΤεCΩΤἩ		
ἩCΩΤἩ	ἩCεCΩΤἩ	
ἩCΩΤἩ		

ἩΓ-, ἩC-, and ἩC- also appear frequently as ἩΓ-, ἩC-, ἩC-. 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 ἩΤΑΦΑΧΕ ἩΜΑΥ.	I shall go and speak with him.
ΖΗΟΟC ἩΓCΩΤἩ Ε ΤΑCΒΩ.	Sit down and listen to my teaching.
ΑΗΙ-ἩΧΩΜΕ ἩΤεΤἩΤΑΑΥ ΗΑΥ.	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 ΕΡΘΗ ΕΤΡΕΝΘΩΚ ΝΤ̄ΝΘΑΧΕ ΝΗΜΑΥ.

It is necessary that we go and speak with him.

In many instances, especially where there is a change of subject, the Conjunctive clause has the meaning of a purpose or result clause:

ΑΝΙΥ ΕΡΟΙ ΝΤΑΝΑΥ ΕΡΟΥ. Bring him to me so that I may see him.
ΜΑ ΝΑΥ ΝΣΕΟΥΩΜ. 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 -Τ̄- before the Infinitive. If the Conjunctive continues a negative verb, however, the negation may carry over.

Vocabulary 25

ΟΥΕ, Q ΟΥΗΥ vb. intr. to become/be distant, far (from: ε, ΝΜΟ^ο, ΕΒΟΛ ΝΜΟ^ο); as n.m. distance. ε πουε away, to a distance. Ν πούε at a distance.

ΤΑΞΟ ΤΑΞΕ- ΤΑΞΟ^ο Q ΤΑΞΗΥ vb. tr. (1) to cause to stand; to create, establish (ΝΜΟ^ο); (2) to reach, attain, catch up to (ΝΜΟ^ο); to seize, arrest (ΝΜΟ^ο).

ΒΩΝΤ̄, Q ΒΩΝΤ̄ vb. intr. to become/be angry, furious (at, against: ε, ΕΧ̄Ν); as n.m. wrath, fury.

ΝΠΦΑ vb. intr. to be worthy, deserving (of: ΝΜΟ^ο; to do: Ν, ε + Inf.).

ΤΑΚΟ ΤΑΚΕ- ΤΑΚΟ^ο Q ΤΑΚΗΥ vb. tr. to destroy, put an end to (ΝΜΟ^ο); intr. to perish; as n.m. destruction, perdition.

ΩΜΕ̄ ΕΜΕ̄- ΟΜΕ̄^ο Q ΟΝΕ̄ vb. tr. to sink, dip, immerse (ΝΜΟ^ο); intr. to sink (into: Ζ̄Ν, ε, ΕΖΟΥΝ ε).

2ωλ, Q 2ηλ vb. intr. to fly.	τ.βω ἡ ἐλοολε grape-vine.
π.φην tree.	τ.βω tree, vine. βω is used
π.ταρ branch.	when type of tree is men-
π.ελοολε grape.	tioned; use φην otherwise.
π.2αλητ (pl. 2αλητε) bird.	π.μα ἡ ἐλοολε vineyard.
τ.χενεπωρ roof.	

Exercises

- (1) πμα ἡ ἐλοολε οὐνὴ λη εβολ 2ῃ πῆμε. (2) ε-λῦτακο ἡ τπολις, λῦλο εβολ. (3) 2απῶ στρεκсовте ηαχ ἡ οὔμα ἡ ἡκοτῆ. (4) λῦτα2ε-ἡφηρε εὔμηρ ἡηα2ρῆ η2ηηεμωη. (5) ἀμηεитῆ ἡτετῆ-σωτῆ ε τε4сβω. (6) ηε1α2ερατ ἡ ποῦε ε16ωφῆ ε ημηηφε. (7) ἡ ηαβωκ ἡτα6ἡτῆ. (8) ηερε-ηесηηῦ ε1ηε ἡ ηκαρπος ε τπολις ἡсе† ἡμο4 εβολ 2ῆ тагора. (9) ηεῦηαρω2τ ἡμο4 ἡ61 ἡηατο1 ἡ χαχε. (10) λ-η2αληт 2ωλ ε тпе λῦω λ4оуω2 εхἡ οὔтар ἡте ηφην. (11) ηαι ηε ἡφαχε еηта4с2а1соу 21 ηка2 2ῆ ηε4тηηβε. (12) ε-λ4тφоῦη ἡ61 ηελλε, λ4βωк εβολ ε4рλφε. (13) ηε-оῦἡ-та4 ἡηαῦ ἡ οῦκοῦ1 ἡ φηре ε4сн6. (14) сеηαηα2о4 ἡсеηоxῆ ε ηεφтеко. (15) ηε-оῦαη1стос ηе ηεῦῆро. (16) κηαφ1ηε ἡсω1 ἡ ηε2ооῦ ет ἡηαῦ ἡτῆἡ61ηε ἡμο1. (17) ἡἡἡφα λη етреу-сотпῆ. (18) λη2ε ε πμα ἡ ἐλοολε е4таκηῦ. (19) ε-λ-φомἡт ἡ εвоτ оῦε1ηε, λскотῶ ε ηесη1. (20) ηε-ηἡ-φ6оη ἡμο4 ε та2ε-ηε4φβеер. (21) ε-λ46ωηῆ εхἡ ηε4сон, λ4тφоῦη εхω4, λ4мооῦтῆ. (22) ηερε-ἡ2αληте ἡ тпе оῦφм εβολ 2ῆ ηελοοле. (23) ληηαῦ ε ηε4χο1 е4φмῶ еηесηт ἡ ἠαηαссα. (24) ἡта4е1 ε таκон. (25) ε1ηαἡκοτῆ, λ-ηα2ἡ2αλ ε1ηε ηαι ἡ τεкеη1стoλη. (26) λῦλλε 2ῆ οῦβεηη ε тχенепоρ. (27) ηεῦἡ-оῦῆро ἡсλβε ε-оῦἡта4 φомἡт ἡ φηре. (28) λ1ηαῦ ἡ оῦηо6 ἡ 2αληт ε4оῦη2 21хἡ оῦβω ἡ ἐλοοле. (29) тἡηαηαῦ ἡтἡε1ηε ἡтἡφ1ηε εηατε. (30) λ4κ1η ε ηε4тηηβε ε ἡβαλ ἡ ηβἡле. (31) ἡ τεῦηоῦ λ4ло е46оηῆ. (32) λῦε1 ε βηἠεεη εβολ χε ηε-λῦсωтἡ етβε ηη1се ἡ ηенсωтηр. (33) λ-ηαχο1 φмῶ 2ῆ ηε1ερο. (34) ηε-оῦἡ-оῦ-ηо6 ἡ φтортῆ 2ῆ τπολις. (35) λ-ἡ2αληте оῦφω2 εхἡ тχенепоρ ἡ ηη1. (36) ηεῦἡφα ἡ φφη ἡ ηεἡἡα ет оῦαλβ 2ῆ ηεῦ2ηт. (37) ηεῦχ1 ἡ ἡтар ἡсеηоῦχε ἡмооῦ 21 те21η.

Reading

The following selection is from the Sayings of the Fathers. See p.146 for a brief description of this text.

ΝΕ-ΟΥΝ-ΟΥΑ ΖΗ ΚΗΜΕ Ε-ΟΥΝΤΑΧ ΗΜΑΥ Η ΟΥΦΗΡΕ ΕΥΧΗΘ. ΑΥΩ ΑΥ-
 ΕΙΝΕ ΗΜΟΧ, ΑΥΚΑΑΥ ΖΗ ΤΡΙ Η ΑΠΑ ΜΑΚΑΡΙΟΣ, ΑΥΩ ΑΥΚΑΑΥ ΕΥΡΙΜΕ
 ΖΑΖΤΗ ΠΡΟ, ΑΥΒΘΚ Ε ΠΟΥΕ. ΠΖΛΛΟ ΔΕ ΑΥΘΩΤ ΕΒΟΛ, ΑΥΝΑΥ Ε
 ΠΚΟΥΙ Η ΦΗΡΕ ΕΥΡΙΜΕ, ΑΥΩ ΠΕΧΑΥ ΝΑΥ ΧΕ, "ΝΙΜ ΠΕΝΤΑΥΝΤΚ Ε
 ΠΕΙΜΑ?" ΗΤΟΧ ΔΕ ΠΕΧΑΥ ΧΕ, "ΠΑΕΙΩΤ ΠΕ. ΑΥΗΤ, ΑΥΝΟΧΤ ΕΒΟΛ,
 ΑΥΒΘΚ." ΠΕΧΕ-ΠΖΛΛΟ ΝΑΥ ΧΕ, "ΤΩΟΥΝΤ ΗΓΠΩΤ ΗΓΤΑΖΟΥ." ΑΥΩ
 Η ΤΕΥΝΟΥ ΑΥΟΥΧΑΙ, ΑΥΤΩΟΥΝ, ΑΥΤΑΖΕ-ΠΕΥΕΙΩΤ, ΑΥΩ Η ΤΕΙΖΕ
 ΑΥΒΘΚ Ε ΠΕΥΗΙ ΕΥΡΑΦΕ.

Note: The term ΑΠΑ is a title of respect, ultimately from Aramaic 'abbā, father. ΜΑΚΑΡΙΟΣ 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. †-εοογ to praise, χι-ελαπτισμα to be baptized. Meanings are for the most part predictable from those of the components.

The verbs most frequently occurring in compounds are †- to give, χι- to take, υι- to raise, carry, εν- to find, κλ- to put, and ̄- to do, make. Some examples:

†-κλρnoc to produce fruit

†-μετανοια to repent; to humble or abase one's self

†-εοογ να" to praise

†-εβω να" to teach someone (something: ε)

χι-εβω to receive instruction, be taught (something: ε)

εν-ητον to find rest

εἰ-ἔωβ ἡν to have dealings with

εἰ-ἔομ (εἰ-ἔομ) to have power, prevail (over); to be able (to do: ε + Inf.)

ἔ-προοῦ to take heed, be concerned (for, about: ε, ἡλ', εἰβε, εἰλ).

Compounds with ε- are the most frequent of all and fall into two groups. In the first group ε- has its basic meaning "to do, make, perform":

ε-νοβε to sin (against: ε)

ε-ἡλ to do this, thus

ε-οῦ to do what?

ε-X ἡ ροῖε (X is a number) has two meanings: (1) to reach the age of X; (2) to pass X years.

In the second group of ε- compounds ε- has the meaning "to become," e.g. ε-ἡρο to become king (over: εἰν). The second element may be virtually any noun or adjective in the language, so that a complete catalogue is impossible. Qualitatives are uniformly ο ἡ, as in ο ἡ ἡρο to be king. Further examples:

ε-εἰλο to grow old; ο ἡ εἰλο to be old

ε-εἰμεων to become governor; ο ἡ εἰμεων to be governor.

ε-χοεῖε to become lord, master (over: ε, εἰν); ο ἡ χοεῖε to be lord, master.

The distinction between these two groups is often blurred, however, with qualitatives of the ο ἡ type being extended to the first group as well, e.g. ε-ἡρηε to marvel, become amazed (at: ἡμο', ε, εἰβε, εἰν), to admire; Q ο ἡ ἡρηε to be amazed.

Less frequently the nominal element of a compound verb has the definite article:

ε-ἡεω to forget (ἡ)

ε-ἡεεε to remember (ἡ)

ἔ-ἡε ἡλ' to provide the means to someone (so that: ε, εἰρε).

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 $\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{P}}\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{E}}-\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{Y}}$ OCE Do not make anyone pay a fine (i.e. suffer a loss). $\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{O}}$ $\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{E}}-$ is the causative of $\bar{\text{T}}$ 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 $\bar{\text{T}}-\text{OCE}$ 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:

$\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{O}}$ $\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{E}}-$ $\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{O}}^{\circ}$ vb. tr. to tell, inform ($\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{O}}^{\circ}$; of, about: ϵ , $\epsilon\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{B}}\bar{\text{E}}$; that: $\chi\bar{\text{E}}$); causative of $\epsilon\bar{\text{I}}\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{E}}$.

$\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{L}}\bar{\text{O}}$ $\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{L}}\bar{\text{E}}-$ $\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{L}}\bar{\text{O}}^{\circ}$ Q $\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{L}}\bar{\text{H}}\bar{\text{Y}}$ (\pm $\epsilon\bar{\text{Z}}\bar{\text{P}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{I}}$) vb. tr. to cause to go up, cause to board, cause to mount; to raise up, offer up, send up ($\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{O}}^{\circ}$); caus. of $\lambda\bar{\text{L}}\bar{\text{E}}$.

$\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{Z}}\bar{\text{O}}$ $\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{Z}}\bar{\text{E}}-$ $\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{Z}}\bar{\text{O}}^{\circ}$ Q $\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{Z}}\bar{\text{H}}\bar{\text{Y}}$ vb. tr. to bring (back) to life, let live, keep alive ($\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{O}}^{\circ}$); caus. of $\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{Z}}$.

$\bar{\text{T}}$ + $\bar{\text{O}}$ results in initial χ :

$\chi\bar{\text{P}}\bar{\text{O}}$ $\chi\bar{\text{P}}\bar{\text{E}}-$ $\chi\bar{\text{P}}\bar{\text{O}}^{\circ}$ vb. tr. to give birth to ($\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{O}}^{\circ}$); to acquire, obtain, get ($\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{O}}^{\circ}$; often with reflex. dative $\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{A}}^{\circ}$ for one's self); caus. of $\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{P}}\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{E}}$.

$\chi\bar{\text{P}}\bar{\text{I}}\bar{\text{O}}$ $\chi\bar{\text{P}}\bar{\text{I}}\bar{\text{E}}-$ $\chi\bar{\text{P}}\bar{\text{I}}\bar{\text{O}}^{\circ}$ Q $\chi\bar{\text{P}}\bar{\text{I}}\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{T}}$ vb. tr. to put to shame, to blame, scold, reproach ($\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{O}}^{\circ}$; for: $\epsilon\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{B}}\bar{\text{E}}$, $\epsilon\chi\bar{\text{N}}$, $\bar{\text{Z}}\bar{\text{A}}$); caus. of $\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{P}}\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{E}}$.

Sometimes the initial $\bar{\text{T}}$ - is lost, as in

$\bar{\text{K}}\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{O}}$ $\bar{\text{K}}\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{E}}-$ $\bar{\text{K}}\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{O}}^{\circ}$ Q $\bar{\text{K}}\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{H}}\bar{\text{Y}}$ vb. tr. to turn; this verb has become completely synonymous with its base $\bar{\text{K}}\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{E}}$.

A few verbs have retained a final $-\text{C}$ or $-\text{OY}$ (a frozen subject suffix):

$\chi\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{Y}}$ $\chi\bar{\text{C}}\bar{\text{Y}}-$ $\chi\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{Y}}^{\circ}$ vb. tr. to send ($\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{O}}^{\circ}$; to: $\epsilon\bar{\text{P}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{T}}^{\circ}$, $\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{A}}^{\circ}$, $\epsilon\chi\bar{\text{N}}$, $\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{A}}$); + $\epsilon\bar{\text{B}}\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{A}}$ away, out, off; + $\bar{\text{Z}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{H}}\bar{\text{N}}$ ahead.

- (13) $\bar{\eta}\tau\omicron\upsilon\omega\theta$ $\lambda\eta$ ϵ $\bar{\beta}\bar{\eta}$ - $\bar{\zeta}\omega\beta$ $\bar{m}\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}\lambda$ - $\tau\epsilon\imath\mu\imath\eta\epsilon$. (14) $\bar{\eta}\pi\bar{\iota}\bar{\rho}$ - $\bar{\nu}\omega\beta\epsilon$
 $\epsilon\rho\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$ $\epsilon\eta\epsilon\bar{\zeta}$. (15) $\bar{\eta}\tau\omicron\chi$ $\pi\epsilon\tau$ $\bar{\eta}\lambda\tau$ - $\bar{\eta}\tau\omicron\eta$ $\bar{\eta}\lambda\eta$. (16) $\pi\bar{\zeta}\lambda\lambda\eta\tau$ $\Delta\epsilon$
 $\bar{\eta}\pi\epsilon\chi\bar{\zeta}\bar{\beta}\bar{\eta}$ - $\bar{\beta}\omicron\mu$ ϵ $\bar{\zeta}\omega\lambda$ $\epsilon\omega\lambda$. (17) ϵ - $\lambda\chi\epsilon\bar{\iota}$ $\epsilon\bar{\zeta}\omicron\upsilon\eta$ ϵ $\pi\epsilon\rho\pi\epsilon$, $\lambda\chi\tau\lambda\omicron$
 $\bar{\eta}$ $\omicron\upsilon\theta\upsilon\varsigma\bar{\iota}\lambda$. (18) $\varsigma\epsilon\eta\lambda\varsigma\mu\omicron\upsilon$ $\epsilon\rho\omicron\chi$ $\bar{\eta}\varsigma\epsilon\tau$ - $\bar{\beta}\omicron\omicron\upsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\lambda\chi$. (19) $\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\epsilon$ -
 $\omicron\upsilon\omicron\epsilon\bar{\iota}\theta$ $\tau\epsilon\tau\bar{\eta}\lambda\bar{\zeta}\bar{\beta}\bar{\eta}$ - $\bar{\beta}\omicron\mu$ ϵ $\tau\lambda\eta\bar{\zeta}\epsilon$ - $\pi\epsilon\tau$ $\mu\omicron\omicron\upsilon\tau$. (20) $\pi\lambda\bar{\iota}$ $\pi\epsilon$ $\pi\mu\lambda$
 $\epsilon\tau\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\eta}\lambda\chi\pi\omicron$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\epsilon\varsigma\theta\eta\rho\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\bar{\zeta}\eta\tau\bar{\epsilon}$. (21) $\theta\theta\epsilon$ $\epsilon\rho\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$ $\epsilon\tau\rho\epsilon\tau\epsilon\tau\bar{\eta}\chi\bar{\iota}$ - $\rho\omicron\omicron\upsilon\theta$
 $\bar{\zeta}\lambda$ $\pi\epsilon\chi\eta\rho\lambda$ $\bar{m}\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}\omicron\rho\phi\lambda\eta\omicron\varsigma$. (22) $\lambda\chi\chi\pi\omicron$ $\bar{\eta}\lambda\chi$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}\kappa\lambda$ $\eta\imath\mu$ $\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda$ -
 $\pi\epsilon\chi\bar{\zeta}\eta\tau$ $\omicron\upsilon\lambda\theta\omicron\upsilon$. (23) $\bar{\eta}\tau\lambda\kappa\bar{\rho}$ - $\omicron\upsilon$ $\bar{\zeta}\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\pi\omicron\lambda\bar{\iota}\varsigma$? (24) $\epsilon\bar{\iota}\eta\lambda\tau$ - $\varsigma\bar{\beta}\omega$
 $\eta\eta\tau\bar{\eta}$ ϵ $\omicron\upsilon$? (25) λ - $\pi\epsilon\chi\theta\lambda\chi\epsilon$ $\chi\pi\bar{\iota}\omicron\omicron\upsilon$ $\lambda\upsilon\theta$ $\lambda\upsilon\pi\omega\tau$ $\epsilon\omega\lambda$. (26) $\bar{\eta}\pi\epsilon$ -
 $\pi\varsigma\omicron\eta$ $\bar{\beta}\bar{\eta}$ - $\bar{\zeta}\omega\beta$ $\bar{m}\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\pi\epsilon\rho\bar{\iota}\chi\omega\rho\omicron\varsigma$. (27) ϵ - $\lambda\chi\chi\omega\kappa$ $\epsilon\omega\lambda$ $\bar{\eta}$
 $\pi\epsilon\chi\bar{\zeta}\omega\beta$, $\lambda\chi\kappa\tau\omicron\chi$ ϵ $\pi\epsilon\chi\tau\mu\epsilon$. (28) $\lambda\bar{\eta}\bar{\rho}$ - $\bar{m}\bar{\eta}\tau\theta\omega\mu\tau\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\rho\omicron\mu\pi\epsilon$ $\epsilon\eta\theta\bar{\mu}\theta\epsilon$
 $\bar{\eta}\lambda\chi$. (29) $\tau\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\lambda\chi\omicron\omicron\upsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\kappa$ $\bar{\zeta}\lambda\theta\eta$ $\epsilon\tau\rho\epsilon\kappa\varsigma\omega\beta\tau\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\lambda\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\omicron\upsilon\mu\lambda$. (30)
 $\bar{\eta}\tau\lambda\tau\epsilon\tau\bar{\eta}\bar{\rho}$ - $\pi\lambda\bar{\iota}$ ϵ $\omicron\upsilon$? (31) $\lambda\bar{\iota}\bar{\rho}$ - $\bar{\eta}\lambda\tau\omicron\bar{\iota}$ $\epsilon\rho\epsilon$ - $\bar{\zeta}\eta\rho\omega\lambda\eta\varsigma$ \omicron $\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\zeta}\eta\eta\epsilon\mu\omega\eta$.
(32) $\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon\rho\epsilon\chi\tau\omicron\upsilon\eta\eta\omicron\varsigma$ $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\varsigma$, $\lambda\varsigma\omicron\upsilon\chi\lambda\bar{\iota}$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\epsilon\upsilon\eta\omicron\upsilon$. (33) $\epsilon\chi\omicron$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\zeta}\lambda\lambda\omicron$,
 $\bar{m}\bar{\eta}$ - $\bar{\beta}\omicron\mu$ $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\chi$ ϵ $\bar{\beta}\omega\kappa$ $\bar{\epsilon}\upsilon\pi\omicron\lambda\bar{\iota}\varsigma$ $\bar{\epsilon}\varsigma\omicron\upsilon\eta\upsilon$. (34) $\varsigma\epsilon\eta\lambda\epsilon\bar{\iota}$ $\bar{\eta}\varsigma\epsilon\tau\lambda\kappa\omicron$ $\bar{\eta}$
 $\pi\epsilon\bar{\iota}\bar{\rho}\pi\epsilon$. (35) $\bar{\eta}\pi\bar{\rho}\bar{\rho}$ - $\pi\omega\beta\theta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\eta\tau\omicron\lambda\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\eta\mu\omicron\varsigma$. (36) $\lambda\upsilon\tau\lambda\bar{\zeta}\omicron\chi$
 $\epsilon\chi\mu\omicron\theta\epsilon$ $\bar{m}\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\chi\mu\lambda\theta\eta\eta\varsigma$. (37) $\bar{\eta}\pi\bar{\rho}\bar{\rho}$ - $\pi\omega\beta\theta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\lambda\tau$ - $\varsigma\bar{\beta}\omega$. (38)
 $\tau\omicron\upsilon\omega\theta$ ϵ $\tau\lambda\mu\omicron\kappa$ $\chi\epsilon$ $\pi\epsilon\kappa\theta\eta\rho\epsilon$ $\omicron\upsilon\omicron\chi$. (39) $\eta\imath\mu$ $\pi\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda\chi\tau$ - $\theta\epsilon$ $\eta\eta\tau\bar{\eta}$
 $\epsilon\tau\rho\epsilon\tau\epsilon\tau\bar{\eta}\kappa\omega\tau$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\omicron\upsilon\eta\bar{\iota}$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\epsilon\imath\mu\imath\eta\epsilon$? (40) $\tau\bar{\eta}\lambda\bar{\rho}$ - $\pi\epsilon\kappa\mu\epsilon\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\tau\lambda\tau\bar{\eta}\omega\beta\theta\kappa$.
(41) $\kappa\bar{\eta}\lambda\bar{\rho}$ - $\chi\omicron\epsilon\bar{\iota}\varsigma$ ϵ $\eta\epsilon\bar{\iota}\mu\omicron\kappa\mu\epsilon\kappa$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\omicron\eta\eta\rho\eta$. (42) λ - $\eta\epsilon\chi\mu\lambda\theta\eta\eta\varsigma$
 $\tau\lambda\lambda\omicron\chi$ ϵ $\pi\chi\omicron\bar{\iota}$. (43) $\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\upsilon\varsigma\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$ ϵ $\bar{\eta}\lambda\bar{\iota}$, $\lambda\upsilon\bar{\rho}$ - $\theta\pi\eta\rho\epsilon$. (44) $\omicron\upsilon$
 $\pi\epsilon\tau$ $\bar{\eta}\lambda\tau$ - $\theta\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\lambda\eta$ $\epsilon\tau\rho\eta\omega\eta\bar{\zeta}$ $\theta\lambda$ $\eta\bar{\iota}\epsilon\eta\epsilon\bar{\zeta}$? (45) $\pi\lambda\bar{\zeta}\tau\bar{\kappa}$ $\bar{\zeta}\lambda\rho\lambda\tau$ $\bar{\eta}\bar{\Gamma}\bar{\rho}$ -
 $\chi\omicron\epsilon\bar{\iota}\varsigma$ $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\bar{\iota}\epsilon\lambda\omicron\upsilon\varsigma\bar{\iota}\lambda$ $\tau\eta\rho\upsilon$. (46) $\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon\rho\bar{\eta}\bar{\rho}$ - $\pi\epsilon\chi\mu\epsilon\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon$, $\lambda\eta\lambda\rho\chi\epsilon\bar{\iota}$
 $\bar{\eta}$ $\rho\imath\mu\epsilon$. (47) $\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon\rho\epsilon$ - $\pi\epsilon\bar{\zeta}\omicron\upsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\epsilon\varsigma\mu\bar{\iota}\varsigma\epsilon$ $\chi\omega\kappa$ $\epsilon\omega\lambda$, $\lambda\varsigma\chi\pi\omicron$ $\bar{\eta}$
 $\omicron\upsilon\theta\eta\rho\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\epsilon\varsigma\bar{\zeta}\lambda\bar{\iota}$. (48) $\eta\epsilon\bar{\zeta}\bar{\beta}\eta\upsilon\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}\lambda\bar{\iota}\kappa\lambda\bar{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$ $\bar{\eta}\lambda\chi\pi\bar{\iota}\omicron$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\theta\omicron\omicron\upsilon$.
(49) $\tau\epsilon\tau\bar{\eta}\lambda\varsigma\omicron\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon\tau\bar{\eta}\bar{\rho}$ - $\theta\pi\eta\rho\epsilon$. (50) $\bar{\eta}\tau\omicron\chi$ $\Delta\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\omicron\upsilon\eta\eta\omicron\upsilon\tau\epsilon$ $\lambda\eta$
 $\pi\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon$ $\eta\epsilon\tau$ $\mu\omicron\omicron\upsilon\tau$, $\lambda\lambda\lambda$ $\eta\epsilon\tau$ $\omicron\eta\bar{\zeta}$. (51) $\omicron\upsilon\eta\eta\omicron\upsilon\tau\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\theta\pi\eta\rho\epsilon$ $\tau\epsilon$ $\tau\lambda\bar{\iota}$.

Lesson 27

27.1 Negative adjective compounds. The prefix $\lambda\tau$ - is used to form negative adjectives from verbs and nouns:

$\lambda\tau\sigma\omicron\upsilon\gamma\bar{\eta}$	ignorant	$\lambda\tau\sigma\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$	disobedient
$\lambda\tau\mu\omicron\upsilon$	immortal	$\lambda\tau\tau\lambda\kappa\omicron$	imperishable
$\lambda\theta\eta\tau$	senseless, foolish	$\lambda\tau\beta\omicron\mu$	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
$\lambda\tau\omega\lambda\chi\epsilon$	$\epsilon\rho\omicron'$	ineffable; without $\epsilon\rho\omicron'$: speechless
$\lambda\tau\kappa\iota\mu$	$\epsilon\rho\omicron'$	immovable.

The resumptive pronoun agrees with the modified noun:

$\omicron\upsilon\mu\upsilon\sigma\tau\eta\rho\iota\omicron\eta$	$\bar{\eta}$	$\lambda\tau\omega\lambda\chi\epsilon$	$\epsilon\rho\omicron\lambda$	an ineffable mystery
$\omicron\upsilon\beta\omicron\mu$	$\bar{\eta}$	$\lambda\tau\kappa\iota\mu$	$\epsilon\rho\omicron\lambda$	an immovable power.

Nearly all $\lambda\tau$ - adjectives freely compound with $\bar{\eta}$ - (Q or $\bar{\eta}$), as in $\bar{\eta}\text{-}\lambda\tau\sigma\omicron\upsilon\gamma\bar{\eta}$ to become/be ignorant, $\bar{\eta}\text{-}\lambda\tau\omicron\upsilon\omega\eta\bar{\eta}$ $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ to become/be invisible.

27.2 Compound nouns. The distinction between a compound noun and a noun + $\bar{\eta}$ + noun phrase is somewhat arbitrary. As a working definition we shall assume (1) that the first noun of a true compound noun must be in a reduced form different from the free (unbound) form, if indeed the latter exists; (2) that the linking $\bar{\eta}$ be absent or at least optional. The most productive compounding prefixes are $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau$ -, $\rho\bar{\eta}(\bar{\eta})$ -, $\rho\epsilon\upsilon$ -, and $\beta\iota\eta$.

(a) $\rho\epsilon\upsilon$ - forms agent or actor nouns; the second element is normally a simple or compound infinitive, but occasionally a qualitative:

$\rho\epsilon\upsilon\bar{\eta}\text{-}\eta\omicron\upsilon\beta\epsilon$	sinner	$\rho\epsilon\upsilon\omega\eta\theta\epsilon$	server, worshipper
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ρεσμοουτ dead person ρεσχιουε thief
 ρεστακο destroyer; perishable

These may be used nominally or adjectivally, e.g.

ουσειμε ν ρεσφ-νοβε a sinful woman
 ουπνευμα ν ρεστακο a destructive spirit
 τεισαρσ ν ρεστακο this perishable flesh,

and may be formed freely from virtually any appropriate verb in the language.

(b) ρν-, ρνν-, a reduced form of ρομε ν, man of:

ρννκημε an Egyptian
 ρννζητ a wise, discerning person
 ρννναζαρεθ a person from Nazareth
 ρντων a person from where? as in ντετην-2ενρντων?
 Where are you from?

(c) μντ- is used to form feminine abstract nouns from adjectives or other nouns. Compounds in μντ- are extremely numerous; the following is a typical sampling:

μντογηηε priesthood	μντρννζητ wisdom, prudence
μντερο kingdom, kingship;	μντ2αλο old age (of a man)
the spelling μντφο is	μντ2αω old age (of woman)
less frequent.	μντνοε greatness; seniority
μντσαβε wisdom	μντμοναχοε monkhood
μντβερε youth; newness	μνττατακο imperishability;
	incorruptibility.

μντ- is also used to designate languages:

μντρννκημε Egyptian	μντογεεινιν Greek
μντ2εβραιοε Hebrew	μντ2ρομαλιοε Latin

(d) ειν- is used to form a feminine noun of action or gerund from any infinitive. The meaning ranges from concrete to abstract, e.g. εινηαγ sight, vision; εινογωμ food (pl. εινογωομ). These are so predictable in meaning that they have been systematically excluded from the Glossary

unless they have acquired meanings not immediately obvious from that of the base verb.

Less frequent compounding prefixes are $\lambda\eta\text{-}$, $\epsilon\iota\epsilon\eta\text{-}$ ($\epsilon\iota\omicron\eta\epsilon$), $\epsilon\iota\epsilon\zeta\text{-}$ ($\epsilon\iota\omega\zeta\epsilon$), $\rho\lambda\text{-}$ $\kappa\tau\text{-}$ ($\sigma\tau\omicron\iota$), $\theta\omicron\upsilon\text{-}$ ($\theta\lambda\upsilon$), $\theta\upsilon\beta\bar{\rho}\text{-}$ ($\theta\upsilon\beta\eta\rho$), $\theta\eta\bar{\nu}\text{-}$ ($\theta\eta\eta\epsilon$), $\theta\upsilon\bar{\nu}\text{-}$ ($\kappa\lambda\theta$), and $\zeta\lambda\eta\text{-}$. The reader may check these out in the Glossary.

Nominalized relative clauses are sometimes taken as compound nouns, occurring with an extra article, e.g. $(\eta)\eta\epsilon\tau\ \theta\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\iota\tau$ vanity, $(\eta)\eta\epsilon\theta\omicron\omicron\upsilon$ evil, $\omicron\upsilon\eta\eta\tau\ \omicron\upsilon\lambda\lambda\epsilon$ a saint.

A similar usage is found with $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda\ \zeta\bar{\eta}$, designating origin or affiliation (the def. art. appears as $\eta\epsilon\text{-}$, $\tau\epsilon\text{-}$, $\eta\epsilon\text{-}$):

$\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda\ \zeta\bar{\eta}\ \tau\epsilon\upsilon\rho\iota\alpha\ \eta\epsilon.$ He is a Syrian.
 $\eta\epsilon\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda\ \zeta\bar{\eta}\ \eta\eta\iota\ \bar{\eta}\ \Delta\lambda\upsilon\epsilon\iota\alpha\ \eta\epsilon.$ 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:

$\kappa\omega$	p. c.	$\kappa\lambda\upsilon\text{-}\eta\rho\bar{\eta}$	wine-drinking, a wine-drinker
$\omicron\upsilon\omega\mu$		$\omicron\upsilon\lambda\eta\text{-}\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$	man-eating
$\chi\iota\kappa\epsilon$		<u>$\chi\lambda\kappa\iota\text{-}\zeta\eta\tau$</u>	arrogant
$\mu\omicron\omicron\eta$		$\mu\lambda\eta\text{-}\epsilon\sigma\omicron\omicron\upsilon$	shepherd, tender of sheep.

It is uniformly vocalized with $-\lambda-$. For most verbs the p. c. is rare or non-existent; a few verbs like the above account for most of the examples encountered. Note especially the compounds of $\mu\epsilon$: $\mu\lambda\iota\text{-}$ (one who loves):

$\mu\lambda\iota\text{-}\epsilon\omicron\omicron\upsilon$ desirous of fame or glory
 $\mu\lambda\iota\text{-}\eta\omicron\upsilon\beta$, $\mu\lambda\iota\text{-}\zeta\lambda\tau$ desirous of wealth
 $\mu\lambda\iota\text{-}\eta\omicron\upsilon\tau\epsilon$ pious, God-loving
 $\mu\lambda\iota\text{-}\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$ kind, philanthropic
 $\mu\lambda\iota\text{-}\omicron\upsilon\omega\mu$ gluttonous.

27.4 The Third Future and its negative:

εΙΕCΩΤΗ	ενεCωΤΗ	neg. ἸΝΑCωΤΗ	ἸΝενCωΤΗ
εΚεCωΤΗ	εΤεΤνεCωΤΗ	ἸνεΚCωΤΗ	ἸνεΤἸCωΤΗ
ερεCωΤΗ		ἸνεCωΤΗ	
εϑεCωΤΗ	εϑεCωΤΗ	ἸνεϑCωΤΗ	ἸνεϑCωΤΗ
εCεCωΤΗ		ἸνεCωΤΗ	
ερε-πρωε CωΤΗ		Ἰνε-πρωε CωΤΗ	

The negative forms are also spelled as εἰηλ-, εἰηεκ- etc. The 1st pers. sing. also occurs as ἸνεΙCωΤΗ.

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: εϑεCωΤΗ 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:

ἸνεΚπεΙραξε ε πχοεις πεκνουτε.

You shall not tempt the Lord your God.

εΤεΤνεεZαρεε ε νεΙεντολη.

You shall keep these commandments.

One of the most frequent uses of the Third Future is to express purpose or result after the conjunctions κε and κεκα(λ)C:

ΑΙCεZΑΙ ηηΤΗ κεΚαC εΤεΤνεCουἸ-νεηταϑωπε Ἰμοι Ἰ πεΙηλ.

I have written to you so that you may know what has befallen me here.

ΤἸηηαΤἸηηοουϑ ερωΤΗ κε εϑεϑαξε ηἸηηηἸ.

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:

ΑηCἸCωηϑ κεΚαC ἸνεϑχοοC ε λλϑ.

We entreated him not to tell it to anyone.

It may occasionally replace the Inflected Infinitive in other situations:

ἢ ἤπιθα ἀν χεκάς εἰεεἰ εἰοῦν. 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 χεκάς and χε.

Vocabulary 27

[The adjectival and nominal compounds given in 27.1, 2.]

χιοϋε vb. tr. to steal (ἤμο'; from: ἂν, εβολ ἂν); as n.m. theft. ἤ χιοϋε adv. stealthily, secretly.

π.μἠτρε witness, testimony. τ.μἠτἠτρε testimony. ἡ-μἠτρε to testify, bear witness (to, about: ἤμο', ετβε, εχἠ, ε, ἂλ, μἠ).

τ.ἂοτε fear. ἀτἂοτε fearless. ἡ-ἂοτε (Q ο ἠ) to become/be afraid (of: ε, εχἠ, ετβε, ἂητ'). ρεἡἡ-ἂοτε fearing, respectful. μἠτρεἡἡ-ἂοτε fear, respect.

ἂων ετοοτ' to command, order someone (to do: ε, ετρε, χεκάς).

τ.ρασοϋ dream.

ταἂο ταἂε- ταἂο' Q ταἂηϋ vb. tr. to heal, cure (ἤμο'; of, from: ἂν, εβολ ἂν).

π.σαεἰν physician.

π.σωμα (τὸ σῶμα) body; the indef. art. is often deleted with this word in prep. phrases.

ἡ-οϋοεἰν to shine, make light.

ἡ-κακε (Q ο ἠ) to become/be dark.

Exercises

- (1) ἀἰσαἰ ἡκ ἠ νεἰθαχε χεκαἰς ἠνεκἡ-πὼεἡ ἠ ἂωβ ἠἠ εἠταἰ-
†-εβω ἡκ εροοϋ. (2) νεϋταἰο ἠ ἂλ ἠ ἂϋσα χεκάς ερε-
πνοϋτε σωτἠ ε νεϋθἡηλ. (3) ἡἂεἠη ερατἡ ἠ ἡεἠεἠων χεκάς
εϋεταμοϋ ετβε νεἠταϋωἡε ἂἠ ἡἠε. (4) ἠνετἠσωτἠ ε ἠθαχε
ἠ ἡἡητ. (5) σεεεϋε χε νεϋνοϋτε ἂεἠατμοϋ ἡε. (6) ἡκτοοϋ

ἢ πεσναι ε̅ π̅ν̅ι̅ χ̅ε̅κ̅α̅ς̅ ε̅ϵ̅ϵ̅†-τ̅ο̅ο̅τ̅ᄋ̅ ἢ̅ π̅ε̅ϵ̅ι̅ω̅τ̅ ἢ̅ ἂ̅λ̅ο̅. (7) π̅ε̅ρ̅ε̅-
 ἢ̅ϙ̅η̅ρ̅ε̅ ἢ̅ π̅ο̅υ̅η̅ν̅β̅ ο̅ ἢ̅ ἂ̅τ̅σ̅ω̅τ̅ᄋ̅. (8) ε̅η̅η̅λ̅α̅ν̅ο̅υ̅χ̅ε̅ ε̅β̅ο̅λ̅ ἢ̅ π̅ε̅ι̅σ̅ω̅μ̅α̅ ἢ̅
 ρ̅ε̅τ̅α̅τ̅α̅κ̅ο̅ τ̅ᄋ̅ἢ̅η̅λ̅υ̅? (9) λ̅-π̅ε̅ϥ̅χ̅ο̅β̅ι̅ς̅ ἂ̅ω̅η̅ ε̅τ̅ο̅ο̅τ̅ο̅υ̅ ἢ̅ η̅ε̅ϥ̅ἂ̅ἂ̅λ̅ χ̅ε̅κ̅α̅ς̅
 ε̅ϥ̅ε̅β̅ι̅η̅ε̅ ἢ̅ ἢ̅μ̅α̅τ̅ο̅ι̅ ε̅ἂ̅ο̅υ̅η̅ ϙ̅α̅ρ̅ο̅ϥ̅. (10) ἢ̅η̅ε̅κ̅χ̅ι̅ο̅ϥ̅ε̅ ἢ̅ η̅ε̅η̅κ̅α̅ ἢ̅
 η̅ε̅κ̅σ̅η̅η̅. (11) λ̅ϥ̅ε̅ι̅ ἢ̅ χ̅ι̅ο̅ϥ̅ε̅ ἢ̅ τ̅ε̅ϥ̅ᙄη̅ λ̅ϥ̅ω̅ λ̅ϥ̅χ̅ι̅ ἢ̅ η̅ε̅ϥ̅σ̅ω̅μ̅α̅ ε̅β̅ο̅λ̅
 ἂ̅ἢ̅ π̅τ̅α̅φ̅ο̅ς̅. (12) †ο̅ ἢ̅ ἂ̅τ̅β̅ο̅μ̅ ἢ̅ η̅ε̅μ̅τ̅ο̅ ε̅β̅ο̅λ̅ ἢ̅ ο̅ϥ̅ρ̅ω̅μ̅ε̅ ἢ̅ τ̅ε̅ι̅-
 μ̅ι̅η̅ε̅. (13) ο̅ϥ̅μ̅α̅ι̅-ο̅ϥ̅ω̅μ̅ η̅ε̅ η̅ε̅κ̅σ̅ο̅η̅. (14) η̅ι̅μ̅ η̅ε̅τ̅ η̅α̅ᄋ̅-μ̅ἢ̅τ̅ρ̅ε̅
 ε̅ τ̅η̅ι̅ς̅τ̅ι̅ς̅ ἢ̅ η̅ε̅? (15) η̅ε̅ι̅μ̅α̅τ̅ο̅ι̅ ἂ̅ε̅η̅α̅θ̅ο̅τ̅ε̅ η̅ε̅. (16) λ̅-η̅α̅γ̅γ̅ε̅-
 λ̅ο̅ς̅ ε̅ι̅ η̅α̅ι̅ ἂ̅ἢ̅ ο̅ϥ̅ρ̅α̅ς̅ο̅ϥ̅ ἢ̅ τ̅ε̅ϥ̅ᙄη̅ λ̅ϥ̅ω̅ λ̅ϥ̅τ̅α̅μ̅ο̅ι̅ ε̅τ̅ε̅β̅ε̅ η̅ε̅ι̅ϙ̅α̅χ̅ε̅.
 (17) ἢ̅ τ̅ε̅ϥ̅η̅ο̅ϥ̅ λ̅-τ̅η̅ε̅ ᄋ̅-κ̅α̅κ̅ε̅. (18) η̅ι̅μ̅ η̅ε̅η̅τ̅α̅τ̅α̅λ̅β̅ο̅κ̅ ε̅β̅ο̅λ̅ ἂ̅ἢ̅
 η̅ε̅κ̅ϙ̅ω̅η̅ε̅? (19) η̅ε̅ι̅ρ̅ω̅μ̅ε̅ ο̅ϥ̅σ̅λ̅ε̅ι̅ν̅ ἢ̅ σ̅λ̅ε̅β̅ε̅ η̅ε̅. (20) ἢ̅π̅ᄋ̅ᄋ̅-ἂ̅ο̅τ̅ε̅,
 η̅α̅ᙄη̅ρ̅ε̅. (21) λ̅ϥ̅ω̅ ἢ̅ τ̅ε̅ϥ̅η̅ο̅ϥ̅ λ̅ϥ̅ᄋ̅-λ̅τ̅ο̅ϥ̅ω̅η̅ᄋ̅ ε̅β̅ο̅λ̅ ἢ̅ε̅ι̅ η̅α̅ι̅β̅ο̅λ̅ο̅ς̅.
 (22) ο̅ϥ̅η̅ο̅β̅ τ̅ε̅ τ̅ε̅ϥ̅η̅ᄋ̅τ̅ε̅ρ̅ο̅. (23) ἂ̅ἢ̅ τ̅ε̅ϥ̅η̅ᄋ̅τ̅ᄋ̅λ̅ο̅ η̅ε̅ϥ̅ε̅ι̅ρ̅ε̅ ἢ̅
 η̅ε̅ε̅β̅ε̅ϥ̅ ε̅η̅ ἢ̅ η̅ε̅ἂ̅ο̅ο̅ϥ̅ ἢ̅ τ̅ε̅ϥ̅η̅ᄋ̅τ̅ᙄη̅ρ̅ε̅ ϙ̅η̅μ̅. (24) ἢ̅η̅ε̅η̅η̅ι̅ς̅τ̅ε̅ϥ̅ε̅ ε̅
 τ̅ε̅ϥ̅η̅ᄋ̅τ̅η̅ᄋ̅τ̅ρ̅ε̅. (25) λ̅ϥ̅ᄋ̅-ϙ̅ᙄη̅ρ̅ε̅ λ̅ϥ̅ω̅ λ̅ϥ̅η̅ο̅β̅ ἢ̅ ἂ̅ο̅τ̅ε̅ ϙ̅ᙄη̅ε̅ ἢ̅ τ̅ε̅ϥ̅-
 η̅η̅τ̅ε̅. (26) λ̅ϥ̅ἂ̅ω̅η̅ ε̅τ̅ο̅ο̅τ̅ο̅ϥ̅ ε̅τ̅ρ̅ε̅ϥ̅μ̅ο̅ϥ̅ ἢ̅ η̅ᙄη̅ρ̅ε̅ ἢ̅σ̅ε̅η̅ο̅χ̅ᄋ̅ ε̅ η̅ε̅-
 ϙ̅τ̅ε̅κ̅ο̅. (27) ἢ̅τ̅ᄋ̅-ο̅ϥ̅μ̅α̅ι̅-ε̅ο̅ο̅ϥ̅ ε̅ϥ̅ᙄᙄᙄε̅ι̅τ̅. (28) ο̅ϥ̅ρ̅ᄋ̅ᄋ̅τ̅ω̅η̅ η̅ε̅
 ἢ̅τ̅ο̅κ̅? ε̅η̅ᄋ̅-ο̅ϥ̅ρ̅ᄋ̅ᄋ̅η̅ε̅. (29) ἢ̅η̅ε̅σ̅ᙄε̅ᄋ̅-ε̅ο̅μ̅ ε̅ τ̅ο̅ϥ̅η̅ο̅ς̅ᄋ̅. (30)
 ἂ̅ε̅η̅ἂ̅ἂ̅λ̅ ἢ̅ ρ̅ε̅ϥ̅ᄋ̅-ἂ̅ο̅τ̅ε̅ η̅ε̅. (31) η̅ἢ̅-ϙ̅ε̅β̅ο̅μ̅ ἢ̅μ̅ο̅ι̅ ε̅ ϙ̅α̅χ̅ε̅ η̅ἢ̅η̅η̅τ̅ᄋ̅
 ἢ̅ η̅ἢ̅τ̅ο̅ϥ̅ε̅β̅ι̅ε̅η̅ι̅ν̅. (32) ε̅η̅ι̅ς̅ η̅α̅ϥ̅ χ̅ε̅κ̅α̅ς̅ ε̅ϥ̅ε̅χ̅ο̅ο̅ϥ̅ ἢ̅ η̅ο̅ε̅ι̅κ̅ ε̅ ἢ̅-
 ἂ̅η̅κ̅ε̅ ἢ̅ τ̅η̅ο̅λ̅ι̅ς̅. (33) †η̅α̅ε̅ω̅ η̅ἢ̅η̅α̅κ̅ χ̅ε̅κ̅α̅ς̅ ἢ̅η̅ε̅ϥ̅μ̅ο̅ο̅ϥ̅τ̅. (34)
 ο̅ϥ̅α̅τ̅τ̅α̅κ̅ο̅ η̅ε̅ η̅η̅ο̅μ̅ο̅ς̅ ἢ̅ η̅χ̅ο̅β̅ι̅ς̅. (35) ἢ̅τ̅α̅-η̅α̅ρ̅ι̅α̅ τ̅α̅μ̅α̅λ̅υ̅ χ̅η̅ο̅ι̅
 ἂ̅ἢ̅ ο̅ϥ̅μ̅ϥ̅σ̅τ̅η̅ρ̅ι̅ο̅η̅ ἢ̅ ε̅τ̅ᙄα̅χ̅ε̅ ε̅ρ̅ο̅ϥ̅, ε̅-η̅ἢ̅-λ̅α̅λ̅υ̅ ἢ̅ ρ̅ω̅μ̅ε̅ ἂ̅ἢ̅ η̅κ̅ο̅σ̅μ̅ο̅ς̅
 τ̅η̅ρ̅ᄋ̅ η̅α̅ε̅ι̅μ̅ε̅ ε̅ρ̅ο̅ϥ̅. (36) λ̅ϥ̅μ̅ο̅ϥ̅ἂ̅ ε̅ς̅ τ̅η̅ρ̅ο̅ϥ̅ ἢ̅ ε̅ω̅η̅ᄋ̅ ἂ̅ἢ̅ τ̅ς̅ϥ̅η̅α̅γ̅ω̅-
 γ̅η̅ ε̅ϥ̅σ̅ω̅τ̅ᄋ̅ ε̅ η̅α̅ι̅. (37) ε̅η̅ι̅ς̅ ἢ̅ η̅ε̅ι̅ω̅η̅ε̅ χ̅ε̅ ε̅ϥ̅ε̅ᄋ̅-ο̅β̅ι̅κ̅. (38)
 λ̅ϥ̅ε̅ι̅η̅ε̅ ἢ̅ ο̅ϥ̅η̅ο̅β̅ ἢ̅ σ̅λ̅ε̅β̅ι̅ν̅ ε̅τ̅ρ̅ε̅ϥ̅τ̅α̅λ̅ε̅ο̅ ἢ̅ η̅ᙄη̅ρ̅ε̅, λ̅λ̅λ̅ ἢ̅η̅ε̅ϥ̅ε̅ᄋ̅-ε̅ο̅μ̅
 ε̅ τ̅α̅λ̅ε̅ο̅ϥ̅.

Lesson 28

28.1 The Habitual and its negative.

ΘΛΙCΩΤΗ	ΘΛHCΩΤΗ	Neg. ΜΕΙCΩΤΗ	ΜΕHCΩΤΗ
ΘΛKCΩΤΗ	ΘΛΤΕΤΗCΩΤΗ	ΜΕKCΩΤΗ	ΜΕΤΕΤΗCΩΤΗ
ΘΛP(ε)CΩΤΗ		ΜΕPεCΩΤΗ	
ΘΛCΩΤΗ	ΘΛYCΩΤΗ	ΜΕCΩΤΗ	ΜΕYCΩΤΗ
ΘΛCCΩΤΗ		ΜΕCCΩΤΗ	
ΘΛPε-ΠPΩΜε CΩΤΗ		ΜΕPε-ΠPΩΜε CΩΤΗ	

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.):

ΘΛYMOYTE EPOT XE IOZANHC	They call him John.
ΘΛPε-TCOFIA OYΩZ ZH ΠHT	Wisdom resides in the heart
N HΛIKAIOC.	of the righteous.
ΜΕCε-HPH.	He doesn't drink wine.

The Habitual forms a regular system with the converters:

relative:	{	εΘΛCΩΤΗ	Neg. εTE ΜΕCΩΤΗ
		εTE ΘΛCΩΤΗ	
circumstantial:		ε-ΘΛCΩΤΗ	ε-ΜΕCΩΤΗ
imperfect:		HE-ΘΛCΩΤΗ	HE-ΜΕCΩΤΗ
second tense:		εΘΛCΩΤΗ	_____

The Habitual is basically tenseless (hence the designation *arist* in some grammars) and gains its translation value from the context. The imperfect converter makes a past tense explicit, e.g. HE-ΘΛCZAI he used to write. Note that subject resumption is required in the relative form: ΠPΩΜε εΘΛCῖ-ΠAI the man who does thus. The Habitual belongs to the Tripartite Conjugation: only the Infinitive may be used in the verbal slot.

28.2 Emphasis. The typical non-emphatic word order

εις ζηητε εκεθωνε εκκω η ρωκ.

Behold, you shall remain (being) mute. (Cf. §30.11)

εις ζηητε τελαω ητεχνο η ουφηρε.

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, ειςπε, 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 ρомпе ηпеннау ероч.

We have not seen him *for* three years.

28.3 Emphatic and intensive pronouns.

(a) μαυλαα', μαυλατ', less frequently ουλαа(т)', is used in apposition to a preceding noun or pronoun: alone, sole, self, only. E.g.

ΑΝΟΚ ΜΑΥΛΑΑΤ	I alone, I by myself, only I
ΗΛΑϢ ΜΑΥΛΑΑϢ	to him alone, to him only
η̄ρρο ΜΑΥΛΑΑϢ	the king himself, the king alone.

(b) ζωω' (1 c.s. ζω ογ ζωот; 2 f.s. ζωωτε, 2 c.pl. ζωт-тнүт̄η̄), similar to the preceding, but often with the added nuance of "also, too, moreover." E.g.

η̄τοκ δε ζωωκ, παφηρε, σεηαμοуτε ерок хε η̄епрофнтис η̄ η̄ет хосе. And you, moreover, my son, will be called the prophet of the Most High.

εις ειςαβετ τουσυγγενης η̄тос ζωос он асω η̄ ουφηρε
 ε̄η̄ тесμη̄т̄ε̄λλω. Behold, Elisabeth your kinsman has also conceived a child in her old age.

The form ζωωϢ also serves as an adverb/conjunction "however, on the other hand" without any pronominal force. η̄тоϢ is used likewise.

(c) $\overline{\mu\mu\iota\iota\iota\iota} \overline{\mu\mu\omicron}$, an intensive pronoun, used in apposition to a preceding pronoun, usually possessive or reflexive:

$\mu\lambda\eta\iota \overline{\mu\mu\iota\iota\iota\iota} \overline{\mu\mu\omicron}\iota$ my own house
 $\varepsilon\overline{\mu} \mu\epsilon\upsilon\tau\mu\epsilon \overline{\mu\mu\iota\iota\iota\iota} \overline{\mu\mu\omicron}\upsilon$ in his own village.

28.4 The reciprocal pronoun "each other, one another" is expressed by possessive prefixes on $-\epsilon\rho\eta\upsilon$ (fellow, companion), e.g.

$\lambda\eta\mu\iota\theta\epsilon \overline{\mu\mu} \mu\epsilon\mu\epsilon\rho\eta\upsilon$. We fought with one another.
 $\mu\epsilon\upsilon\theta\lambda\alpha\chi\epsilon \overline{\mu\mu} \mu\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon\rho\eta\upsilon$. They were talking with each other.

28.5 Further remarks on $-\kappa\epsilon-$. In addition to the use of $-\kappa\epsilon-$ as an adjective "other, another" introduced in 4.3, $-\kappa\epsilon-$ may have a purely emphasizing function, e.g.

$\mu\kappa\epsilon\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$ the man *too*, the man *as well*.

Both uses are frequent, and the correct translation will depend on a careful examination of the context.

There is a related set of pronouns: m.s. $\epsilon\epsilon$ or $\kappa\epsilon\tau$, f.s. $\kappa\epsilon\tau\epsilon$, c.pl. $\kappa\omicron\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$. These occur alone mostly in negative expressions, e.g. $\overline{\mu\mu}\iota\iota\iota\lambda\upsilon \epsilon \epsilon\epsilon$ I saw no one else. Otherwise the articles are added, as in $\tau\kappa\epsilon\tau\epsilon$ the other one (f.), $\overline{\mu\mu}\kappa\omicron\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$ the others, $\varepsilon\eta\mu\kappa\omicron\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$ some others. For the indefinite singular $\kappa\epsilon\omicron\upsilon\lambda$ and f. $\kappa\epsilon\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\iota$, another (one), are used.

28.6 Nouns with pronominal suffixes. It was noted earlier that there is a small group of nouns which take pronominal suffixes in a possessive sense. Among the more important of these are

(a) $\chi\omega$ head, mostly replaced by $\lambda\eta\epsilon$ in normal usage, occurs frequently in compound expressions. The prepositions $\epsilon\chi\overline{\mu}$, $\epsilon\chi\omega$ and $\varepsilon\iota\chi\overline{\mu}$, $\varepsilon\iota\chi\omega$ have already been introduced. Note also $\varepsilon\lambda\chi\overline{\mu}$, $\varepsilon\lambda\chi\omega$ before, in front of; $\upsilon\iota-\chi\omega$ to raise one's head; $\kappa\lambda-\chi\omega$ to submit (reflex.), to compel (not reflex.); $\dagger-\chi\omega$ $\epsilon\zeta\omicron\upsilon\gamma\eta \epsilon$ to submit to; $\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\varepsilon-\chi\omega$ to bow the head. There are other similar verbal compounds.

(b) $\epsilon\iota\lambda$, $\epsilon\iota\lambda\tau'$ eye; mainly in compounds, e.g. $\kappa\tau\epsilon\text{-}\epsilon\iota\lambda\tau'$ to look around; $\mu\epsilon\tau\text{-}\epsilon\iota\lambda\tau'$ $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron'$ to stare at; $\tau\omicron\upsilon\eta\text{-}\epsilon\iota\lambda\tau'$ $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ to instruct, inform; cf. also $\eta\lambda\iota\lambda\tau'$ in the following lesson.

(c) $\rho\omega'$ mouth. The unbound form $\eta.\rho\omicron$ appears often in the sense of "door, entrance," but in the sense of "mouth" it is usually replaced by $\tau\lambda\eta\rho\omicron$ except in compounds, e.g. the prepositions $\epsilon\rho\bar{\eta}$, $\epsilon\rho\omega'$ and $\acute{\alpha}\iota\rho\bar{\eta}$, $\acute{\alpha}\iota\rho\omega'$; $\kappa\lambda\text{-}\rho\omega'$, $\kappa\omega\ \bar{\eta}\ \rho\omega'$ to become/remain silent (Q $\kappa\lambda\rho\lambda\epsilon\iota\tau$); $\tau\bar{\eta}\text{-}\rho\omega'$ idem (as impvtv.); $\chi\iota\text{-}\rho\omega\eta\ \bar{\eta}\mu\omicron'$ to obstruct, block.

(d) $\tau\omicron\omicron\tau'$ hand, already commented upon in §10.4. The more important verbal compounds include $\dagger\text{-}\tau\omicron\omicron\tau'$ (Vocab. 26), $\kappa\lambda\text{-}\tau\omicron\omicron\tau'$ $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ to cease (doing: Circum.), and $\acute{\alpha}\iota\text{-}\tau\omicron\omicron\tau'$ 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 $\bar{\eta}$, $\acute{\alpha}\iota$, and $\kappa\lambda$ they form adverbs of static location: e.g. $\bar{\eta}\ \epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ outside, $\acute{\alpha}\iota\ \acute{\alpha}\iota\upsilon\eta$ inside, $\kappa\lambda\text{-}\eta\epsilon\sigma\eta\tau$ underneath, below. Each of these may be converted into a prepositional phrase by adding $\bar{\eta}$, $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron'$: $\acute{\alpha}\iota\ \epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda\ \bar{\eta}$ outside of, beyond; $\kappa\lambda\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\iota\upsilon\eta\ \bar{\eta}$ within, inside of. Nearly all the possible combinations occur: ($\bar{\eta}$, $\acute{\alpha}\iota$, $\kappa\lambda$) + ($\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$, $\acute{\alpha}\iota\upsilon\eta$, $\acute{\alpha}\rho\alpha\iota$ up, $\acute{\alpha}\rho\alpha\iota$ down, $\eta\epsilon\sigma\eta\tau$, $\tau\eta\epsilon$, $\eta\lambda\acute{\alpha}\iota\upsilon\gamma$, $\eta\theta\omega\iota$) $\pm\ \bar{\eta}\mu\omicron'$ (sometimes also + ϵ). Their meanings are usually obvious from the context. The noun $\eta.\kappa\lambda$ in these expressions means "side, direction." It is the same $\kappa\lambda$ we have in $\bar{\eta}\kappa\lambda$ and $\mu\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\kappa\lambda$. Note also the phrase ($\bar{\eta}$) $\kappa\lambda\ \kappa\lambda\ \eta\iota\mu$ on every side, everywhich way.

Vocabulary 28

($\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, $\epsilon\iota\varsigma\ \acute{\alpha}\eta\eta\tau\epsilon$, $\eta\lambda\gamma\lambda\lambda'$, $\acute{\alpha}\omega\omega'$, $\bar{\eta}\mu\iota\eta\ \bar{\eta}\mu\omicron'$, $\kappa\lambda\text{-}\rho\omega'$, $\tau\bar{\eta}\text{-}\rho\omega'$, $\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\eta\kappa\omicron\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$, $\bar{\eta}\kappa\omicron\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$, $\text{-}\epsilon\rho\eta\gamma$ from the lesson)

$\kappa\omega\omicron\upsilon\acute{\alpha}\ \kappa\epsilon\upsilon\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\kappa\omicron\omicron\upsilon\acute{\alpha}\ \text{Q}\ \kappa\omicron\omicron\upsilon\acute{\alpha}\ \text{vb. tr.} (\pm\ \epsilon\acute{\alpha}\iota\upsilon\eta)$ to gather, collect ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron'$; at: ϵ , $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$, $\acute{\alpha}\bar{\eta}$); intr. idem.

ϞΑΛΗΘ̄ ϞΑΛΗΘ̄- ϞΑΝΟΥΘ̄ Q ϞΑΝΑΘ̄ vb. tr. to nourish, rear,
tend to (ἡμο̄); Q to be well-fed.

π.ΑΡΙΚΕ fault, blame. ἔἡ-ΑΡΙΚΕ ε̄ to find fault with, blame.
ροῦζε evening. ε̄/ἡ/ζι ροῦζε in the evening. ὄλ ροῦζε until
evening.

ζτοοῦε dawn, morning. ε̄/ἡ/ζι ζτοοῦε at dawn.

ραστε tomorrow. πραστε, ἡ ραστε, ε̄ ραστε, ἡ περαστε adv.
tomorrow.

ζι-τοοτ̄ to begin, undertake (to do: ε̄ + Inf.); for ζι-
see Glossary sub ζιοῦε.

οἡ adv. again, further, moreover.

Exercises

- (1) ἡἡμ πε πεἡρἡἡνοῦτε ὄλαῦμοῦτε ε̄ροϞ ἡε ἡωζἡἡἡἡς? (2) ἡτοϞ
δε ζωωϞ ἡλεἡ ὄλροἡ ἡ περαστε. (3) ἡνε ε̄ροϞ ε̄ἡμοὄε ἡλἡ-
ἡϞ ε̄ ὄεεεεε. (4) ἡ-ζοβἡε πἡστεῦε ε̄ροϞ, ζεἡκοὄε δε ἡποῦ-
πἡστεῦε. (5) ἡερε-ἡἡκἡἡος ទἡἡ ε̄ ἡὄἡε ἡ ἡρεϞἡ-ἡοβε. (6)
ἡε-ὄαρε-ἡἡοἡἡἡος †-ἡεῦζωβ ἡ ἡἡ ε̄βοἡ ζἡ ἡεζοὄῦ ε̄ἡ ἡἡἡ.
(7) ἡερε-οῦἡοἡ ἡ ἡἡἡε ទοὄῦζ ζἡρἡ πεϞἡ. (8) ἡἡρεἡ-ἡρικε
ε̄ροἡ, ἡλεἡἡ. ἡἡἡ-ἡἡἡ. (9) ἡ ροῦζε ἡ-ἡទοἡ κτοϞ οἡ ε̄ τεϞ-
ρι. (10) ἡἡ-ἡἡἡ ἡ προϞἡἡς ὄἡἡ ζἡ πεϞἡε ἡἡἡ ἡἡοϞ. (11)
ἡἡοκ δε ζω †ἡἡζι-τοοτ̄ ε̄ ទἡἡ ἡ ἡὄἡε ε̄ἡἡἡὄἡε. (12)
ὄἡϞϞἡἡἡ ἡ ἡεϞὄἡε ἡ ὄε ἡ οῦεἡἡ ἡ ἡἡὄο. (13) ἡϞὄοο
ἡἡ ἡε ἡἡ-ρεκ ἡἡεὄοκ ε̄βοἡ. (14) ἡεἡε ἡ ἡἡ ἡτοκ ἡἡἡἡκ?
(15) ἡἡμ πετ ἡἡἡἡὄἡἡ ε̄-ἡ-ἡεεἡἡἡἡε ἡοῦ? (16) ἡϞἡ-ρεϞ,
ἡπεϞοῦεὄἡἡ-ἡἡἡ. (17) ἡωζἡἡἡς δε ζωωϞ ἡទοῦἡ ε̄βοἡ ε̄ἡοῦἡε
ζἡ ἡἡἡἡε. (18) ἡἡερε-ροῦζε δε ὄἡε, ἡεἡἡἡἡἡς ἡទὄὄῦζ
ζἡ ἡἡ ε̄ἡ ἡἡἡ. (19) ἡἡοὄὄ ἡἡ ε̄ἡεἡὄ ἡ πεἡἡ. κοἡἡ ε̄
πεκἡ ἡἡἡ ἡἡοκ. (20) ἡῦζἡ-τοοτοῦ ε̄ κὄἡ ἡ οῦἡοἡ ἡ ἡἡε ε̄ρε-
τεϞἡε ἡἡὄε ε̄ ἡἡ ἡἡἡἡς. (21) ἡ-ὄοἡἡἡ ἡἡοὄῦ ὄὄ ἡἡἡἡἡ,
ἡκοὄε δε ἡទτοὄῦ ε̄ ἡἡἡς. (22) ἡκοὄε δε ទἡε ζἡ κεϞὄὄἡε.
(23) ἡρεϞἡ-ἡοβε δε ἡεῦϞἡἡἡἡἡἡἡἡε ζἡ ἡεἡτοἡἡ ἡ ἡទοεἡς.
(24) ἡទτοὄῦ οἡ ε̄ ទἡὄἡἡ. (25) ε̄ἡε οῦ τεἡἡἡἡε ἡἡ ἡεἡἡ-
ε̄ἡἡ ἡ τεἡεε? (26) ζἡ ζτοοῦε δε ἡ-ἡἡὄἡε ἡ ἡἡἡς ទὄὄῦζ
ε̄ ἡἡοἡ. (27) ἡទἡ-ζοἡε ε̄βοἡ ἡε ἡ-ἡεទἡἡ ἡἡ-ἡρικε ε̄ροἡ.

(28) ΝΙΜ ΠΕΘΛΑΥΤΑΛΒΕ-ΠΣΑΒΙΝ ΜΑΥΛΛΑ? (29) ΔΝΣΕ Ε ΝΕΝΣΗΝΥ
 ΕΥΣΑΝΑΘΤ̄ ΤΗΡΟΥ Ε-ΜΝ̄-ΟΥΑ ΕΥΣΚΑΒΕΙΤ̄ ΝΣΗΤΟΥ. (30) Τ̄ΝΝΑΒΩ ΕΝ-
 ΘΛΗΛ ΘΑ ΡΟΥΣΕ.

Reading

(from the Sayings of the Fathers)

Α-ΟΥΑ Ν ΝΕΝΒΙΟΤΕ Τ̄ΝΝΟΥ Ν ΠΕΥΜΑΘΗΤΗΣ Ε ΜΕΣ-ΜΟΥ. ΝΕΡΕ-
 ΤΘΩΤΕ ΔΕ ΠΕ ΟΥΗΥ Ν ΤΡΙ ΜΜΑΤΕ. ΛΥΡ̄-ΠΩΣΘ ΔΕ Ε ΧΙ-ΠΝΟΥΣ
 ΝΜΜΑΥ. ΝΤΕΡΕΥΕΙ ΔΕ ΕΧ̄Ν ΤΘΩΤΕ, ΛΥΕΙΜΕ ΧΕ ΜΠΕΥΕΙΝΕ ΝΜΜΑΥ Ν
 ΠΝΟΥΣ. ΛΥΕΙΡΕ Ν ΟΥΘΛΗΛ, ΛΥΜΟΥΤΕ ΕΥΧΩ ΜΜΟΣ ΧΕ, "ΠΘΗΙ,
 ΠΛΕΙΩΤ ΠΕΤ ΧΩ ΜΜΟΣ ΧΕ, 'ΜΟΥΣ Ν ΠΑΓΓΙΟΝ Ν ΜΟΥ.' " ΛΥΩ Ν
 ΤΕΥΝΟΥ Α-ΠΜΟΥ ΕΙ ΕΠΘΩΙ, Α-ΠΣΟΝ ΜΟΥΣ Ν ΠΕΥΘΘΟΥ, ΛΥΩ Α-
 ΠΜΟΥ ΣΜΟΟΣ ΟΝ Ε ΠΕΥΜΑ.

New words: τ.θωτε, π.θηι well, cistern.

μεσ-μου to fetch water.

π.αγγιον (τὸ ἀγγεῖον), π.θωθου names of vessels.

Lesson 29

29.1 The Conditional and conditional clauses.

ΕΙΘΛΑΝΣΩΤ̄Μ	if I hear	ΕΝΘΛΑΝΣΩΤ̄Μ
ΕΚΘΛΑΝΣΩΤ̄Μ	if you hear	ΕΤΕΤ̄ΝΘΛΑΝΣΩΤ̄Μ
ΕΡΕΘΛΑΝΣΩΤ̄Μ	etc.	
ΕΥΘΛΑΝΣΩΤ̄Μ		ΕΥΘΛΑΝΣΩΤ̄Μ
ΕΣΘΛΑΝΣΩΤ̄Μ		
ΕΡΘΛΑΝ-ΠΡΩΜΕ ΣΩΤ̄Μ		

Negation is with -Τ̄Μ-: ΕΥΘΛΑΝΤ̄ΜΣΩΤ̄Μ, ΕΡΘΛΑΝΤ̄Μ-ΠΡΩΜΕ ΣΩΤ̄Μ.
 ΘΛΑΝ may be omitted in the negative: ΕΥΤ̄ΜΣΩΤ̄Μ, ΕΡΕΤ̄Μ-ΠΡΩΜΕ
 ΣΩΤ̄Μ. The Conditional occurs only in the protasis of condi-
 tional sentences. Only the Infinitive may occur in the
 verbal slot.

Conditional sentences in Coptic fall formally into two clearly defined groups: (1) real, and (2) contrary-to-fact. The protasis of real conditional sentences in present time has a variety of forms:

(a) a clause with the Conditional:

εΚΘΔΑΝΝΙΣΤΕΥΕ Ε ΝΔΙ 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 ΝΔΙ	}	if you believe this
"	ΕΚΠΙΣΤΕΥΕ Ε ΝΔΙ		
"	ΕΚΘΔΑΝΝΙΣΤΕΥΕ Ε ΝΔΙ		
"	Ν̄ΤΟΚ ΝΕ ΝΕΓΕΙΩΤ		if you are his father
"	ΟῩΝ̄ΤΑΚ Η̄ΣΑΤ		if you have the money
"	Ν̄†̄Ν̄ΠΘΔ ΔΝ		if I am not worthy

(c) the Circumstantial alone often serves as protasis:

ΕΝ̄ ΝΕΙΜΔ, ... since we are here, ...

The apodosis of such conditions may be any variety of verbal clause appropriate for the required sense (e.g. Fut. I, II, III; Habitual; Imperative). The apodosis may optionally be introduced with 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 nonverbal clauses, a circumstantial of the clause with the imperfect converter:

Ε-ΝΕΓΟ Ν̄ ̄ΡΟ	if he were king
Ε-ΝΕ-Ν̄ΤΟϞ ΝΕ Η̄ΡΟ	if he were the king
Ε-ΝΕ-ΟῩΝ̄ΤΑΝ ΟῩ̄ΡΟ	if we had a king
Ε-ΝΕΤΕΤ̄Ν̄ ΝΕΙΜΔ	if you were here

In past time ε-ΝΕ- is followed by the affirmative Second Perfect or negative First Perfect:

ε-ΝΕ-ΝΤΑΚ†-ΠΕΔΑΤ ΝΑΙ if you had given me the money
 ε-ΝΕ-ΜΠΕΚΧΙ-ΠΕΔΑΤ if you had not taken the money

If the clause is nonverbal, ε-ΝΕ- alone is used. Thus, ε-ΝΕΚΗ ΠΕΙΜΑ means both "if you were here" and "if you had been here."

The conditional prefix ε-ΝΕ- is not to be confused with the particle εΝΕ which serves to introduce a question, e.g. εΝΕ ΔΚΝΔΥ ΕΡΟΥ? Did you see him?

The apodosis of both tenses is in the imperfect of the Future:

ε-ΝΕΚΠΙΣΤΕΥΕ, ΝΕΡΕ-ΠΑΙ ΝΑΘΩΠΕ ΔΝ.

If you had believed, this would not happen.

ε-ΝΕ-ΝΤΑΚΠΙΣΤΕΥΕ, ΝΕΡΕ-ΠΑΙ ΝΑΘΩΠΕ ΔΝ.

If you had believed, this would not have happened.

The Greek conjunctions ΕΙΜΗΤΙ (εἰ μή τι) and ΚΑΝ (κάν) are also used to introduce protases of both real and contrary-to-fact conditions.

ΝΣΑΒΗΛ 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:

ΝΣΑΒΗΛ ΧΕ ΚΠΙΣΤΕΥΕ	if you did not believe
" ΔΚΠΙΣΤΕΥΕ	if you had not believed
" ΝΤΟΚ ΠΕ ΠΔΕΙΩΤ	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-ΤΕΥΕΣΙΜΕ. His wife is beautiful.

ΝΕΣΩΣ. She is beautiful.

The more important of these are ΝΑΔ- ΝΑΔ' great, ΝΑΝΟΥ- ΝΑΝΟΥ' good, ΝΕΣΕ- ΝΕΣΩ' beautiful, ΝΕΣΕΩΩ' wise, ΝΑΘΕ- ΝΑΘΩ' numerous, ΝΕΣΩ' ugly. When used in relative clauses, they are treated like the First Present: ΠΡΩΜΕ ΕΤ ΝΑΝΟΥΥ

the good man, $\pi\rho\omicron\mu\epsilon \epsilon\tau\epsilon \nu\epsilon\sigma\epsilon\text{-}\tau\epsilon\chi\sigma\iota\mu\epsilon$ the man whose wife is beautiful. They may also be preceded by the imperfect and circumstantial converters: $\nu\epsilon\text{-}\eta\lambda\alpha\nu\omicron\upsilon\chi$ ($\eta\epsilon$) he was good; $\omicron\upsilon\text{-}\rho\omicron\mu\epsilon \epsilon\text{-}\eta\lambda\alpha\nu\omicron\upsilon\chi$ ($\eta\epsilon$) a good man. $\eta\lambda\iota\alpha\tau'$ (blessed is/are) belongs to this group, but a following nominal subject must be anticipated with a suffix: $\eta\lambda\iota\alpha\tau\omicron\upsilon \bar{\eta} \bar{\eta}\rho\epsilon\upsilon\bar{\rho}\text{-}\epsilon\iota\rho\eta\eta\eta$ blessed are the peacemakers.

29.3 The comparison of both attributive and predicate adjectives is expressed by placing the preposition ϵ before the item on which the comparison is based: $\mu\omicron\epsilon \epsilon \eta\lambda\iota$ greater than this, $\sigma\lambda\beta\epsilon \epsilon \nu\epsilon\chi\sigma\eta\eta\upsilon$ wiser than his brothers. In addition to simple adjectives, both Coptic and Greek, the predicate adjectives of the preceding paragraph as well as appropriate qualitatives and other verbal constructions may be used in this construction. E.g.

$\nu\epsilon\chi\omicron \bar{\eta} \mu\omicron\epsilon \epsilon \nu\epsilon\chi\sigma\eta\eta\upsilon$.	He was more important than his brothers.
$\chi\chi\omicron\sigma\epsilon \epsilon \nu\epsilon\chi\chi\omicron\epsilon\iota\sigma$.	He is more exalted than his master.
$\nu\epsilon\chi\omicron \bar{\eta} \omicron\upsilon\omicron\epsilon\iota\eta \epsilon \rho\eta\eta$.	It was brighter than the sun.
$\nu\epsilon\sigma\omega\sigma \epsilon \tau\epsilon\sigma\omega\mu\epsilon$.	She is more beautiful than her sister.

A comparison may be strengthened by using $\sigma\omicron\upsilon\omicron$ (more) in various combinations: $\bar{\eta} \sigma\omicron\upsilon\omicron \epsilon$, $\epsilon \sigma\omicron\upsilon\omicron \epsilon$, $\epsilon \sigma\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$, all meaning "more than." $\bar{\eta} \sigma\omicron\upsilon\omicron$ alone may express an absolute comparative: $\eta\mu\omicron\epsilon \bar{\eta} \sigma\omicron\upsilon\omicron$ the greater.

The Greek preposition $\eta\alpha\rho\alpha$ (or $\bar{\eta} \eta\alpha\rho\alpha$) may be used instead of ϵ . Suffixes may be attached: $\eta\alpha\rho\omicron\iota$, $\eta\alpha\rho\omicron\kappa$, $\eta\alpha\rho\omicron$ etc.

29.4 Nouns with possessive suffixes (continued).

(a) $\rho\alpha\tau'$ (foot) was mentioned in §19.2 in connection with $\epsilon\rho\alpha\tau'$ and $\lambda\sigma\epsilon\rho\alpha\tau'$. Other compounds include $\sigma\lambda \rho\alpha\tau'$ prep. under, at the foot of; $\kappa\lambda\text{-}\rho\alpha\tau'$ to set foot (+ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$: to start out); $\mu\omicron\omicron\upsilon\epsilon \bar{\eta} \rho\alpha\tau'$ to go on foot.

(b) $\sigma\eta\lambda'$ is the presuffixal form of two words: (1) $\sigma\omicron \sigma\eta\lambda'$ face; (2) $\sigma\eta\omicron\omicron\upsilon \sigma\eta\lambda'$ 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 x̄1-2P̄Aε1T) to amuse oneself, be diverted, distracted (suff. is reflex.); q̄1-2P̄A' to raise one's voice, utter (± εBOLA, ε2P̄A1).

(c) 2TH' is the presuffixal form of (1) 2HT heart, mind, and (2) 2HT tip, edge. Compounds using the form include †-2TH' to observe, pay attention to (ε, εxN̄); q̄N̄-2TH' to have pity (on: εxN̄, ε2P̄A1 εxN̄); and the prep. 2A2T̄N̄ 2A2-TH'.

(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 2HT̄ 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 21TOYN̄- 21TOYω' near, beside. The latter is frequent in the relative construction NET 21TOYω' neighbor, e.g. NET 21TOYω4 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

(εq̄ωPE, εq̄XE, N̄CABHA XE, N̄ANOU-, NECE-, N̄Aq̄E-, N̄A1AT', N̄ 2OYO ε, q̄1-2P̄A', q̄N̄-2TH' εxN̄, NET 21TOYω' from the lesson)

ωCĀ, Q OCĀ vb. intr. to delay, tarry; to be prolonged, continue; + Circum.: to continue (doing).

COOZE CAZE- CAZω(ω)' Q CAZHY vb. reflex. + εBOLA 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.

εEBIO εEBIE- εEBIO' Q εEBINY vb. tr. to humble, humiliate; intr. and reflex. to become humble; as n.m. humility

(often + $\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\nu}$ HT).

πε.2ΜΟΤ grace, gift, favor; gratitude. $\theta\bar{\eta}$ -2ΜΟΤ $\bar{\eta}$ T $\bar{\eta}$ to give thanks to (for: εχ $\bar{\eta}$, 21, 22); ε $\bar{\eta}$ -2ΜΟΤ to find favor.

ϑορ $\bar{\eta}$ (f. ϑορ $\bar{\eta}$) adj. first, before or after n. with $\bar{\eta}$. $\bar{\eta}$ ϑορ $\bar{\eta}$ adv. formerly, at first.

$\bar{\eta}$ -2οο ε (Q ο $\bar{\eta}$) to exceed, be more than; to be in excess, more than enough for.

2 $\bar{\eta}$ ουορ $\bar{\chi}$ adv. firmly, surely, certainly, diligently.

Exercises

A. (1) ετβε πεκ $\theta\bar{\eta}$ βιο $\bar{\eta}$ 2HT χ λ $\theta\bar{\eta}$ -2HT χ εχ θ κ. (2) $\bar{\eta}$ Μ ΠΕΝΤΑ χ ΤΑΜΙΟ $\bar{\eta}$ Π θ ορ $\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}$ ρ θ με? (3) λ θ ε-νειρ θ με $\bar{\eta}$ 2οο ερον. (4) νεσε-τειπολις $\bar{\eta}$ 2οο. (5) λαιατοу $\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}$ 2HK6. (6) λ-Π θ οUTE ΤΑΜΙε-ТΠε $\bar{\eta}$ Π κλ2. (7) $\bar{\eta}$ Μ ΠΕ ΠΕΤ 2ITOU θ κ? (8) ται τε τ θ ρ $\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}$ ε $\bar{\eta}$ τολ $\bar{\eta}$. (9) λ $\bar{\eta}$ νοу-†-22 $\bar{\eta}$ μετ $\bar{\eta}$ οια. (10) σε $\bar{\eta}$ ςμοу εροκ $\bar{\eta}$ 2οο ε ρ θ με $\bar{\eta}$ Μ. (11) νεу $\bar{\eta}$ τ χ οуς2IME ε-νε θ ς ε $\bar{\eta}$ τε. (12) λ χ ΤΑΜΙΟ λ χ $\bar{\eta}$ οуκοу $\bar{\eta}$ ε $\bar{\eta}$ νοу θ М. (13) λαιατ $\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}$ ΠΕΝΤΑ χ -ε $\bar{\eta}$ -2ΜΟΤ $\bar{\eta}$ λ2P $\bar{\eta}$ Π χ οβις. (14) οу ΠΕΤ λ θ εββιοκ? (15) οу ΠΕΤ $\bar{\eta}$ λ2 χ χ ε ε $\bar{\eta}$ οу χ λι? (16) с2ε-Т η уT $\bar{\eta}$ εβολ $\bar{\eta}$ Μοι.

B. (1) ε χ ϑ $\bar{\eta}$ λ $\bar{\eta}$ ε $\bar{\eta}$ T, χ λ θ μοуοуT $\bar{\eta}$ Μοι. (2) εκ θ λ $\bar{\eta}$ ςοTΠT, ε $\bar{\eta}$ ε λ $\bar{\eta}$ ς $\bar{\eta}$ ny λ $\bar{\eta}$ θ $\bar{\eta}$ T $\bar{\eta}$ Μ $\bar{\eta}$ τε. (3) εκ θ λ $\bar{\eta}$ κλ $\bar{\eta}$ T ε β θ κ, †λ $\bar{\eta}$ κτοι ε θ HT. (4) ε χ ϑ $\bar{\eta}$ λ $\bar{\eta}$ 2 θ N ε $\bar{\eta}$ οοTκ ε $\bar{\eta}$ ρεκλ $\bar{\eta}$ ς, εκελ $\bar{\eta}$ ς 2 $\bar{\eta}$ οуορ $\bar{\chi}$. (5) ε θ Πε $\bar{\eta}$ Μ $\bar{\eta}$ τοι ε $\bar{\eta}$ ε2οу $\bar{\eta}$ ε TΠολις, σε $\bar{\eta}$ λ $\bar{\eta}$ 2T $\bar{\eta}$ T $\bar{\eta}$ P $\bar{\eta}$. (6) ε θ Πε χ ςωT $\bar{\eta}$ ε TεκςM $\bar{\eta}$, χ λ $\bar{\eta}$ ς2 θ ч. (7) ε θ Πε οу $\bar{\eta}$ THT $\bar{\eta}$ 2ε $\bar{\eta}$ οβικ $\bar{\eta}$ Μ $\bar{\eta}$ у εу $\bar{\eta}$ -2οο ερ θ T $\bar{\eta}$, TεTνεTλλу $\bar{\eta}$ NET 2κ $\bar{\eta}$ εIT. (8) ερ θ λ $\bar{\eta}$ -νες $\bar{\eta}$ ny κ $\bar{\eta}$ οοу ε Π $\bar{\eta}$ με 2I ροу2ε, †λ $\bar{\eta}$ β θ κ $\bar{\eta}$ Μ $\bar{\eta}$ у. (9) ε θ χε πεκει $\bar{\theta}$ T εΠι $\bar{\eta}$ λ $\bar{\eta}$ λ $\bar{\eta}$ κ, $\bar{\eta}$ νεκ $\bar{\theta}$ NT. (10) ε θ χε πεκςON $\bar{\eta}$ -Πε θ οοу λ $\bar{\eta}$ κ, εκε $\bar{\eta}$ -ΠΠεT λ $\bar{\eta}$ νοу χ λ $\bar{\eta}$ ч. (11) ερ θ λ $\bar{\eta}$ -Tεκς $\bar{\eta}$ νε ε $\bar{\eta}$ θ λ $\bar{\eta}$ οι $\bar{\eta}$ ρ $\bar{\eta}$ ςτε, †λ $\bar{\eta}$ τ $\bar{\eta}$ Μος ετβε Πε $\bar{\eta}$ λ $\bar{\eta}$ ε. (12) ε-νε-οу $\bar{\eta}$ κλ $\bar{\eta}$ ιος πε $\bar{\eta}$ τοκ, νεκ $\bar{\eta}$ ε $\bar{\eta}$ ρε $\bar{\eta}$ Tε $\bar{\eta}$ 2ε λ $\bar{\eta}$. (13) λ $\bar{\eta}$ ε $\bar{\eta}$ -2ΜΟΤ $\bar{\eta}$ λ2P $\bar{\eta}$ Π θ οUTE. (14) ε-νεκ $\bar{\eta}$ Πε $\bar{\eta}$ λ $\bar{\eta}$, νερε-Π $\bar{\eta}$ ςON λ $\bar{\eta}$ Μοу λ $\bar{\eta}$ Πε. (15) T $\bar{\eta}$ θ $\bar{\eta}$ -2ΜΟΤ $\bar{\eta}$ τοοTκ 2λ πεκ $\bar{\eta}$ ος $\bar{\eta}$ λ $\bar{\eta}$. (16) ε-νε-ηT $\bar{\eta}$ ε $\bar{\eta}$ με χ ε $\bar{\eta}$ τοκ πε Π $\bar{\eta}$ ρο, νε $\bar{\eta}$ λ $\bar{\eta}$ λ2T λ $\bar{\eta}$ 2P $\bar{\eta}$ κ πε ε $\bar{\eta}$ θ $\bar{\eta}$ νε 2HTκ. (17) ε θ χε κ $\bar{\eta}$ ςκ $\bar{\eta}$ εκο $\bar{\eta}$ ρε χ $\bar{\eta}$ -ο $\bar{\eta}$ βε, $\bar{\eta}$ σε $\bar{\eta}$ λ $\bar{\eta}$ -2T $\bar{\eta}$ у εχ θ κ λ $\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}$ Πε2οοу εT $\bar{\eta}$ Μ $\bar{\eta}$ у. (18) ε θ Πε σεβ $\bar{\eta}$ ρε $\bar{\eta}$ ΠεT λ $\bar{\eta}$ νοу χ , σε $\bar{\eta}$ ε $\bar{\eta}$ -2ΜΟΤ $\bar{\eta}$ λ2P $\bar{\eta}$ Π χ οβις. (19) ε-νε-ηT $\bar{\eta}$ -νε $\bar{\eta}$ 2 $\bar{\eta}$ ε θ ςκ $\bar{\eta}$, νε $\bar{\eta}$ λ $\bar{\eta}$ Μοу

πε. (20) εϋϱηε ευηιςτευε ε̅ν οϋϱη, σενας̅ςωλου. (21) ρϱε
 ερον ετρηνϱ̅-εμοτ̅ η̅τοοτ̅ η̅ οϋοειϱ η̅ιμ. (22) εαη̅ ερον
 ετρην̅-τοοτοϋ η̅ η̅ετ̅ ε̅ιτοϋων. (23) σμοκ̅ ε̅ ε̅αι̅ η̅ η̅η̅τρην̅-
 κημε. (24) εις̅ πε̅ινοε̅ η̅ η̅αι̅ειν̅ η̅α̅βωλ̅ η̅βολ̅ η̅η̅η̅. (25)
 η̅σαβηλ̅ ε̅ η̅τοκ̅ η̅ε̅ η̅αι̅ωτ̅, η̅ει̅ναμοοϋτ̅κ̅.

Reading

(from the Sayings of the Fathers)

1. λ̅χοο̅ς η̅β̅ι̅ οϋ̅ε̅λλο̅ ε̅ε̅ "ε̅η̅ η̅ι̅ρα̅ςμο̅ς η̅ι̅μ̅ η̅η̅ρ̅ε̅η̅-α̅ρι̅κε̅
 ε̅-ρ̅ω̅με̅, α̅λλα̅ ε̅η̅-α̅ρι̅κε̅ ε̅ροκ̅ η̅α̅γ̅α̅κ̅ ε̅κ̅ε̅ω̅ η̅η̅μο̅ς ε̅ε̅ 'ε̅ρε̅-η̅αι̅
 ρ̅οο̅ η̅η̅μο̅ι̅ ε̅τ̅βε̅ η̅α̅η̅ο̅βε̅.'"

2. λ̅-οϋ̅α̅ η̅ η̅ε̅λλο̅ β̅οκ̅ ρ̅α̅ κ̅ε̅ε̅λλο̅ λ̅ϋ̅ω̅ η̅ε̅α̅λ̅ η̅ η̅ε̅η̅α̅ε̅η̅η̅ς
 ε̅ε̅, "τα̅η̅ιο̅ η̅α̅η̅ η̅ οϋ̅κοϋ̅ι̅ η̅ α̅ρ̅ω̅ι̅η̅." λ̅ϋ̅ω̅ λ̅η̅τα̅η̅ιο̅η̅. η̅ε̅α̅λ̅ ε̅ε̅,
 "ε̅ε̅ρ̅η̅-ε̅ε̅η̅ο̅ε̅ικ̅ η̅α̅η̅." λ̅ϋ̅ω̅ λ̅η̅ε̅ο̅ρ̅η̅οϋ̅. η̅η̅τοοϋ̅ α̅ε̅ λ̅ϋ̅μοϋ̅η̅ ε̅βολ̅
 ε̅ϋ̅ρ̅α̅ε̅ ε̅ η̅ε̅η̅η̅η̅κ̅ον̅ η̅ η̅ε̅ε̅οοϋ̅ η̅η̅ρ̅ η̅η̅ η̅εϋ̅η̅ η̅η̅ρ̅ε̅.

3. λ̅χοο̅ς η̅β̅ι̅ η̅ε̅λλο̅ ε̅ε̅, "κ̅α̅η̅ η̅α̅μ̅ε̅ ε̅ρ̅ϱ̅α̅η̅-οϋ̅α̅γ̅γ̅ε̅λο̅ς
 οϋ̅ϱ̅η̅α̅ε̅ η̅α̅κ̅ ε̅βολ̅, η̅η̅ρ̅ϱ̅ο̅η̅ε̅ ε̅ροκ̅, α̅λλα̅ ε̅β̅β̅ιο̅κ̅ η̅η̅χοο̅ς ε̅ε̅,
 'η̅η̅η̅η̅α̅ λ̅η̅ ε̅ η̅αϋ̅ ε̅ η̅α̅γ̅γ̅ε̅λο̅ς ε̅-α̅ι̅ω̅η̅ε̅ ε̅η̅ η̅η̅ο̅βε̅.'"

New words: η̅.η̅ι̅ρα̅ςμο̅ς (ὁ̅ π̅ει̅ρα̅ςμ̅ό̅ς) temptation.

η̅.α̅ρ̅ω̅ι̅η̅ lentils.

ε̅ε̅ρ̅η̅ ε̅ε̅ρ̅η̅-ε̅ο̅ρ̅η̅' vb. tr. to moisten.

η̅η̅η̅κ̅ον̅ = η̅η̅εϋ̅μα̅η̅ικ̅ον̅ spiritual matter(s).

Lesson 30

30.1 The Injunctive (also called the Optative):

ΜΑΡΙCΩΤΗ	let me hear	ΜΑΡ̄ΝCΩΤΗ	let us hear
ΜΑΡΕCΩΤΗ	let him hear	ΜΑΡΟΥCΩΤΗ	let them hear
ΜΑΡΕCΩΤΗ	let her hear		
ΜΑΡΕ-ΠΡΩΜΕ CΩΤΗ	let the man hear		

The Injunctive occurs only in the 1st and 3rd persons in standard Sahidic. The 1st person corresponds to the cohortative, the 3rd person to the jussive; theoretically, the Imperative may be said to occupy the 2nd person position. The negative of the Injunctive is expressed by using the negative Imperative prefix $\overline{\text{ΜΗ}}$ with the corresponding form of the Inflected Infinitive: $\overline{\text{ΜΗ}}$ $\overline{\text{Π}}$ $\overline{\text{Τ}}$ $\overline{\text{Ρ}}$ $\overline{\text{Ε}}$ $\overline{\text{Υ}}$ $\overline{\text{Β}}$ $\overline{\text{Ο}}$ $\overline{\text{Υ}}$ $\overline{\text{Τ}}$ don't let him go, $\overline{\text{ΜΗ}}$ $\overline{\text{Π}}$ $\overline{\text{Τ}}$ $\overline{\text{Ρ}}$ $\overline{\text{Ε}}$ $\overline{\text{Υ}}$ $\overline{\text{Μ}}$ $\overline{\text{Ο}}$ $\overline{\text{Υ}}$ $\overline{\text{Τ}}$ don't let them kill him. The Injunctive is tripartite and is used only with the Infinitive. The free form of the 1st person, $\overline{\text{ΜΑ}}$ $\overline{\text{Ρ}}$ $\overline{\text{Ο}}$ $\overline{\text{Μ}}$, is used alone in the sense "Let's go."

30.2 The Future Conjunctive of Result (also called the Finalis).

—————	ΤΑΡ̄ΝCΩΤΗ	ΤΑΡΕ-ΠΡΩΜΕ CΩΤΗ
ΤΑΡΕΚCΩΤΗ	ΤΑΡΕΤ̄ΝCΩΤΗ	
ΤΑΡΕCΩΤΗ		
ΤΑΡΕCΩΤΗ	ΤΑΡΟΥCΩΤΗ	
ΤΑΡΕCΩΤΗ		

$\overline{\text{N}}$ may occur optionally before all of these forms. For the 1st person sing. the simple Conjunctive $\overline{\text{ΤΑ}}$ - may be used.

The Future Conjunctive is basically a result clause; it is especially frequent after an Imperative, e.g.

CΩΤΗ ΕΡΟΙ: ΤΑΡΕΚ̄ $\overline{\text{F}}$ -CΛΒΕ. Listen to me and you will become wise (or: so as to become wise).

Although the Conjunctive itself may occasionally have the

value of a result/purpose clause after an Imperative, the Future Conjunctive always has this meaning. The nuance of the form can best be understood if it is viewed as the transformation of an underlying conditional sentence:

ΛΜΟΥ ΤΑΡΕΚΝΑΥ ← ΕΚΘΑΝΕΙ ΕΣΙΣ 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 ΤΑΡΠΘΑΧΕ 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-ΩΤΗ, εΜ ΠΤΡΕΥΩΤΗ, ΜΝΝΣΑ ΤΡΕΥΩΤΗ). Characteristic of this category is (1) negation with -ΤΗ-, and (2) the use of the Infinitive only.

A further clause conjugation is εΑΝΤΕΩΤΗ (until he hears):

εΑΝ <u>Τ</u> ΩΤΗ	until I hear	εΑΝ <u>Τ</u> ΩΤΗ
εΑΝ <u>Τ</u> ΩΤΗ	until you hear	εΑΝ <u>Τ</u> ΩΤΗ
εΑΝ <u>Τ</u> ΩΤΗ	etc.	
εΑΝ <u>Τ</u> ΩΤΗ		εΑΝ <u>Τ</u> ΩΤΗ
εΑΝ <u>Τ</u> ΩΤΗ		
εΑΝ <u>Τ</u> -ΠΡΩ <u>Μ</u> Ω <u>ΩΤΗ</u>	until the man hears	

Translation is regularly with "until," e.g.

ΤΗΝΑΘΩ Ν ΠΕΙΜΑ ΘΑΝΤΕΙ. We shall remain here until he comes.

Similar in appearance to a clause conjugation is the form ΧΙΝ(Ν)ΤΑΥΟΤΗ (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 ΕΡΟΨ Ν ΘΕ ΝΤΑΥΧΟΟΣ ΝΑΥ.

They found it just as he had told them.

ΚΑΤΑ ΘΕ ΕΝΤΑΙΛΑΣ ΝΗΤΗ, ΕΤΕΤΗΕΛΑΣ ΣΩΤ-ΤΗΥΤΗ...

According as I have done to you, you too are to do ...

ΚΑΤΑ ΘΕ ΕΤ ΣΗΣ ΕΤΕΗΗΤ

as it is written concerning him

ΚΑΤΑ ΘΕ ΕΤΟΥΝΑΘΟΤΗ ΗΜΟΣ

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 ΣΘ ΨΧΟΟΥ ΗΜΩΤΗ.

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-ΠΧΟΕΙΣ ΛΑΣ 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.

ΨΑΤΡΕΚΡΙΜΕ.

I shall cause you to weep.

30.5 The form $\overline{\text{ἤπατῆς ὠτῆ}}$ describes an action as expected but not yet done. It is conveniently translated as "he has not yet heard." The form is fully inflected:

$\overline{\text{ἤπατῆς ὠτῆ}}$	$\overline{\text{ἤπατῆς ὠτῆ}}$	$\overline{\text{ἤπατε-πρῶμε ὠτῆ}}$
$\overline{\text{ἤπατῆς ὠτῆ}}$	$\overline{\text{ἤπατετῆς ὠτῆ}}$	
$\overline{\text{ἤπατε ὠτῆ}}$		
$\overline{\text{ἤπατῆς ὠτῆ}}$	$\overline{\text{ἤπατοῦς ὠτῆ}}$	
$\overline{\text{ἤπατῆς ὠτῆ}}$		

It may occur in circumstantial clauses with the circumstantial converter $\epsilon-$; the resultant form appears ambiguously as $\epsilon-\overline{\text{ἤπατε-}}$ or simply $\overline{\text{ἤπατε-}}$. In this usage it is best translated as an affirmative clause with "before":

$\overline{\text{τῆν ἀταξίαν ἔ-ἤπατῆς ὠτῆ εἰς τὴν πόλιν.}}$

We shall overtake him before he reaches the city.

With the imperfect converter $\overline{\text{ἠε-ἤπατῆς ὠτῆ}}$ corresponds to the pluperfect: he had not yet heard.

30.6 An untranslatable dative with $\overline{\text{ἡ}}$ or $\overline{\text{ἐ}}$ occurs optionally with many verbs, especially in the Imperative. This reflexive dative is called the ethical dative, following standard terminology. E.g.

$\overline{\text{ἄνα ἡ}}$ $\overline{\text{ἄνα ἡ}}$ $\overline{\text{ἔ}}$ $\overline{\text{ἄνα ἡ}}$.	Go home!
$\overline{\text{ἄνα ἡ}}$.	Drink!

Verbs with which this occurs with some frequency are noted in the Glossary.

30.7 Higher numbers, ordinals, and fractions.

20	$\overline{\text{ἄνα ἡ}}$ (f. $\overline{\text{ἄνα ἡ}}$)	$\overline{\text{ἄνα ἡ}}$	70	$\overline{\text{ἄνα ἡ}}$, $\overline{\text{ἄνα ἡ}}$, $\overline{\text{ἄνα ἡ}}$		
30	$\overline{\text{ἄνα ἡ}}$ (f. $\overline{\text{ἄνα ἡ}}$)	$\overline{\text{ἄνα ἡ}}$	80	$\overline{\text{ἄνα ἡ}}$, $\overline{\text{ἄνα ἡ}}$		
40	$\overline{\text{ἄνα ἡ}}$		90	$\overline{\text{ἄνα ἡ}}$		
50	$\overline{\text{ἄνα ἡ}}$		100	$\overline{\text{ἄνα ἡ}}$	200	$\overline{\text{ἄνα ἡ}}$
60	$\overline{\text{ἄνα ἡ}}$		1000	$\overline{\text{ἄνα ἡ}}$	10,000	$\overline{\text{ἄνα ἡ}}$

The tens combine with the forms of the units used in the 'teens (§24.3). The $\overline{\text{-τ-}}$ of $\overline{\text{-τῆ}}$ (5) is not repeated after

another -τ-:

χογτογε	21	μαβψιτε	39
χογτη	25	φρετη	75

An intrusive -τ- appears before -αγτε (4) and -αγε (6):

μαβταγτε	34	σεταγε	66
----------	----	--------	----

The numbers φε 100, φο 1000, and τβα 10,000 are masculine:

φο сηαγ	2000	μν̄τсηοογс η̄ τβα	120,000
φομ̄η̄τ η̄ φο	3000		

Proclitic forms of the units are frequent here, e.g.

φη̄τ-φο	3000	σεγ-φο	6000
---------	------	--------	------

Combinations of these higher numbers with tens and units vary in form, e.g.

φε μαλβ = φε μν̄ μαλβ	130
σεγ-φο αγφ φμογη η̄ φε	6800

Ordinal numbers are formed from the cardinals with the prefix με₂-. The ordinals are treated as adjectives before the noun with linking η̄. Gender distinctions are maintained:

η̄με₂сηαγ η̄ зοογ	the second day
η̄με₂сη̄τε η̄ ροη̄ηε	the second year

For "first" the adjectives φοη̄ (f. φοη̄ηε) and зογεη̄τ (f. зογεη̄τε) are used.

Fractional numbers worth noting are τ.ηαφε (half) and σοс, εηс- (half). Other fractions are expressed by ηε- prefixed to the denominator, as in ηε-μητ one-tenth, or with ογφη (ογη̄-), as in ογη̄-η̄-η̄τοογ a fourth.

30.8 The remote (or further) demonstrative pronouns (that) are m.s. ηη, f.s. τη, and pl. ηη. These occur much less frequently than ηαι, ται, ηαι because of the preference for using phrases with ετ ηηαγ, such as ηετ ηηαγ.

The prefixal forms ηη-, η-, and ηη- are usually described as the reduced forms of ηη, τη, and ηη, parallel

in usage to $\pi\epsilon\iota-$, $\tau\epsilon\iota-$, and $\mu\epsilon\iota-$. While such a formal relationship may exist, the use of $\pi\iota-$, $\tau-$, and $\mu\iota-$ in standard Sahidic is quite restricted. The form $\pi\iota-$ occurs mainly in a few temporal and local adverbial expressions, such as $\bar{\pi}$ $\pi\iota\omicron\gamma\omicron\epsilon\iota\omega$ (at that time) and $\pi\iota\kappa\lambda$ (that side, as opposed to this side). The form $\mu\iota-$ occurs most frequently in expressions involving comparison with $\bar{\pi}$ $\omicron\epsilon$ $\bar{\pi}$ (like) or $\bar{\pi}-\omicron\epsilon$ $\bar{\pi}$ (to become like); it sometimes corresponds more closely to an English generic noun, e.g. $\bar{\pi}$ $\omicron\epsilon$ $\bar{\pi}$ $\mu\iota\epsilon\rho\omicron\omicron\mu\eta\eta\epsilon$ like doves, like a dove. It is also found in the expression $\omega\lambda$ $\mu\iota\epsilon\eta\epsilon\zeta$. Elsewhere $\pi\iota-$, $\tau-$, and $\mu\iota-$ are frequent as scribal variants of $\pi\epsilon\iota-$, $\tau\epsilon\iota-$, $\mu\epsilon\iota-$ 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

$\kappa\eta\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\pi$	you will become holy
$\kappa\eta\lambda\omega\pi\epsilon$ $\epsilon\kappa\omicron\gamma\lambda\lambda\epsilon$	you will be holy
$\epsilon\kappa\epsilon\kappa\lambda-\rho\omega\kappa$	you shall become silent
$\epsilon\kappa\epsilon\omega\pi\epsilon$ $\epsilon\kappa\kappa\omega$ $\bar{\pi}$ $\rho\omega\kappa$	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 $\pi\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$ $\Delta\epsilon$ $\lambda\gamma\epsilon\omega\kappa$.

$\lambda\lambda\lambda$ $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\acute{\alpha}$ but, rather.

$\lambda\rho\lambda$ $\acute{\alpha}\rho\alpha$ (introduces question).

$\gamma\lambda\rho$ $\gamma\acute{\alpha}\rho$ for, because, since (postpositive).

δε δέ but, however (postpositive).

ειμητι εἰ μή τι (1) if not, unless, except that (+ Conj.);

(2) elliptically, e.g. ἨΠΟΥΧΕΥ-ΣΗΛΙΑΣ ΘΑ ΑΛΛΥ ἨΜΟΥ
 ΕΙΜΗΤΙ Ε ΣΑΡΕΠΤΑ Elias was not sent to any of them
 except Sarepta. Note the independent pronoun in this
 usage: Μῆ-ΑΛΛΥ Ἡ ῥΩΜΕ ΚΛΕΙΜΕ ΕΡΟΥ ΕΙΜΗΤΙ ΔΝΟΚ No one
 will understand it but me.

ειτε ... ειτε εἴτε ... εἴτε either ... or.

επει ἐπεὶ because, since.

επειδῆ ἐπειδὴ because, since, when.

επειδῆπερ ἐπειδὴπερ inasmuch as, since.

ετι ἔτι yet, still, while yet (+ Circum.).

η ἢ or.

και γαρ καὶ γάρ for truly.

καιτοι καίτοι although, albeit.

καν κἄν even if.

κατα κατά (prep.) in accordance with, according to; also
 in distributive sense, e.g. ΚΑΤΑ ΣΑΒΒΑΤΟΝ every sabbath.
 Note the absence of the article here.

μεν ... δε μέν ... δέ balances two statements: on the one
 hand ... but on the other. Both postpositive.

μη μή introduces a rhetorical question presuming a simple
 yes or no answer.

μηποτε μήποτε so that not, lest (+ Conj.).

μηπως μήπως so that not, lest (+ Conj.).

μητι μήτι like μη, but with strong element of surprise.

μογic μόγιc hardly, scarcely.

ουν οὖν therefore (postpositive).

ουδε οὐδέ and not, nor; the negation is often repeated
 in Coptic as well.

ουτε ... ουτε ουτε ... ουτε neither ... nor.

προς πρόc (prep.) used like κατα.

πως πώς how? why?

τοτε τότε then, thereupon, next.

σοααν ὅταν when, whenever, if (+ Cond.).

ⲁⲐⲐⲐⲚ, ⲚⲁⲐⲐⲐⲚ ⲔⲟⲟⲚ as long as (+ Circum.).

ⲁⲐⲐ Ⲕⲟⲥ (1) as if; (2) although; (3) when, while as (all + Circum.).

ⲁⲐⲐⲐⲉ ⲔⲟⲥⲐⲉ so that (+ Conj. or Infl. Inf.).

ⲁⲐⲐⲓⲐ ⲁⲐⲐⲓⲐⲥ (prep.) without; a following noun has no indefinite article.

30.11 Final remarks on Coptic conjunctions and particles.

(a) The main coordinating conjunctions are ⲁⲐⲐ and ⲙⲚ̄. ⲙⲚ̄ is used primarily to join nouns or nominalized expressions; ⲁⲐⲐ is used elsewhere. ⲁⲐⲐ is sometimes used for ⲙⲚ̄, but this poses no particular translation problem. ⲁⲐⲐ often appears redundantly before the Conjunctive or before the apodosis of a conditional sentence. When nouns have no article (for whatever reason), they may be joined with the preposition ⲁⲓ instead of ⲙⲚ̄, as in ⲙⲚ̄-ⲙⲟⲟⲩ ⲁⲓ ⲟⲉⲓⲕ ⲡⲙⲁⲩ There is neither water nor food. ⲁⲓ is also used to form compound nominal expressions of a special type, e.g. ⲥⲁⲐⲁ ⲁⲓ ⲥⲛⲟⲩ flesh and blood. These expressions function as a unit: any article occurs only with the first word, as in ⲁⲉⲛⲥⲁⲐⲁ ⲁⲓ ⲥⲛⲟⲩ ⲛⲉ They are flesh and blood.

(b) The main uses of the conjunction ⲁⲉ have already been introduced: (1) in naming-constructions (see Vocab. 17); (2) to introduce noun clauses (object clauses) after appropriate verbs of speaking, perception, and the like; (3) to introduce purpose/result clauses with the Second or Third Future. ⲁⲉ is also frequent in the sense "for, since, because," which is less ambiguously expressed by ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲁⲉ and ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲁⲉ. In many instances ⲁⲉ is the equivalent of English "namely, i.e." in introducing explanatory appositions, e.g. ⲟⲩⲟⲩⲥⲓⲗ ... ⲁⲉ ⲟⲩⲟⲩⲉⲓⲩ ⲛ̄ ⲉⲐⲚⲓⲩⲁⲛ an offering ... namely a pair of turtle-doves. ⲁⲉ is also used in some compound conjunctions, such as ⲛ̄ⲥⲁⲃⲛⲗ ⲁⲉ (if not, unless) and ⲛ̄ ⲉⲉ ⲁⲉ (as if, as though).

(c) ⲉⲩⲁⲉ and ⲉⲓⲉ, in addition to their role in

conditional sentences, may be placed before any statement to mark it as a question.

(d) $\epsilon\epsilon$ is a postpositive particle with very much the same function as Greek $\lambda\epsilon$. It is especially frequent in the phrase $\tau\epsilon\mu\omicron\upsilon \epsilon\epsilon$ and now, so now therefore.

(e) $\bar{\nu}\tau\omicron\omicron\upsilon\bar{\nu}$: then, thereupon, next, forthwith.

(f) $\bar{\nu}\zeta\lambda$ may mean "except" after a negative statement: $\bar{\nu}\bar{\nu}\epsilon-\lambda\lambda\lambda\upsilon \bar{\nu}\bar{\mu}\omicron\omicron\upsilon\bar{\nu} \tau\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\nu}\omicron \bar{\nu}\zeta\lambda \bar{\nu}\lambda\iota\bar{\mu}\lambda\bar{\nu} \bar{\nu}\zeta\bar{\rho}\omicron\zeta$ 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.

$\bar{\nu}\epsilon\zeta\omicron\omicron\upsilon \epsilon\tau\epsilon\bar{\rho}\epsilon-\bar{\nu}\lambda\iota \bar{\nu}\lambda\theta\omega\bar{\nu}\epsilon$ the day *when* this will happen
 $\zeta\bar{\nu} \bar{\nu}\epsilon\zeta\omicron\omicron\upsilon \bar{\nu}\tau\lambda\chi\epsilon\omega\theta\bar{\tau}$ on the day *when* he looked.

(h) The Conditional is frequently used in a temporal sense: when, whenever.

Vocabulary 30

- $\tau\epsilon\lambda\eta\lambda$ vb. intr. to rejoice (over: $\epsilon\chi\bar{\nu}$); as n.m. joy.
- $\tau\lambda\theta\omicron \tau\lambda\theta\epsilon- \tau\lambda\theta\omicron'$ vb. tr. to increase ($\bar{\nu}\bar{\mu}\omicron'$); often prefixed to another Inf.: to do something more, much. $\tau\lambda\theta\epsilon-\omicron\epsilon\iota\theta$ to preach, proclaim ($\bar{\nu}\bar{\mu}\omicron'$).
- $\tau\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\nu}\omicron \tau\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\nu}\epsilon- \tau\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\nu}\omicron'$ Q $\tau\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\nu}\eta\upsilon$ vb. tr. to purify, cleanse, heal ($\bar{\nu}\bar{\mu}\omicron'$; of, from: $\epsilon, \epsilon\bar{\nu}\omicron\lambda \zeta\bar{\nu}, \zeta\lambda$); as n.m. purity, purification.
- $\tau\lambda\upsilon\omicron \tau\lambda\upsilon\epsilon- \tau\lambda\upsilon\omicron'$ ($\pm \epsilon\bar{\nu}\omicron\lambda$) vb. tr. to send forth, cast forth, proclaim, tell ($\bar{\nu}\bar{\mu}\omicron'$). $\tau\lambda\upsilon\epsilon-\kappa\alpha\bar{\rho}\omicron\zeta$ to produce fruit.
- $\tau\lambda\epsilon\iota\omicron \tau\lambda\epsilon\iota\epsilon- \tau\lambda\epsilon\iota\omicron'$ Q $\tau\lambda\epsilon\iota\eta\upsilon$ vb. tr. to honor, respect. value, esteem ($\bar{\nu}\bar{\mu}\omicron'$); Q to be honored etc., valuable.
- $\tau\lambda\chi\bar{\rho}\omicron \tau\lambda\chi\bar{\rho}\epsilon- \tau\lambda\chi\bar{\rho}\omicron'$ Q $\tau\lambda\chi\bar{\rho}\eta\upsilon$ vb. tr. to strengthen, confirm ($\bar{\nu}\bar{\mu}\omicron'$); intr. to become strengthened, firm, resolute.
- n.con time, occasion. $\bar{\nu} \omicron\upsilon\text{con}$ once. $\zeta\iota \omicron\upsilon\text{con}$ all at once, altogether. $\bar{\nu} \kappa\epsilon\text{con}$ again. $\text{con } \bar{\nu}\bar{\mu}$ always, on every occasion. $\bar{\nu} \zeta\lambda\zeta \bar{\nu} \text{con}$ many times, often. $\kappa\alpha\tau\lambda \text{con } \bar{\nu}$

(+ Inf.) on every occasion of.

π. 200ΥΤ male (of animals or humans); freq. as adj.: male, wild, savage. c2ιME is used as the corresponding female.

πe.κΛOM crown, wreath. †-κΛOM eXN̄ to crown. xι-κΛOM to receive a crown, become a martyr.

εΛεΙΒC̄ shade, shadow. †-2ΛεΙΒC̄ to shade, protect (e, eXN̄).

π. cεεne remainder, rest (often in plural sense). A redundant -ke appears frequently: πκεcεene the rest.

†-xpιa to need (M̄MO^o); to have to (do: e + Inf.); xpιa

is Gk. ἡ χρεία

6M̄-πOιNE N̄, 6M̄-π(°)OιNE to search out, visit.

2pαι is often used to reinforce a following preposition, esp. 2N̄, with no real difference in sense.

Exercises

- (1) πeXΛγ xe MαPON, TεYNOY 2HN ε2OYH. (2) λ4Tpe-πe42M̄2λλ TAMIO NΛγ N̄ OYKOYI N̄ OBIK. (3) λ4TΛOe-OEIO M̄ πEYAPΓEΛION 2N̄ TEXOpa THPC̄ OANTC̄A2OY eBOΛ N̄2HTC̄. (4) M̄πPTpe-N̄2λλATE OYOM eBOΛ 2N̄ NEIeAOOΛE. (5) λ-NΛI THPOY OYNE KATA OE ET CH2 2M̄ πXOOME. (6) 2pαι 2N̄ TME2M̄HTCNOOYc N̄ POMP E N̄ Tε4-M̄HTepO λ4MOY N̄6I πENPPO. (7) AMHEITN̄ OAPOI TAPETN̄EINE M̄ πEMTON. (8) 2λπC̄ EPON ETPEHOAXE N̄M̄MΛ4 E-M̄πATE-Tε4TANPO TOM 2M̄ πMOY. (9) Mαpe-πXOEIC OY-N̄-2TH4 EXOK N̄TλλOK. (10) Oape-OYOHN E-NANOU4 TAYE-KAPPOC E-NANOU4. (11) †NΛOCC̄ M̄ πEIMΛ OANTC̄KTO4. (12) ETBE ΠAI TETNAXI M̄ πEKΛOM M̄ πEOOY 2N̄ M̄πHYE. (13) N̄ OY E AN ETPEKTE-πET 2ITOYOK OON̄. (14) πκεcεene ΔE λYAPKEI N̄ PIME 2I OYCON. (15) λ-ΠAΠNΛ TεANΛ eXN̄ πNOYTE ΠACOTHP. (16) λ-πET OYNE XOC NΛ4 xe πXOEIC, OYH̄-6OM M̄MOK E TEBOI. (17) N̄NETHTAYE-NEHTATETN̄MAY EPPOY E λAY. (18) N̄2λλATE N̄ TNE OAYOYO2 2λ OΛIBC̄ M̄ πOHN ET M̄MAY. (19) πETE OYHTA4 OTHN CNTE Mαpe4†-OYEI M̄ πETE M̄HTA4. (20) TNCOOYH̄ xe πXOEIC NΛBINE M̄ πENOINE N̄ KECON M̄ πE2OOU ET M̄MAY. (21) M̄πENEipe KATA OE ENTAY2ON ETOOTN̄ E λAC. (22) λ4Tpe-πκεcεene 2MOOC XEKAC EYECOTH̄ E Tε4CBW. (23) 4NΛ†-κΛOM eXN̄ NET NΛP̄-M̄HTpe ETBE πE4PAN ET OYλλE. (24) T6OM M̄ πET

xocε tet nλf-2λeivc̄ epō. (25) cōtñ e nλqaxε tλpeκtλxpo 2ñ
 tπictic 2ñ oγwp̄x̄. (26) λ-πxoeic tλqε-πechna nñmac. (27)
 oγ2ooyt mñ oγc2ime λqtaμiooy n6i πxoeic. (28) nταqei e
 tεβοoy εβολ 2ñ neγnoβε. (29) μαρ̄nραqε nτ̄nτεληλ nτ̄n†-εοoy
 nλq. (30) nτ̄nρ-xpia λn n nekqaxε et tλeiny. (31) ne-oγñ-
 tλq 2en2m2λλ n 2ooyt mñ 2en2m2λλ n c2ime. (32) oγñ-6om Δε
 n πnoyte e tλqε-2mot nim. (33) nλi ne npan entλ-nλγγeλoc
 tλλq nλq e-mnate-tεqμαλλγ ωω n̄moch 2ñ en. (34) neizoeite
 tλeiny n 2oyo e nñ. (35) λc̄f-xhpa qantc̄f-2menetaqte n
 romne. (36) qayxococ xe enexi-κλom 2ñ n̄pnue 2λ neino6 n
 2ice.

The Lord's Prayer

nenoiwt et 2ñ n̄pnue, μαρε-πεκpan oγop. tekñnt̄p̄o μαρεcei.
 nepoqωq μαρεqωqne n̄ ee et̄2n tne n̄qωqne¹ on 2ixñ nκλ2.
 nenoeik et nny² n̄† n̄moch nλn n̄ pooy, n̄kω nλn εβολ n̄ net
 epom³ n̄ ee 2ωon on et̄n̄kω εβολ n̄ nete oγ̄ntan epooy, n̄t̄n-
 xit̄n e2oyn e peipacmoc λλλλ n̄fnλ2m̄n⁴ εβολ 2itoot̄q̄ n̄ πponh-
 poc, xe tōk te t6om mñ n̄oooy qλ ni6ene2. 2λmñn.

1. The repetition of the verb is apparently an attempt to clarify what was felt as an awkward construction in the Greek.
2. et nny renders Gk. ἐπιούσιον "for the coming (day)." Note that the 2nd pers. Conjunctives 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, net epom "those things which are due from us," nete oγ̄ntan epooy "those from whom we have (something) due."
4. noy2ñ 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 manuseriptorum 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) $\nu\epsilon\bar{\kappa}$ for $\bar{\nu}\epsilon\bar{\kappa}$ on the first $\epsilon\bar{\sigma}\bar{\theta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\tau}\bar{\eta}\bar{\rho}\bar{\iota}\bar{\sigma}\bar{\nu}$ of No. 5; (4) $\lambda\gamma\bar{\zeta}\epsilon$ for $\lambda\bar{\nu}\bar{\zeta}\epsilon$ in No. 17; (5) $\epsilon\bar{\nu}\bar{\tau}\bar{\omicron}\bar{\lambda}\bar{\eta}$ for $\bar{\nu}\bar{\tau}\bar{\omicron}\bar{\lambda}\bar{\eta}$ in No. 24; (6) $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}\bar{\sigma}\bar{\gamma}\bar{\nu}\bar{\kappa}\bar{\lambda}\bar{\eta}\bar{\tau}\bar{\iota}\bar{\kappa}\bar{\omicron}\bar{\varsigma}$ for $\bar{\nu}$ $\epsilon\bar{\nu}\bar{\sigma}$ in No. 26; (7) $\omicron\gamma\bar{\omicron}\bar{\gamma}\bar{\omega}\bar{\nu}$ for $\omicron\gamma\bar{\omega}\bar{\nu}$ in No. 31; (8) $\lambda\gamma\bar{\zeta}\bar{\omicron}\bar{\rho}\bar{\eta}\bar{\tau}$ for $\lambda\gamma\bar{\zeta}\bar{\omicron}\bar{\rho}\bar{\eta}\bar{\tau}$ in No. 38; (9) two lines transposed in No. 38 (a printing error in Chaîne); (10) restore [$\bar{\nu}\bar{\mu}\bar{\omicron}\bar{\gamma}$] for Chaîne's [$\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\nu}\bar{\omicron}\bar{\lambda}$] in No. 70; (11) $\rho\epsilon\bar{\gamma}\bar{\tau}$ - $\bar{\zeta}\bar{\omega}\bar{\nu}$ for $\rho\epsilon\bar{\gamma}\bar{\zeta}\bar{\omega}\bar{\nu}$ in No. 175; (12) $\bar{\zeta}\bar{\omega}\bar{\varsigma}$ $\chi\bar{\epsilon}$ for $\bar{\zeta}\bar{\omega}\bar{\varsigma}\bar{\chi}$ in No. 175; (13) $\omicron\gamma\bar{\sigma}\bar{\chi}\bar{\gamma}\bar{\mu}\bar{\alpha}$ for $\omicron\gamma\bar{\omicron}\bar{\chi}\bar{\gamma}\bar{\mu}\bar{\alpha}$ in No. 175; (14) $\bar{\alpha}\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\mu}\bar{\eta}\bar{\nu}\bar{\eta}\bar{\gamma}\epsilon$ for $\bar{\alpha}\bar{\nu}\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\mu}\bar{\eta}\bar{\nu}\bar{\eta}\bar{\gamma}\epsilon$ in No. 175. Note the frequent use of $\bar{\nu}\bar{\zeta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\tau}$ for $\bar{\zeta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\tau}$ 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 Α-ΖΑΖ ΖΙ-ΤΟΟΤΟΥ Ε ΣΖΑΙ Ν̄ ΝΘΑΧΕ ΕΤΒΕ ΝΕΖΒΗΥΕ
 ΕΝΤΑΥΤΩΤ Ν̄ ΖΗΤ ΖΡΑΙ Ν̄ΖΗΤΝ̄, (2) ΚΑΤΑ ΘΕ ΕΝΤΑΥΤΑΑΣ ΕΤΟΟΤΝ̄
 Ν̄ΒΙ ΝΕΝΤΑΥΝΔΥ ΖΝ̄ ΝΕΥΒΑΛ ΧΙΝ Ν̄ ΘΟΡΠ̄, Ε-ΛΥΘΩΠΕ Ν̄ ΖΥΠΕΡΕΤΗΣ
 Ν̄ ΠΘΑΧΕ, (3) ΑΙΦ̄-ΖΝΑΙ ΖΩ, Ε-ΛΙΟΥΑΖΤ̄ Ν̄ΣΑ ΖΩΒ ΝΙΜ ΧΙΝ Ν̄
 ΘΟΡΠ̄ ΖΝ̄ ΟΥΘΡΞ̄, ΕΤΡΑΣΖΑΙΣΟΥ ΝΑΚ ΟΥΑ ΟΥΑ, ΚΡΑΤΙΣΤΕ ΘΕΟΦΙΛΕ,
 (4) ΧΕΚΑΣ ΕΚΕΕΙΜΕ Ε ΠΩΡΞ̄ Ν̄ ΝΘΑΧΕ ΕΝΤΑΥΚΛΗΝΓΕΙ Ν̄ΜΟΚ Ν̄ΖΗΤΟΥ.
 (5) ΛΥΘΩΠΕ ΖΝ̄ ΝΕΖΟΟΥ Ν̄ ΖΗΡΩΔΗΣ Π̄ΡΟ Ν̄ ΦΟΥΛΑΙΑ Ν̄ΒΙ ΟΥΗΝΒ
 Ε-ΠΕΧΡΑΝ ΠΕ ΖΑΧΑΡΙΑΣ, ΕΧΗΠ Ε ΝΕΖΟΟΥ Ν̄ ΛΒΙΑ, Ε-ΟΥΝΤ̄
 ΟΥΣΖΙΜΕ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΝ̄ ΝΘΕΕΡΕ Ν̄ ΛΑΡΩΝ Ε-ΠΕΣΡΑΝ ΠΕ ΕΛΙΣΑΒΕΤ.
 (6) ΝΕΥΘΟΟΠ ΔΕ ΠΕ Ν̄ ΠΕΣΝΔΥ Ν̄ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΣ Ν̄ ΠΕΜΤΟ ΕΒΟΛ Ν̄
 ΠΝΟΥΤΕ, ΕΥΜΟΘΘΕ ΖΝ̄ Ν̄ΝΤΟΛΗ ΤΗΡΟΥ Μ̄Ν̄ Ν̄ΔΙΚΑΙΩΜΑ Ν̄ ΠΧΟΕΙΣ
 ΕΥΟΥΛΔΒ. (7) ΛΥΘ ΝΕ-ΜΗΝ̄ΤΟΥ ΘΗΡΕ Μ̄ΜΑΥ ΠΕ, ΕΒΟΛ ΧΕ ΝΕ-ΟΥΑΒΡΗΝ
 ΤΕ ΕΛΙΣΑΒΕΤ, ΛΥΘ Ν̄ΤΟΟΥ Ν̄ ΠΕΣΝΔΥ ΝΕ-ΛΥΑΙΑΙ ΠΕ ΖΝ̄ ΝΕΥΖΟΟΥ.
 (8) ΑΣΘΩΠΕ ΔΕ ΖΝ̄ ΠΤΡΕΥΘ̄Μ̄ΘΕ ΖΝ̄ ΤΤΑΖΙΣ Ν̄ ΝΕΖΟΟΥ Ν̄ ΠΕΜΤΟ
 ΕΒΟΛ Ν̄ ΠΝΟΥΤΕ, (9) ΚΑΤΑ ΠΣΩΝΤ̄ Ν̄ ΤΜ̄Ν̄ΤΟΥΗΝΒ ΑΣΡΑΤΩϳ Ε
 ΤΑΛΕ-ΘΟΥΖΗΝΕ ΕΖΡΑΙ, Ε-ΛΥΘΩΚ ΕΖΟΥΝ Ε ΠΕΡΠΕ Ν̄ ΠΧΟΕΙΣ.

1. ΕΠΕΙΔΗΠΕΡ (ΕΠΕΙΔΗΠΕΡ) conj. inasmuch as. ΤΩΤ ΤΕΤ-
 ΤΟΤ^ϳ Q ΤΗΤ to become agreeable; to agree (on, upon, to: ε,
 εχ̄Ν̄; with: Μ̄Ν̄); ΤΩΤ Ν̄ ΖΗΤ ΖΡΑΙ ΖΝ̄ to become agreeable,
 acceptable to or among.

2. π. ΖΥΠΕΡΕΤΗΣ (ὕπηρέτης) assistant; custodian.

3. ΚΡΑΤΙΣΤΕ: voc. of ΚΡΑΤΙΣΤΟΣ (κράτιστος): O most
 excellent Theophilos.

4. ΚΛΗΝΓΕΙ Ν̄ΜΟ^ϳ ΖΝ̄ (καθηγέομαι) to instruct in.

6. π. ΔΙΚΑΙΩΜΑ (τὸ δίκαιωμα) act of justice; ordinance.

7. ΛΕΡΗΝ (adj. or n.f.) barren (woman).

8. τ. ΤΑΖΙΣ (ἡ τάξις) order, arrangement; rank; post.

9. π. ΣΩΝΤ̄ custom; εἶρε Ν̄ ΠΣΩΝΤ̄ to follow the custom.

ΑΣΡΑΤΩϳ: it became his turn; an impers. expression, the
 exact analysis of which is uncertain. π. ΘΟΥΖΗΝΕ incense.

(10) λῦω νερε-πμннѳе тнрѳ̄ н̄ пλαος φληλ̄ н̄ пса н̄ вол̄ н̄ ппλγ̄ н̄ пѳουγ̄2нне. (11) λ-παγγελος δε н̄ пхоеис οὐφωн̄2 нλч̄ εвол̄ εчλ2εрат̄ н̄ са̄ οὐнаμ̄ н̄ πεϋσιαστηριον̄ н̄ пѳουγ̄2нне.

(12) λϥθортр̄ де н̄61 захарιας н̄теречнаγ̄, λῦω λγ2οτε 2ε̄ ε2ра1̄ εχѳч. (13) πεχε-παγγελος δε нλч̄ хе

н̄п̄р̄-2οτε захарιας, хе λγсѳт̄ н̄ е нексоп̄с̄. λῦω текс2ιμε̄ ελ1савет̄ снλхпо̄ наκ̄ н̄ οὐφнре, н̄т̄μογ̄те е пєчран̄ хе 1ѳ2λнннс. (14) οὐн̄-οὐραѳе нλѳѳе наκ̄ м̄н̄ οὐτεηλ̄, λῦω οὐн̄-2λ2̄ нλраѳе εх̄н̄ пєчхпо. (15) чнаρ̄-οὐνο6̄ глр̄ н̄ пемто̄ εвол̄ н̄ пхоеис, λῦω н̄нечсе-нр̄п̄ 21̄ с1кєрл̄, λῦω чнамоγ̄2̄ εвол̄ 2̄н̄ пеп̄н̄λ̄ ет̄ ογ̄λλε̄ χ1н̄ εч2̄н̄ 2нт̄с̄ н̄ течмаλγ̄. (16) λῦω чнакте-οὐμннѳе н̄ н̄ѳнре н̄ п̄т̄н̄λ̄ е пхоеис̄ пєγ̄ноγ̄те. (17) λῦω н̄точ̄ чнамоѳе̄ 2λ̄ теч2н̄ 2̄н̄ пеп̄н̄λ̄ м̄н̄ т6ом̄ н̄ 2нλ1ас, е̄ κтō н̄ н̄2нт̄ н̄ н̄ε1οτε̄ е̄ неϋѳнре̄ λῦω̄ н̄λтсѳт̄ н̄ 2̄н̄ т̄н̄т̄р̄н̄2нт̄ н̄ н̄λ1κλ1ος, е̄ соβте̄ н̄ ογ̄λλος̄ н̄ пхоеис̄ εчсѳ̄т̄ωт̄.

(18) λῦω πεχε-захарιας н̄ παγγελος хе̄ 2̄н̄ ογ̄ †на6ιμε̄ е̄ пλ1?̄ λнок̄ глр̄ λ1р̄-2̄λλο̄ λῦω̄ тас2ιμε̄ λсλ1λ1̄ 2̄н̄ нес2οογ̄.

(19) λ-παγγελος δε οὐѳѳ̄, пєхλч̄ нλч̄ хе̄ λнок̄ пє̄ глвр̄нл̄, пєт̄ λ2εрат̄ н̄ п̄емто̄ εвол̄ н̄ п̄ноγ̄те. λῦт̄н̄ноογ̄т̄ е̄ ѳλхе̄ н̄н̄маκ̄ λῦω̄ е̄ тλѳе-οε1ѳ̄ наκ̄ н̄ нλ1̄. (20) ε1с̄ 2ннт̄е̄ екєѳѳе̄ еκκѳ̄ н̄ ρѳκ̄, н̄м̄н̄-ѳ6ом̄ н̄мок̄ е̄ ѳλхе̄ ѳλ̄ пє2οογ̄ в̄тере-нλ1̄ нλѳѳе̄, ет̄ве̄ хе̄ н̄п̄κ̄п̄1стеγ̄е̄ е̄ нλѳλхе̄, нλ1̄ ет̄ нλхѳκ̄ εвол̄ 2̄н̄ пєγ̄ογ̄οε1ѳ̄.

(21) пλλος̄ δε̄ неч6ѳѳ̄ 2нт̄с̄ н̄ захарιας̄ пє̄, λῦω̄ неϋр̄-ѳннре̄ н̄теречѳс̄к̄ 2̄н̄ пєр̄пє. (22) н̄теречε1̄ де̄ εвол̄, н̄пєчѳ6н̄-6ом̄ е̄

11. пє.ϋс1ασтнρ1ον (τὸ θυσιαστήριον) altar.

13. п.соп̄с̄ entreaty, prayer; соп̄с̄ сеп̄с̄- or сопс̄п̄ с̄п̄с̄п̄-с̄п̄с̄ωп̄ Q с̄п̄с̄ωп̄ to entreat, implore (н̄мо̄').

15. п.с1кєрл̄ (τὸ σίκερα) strong drink.

22. хѳр̄н̄, Q хѳр̄н̄ to make a sign, beckon (to: ε̄, ογ̄βε; with: н̄мо̄', 2̄н̄). н̄по, εμпо̄ adj. dumb, mute; ρ̄-н̄по (Q о̄ н̄ н̄по) to become mute.

ϙαχε νῆμαγ, λγω λγειμε χε νῆταχναγ ευβωλῆ εβολ εῆ περπε.
 ἦτοχ λε νεχχωρῆ ουβηγ πε, λγω λχεω εχο ἦ εμπο. (23) λσθωπε
 δε ἦτερε-νεεοογ ἦ πεχθῆθε χωκ εβολ, λχβωκ εεραι ε печнι.

(24) μῆῆσα νειεοογ δε λσω ἦβι ελιεβετ τεεεειμε, λγω
 λεεοπε ἦ τογ ἦ εвол, εсхω ἦμοε (25) χε

ται τε εε νῆτα-пχοεиε λλε наи εῆ πεεοογ νῆταχεωθῆ
 ε чи ἦ πανοβηε εβολ εῆ ἦρωμε.

(26) εῆ πεεεεοογ δε ἦ εвол λγχοογ ἦ γαβριηλ παγγελοε εβολ
 ειτηῆ πνοутε ευπολιε ἦτε тгалилия ε-песран пе назаρεθ,

(27) ϙα ουπαρεεноε ε-λγθῆ-τοοτε ἦ ουεαι ε-печран пе ιωснф
 εβολ εῆ πηи ἦ λλα, λγω пран ἦ тпареенос пе maria. (28) λγω
 ἦтереεβωк наε εεογн, пexлч наε χε

χαиρε, тентасεῆ-εмот. пχοεиε нῆме.

(29) ἦтоε δε λсθтортῆ εхῆ пθαχε, λγω несмокмек ἦмоε χε
 ουαθ ἦ mine пе пeиаспaсмoε. (30) пexε-пaγγελoε наε χε

ἦпῆῆ-εote, maria. λρεиε γαρ ἦ ουεмот ἦнаερηῆ πноуте.

(31) λγω εиε εηηте тeнаω, ἦтexпо ἦ ουθнре, ἦтeмoутe ε
 печран χε тс. (32) παи чнаθωπε ἦ ουноε, λγω ceнaмoутe
 epоч χε пθнре ἦ пет χoce. пχοεиε πноуте на† нач ἦ
 пeθpонoε ἦ λλγeia пeчeиoт. (33) λγω чнаῆ-ῆpo εхῆ πηи
 ἦ ιακωβ ϙα иενεε, λγω ἦμῆ-ελη наθωπε ἦ тeчмῆтepo.

(34) пexε-maria δε ἦ παγγελoε χε

ἦ λθ ἦ εε παи наθωπε ἦμοи? ἦпeиcoγῆ-εooyт.

(35) λ-пaγγελoε oγωθῆ, пexлч наε χε

oγпῆλ εχογλλε пет ннγ εεраи εхω, λγω тεom ἦ пет χoce
 тет наῆ-εaиβεε epo. εтве паи пeтeнaчпoч чoγλλε.

25. νοβηε νεενεε- νεεноуε^ε to mock, reproach (ἦμο^ε);
 as n.m. reproach, scorn.

27. θῆ-τοοτ^ε на^ε lit., to grasp the hand of (someone)
 for, i.e. to betroth (a woman) to (a man); the Q is ex-
 pressed as тоοτε θηη нач, she is betrothed to him (II, 5).

28. χαиρε (χαῖρε) Greetings. 33. Text has чнаῆpo.

34. соγῆ-εooyт to know a man (sexually); соoγῆ + εooyт.

ῥ-20TE 2HTῑ. (51) λ4ε1PE Ḡ OY6OM 2Ḡ ΠE46BO1; λ4XΩPPE
 EBOλ Ḡ ḠXAC1-2HT 2Ḡ ΠMEEY6 Ḡ NEY2HT. (52) λ4ΘOPῑῑ Ḡ
 ḠAYHACTHC 2Ḡ NEYΘPONOC; λ4XICE Ḡ NET ΘEBHNY.

(53) λ4TC1E-NEῑ 2KAEIT Ḡ AΓAΘON; λ4XEY-ḠPḠMΔO
 CYΘOYEIT. (54) λ4T-TOOTῑ Ḡ ΠḠHλ ΠE42M2Aλ E ῑ-ΠMEEY6
 Ḡ ΠHλ (55) KATA ΘE ENTAYῑAxE MḠ NEHEIOTE ABPA2AM MḠ
 ΠE4CΠEPMA ῑA ENE2.

(56) λ-MAPIA ΔE 6Ω 2A2THC Ḡ ΘOMḠT Ḡ EBOT, λYΩ AKOTῑ
 E2PAI E ΠECH1. (57) λ-ΠEOYOE1ῑ ΔE XOK EBOλ Ḡ EACABET
 CTPECHICE, λYΩ AKXΠO Ḡ OYῑHP6. (58) λYCOTḠ ΔE ḠE1
 NECPḠPAYN MḠ NECCYΓΓENHC XE λ-ΠXOEIC TAῑE-ΠE4HA ḠMMAc,
 λYPAῑE ḠMMAc. (59) λCῑῑΠE ΔE 2Ḡ ΠME2ῑMOYH Ḡ 2OOY λYE1
 CYHACῑBE Ḡ ΠῑHP6 ῑHM. λYMOYTE EPOT Ḡ ΠPAH Ḡ ΠE4E1OT XE
 2AXAP1Ac. (60) λ-TE4MAAY ΔE OYῑῑῑ, ΠEXAc XE
 ḠMOM. AλλA CYHAMOYTE EPOT XE 1ῑ2ANHC.

(61) ΠEXAY ΔE HAc XE

MḠ-λλAY 2Ḡ TOYPAITE EYMOYTE EPOT Ḡ ΠEIPAN.

(62) NEYXOPḠ ΔE OYBE ΠE4E1OT XE

KOYῑῑ-MOYTE EPOT XE H1M?

51. ΠE.6BO1 arm (of man), leg (of animal). XΩPPE XEPE-
 XOPῑ Q XOPPE (± EBOλ) to scatter, disperse (ḠMOῑ); also
 more generally: to bring to naught.

52. ῑOPῑῑ ῑῑῑῑ- ῑῑῑῑῑῑ Q ῑῑῑῑῑ to overturn, upset
 (ḠMOῑ); as n.m. overthrow, destruction. Π.AYHACTHC
 (ὁ δυνάστης) ruler.

53. AΓAΘON (τὸ ἀγαθόν) n. good, what is good.

55. ΠE.CΠEPMA (τὸ σπέρμα) seed; offspring, issue.

58. PḠPAYN cpd. of PḠ- (27.2) and T.PAYH neighborhood,
 town-quarter; hence: neighbor.

59. CῑBE CῑBE- CῑBHῑῑ Q CῑBHNY to circumcise (ḠMOῑ); as
 n.m. circumcision. 60. ḠMOM No. EῑῑΠE ḠMOM otherwise.

61. T.PAITE kin, kindred; PḠPAITE kinsman.

ΠΑΘΗΡΕ, ΣΕΝΑΜΟΥΤΕ ΕΡΟΚ ΧΕ ΠΕΠΡΟΦΗΤΗΣ Μ̄ ΠΠΕΤ ΧΟΣΕ.
 ΚΝΑΜΟΘΕ ΓΑΡ ΖΙ ΘΗ Μ̄ ΠΧΟΕΙΣ Ε ΣΟΒΤΕ Μ̄ ΝΕ42100ΟΥΕ;
 (77) Ε † Μ̄ ΟΥΣΟΟΥΝ Μ̄ ΟΥΧΑΙ Μ̄ ΠΕ4ΛΛΟΣ ΖΜ̄ ΠΚΩ ΕΒΟΛ Μ̄
 ΝΕΥΝΟΒΕ (78) ΕΤΒΕ ΤΗΝΤΩΝ-ΖΤΗ4 Μ̄ ΠΝΑ Μ̄ ΠΕΝΝΟΥΤΕ ΖΝ̄
 ΝΕΤΕ4ΝΑ6Μ̄-ΠΕΝΘΙΝΕ Μ̄ ΖΗΤΟΥ Μ̄ ΒΙ ΠΟΥΘΕΙΝ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΜ̄ ΠΧΙΣΕ,
 (79) Ε Ψ-ΟΥΘΟΓΙΝ Ε ΝΕΤ ΖΜΟΟΣ ΖΜ̄ ΠΚΑΚΕ Μ̄ ΝΕΤ ΖΜΟΟΣ ΖΝ̄
 ΘΑΙΒ̄ Μ̄ ΠΜΟΥ, Ε ΣΟΟΥΤΝ̄ Μ̄ ΝΕΝΟΥΕΡΗΤΕ Ε ΤΕΖΙΝ Μ̄ †ΡΗΝΗ.
 (80) ΠΘΗΡΕ ΔΕ ΘΗΝ Α4ΛΥΖΑΝΕ ΑΥΩ Α46Μ̄-6ΟΜ ΖΜ̄ ΠΕΠΝΑ. ΝΕ4ΘΟΟΠ
 ΔΕ ΠΕ ΖΝ̄ Μ̄ ΧΑΙΣ ΘΑ ΠΕ20ΟΥ Μ̄ ΠΕ4ΟΥΩΝΖ̄ ΕΒΟΛ Μ̄ ΠΤΗΛ.

Chapter II

(1) ΑΣΘΩΠΕ ΔΕ ΖΝ̄ ΝΕ20ΟΥ ΕΤ Μ̄ ΜΑΥ ΑΥΔΟΓΜΑ ΕΙ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΙΤΜ̄ Π̄ΡΟ
 ΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΟΣ ΕΤΡΕ-ΤΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΗ ΤΗΡ̄ Σ2ΑΙ Μ̄ ΣΑ ΝΕΣΤΜΕ. (2) ΤΑΙ
 ΤΕ ΤΩΡΠΕ Μ̄ ΑΠΟΓΡΑΦΗ ΕΝΤΑΣΘΩΠΕ ΕΡΕ-ΚΥΡΙΝΟΣ Ο Μ̄ ΖΗΓΕΜΩΝ Ε
 ΤΣΥΡΙΑ. (3) ΑΥΩ ΝΕΥΒΗΚ ΤΗΡΟΥ ΠΕ ΠΟΥΑ ΠΟΥΑ Ε Σ2ΑΙ4 Μ̄ ΣΑ
 ΤΕ4ΠΟΛΙΣ. (4) Α4ΒΩΚ Ε2ΡΑΙ ΖΩΩ4 Μ̄ ΒΙ ΙΩΣΗΦ̄ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΝ̄ ΤΓΑΛΙΑΛΙΑ
 ΕΒΟΛ ΖΝ̄ ΝΑΖΑΡΕΘ ΤΠΟΛΙΣ Ε †ΟΥΑΛΙΑ Ε ΤΠΟΛΙΣ Μ̄ ΑΛΥΕΙΑ,
 ΤΕΘΛΥΜΟΥΤΕ ΕΡΟΣ ΧΕ ΒΗΘΛΕΜ, ΧΕ ΟΥΕΒΟΛ ΖΜ̄ ΠΗΙ ΠΕ Μ̄ ΠΑΤΡΙΑ
 Μ̄ ΑΛΥΕΙΑ, (5) ΕΤΡΕ4ΤΑ44 Ε2ΟΥΝ Μ̄ ΜΑΡΙΑ, ΤΕΤΕΡΕ-ΤΟΟΤ̄ ΘΗΠ
 ΜΑ4, ΕΣΕΕΤ. (6) ΑΣΘΩΠΕ ΔΕ ΖΝ̄ ΠΤΡΕΥΘΩΠΕ ΖΜ̄ ΠΝΑ ΕΤ Μ̄ ΜΑΥ
 ΑΥΧΩΚ ΕΒΟΛ Μ̄ ΒΙ ΝΕ20ΟΥ ΕΤΡΕΣΜΙΣΕ. (7) ΑΣΧΠΟ Μ̄ ΠΕΣΘΗΡΕ,

79. ΣΟΟΥΤΝ̄ ΣΟΥΤΝ̄- ΣΟΥΤΩΝ* Q ΣΟΥΤΩΝ to straighten,
 stretch out (Μ̄ΜΟ*); intr. to become straight, upright;
 ΣΟΟΥΤΝ̄ Μ̄ΜΟ* Ε to direct toward, make fit for.

80. ΑΥΖΑΝΕ (αὐξάνω) to grow up.

1. Π.ΔΟΓΜΑ (τὸ δόγμα) decree. Τ.ΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΗ
 (ἡ οἰκουμένη) the world. Σ2ΑΙ Μ̄ ΣΑ to register by, according
 to; note the medio-passive intransitive use of Σ2ΑΙ.

2. Τ.ΑΠΟΓΡΑΦΗ (ἡ ἀπογραφὴ) enrollment, registry.

4. Τ.ΠΑΤΡΙΑ (ἡ πατριὰ) family, clan; people, nation.

5. ΤΑ44 Ε2ΟΥΝ reflex.: to register himself (from †).

7. 6ΩΩΛΕ 6ΕΕΛΕ- 6ΟΟΛ* Q 6ΟΟΛΕ to swathe, clothe (Μ̄ΜΟ*).

Τ.ΤΟΕΙΣ rag, piece of cloth; swaddling-clothes. ΧΤΟ ΧΤΕ-
 ΧΤΟ* Q ΧΤΗΥ to lay down (Μ̄ΜΟ*). Π.ΟΥΟΜ̄ manger.

(23) ΚΑΤΑ ΘΕ ΕΤ ΣΗ2 2̄N ΠΝΟΜΟΣ N̄ ΠΧΟΕΙΣ ΧΕ 200ΥΤ ΝΙΝ ΕΤ
 ΗΛΟΥΩN N̄ ΤΟΟΤΕ ΕΥΝΑΜΟΥΤΕ ΕΡΟ4 ΧΕ ΠΕΤ ΟΥΛΑΒ N̄ ΠΧΟΕΙΣ,
 (24) ΛΥΩ Ε † N̄ ΟΥΘΥΣΙΑ ΚΑΤΑ ΠΕΝΤΑΥΧΟΟ4 2̄N ΠΝΟΜΟΣ N̄ ΠΧΟΙΣ
 ΧΕ ΟΥΣΟΕΙΘ N̄ ΕΡNΠΦΑΝ Η ΜΑΣ ΣΝΛΥ N̄ ΒΡΟΟΜΠΕ. (25) ΕΙΣ 2ΗΝΤΕ
 ΔΕ ΝΕΥN-ΟΥΡΩΝΕ ΠΕ 2̄N ΘΕΙΕΡΟΥΣΑΛΗΝ Ε-ΠΕ4ΡΑΝ ΠΕ ΣΥΜΕΩN. ΛΥΩ
 ΠΕΙΡΩΜΕ ΝΕΥΔΙΚΑΙΟΣ ΠΣ N̄ ΡΕ4ΦNΦΕ N̄ ΠΝΟΥΤΕ, Ε46ΩΦT̄ ΕΒΟΛ
 2ΗΤT̄ N̄ ΠΣΟΛΣX̄ N̄ ΠT̄HΛ, Ε-ΟΥN-ΟΥΠNΔ 4ΟΥΛΑΒ ΘΟΟΠ N̄MMA4,
 (26) Ε-ΛΥΤΑΜΟ4 ΕΒΟΛ 2ΙΤN̄ ΠΕΠNΔ ΕΤ ΟΥΛΑΒ ΧΕ N̄Q̄HMAOY ΔH
 Ε-NΠQ̄NΔY Ε ΠΕX̄C̄ N̄ ΠΧΟΕΙΣ. (27) ΛΥΩ Λ4ΕΙ 2̄N ΠΕΠNΔ Ε ΠΕΡΠΕ.
 2̄N ΠΤΡΕ-N̄ΕΙΟΤΕ ΔΕ ΧΙ N̄ ΠΘΗΡΕ ΘHΜ Ε2ΟΥN, T̄C̄, ΕΤΡΣΥΕΙΡΕ N̄
 ΠΣΩN̄T̄ N̄ ΠΝΟΜΟΣ 2ΛΡΟ4, (28) N̄ΤΟ4 ΔΕ Λ4ΧΙΤT̄ Ε ΠΕ42ΑΜΗΡ,
 Λ4CMOY Ε ΠΝΟΥΤΕ, Ε4ΧΩ N̄MOC (29) ΧΕ

ΤΕΝΟΥ ΚΝΑΚΩ ΕΒΟΛ N̄ ΠΕΚ2̄N2ΑΛ, ΠΧΟΕΙΣ, ΚΑΤΑ ΠΕΚΘΑΧΕ 2̄N
 ΟΥΣΙΡΗΝΗ, (30) ΧΕ Λ-ΝΑΒΑΛ ΝΔY Ε ΠΕΚΟΥΧΑΙ, (31) ΠΛΙ
 ΣΝΤΑΚC̄ĒT̄ŌT̄ N̄ ΠΕΜΤΟ ΕΒΟΛ N̄ N̄ΛΛΟC̄ ΤΗΡΟΥ, (32) ΠΟΥΟΕΙΝ
 ΕΥΕΩΛΠ̄ ΕΒΟΛ N̄ N̄2̄EΘNOC̄ ΛΥΩ Ε ΠΕΟΟΥ N̄ ΠΕΚΛΔΟC̄ ΠT̄HΛ.
 (33) ΠΕ4ΕΙΩΤ ΔΕ ΜN̄ ΤΕ4ΜΑΔY ΝΕΥT̄-ΘHΠΗΡΕ ΠΕ ΕΧN̄ ΝΕΤΟΥΧΩ
 N̄MOOY ΕΤΒΗΝT̄. (34) Λ-ΣΥΜΕΩN ΔΕ CMOY ΕΡΟΟΥ, ΠΕΧΛ4 N̄ ΜΑΡΙΑ
 ΤΕ4ΜΑΔY ΧΕ

ΕΙC̄ ΠΛΙ ΚΗ ΕΥ2Ε ΜN̄ ΟΥΤΩΟΥN N̄ 2Δ2 2̄N ΠT̄HΛ, ΛΥΩ ΟΥΜΑCΙΝ
 Ε ΟΥΩ2̄N 2ΙΩΩ4. (35) N̄ΤΟ ΔΕ ΟΥN-ΟΥCΗ4Ε ΝΗY ΕΒΟΛ 2ΙΤN̄
 ΤΟΥΨYΧΗ, ΧΕΚΑC̄ ΕΥΕΩΛΠ̄ ΕΒΟΛ N̄ΒΕΙ N̄MOΚΜΕΚ N̄ 2Δ2 N̄ 2ΗΤ.
 (36) ΝΕ-ΟΥN-ΟΥΠΡΟΦΗΤΗC̄ ΔΕ ΧΕ ΛNNA ΤΘΕΕΡΕ N̄ ΦΛΝΟΥΝΑ ΤΕ

23. τ.οοτε womb.

24. τε.θυσια (ἡ θυσία) sacrifice. π.σοειθ pair.

τε.ερnπφαν turtle-dove. η (ἡ) conj. or. π.μαc the young
 of any animal.

28. π.2λμηρ embrace, arms.

32. π.2εθnoc (τὸ ἔθνος) nation, people.

34. ουω2̄n 2ι to contradict, object to; note ουω2̄n ουβε
 in the same meaning.

36. The exact function of τε is not clear; it is not
 required in the sentence as it stands. τε.φυλη (ἡ φυλή)
 tribe, people, nation. τ.μητροουνε virginity; π.ροουνε

ΕΒΟΛ ΖΝ ΤΕΦΥΛΗ Ν ΑΣΗΡ. ΤΑΙ ΔΕ ΑΣΑΙΑΙ ΖΝ ΖΕΝΖΟΟΥ Ε-ΝΑΘΩΟΥ,
 Ε-ΑΣΡ-ΣΑΘΦΕ Ν ΡΟΜΠΕ ΜΝ ΠΕΣΖΑΙ ΧΙΝ ΤΕΣΜΝΤΡΟΟΥΝΕ (37) ΛΥΩ
 ΑΣΡ-ΧΗΡΑ ΘΑΝΤΕΡ-ΖΝΕΝΕΤΑΥΤΕ Ν ΡΟΜΠΕ. ΤΑΙ ΔΕ ΜΕΣΣΝ-ΠΕΡΠΕ
 ΕΒΟΛ, ΕΣΘΝΦΕ Ν ΤΕΥΦΗ ΜΝ ΠΕΖΟΟΥ ΖΝ ΖΕΝΝΗΣΤΕΙΑ ΜΝ ΖΕΝΣΟΠΤ.
 (38) ΖΝ ΤΕΥΝΟΥ ΔΕ ΕΤ ΝΜΑΥ ΑΣΑΖΕΡΑΤΕ, ΑΣΕΖΟΜΟΛΟΓΕΙ Ν
 ΠΧΟΕΙΣ, ΛΥΩ ΝΕΣΘΑΧΕ ΜΝ ΟΥΟΝ ΝΙΜ ΕΤ ΕΩΦΤ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΗΤΕ Ν ΠΣΩΤΕ
 Ν ΘΤΛΗΝ. (39) ΝΤΕΡΟΥΧΩΚ ΔΕ ΕΒΟΛ ΝΒΙ ΖΦΒ ΝΙΜ ΚΑΤΑ ΠΝΟΜΟΣ
 Ν ΠΧΟΕΙΣ, ΛΥΚΤΟΟΥ ΕΖΡΑΙ Ε ΤΓΑΛΙΑΙΑ Ε ΤΕΥΠΟΛΙΣ ΝΑΖΑΡΕΘ.
 (40) ΠΘΗΡΕ ΔΕ ΘΗΜ ΑΥΑΙΑΙ, ΛΥΩ ΝΕΦΕΜ-ΕΟΜ, ΕΦΜΕΖ Ν ΣΟΦΙΑ,
 ΕΡΕ-ΤΕΧΑΡΙΣ Ν ΠΝΟΥΤΕ ΖΙΧΩΦ. (41) ΝΕΡΕ-ΝΕΦΕΙΟΤΕ ΔΕ ΒΗΚ ΠΕ
 ΤΡΡΟΜΠΕ Ε ΘΤΛΗΝ Ν ΠΘΑ Ν ΠΠΑΣΧΑ. (42) ΝΤΕΡΕΦΡ-ΜΝΤΣΝΟΟΥΣ ΔΕ
 Ν ΡΟΜΠΕ, ΕΥΝΑΒΩΚ ΕΖΡΑΙ ΚΑΤΑ ΠΣΩΝΤ Ν ΠΘΑ, (43) ΛΥΩ
 ΝΤΕΡΟΥΧΩΚ ΕΒΟΛ Ν ΝΕΖΟΟΥ, ΕΥΝΑΚΤΟΟΥ, ΑΦΩ ΝΒΙ ΠΘΗΡΕ ΘΗΜ ΤΕ
 ΖΝ ΘΤΛΗΝ. ΜΠΟΥΕΙΜΕ ΔΕ ΝΒΙ ΝΕΦΕΙΟΤΕ, (44) ΕΥΜΕΕΥΕ ΧΕ ΦΖΝ
 ΤΕΖΙΝ ΝΜΜΑΥ. ΝΤΕΡΟΥΡ-ΟΥΖΟΟΥ ΔΕ Ν ΜΟΟΦΕ, ΛΥΦΙΝΕ ΝΣΩΦ ΖΝ
 ΝΕΥΣΥΓΓΕΝΗΣ ΜΝ ΝΕΤ ΣΟΟΥΝ ΝΜΟΟΥ. (45) ΛΥΩ ΝΤΕΡΟΥΤΜΖΕ ΕΡΟΦ,
 ΛΥΚΤΟΟΥ ΕΖΡΑΙ Ε ΘΤΛΗΝ ΕΥΦΙΝΕ ΝΣΩΦ. (46) ΑΣΘΩΠΕ ΔΕ ΜΝΝΣΑ
 ΘΟΜΝΤ Ν ΖΟΟΥ ΑΥΖΕ ΕΡΟΦ ΖΝ ΠΕΡΠΕ, ΕΦΖΜΟΟΣ Ν ΤΜΗΤΕ Ν ΝΣΑΖ,
 ΕΦΣΩΤΗ ΕΡΟΟΥ, ΕΦΧΝΟΥ ΝΜΟΟΥ. (47) ΛΥΡ-ΦΠΗΡΕ ΔΕ ΤΗΡΟΥ ΝΒΙ

virgin, virginity.

37. *σινε σν- σαατ* to pass through, across; *σινε ηνο* εβολ to leave, pass out of. *τ.μηστεια* (η νηστεια) fasting.

38. *εξομολογει* (εξομολογέω) to confess, acknowledge.

40. *τ.σοφια* (η σοφια) wisdom. *τε.χαρις* (η χαρις) grace.

41. *τρρομπε, τπρομπε* adv. yearly, annually. *π.πασχα* (το πασχα) Passover.

42. *ευναβωκ* 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. *ρ-ουζοου η μοοφε* lit., to spend a walking-day, i.e. to walk for a day.

NET COTĪ EPOT EXĪ TETMĪNTCABC MĪ NECHINOYΘB̄. (48) AYNAU
 ΔE EPOT, AYF̄-ΘPHPE. PEPE-TETMAY NAU XE

PAΦHPE, NTAKF̄-OY NAN ZI NAU? EIC ZHHTE ANOK MĪ
 PEKEIOT ENMOKZ̄ N ZHT ENΘINE NCOK.

(49) PEUAU ΔE NAU XE

CTBE OY TETNΘINE NCWI? NTETNCOOYN AN XE ZATC̄ ETPEO
 ZN NA-PAEIoT?

(50) NTOOY ΔE HPOYEIME E PΘAXE NTACHOOU NAU. (51) ACHI ΔE
 CPECHT HMAU EZPAI E NAZAPEO, AYΘ NECHOTĪ NCWOY. TETMAY

ΔE NECZAPEZ E NEIΘAXE THPOY ZH NECZHT. (52) TC̄ ΔE
 NECHPOKOTTEI ZN TCOΦIA MĪ ΘHALIKIA MĪ TEXAPIC NAZPH PPOYTE
 MĪ HPOME.

Chapter III

(1) ZN TCMĪHTH ΔE N ΘHEMONIA N TIBIPIC KAICAP; ECHO N
 ZHCEMON EXĪ FOYALIA NBI PONTIOS PILATOC, EP-EZHPOAN O N
 TETPAAPHC EXĪ TΓAΛIΛAIA, EP-EΦIΛIΠPOC PECHCOM ΠTETPAAPHC
 EXĪ IΔOYPAIA MĪ TPACHONITIC N XOPH MĪ AYCANIAC ΠTETPAAPHC
 EXĪ TABIΛHH, (2) EP-EANNAZ APXIEPEYOC PE MĪ KAIFAC,
 A-ΠΘAXE N PPOYTE ΘOPE ΘA IΘZANNHC PΦHPE N ZACHAPIC ZATE
 TEPHOC. (3) ACHI EZPAI E TPEPIXOPOC THPE N ΠIOPANNHC

48. ZI NAU adv. in this way, thus.

52. προκοπτεi (προκόπτω) to progress, advance. θηλικία
 (ἡ ἡλικία) age, time of life.

1. cĪ- or cen-, proclitic form of a f. noun meaning
 year in date formulas: TCĪ-MĪHTH the fifteenth year.
 ΘHCEMONIA (ἡ ἡγεμονία) rule, administration. Π.TETPAAPHC
 (ὁ τετράρχης) tetrarch, petty prince. The circumstantial
 clauses EP-EΦIΛIΠPOC ... and EP-EANNAZ ... are not
 grammatically correct as they stand.

2. ZATE, ZATĪ ZATOOT' prep. near, by, with; a synonym
 of ZAZTĪ, with which it is virtually interchangeable.

3. κυρῖσαι (κηρύσσω) to announce, proclaim.

εϑκυριϑααι ἡ πβαπτιϑμα ἡ μετανοια ἡ κα-νοβε εβολ, (4) ἡ
 εε ет сн2 21 πχωоме ἡ ἡϑλαχε ἡ ηϑαιαϑ πεпрофнтнϑ χε
 теснн ἡ пет ωϑ εβολ 2ἡ тернмос χε сβте-те2ин ἡ
 πχοοιϑ; сооутἡ ἡ нечма ἡ μοоϑе. (5) εια ним намоу2,
 ἡте-тооу ним 21 сивт ним εββιο; λϑω пет бооме наϑωπε
 εусоутωн нἡ пет наϑт ε 2ен21ооуε εуϑлеβλω6. (6) λϑω
 пеооу ἡ πχοεиϑ наоуωн2 εβολ, ἡте-сарἡ ним нау ε
 поухаи ἡ пноуτε.

(7) нечϑω 6ε ἡмос пе н ἡμннϑε ет ннϑ εβολ ε βαπτιζε εβολ
 21 тоотἡ χε

нехпо ἡ не2ϑω, ним пентаχтаμωтἡ ε пωт εβολ 2нтс ἡ
 торгн ет ннϑ? (8) ар1-2енкарпос δε εϑἡπϑа ἡ тметаноиа,
 ἡтетἡтἡрхеи ἡ χоос χε оϑἡтан пенεиωт авра2ам. †ϑω
 ἡмос ннтἡ χε оϑἡ-6ом ἡ пноуτε ε тоϑнес-2енϑнре ἡ
 авра2ам εβολ 2ἡ неиωне. (9) χим тепоу пκλεβин κн 2а
 тноϑне ἡ ἡϑнн. ϑнн ним ете ἡчна†-карпос ан ε-наоуϑ
 сенакорεϑ ἡсенохἡ ε пκω2т.

(10) λ-ἡμннϑε δε χноϑϑ, εϑϑω ἡмос χε
 оϑ 6ε петἡнаааϑ χε εнеоϑхаи?

(11) λϑоϑωϑε, εϑϑω ἡмос нау χε
 петε оϑἡтἡ-ϑтнн сἡте наρεϑ†-оϑеи ἡ петε нἡтаϑ, λϑω
 петε оϑἡтἡ-оεиκ наρεϑεиρε он 21 наи.

(12) λ-2енкетелωннϑ δε εи ε χ1-βαπτιϑма εβολ 21 тоотἡ.

4. ωϑ εϑ- оϑ^ϑ εβολ to cry out; to read, recite.

5. π.εια valley, ravine. τ.сивт hill. бооме Q of
 6ωωме to twist, pervert (ἡмо^ϑ); intr. to become crooked,
 twisted. ϑλεβλω6 Q of ϑλοβλ6 to make smooth; intr. to
 become smooth.

7. βαπτιζε (βαπτίζω) to baptise; note active form with
 passive meaning. 2оϑ (f. 2ϑω; pl. 2воϑи) n.m. snake,
 serpent. τ.оргн (ἡ όργή) wrath.

9. π.κλεβин axe. τ.ноϑне root. κωϑре κερε- κoor^ϑ
 to cut down.

12. π.τελωннϑ (ὁ τελώνης) tax-collector.

πεχαυ ναυ χε

πσα₂, εννα $\bar{\rho}$ -ου?

(13) $\bar{\eta}$ το₄ δε πεχα₄ ναυ χε

$\bar{\eta}$ π $\bar{\rho}$ $\bar{\rho}$ -αα₄ $\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\zeta}$ ου₀ πα₄ πεντα₄το $\bar{\omega}$ $\bar{\chi}$ $\bar{\eta}$ η $\bar{\tau}$ $\bar{\eta}$.

(14) λ₄χ₄νο₄υ₄ δε $\bar{\eta}$ 61 $\bar{\eta}$ ε $\bar{\tau}$ ο $\bar{\eta}$ μα₄το₁ χε

εννα $\bar{\rho}$ -ου $\bar{\zeta}$ ω $\bar{\omega}$ η ο $\bar{\eta}$?

πεχα₄ ναυ χε

$\bar{\eta}$ π $\bar{\rho}$ $\bar{\tau}$ $\bar{\tau}$ ε-αα₄υ ο $\bar{\zeta}$ ε, λ₄ω $\bar{\eta}$ π $\bar{\rho}$ $\bar{\zeta}$ 1-λα ε αα₄υ, $\bar{\eta}$ τε $\bar{\tau}$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\zeta}$ ω ε $\bar{\rho}$ ω $\bar{\tau}$ $\bar{\eta}$
ε $\bar{\eta}$ ε $\bar{\tau}$ $\bar{\eta}$ ο ψ ω $\bar{\eta}$ ι $\bar{\omega}$ η.

(15) ε $\bar{\rho}$ ε-π $\bar{\lambda}$ α $\bar{\omega}$ ς β $\bar{\omega}$ ω $\bar{\tau}$ ε $\bar{\nu}$ α $\bar{\omega}$, ε $\bar{\gamma}$ μ $\bar{\epsilon}$ ε $\bar{\gamma}$ ε τ $\bar{\eta}$ ρ $\bar{\omega}$ υ $\bar{\zeta}$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}$ ε $\bar{\gamma}$ $\bar{\zeta}$ η $\bar{\tau}$ ε $\bar{\tau}$ βε
ι $\bar{\omega}$ $\bar{\zeta}$ α $\bar{\eta}$ η $\bar{\eta}$ η $\bar{\zeta}$ χε με $\bar{\omega}$ α $\bar{\kappa}$ $\bar{\eta}$ το₄ πε πε $\bar{\chi}$ $\bar{\zeta}$, (16) λ-ι $\bar{\omega}$ $\bar{\zeta}$ α $\bar{\eta}$ η $\bar{\eta}$ η $\bar{\zeta}$ ο $\bar{\gamma}$ ω $\bar{\omega}$ $\bar{\beta}$,
ε $\bar{\chi}$ ω $\bar{\eta}$ η $\bar{\omega}$ ς $\bar{\eta}$ ο $\bar{\gamma}$ ο $\bar{\eta}$ η $\bar{\eta}$ μ χε

α $\bar{\nu}$ ο $\bar{\kappa}$ με $\bar{\eta}$ ε $\bar{\iota}$ βα $\bar{\nu}$ τι $\bar{\zeta}$ ε $\bar{\eta}$ μ $\bar{\omega}$ τ $\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\zeta}$ $\bar{\eta}$ ο $\bar{\gamma}$ μ $\bar{\omega}$ ο $\bar{\gamma}$. $\bar{\chi}$ η $\bar{\eta}$ υ δε $\bar{\eta}$ 61 $\bar{\eta}$ ε $\bar{\tau}$
χο $\bar{\rho}$ ε $\bar{\rho}$ ι, πα $\bar{\iota}$ ε- $\bar{\eta}$ τ $\bar{\eta}$ π $\bar{\omega}$ α λ $\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}$ β $\bar{\omega}$ α ε $\bar{\nu}$ α $\bar{\omega}$ $\bar{\eta}$ π $\bar{\mu}$ ο $\bar{\gamma}$ ς $\bar{\eta}$
πε $\bar{\chi}$ το $\bar{\omega}$ υ $\bar{\epsilon}$. $\bar{\eta}$ το₄ $\bar{\eta}$ ε $\bar{\tau}$ να $\bar{\nu}$ α $\bar{\nu}$ τι $\bar{\zeta}$ ε $\bar{\eta}$ η $\bar{\omega}$ τ $\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\zeta}$ $\bar{\eta}$ ο $\bar{\gamma}$ π $\bar{\eta}$ α ε $\bar{\rho}$ ο $\bar{\gamma}$ α $\bar{\lambda}$ ε
η $\bar{\eta}$ ο $\bar{\gamma}$ κ $\bar{\omega}$ $\bar{\zeta}$ $\bar{\tau}$, (17) πα $\bar{\iota}$ ε $\bar{\tau}$ ε $\bar{\rho}$ ε-πε $\bar{\chi}$ α $\bar{\zeta}$ $\bar{\eta}$ τε $\bar{\chi}$ β $\bar{\iota}$ χ ε $\bar{\tau}$ $\bar{\beta}$ ε $\bar{\omega}$ $\bar{\eta}$
πε $\bar{\chi}$ η $\bar{\omega}$ ο $\bar{\gamma}$, ε $\bar{\sigma}$ ω $\bar{\gamma}$ $\bar{\zeta}$ ε $\bar{\zeta}$ ο $\bar{\gamma}$ η $\bar{\eta}$ πε $\bar{\chi}$ σο $\bar{\gamma}$ ο ε τε $\bar{\chi}$ α $\bar{\rho}$ ο $\bar{\eta}$ η $\bar{\kappa}$ η. π $\bar{\tau}$ ω $\bar{\zeta}$
δε $\bar{\chi}$ η $\bar{\alpha}$ ρ $\bar{\omega}$ κ $\bar{\zeta}$ $\bar{\tau}$ $\bar{\zeta}$ $\bar{\eta}$ ο $\bar{\gamma}$ ς $\bar{\alpha}$ τε ε-με $\bar{\sigma}$ ω $\bar{\omega}$ $\bar{\eta}$.

(18) $\bar{\zeta}$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\zeta}$ ε $\bar{\eta}$ κε $\bar{\omega}$ α $\bar{\chi}$ ς δε ε-η $\bar{\alpha}$ ω $\bar{\omega}$ ο $\bar{\gamma}$ πε $\bar{\chi}$ πα $\bar{\rho}$ α $\bar{\kappa}$ α $\bar{\lambda}$ ε $\bar{\iota}$ $\bar{\eta}$ μ $\bar{\omega}$ ο $\bar{\gamma}$,

ε $\bar{\chi}$ τα $\bar{\phi}$ ε-ο $\bar{\beta}$ ε $\bar{\omega}$ $\bar{\eta}$ π $\bar{\lambda}$ α $\bar{\omega}$ ς. (19) $\bar{\zeta}$ η $\bar{\rho}$ ω $\bar{\lambda}$ η $\bar{\zeta}$ δε π $\bar{\tau}$ ε $\bar{\tau}$ ρα $\bar{\lambda}$ ρ $\bar{\chi}$ η $\bar{\zeta}$, ε $\bar{\gamma}$ χ $\bar{\eta}$ π $\bar{\iota}$ ο

13. $\bar{\tau}$ ω $\bar{\omega}$ $\bar{\tau}$ ε $\bar{\omega}$ - το $\bar{\omega}$ ^ε Q τ $\bar{\eta}$ ω to bound, limit, determine, fix ($\bar{\eta}$ μ $\bar{\omega}$ ^ε).

14. $\bar{\tau}$ το $\bar{\tau}$ τε- $\bar{\tau}$ το^ε to make (someone: first object) give (second object). π.ο $\bar{\zeta}$ ε fine; loss, damage; $\bar{\tau}$ τε-αα₄υ ο $\bar{\zeta}$ ε to force payment out of someone. π.α $\bar{\lambda}$ slander; $\bar{\zeta}$ 1-λα to slander (ε). $\bar{\zeta}$ ω ε to be satisfied with; used with ethical dative ε $\bar{\rho}$ ο^ε (§30.6). π.ο ψ ω $\bar{\eta}$ ι $\bar{\omega}$ η (τὸ ὀψώνιον) wages.

16. χο $\bar{\rho}$ Q of $\bar{\chi}$ ω $\bar{\rho}$ ε to become strong, powerful. π.μ $\bar{\omega}$ ο $\bar{\gamma}$ ς strap, band. π.το $\bar{\omega}$ υ $\bar{\epsilon}$ shoe, sandal.

17. π.α $\bar{\lambda}$ winnowing fan. πε.χ $\bar{\eta}$ ο $\bar{\omega}$ υ threshing-floor. π.τ $\bar{\omega}$ $\bar{\zeta}$ chaff. τ.ς $\bar{\alpha}$ τε fire. ω $\bar{\omega}$ $\bar{\eta}$ ε $\bar{\rho}$ η- ο $\bar{\omega}$ η^ε Q ο $\bar{\omega}$ $\bar{\eta}$ to quench ($\bar{\eta}$ η $\bar{\omega}$ ^ε); intr. to become quenched.

18. πα $\bar{\rho}$ α $\bar{\kappa}$ α $\bar{\lambda}$ ε $\bar{\iota}$ (πα $\bar{\rho}$ α $\bar{\kappa}$ α $\bar{\lambda}$ έ $\bar{\omega}$) to exhort ($\bar{\eta}$ μ $\bar{\omega}$ ^ε).

19. τ.α $\bar{\iota}$ μ $\bar{\epsilon}$ wife.

ἤΜΟϢ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΙΤΟΟΤΨ ΕΤΒΕ ΖΗΡΩΔΙΔΣ, ΘΙΜΕ ἢ ΠΕϢϢΟΝ ΛΥΩ ΕΤΒΕ
 ΖΩΒ ΝΙΜ ἢ ΠΟΝΗΡΟΝ ΕΝΤΑ-ΖΗΡΩΔΗΣ ΔΔΥ, (20) ΛϢΟΥΕΖ-ΠΕΙΚΕ ΕΧἢ
 ΝΕϢΚΟΟΥΕ ΤΗΡΟΥ: ΛϢΕΤἢ-ΙΩΖΛΝΝΗΣ ΕΖΟΥΝ Ε ΠΩΤΕΚΟ. (21) ΛϢΩΠΕ
 ΔΕ Ζἢ ΠΤΡΕ-ΠΑΛΟΣ ΤΗΡΨ ΧΙ-ΒΑΠΤΙΣΜΑ ΛΥΩ ἢΤΕΡΕ-Τ΢ ΧΙ, ΛϢΩΛΗΛ,
 Λ-ΤΠΕ ΟΥΩΝ. (22) Λ-ΠΕΠἢΛ ΕΤ ΟΥΛΛΒ ΕΙ ΕΠΕϢΤ ΕΧΩϢ Ζἢ
 ΟΥϢΜΟΤ ἢ ϢΩΜΑ ἢ ΘΕ ἢ ΟΥΒΡΟΟΜΠΕ, ΛΥΩ ΛΥϢΜΗ ΩΠΕ ΕΒΟΛ Ζἢ
 ΤΠΕ ΧΕ

ἢΤΟΚ ΠΕ ΠΩΗΡΕ, ΠΑΜΕΡΙΤ. ἢΤΛΙΟΥΩΩ ἢΖΗΤΚ.

The remainder of Chap. III is genealogy and has been omitted.

Chapter IV

(1) Τ΢ ΔΕ ΕϢΧΗΚ ΕΒΟΛ ἢ ΠἢΛ ΕϢΟΥΛΛΒ, ΛϢΚΟΤΨ ΕΒΟΛ Ζἢ
 ΠΙΟΡΔΑΝΗΣ, ΕϢΜΟΩΒΕ Ζἢ ΠΕΠἢΛ ΖΙ ΤΕΡΗΜΟΣ (2) ἢ ΖΜΕ ἢ ΖΟΟΥ,
 ΕΥΠΕΙΡΑΖΕ ἤΜΟϢ ΖΙΤἢ ΠΑΙΔΒΟΛΟΣ, ΛΥΩ ἢΠΨΟΥΕΜ-ΔΔΔΥ Ζἢ ΝΕΖΟΟΥ
 ΕΤ ἢΜΔΥ. ἢΤΕΡΟΥΧΩΚ ΔΕ ΕΒΟΛ, ΛϢΖΚΟ. (3) ΠΕΧΕ-ΠΑΙΔΒΟΛΟΣ ΝΔϢ ΧΕ
 ΕΩΧΕ ἢΤΟΚ ΠΕ ΠΩΗΡΕ ἢ ΠΝΟΥΤΕ, ΔΧΙϢ ἢ ΠΕΙΩΝΕ ΧΕ
 ΕϢΕΨ-ΟΕΙΚ.

(4) ΛϢΟΥΩΩΨ ΝΔϢ ἢΒΙ Τ΢ ΧΕ

ϢΧΗΖ ΧΕ ΕΡΕ-ΠΡΩΜΕ ΝΔΩΝΨ ΔΝ Ε ΠΟΕΙΚ ἢΜΔΤΕ.

(5) ΛϢΧΙΤΨ ΔΕ ΕΖΡΑΙ, ΛϢΤΟΥΟϢ Ε ἢἢἢΤΕΡΩΟΥ ΤΗΡΟΥ ἢ
 ΤΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΗ Ζἢ ΟΥϢΤΙΓΜΗ ἢ ΟΥΟΕΙΩ. (6) ΠΕΧΕ-ΠΑΙΔΒΟΛΟΣ ΔΕ
 ΝΔϢ ΧΕ

†† ΝΔΚ ἢ ΤΕΙΕΖΟΥϢΙΑ ΤΗΡ΢ Μἢ ΠΕΥΕΟΟΥ, ΧΕ ἢΤΑΥΤΑΔΣ ΝΔΙ,
 ΛΥΩ ΩΛΙΤΑΔΣ ἢ ΠΕΨΟΥΛΩΨ. (7) ἢΤΟΚ ΒΕ ΕΚΩΔΝΟΥΩΩΤ ἢ
 ΠΔἢΤΟ ΕΒΟΛ, ϢΝΔΩΠΕ ΝΔΚ ΤΗΡ΢.

20. ωΤἢ ΕΤἢ- ΟΤΠ^Ϣ Q ΟΤἢ (± ΕΖΟΥΝ) to imprison, enclose, shut in (ἤΜΟ^Ϣ).

22. ἢΤΛΙΟΥΩΩ is Perf. II since this is an independent clause.

5. ΤΟΥΟ ΤΟΥΟ^Ϣ to show, teach (someone: ἤΜΟ^Ϣ; something: Ε). ΤΕ.ϢΤΙΓΜΗ (ἢ ἢΤΙΥΜἢ) moment.

7. ΟΥΩΩΤ to worship, greet, kiss (ἤΜΟ^Ϣ, ΝΔ^Ϣ).

(8) λ-τ̄с ογωϑ̄β̄, πεχλγ λλγ χε

χсн₂ χε εκηλoυϑωτ̄ η̄ πχοεic πεκноυτε, λγω εκηλoϑ̄β̄ε λλγ ογλλγ.

(9) λγητ̄γ̄ δε ε θιεpουcλληη, λγτλzογ epατ̄β̄ zιxη̄ ητ̄ηz̄ η̄ ηεpπε, πεχλγ λλγ χε

εϑχε η̄τοκ ηε ηϑηpe η̄ ηноυτε, χοβ̄к epεcηт zιxη̄ ηεiμα,

(10) χсн₂ γαρ χε χηλzων ετοοτοу η̄ ηεχλγγελοc ετβηηт̄к εтpeγzαpeз epок. (11) λγω cεηλχit̄к εxη̄ ηεγβix, ηηποτε η̄τ̄χωp̄η̄ εγωηε η̄ τεκογepηte.

(12) λ-τ̄с δε ογωϑ̄β̄, πεχλγ λλγ χε

λγχοοc χε η̄ηεκπεipλze η̄ πχοεic πεκноυτε.

(13) η̄τεpeχκεк-πεipλcηοc δε ηim εβολ, λ-παiαβολοc cλzωχ

εβολ η̄ηογ ϑλ ογογοεiϑ. (14) λγω λχκτογ η̄βei τ̄с zη̄ τ6οη η̄

ηεηη̄λ̄ ε тγγιλλλiλ. λ-πχοεit εi εβολ zη̄ тηepixωpoc тηp̄с

εтβηηт̄γ̄. (15) η̄тоγ δε ηεχ†-cβω ηε zη̄ ηεγcγηλγωγη,

epε-ρωηε ηim †-εοοу λλγ. (16) λχεi εzpai ε ηλzαpλ, ηηλ

εηтλγcληουϑ̄β̄ η̄zηт̄γ̄, λγω λγβωк εzογη κατλ ηεχcωηт̄ zη̄

ηεzοοу η̄ ηcαββαтoη ε тcγηλγωγη. λγтωογη δε ε ϑϑ. (17) λγ†

ηλγ η̄ πχωωηε η̄ ηcαiλc ηεppoφηηηc. λγογωη η̄ πχωωηε, λγze ε

ηηλ εт cη₂ (18) χε

ηεηη̄λ̄ η̄ πχοεic εzpai εxωi. εтβε ηαι λγтλzсτ̄,

λγтη̄ηοοут ε εγλγγελize η̄ η̄zηke, ε тλϑε-οεiϑ η̄ ογκω

εβολ η̄ η̄λixηλλωтoс η̄η̄ ογηλγ εβολ η̄ η̄β̄λλε, ε χοοу η̄ ηεт

ογωϑ̄β̄ zη̄ ογκω εβολ, (19) ε тλϑε-οεiϑ η̄ теpοηηε η̄

πχοεic εт ϑηη.

8. η.т̄ηz̄ wing; wing of a building. χωβε χεε- χοε'

Q χηε to leap, move quickly; reflex. idem.

11. χωp̄η̄ to stumble; tr. to strike (η̄ηο') against (ε).

14. η.cοεit fame, report.

16. η.cαββαтoη (т̄o cάββαтoη) the sabbath.

18. тωzτ̄ теzτ̄- тλzс' Q тλzс to anoint (η̄ηο'; with: zη̄, η̄ηο'). η.λixηλλωтoс (ὁ ᾱλχμάλωтoс) prisoner, captive.

ογωϑ̄β̄ ογεϑ̄β̄- ογογγ' Q ογογ̄β̄ to wear down, destroy; also intr. to be worn down, destroyed.

(20) λϰκβ̄-πϰωωμε δε, λϰτλλϰ η̄ π2ΥΠΗΡΕΤΗΣ, λϰ2ΜΟΟΣ.

ΝΕΡΕ-ΝΒΑΛ η̄ ΟΥΟΝ ΝΙΜ ΕΤ 2η̄ ΤΣΥΝΑΓΩΓΗ 6ωϑ̄Τ ΕΡΟϰ.

(21) λϰαρχει δε η̄ ΧΟΟΣ ΝΑΥ ΧΕ

η̄ ΠΟΟΥ λ-ΤΕΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΧΩΚ ΕΒΟΛ 2η̄ ΝΕΤη̄ΜΑΛΧΕ.

(22) λϰω ΝΕΡΕ-ΟΥΟΝ ΝΙΜ η̄-Μη̄Τρε η̄η̄ΜΑϰ, ΕΥη̄-ϑη̄Πρε η̄ η̄ϑαχε η̄

ΤΕΧΑΡΙϰ ΕΤ ΝΗΥ ΕΒΟΛ 2η̄ ρωϰ, ΕΥΧω η̄ΜΟϰ ΧΕ

ΜΗ η̄ Πϑη̄ρε η̄ Ιωσηϰ λη̄ ΠΕ ΠΑΙ?

(23) ΠΕΧΛϰ ΔΕ ΝΑΥ ΧΕ

ΠΑΝΤΩϰ ΤΕΤΝΑΧω ΝΑΙ η̄ ΤΕΙΠΑΡΑΒΟΛΗ, ΧΕ ΠΣΑΕΙΝ,

ΑΡΙ-ΠΛ2ρε ΕΡΟϰ. ΝΕΝΤΑΝϰΩΤη̄ ΕΡΟΟΥ ΧΕ λϰϑωπε 2η̄

ΚΑΦΑΡΝΑΟΥΜ ΑΡΙϰΟΥ 2ωΟΥ 2η̄ ΠΕΙΜΑ 2η̄ ΠΕΚη̄τε.

(24) ΠΕΧΛϰ ΔΕ ΧΕ

2ΑΜΗΝ η̄Χω η̄ΜΟϰ ΝΗΤη̄ ΧΕ η̄Μη̄-λΛΑΥ η̄ ΠΡΟΦΗΤΗΣ ϑη̄Π 2η̄

ΠΕϰη̄τε η̄ΜΙΝ η̄ΜΟϰ. (25) 2η̄ ΟΥΜΕ ΔΕ η̄Χω η̄ΜΟϰ ΝΗΤη̄ ΧΕ

ΝΕΥη̄-2λ2 η̄ ΧΗΡΑ ΠΕ 2η̄ Πη̄η̄ η̄ ΝΕ2ΟΟΥ η̄ 2ΗΛΙΔϰ,

η̄Τρε-τη̄ ϑη̄ΑΜ η̄ ϑΟΜΤΕ η̄ ΡΟΜΠΕ Μη̄ ϰΟΟΥ η̄ ΕΒΟΤ,

η̄Τρε-ΟΥΝΟϰ η̄ 2ε-βωωη̄ ϑωπε 2ΙΧη̄ ΠΚλ2 ΤΗΡη̄. (26) λϰω

η̄ΠΟΥΧΕΥ-2ΗΛΙΔϰ ϑλ λΛΑΥ η̄ΜΟΟΥ ΕΙΜΗΤΙ Ε ΣΑΡΕΠΑ η̄ΤΕ

ΤΣΙΔΩΝΙΑ, ϑλ ΟΥϰ2ΙΜΕ η̄ ΧΗΡΑ. (27) λϰω ΝΕΥη̄-2λ2 η̄ ϰΩΒ̄

2η̄ Πη̄η̄ 2Ι ΕΛΙϰΑΙΟϰ ΠΕΠΡΟΦΗΤΗΣ, λϰω η̄Πε-λΛΑΥ η̄ΜΟΟΥ

ΤΕΒΟ η̄ϰΑ ΝΑΙΜΑΝ ΠΣΥΡΟϰ.

(28) λϰΜΟΥ2 ΔΕ ΤΗΡΟΥ η̄ 6Ωη̄Τ 2η̄ ΤΣΥΝΑΓΩΓΗ ΕΥϰΩΤη̄ Ε ΝΑΙ.

20. κωβ κβ̄-, κβ̄- κωβ^ϰ Q κη̄β to make double; to fold (η̄ΜΟ^ϰ).

22. τε.χαριϰ (η̄ χάριϰ) grace, favor.

23. παντωϰ (παντωϰ) adv. wholly, altogether. η̄-Πλ2ρε to heal (ε); π.Πλ2ρε drug, medicament. Note reflex. ΕΡΟϰ.

24. 2ΑΜΗΝ (ἀμήν) adv. indeed, verily.

25. ϑη̄ΑΜ vb. tr. intr. to shut, close (η̄ΜΟ^ϰ); to close, become sealed. π.2ε-βωωη̄ famine, bad harvest; cpd. of 2ε season, βωωη̄ adj. bad.

27. π.ϰωβ̄ leper; ϰωβ̄, Q ϰωβ̄ to become leprous; π.ϰωβ̄ leprosy. Note 2Ι at the time of; η̄ϰΑ except for.

(29) ΛΥΤΩΟΥΝ, ΛΥΝΟΧΨ̄ ΕΒΟΛ ΠΒΟΛ Ν̄ ΤΠΟΛΙΣ, ΛΥΝΤΨ̄ ΘΛ ΠΚΟΟΞ Ν̄ ΠΤΟΟΥ ΕΤΕΡΕ-ΤΕΥΠΟΛΙΣ ΚΗΤ ΖΙΧΩΨ̄ ΖΩΣΤΕ ΕΤΡΕΥΝΟΧΨ̄ ΕΒΟΛ Ν̄ΧΟΨ̄ΤΝ̄. (30) Ν̄ΤΟΨ̄ ΔΕ ΛΨ̄ΕΙ ΕΒΟΛ Ζ̄Ν̄ ΤΕΥΜΗΝΤΕ, ΛΨ̄ΒΩΚ. (31) ΛΨ̄ΕΙ ΕΠΕΣΗΤ Ε ΚΑΦΑΡΝΑΟΥΝ ΤΠΟΛΙΣ Ν̄ΤΕ ΤΓΑΛΙΛΑΙΑ, ΛΨ̄Ω ΝΕΨ̄Ψ̄-ΣΒΩ ΠΕ Ζ̄Ν̄ Ν̄ΣΑΒΒΑΤΟΝ. (32) ΛΨ̄Ψ̄-ΘΠΗΡΕ ΔΕ ΤΗΡΟΥ ΕΞΡΑΙ ΕΧ̄Ν̄ ΤΕΨ̄ΣΒΩ, Ψ̄Ε ΝΕΡΕ-ΠΕΨ̄ΘΑΨ̄Ε ΘΟΟΠ ΠΕ Ζ̄Ν̄ ΟΥΕΞΟΥΣΙΑ. (33) ΛΨ̄Ω ΝΕΨ̄ΥΝ̄-ΟΥΨ̄ΡΩΜΕ ΠΕ Ζ̄Ν̄ ΤΨ̄ΥΝΑΓΩΓΗΝ ΕΡΕ-ΟΥΠ̄Ν̄Α Ν̄ ΔΑΙΜΟΝΙΟΝ Ν̄ ΑΚΑΘΑΡΤΟΝ Ν̄ΖΗΤΨ̄. ΛΨ̄Ω ΛΨ̄ΧΙ-ΘΚΑΚ ΕΒΟΛ Ζ̄Ν̄ ΟΥΝΟΞ Ν̄ ΣΜΗ (34) Ψ̄Ε

ΛΞΡΟΚ Ν̄Ν̄ΜΑΝ, Τ̄Σ̄ ΠΡ̄Ν̄ΑΖΑΡΕΘ? ΑΚΕΙ Ε ΤΑΚΟΝ. †ΣΟΟΥΝ̄ Ψ̄Ε Ν̄ΤΚ̄-ΝΙΜ Ν̄ΤΚ̄, ΠΕΤ ΟΥΔΔΕ Ν̄ ΠΝΟΥΤΕ.

(35) Λ-Τ̄Σ̄ ΔΕ ΕΠΙΤΙΜΑ ΝΑΨ̄, ΕΨ̄ΧΩ Π̄ΜΟΞ Ψ̄Ε Τ̄Μ̄-ΡΩΚ Ν̄Ψ̄ΕΙ ΕΒΟΛ Ν̄ΖΗΤΨ̄.

ΛΨ̄ΝΟΥΨ̄Ε Π̄ΜΟΨ̄ Ν̄ΒΙ ΠΑΔΑΙΜΟΝΙΟΝ Ε ΤΜΗΝΤΕ, ΛΨ̄ΕΙ ΕΒΟΛ Ν̄ΖΗΤΨ̄ Ε-ΜΠ̄Ψ̄ΒΛΑΠΤΕΙ Π̄ΜΟΨ̄ ΛΔΔΥ. (36) ΛΨ̄ΘΤΟΡΤ̄Ρ̄ ΔΕ ΘΨ̄ΠΕ ΕΧ̄Ν̄ ΟΥΟΝ ΝΙΜ, ΛΨ̄ΘΑΨ̄Ε Μ̄Ν̄ ΝΕΨ̄ΕΡΗΥ, ΕΨ̄ΧΩ Π̄ΜΟΞ Ψ̄Ε

ΟΥ ΠΕ ΠΕΙΘΑΨ̄Ε? Ψ̄Ε Ζ̄Ν̄ ΟΥΕΞΟΥΣΙΑ Μ̄Ν̄ ΟΥΒΟΜ Ψ̄ΟΥΕΞ-ΣΑΞΝΕ Ν̄ ΝΕΠ̄Ν̄Α Ν̄ ΑΚΑΘΑΡΤΟΝ, ΣΕΝΗΥ ΕΒΟΛ.

(37) Λ-ΠΣΟΕΙΤ ΔΕ ΜΟΟΨ̄Ε ΕΤΕΝΗΤΨ̄ Ζ̄Ν̄ ΜΑ ΝΙΜ Ν̄ ΤΠΕΡΙΧΨ̄ΡΟΞ.

(38) ΛΨ̄ΤΩΟΥΝ ΔΕ ΕΒΟΛ Ζ̄Ν̄ ΤΨ̄ΥΝΑΓΩΓΗΝ, ΛΨ̄ΒΩΚ ΕΞΟΥΝ Ε ΠΗΙ Ν̄ ΣΙΜΩΝ. ΤΨ̄ΘΜΕ ΔΕ Ν̄ ΣΙΜΩΝ ΝΕΨ̄ΥΝ̄-ΟΥΝΟΞ Ν̄ Ζ̄ΜΟΜ ΖΙΨ̄ΩΞ ΠΕ. ΛΨ̄ΣΕΠΣΩΠ̄Ψ̄ ΔΕ ΕΤΕΝΗΤ̄Σ̄. (39) ΛΨ̄ΑΞΕΡΑΤΨ̄ ΖΙΧΩΞ, ΛΨ̄ΕΠΙΤΙΜΑ Ν̄ ΠΕΞΜΟΜ, ΛΨ̄ΚΑΔΞ. Ν̄ ΤΕΥΝΟΥ ΑΣΤΩΟΥΝ, ΑΣΔΙΑΚΟΝΕΙ ΝΑΨ̄.

29. π.κοοξ angle, corner. Ν̄ΧΟΨ̄ΤΝ̄ adv. headlong.

33. χι-θκκκ εβολ to cry out; πε.θκκκ cry, shout.

34. Note use of reduced form Ν̄ΤΚ̄ for Ν̄ΤΟΚ.

35. επιτιμα να^ρ (ἐπιτιμάω) to rebuke, reprove. βλαπτει Π̄ΜΟ^ρ (βλάπτω) to harm, injure.

36. ουεξ-σαξνε to order, command (να^ρ; that: ε, ετρε).

38. τ.θωμε mother-in-law; π.θωμ father-in-law. ζμομ, Q ζμη to become hot; πε.ζμομ heat, fever.

39. διακονει να^ρ (διακονέω) to wait on, serve.

(40) ερε-πρη δε ναζωτη̄, οyon nim ετε ουν̄τοу-ρωμε εγθωne
 2N 2εnθωne εγθωbe λυν̄τοу να4. Nто4 δε λ4ταλε-τοот̄ εх̄n
 πουα πουα nмооу, λ4ταλ6ооу. (41) νερε-nλαimonion δε нny
 εβολ 2N 2α2 ne, εγχι-θκακ εβολ, εγχω nмоc xe

nтоk ne πθnpe n πnoυte.

λyω νεceπitima ναy e-nκ̄kw nмооу λn e φaxe, xe νεγcoоȳn
 xe nто4 ne neκ̄c. (42) nтepe-2тооye δε θωne, λ4e1 εβολ,
 λ4βок eυma n xaiε. νεpe-nmnhθe δε θine nсω4 ne. λye1
 φapoc, λyama2te nмо4 e tm̄βok e kaay. (43) nто4 δε neχα4
 ναy xe

2ап̄c eтpεyαγγeλize n nκεπολιc n tm̄nтepo n πnoυte,
 xe nтаyт̄nнооyт гаp e пe12ωb.

(44) νεcкнpycce δε ne 2N nсyнагoгн n †oyalla.

Chapter V

(1) λcθωne δε 2N nтpe-πmnhθe θoγo εxω4 nceωт̄n e πφaxe n
 πnoυte, nто4 δε neч42epaт̄ ne 2aт̄n тaιmnh n гeнннcapeθ.

(2) λ4наy e xoi cнаy eυmoone 2aт̄n тaιmnh, e-λ-noyω2e ne
 e1 e2pa1 21ωoy, eγe1ω n neγθnny. (3) λ4λλe δε e oya n nχο1

40. 2ωт̄n 2εт̄n- 2oтn^o Q 2oт̄n vb. tr. to reconcile,
 adjust (nмо^o; to: e, m̄n); intr. (1) to become reconciled;
 (2) to set (of the sun, etc.). Note ρωme in indef. pron.
 sense "anyone," with plural resumption in εγθωne.

1. θoγo θoγe- θoγo^o vb. tr. to pour, empty out (nмо^o;
 out of: εβολ 2N); intr. to flow, pour forth. т.λιmnh
 (ἡ λίμνη) lake.

2. moone mene-, mane- Q manooyт vb. tr. to bring
 (boat) to land, into port; to moor (nмо^o; at, to: e);
 intr. to come to land, into port, be moored. n.oyω2e
 fisherman. ne.θne (pl. ne.θnny) net.

3. 2ine to row (εβολ n: away from).

ε-πα-σιμων πε. λχχοос нач етречзине εβολ ᾤ πεкро ἢ οὔκοι. λχχοос δε зι пχοι, λч†-сво ἢ ᾤμνηθε.

(4) ἢтерεχοуθ δε εчθλхе, пехлч ἢ симон хе

кет-тнүтἢ ε нет ѳнк, ἢтетἢхлал ἢ нетἢѳннү ε бѳпе.

(5) λ-симон δε οуѳѳἢ, пехлч нач хе

псаз, λнѳἢ-зисε ἢ теуѳн тнрἢ, ἢпἢεἢ-лалү. εтвс пекѳлхе δε †нахлал ἢ неѳннү.

(6) ἢтерογἢ-παι δε, λусѳοуз εзоун ἢ οумннθε ἢ тἢт ε-наѳѳοу. нере-неуѳннү δε напѳз пе. (7) λχѳἢрἢ ε

неуѳвеер ет зι пкеχοι етречеи ἢсе†-тоотоу ἢἢмалү. λυει δε, λυμεз-пχοι сналү зѳсте етречѳмἢ. (8) ἢтере-симон петрос

наү ε παι, λчпазтἢ зл ἢοуερηте ἢ τἢ, εчѳѳ ἢмос хе

сазѳк εβολ ἢμοι, хе λнἢ-οуρѳме ἢ рεчἢ-нове, пχοεис.

(9) не-λүзоте гар тазоч пе мἢ οуон ним ет ἢἢмалч εхἢ

тсоοүзἢ ἢ ἢтἢт ентлүбонἢ. (10) зомοιѳс δε пке ιακѳѳос мἢ

ιѳзλнннс, ἢѳнре ἢ зεβελλιос, неүο ἢ κοινωνος ἢ симон.

пехε-τἢ ἢ симон хе

ἢпἢἢ-зоте. хин теноу екнаѳѳпе екбен-рѳме.

(11) λυμανε-нехнү δε ε πεкро, λүка-ἢка ним ἢсѳοу,

λүοүλзοу ἢсѳч. (12) λсѳѳпе δε, εчзἢ οуеи ἢ ἢπολιс, εис

οуρѳме εчмез ἢ сѳвἢ λчналү ε τἢ, λчпазтἢ εхἢ пεчзο,

λчсἢсѳпἢ, εчѳѳ ἢмос хе

пχοεис, екѳланоуѳѳ, οүἢ-бон ἢмок ε тἢѳοι.

4. ѳк ѳек- ѳок Q ѳнк to dig deep; Q to be deep; нет ѳнк the deep places. бѳпе беп-, бἢ- бон Q бнп to seize, catch (ἢмо). хлал (χαλἰω) to let down, lower.

5. ѳἢ-зисε to labor, work with difficulty.

6. пѳз пεз- паз Q пнз vb. tr. and intr. to burst, tear, break (ἢмо).

9. τ.сοοүзἢ gathering, collection; catch (of fish).

10. зомοιѳс (ὁμοίως) adv. likewise. п.κοινωνος (ὁ κοινωνός) partner.

(13) ΛΥΣΟΥΤῆ-ΤΕΥΕΒΙΧ ΔΕ ΕΒΟΛ, ΛΥΧΩΣ ΕΡΟΧ, ΕΥΧΩ ἩΜΟΣ ΧΕ
 †ΟΥΦΩ. ΤῆΒΟ.

ΛΥΩ Ἡ ΤΕΥΝΟΥ Λ-ΠΩΒΕΞ ΚΑΛΑ. (14) ἩΤΟΧ ΔΕ ΛΥΠΑΡΑΓΓΕΙΛΕ ΝΑΥ
 ΧΕ

ἩΠῚΧΟΟΣ Ε ΛΑΛΥ, ΑΛΛΑ ΒΩΚ, ἩΓΤΟΥΟΚ Ε ΠΟΥΗΝΒ, ἩΓΤΑΛΟ
 ΕΞΡΑΙ ΖΑ ΠΕΚΤῆΒΟ ΚΑΤΑ ΘΕ ΕΝΤΑΧΟΥΕΞ-ΣΑΖΝΕ ἩΜΟΣ ἩΒΙ
 ΜΩΥΧΗΣ ΕΥΜῆΤῆῚΤΡΕ ΝΑΥ.

(15) ΝΕΡΕ-ΠΩΔΧΕ ΔΕ ΜΟΟΦΕ Ἡ ΖΟΥΟ ΕΤΒΗΗΤῚ, ΛΥΩ ΝΕΡΕ-ἩΜΗΗΦΕ
 ΣΦΟΥΣ ΕΖΟΥΝ Ε ΣΩΤῆ ΕΡΟΧ ΛΥΩ Ε ΤΑΛΒΟΥΥ Ζῆ ΝΕΥΦΩΝΕ.

(16) ἩΤΟΧ ΔΕ ΝΕΥΣΙΣΕ ἩΜΟΧ ΠΕ Ε ΖΕΝΜΑ Ἡ ΧΑΙΕ, ΕΥΦΛΗΛ.

(17) ΛΣΦΩΝΕ ΔΕ, ΕΥ†-ΣΕΩ Ἡ ΟΥΖΟΥΟΥ, ΕΡΕ-ΖΕΦΑΡΙΣΑΙΟΣ ΖΜΟΟΣ
 Μῆ ΖΕΝΝΟΜΟΔΙΔΑΣΚΑΛΟΣ, ΝΑΙ ΕΝΤΑΥΕΙ ΕΒΟΛ Ζῆ †ΜΕ ΝΙΜ ἩΤΕ
 ΤΓΑΛΙΛΑΙΑ Μῆ †ΟΥΔΑΙΑ Μῆ ΘΙΑῆῆ, ΝΕΡΕ-ΤΒΟΜ ΔΕ Ἡ ΠΧΟΕΙΣ ΦΟΟΠ
 ΠΕ ΕΤΡΕΧΤΑΛΒΟ. (18) ΕΙΣ ΖΕΝΡΩΜΕ ΔΕ ΛΥῆ-ΟΥΡΩΜΕ ΖΙΧῆ ΟΥΒΛΟΒ
 ΕΥΧΗΣ, ΛΥΩ ΝΕΥΦΙΝΕ ΠΕ ἩΣΑ ΧΙΤῚ ΕΖΟΥΝ Ε ΚΑΛΑ Ἡ ΠΕΥῆΤΟ ΕΒΟΛ.

(19) Ε-ΜΠΟΥΣΕ ΔΕ Ε ΤΕΖΙΝ Ε ΧΙΤῚ ΕΖΟΥΝ ΕΤΒΕ ΠΜΗΗΦΕ, ΛΥΒΩΚ
 ΕΞΡΑΙ Ε ΤΧΕΝΕΠΩΡ, ΛΥΧΑΛΑ ἩΜΟΧ ΕΠΕΣΗΤ ΖΙΤῆ ἩΚΕΡΑΜΟΣ Μῆ
 ΠΕΒΛΟΒ Ε ΤΕΥῆΗΤΕ Ἡ ΠΕΜΤΟ ΕΒΟΛ Ἡ ΤῚ. (20) ΛΥΝΑΥ ΔΕ Ε
 ΤΕΥΠΙΣΤΙΣ, ΠΕΧΑΥ ΧΕ

ΠΡΩΜΕ, ΝΕΚΝΟΒΕ ΚΗ ΝΑΚ ΕΒΟΛ.

(21) Λ-ΝΕΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΥΣ ΔΕ Μῆ ΝΕΦΑΡΙΣΑΙΟΣ ΑΡΧΕΙ Ἡ ΝΟΚΜΕΚ,
 ΕΥΧΩ ἩΜΟΣ ΧΕ

ΝΙΜ ΠΕ ΠΑΙ ΕΤ ΧΙ-ΟΥΑ? ΝΙΜ ΠΕΤΕ ΟΥῆ-ΒΟΜ ἩΜΟΧ Ἡ

13. χωσ, Q χηz vb. tr. to touch (ε).

14. παραγγειλε να^ς (παραγγέλλω) to order, command.

16. σιζε σεz- σαzτ^ς vb. reflex. to withdraw, go away;
 also intr. to be removed.

17. νε.φαρισαιος (οἱ φαρισαῖοι) Pharisees. π.νομοδι-
 δασκαλος (ὁ νομοδιδάσκαλος) teacher of the law.

19. π.κεραμος (ὁ κέραμος) tile.

21. νε.γραμματευς (ὁ γραμματεύς) scribe, clerk. χι-ουα,
 χε-ουα to blaspheme (against: ε); π.ουα blasphemy.

κα-νοβε εβολ ἄσα πνουτε μαγαλαχ?

- (22) ἄτερε-ἄε δε εἰμε ε νευμοκнек, пexлч нлγ χε
 λερωτῆ тетῆмееуе зῆ netῆzнт? (23) λφ γαρ пет motῆ ε
 χοос пе, χε некнове кн нлк εβολ, χῆ ε χοос пе, χε
 τωοῦн нῆмоофε? (24) χεкас δε εтетнеεἰме χε οὔῆτε-
 пφнре ῆ прѠме εχοусἰа зἰхῆ пказ ε ка-ноβε εβολ —
 пexлч ῆ пет снб χε

εἰχѠ ῆмос нлк χε τωοῦн нῆчἰ ῆ пекблoб; вѠк ε пекнἰ.

- (25) ῆ τευноу δε λчтωοῦн ῆ пегῆто εβολ, λччἰ ῆ печблoб,
 λчвѠк ε печнἰ εчѠ-εооу ῆ πноуτε. (26) λγῆ-φпнре δε тнроу,
 λγѠ-εооу ῆ πноуτε, λγмоуz ῆ зoтe, εγχѠ ῆмос χε,
 λннлγ ε зенφпнре ῆ ποоу.

- (27) мῆῆса нлἰ λчeἰ εβολ, λчнлγ εὔτελѠннc ε-печрлн пе
 лeуeἰ εчzмоос зῆ печтeлѠнἰoн. пexлч нлч χε ογλzк ῆсѠἰ.

- (28) λчкλ-ῆкλ δε нἰм ῆсѠч, λчтωοῦн, λчoγλzч ῆсѠч.

- (29) λγѠ λ-λεуeἰ ῆ-οῦноб ῆ φoпῆ epоч зῆ печнἰ. пeγῆ-
 οὔмннфe δε ῆ тeлѠннc мῆ зeнкooуe нῆмлγ εγннх.

- (30) λ-пeфλpἰсλἰoс мῆ пeгpαмматeуc кpῆpῆ εzοῦн ε
 пeчнлѠнтнc, εγчѠ ῆмос χε

εтвe οὔ тетῆoγѠм λγѠ тетῆсѠ мῆ ῆтeлѠннc λγѠ
 ῆpεчῆ-ноβε?

- (31) λ-ἄε δε ογѠφῆ, пexлч нлγ χε
 net тнк ῆ-xpἰа λн ῆ пcλeἰн, λλλλ net мoкz net ῆ-xpἰа
 нлч. (32) ῆтλἰeἰ λн ε тeзῆ-ῆλἰкλἰoс λλλλ ῆpεчῆ-ноβε

23. χῆ conj. or.

27. п.тeлѠнἰoн (τὸ τελῶνἰoν) tax-house.

29. т.φoпῆ a reception, entertainment, banquet.

30. кpῆpῆ vb. intr. to murmur, complain (against: ε,
 εzοῦн ε, εχῆ, ῆса).

31. тѠк тeк- тoк^с Q тнк vb. tr. to strengthen, confirm;
 reflex. and intr. to become strong, firm, hale, hardy.

32. тѠzῆ тeзῆ- тλzм^с Q тλzῆ vb. tr. to summon (ῆмо^с,
 ε); vb. intr. to knock at the door. мeтλнoεἰ (μετανοεῶ)
 to repent.

ε ΜΕΤΑΝΟΕΙ.

(33) ΝΤΟΥ ΔΕ ΠΕΧΛΥ ΝΛΥ ΧΕ

ἸΜΑΘΗΤΗΣ ἢ ἸΩΣΑΝΝΗΣ ΝΗΣΤΕΥΕ ἢ ΖΑΖ ἢ ΣΟΠ ΛΥΩ ΣΕΣΟΠ̄,
ΝΤΟΥ Μἢ ΝΑ-ΝΕΦΑΡΙΣΑΙΟΣ. ΝΟΥΚ ΔΕ ΟΥΩΜ, ΣΕΣΩ.

(34) ΠΕΧΕ-Τ̄ ΝΛΥ ΧΕ

ΜΗ ΟΥἢ-ΒΟΜ ἸΜΩΤἢ ΕΤΡΕ-ἸΘΗΡΕ ἢ ΠΜΑ ἢ ΘΕΛΕΕΤ ΝΗΣΤΕΥΕ,
ΕΡΕ-ΠΑ-ΤΘΕΛΕΕΤ ΝἸΜΔΥ? (35) ΟΥἢ-ΖΕΝΖΟΥ ΔΕ ΝΗΥ ΕΥΝΔΑΧΙ
ἢ ΠΑ-ΤΘΕΛΕΕΤ ΝΤΟΥΤΟΥ. ΤΟΤΕ ΣΕΝΔΗΝΣΤΕΥΕ Ζἢ ΝΕΖΟΥ ΕΤ
ἸΜΔΥ.

(36) ΛΧΩ ΔΕ ΝΛΥ ἢ ΚΕΠΑΡΒΟΛΗ ΧΕ

ΜΕΡΕ-ΛΛΔΥ ΣἸΠ-ΟΥΤΟΕΙΣ ΖΙ ΟΥΩΤΗΝ ἢ ΘΛΙ ΝἸΤΟΡΠ̄ ΕΥΩΤΗΝ
ἢ ΠἸΒΕ. ΕΩΦΠΕ ἸΜΟΝ, ΧΝΑΠΕΖ-ΤΚΕΩΤΗΝ ἢ ΘΛΙ, ΛΥΩ ἢΤΕΤἢ-
ΤΤΟΕΙΣ ἢ ΘΛΙ Ἰ-ΘΛΥ Ε ΤΠἸΒΕ. (37) ΛΥΩ ΜΕΡΕ-ΛΛΔΥ ΝΟΥΧΕ
ἢ ΟΥΗΡἢ ἢ ΒἸΡΕ Ε ΖΕΝΔΑΣΚΟΣ ἢ ΔΣ. ΕΩΦΠΕ ἸΜΟΝ, ΘΑΡΕ-
ΠΗΡἢ ἢ ΒἸΡΕ ΠΕΖ-ἸΑΣΚΟΣ, ΝἸΠΩΝΕ ΕΒΟΛ, ἢΤΕ-ἸΚΕΔΑΣΚΟΣ
ΤΑΚΟ. (38) ΛΛΛ ΕΘΔΥΝΕΧ-ΗΡἢ ἢ ΒἸΡΕ Ε ΖΕΝΔΑΣΚΟΣ ἢ ΒἸΡΕ.
(39) ΜΕΡΕ-ΛΛΔΥ ΔΕ ΟΥΕΘ-ΗΡἢ ἢ ΒἸΡΕ, ΕΨΣΕ-ΗΡἢ ΔΣ.
ΘΛΑΧΟΟΣ ΓΑΡ ΧΕ ΝΕΨἸ-ΠΕΡΠ-ΔΣ.

34. τ.Θελεет bride; μα ἢ Θελεет bridal chamber;

(π.)πα-тθεлеет the groom.

36. σολἢ σἸπ- σολп̄ Q солἢ vb. tr. to break off, cut off
(Ἰμο^ς); intr. to break, burst. θλι adj. new. τωρἢ τωρп̄
Q τωρἢ vb. tr. to sew (Ἰμο^ς; to: ε). π.πἸβε rag; ωτηн ἢ
πἸβε tattered garment. π.θλυ use, value, profit; Ἰ-θλυ
to be useful, of value, to prosper.

37. π.ασκος (ὁ ἄσκιός) wineskin. πων(ε) πἢ-, πἦν- πον^ς
Q πἢн (± εβολ) vb. tr. to pour (Ἰμο^ς); intr. to pour, flow.

Aprophthegmata Patrum

3. α-ΟΥΣΟΝ ΧΝΕ-ΟΥΖΛΛΟ ΧΕ, "ΠΑΕΙΩΤ, ΕΤΒΕ ΟΥ ΑΝΟΚ ΠΑΖΗΤ ΝΑΘΤ, ΝΨΡ-ΖΟΤΕ ΑΝ ΝΖΗΤΨ Η ΠΝΟΥΤΕ?" ΠΕΧΕ-ΠΖΛΛΟ ΝΑΥ ΧΕ, "†-ΜΕΒΥΕ ΧΕ ΕΡΘΑΝ-ΠΡΩΜΕ ΑΜΑΖΤΕ Η ΠΕΧΠΙΟ ΖΗ ΠΕΥΖΗΤ, ΥΝΑΧΠΟ ΝΑΥ Η ΘΟΤΕ Η ΠΝΟΥΤΕ." ΠΕΧΕ-ΠΣΟΝ ΝΑΥ ΧΕ, "ΟΥ ΠΕ ΠΕΧΠΙΟ?" ΠΕΧΕ-ΠΖΛΛΟ, "ΧΕΚΑΣ ΕΡΕ-ΠΡΩΜΕ ΝΑΧΠΙΕ-ΤΕΥΨΥΧΗ ΖΗ ΖΩΒ ΝΙΜ, ΕΥΧΩ ΗΜΟС ΝΑΣ ΧΕ, 'ΑΡΙ-ΠΜΕΒΥΕ ΧΕ ΖΑΠΨ ΕΡΟΝ ΠΕ ΕΤΡΕΝΑΠΑΝΤΑ¹ Ε ΠΝΟΥΤΕ,' ΝΨΧΟΟС ΟΝ ΧΕ, 'ΑΖΡΟΙ ΑΝΟΚ ΜΗ ΡΩΜΕ?' ΕΡΘΑΝ-ΟΥΑ ΔΕ ΜΟΥΝ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΗ ΝΑΙ, СΗНУ ΝΑΥ ΗΒΙ ΘΟΤΕ Η ΠΝΟΥΤΕ."

4. ΑΥΧΟΟС ΗΒΙ ΑΠΑ ΠΟΙΜΗΝ ΧΕ, "Α-ΟΥΣΟΝ ΧΟΟС Η ΑΠΑ ΠΑΝСЕ ΧΕ, 'ΕΙΝΑΨ-ΟΥ Η ΠΑΖΗΤ ΕΥΝΑΘΨ? Ν†Ρ-ΖΟΤΕ ΑΝ ΝΖΗΤΨ Η ΠΝΟΥΤΕ.' ΠΕΧΑΥ ΝΑΥ ΧΕ, 'ΒΩК Ν†ΤΟБΚ¹ ΕΥΣΟΝ ΕΥΨ-ΖΟΤΕ ΝΖΗΤΨ Η ΠΝΟΥΤΕ, ΑΥΩ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΗ ΤΗΗΤΡΕΥΨ-ΖΟΤΕ Η ΠΕΤ ΗΜΑΥ ΚΝΑΨ-ΖΟΤΕ ΖΩΦК ΝΖΗΤΨ Η ΠΝΟΥΤΕ.'"

5. Α-ΟΥΑ ΧΝΕ-ΟΥΖΛΛΟ ΧΕ, "ΕΤΒΕ ΟΥ, ΕΙΖΜΟΟС ΖΗ ΠΑΜΑ Η ΘΩΠΕ, ΠΑΖΗΤ ΚΩΤΕ СΑ СΑ ΝΙΜ?" ΑΥΟΥΘΨΕ ΝΑΥ ΗΒΙ ΠΖΛΛΟ ΧΕ, "ΕΒΟΛ ΧΕ СΕΘΩΠΕ ΗΒΙ ΝΕΚΕСӨНТΗΡΙΟΝ¹ ΕΤ ΖΙ ΒΟΛ: ΤΕΙΝΝΑΥ, ΤΕΙΝСΩТΗ, ΤΕΙΝΘΑΛΗ,² ΤΕΙΝΘΑΧΕ. ΝΑΙ ΒΕ ΘΩΠΕ ΕΚΘΑΝΧΠΟ Η ΤΕΥΕΝΕΡΓΙΑ³ ΖΗ ΟΥΗΗТΚΛΕΑРОС,⁴ ΘΑΡΕ-ΗΚΕВСӨНТΗΡΙΟΝ ΕΤ ΖΙ ΖΟΥΝ ΘΩΠΕ ΖΗ ΟΥСΨΡΑΖΨ⁵ ΗΗ ΟΥΟΥΧΑΙ.

6. Α-ΟΥΑ ΟΝ ΧΝΕ-ΟΥΖΛΛΟ ΧΕ, "ΕΤΒΕ ΟΥ †ΖΜΟΟС ΖΗ ΠΑΜΑ Η ΘΩΠΕ, †ΖΛΠΛΩΠ?"¹ ΑΥΟΥΘΨΕ ΝΑΥ ΧΕ, "ΕΒΟΛ ΧΕ ΗΠΑТЕКЕΙΩΡΨ² Η

3. (1) ΑΠΑΝΤΑ Ε (ἀπαντιώ) to meet, confront.

4. (1) ΤΩΒΕ ΤΕВ- ΤΟВ" Q ΤΗВ vb. tr. to join, attach (ΗΜΟ"; to: ε); used reflex. here.

5. (1) η.есөнτηριон (тò αλσθητήριον) sense-organ. (2) ΘΩΛΗ vb. tr. to smell. (3) τ.ενεργια (ή ένεργία) function, action. (4) κλεαρος (καθαρός) pure; ηηтκλεαρος purity. (5) сΨραζΨ vb. intr. to pause, rest, become still.

6. (1) ΖΛΟΠΛΗ, Q ΖΛΠΛΩΠ vb. intr. to become despondent. (2) ειωρΨ ειερΨ- ειорΨ" vb. tr. to perceive, see (ΗΜΟ").

πῆτον ἐτῆζε³ ἐροχ οὐδὲ τκολλασίς⁴ ἐτ ἡλθον. ε-νε-ακ
 εἰερε-μαι εἰ οὐφρ⁵, ἄω ἡτε-πεκμα ἡ θωνε μοῦε ἡ εἴτ⁵ ἐροκ
 θαντοῦφωε εἰραῖ ε πεκμοτε,⁶ πεκῆλαθ εἰραῖ ἡεἰτοῦ πε ἡφ¹
 εαροοῦ ἡφτῆελοπαῖ."

9. ἀχοος ὄν χε, "τῆστια πε πεχάλλινος¹ ἡ πμοναχος εφ
 οὔεε πνοβε. πετ νοῦχε ἡ ται εαβολ ἡμοχ οὔετο ἡ λαε-εεἰμε
 πε.

10. ἀχοος ὄν χε, "πσωμα ἐτ θοῦωοῦ¹ ἡτε πμοναχος εφ-
 σωκ² ἡ τεψυχη εἰραῖ εἰ ἡθικ³ ἡτε πεснт, ἄω ἡφτρε-ἡεγδωνη⁴
 θοοῦε εἰτῆ τῆστια."

11. ἀχοος ὄν χε, "πμοναχος ἡ εακ¹ θαῦτ-κлом εχωε εἰ
 πκαε, ἄω ὄν εἰ ἡπῆγε θαῦτ-κлом εχωε ἡ πῆτο εβολ ἡ πνοῦτε."

12. ἀχοος ὄν χε, "πμοναχος ἐτ ἀμαετε ἀν ἡ πεχάλαε μα-
 λιετα¹ ἡ πῆαυ ἡ πβωντ μερε-παῖ ἡ τεἰμῖνε ερ-χοεῖε ε λααῦ ἡ
 πλεοε² ενεεε."

13. ἀχοος ὄν χε, "ἡφῆταοῦε-λααῦ ἡ θαε εεεοοῦ εβολ εἰ
 τεκταπρο. τῶ ἡ ελοοε γαρ μεεταοῦε-θοντε¹ εβολ."

(3) εελπιζε ε (ἐλπίζω) to hope for. (4) τ.κολλασίς (ἡ κόλα-
 σίς) punishment, correction. (5) τ.εἴτ (τ.εἴτ) worm.

(6) π.μοτε neck.

9. (1) πε.χάλλινος (ὁ χαλινός) bridle. (2) λαε-εεἰμε
 adj. lusty, lecherous; lit. female-crazed, from λιβε, Q
 love to rage, be mad, p.c. λαε-.

10. (1) θοοῦε, Q θοῦωοῦ vb. intr. to become dry, dry up.
 (2) σωκ σεκ- σοκ Q снк vb. tr. to draw, drag, impel (ἡμο);
 also intr. to be drawn, move swiftly, flowingly. (3) π.θικ
 depth(s). (4) εγδωνη (ἡ ἡδονή) pleasure, delight.

11. (1) εακ adj. sober, mild, prudent.

12. (1) μαλιετα (μάλιετα) adv. especially. (2) π.πλεοε
 (τὸ πάθος) suffering, misfortune, calamity.

13. (1) τ.θοντε the acacia nilotica, a thorn tree;
 hence: thorns.

14. ἀχχοος ον χε, "ἄλλοι-οὔει-ἀβ¹ ἄγω ε σε-ἡρῆ ἡΓτῆ-οὔωμ² δε ἦ ἦσαρῆ ἦ νεκσῆνυ ζιτῆ τκαταλλαλια."³

15. ἀχχοος ον χε, "ἦτα-πζοχ¹ κοσκес² ε εγζα³ φαντοῦ-νοχῆ εβολ ζῆ ππαρλαδicos.⁴ ερε-πετ καταλλαλι⁵ ἦ πεχсон τῆτων ε παι. φачтако гар ἦ τεψυχη ἦ πετ σωτῆ, ἄγω τεχ-κεοуеи⁶ ἦμιν ἦμοχ μεχтанζος.

16. ἄφζα δε φωπε ἦ ογοειφ ζῆ φιηт, ἄγω ἄγῆ ἦ ογλποт ἦ ἡрῆ ἦ ογζλλο. πεχλч χε, "χι εβολ ἦμοι ἦ πιμοу." ἦтере-пкесеепе δε нау ет оуом ἡἡмλч, ἡпоуχι.

17. ἄχι δε οн ἦ οуцаиαιон¹ ἦ ἡрῆ ἦ ἀπαρχη² χε εγεταλч ἦ ἡссῆнυ каτa ογλποт ε ποуλ. λ-οуλ δε ἦ ἡссῆнυ вок εζραι εхῆ τкүпн,³ ἄчпот εβολ ζιχωс, ἄγω ἦ τεуноу асзе ἦβι τкүпн. ἄвωк δε ε нау етве пезрооу ἦтачφωπε, ἄγзе ε псон εчннх ζи песнт. ἄγзи-тоотоу ε сωφ⁴ ἦмоч, εγχω ἦмос χε, "ἦтк-оумаи-сооу εчφоуеит. калωс⁵ λ-пαι φωπε ἦмок." λ-пзλλο δε φλῆ⁶ εроч, εчхω ἦмос χε, "ἄλωтῆ ζλ пλφнре. оγζωв гар ε-напоуч пе ἦтачллч. чонз⁷ ἦβι пхоеис χε ἡνεукет-теикүпн ζῆ пλ-ογοеиφ таρε-тоикоуменн тнрῆ εиме χε ἄχкпнн ζε ζῆ φиηт етве

14. (1) ἀβ = ἀχ. (2) The Conj. continues the infinitives: (and it is good) that you not eat the flesh of your brothers (i.e. calumniate them). (3) τ.καταλλαλια (ἡ καταλαλία) slander.

15. (1) π.ζοχ (f. τε.ζφω) snake, serpent. (2) κοσκес = κασκῆ to whisper. (3) εγζα Eve. (4) π.παρλαδicos (ὁ παράδεισος) Paradise, Eden. (5) καταλλαλι (καταλαλέω) to slander. (6) οуеи is used pronominally: his own one (soul).

17. (1) π.цаиαιон (τὸ σαΐτιον) keg. (2) τ.ἀπαρχη (ἡ ἀπαρχή) first-fruits; ἡрῆ ἦ ἀπαρχη new wine. (3) τ.күпн, τ.кнпн arch, vault, vaulted place. (4) сωφ сεφ- соуφ Q снφ vb. tr. to scorn, treat with contempt (ἦмоφ). (5) κалωс (καλῶс) adv. well. (6) φλῆ ελм Q оλῆ vb. tr. to embrace (ε). (7) An oath: "As the Lord lives,..."

ΟΥΛΠΟΤ Η ΗΡΠ.

18. ΛΥΣΟΝ ΚΙΜ ΖΗ ΠΕΥΘΩΝΤ ΕΖΟΥΝ Ε ΟΥΛ. ΑΧΑΖΕΡΑΤΪ Ε ΠΕΘΛΗΛ, ΑΧΑΙΤΕΙ Ε ΧΙ Η ΟΥΜΝΤΖΑΡΩΖΗΤ¹ ΕΧΗ ΠΕΥΣΟΝ ΑΥΩ Ε ΠΑΡΑΓΕ² Η ΠΠΙΡΑΣΜΟΣ ΑΧΗ ΠΩΛΛΖ. ³ ΑΥΩ Η ΤΕΥΝΟΥ ΑΧΝΑΥ ΕΥΚΑΠΝΟΣ⁴ ΕΥΝΗΥ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΗ ΤΕΥΤΑΠΡΟ. ΗΤΕΡΕ-ΠΑΙ ΔΕ ΘΩΠΕ, ΑΧΛΟ ΕΥΘΟΝΤ.

19. ΑΧΘΚ Η ΟΥΘΕΙΘ ΗΒΙ ΠΕΠΡΕΣΒΥΤΕΡΟΣ¹ Η ΘΙΗΤ ΘΑ ΠΑΡΧΗΕΠΙΣΚΟΠΟΣ Η ΡΑΚΟΤΕ ΑΥΩ ΗΤΕΡΕΥΚΤΟΥ Ε ΘΙΗΤ, ΑΥΧΝΟΥΥ ΗΒΙ ΝΕΣΝΗΥ ΧΕ, "ΕΡΕ-ΤΠΟΛΙΣ Ψ-ΟΥ?" ΗΤΟΥ ΔΕ ΠΕΧΛΥ ΝΑΥ ΧΕ, "ΨΥΣΙ,² ΝΑΣΝΗΥ, ΑΝΟΚ ΗΠΙΝΑΥ Ε ΠΖΟ Η ΑΛΛΥ Η ΡΩΜΕ ΗΣΑ ΠΑΡΧΗΕΠΙΣΚΟΠΟΣ ΜΑΥΑΛΛΥ." ΗΤΟΥΥ ΔΕ ΗΤΕΡΟΥΣΩΤΗ, ΑΥΤΑΧΡΟ³ ΕΤΒΕ ΠΩΛΧΕ ΧΕ ΕΥΕΖΑΡΕΖ ΕΡΟΟΥ ΖΑΒΟΛ ΖΑ ΠΧΙ-ΖΡΑΥ⁴ Η ΗΒΑΛ.

21. Α-ΟΥΛ Η ΗΖΛΟ ΒΩΚ ΘΑ ΚΕΖΛΟ, ΑΥΩ ΠΕΧΛΥ Η ΠΕΥΜΛΘΗ-ΤΗΣ ΧΕ, "ΤΑΜΙΟ ΝΑΝ Η ΟΥΚΟΥΙ Η ΑΡΩΙΝ,"¹ ΑΥΩ ΑΥΤΑΜΙΟΥ. ΠΕΧΛΥ ΧΕ, "ΖΕΡΠ-ΖΕΝΟΒΙΚ² ΝΑΝ," ΑΥΩ ΑΥΖΟΡΠΟΥ. ΗΤΟΥΥ ΔΕ ΑΥΜΟΥΝ ΕΒΟΛ ΕΥΘΑΧΕ Ε ΝΕΠΗΙΚΟΝ³ Η ΠΕΖΟΥΥ ΤΗΡΪ ΗΗ ΤΕΥΩΗ ΤΗΡΪ.

23. ΑΧΧΟΟΣ ΗΒΙ ΑΠΑ ΙΣΑΚ ΧΕ, "ΝΕΝΕΙΟΤΕ ΜΕΝ ΑΠΑ ΠΑΜΒΩ¹ ΝΕΥΦΟΡΕΙ² Η ΖΕΝΩΤΗΝ Η ΠΕΛΒΕ ΕΥΖΗ ΗΤΟΒΙΣ ΗΗ ΖΕΝΩΤΗΝ Η ΘΪ-ΒΗΝΕ.³ ΗΤΩΤΗ ΔΕ ΤΕΝΟΥ ΤΕΤΗΦΟΡΕΙ ΖΕΝΩΤΗΝ ΕΥΤΑΒΙΝΥ. ΒΩΚ

18. (1) ΖΑΡΩ-ΖΗΤ adj. patient, long-suffering; ΗΗΤΖΑΡΩ-ΖΗΤ patience. (2) ΠΑΡΑΓΕ (παράγω) to pass, pass by, away. (3) ΠΩΛΪ ΠΟΛΖ' Q ΠΟΛΪ 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- ΤΑΧΡΟ' Q ΤΑΧΡΗΥ vb. tr. to affirm, confirm, strengthen (ΗΜΟ'); intr. to be confirmed, resolute. (4) ΧΙ-ΖΡΑ' to amuse or divert self; as n.m. diversion, distraction.

21. (1) Π.ΑΡΩΙΝ lentil(s). (2) ΖΩΡΠ ΖΕΡΠ- ΖΟΡΠ' Q ΖΟΡΠ vb. tr. to moisten (ΗΜΟ'); also intr. to get wet, drenched. (3) ΝΕ.ΠΗ(ΕΥΜΑΤ)ΙΚΟΝ (τὰ πνευματικά) spiritual matters.

23. (1) Perhaps insert ΗΗ before ΑΠΑ ΠΑΜΒΩ. (2) ΦΟΡΕΙ (φορέω) to wear. (3) Π.ΘΪΒΗΝΕ palm-fiber.

ἤτωτῆ ἡ πεῖμα! ἀτέτῆτακοχ." ¹

24. εὐναβωκ δε ε ποζε̄, ¹ πεχαγ ναγ χε, "ἤτῆναβωκ λη ε κοττ ε †-επτολη νητῆ; ἤτέτῆεαρβεε γαρ λη."

25. ἤταγ οη λχοοc χε, "λ-λπα παμβω χοοc χε, 'ται τε οε ετε ωθε ε πμοναχοc ε φορεῖ ἡ νεφζοῖτε: ζωcτε ε νεχ-τεφωτην ἡ πβολ ἡ τεφρι ἡ φονῆτ ἡ ζοογ, ἤτετῆ-λλλγ ταιοc ¹ ε χιτε̄, τοτε εεεφορι ἡμοc.'"

26. λχοοc ἡβι λπα κλσιανοc χε, "ογλ ἡ ἡcυνηκλητικοc, ¹ ε-λχλποταcce ² ἡ νεφχρημα ³ τηρογ, λχτλλγ ἡ ἡεηκε. λχκλ-ζεηκογῖ ναγ ετβε τεφχρια ηλγλλγ. ἡπεφουωθ ε ωηε̄ εἰ ογ-ἡῆταποτακτικοc ⁴ ετ χηκ εβολ ἡτε πεθεβιο ἡ εητ. παῖ δε λχω ἡ ογφλχε ηλεραγ ἡβι ελcιμοc, πετ φοοπ εἰ ηετ ογλλε, εφχω ἡμοc χε, 'τῆῆτcυνηκλητικοc λκcορμεc, ⁵ λγω τῆῆτμοναχοc ἡπεκεε εροc.'"

27. λ-ογλ ἡ νεcνηγ χηε-λπα ηλcτλμωη χε, "ογ πετιηλλλγ, χε cεθλιβε ¹ ἡμοῖ εἰ† ἡ παεωε ἡ εἰχ εβολ?" λφουωθε̄ ἡβι ηελλο, πεχαγ χε, "ηκε-λπα χιχωῖ μῆ ηκεcεπεε φλγ†-πεγεωε ἡ εἰχ εβολ. παῖ ἡ ογοce λη πε. εκφληνογ ² δε ε †, λχι-†τῆη ³

24. (1) ωε̄ εε̄- οεc' 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) cυνηκλητικοc (cυγκλητικὸς) adj. of noble rank; τ.μῆτcυνηκλητικοc nobility. (2) λποταcce (ἀποτάσσω) to renounce, give up. (3) πε.χρημα (τὸ χρῆμα) goods, money. (4) η.λποτακτικοc (ἀποτακτικὸς) anchorite, hermit monk; τ.μῆταποτακτικοc status of anchorite. (5) cορῆ cερῆ- cορῆ' Q cορῆ vb. tr. to lose (ἡμο'); intr. to go astray, be lost.

27. (1) ελιβε (ἐλβω) to afflict, distress; passive construction here. (2) ηογ vb. intr. (aux.) to be about to, be going to (do: ε + Inf.). (3) τ.†ηη (ἡ τιμῆ) price, value.

ἢ οὐσον ἢ οὐωτ ἢτε πιδος.⁴ εκθανοῦωω δε ε κα-οὔκογι εβολ
 2ἢ соυῆτῆ,⁵ ἢток ετ τωω. ται τε θε ετεκναδῆ-ἢτον." πεχε-
 πсон να4 χε, "εθωπε οὔἢται ταχρια ἢμαγ, κοῶωω εἴἢτρα4ει-
 ροοῶω⁶ 2λ 2ωβ ἢ 6ιx?" λ4οῶωωε ἢ61 π2ἄλο χε, "καν⁷ οὔἢταx
 2ωβ н1м, ἢπῆрка-π2ωβ ἢ 6ιx εβολ. πετε οὔἢ-6ом ἢмок ε λ44,
 λp14, μονон⁸ 2ἢ οὔωτοpтῆ λн."

28. λ-οὔσον χνε-λπα сарапион χε, "λχι-οὔωαχε ερο1." πεχε-
 π2ἄλο να4 χε, "ε1наχε-οὔ наx? χε λ441-ἢенка ἢ ἢ2ηке
 мἢ нех1ра мἢ ἢорфанос, λκκαλῶ 2ἢ πωοῶωτ.¹ λ4наγ γαρ ε
 πωοῶωτ ε4με2 ἢ χωωμε.

31. не-οὔἢ-οὔα δε ἢτε неτ οὔαав εθλῶμοῶτε ερο4 χε φ1-
 λλp1oc ε4οῶη2 2ἢ εἴλἢη, ε4ῆ-2ωβ 2ἢ οὔ21се ωαντε4χπο να4 ἢ
 пeчo61к ἢм1н ἢмо4. ἢ2ωсон δε ε4λ2εpатῆ 2ἢ тагωpa ε † ἢ
 пeч2ωβ ἢ 6ιx εβολ, ε1с 2ηητε 2ἢ οὔωῆне λ461не ἢοὔελλλaт1он¹
 εὔἢ-мнт ἢ ωε ἢ 2ολοκοτтинoc² 21ωoc. λ4λ2εpатῆ ἢ пeчмa, ε4-
 χω ἢмоc χε, "2апῆ пе εтpe-пентλ4сормec ε1." λῶ ε1с пет
 ἢмаγ λ4ε1 ε4p1ме. λ46опῆ δε ἢ61 π2ἄλο, λ4χ1т4 ἢ са οὔca,
 λ4тлac на4. пет ἢмаγ δε λ4амa2те ἢмо4, ε4οῶωω ε † ἢ οὔ-
 οὔωн³ на4. π2ἄλο δε ἢпeчoῶωω ε χ1. тoтe λ421-тoотῆ ε χ1-
 ωкак εβολ, ε4χω ἢмоc χε, "λмн1тἢ ἢтeтἢнаγ εὔρωме ἢте пноῶте
 χε ἢта4ῆ-οὔ." π2ἄλο δε λ4пωт ἢ χ1οῶε, λ4ε1 εβολ 2ἢ тпoл1c
 χε ἢнеγcoῶωηῆ.

38. λ48ωк ἢ61 λпа μακαp1oc пно6 ωλ λпа ληтoн1oc, λῶ

(4) π. ιαος (τὸ εἶδος) kind, sort. (5) соῦἢτ' price, value
 (w. suff. only); κα-οὔκογι εβολ 2ἢ to deduct a little from.
 (6) 41-ρoοῶω to be concerned, anxious (about: ε, εтве, 2λ),
 to care about. (7) καν (κάν) even if. (8) μονон (μόνον)
 only, alone; but (w. neg.).

28. (1) π.ωοῶωτ window; niche, alcove.

31. (1) βαλλατ1он (τὸ βαλλάντιον) purse; note resump-
 tion as fem. in 21ωoc, cormec, тлac. (2) π.2ολοκοτтинoc (ὁ
 δλοκοτтинoc) a gold coin. (3) π.οὔωн part, share.

ἡ̅τερε̅κωλ̅¹ ε̅ προ̅, ἀ̅γει̅ ε̅βολ̅ θ̅αρ̅ο̅ϑ̅, πε̅χα̅λ̅ να̅ϑ̅ χ̅(ε̅), "ἡ̅τ̅κ̅-
 η̅ι̅μ̅?" ἡ̅το̅ϑ̅ δε̅ ἀ̅ϑ̅ω̅θ̅ε̅ ε̅ϑ̅ω̅ ἡ̅μο̅ς̅ χ̅ε̅, "ἀ̅νο̅κ̅ πε̅ μα̅κα̅ρι̅ο̅ς̅."
 ἀ̅ϑ̅ω̅ ἀ̅ϑ̅τα̅μ̅² ἡ̅ προ̅, ἀ̅ϑ̅ω̅κ̅ ε̅ζ̅ο̅υ̅ν̅, ἀ̅ϑ̅κα̅λα̅ϑ̅. ἡ̅τε̅ρε̅ϑ̅να̅ϑ̅ ε̅ τε̅ϑ̅-
 ζ̅υ̅πο̅μο̅νη̅,³ ἀ̅ϑ̅ο̅υ̅ων̅ να̅ϑ̅, ἀ̅ϑ̅ω̅ ἀ̅ϑ̅ο̅υ̅ρο̅τ̅⁴ ἡ̅μ̅μα̅ϑ̅, ε̅ϑ̅ω̅ ἡ̅μο̅ς̅ χ̅ε̅,
 "ε̅ι̅ς̅ ο̅υ̅νο̅ς̅ ἡ̅ ο̅υ̅ο̅β̅ι̅θ̅ ε̅ι̅ο̅υ̅θ̅ ε̅ να̅ϑ̅ ε̅ρο̅κ̅. λι̅ς̅ω̅τ̅ἡ̅ γ̅αρ̅ ε̅τ̅β̅η̅η̅τ̅κ̅."
 ἀ̅ϑ̅ω̅ ἀ̅ϑ̅ω̅π̅ε̅ ε̅ρο̅ϑ̅ ζ̅ἡ̅ ο̅υ̅μ̅ἡ̅τ̅μα̅ι̅ρ̅ω̅με̅, ἀ̅ϑ̅†-ἡ̅το̅ν̅ να̅ϑ̅, ἡ̅τα̅ϑ̅ε̅ι̅ γ̅αρ̅
 ε̅βολ̅ ζ̅ἡ̅ ζ̅ε̅νη̅ο̅ς̅ ἡ̅ ζ̅ι̅ς̅ε̅. ἡ̅τε̅ρε̅-ρο̅υ̅ζ̅ε̅ δε̅ θ̅ω̅π̅ε̅, ἀ̅-ἀ̅πα̅ ἀ̅ν̅τ̅ω̅ν̅ι̅-
 ο̅ς̅ ζ̅ω̅ρ̅ἡ̅ να̅ϑ̅ ἡ̅ ζ̅ε̅νη̅κο̅υ̅ι̅ ἡ̅ β̅η̅τ̅.⁵ πε̅χε̅-ἀ̅πα̅ μα̅κα̅ρι̅ο̅ς̅ να̅ϑ̅ χ̅ε̅,
 "κε̅λε̅υ̅ε̅⁶ να̅ι̅ τα̅ζ̅ω̅ρ̅ἡ̅ να̅ι̅ μα̅ϑ̅α̅λ̅α̅τ̅." ἡ̅το̅ϑ̅ δε̅ πε̅χα̅λ̅ χ̅ε̅, "ζ̅ω̅ρ̅ἡ̅."
 ἀ̅ϑ̅ω̅ ἀ̅ϑ̅τα̅μ̅ι̅ο̅ ἡ̅ ο̅υ̅νο̅ς̅ ἡ̅ θ̅ω̅λ̅⁷ ἡ̅ β̅η̅τ̅, ἀ̅ϑ̅ζ̅ο̅ρ̅π̅ε̅. ἀ̅ϑ̅ζ̅μο̅ο̅ς̅, ἀ̅ϑ̅-
 φ̅α̅χ̅ε̅ ε̅ τ̅ἡ̅ἡ̅τ̅ρε̅ϑ̅†-ζ̅η̅ϑ̅⁸ ἡ̅ τε̅ψ̅υ̅χ̅η̅ χ̅ι̅ν̅ ἡ̅ π̅να̅ϑ̅ ἡ̅ ρ̅ο̅υ̅ζ̅ε̅. ἀ̅ϑ̅νο̅β̅-
 το̅υ̅,⁹ ἀ̅ϑ̅ω̅ τ̅ἡ̅νη̅β̅τε̅¹⁰ ἀ̅ς̅β̅ω̅κ̅ ε̅πε̅ς̅χ̅τ̅ ε̅ πε̅ς̅π̅υ̅λ̅η̅ο̅ν̅¹¹ ε̅βολ̅ ζ̅ι̅τ̅ἡ̅
 π̅θ̅ω̅ϑ̅τ̅. ἀ̅ϑ̅ω̅κ̅ ε̅ζ̅ο̅υ̅ν̅ ε̅ ζ̅το̅ο̅υ̅ς̅ ἡ̅β̅ι̅ π̅μα̅κα̅ρι̅ο̅ς̅¹² ἀ̅πα̅ ἀ̅ν̅τ̅ω̅ν̅ι̅ο̅ς̅,
 ἀ̅ϑ̅η̅να̅ϑ̅ ε̅ π̅λ̅θ̅αι̅¹³ ἡ̅ τ̅ἡ̅νη̅β̅τε̅ ἡ̅ ἀ̅πα̅ μα̅κα̅ρι̅ο̅ς̅, ἀ̅ϑ̅†-θ̅π̅ἡ̅ρ̅ε̅, ἀ̅ϑ̅ω̅
 ἀ̅ϑ̅†-π̅ι̅¹⁴ ε̅ ἡ̅β̅ι̅χ̅ ἡ̅ ἀ̅πα̅ μα̅κα̅ρι̅ο̅ς̅, ε̅ϑ̅ω̅ ἡ̅μο̅ς̅ χ̅ε̅, "ἀ̅-ζ̅α̅ζ̅ ἡ̅ β̅ο̅μ̅
 σ̅ι̅ ε̅βολ̅ ζ̅ἡ̅ νε̅ι̅β̅ι̅χ̅."

48. ἡ̅ε̅-ο̅υ̅ἡ̅-ο̅υ̅ς̅ο̅ν̅ ἀ̅χ̅ἡ̅ σ̅β̅ρα̅ζ̅τ̅ ζ̅ἡ̅ ο̅υ̅ζ̅ε̅νη̅ε̅τε̅. ζ̅α̅ζ̅ δε̅ ἡ̅
 σ̅ο̅π̅ θ̅α̅ϑ̅κ̅ι̅μ̅ ε̅ϑ̅ο̅ρ̅γ̅ἡ̅. πε̅χα̅λ̅ β̅ε̅ ζ̅ρα̅ι̅ ἡ̅ζ̅η̅τ̅ε̅ χ̅ε̅, "†ἡ̅να̅β̅ω̅κ̅ τα̅β̅ω̅
 μα̅ϑ̅α̅λ̅α̅τ̅ ε̅ι̅α̅να̅χ̅ω̅ρ̅ε̅ι̅.¹ ἀ̅ϑ̅ω̅ ζ̅ἡ̅ π̅τ̅ρα̅τ̅ἡ̅β̅ἡ̅-ζ̅ω̅β̅ ἡ̅ἡ̅ ἀ̅λα̅ϑ̅ †ἡ̅να̅ς̅β̅ρα̅ζ̅τ̅
 ἀ̅ϑ̅ω̅ π̅π̅λ̅α̅θ̅ο̅ς̅ ἡ̅λα̅ο̅ ἡ̅ζ̅η̅τ̅." ἀ̅ϑ̅ε̅ι̅ δε̅ ε̅βολ̅, ἀ̅ϑ̅ο̅υ̅ω̅ζ̅ μα̅ϑ̅α̅λ̅α̅ϑ̅ ζ̅ἡ̅

38. (1) κωλ̅ κ̅λ̅ζ̅- κολ̅ζ̅^ε Q κολ̅ζ̅ vb. intr. to strike, knock (at: ε). (2) θ̅τα̅μ̅ vb. tr. to shut (ἡ̅μο̅^ε). (3) τ̅.ζ̅υ̅πο̅-
 μο̅νη̅ (ἡ̅ ὑ̅πο̅μο̅νη̅) patience, endurance; he apparently made him wait a long time. (4) ο̅υ̅ρο̅τ̅, Q ρο̅ο̅υ̅τ̅ vb. intr. to be happy, glad. (5) π̅.β̅η̅τ̅ palm leaves (moistened and used for weaving). (6) κε̅λε̅υ̅ε̅ (κε̅λε̅ύ̅ω) to order, bid, command. (7) π̅.θ̅ω̅λ̅ bundle. (8) †-ζ̅η̅ϑ̅ to benefit, profit; ρε̅ϑ̅†-ζ̅η̅ϑ̅ beneficial; ἡ̅ἡ̅τ̅ρε̅ϑ̅†-ζ̅η̅ϑ̅ benefit, profit, what is beneficial. (9) νο̅υ̅β̅τ̅ νο̅β̅τ̅^ε vb. tr. to weave (ἡ̅μο̅^ε). (10) τ̅.ἡ̅νη̅β̅τε̅ weaving, basketry. (11) πε̅.σ̅π̅υ̅λ̅η̅ο̅ν̅ (τὸ σ̅π̅ἡ̅λαι̅ο̅ν) cave. (12) μα̅κα̅ρι̅ο̅ς̅ (μα̅κα̅ρί̅ο̅ς̅) blessed; used here as epithet of Apa Antonios; do not confuse with Apa Makarios. (13) π̅.λ̅θ̅αι̅ multitude, large amount. (14) †-π̅ι̅ to kiss (ε).

48. (1) ἀ̅να̅χ̅ω̅ρ̅ε̅ι̅ (ἀ̅να̅χ̅ω̅ρ̅έ̅ω) to retire, withdraw; to go

ΟΥΣΠΥΛΛΙΟΝ. 2^η ΟΥΣΟΠ ΔΕ ΛΥΜΕ2-ΠΕΥΚΕΛΩΛ² ἢ ΜΟΟΥ, ΛΥΟΥΛ2⁴
 Ε ΠΚΛ2, ΛΥΩ ἢ ΤΕΥΝΟΥ ΛΥΣΚΟΡΚ³. ἩΤΕΡΕΥ6ΩΝΤ ΔΕ, ΛΥΟΥΤ⁴,
 ΛΥΟΥ6Π⁴. 4 Λ-ΠΕΥ2ΗΤ ΔΕ ΕΙ ΕΡΟΥ, ΛΥΕΙΜΕ ΧΕ ΠΛΕΜΩΝ ΠΕΤ †
 Ν¹ΜΛ4, ΛΥΩ ΠΕΧΛ4 ΧΕ, "ΕΙΣ 2ΗΝΤΕ ΟΝ †ΑΝΑΧΩΡΕΙ ΜΑΥΛΑΤ ΛΥΩ
 †6ΟΝΤ. ΕΙΝΑΒΩΚ ἩΤΟΟΥΝ Ε ΘΕΝΕΤΕ. Σ¹Ρ-ΧΡΙΑ ΓΑΡ Ε ΜΙΘΕ ΕΡΟΥ
 ἢ ΜΑ ΝΙΜ ΛΥΩ ἢ 2ΟΥΟ 2ΥΠΟΜΙΝΕ⁵ Ε ΤΒΟΝΘΙΑ⁶ ἢ ΠΝΟΥΤΕ." ΛΥΚΤΟΥ
 ΔΕ, ΛΥΕΩΚ Ε ΠΕΥΜΑ.

70. Λ-ΟΥΣΟΝ ΧΙ ἢ ΠΕΣΧΗΜΑ, ΛΥΑΝΑΧΩΡΕΙ ἢ ΤΕΥΝΟΥ, ΕΥΧΩ
 ἩΜΟΣ ΧΕ, "Λ¹Ν¹Γ-ΟΥΑΝΑΧΩΡΙΤΗΣ." ΛΥΩΤ¹ἢ ΔΕ Ἡ6Ι Ἡ2¹ΛΛΟ, ΛΥΕΩΚ,
 ΛΥ†-ΤΟΥΟΥ² ἩΜΟΥ, ΛΥΩ ΛΥΤΡΕΥΚΩΤΕ³ Ε ἩΡΙ ἢ ΠΕΣΝΗΥ ΕΜΕΤΑΝΟΙ,
 ΕΥΧΩ ἩΜΟΣ ΧΕ, "ΚΩ ΝΑΙ ΕΒΟΛ. Λ¹Ν¹Γ-ΟΥΑΝΑΧΩΡΙΤΗΣ ΛΝ, ΑΛΛΑ
 Λ¹Ν¹Γ-ΟΥΡΩΜΕ ἢ ΡΕΥ¹Ρ-ΝΟΒΕ ΛΥΩ ἢ Ε¹Ρ¹ΡΕ."

71. ΠΕΧΛΥ ΔΕ Ἡ6Ι Ἡ2¹ΛΛΟ ΧΕ, "ΕΚΘΑΝΝΑΥ ΕΥΘΗΡΕ ΘΗΜ ΕΥΕΝΚ
 Ε2ΡΑΙ ΕΤΠΕ 2^η ΠΕΥΟΥΩΘ ἩΜΙΝ ἩΜΟΥ, ΒΕΠ-ΤΕΥΟΥΕΡΗΤΕ, ΣΟΚ¹ Ε-
 ΠΕΣΗΤ ἩΜΛΥ; Σ¹Ρ-ΝΟΒΡΕ ΓΑΡ ΝΛ4 ΛΝ."

102. ΕΡΕ-ΑΠΛ ΜΑΚΑΡΙΟΣ ΜΟΘΕ ἢ ΟΥ6ΕΙΘ ἢ ΠΚΩΤΕ ἢ Π2ΕΛΟΣ,¹
 ΕΥΤΩΟΥΝ² ἢ 2ΕΝΕΗΤ, ΛΥΩ ΕΙΣ ΠΑΙΒΒΟΛΟΣ ΛΥΤΩΜ³ἢΤ ΕΡΟΥ 2^η
 ΤΕΥ2ΙΝ, ΕΡΕ-ΟΥΟΥ2⁴ ἢΤΟΥΤ⁴, ΛΥΩ Ε-ΝΕΥΟΥΩΘ ΠΕ Ε ΡΛ2Τ⁴,
 ἢΠΕΥ6¹ἢ-6ΟΜ. ΛΥΩ ΠΕΧΛ4 ΝΛ4 ΧΕ, "ΟΥΝΟ6 ΠΕ ΠΛΧΙ ἢ 6ΟΝ⁵ ΕΒΟΛ

into the desert and live as a hermit monk. (2) π.κελωλ jar, pitcher. (3) σκορκ³ κ³ρκ³- κ³ρκω³ Q κ³ρκω³ to roll away (tr. or intr.). (4) ουωεπ ουεεπ- ουοεπ⁴ Q ουοεπ vb. tr. to break, smash (ἦμο⁴). (5) 2υπομινε (ὀπομενω) to be patient (with, under: ε), submit to; to endure, last. (6) τ.βονθια (ἡ βοήθεια) help, aid, support.

70. (1) π.αναχωριτης (ὁ ἀναχωρητής) anchorite; the status of a true anchorite was viewed as a very advanced stage of spiritual development. (2) †-τουου² ἦμο² to lay hold of (suff. on τουου² is reflex.). (3) In causative sense: "they made him go around to the cells ..."

102. (1) π.ζελοσ (τὸ ἔλοσ) marsh. (2) τωου² as tr. vb. to carry (ἦμο²). (3) τωμ³ἢτ, Q τωμ³ἢτ to meet, befall (ε). (4) π.ου2⁴ scythe. (5) χι ἦμο⁴ ἢ 6ον⁵ to ill-treat, harm,

ἤμωκ, ἕ μἠ-ḡом ἤμοι εῖοκ.⁶ εἰς ζἠητε γαρ ζωβ нιμ εἰεкеῖρε
 ἤμοοу †εῖρε ἤмооу ζω. ἤтоκ ḡακннстеве ἠ ζензооу; анок де
 мейоуом в птнрѣ.⁷ ḡакѣ-оуѡн ἠ ροβις⁸ ἠ ζенсон; анок де
 мейἠкотК ενεε. оуζωβ ἠ оуѡт πετεкеῖραβιτ εροι ἠζηтѣ."
 πεχε-апа μακαῖοις ἕ, "оу пе?" ἤточ де πεαλч ἕ, "πεκ-
 εββιο пе. анок де мей6ἠ-ḡом ε εββιοι ενεε. εтве παἱ
 ἠπi6ἠ-ḡом εῖοκ."

124. ачхоос ἠ6εἱ апа ζωρсiнсi ἕ, "оуτωωε¹ ἠ ἠομε²
 εуѡаннохѣ εусἠте³ εαтἠ πiερο, нἠнаζупомiне аη ἠ оузооу ἠ
 оуѡт. ттерпосε⁴ де ḡасноуη εβολ ἠ εε ἠ πωне. таi те εε ἠ
 πρωме ε-оуἠтач ἠмау ἠ πεчмевеуε ἠ мἠткωсmικον.⁵ нἠпосε⁶ аη
 ζἠ εοте ἠ πноуτε. εуѡанεἱ εεῖαι εуἠἠтноε,⁷ ḡαρεωα εβολ.
 εαε γαρ не ἠπiραсmос ἠ ηα-теiнiне маλiста εуѡοοп ζἠ тἠηте
 ἠ ἠρωме. ηαηоус де εтρε-πρωме соуен-πεчѡἱ ἠἠiη ἠμοч,
 εтρεчпѡт де εβολ ἠ πεεροѡ⁸ ἠ тἠἠтноε. нет таχρηу де εiтἠ
 тпiстiс ζεηαткiη εροоу не.

141. ачѡπε ζἠ неπρωαстiон¹ ἠ κωσταντιноуπολiс ἠ6εἱ
 оуμοναχοс ἠ ρἠἠκнmε εi εβωαοсiοс πῤρο. πῤρο де ερεηк ζἠ
 теεiη εт ἠмау, ачка-πἠηηѡε ἠсѡч, ачεἱ мауααч, ачтѡεἠ εεоуη
 ε πμοναχοс. ауѡ ачсоуѡηѣ мен ἕ нiη пе, ачѡпѣ де εροч ἠ

do violence to; to constrain; χi ἠ ḡονἠ (χiηḡονἠ) n.m.
 violence, physical constraint. The genitive (my) is objec-
 tive here: "the constraint I feel from you." (6) ἠἠ-ḡом
 ἠμοι εῖοκ I have no power over you. (7) ε πтнрѣ (not) at
 all. (8) ροβις vb. intr. to remain awake, keep watch
 (over: ε).

124. (1) π.τωωε, т.τωωε brick. (2) π.ομε, т.ομε clay,
 mud. (3) т.сἠте foundation. (4) т.терпосε(η) baked brick.
 (5) κοσmικοс (κοσmικḡс) worldly, secular; мἠткωсmικοс
 worldliness. (6) πiсε πεс(ῤ)- πаст" Q ποсε vb. tr. to bake,
 cook (ἠμο"). (7) In sense: "if he achieves a position of
 importance." (8) пе.εροѡ burden, responsibility.

141. (1) пе.πρωαстiон (τḡ προḡστελον) suburbs, environs.

ΘΕ Ν ΟΥΑ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΝ ΤΑΛΛΙΣ.² ΝΤΕΡΟΥΒΟΚ ΔΕ ΕΖΟΥΝ, ΑΥΦΑΝΗ,
 ΑΥΖΜΟΟΣ. ΑΧΑΡΧΕΙ ΝΒΙ ΠΡΡΟ Ν ΖΟΤΖΤ³ ΝΜΟΧ, ΕΧΧΩ ΝΜΟΣ ΧΕ,
 "ΝΕΝΕΙΟΤΕ ΕΤ ΖΝ ΚΗΜΕ Φ-ΟΥ?" ΝΤΟΧ ΔΕ ΠΕΧΛΑ ΧΕ, "ΣΕΦΑΝΗ ΤΗ-
 ΡΟΥ ΕΧΝ ΠΕΚΟΥΧΛΙ." ΑΥΦ ΑΧΧΟΟΣ ΝΑΧ ΕΤΡΕΦΟΥΦΗ Ν ΟΥΚΟΥΙ Ν
 ΟΒΙΚ. ΑΧΤ-ΟΥΦΗΜ Ν ΝΕΖ⁴ ΖΙ ΖΜΟΥ⁵ ΝΑΧ, ΑΧΟΥΦΗ. ΑΥΦ ΑΧΤ-
 ΟΥΦΗΜ Ν ΜΟΥ ΝΑΧ, ΑΧΣΩ. ΠΕΧΛΑ ΔΕ ΝΑΧ ΝΒΙ ΠΡΡΟ ΧΕ, "ΚΣΟΟΥΝ
 ΧΕ ΑΝΦ-ΝΙΜ?" ΝΤΟΧ ΔΕ ΠΕΧΛΑ ΧΕ, "ΠΝΟΥΤΕ ΣΟΟΥΝ ΝΜΟΚ." ΤΟΤΕ
 ΠΕΧΛΑ ΧΕ, "ΑΝΦ ΠΕ ΘΕΦΑΔΟΣΙΟΣ ΠΡΡΟ," ΑΥΦ Ν ΤΕΥΝΟΥ ΑΧΠΑΖΤΦ
 ΝΑΧ ΝΒΙ ΠΖΛΟ. ΠΕΧΛΑ ΝΑΧ ΝΒΙ ΠΡΡΟ ΧΕ, "ΝΑΙΑΤ-ΤΗΥΤΗ ΧΕ
 ΤΕΤΗΟ Ν ΑΤΡΟΥΦ⁶ ΖΗ ΠΕΙΚΟΣΜΟΣ. ΖΗ ΟΥΜΕ ΝΧΙΝΤΑΥΧΠΟΙ ΖΗ Τ-
 ΜΝΤΦΡΟ ΝΠΙΜΕΖ-ΖΗΤ⁷ Ν ΟΒΙΚ ΕΝΕΖ ΟΥΔΕ ΜΟΥ Ν ΘΕ Ν ΠΟΥ, ΟΥΔΕ
 ΝΠΙΒΙΜΕ ΧΕ ΣΕΖΟΛΦ⁸ Ν ΤΕΙΖΕ ΧΙΝ ΠΕΖΟΥ ΕΤ ΝΜΑΥ." ΑΧΑΡΧΕΙ Ν
 Τ-ΕΟΥ ΝΑΧ ΝΒΙ ΠΡΡΟ. ΠΖΛΟ ΔΕ ΑΧΤΦΟΥΝ, ΑΧΠΩΤ, ΑΧΚΤΟΧ ΟΝ
 Ε ΚΗΜΕ.

175. ΑΧΧΟΟΣ ΟΝ ΝΒΙ ΑΠΑ ΔΑΝΙΝΑ ΧΕ Α-ΠΕΝΕΙΩΤ ΑΠΑ ΑΡΣΕ-
 ΝΙΟΣ ΧΟΟΣ ΕΤΒΕ ΟΥΑ ΖΝ ΘΙΝΤ ΧΕ ΟΥΝΟΒ ΝΜΑΤΕ ΠΕ Ν ΡΕΦΦ-ΖΦΒ¹
 ΕΧΟ ΔΕ Ν ΑΦΕΛΛΗΣ² ΖΗ ΤΠΙΣΤΙΣ ΑΥΦ ΝΕΦΦΦΒΤ³ ΠΕ ΕΤΒΕ ΤΜΝΤ-
 ΖΙΑΙΩΤΗΣ. ΑΥΦ ΝΕΦΧΩ ΝΜΟΣ ΧΕ ΠΟΒΙΚ ΕΤΝΧΙ ΝΜΟΧ ΖΙΧΗ ΠΜΑ⁴
 ΝΤΟΧ ΔΗ ΠΕ ΠΣΩΜΑ Ν ΠΕΦΧ ΦΥΣΙ⁵ ΑΛΛΑ ΠΕΧΣΜΟΤ ΠΕ. ΑΥΣΩΤΗ ΔΕ
 ΝΒΙ ΖΛΟ ΣΝΑΥ ΧΕ ΑΧΧΕ-ΠΕΙΦΑΧΕ, ΑΥΦ ΕΥΣΟΟΥΝ ΝΜΟΧ ΧΕ ΟΥΝΟΒ
 ΠΕ ΖΗ ΠΕΦΒΙΟΣ,⁶ ΑΥΕΙΜΕ ΧΕ ΕΦΧΩ Ν ΠΑΙ ΖΗ ΟΥΜΝΤΒΑΛ-ΖΗΤ⁷ ΜΗ

(2) sense here: the ranks of ordinary soldiers. (3) ΖΟΤΖΤ
 ΖΕΤΖΤ- ΖΕΤΖΩΤ Q ΖΕΤΖΩΤ vb. tr. to examine, inquire into
 (ΝΜΟ^ς). (4) π.νεζ oil. (5) πε.ζμου salt. (6) ΑΤΡΟΥΦ adj.
 carefree, free from anxieties. (7) νεζ-ζηт ΝΜΟ^ς to be sated,
 satisfied with. (8) ζλοб, Q ζολб vb. tr. to be sweet, pleasant.

175. (1) ΡΕΦΦ-ΖΦΒ worker, doer; here in monkish sense:
 ascetic, practitioner. (2) ΑΦΕΛΛΗΣ (ἀφελής) simple. (3)
 ΦΦΥΤ (ΦΦΒΤ), Q ΦΦΥΤ (ΦΦΒΤ) vb. intr. to stumble, err.
 τ. ΜΝΤΖΙΑΙΩΤΗΣ being uninformed; δλιώτης non-professional,
 layman, uninformed person. (4) π.μα here = the altar. (5)
 φύσι in fact, for real (φύσει by nature, naturally); γε.
 φύσις (ἡ φύσις) nature. (6) π.βιος (ὁ βίος) life. (7) ΒΑΛ-
 ΖΗТ guileless, innocent; ΜΗΤΒΑΛ-ΖΗТ guilelessness.

ΟΥΜΝΤΑΤΝΟΙ.⁸ ΛΥΩ ΛΥΕΙ ΘΛΡΟϞ, ΛΥΧΟΟС ΝΑϞ ΧΕ, "ΑΠΑ, ΑΝСΩΤΗ
 ΕΤΒΕ ΟΥΘΑΧΕ Ν ΑΠΙCΤΟΝ, ΧΕ Λ-ΟΥΑ ΧΟΟϞ ΧΕ ΠΟΕΙΚ ΕΤΗΧΙ ΜΗΟϞ
 ΖΩC⁹ ΧΕ ΝΤΟϞ ΝΑΜΕ ΑΝ ΠΕ ΠCΩΜΑ Η ΠΕΧC ΑΛΛΑ ΠΕϞCΜΟТ ΠΕ."
 ΠZΛΛΟ ΔΕ ΠΕΧΛϞ ΧΕ, "ΑΝΟΚ ΛΙΧΕ-ΠΑΙ." ΝΤΟΟΥ ΔΕ ΛΥΚΩΡϞ¹⁰
 ΕΡΟϞ, ΕΥΧΩ ΗΜΟC ΧΕ, "ΗΠΩΡ. ΗΠΡΤΑΧΡΟΚ ΖΗ ΠΑΙ, ΑΠΑ, ΑΛΛΑ
 ΚΑΤΑ ΘΕ ΕΤΕΡΕ-ΤΚΑΘΟΛΙΚΗ¹¹ ΕΚΚΛΗCΙΑ ΧΩ ΗΜΟC ΠΙCΤΕΥΕ ΧΕ
 ΠΟΕΙΚ ΕΤΗΧΙ ΜΗΟϞ ΝΤΟϞ ΠΕ ΠCΩΜΑ Η ΠΕΧC ΖΗ ΟΥΜΕ, ΛΥΩ ΖΗ
 ΟΥCΜΟТ ΑΝ, ΛΥΩ ΠΕΙΠΟΤΗΡΙΟΝ¹² ΠΕϞCΝΟϞ ΠΕ ΖΗ ΟΥΜΕ ΛΥΩ ΖΗ
 ΟΥCΧΥΜΑ¹³ ΑΝ. ΑΛΛΑ Η ΘΕ¹⁴ Η ΤΑΡΧΗ Ε-ΛϞΧΙ Η ΟΥΚΑZ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΗ
 ΠΚΑZ,¹⁵ ΛϞΠΛΑCCE¹⁶ Η ΠΡΩΜΕ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΕϞΖΙΚΩΝ¹⁷ ΛΥΩ ΜΗ-ΒΟΜ Η
 ΑΛΛΥ Η ΧΟΟC ΧΕ Η ΘΙΚΩΝ Η ΠΝΟΥΤΕ ΑΝ ΤΕ ΤΑΙ, ΚΑΙΤΟΙ¹⁸ ΟΥΛ-
 ΚΑΤΑΛΥΜΠΟC ΠΕ Η ΑΤΤΑΖΟϞ, ΤΑΙ ΟΝ ΤΕ ΘΕ Η ΠΟΕΙΚ ΗΤΑϞΧΟΟC
 ΧΕ ΠΑΙ ΠΕ ΠΑCΩΜΑ. ΤΗΠΙCΤΕΥΕ ΧΕ ΖΗ ΟΥΜΕ ΠΑΙ ΠΕ ΠCΩΜΑ Η
 ΠΕΧC." ΠΕΧΛϞ ΝΒΙ ΠZΛΛΟ ΧΕ, "ΕΤΕΤΗΤΗΠΙΘΕ¹⁹ ΗΜΟΙ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΗ
 ΠZΩB, ΗΤΗΑΤΩТ ΑΝ ΝΖΗТ." ΝΤΟΟΥ ΔΕ ΠΕΧΛΥ ΧΕ, "ΜΑΡΕΝΤΩΒΑZ²⁰
 Η ΠΝΟΥΤΕ ΖΗ ΤΕΙZΕΒΑΔΩΜΑC ΕΤΒΕ ΠΕΙΜΥCΤΗΡΙΟΝ, ΛΥΩ ΤΗΠΙCΤΕΥΕ
 ΧΕ ΠΝΟΥΤΕ ΝΑΒΟΛΠΗ ΝΑΝ ΕΒΟΛ." ΠZΛΛΟ ΔΕ ΛϞΘΠ-ΠΘΑΧΕ ΕΡΟϞ ΖΗ
 ΟΥΡΑΘΕ, ΛΥΩ ΛϞCΟΠC Η ΠΝΟΥΤΕ ΕϞΧΩ ΗΜΟC ΧΕ, "ΠΧΟΕΙC, ΝΤΟΚ ΕТ

(8) νοι (νοέω) to think; ατνοι unthinking; ζη ουμντατνοι
 without thinking. (9) Text has ζωcϞ; prob. ζωc (ώc) with
 χε, as given above. (10) κωρϞ κερϞ- κορϞ" vb. tr. to per-
 suade, cajole (ε). (11) κθεολικη (καθολικώc) adj. f. uni-
 versal, catholic. (12) η.ποτηριον (τὸ ποτήριον) wine-cup.
 (13) ζη ουcχυμα in form, in appearance. (14) η θε η is
 coordinated with ται τε θε below. τ.αρχη (ἡ ἀρχή) begin-
 ning (of creation). (15) Note κλz in two senses: a clod
 of earth; the ground. (16) πλaccε (πλάccω) to form, mould.
 (17) θικων (ἡ εἰκὼν) likeness. (18) καιτοι (καίτοι) and
 yet, although, albeit. ακαταλυμποc (ἀκατάληπτοc) incom-
 prehensible; used as noun here. (19) πιθε (πειθω) to per-
 suade. εβολ ζη ηzωb in sense: by a demonstration from the
 matter itself. (20) τωβz (τωβλz) τεβz- τοβz" vb. tr. to
 pray, make entreaty (to: ημο"; for: ε, εтβε, εχη, ζλ).

σοοῦν καὶ ἢ εἰς ἀνὴρ ἀπίστος κατὰ οὐκακίαν²¹ ἀλλὰ καὶ ἢ πει-
 πλάνα²² ἢ οὐμῆταπίστος μὴ οὐμῆτατσοοῦν, βωλῆ καὶ εβολ,
 πχοεῖς τῆ πεκῆς." Ἡεῖλο δε ον λυβωκ ε νευρι, λυτωβας ἢ
 πνουτε, εϋχω ἦμος κα, "τῆ πεκῆς, εκβεωλῆ εβολ ἢ πεῖεῖλο ἢ
 πεῖμυστηριον κα εεπεῖστεγε λυω νῆτῆτ-οσε²³ ἢ πεεῖεῖσε."
 λ-πνουτε δε σωτῆ εροοῦ εἰ οὔσον. Ἡερε-εβῆωμας δε χωκ
 εβολ, λυεῖ ε τεκκλῆσια ἢ τκυριακη,²⁴ λυεμοος ἢ πωομῆτ
 μαγλαῦ εἰ <οὔ>οὔρωμ²⁵ ἢ οὔωτ. νερε-πεῖλο δε εἰ τεῦμητε.
 λυοῦων ἦεἰ νευβαλ ετ εἰ εοῦν, λυω Ἡεροῦκω εεραῖ ἢ ποεῖκ
 εχῆ τετραπυζα ετ οὔλαβ, λυοῦωνα εβολ ἢ πωομῆτ μαγλαῦ ἢ εε
 ἢ οὔωρε κοῦι, λυω Ἡερε-πεπερεσῦτερος σοοῦτῆ εβολ ἢ τεε-
 εῖχ ε χῖ ἢ ποεῖκ ε ποῦτῆ,²⁶ εἰς οὔαγγελος λυεῖ εβολ εἰ
 ἢπῆγε, ε-οὔἦ-οὔεορτε²⁷ ἢτοοτῆ, λυω λυωωωτ²⁸ ἢ πκοῦι ἢ
 ωῆρε, λυπωετ²⁹ ἢ πεεενοχ ε πποτηριον. Ἡερε-πεπερεσῦτερος
 δε ερ-ποεῖκ ἢ γλασμα κλασμα,³⁰ νερε-παγγελος εωωκ πωω ἢ
 πωῆρε κοῦι ωῆμ ωῆμ. λυω Ἡεροῦτ ἢ πεῖοῦοι³¹ ε χῖ εβολ εἰ
 νετ οὔλαβ, λυχῖ ἦεἰ πεῖλο ἢ οὔκλασμα καε εεπῆω ἢ ενοχ, λυω
 Ἡερεεηλυ, λυτ-εοτε, λυχῖ-ωκακ εβολ κα, "τῆπεῖστεγε, πχοεῖς,
 κα ποεῖκ πε πεεεωμα λυω πποτηριον πε πεεενοχ." λυω ἢ
 τεῦνοῦ λ-παε ετ εἰ τεεεῖχ τ-οεῖκ κατὰ πεοοῦ ἢ πμυστηριον.
 λυνοχτῆ εεοῦν ε ρωε, λυω λυχῖ εεεχαριεῖ³² ἢ πχοεῖς.
 πεεελεε καε ἦεἰ Ἡεῖλο κα, "πνουτε σοοῦν ἢ τεεῖεῖς ἢ Ἡερε κα

τ. εεεωμας, εεεωμας (ἡ εεεωμας) week. (21) τ.κακῖα (ἡ κα-
 κῖα) evil, badness. (22) πλάνα (πλανῶ) to deceive, lead
 astray; middle: to err. (23) τ-οσε to suffer a loss (of:
 ἢ). (24) τ.κυριακη (ἡ κυριακή) Sunday. (25) οὔρωμ var. of
 ἦρωμ) pillow, seat. (26) πωω πεω- ποω Q πῆω vb. tr. to
 divide (ἦμο). (27) τ.εορτε knife, sword. (28) ωωωτ ωεετ-
 ωλατ Q ωλατ vb. tr. to cut, slay (ἦμο). (29) πωετ, πεετ-
 παετ Q παετ vb. tr. to pour (ἦμο). (30) πε.κλασμα (τὸ
 κλάσμα) piece; repeated to express distributive: into pie-
 ces; cf. the following ωῆμ ωῆμ into small pieces. (31) τ-
 ἢ π(“)οῦοι to advance, proceed (suff. is reflex.). (32)
 εὔχαριεῖ (εὔχαριστέω) to give thanks.

ΜΗ-ΒΟΜ ΗΜΟΟΥ Ε ΟΥΕΜ-ΛΒ ΕΦΟΥΩΤ.³³ ΕΤΕΒ ΠΑΙ ΘΛΑΤΡΕ-ΠΕΦΣΩΜΑ
 ΘΩΠΕ Η ΠΟΒΙΚ ΛΥΩ ΠΕΦΣΝΟΦ Η ΗΡΠ Η ΝΕΤ ΧΙ ΗΜΟΦ ΖΗ ΟΥΠΙΣΤΙΣ."
 ΛΥΩ ΛΥΘΠ-ΖΜΟΤ³⁴ ΗΤΗ ΠΝΟΥΤΕ ΖΙΧΗ ΠΕΝΤΑΦΘΩΠΕ, ΧΕ ΗΠΕΦΚΛ-
 ΠΖΛΟ Η ΡΩΜΕ Ε Τ-ΟΣΕ Η ΠΕΦΖΙΣΕ, ΛΥΩ ΛΥΒΟΚ Η ΠΩΟΗΤ Ε ΝΕΥΡΙ
 ΖΗ ΟΥΡΑΘΕ.

240. Α-ΑΠΑ ΣΑΡΑΠΙΩΝ ΝΑΥ ΕΥΠΟΡΝΗ.¹ ΠΕΧΛΦ ΧΕ, "ΤΗΝΥ
 ΘΑΡΟ Η ΠΝΑΥ Η ΡΟΥΖΕ. ΣΕΤΩΤΕ ΕΒΟΛ." ΛΥΩ ΗΤΕΡΕΦ<ΕΙ> ΝΑΣ
 ΕΖΟΥΝ, ΠΕΧΛΦ ΝΑΣ ΧΕ, "ΕΩ ΕΡΟΙ Η ΟΥΚΟΥΙ, ΧΕ ΟΥΗΤΑΙ-ΟΥΝΟΜΟΣ
 ΗΜΑΥ, ΘΑΗΤΧΟΚΦ ΕΒΟΛ." ΗΤΟΣ ΔΕ ΠΕΧΛΣ ΧΕ, "ΚΑΛΩΣ, ΠΛΕΙΩΤ."
 ΗΤΟΦ ΔΕ ΑΦΑΡΧΕΙ Η ΨΑΛΛΕΙ² ΧΙΗ ΠΘΟΡΠ Η ΨΑΛΜΟΣ ΘΑΗΤΕΦΧΟΚ
 ΕΒΟΛ Η ΠΘΕΤΑΙΟΥ Η ΨΑΛΜΟΣ, ΛΥΩ ΚΑΤΑ ΣΟΠ Η ΚΑ-ΡΦΦ ΕΒΟΛ ΘΛΦ-
 ΕΙΡΕ Η ΘΟΜΗΤ Η ΚΛΧ-ΠΑΤ.³ ΗΤΟΣ ΖΩΦΣ ΑΣΕΩ ΕΣΘΑΗΛ ΖΙ ΠΑΖΟΥ
 ΗΜΟΦ ΖΗ ΟΥΖΟΤΕ ΜΗ ΟΥΣΤΩΤ.⁴ ΑΦΜΟΥΝ ΔΕ ΕΒΟΛ ΕΦΘΑΗΛ ΖΑΡΟΣ
 ΤΑΡΕΣΟΥΧΑΙ, ΛΥΩ Α-ΠΝΟΥΤΕ ΣΩΤΗ ΕΡΟΦ. ΤΕΣΖΙΜΕ ΔΕ ΑΣΠΑΖΤΕ ΖΑ-
 ΡΑΤΟΥ Η ΝΕΦΟΥΕΡΗΤΕ ΕΣΡΙΜΕ ΕΣΧΩ ΗΜΟΣ ΧΕ, "ΑΡΙ-ΤΑΓΑΗΗ,⁵ ΠΑ-
 ΕΙΩΤ. ΠΜΑ ΕΤΕΚΣΟΟΥΝ ΧΕ ΤΗΑΟΥΧΑΙ ΗΖΗΤΦ ΧΙΤ ΕΜΑΥ. ΗΤΑ-
 ΠΝΟΥΤΕ ΓΑΡ ΤΗΝΟΟΥΚ ΘΑΡΟΙ Ε ΠΑΙ." ΛΥΩ ΑΦΧΙΤΕ ΕΥΖΕΝΕΒΕΤΕ Η
 ΠΑΡΕΒΝΟΣ.⁶ ΠΕΧΛΦ ΔΕ Η ΤΜΑΛΥ Η ΘΕΝΒΕΤΕ ΧΕ, "ΧΙ Η ΤΕΙΣΩΝΕ,
 ΛΥΩ ΗΠΡΤΑΛΕ-ΝΑΖΕ⁷ ΕΧΦΣ Η ΕΝΤΟΛΗ, ΑΛΛΑ Η ΘΕ ΕΤΕΣΟΥΑΘΕ
 ΜΑΡΕΣΑΑΣ. ΚΑΑΣ ΖΗ ΠΧΟΒΙΣ." ΛΥΩ ΜΗΗΣΑ ΖΕΝΚΟΥΙ Η ΖΟΥΥ ΠΕΧΛΣ
 ΧΕ, "ΑΝΟΚ ΟΥΡΕΦ-ΝΟΒΕ. ΕΙΟΥΘΦ Ε ΟΥΩΜ Η ΟΥΣΟΠ Η ΜΗΝΕ."
 ΜΗΗΣΑ ΚΕΟΥΟΒΙΘ ΟΝ ΠΕΧΛΣ ΧΕ, "ΕΙΟΥΘΦ Ε ΟΥΩΜ Η ΟΥΣΟΠ ΚΑΤΑ
 ΣΑΒΒΑΤΟΝ."⁸ ΜΗΗΣΩΣ ΟΝ ΠΕΧΛΣ ΧΕ, "ΕΠΙΔΗ⁹ ΑΙΡ-ΖΑΖ Η ΝΟΒΕ,

(33) ούωτ vb. intr. to be raw, green, fresh. ΘΠ-ΖΜΟΤ ΗΤΗ to thank.

240. (1) τ. πορνή (ἡ πόρνη) prostitute. (2) ψάλλει (ψάλλω) here: to recite psalter; πσ. ψαλλμος (ὁ ψαλμός) psalm. (3) κλχ-πατ bow, genuflection; κωλχ vb. tr. to bend, bow; τ. πατ knee, leg. (4) πσ. στωτ trembling. (5) αρι-ταγαηη be charitable, do a kindness; τ. αγαηη (ἡ ἀγάπη) love. (6) ουζεμεεετє η παρεβнос a convent. (7) π. ναζε yoke; here in monastic sense: imposed penance. η (ἡ) or. (8) once a week. (9) επιδη (ἐπειδή) because, since.

οπ̄¹⁰ ε̄ζοϋν̄ β̄ϋρῑ λ̄γω̄ πε̄τ̄η̄λαοϋομ̄ε̄ τ̄αᾱη̄ η̄αῑ ζ̄η̄ οϋ̄θ̄οϋ̄θ̄η̄ η̄η̄ πα-
 ζω̄β̄ η̄ β̄ῑχ̄." λ̄γω̄ λ̄γ̄εῑρε̄ ζ̄ῑ η̄αῑ, λ̄γω̄ λ̄ς̄ρ̄-λ̄η̄ᾱη̄ η̄ η̄ π̄η̄οϋ̄τε̄, λ̄ς̄-
 η̄κοτ̄κ̄ Δ̄ε̄ ζ̄η̄ η̄η̄ᾱ ε̄τ̄ η̄η̄ᾱγ̄ ζ̄η̄ η̄χο̄β̄ῑς̄.

(10) οπ̄ is for οπ̄'τ, from οτ̄η̄.

ΤΣΟΦΙΑ Ἡ ΣΟΛΟΜΩΝ

Chapter 1

- (1) μερε-ταικλιοςυνη, μετ κρινε ἦ ηκλζ.
 λρι-πμεεγε ἦ ηχοεic ζἦ ουμηῆταγλαος,
 ητεηῆηine ησωч ζἦ ουμηῆταηλοуc ητε ηεηῆηηт.
- (2) хε ηλγζε εροч ηβi ηεηε ηсеηεиразе ημοч λη.
 ηλчουηηζ δε εβολ η ηεηε ηсеο η αηηαzte εροч λη.
- (3) ηарε-пмееге гар εθουу ηорχου ε ηηουηε,
 λγω ηεчбom ηт ουонζ εβολ ηλсхпeie-ηλθηт.
- (4) хе ηερε-тсофия гар вок εзуηη εуψуηη εсзуου,
 ουαε ηεсуоуωz ζἦ сωηλ ῆ ηεчῆ-ηовε.
- (5) ηεηηλ гар ηт ουαλв η тсофия ηλчηот εβολ η κροч,
 λγω ηλчουε η ηηοκηεκ η ηλθηт,
 λγω ηλчхпie-ηхiηбонс εчηληεi.
- (6) ουηαεi-ρωηε гар ηε ηεηηλ η тсофия,
 λγω ηῆηαηηαie-ηхi-ουα λη ζἦ ηεчсποηу;
 хе ηηουηε ηε ηηηηре η ηεчбλote,
 λγω ηεη ηουηῆ ηαηε η ηεчηηт, λγω ηεη сωηῆ ε ηεчλλс.
- (7) хе ηεηηλ η ηχοεic λчηεz-ηοiкουηηηη,
 λγω ηεη ηηη ηηηηῆ чсоуηη η ηεуzρουу.

I. (1) κρινω to judge. απλους adj. simple, frank, sincere. (2) ηαzte, Q ηзуηт vb. tr. to believe, trust (ε); αηηαzte adj. unbelieving. (3) ηорῆ ηεηῆ- ηорχ Q ηорῆ vb. tr. to divide, separate (ηημο^ο; from: ε). (5) ηε.κροч deceit, guile. ουε, Q ουηу vb. intr. to be distant (from: ε, ηημο^ο), remain aloof from. (6) ηε.сποηу lip(s), shore, edge. ελωт (pl. ελote, ελoote) n.m.f. kidney; here in OT sense as seat of emotions. ηουηῆ ηεηῆ- ηουηῆ Q ηουηῆ vb. tr. to examine, search out (ηημο^ο). (7) ηηηηῆ the universe, everything.

- (8) εΤΒε ΠΑΙ ΜΗ-ΛΑΛΥ ΝΑΖΩΠ ΕΦΘΑΧε ΖΗ ΟΥΧΙΝΘΟΝΤ̄,
ΟΥΔε ΝΨΝΑΨ-ΒΟΛ ΑΝ Ε ΤΕΚΡΙCIC ΕΤ ΉΝΗΥ.
- (9) CΕΝΑΒΗ-ΠΘΙΝε ΓΑΡ Η ΠΘΟΧΝε Η ΠΑCΕΒΗC,
ΑΥΘ ΠΧΟΒIC ΝΑCΩΤΗ Ε ΝΕΦΘΑΧε Ε ΠΟΥΘΝΞ̄ ΕΒΟΛ Η ΝΕΦΑΝΟΜΙΑ.
- (10) Χε ΠΜΑΛΧε Η ΠΕCΚΩΞ ΘΛCΩΤΗ Ε ΖΩΒ ΝΙΜ,
ΑΥΘ ΠΕΖΡΟΟΥ Η ΝΕΚΡΗΡΗ ΝΑΖΩΠ ΑΝ.
- (11) ΖΑΡεΖ Εε ΕΡΩΤΗ Ε ΝΕΚΡΗΡΗ ΕΤ ΘΟΥΕΙΤ,
ΑΥΘ †-CΟ Ε ΠΕΤΝΑΛC ΕΒΟΛ ΖΗ ΤΚΑΤΑΛΑΛΙΑ;
Χε ΜΗ-ΟΥΘΑΧε ΕΦΘΟΥΕΙΤ ΝΑΖΩΠ.
ΟΥΤΑΠΡΟ ΕCΧΙ-ΒΟΛ ΘΑCΤΑΚε-ΤεΨΥΧΗ.
- (12) ΗΠΡΚΩΞ Εε Ε ΠΜΟΥ ΖΗ ΤΕΠΛΑΝΗ Η ΠΕΤΝΩΝΞ̄,
ΟΥΔε ΗΠΡCΩΚ ΝΗΤΗ Η ΠΤΑΚΟ ΖΗ ΝΕΖΒΗΥε Η ΝΕΤΝΕΙΧ.
- (13) Χε ΗΠε-ΠΝΟΥΤε ΤΑΜΙε-ΠΜΟΥ,
ΟΥΔε ΝΨΡΑΘε ΑΝ ΕΧΗ ΠΤΑΚΟ Η ΝΕΤ ΟΝΞ̄.
- (14) ΝΤΑCΟΝΤΟΥ ΓΑΡ ΤΗΡΟΥ ΕΤΡΕΥΘω ΘΑ ΒΟΛ
ΑΥΘ ΕΤΡΕΥΟΥΧΑΙ ΝΒΙ ΝCΩΝΤ Η ΠΚΟCΜΟC.
ΗΜΗ-ΠΑΖΡε Η ΜΟΥ ΖΡΑΙ ΝΖΗΤΟΥ,
ΟΥΔε ΜΗΤεΡΟ Η ΑΜΗΤε ΖΙΧΗ ΠΚΑΞ.
- {(15) ΤΑΙΚΑΙΟCΥΝΗ ΓΑΡ ΟΥΑΤΜΟΥ Τε.}
- (16) ΗΑCΕΒΗC Δε ΖΗ ΝΕΥΒΙΧ ΜΗ ΝΕΥΘΑΧε ΑΥCΟΤΠ̄ ΝΑΥ;

(8) Ψ-ΒΟΛ ε to avoid, escape. ΉΝΗΥ for ΝΗΥ. (9) ΘΟΧΝε vb. intr. to take counsel (concerning: ε); as n.m. counsel. ἄσεβής adj. ungodly, impious. ἡ ἀνομία lawlessness. (10) π.κωΞ envy, jealousy; vb. intr. to be envious, jealous, zealous (for: ε). (11) †-CΟ ε to restrain; to refrain from. χι-ΒΟΛ to tell a lie. (12) ἡ πλάνη error, erring. (14) CΩΝΤ CΩΤ- CΟΝΤ^Q CΟΝΤ vb. tr. to create, found (ΠΜΟ^Q); as n.m. creation, creature. ΘΑ ΒΟΛ adv. forever, for good. ΠΑΖΡε Η ΜΟΥ poison. ΑΜΗΤε Hades, Hell. (15) Verse 15 is intrusive and incomplete. Omit.

ΛΥΤΑΛΛΑΧ ΝΑΥ Ν ΘΒΗΡ, ΛΥΒΩΛ ΕΒΟΛ,
 ΛΥΣΜΙΝΕ Ν ΟΥΔΑΙΛΘΗΚΗ ΝΕΜΑΧ,
 ΧΕ ΣΕΜΠΘΑ Ν ΤΜΕΡΙC Ν ΠΕΤ ΝΜΑΥ.

Chapter II

The Reasoning of the Wicked

- (1) ΛΥΧΟΟC ΓΑΡ, Ε-ΛΥΜΕΕΥΕ ΖΡΑΙ ΝΖΗΤΟΥ ΖΝ ΟΥCΟΟΥΤΝ ΑΝ,
 ΧΕ ΟΥΚΟΥΙ ΠΕ ΠΕΝΑΖΕ, ΕΥΜΕΖ Χ ΛΥΠΗ,
 ΛΥΩ ΜΗΝ-ΜΤΟΝ ΘΟΟΠ ΖΝ ΠΜΟΥ Ν ΠΡΩΜΕ,
 ΟΥΔΕ ΜΠΝCΟΥΝ-ΟΥΔ Ε-ΛΥΕΙ ΕΖΡΑΙ ΖΝ ΑΜΝΤΕ.
- (2) ΧΕ ΝΤΑΝΘΩΠΕ Ε ΠΠΕΤ ΘΟΥΕΙΤ.
 ΜΝΝCΩC ΕΝΝΑΡ-ΘΕ Ν ΝΕΤΕ ΜΠΟΥΘΩΠΕ,
 ΧΕ ΟΥΚΑΠΝΟC ΠΕ ΠΝΙCΕ ΕΤ ΖΝ ΘΑΝΤΝ,
 ΛΥΩ ΟΥΤΚ ΠΕ ΠΘΑΧΕ ΕΤ ΚΙΜ ΖΜ ΠΕΝΖΗΤ.
- (3) ΠΑΙ ΕΥΘΑΝΘΩΜ, ΕΡΕ-ΠCΩΜΑ ΤΗΡΤ ΝΑΡ-ΘΕ Ν ΟΥΧΕΒΕC,
 ΛΥΩ ΠΕΝΠΝΧ ΝΑΒΩΛ ΕΒΟΛ Ν ΘΕ Μ ΠΑΗΡ ΕΤ ΧΟΟΡΕ ΕΒΟΛ,
- (4) ΝCΕΡ-ΠΩΕΘ Μ ΠΕΝΡΑΝ ΖΜ ΠΕΝΟΥΟΕΙΘ,
 ΝΤΕΤΗ-ΑΛΛΥ ΕΡ-ΠΜΕΕΥΕ Ν ΝΕΝΖΒΗΥΕ,
 ΛΥΩ ΠΕΝΑΖΕ ΝΑΟΥΕΙΝΕ Ν ΘΕ Ν ΟΥΚΛΟΟΛΕ,
 ΛΥΩ ΦΝΑΧΩΦΡΕ ΕΒΟΛ Ν ΘΕ Ν ΟΥΝΙCΕ Ε-ΛΥΒΩΛ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΙΤΝ
 ΠΑΚΤΙΝ Μ ΠΡΗ,
 ΛΥΩ Ε-Λ-ΤΕΥΖΗΜΕ ΖΡΩΘ ΕΧΩΦ.
- (5) ΟΥΖΛΕΙΒΕC Ε-ΛCΟΥΕΙΝΕ ΠΕ ΠΕΝΟΥΟΕΙΘ,

(16) CΜΙΝΕ CΜΝ- CΜΝΤ Q CΜΟΝΤ vb. tr. to establish, set up (ΜΜΟ). ἡ μερῖc portion, share; party, faction.

II. (1) ΖΝ ΟΥCΟΟΥΤΝ ΑΝ incorrectly, not rightly. Χ ΛΥΠΗ = Ν ΛΥΠΗ; ἡ λύπη grief, pain. (2) Ρ-ΘΕ Ν to become like. Π.ΝΙCΕ breath. ΘΑΝΤ nose. Π.ΤΚ spark. (3) Τ. ΧΕΒΕC (glowing) coal. Θ, ἡ ἀήρ air, atmosphere. (4) ΤΕ. ΚΛΟΟΛΕ cloud. Π.ΑΚΤΙΝ (ἡ ἀκτίc, -ῖνοc) ray, beam. Τ.ΖΗΜΕ heat. ΖΡΩΘ, Q ΖΟΡΘ vb. intr. to become heavy, difficult. (5) Τ.ΖΑΙΒΕC shadow, shade.

- (22) λῶσ ἡποῦσοῦν-ἡμυστηρίον ἡ πνοῦτε,
οὐδε ἡποῦκα-στην ε̄ πβεκε ἡ ταίκαϊοσύνη;
ἡποῦνίστευε ε̄ πταίο ἡ νεψύχη ἡ net οὐλαβ.
- (23) χε πνοῦτε λχσῶντ ἡ πρώμε εῦμῆταττακο,
λῶσ λχταμίοχ ἡ ἔικῶν ἡ πεχεϊνε.
- (24) ἡ πεφθονος δε ἡ παιαβολος λ-πμοῦ εἰ ε̄ζοῦν ε̄ πκοσμος.
- (25) σεπειραζε δε ἡμοχ ἡεἰ τμερις ἡ net ἡμαῦ.

Chapter V

The Remorse of the Wicked at the Judgement

- (1) τότε παίκαϊος ἡλαζερατῆ ἡ οῦνος ἡ παρρησια ε̄ ἡλῶσ ἡ
πεμτο εβολ ἡ νενταγθαίβε ἡμοχ λῶσ νενταγθεετἰ ἡ
νεχῆςε.
- (2) σεηαλαῦ, ἡσεθτορτῆ ἡ οῦζοτε εσἡλῶτ,
ἡσεπῶε̄ εχἡ τμοεἰζε ἡ πεχοῦχαἰ,
- (3) ἡσεχοος ἡραἰ ἡητοῦ, εῦμετανοἰ
λῶσ εῦλῶ-λζομ ε̄τβε πλῶχῆ ἡ πεῦπἡλ,
χε "παἰ πενεσῶβε ἡσῶχ ἡ πιοῦοεἰθ,
ε̄χῶοπ ἡλἡ ἡ παρβολἡ ἡ νοβνεε ἡ νἰαεντ,
- (4) ε̄νωπ ἡ πεχαζε εῦλίβε, λῶσ πεχμοῦ εῦσῶθ.

(22) κα-στη̄ ε̄ to set one's mind on/to. π.βεκε reward, pay. (24) ὁ φθόνος ill-will, jealousy. (25) τ.μερις is taken as collective: "those who belong to that one." περιρῶζω in the sense "to experience."

V. (1) ἡ παρησια freedom, openness; ἡ οῦπαρρησια openly, publicly. ἀθετέω to disregard. (2) πῶε̄ πεῶε̄ ποῶε̄ Q ποῶε̄ vb. tr. to amaze (ἡμο̄); intr. to be amazed (at: εχἡ). τ.μοεἰζε wonder, marvel. (3) λῶ-λζομ vb. intr. to sigh; as n.m. sigh. π.λῶχῆ anguish, oppression. σῶβε vb. tr. to mock, ridicule (ἡμο̄, ἡσα). παρβολἡ in sense: model, exemplar. (4) λίβε as n.m. madness.

- (5) $\bar{\eta}$ $\lambda\theta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $z\epsilon$ $\lambda\gamma\omicron\pi\bar{\chi}$ $z\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}\theta\eta\rho\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\eta\omicron\upsilon\tau\epsilon$,
 $\lambda\gamma\omega$ $\pi\epsilon\chi\kappa\lambda\eta\rho\omicron\varsigma$ $z\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\epsilon\tau$ $\omicron\upsilon\lambda\lambda\upsilon\beta$?
- (6) $\epsilon\epsilon\iota\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\tau\alpha\bar{\eta}\pi\lambda\lambda\alpha\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}\tau\omicron\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ $z\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon z\iota\omicron\omicron\upsilon\gamma\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\mu\epsilon$,
 $\lambda\gamma\omega$ $\bar{\eta}\pi\bar{\chi}\omega\lambda$ $\eta\lambda\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}\beta\iota$ $\pi\omicron\gamma\omicron\beta\iota\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\alpha\iota\kappa\lambda\iota\omicron\varsigma\upsilon\bar{\eta}$,
 $\lambda\gamma\omega$ $\pi\rho\eta$ $\bar{\eta}\pi\bar{\chi}\pi\epsilon\iota\rho\epsilon$ $\eta\lambda\bar{\eta}$.
- (7) $\lambda\eta\mu\omicron\upsilon z$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\lambda\eta\omicron\mu\iota\lambda$ $z\iota$ $\tau\lambda\kappa\omicron$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\eta z\iota\omicron\omicron\upsilon\gamma\epsilon$.
 $\lambda\eta\upsilon\omega\kappa$ $z\iota\tau\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}\chi\lambda\iota\epsilon$ $\epsilon\mu\epsilon\upsilon\mu\omicron\omicron\theta\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}z\eta\tau\omicron\upsilon$;
 $\tau\epsilon z\iota\eta$ $\Delta\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\chi\omicron\beta\iota\varsigma$ $\bar{\eta}\pi\bar{\eta}\varsigma\omicron\upsilon\omega\bar{\eta}\bar{\tau}$.
- (8) $\bar{\eta}\tau\lambda\varsigma\bar{\chi}\text{-}\omicron\upsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\omicron\upsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\beta\iota$ $\tau\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\tau\chi\lambda\iota\text{-}z\eta\tau$?
 η $\tau\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\tau\rho\bar{\eta}\mu\lambda\omicron$ $\mu\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon\lambda\upsilon\epsilon\text{-}\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\tau\lambda\varsigma\bar{\chi}\text{-}\omicron\upsilon$ $\eta\lambda\bar{\eta}$?
- (9) $\lambda\text{-}\eta\eta$ $\tau\eta\rho\upsilon$ $\omicron\gamma\epsilon\iota\eta\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\theta\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\omicron\upsilon z\lambda\iota\beta\epsilon\varsigma$,
 $\lambda\gamma\omega$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\theta\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\langle\omicron\upsilon\rangle\omicron\upsilon\omega$ $\epsilon\text{-}\lambda\chi\pi\lambda\rho\lambda\gamma\epsilon$,
- (10) η $\bar{\eta}$ $\theta\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\omicron\upsilon\chi\omicron\iota$ $\epsilon\chi\varsigma\beta\eta\rho$ $z\bar{\eta}$ $\omicron\upsilon z\omicron\beta\iota\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\mu\omicron\omicron\upsilon$
 $\epsilon\text{-}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\text{-}\theta\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\beta\bar{\eta}\text{-}\eta\epsilon\chi\tau\lambda\beta\varsigma\epsilon$
 η $\tau\epsilon z\iota\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\epsilon\chi\tau\omicron\pi$ $z\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}z\omicron\beta\iota\bar{\eta}$.
- (11) η $\bar{\eta}$ $\theta\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\omicron\upsilon z\lambda\lambda\eta\tau$ $\epsilon\text{-}\lambda\chi z\omega\lambda$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$,
 $\{\epsilon\text{-}\mu\epsilon\upsilon\beta\bar{\eta}\text{-}\mu\lambda\epsilon\iota\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\epsilon\chi z\omega\lambda$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda\}$
 $\epsilon\chi z\iota\omicron\upsilon\gamma\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\chi\tau\bar{\eta}z$ ϵ $\pi\lambda\eta\rho$ $\epsilon\tau$ $\lambda\varsigma\omega\omicron\upsilon$,
 $\epsilon\chi\pi\omega z$ $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\chi$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\beta\omicron\eta\bar{\tau}$ $z\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\omicron\gamma\omicron\beta\iota$,
 $\epsilon\chi\kappa\iota\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\chi\tau\bar{\eta}z$, $\epsilon\chi z\eta\lambda$,
 $\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\varsigma\omega\varsigma$ $\epsilon\text{-}\mu\epsilon\upsilon\beta\bar{\eta}\text{-}\mu\lambda\epsilon\iota\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\epsilon\chi z\omega\lambda$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$.
- (12) η $\bar{\eta}$ $\theta\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\omicron\upsilon\varsigma\omicron\tau\epsilon$ $\epsilon\text{-}\lambda\gamma\eta\omicron\chi\bar{\chi}$ ϵ $\pi\varsigma\omicron\omicron\upsilon\tau\bar{\eta}$,
 $\epsilon\text{-}\lambda\chi\pi\epsilon z\text{-}\pi\lambda\eta\rho$, $\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\epsilon\upsilon\eta\omicron\upsilon$ $\omicron\eta$ $\lambda\chi\tau\omega\beta\epsilon$, $\epsilon\text{-}\mu\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}\text{-}\tau\epsilon\chi z\iota\eta$.

(6) $\pi\epsilon\iota\rho\epsilon$, Q $\pi\omicron\rho\epsilon$ vb. intr. to come forth; to shine (of sun). (8) $\bar{\chi}\text{-}\omicron\upsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\omicron\upsilon$ is not clear; read perhaps $\bar{\chi}\text{-}\omicron\upsilon$ $\eta\lambda\bar{\eta}$ as at end of verse. $\epsilon\lambda\upsilon\epsilon\text{-}\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$ boaster; $\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon\lambda\upsilon\epsilon\text{-}\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$ boastfulness. (9) $\pi.\omicron\upsilon\omega$ news, report. (10) $\varsigma\beta\eta\rho$ vb. intr. to sail. $\pi.z\omicron\beta\iota\bar{\eta}$ wave. $\tau.\tau\lambda\beta\varsigma\epsilon$ foot-print, track, trace. $\pi.\tau\omicron\pi$ keel. (11) $\lambda\varsigma\omega\omicron\upsilon$ (Q of $\lambda\varsigma\lambda\iota$) vb. intr. to be light, swift. $\pi.\omicron\gamma\omicron\beta\iota$ rush, swift movement. $\pi\omega z$ in sense: to split, cleave. (12) $\pi.\varsigma\omicron\tau\epsilon$ arrow. ϵ $\pi\varsigma\omicron\omicron\upsilon\tau\bar{\eta}$ straight (ahead), on target. $\tau\omega\beta\epsilon$: i.e. the air joins (or closes

- λγω ἡμῶν-κτο θοοπ ἡ πενμοῦ;
 χε λγτωσβε ερωου, λγω ἡνε-λαλυ κοτῶ.
- (6) ἀμῆεῖτῆ βε ἡτῆτςιον ἡ ἡαγλαθον ετ θοοπ,
 ἡτῆχρω ἡ τεκτικςις ἡ οὔβειν ἡ ἡε ἡ οὔμῆτβεῖρε.
- (7) μαρῆτςιον ἡ ἡρῆ ε-ἡανοῦχ ἡ στῖ-νοῦχε,
 λγω ἡπῆτρεῦσαλτῆ ἡβῖ ἡκάρπος ἡ παρ.
- (8) μαρῆτ εχων ἡ ἡκκλوم ἡ οὔρτ εμπατοῦζωβῆ,
 (9) ἡπῆτρε-λαλυ ἡμον θοπε ἡ πβολ ἡ νενμῆτθνα.
 μαρῆκα-συμβουλη ἡ οὔνοχ ἡ ἡ μα ἡιμ,
 χε ται τε τενμερις λγω πενκλῆρος.
- (10) οὔζηκε ἡ δῖκαῖος μαρῆχῖτῶ ἡ βονῶ.
 ἡπῆτρεντ-σο ε τεχῆρα,
 οὔλε ἡπῆτρενθῖπε ἡητοῦ ἡ νεσκῖμ ἡ οὔζαλο ἡ νοβ ἡ λζε.
- (11) μαρε-τενβουθ οὔπε ἡαν ἡ νομος ἡ δῖκαῖοςῦνη;
 τῆῆτῶε γαρ εὔαλχπῖος ἡωσ ατθλῶ.
- (12) μαρῆβωρῶ ε παῖκαῖος,
 χε ἡνοκῆ ε ῖ-[χρηστος] ἡαν,
 λγω ἡτ οὔβε νενζεβῆγε.
 ἡνοβνεβ ἡμον ἡ νεννοβε ἡτῆ ἡνομος,
 λγω ἡοὔωνῆ βολ ἡ νεννοβε ἡτῆ τεσβῶ.

(5) τῶσβε τοοβ^σ Q τοοβε vb. tr. to set a seal (on: ἡμο^σ,
 ερῆ). (6) χρᾶομαι to use. ἡ κτῖςις the world, creation.
 (7) στῖ-νοῦχε perfume, incense (cf. στοι). π.ληρ is prob-
 ably Gk. error for ἕαρ springtime. (8) οὔρτ rose. ἡωβῆ
 ἡεβῆ- ἡοβῆ^σ Q ἡοβῆ vb. tr. and intr. to wither. (9) μῆτθνα
 profligacy. συμβουλη prob. for συμβολον τὸ σύμβολον mark,
 token. οὔνοχ vb. intr. to rejoice; n.m. joy. ὁ κῆρος
 portion, share, inheritance. (10) νε.σκῖμ gray hair.
 (11) μῆτῶε weakness; ῶε adj. weak. (12) βωρῶ, Q βορῶ vb.
 to hunt, waylay, ambush (ε). ῖ-χρηστος ἡλ^σ to benefit, do
 a good service to; χρηστός useful, beneficial.

- (13) $\chi\omega$ $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\varsigma$ $\chi\epsilon$ $\dagger\varsigma\omicron\omicron\upsilon\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\eta\omicron\upsilon\tau\epsilon$,
 $\lambda\gamma\omega$ $\chi\epsilon\iota\rho\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\chi$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\omega\eta\rho\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\chi\omicron\epsilon\iota\varsigma$.
- (14) $\omega\lambda\chi\omega\pi\epsilon$ $\eta\lambda\eta$ $\epsilon\upsilon\chi\eta\pi\iota\omicron$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\eta\mu\epsilon\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon$,
 $\chi\epsilon\omicron\rho\omega$ $\eta\lambda\eta$ ϵ $\eta\lambda\gamma$ $\epsilon\rho\omicron\chi$,
- (15) $\chi\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\chi\upsilon\iota\omicron\varsigma$ $\epsilon\iota\eta\epsilon$ $\lambda\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\lambda$ - $\omicron\upsilon\omicron\eta$ $\eta\iota\mu$,
 $\lambda\gamma\omega$ $\eta\epsilon\chi\epsilon\iota\omicron\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$ $\varsigma\epsilon\omega\theta\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$.
- (16) $\epsilon\eta\eta\eta$ $\bar{\eta}\tau\omicron\omicron\tau\bar{\chi}$ ϵ $\gamma\epsilon\eta\chi\omicron\omicron\upsilon\tau$,
 $\lambda\gamma\omega$ $\chi\epsilon\lambda\gamma\eta\upsilon$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\eta\epsilon\iota\omicron\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\theta\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\iota\lambda\kappa\lambda\theta\alpha\rho\varsigma\iota\lambda$.
 $\chi\eta\mu\alpha\kappa\alpha\rho\iota\varsigma\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\theta\lambda\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}\lambda\iota\kappa\lambda\iota\omicron\varsigma$,
 $\lambda\gamma\omega$ $\chi\omega\upsilon\omega\upsilon\omega\upsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\chi$ $\chi\epsilon$ " $\eta\lambda\iota\omega\tau$ $\eta\epsilon$ $\pi\eta\omicron\upsilon\tau\epsilon$."
- (17) $\eta\alpha\rho\bar{\eta}\eta\lambda\gamma$ $\chi\epsilon$ $\gamma\bar{\eta}\mu\epsilon$ $\eta\epsilon$ $\eta\epsilon\chi\omega\lambda\chi\epsilon$,
 $\lambda\gamma\omega$ $\bar{\eta}\tau\bar{\eta}\eta\epsilon\iota\rho\alpha\varsigma\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\epsilon\chi\epsilon\lambda\eta$.
- (18) $\epsilon\omega\chi\epsilon$ $\eta\lambda\iota\kappa\lambda\iota\omicron\varsigma$ $\gamma\lambda\rho$ $\eta\epsilon$ $\omega\eta\rho\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\eta\omicron\upsilon\tau\epsilon$,
 $\chi\eta\lambda\omega\theta\eta\bar{\chi}$ $\epsilon\rho\omicron\chi$, $\eta\bar{\chi}\eta\lambda\epsilon\gamma\mu\epsilon\chi$ $\bar{\eta}\tau\omicron\omicron\theta\omicron\upsilon\gamma$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\tau$ \dagger $\omicron\upsilon\upsilon\eta\eta\chi$.
- (19) $\eta\alpha\rho\bar{\eta}\epsilon\tau\alpha\varsigma\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\chi$ $\gamma\bar{\eta}$ $\gamma\epsilon\eta\omega\omega$ $\mu\bar{\eta}$ $\gamma\epsilon\eta\upsilon\lambda\alpha\eta\alpha\eta\omicron\varsigma$,
 $\chi\epsilon\kappa\alpha\varsigma$ $\epsilon\eta\epsilon\epsilon\iota\mu\epsilon$ ϵ $\tau\epsilon\chi\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon\lambda\kappa$,
 $\lambda\gamma\omega$ $\bar{\eta}\tau\bar{\eta}\lambda\omicron\kappa\iota\mu\alpha\varsigma\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\epsilon\chi\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon\lambda\rho\omega$ - $\gamma\eta\tau$.
- (20) $\eta\alpha\rho\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota\omicron\chi$ $\gamma\bar{\eta}$ $\omicron\upsilon\mu\omicron\upsilon$ $\epsilon\chi\eta\omega$;
 $\varsigma\epsilon\eta\lambda\epsilon\bar{\eta}$ - $\eta\epsilon\chi\omega\iota\eta\epsilon$ $\gamma\lambda\rho$ $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha$ $\eta\epsilon\chi\omega\lambda\chi\epsilon$.
- (21) $\eta\lambda\iota$ $\lambda\upsilon\mu\epsilon\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon$ $\epsilon\rho\omicron\omicron\upsilon$ $\lambda\gamma\omega$ $\lambda\upsilon\varsigma\omega\rho\bar{\eta}$;
 λ - $\tau\epsilon\upsilon\kappa\alpha\kappa\iota\lambda$ $\gamma\lambda\rho$ $\tau\omega\mu$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\eta\tau$.

(14) $\chi\epsilon\omicron\rho\omega$: "he is hard for us to look at (i.e. countenance)."
 (15) $\epsilon\iota\eta\epsilon$ vb. tr. to resemble, be like ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\chi$); as n.m. likeness, aspect. (16) $\chi\omicron\omicron\upsilon\tau$ adj. base, rejected. η $\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha$ - $\theta\alpha\rho\sigma\iota\alpha$ uncleanness; $\eta\iota$ - §30.8. $\mu\alpha\kappa\alpha\rho\iota\zeta\omega$ to bless, deem blessed. $\omega\upsilon\omega\upsilon\omega\upsilon$ vb. intr. to brag, boast. (18) $\eta\omicron\upsilon\gamma\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\gamma\bar{\eta}$ - $\eta\lambda\epsilon\gamma\mu$ Q $\eta\lambda\epsilon\gamma\bar{\eta}$ vb. tr. to save, rescue ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\chi$). (19) $\epsilon\tau\alpha\varsigma\epsilon$ $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$ to examine, test. $\omega\omega\omega$ vb. tr. to twist; here apparently as n. torture. η $\beta\acute{\alpha}\sigma\alpha\eta\omicron\varsigma$ torture, anguish. $\delta\omicron\kappa\iota\mu\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$ to prove, test. (20) $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota\omicron$ $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota\epsilon$ - $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota\omicron$ Q $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota\eta\upsilon$ vb. tr. to condemn, disgrace ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\chi$).

- (13) ΤΑΙ ΤΕ ΘΕ ΖΩΩΝ ΟΝ Ε-ΛΥΧΠΟΝ ΛΗΦΧΝ̄;
 ΠΠΝ̄ΖΕ ΕΥΜΑΕΙΝ Ν̄ ΑΡΕΤΗ Ε ΟΥΟΝΖΨ̄ ΕΒΟΛ.
 ΖΡΑΙ ΔΕ ΖΝ̄ ΤΕΝΚΑΚΙΑ [...]
- (14) ΧΕ ΘΕΛΠΙΣ Μ̄ ΠΑΣΕΒΗΣ [Ο Ν̄] ΘΕ Ν̄ ΟΥΨΖΙΒ ΕΡΕ-ΠΤΗΥ 4 [Ι
 ΜΜΟ4],
 ΛΥΩ Ν̄ ΘΕ Ν̄ ΟΥΖΑΛΟΥΣ ΕΨΘΟΟΜΕ, Ε-ΛΥΘΛΟ4 ΕΒΟΛ ΖΙΤΝ̄
 ΟΥΖΑΤΗΥ,
 Η Ν̄ ΘΕ Ν̄ ΟΥΚΑΠΝΟΣ Ε-ΛΥΖΑΤΗΥ ΒΟΛΨ̄ ΕΒΟΛ,
 Ν̄ ΘΕ Ν̄ ΠΨ-ΠΜΕΕΥΕ Ν̄ ΟΥΡΜΝ̄ΒΟΒΙΛΕ Ν̄ ΟΥΖΟΟΥ ΟΥΨΤ
 Ε-Λ4ΠΛΡΔΓΕ.

Chapter VII

The Attributes of Wisdom

- (22) ΟΥΝ-ΟΥΠΝ̄Χ ΓΑΡ Ν̄ΖΗΤΨ̄ ΕΨΟΥΛΛΒ, Ν̄ ΡΕΨΝΟΙ, Η ΟΥΨΜΟΤ Ν̄
 ΟΥΨΤ, Ν̄ ΑΤΕ-ΣΜΟΤ, ΕΨΛΣΨΟΥ, Ψ̄ ΡΕΨΨ̄-ΖΩΒ, ΕΨ6Ν̄-ΒΟΜ,
 ΕΨΟ Ν̄ ΑΤΨΩΛΜ̄, Ν̄ ΣΑΒΕ, Ν̄ ΑΤΝΟΒΕ, Μ̄ ΜΑΙ-ΑΓΛΘΟΝ,
 ΕΨΤΟΡΨ̄, Ε-ΜΕΥΨΔΜΑΖΤΕ Μ̄ΜΟ4, Ψ̄ ΡΕΨΨ̄-ΠΕΤ ΜΑΝΟΥ4,
- (23) Μ̄ ΜΑΙ-ΡΩΜΕ, ΕΨΤΑΧΡΗΥ, ΕΨΟΡΨ̄, ΕΨΟ Ν̄ ΑΤΡΟΟΥΨ, ΕΨ6Ν̄-ΒΟΜ
 Ε ΖΩΒ ΗΙΜ, ΕΨ6ΨΨ̄ ΕΧΜ̄ ΠΤΗΡΨ̄, ΕΨΧΩΤΕ ΖΙΤΝ̄ ΝΕΠΝ̄Χ
 ΤΗΡΟΥ ΕΤ ΟΥΛΛΒ, Ψ̄ ΡΕΨΝΟΙ, ΕΤ ΨΟΟΜΕ.

up) after the passage of the arrow. (13) αχ̄ν̄ 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.Ψ216 dust. π.222000 spiderweb. Ψ0000 Q to be light, fine. ελο vb. tr. to cause to fly, chase away. τ.222000 whirlwind. ρ̄μ̄ν̄β0011ε lodger; β0011ε vb. intr. to dwell, visit, sojourn.

VII. (22) ΑΤΕ-ΣΜΟΤ adj. of various sorts. τωλ̄ν̄ vb. tr. to defile, pollute; ΑΤΨΩΛΜ̄ unpolluted. τωρ̄Ψ̄, Q τωρ̄Ψ̄ vb. intr. to become sober, alert. (23) χωτε χετ- χοτ⁴ vb. tr. to penetrate, pierce, permeate.

- (24) ΤΣΟΦΙΑ ΓΑΡ ΚΙΜ ΕΞΟΥΕ ΝΕΤ ΚΙΜ ΤΗΡΟΥ;
 ΣΧΩΤΕ ΛΥΩ ΣΗΝΥ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΙΤῆ ΠΤΗΡῆ ΕΤΒΕ ΠΕΣΤῆΒΟ.
- (25) ΕΣΗΝΥ ΓΑΡ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΙΤῆ ΤΒΟΜ ἦ ΠΝΟΥΤΕ,
 ΛΥΩ ΕΒΟΛ Ζῆ ΠΕΘΟΥ ΕΤ ΟΥΛΛΒ ἦΤΕ ΠΠΑΝΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ.
 ΕΤΒΕ ΠΛΙ ΜΕΡΕ-ΛΛΛΥ ΕΥΧΛΛΖῆ ΤΩΜῆΤ ΕΡΟΣ.
- (26) ΟΥΕΙΝΕ ΓΑΡ ΤΕ ἦΤΕ ΠΟΥΟΕΙΝ ἦ ΦΛ ΕΝΕΖ,
 ΛΥΩ ΟΥΕΙΑΛΛ ΕΣΟΥΛΛΒ ἦΤΕ ΤΕΝΕΡΓΙΑ ἦ ΠΝΟΥΤΕ,
 ΛΥΩ ΘΙΚΩΝ ἦ ΤΕΥΜῆΤΑΓΛΑΘΟΣ.
- (27) Ε-ΟΥΕΙ ΔΕ ΤΕ, ΕΣΒῆ-ΒΟΜ Ε ΖΩΒ ΝΙΜ;
 ΛΥΩ ΕΣΒΕΕΤ ΖΑΡΙΖΑΡΟΣ, ΕΣΕΙΡΕ ἦ ΠΤΗΡῆ ἦ ΒῆΡΕ;
 ΛΥΩ ΚΑΤΑ ΓΕΝΕΛ ΣΒΗΚ ΕΞΟΥΝ Ε ΝΕΨΥΧΗ ἦ ΝΕΤ ΟΥΛΛΒ,
 ΣΕΙΡΕ ἦΜΟΟΥ ἦ ΘΒΗΡ Ε ΠΝΟΥΤΕ ΛΥΩ ἠΠΡΟΦΗΤΗΣ.
- (28) ἦ ΠΝΟΥΤΕ ΓΑΡ ΜΕ ἰ ΛΛΛΥ ΛΗ ΒΙΜΗΤΙ ΠΕΤ ΟΥΝΖ Ζῆ ΤΣΟΦΙΑ.
- (29) ΤΑΙ ΓΑΡ ΝΕΣΩΣ ΕΞΟΥΕ ΠΡΗ,
 ΛΥΩ ΕΞΟΥΕ ΠΕΣΜΙΝΕ ἦ ἠΣΙΟΥ ΤΗΡΟΥ.
 ΕΥΨΑΝΤῆΤΩΝῆ Ε ΠΟΥΟΕΙΝ, ΣΝΑῆ-ΘΟΡῆ ΕΡΟΖ:
- (30) ΠΛΙ ΜΕΝ ΓΑΡ ΘΑΡΕ-ΤΕΥΩΗ ΕΙ Ε ΠΕΥΜΛ;
 ΤΣΟΦΙΑ ΔΕ ΜΕΡΕ-ΤΚΑΚΙΑ ΒῆΒΟΜ ΕΡΟΣ.

Chapter IX

(Solomon's) Prayer for Wisdom

- (1) ΠΝΟΥΤΕ ἦ ΝΛΕΙΟΤΕ, ΠΧΟΒΙΣ ἦ ΠΝΛ,
 ΠΕΝΤΑΥΤΑΜΙΕ-ΠΤΗΡῆ Ζῆ ΠΕΥΩΛΛΕ,

(25) ὁ παντοκράτωρ the Almighty. $\chi\omega\zeta\eta\ \chi\epsilon\zeta\eta\text{-}\ \chi\lambda\zeta\eta^{\circ}$ Q $\chi\lambda\zeta\eta$
 vb. tr. to defile, pollute (ἠμο^ο); intr. to become defiled.
 (26) τ.ε.ι.α.λ mirror. (27) $\zeta\alpha\rho\iota\zeta\alpha\rho\omicron^{\circ}$ intensive pron. (she)
 alone, by (her)self. ἦ βῆρε adv. anew. ΚΑΤΑ ΓΕΝΕΛ from
 generation to generation. (29) π.ε.σ.μ.ι.ν.ε here prob. in
 sense: constellations, order. (30) ε.ι.ε π(^ο)μ.λ to succeed,
 take place of.

- (2) ΔΚΣΝΤ-ΠΡΩΜΕ 2Ν ΤΕΚΣΟΦΙΑ,
 ΧΕΚΛΣ ΕΓΕΦ-ΧΟΕΙΣ Ε ΝΕΚΩΝΤ̄ ΕΝΤΑΚΤΑΜΙΟΥ,
- (3) ΝΨΡ-2ΗΜΕ Μ ΠΚΟΣΜΟΣ 2Ν ΟΥΤΕΒΟ ΜΝ ΟΥΔΙΚΑΙΟΣΥΝΗ,
 ΝΨΚΡΙΝΕ Ν ΟΥ2ΛΠ 2Η ΠΣΟΥΤΗ Ν ΤΕΨΥΧΗ,
- (4) ΜΛ ΝΑΙ Ν ΤΣΟΦΙΑ, ΤΑΙ ΕΤ Λ2ΕΡΑΤ̄ Ε ΝΕΚΘΡΟΝΟΣ,
 ΝΓΤΜΤ̄ΤΟΕΙ ΕΒΟΛ 2Ν ΝΕΚ2Η2ΑΛ,
- (5) ΧΕ ΛΝΓ-ΠΕΚ2Η2ΑΛ ΛΥΩ ΠΘΗΡΕ Ν ΤΕΚ2Η2ΑΛ,
 ΛΝΓ-ΟΥΡΩΜΕ Ν ΛΣΘΕΝΗΣ, Ν ΚΟΥΙ Ν Λ2Ε,
 ΕΙΦΑΛΤ Ν ΜΝΤΡΜ̄2ΗΤ 2Ν ΟΥ2ΛΠ ΜΝ ΟΥΝΟΜΟΣ.
- (6) ΚΑΝ ΟΥΤΕΛΕΙΟΣ ΠΕ ΟΥΛ 2Ν ΝΘΗΡΕ Ν ΡΩΜΕ,
 Ε-ΜΝΤΑΨ ΜΜΑΥ Ν ΤΕΚΣΟΦΙΑ, ΕΥΝΑΟΠ̄ ΕΥΛΛΑΥ.
- (7) ΝΤΟΚ ΔΚΣΟΤΠ̄ ΕΥΡΡΟ Μ ΠΕΚΑΛΟΣ,
 ΛΥΩ ΟΥΡΕΨ-2ΛΠ Ν ΝΕΚΘΗΡΕ ΜΝ ΝΕΚΘΕΕΡΕ.
- (8) ΔΚΧΟΟΣ Ε ΚΩΤ ΝΑΚ Ν ΟΥΡ̄ΠΕ 2Η ΠΕΚΤΟΟΥ ΕΤ ΟΥΛΛΒ,
 ΛΥΩ ΟΥΘΥΣΙΑΣΤΗΡΙΟΝ 2Ν ΤΠΟΛΙΣ Μ ΠΕΚΜΑ Ν ΘΩΠΕ,
 ΠΕΙΝΕ Ν ΤΕΚΣΚΗΝΗ ΕΤ ΟΥΛΛΒ ΕΝΤΑΚΣ̄ΤΩΤΨ ΧΙΝ ΝΘΟΡ̄Π̄.
- (9) ΛΥΩ ΕΡΕ-ΤΣΟΦΙΑ ΝΕΜΑΚ, ΤΕΤ ΣΟΟΥΝ Ν ΝΕΚ2ΒΗΥΕ,
 ΛΥΩ ΝΕΣΛ2ΕΡΑΤ̄ ΠΕ ΝΤΕΡΕΚΤΑΜΙΕ-ΠΚΟΣΜΟΣ,
 ΕΣΣΟΟΥΝ ΧΕ ΟΥ ΠΕΤ Ρ-ΛΝΑΚ Μ ΠΕΚΜ̄ΤΟ ΕΒΟΛ,
 ΛΥΩ ΟΥ ΠΕΤ ΣΟΥΤΩΝ 2Ν ΝΕΚΕΝΤΟΛΗ.
- (10) ΜΑΤ̄ΝΝΟΟΥΣ ΕΒΟΛ 2Ν ΝΕΚΠΗΥΕ ΕΤ ΟΥΛΛΒ
 ΛΥΩ ΕΒΟΛ 2Η ΠΕΘΡΟΝΟΣ Μ ΠΕΚΕΟΟΥ,
 ΧΕΚΛΣ ΕΣΕΨ̄Π̄-2ΙΣΕ ΝΜΜΑΙ, ΕΣ2ΑΤΗ,

IX. (3) Ρ-2ΗΜΕ to steer, guide (ΜΜΟ^ο). π.2ΛΠ judgement.
 (4) Τ̄ΤΟ Τ̄ΤΕ- Τ̄ΤΟ^ο Q Τ̄ΤΗΥ vb. tr. to bring back (ΜΜΟ^ο);
 + ΕΒΟΛ: to reject. (5) ἀσθενής weak, without strength.
 π.Λ2Ε lifetime. ΦΑΛΤ Q to be lacking (in: ΜΜΟ^ο, 2Ν); "I
 am intellectually lacking in (knowledge of) judgement and
 law." (6) τέλειος perfect, complete; perhaps read ΕΥΤ. for
 ΟΥΤ. (8) χοος ε + Inf. to order, command (that something
 be done). ἡ σκηνή tent, "tabernacle." (10) Ψ̄Π̄-2ΙΣΕ ΜΝ to

ἸΤΑΕΙΜΕ ΧΕ ΟΥ ΠΕΤ ΘΗΠ ἸΝΑΖΡΑΚ.

- (11) Ἐσοοῦν γὰρ Ἰτος Ἰ ζωε νιμ, λῶ σνοι Ἰμοοῦ,
λῶ συναχι-μοεит знт зἸ назвн҃уе зἸ οὐμἸτρηἸзнт,
нἸзαρεε εροι зἸ πεсеοοῦ,
- (12) Ἰτε-назвн҃уе θωπε εῦθἸп,
λῶ Ἰнакрине Ἰ πεκλαос зἸ οὐαικαиосῦνη,
Ἰτλθωπε εἰἸпθλ Ἰ неронос Ἰ пλειωт.
- (13) νιμ γὰρ Ἰ ρωме пет насоῦἸ-пθохне Ἰ пноутε?
н νιμ пет наеиме хе оу петере-пхоеис οὐλθῶ?
- (14) Ἰмокмек γὰρ Ἰ Ἰρωме боов, λῶ селооche Ἰби неумееуе.
- (15) псωмλ γὰρ пречтλко θλчзроθ εхἸ тѣψχн,
λῶ пмλ Ἰ θωπε Ἰте пкλз θλчἸ-κλке ε φнт Ἰ чл-рооῦθ.
- (16) μοгис ενтонтἸ Ἰ нет зιхἸ пкλз;
εнбине <н> нет зλ ненбιх зἸ οὐзисе.
нет зἸ Ἰпн҃уе δε νιμ пентλчзетзωтоῦ?
- (17) н νιμ пентλчеиме ε πεκθохне
Ἰсавнλ хе Ἰток акἸ Ἰ тсоφιλ,
актἸноοῦ Ἰ текпἸλ ет οὐλλε εвол зἸ пхисе?
- (18) тλι те εε ἸтλγсоοῦтἸ Ἰби незιооуе Ἰ нет зιхἸ пкλз,
λ-нрωме сво ε нет Ἰ-λнλк,
λῶ λγοῦχλι зἸ тсоφιλ.

labor, toil with. зλтн' = зλзтн'. (11) νοι Ἰμο' to understand. χι-μοеит знт' to guide; п.моеит road, path. (14) боов Q to be weak, feeble. λооche Q to be in a state of collapse or decay. (15) пречтλко is in apposition to п.сωмλ. Ἰ-κλке ε to darken. чл-рооῦθ adj. full of cares. (16) μόγис adv. with great difficulty, hardly, scarcely. тонтἸ тἸтἸ- тἸтἸон' vb. tr. to speculate about (Ἰμο', ε). (18) сво ε to learn.

The Life of Joseph the Carpenter

V

(1) ΖΡΑΙ ΔΕ ΖΝ ΤΗΕΖΜΝΤΑΥΤΕ Ν ΡΟΜΠΕ Η ΠΩΝΕ Η ΜΑΡΙΑ ΤΑ-
ΜΑΛΥ ΔΙΕΙ ΖΗ ΠΛΟΥΘΩ, ΔΙΟΥΘΩ ΖΗΝΤΕ ΚΑΤΑ ΠΕΤΕ ΖΝΑΙ, Γ-ΑΝΟΚ
ΠΕ ΠΕΤΗΩΝΑΖ. (2) ΑΥΘ ΗΤΕΡΕΣΡ-ΘΟΜΗΤ Η ΕΒΟΤ Η Φ, Α-ΠΑΤΚΡΟΑ
ΙΩΧΗΦ, ΠΑΜΕΡΙΤ Η ΙΩΤ, ΕΙ ΕΖΟΥΝ ΖΩΘΑ ΖΗ ΝΕΜΑ Η ΚΩΤ, ΑΥΒΕΝ-
ΤΑΜΑΛΥ ΗΤΑΟΟΥΩΝΕ ΕΒΟΛ ΧΕ ΣΕΒΤ. ΑΥΕΡ-ΖΟΤΕ ΑΥΘ ΑΥΘΟΡΤΡ.
ΑΥΟΥΘΩ Ε ΝΑΧΕΣ ΕΒΟΛ Η ΧΙΟΥΕ. (3) ΑΥΘ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΕΝ ΤΑΥΠΗ, ΑΥ-
ΗΚΟΤΚ, ΗΠΕΘΟΥΕΜ-ΑΛΛΥ Ε ΠΗΡΦ ΖΗ ΤΕΡΟΥΖΕ ΕΤ ΗΜΟΟΥ.

VI

(1) ΖΗ ΤΠΑΘΕ ΔΕ Η ΤΕΥΘΗ ΕΙΣ ΠΑΡΧΑΓΓΕΛΟΣ ΓΑΒΡΙΗΛ ΑΥ-
ΒΟΚ ΘΑΡΟΑ ΖΗ ΟΥΡΑΟΟΥ ΖΙΤΗ ΤΕΧΟΥΣΙΑ Η ΠΑΙΩΤ Η ΑΓΑΘΟΣ.
ΠΕΧΑΥ ΝΑΥ ΧΕ, "ΙΩΧΗΦ, ΠΩΗΡΕ Η ΔΛΥΕΙΑ, ΜΠΡΡ-ΖΟΤΕ. ΧΙ Η
ΜΑΡΙΑ ΤΕΚΣΖΙΜΕ; ΠΕΤΕΣΝΑΧΠΟΑ ΓΑΡ ΟΥΔΔΒ. (2) ΑΥΘ ΕΚΕΜΟΥΤΕ
Ε ΠΕΥΡΑΝ ΧΕ ΤΣ. ΗΤΟΑ ΠΕΤ ΝΑΜΟΟΝΕ Η ΠΕΥΑΛΟΣ ΖΗ ΟΥΒΕΡΦΩ Η
ΠΕΝΙΠΕ." (3) ΑΥΤΩΟΥΝ ΔΕ ΗΒΙ ΙΩΧΗΦ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΗ ΠΖΙΝΗΒ, ΑΥΕΙΡΕ
ΚΑΤΑ ΘΕ ΗΤΑΥΖΩΝ ΕΤΟΟΤΗ ΗΒΙ ΠΑΓΓΕΛΟΣ Η ΠΧΟΕΙΣ. ΑΥΖΑΡΕΖ Ε
ΤΠΑΡΘΕΝΟΣ ΕΤ ΟΥΔΔΒ ΕΖΟΥΝ Ε ΠΕΥΗΙ.

VII

(1) ΜΗΝΣΑ ΝΑΙ ΑΥΔΟΓΜΑ ΕΙ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΙΤΗ ΠΡΟ ΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΟΣ ΕΤΡΕ-

V. (1) ΚΑΤΑ ΠΕΤΕ ΖΝΑΙ according to my desire; see Glos.
sub ΖΝΕ-. (2) ΖΗ ΝΕΜΑ for ΖΗ ΗΜΑ (Η ΚΩΤ) from the work-
shops. ΗΤΑΟΟΥΩΝΕ is presumably a relative form instead of
an expected circumstantial: "he found that my mother had
become evident as being pregnant." ΝΑΧΕΣ = ΝΟΧΤ.
(3) ΗΜΟΟΥ is an error for ΗΜΑΥ.

VI. τ.παθε half; τ.παθε Η ΤΕΥΘΗ midnight. (2) ΜΟΟΝΕ
ΜΕΝΕ- ΜΑΝΟΥ" vb. tr. to pasture, shepherd (ΗΜΟ"). π.ΒΕΡΦΩ
(pl. ΒΕΡΦΩ) rod, staff. ΠΕΝΙΠΕ = ΒΕΝΙΠΕ iron. (3) ΖΙΝΗΒ
vb. intr. to sleep; as n.m. sleep.

τοικοῦμένη τῆρ̄ σ̄τᾱις̄ ἄσᾱ νεστ̄με. (2) ἀϋτωῶν δε̄ ἄβῑ ἰω-
 σν̄φ, πα-τῆρ̄τ̄ε̄λλο̄ ετ̄ ἄναοῦς, ἀϋτ̄ ἄ τῆρ̄θενος̄ ἄ σεμν̄η, ἀϋ-
 σ̄ῑνε̄ ἄμο̄ς̄ ε̄ρ̄αῑ ε̄ πεϋν̄ῑ ἄμ̄ιν̄ ἄμο̄ς̄ ε̄ β̄η̄λε̄ε̄μ, ε-ἀσ̄ω̄ν̄ ε̄ζοῦ̄ν̄
 ε̄ μ̄ῑσε̄. ἀϋπογρᾱφ̄η̄ ἄ πεϋραν̄ ἀτ̄ἄν̄ νεγρᾱμᾱτεῦς̄ ἄ β̄η̄λε̄ε̄μ,
 κε̄ ἰωσν̄φ̄ π̄ω̄ρη̄ ἄ ἰακ̄ωβ̄ μ̄ἄρ̄ιᾱ τεϋς̄ε̄μ̄ε̄ μ̄ἄ τ̄ε̄ πεϋω̄ρη̄ε̄,
 ε-νε̄ε̄βολ̄ νε̄ ε̄ἄ ἄν̄ῑ ἄ ἀλ̄ῡε̄ιᾱ, πα-τε̄φ̄ῡλη̄ ἄ ε̄ιοῦ̄δᾱ. (3) ἀ-
 ἄρ̄ιᾱ τᾱμᾱλῡ μ̄ῑσε̄ ἄμο̄ῑ ἄζοῦ̄ν̄ ε̄ π̄μᾱ ἄ βο̄ῑλε̄ ἄ β̄η̄λε̄ε̄μ̄ ε̄ ἰ-
 ροῦ̄ωϋ̄ ἄ π̄τᾱφο̄ς̄ ἄ ε̄ρᾱχη̄ᾱ τεϋς̄ε̄μ̄ε̄ ἄ ἰακ̄ωβ̄ π̄πᾱτρῑᾱρ̄χη̄ς̄,
 πε̄ῑω̄τ̄ ἄ ἰωσν̄φ̄ μ̄ἄ β̄ε̄ν̄ιᾱμ̄ιν̄.

VIII

(1) ἀ-π̄σᾱτᾱνᾱς̄ σ̄ῡμβοῦ̄λεῦε̄ ε̄ἄ πε̄ν̄τ̄ ἄ ε̄ρη̄ω̄λη̄ς̄ π̄νο̄ς̄,
 πε̄ῑω̄τ̄ ἄ ἀρ̄χη̄[λλο̄ς̄ ... (end of fragment I).

XIV

(1) ἀσ̄ω̄πε̄ δε̄, ἄτερεϋ̄κε̄-ἄλ̄ῑ, ἀϋτωῶν, ἀϋε̄ῑ ε̄ πεϋν̄ῑ
 ἄλᾱρη̄ε̄, τ̄πο̄λῑς̄ ε̄τεϋοῦ̄νη̄ε̄ ἄε̄ν̄τ̄ε̄, ἀϋω̄ ἄ τε̄ῑζε̄ ἀϋϋτο̄ ε̄ π̄ω̄με̄
 ε̄τεϋη̄ἄμοῦ̄ ἄε̄ν̄τ̄ε̄ π̄ρο̄ς̄ πε̄τ̄ κ̄η̄ ε̄ρ̄αῑ ἄ ρ̄ω̄με̄ μ̄ῑμ. (2) ἀϋω̄ ε̄ῑς̄
 ε̄ν̄ῑτε̄ νε̄ρε̄-πεϋϋω̄νε̄ ε̄ορ̄ϋ̄ ε̄μᾱτε̄ ἄ ε̄οῦ̄ο̄ ε̄ σο̄π̄ μ̄ῑμ ἄτᾱϋω̄νε̄
 χ̄ῑν̄τᾱϋ̄χ̄πο̄ς̄ ε̄ π̄κο̄ςμο̄ς̄. (3) τᾱῑ τε̄ τᾱνᾱστ̄ρο̄φ̄η̄ ἄ ἄμε̄ρῑτ̄ ἄ
 ε̄ῑω̄τ̄ ἰωσν̄φ̄. (4) ἀϋῤ̄-ε̄μ̄ε̄ ἄ ρο̄μ̄πε̄ ἄπᾱτοῦ̄χ̄ῑ-ε̄ε̄μ̄ε̄ ἄλᾱ, ἀϋω̄
 κε̄ϋ̄ῑτε̄ ἄ ρο̄μ̄πε̄ ἀϋᾱλῡ ε̄ἄ π̄κο̄ςμο̄ς̄ μ̄ἄ τεϋς̄ε̄μ̄ε̄, ἀϋω̄ ἄτερε̄ςμοῦ̄,
 ἀϋῤ̄-κε̄ρο̄μ̄πε̄ ε̄ϋε̄ε̄ε̄τ̄ ἄλ̄ῡδᾱ. (5) ἀ-τᾱμε̄ρῑτ̄ ἄ ἄλ̄ῡ ῤ̄-κε̄ς̄ἄ̄τε̄ ἄ
 ρο̄μ̄πε̄ ε̄ἄ πεϋν̄ῑ χ̄ῑν̄ἄτᾱϋ̄ϋ̄-το̄ο̄τ̄ε̄ ἄλᾱ ἄ ε̄ε̄μ̄ε̄, ε-ἀϋ̄ε̄ω̄ν̄ ε̄το̄ο̄τ̄ε̄
 ε̄ῑτ̄ἄ ἄοῦ̄νη̄ε̄ κε̄, "ε̄ᾱρε̄ε̄ ε̄ρο̄ς̄ ϋ̄ᾱ νεοῦ̄ο̄ε̄ῑϋ̄ ἄ τ̄ϋε̄λε̄ε̄τ̄."

VII. (2) σεμνή f. adj. holy, august. ἀπογρᾶφω to regis-
 ter. (3) π.μα ἄ βο̄ῑλε̄ inn. ὁ τᾶφος tomb. ε̄ρᾱχη̄ Rachel.

VIII. (1) συμβουλεύω to advise, give counsel. ἀρχη[λλος
 Archilaus.

XIV. (1) ἄτο̄ ἄτε̄- ἄτο̄^ϋ Q ἄτη̄ϋ̄ vb. tr. to lay down (ἄμο̄^ϋ);
 intr. to lie down, to succumb (to: ε̄). π̄ρο̄ς̄ πε̄τ̄ etc.: "ac-
 cording to what is ordained for every man." (3) ἄ ἀναστ̄ρο̄φ̄η̄
 lit. turning; here = lifetime, biography.

21XḾ ΠΕCMA Ḿ ḾΚΟΤḾ, ΛΥΘ Ḿ ΤΕΙ2Ε Λ4ΕΘ-ΠΕΙΝΟ6 Ḿ ΛΘ-Λ2ΟΜ, ΛΥΘ
Λ4ΡΩ2Ḿ Ḿ ΝΕC6ΙΧ ΕΧḾ ΝΕΥΕΡΗΥ Ḿ ΘΟΜḾΤ Ḿ CΟΠ, Λ4ΘΘ ΕΒΟΛ 2Ḿ ΟΥ-
ΝΟ6 Ḿ ΘΤΟΡΤḾ ΜḾ ΟΥΝΟ6 Ḿ 2ΒΛ ΧΕ

XVI

(1) "ΟΥΟΙ ΝΑΙ Ḿ ΠΟΥ. ΟΥΟΙ Ḿ ΠΕ2ΟΥ ḾΤΑ-ΤΑΜΑΛΥ ΧΠΟΙ
Ḿ2ΗΤḾ. (2) ΟΥΟΙ Ḿ ΝΕΚΙΒΕ ḾΤΑΙΤCḾΚΟ Ḿ2ΗΤΟΥ. (3) ΟΥΟΙ Ḿ Ḿ-
ΠΑΤ ḾΤΑΙ2ΜΟΟC 2ΙΧΘΟΥ. (4) ΟΥΟΙ Ḿ ΝΕΒΛΟΟΤΕ ḾΤΥ2ΛΟΟΛΕ ḾΜΟΙ
ΘΑΝΤΕΙΕΙ Ε ΠΤΕ ḾΤΑΜΕΤΕΧΕ Ε ΠΝΟΒΕ. (5) ΟΥΟΙ Ḿ ΠΑΛΑC ΜḾ ΝΑ-
CΠΟΤΟΥ, ΧΕ ΛΥΒΛΟΜΛḾ Ḿ ΟΥΜΗΗΘΕ Ḿ CΟΠ 2Ḿ ΠΧΙΝ6ΟΝC Ḿ ḾΤΑΤΑ-
ΛΑΛΙΑ ΜḾ ΤḾḾΤΑΛC CΝΛΥ ΜḾ ΘΛΧΕ ΝΙΜ Ḿ ΒΩΛ ΕΒΟΛ. (6) ΟΥΟΙ Ḿ
ΝΑΒΑΛ, ΧΕ ΛΥ6ΘΘḾ 2Ḿ ΟΥCΚΑΝΑΛΛΟΝ ΛΥΘ ΛΥΜΕΡΕ-ΤḾḾΤΡΕCΕΙḾ-
ΒΟΟΝΕ. (7) ΟΥΟΙ Ḿ ΝΑΜΑΛΧΕ, ΧΕ ΛΥΜΕΡΕ-ḾΘΛΧΕ Ḿ ΚΑCΚC Ḿ Ḿ
ḾΘΛΧΕ ΤΗΡΟΥ Ḿ ΠΩΜC. (8) ΟΥΟΙ Ḿ ΝΑ6ΙΧ, ΧΕ ΛΥ2ΘΒḾ Ḿ ΝΕΤΕ
ΝΟΥΙ ΛΝ ΝΕ. (9) ΟΥΟΙ Ḿ ḾΜΑ2Ḿ ΜḾ ΘΗ, ΝΑΙ ΕΤ ΕΠΕΙΘΥΜΕΙ Ε
2ΕΝΤΡΟΦΗ Ḿ ΝΟΥΙ ΛΝ ΝΕ, ΛΥΘ 2ΟΛΛΗ ΕΥΘΑΝ6Ḿ-ḾΚΑ ΝΙΜ, ΘΛΥ-
Ḿ.2ΒΛ difficulty, straits.

XVI. (1) ΟΥΟΙ ΝΑ^ε woe unto.... (2) Τ.ΕΚΙΒΕ breast.
ΤCḾΚΟ vb. tr. to nurse, suckle (ḾΜΟ^ε); here intr. to nurse.
(4) ΒΛΟΟΤΕ in sense: internal organs in general. 2ΛΟΟΛΕ
vb. tr. to nurse (a child: ḾΜΟ^ε); to carry (a child) during
pregnancy. ΕΙ Ε ΠΤΕ to grow up; Π.ΤΕ time, season.
ΜΕΤΕΧΩ to partake (of: ε). (5) ΒΛΟΜΛḾ ΒΛḾΛΩΜ^ε Q ΒΛḾΛΩΜ
vb. intr. to become twisted, implicated, involved. ΜḾΤ-
ΛΑC CΝΛΥ deceit (lit. two-tonguedness). (6) τὸ σκάνδαλον
impediment (a term applied to any behavior or situation
that can be regarded as an impediment on the road to per-
fection). ΜḾΤΡΕCΕΙḾ-ΒΟΟΝΕ greed; see Glos. sub ΒΟΟΝΕ, ΕΙΛ.
(7) ḾΘΛΧΕ Ḿ ΠΩΜC lit. the words of sinking; this curious
expression comes from Ps. 51:4 τὰ ῥήματα καταποντισμοῦ,
taken to mean "destructive words." (8) 2ΘΒḾ = 2Θ4Ḿ 2Ε4Ḿ-
2Ο4Ḿ vb. tr. to steal (ḾΜΟ^ε). (9) Π.ΜΑ2Ḿ bowels, intest-
ines. ἐπιθυμέω to desire, be eager (for: ε). ἡ τροφή
food, nourishment.

ΡΟΚΖΟΥ Ν ΖΟΥΟ ΕΥΤΡΙΡ Ν ΚΩΖΤ. (12) ΕΙΝΑΡ-ΟΥ ΤΕΝΟΥ? ΛΙΩΡΒ
 ΕΖΟΥΝ Ν ΣΑ ΣΑ ΝΙΜ. (13) ΑΛΗΘΩΣ ΟΥΟΙ ΟΥΟΙ Ν ΡΩΜΕ ΝΙΜ ΕΤ
 ΝΑΡ-ΝΟΒΕ. (14) †ΧΩ ΝΜΟС ΝΗΤΝ, Ω ΝΑΩΗΡΕ ΜΝ ΝΑΩΕΕΡΕ, ΧΕ
 ΠΗΟΒ Ν ΖΒΑ ΝΤΑΙΝΑΥ ΕΡΟΧ ΖΙΤΜ ΠΑΕΙΩΤ ΙΑΚΩΒ ΕΓΝΗΥ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΝ
 ΣΩΜΑ ΝΤΟΧ ΠΕ ΠΑΙ ΝΤΑΥΤΩΜΗΤ ΕΡΟΙ ΖΩ Ν ΡΟΟΥ, ΑΝΟΚ ΠΕΙΒΕΙΗΝ
 Ν ΤΑΛΛΙΠΩΡΟС ΑΥΩ Ν ΖΗΚΕ. (15) ΑΛΛΑ ΠΧΟΕΙС ΠΑΝΟΥΤΕ ΠΕ ΗΜΕ-
 СΙΤΗС Ν ΤΑΨΥΧΗ ΜΝ ΠΑСΩΜΑ ΜΝ ΠΑΠΝΑ."

XVII

(1) ΝΑΙ ΔΕ ΕΥΧΩ ΝΜΟΟΥ ΝΓΙ ΠΑΜΕΡΙТ Ν ΕΙΩΤ ΙΩСНФ, ΛΙ-
 ΤΩΟΥΝ, ΛΙΜΟΟΩΕ ΕΡΟΧ ΕΥΝΚΟТК ΕΥΩΤΡΤΩΡ ΖΝ ΤΕΥΨΥΧΗ ΜΝ ΠΕΥ-
 ΠΝΑ. ΠΕΧΑΙ ΝΑΥ ΧΕ, "ΧΑΙΡΕ, ΠΑΜΕΡΙТ Ν ΕΙΩΤ, ΠΑ-ΤΗΝΤΖΑΛΟ
 ΕΤ ΝΑΝΟΥС." (2) ΑΥΤΑΩΕ-ΟΥΩΩΒ ΝΑΙ ΖΝ ΟΥΝΟБ Ν ΩΤΟΡΤР ΜΝ
 ΟΥΖΒΑ ΜΝ ΟΥΖΟТЕ ΝТЕ ΠМОУ, ΕΥΧΩ ΝΜΟС ΧΕ, "ΧΑΙΡΕ Ν ΟΥΜΗΩΕ
 Ν СОН, ΠΑΜΕΡΙТ Ν ΩΗΡΕ. Α-ΤΑΨΥΧΗ ΝΤОН ΕΡΟΙ Ν ΟΥΚΟΥΙ ΝΤΕΡΕ-
 ТЕКСМН ΕΤ ΝΟТМ ΤΑΖΟΙ. (3) ТС ΠΑΧΟΕΙС, ТС ΠΑΡРО Μ ΜΕ, ТС
 ΠΑСΩТНР, ТС ΠΑΡΕΥΤΟΥХО, ТС ΠΑΡΕΥНОУЗМ, Ω ТС ΠЕТ СКЕΠΑΖЕ М
 ΠТНРЧ, Ω ТС ΠЕТ АМАЗТЕ М ΠТНРЧ ΖМ ΠΟΥΩΩ Ν ΤΕΥМНТАΓΛΘОС, Ω
 ТС ΠΕΤΕРЕ-ΠΕΥРАН КННЕ ΑΥΩ ΕΥΚΙΩΟΥ ΕΜΑТЕ, Ω ТС ΠΕΙΒΑЛ ΕΤ
 ΝΑΥ, ΠΙΜΑΔΧΕ ΕΤ СΩТМ, СΩТМ ΕΡΟΙ ΖΩΩТ М ΡΟΟΥ, ΑΝΟК ΠΕΚΖМΖΑΛ
 ΕΙСОПС ΝМОК ΑΥΩ ΕΙΠΩΖТ Ν ΝΑΡМЕΙООУЕ М ΠΕΚМТО ΕΒΟΛ. (4) ΧΕ
 ΝТОК ΠΕ ΠНОУТЕ ΖΝ ΟΥМЕ ΜΝ ΟΥΧΩК ΚΑΤΑ ΘΕ ΝΤΑ-ΠΕΚΑΓΓΕΛΟС

ρωκz in sense: to consume. τε.τριр furnace, oven. Vss.
 10-11 (acc. to Boh. version) are omitted in the ms.

(12) ωρβ ерв- орв^с Q орв vb. tr. to enclose, shut in
 (ημο^с); intr. to be shut in. (13) ἀληθῶс adv. truly.
 (14) ταλαίπωρος wretched, miserable. (15) ὁ μεσίτης
 mediator, intercessor.

XVII. (2) τωε- + Inf. to do sthg. much; τωε-ουωωβ to
 answer profusely. νοутм, Q нотм vb. intr. to be sweet,
 pleasant. (3) τουχο τοуχε- τοуχο^с Q τοуχну vb. tr. to make
 sound, whole (ημο^с); to rescue, save; as n.m. safety, sal-
 vation. σκεπάζω to cover, shelter. кнне vb. intr. to be
 sweet, fat. κιωу Q to be fat, soft, productive, fertile.

ΤΟΥΗ-ΙΑΤ ΕΒΟΛ Ν ΖΑΖ Ν ΣΟΠ, Ν ΖΟΥΟ ΔΕ ΠΕΖΟΥ ΝΤΑ-ΠΑΖΗΤ ΗΚΛΖ
 ΕΡΟΙ ΕΤΒΕ ΟΥΜΒΕΥΕ Η ΜΗΤΡΩΜΕ ΕΤΒΕ ΤΕΤ ΣΜΑΜΑΛΤ ΜΑΡΙΑ ΤΠΑΡΘΕ-
 ΗΟΣ, ΛΙΠΕΡΕΙΕΡΚΑΖΕ ΧΕ ΛΣΩΩ, ΛΥΩ ΝΕΙΧΩ ΗΜΟΣ ΧΕ, 'ΕΖΡΑΙ ΖΗ
 ΤΕΙΟΥΘΗ, †ΝΑΝΟΧΤ̄ ΕΒΟΛ Ν ΧΙΟΥΕ.' (5) ΝΑΙ ΔΕ ΒΙΝΕΒΥΕ ΕΡΟΟΥ,
 Α-ΠΑΓΓΕΛΟΣ ΟΥΩΝΕ̄ ΝΑΙ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΗ ΟΥΡΑΣΟΥ, ΕΥΧΩ ΗΜΟΣ ΝΑΙ ΧΕ,
 'ΙΩΣΗΦ ΠΩΗΡΕ Ν ΔΑΥΕΙΑ, ΗΠΡΡ̄-ΖΟΤΕ <ε> ΧΙ Η ΜΑΡΙΑ ΤΕΚΣΖΙΜΕ,
 ΟΥΔΕ ΗΠΡ†ΣΤΑΖΕ ΕΧΗ ΤΕΣΒΙΝΩΩ, ΧΕ ΗΤΑΣΩΩ ΓΑΡ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΗ ΟΥΠΗΛ
 ΕΦΟΥΛΑΒ. (6) ΣΝΑΧΠΟ ΔΕ Η ΟΥΩΗΡΕ ΗΦΜΟΥΤΕ Ε ΠΕΧΡΑΝ ΧΕ ΤΣ.'
 (7) ΤΕΝΟΥ ΔΕ, ΠΑΧΟΕΙΣ, ΠΣΩΤΗΡ Η ΤΑΨΥΧΗ ΜΗ ΠΑΠΗΛ, ΗΠΡΒΗ-
 ΑΡΙΚΕ ΕΡΟΙ, ΑΝΟΚ ΑΝΦ̄-ΠΕΚΖΗΖΑΛ ΛΥΩ ΠΖΩΒ Η ΝΕΚΒΙΧ. ΗΤΑΙΠΕΡΕΙ-
 ΕΡΚΑΖΕ ΑΗ, Ω ΠΑΧΟΕΙΣ, (8) ΑΛΛΑ ΗΠΑ†ΣΟΥΗ-ΠΕΟΟΥ Η ΠΕΙΝΟΣ Η
 ΜΥΣΤΗΡΙΟΝ, ΕΤΕ ΠΕΚΧΠΟ ΕΤ ΟΥΛΑΒ ΠΕ, ΟΥΔΕ ΟΗ ΗΠΕΙΣΩΤΗ̄ ΕΝΕΖ
 ΧΕ ΘΑΡΕ-ΣΖΙΜΕ ΩΩ ΕΧΗ ΖΟΥΟΥΤ. (9) Ω ΠΑΧΟΕΙΣ ΛΥΩ ΠΑΝΟΥΤΕ,
 ΕΝΕ ΠΤΩΘ Η ΠΕΙΝΟΣ Η ΜΥΣΤΗΡΙΟΝ ΑΗ ΠΕ, ΗΤΕΙΝΑΠΙΣΤΕΥΕ ΕΡΟΚ ΑΗ
 ΠΣ ΜΗ ΠΕΚΧΠΟ ΕΤ ΟΥΛΑΒ, ΤΑ†-ΣΟΥ Η ΤΕΝΤΑΣΧΠΟΚ, ΜΑΡΙΑ, ΤΕΙ-
 ΕΣΑΙΒΕ Η ΜΕ. (10) †ΕΙΡΕ Η ΠΜΒΕΥΕ Η ΠΖΟΥ ΗΤΑ-ΤΚΕΡΑΣΤΗΣ
 ΟΥΩΗ Η ΠΩΗΡΕ ΘΗΜ Ε ΤΕΧΟΥΕΡΗΤΕ, ΛΥΜΟΥ. (11) Α-ΝΕΥΡΩΜΕ
 ΕΦΟΥΤ̄ ΕΡΟΚ ΕΥΟΥΘΩ Ε ΒΟΠΚ̄ ΗΣΕΤΑΛΚ Η ΖΗΡΩΤΗΣ ΠΠΑΡΑΝΟΜΟΣ.
 (12) ΛΥΩ ΛΙΖΕ ΕΡΟΣ, Α-ΤΕΚΜΗΤΗΝΟΥΤΕ ΤΑΖΟΥ, ΛΥΩΝΕ̄, ΛΥΩ ΖΗ
 ΠΤΡΕΚΤΟΥΝΟΣΦ̄ Ε ΝΕΧΕΙΟΤΕ ΛΥΝΟΣ Η ΡΑΦΕ ΘΩΠΕ ΝΑΥ. (13) ΛΙΧΝΟΥΚ
 ΑΕ, Ω ΠΑΜΕΡΙΤ Η ΘΗΡΕ, ΧΕ ΕΣΥΧΑΖΕ ΗΜΟΚ ΖΗ ΖΩΒ ΝΙΜ. ΛΙΑΜΑΖΤΕ

(4) ΤΟΥΗ-ΙΑΤ' ΕΒΟΛ to inform, instruct. περιεργάζομαι to
 be overly concerned, meddlesome. (5) ΔΙΣΤΑΖΩ to hesitate,
 be in doubt. (7) There is an ellipsis or omission after
 ΑΙΠΕΡΕΙΕΡΚΑΖΕ ΑΗ: "I became overly concerned not (for any
 other reason than that) I did not yet know..." (8) ΕΧΗ
 for ΑΧΗ. (9) The meaning of this verse is obscure. If ΕΝΕ
 introduces a contrary-to-fact condition, the apodosis
 should be ΝΕΙΝΑΠΙΣΤΕΥΕ; cf. vs. 14 below for a similar
 problem. ΤΕΙΕΣΑΙΒΕ for ΤΕΙΖΑΙΒΕ; Τ.ΖΑΙΒΕ lamb. (10) Η
 κεραστής horned-(viper). ΟΥΩΗ here: to bite. (11) ΝΕΥ-
 ΡΩΜΕ = his kin etc. παράνομος lawless, unjust. (12) Per-
 haps read ΤΑΝΖΟΥ for ΤΑΖΟΥ. (13) Ησυχάζω to be still,
 quiet; ΗΜΟΚ is reflexive.

ἢ πεκμααχε ἢ οὐναν, λισοκῆ. (14) ακουωθῆ εκχω ἦμος και κε, 'Ἠσαβηλ κε ἦτοκ πε παλειωτ κατα σαρη, επει ἡναταμοκ κε ακσεκσεκ-παμααχε ἢ οὐναν.' (15) τενοу δε, ω παμεριτ ἢ φηρε, παχοεις λω πανουτε, εφωπε ἡτακχι-λογος ἡἡμαι ετβε περοου ет ἡἡαу, актре-νειмаεин ἢ зотε еи езраи ехωи, ἡпара-καλει ἡмок, ω παχοεις ἢ αλαθος, κω και εβολ ἡἡἡἡἡἡ-ωп ἡἡμαι. (16) ανοκ γαρ ανῆ-πεκ2ἡ2αα, ανοκ φηρε ἢ τεκ2ἡ2αα. (17) εκφανσωλῆ ἢ παμερρε, ἡαφωот ακ ἢ οуеусиα ἢ سموу, ете таи те т2омологеиа ἢ текἡἡтноуτε, κε ἡтῆ-οуноуτε зἡ οуме, λω ἡтῆ-οуχοεις зἡ οуχωκ."

XVIII

(1) και δε ερχω ἡμοου ἡβι πα-τἡἡἡ2αλο εκκίωου παλειωт ειωσηφ, ἡπειεφω ἡοуεφ римε ειναу ероч е-λ4оуω εрхи зен ἡ2α6ε ἡ πμοу λω еисωтἡ ἡφαχε ἡ ἡἡтевинη етерхω ἡμοου και. (2) ἡἡἡса και λιῆ-πμεεуе ἡ περοου ἡ πανου, ἡ πἡау етере-νειоуааи ναταλοι е песφ0с 2а поухаи ἡ πκοsmoc τηρη. (3) ἡ τεуноу λιβωκ е пeφpиoн ет зи вол, λω астωоуη ἡβι маpиa

(14) For επει ἡναταμοκ read prob. νεинаμοουτ ἡмок: "If you were not my father according to the flesh, I would kill you ..." or νεинаεπειἡμα ακ: "I would rebuke you." Joseph obviously believes that his present illness is a result of this incident. σοκκῆ σεκσεκ-σεκσωκ" vb. tr. to pull, stretch. (15) χι-λογος ἡἡ to hold accountable (for: εтβε); χι-ωп ἡἡ idem. (17) σωλῆ сἡп- солу" Q солῆ vb. tr. to break off, cut off. т.мeppе bond, fetter. φωот φеет-φαат" Q φаат vb. tr. to cut, slaughter (as sacrifice). ἡ θυσία sacrifice, victim. ἡ ὁμολογία confession, agreement.

XVIII. (1) ἡοуеφ (ἡ) prep. without; εω ἡοуеφ is best translated "to keep from (weeping)"; cf. vs. 4 below. χι is for Q χηу caught. п.2α6ε snare. е is required before ἡφαχε. (2) ἡеиоуааи the Jews. таао таае- таао" Q тааηу vb. tr. to raise up, offer up. (3) τὸ αἶθριον atrium, courtyard.

ΤΑΜΑΛΥ, ΛΣΕΙ ΕΒΟΛ Ε ΠΜΑ ΕΤΕΙΝΕΝΤΕ, ΠΕΧΛΑΣ ΝΑΙ ΖΝ ΟΥΝΟΒ Ν
 ΛΥΠΗ ΜΗ ΟΥΦΑΤ Ν ΖΗΤ ΧΕ, "ΟΥΟΙ ΝΑΙ, ΠΑΜΕΡΙΤ Ν ΘΗΡΕ, ΑΡΗΥ
 ΕΥΝΑΜΟΥ ΝΒΙ ΠΑ-ΤΜΗΤΕΛΛΟ ΕΤ ΝΑΝΟΥΣ ΙΩΣΗΦ, ΠΕΚΕΙΩΤ ΚΑΤΑ ΣΑΡΞ."'

(4) ΠΕΧΑΙ ΝΑΣ ΧΕ, "Ω ΤΑΜΕΡΙΤ Μ ΜΑΛΥ, ΝΙΜ ΕΝΕΖ ΖΜ ΠΓΕΝΟΣ Ν
 ΠΡΩΜΕ ΠΤΑΥΦΟΡΕΙ Ν †ΣΑΡΞ ΠΕΤ ΝΔΩ ΝΟΥΕΘ ΜΟΥ? (5) ΠΜΟΥ ΓΑΡ
 ΠΕ ΠΑΡΧΩΝ Μ ΠΚΟΣΜΟΣ ΤΗΡΕ ΜΕΧΡΙ ΝΤΟ, Ω ΜΑΡΙΑ ΤΑΜΑΛΥ ΕΤ ΣΜΑ-
 ΜΑΛΤ. (6) ΤΑΝΑΓΓΗ ΤΕ ΕΡΟ ΝΤΕΜΟΥ ΖΩΩΤΕ Ν ΘΕ Ν ΡΩΜΕ ΝΙΜ.
 (7) ΑΛΛΑ ΕΙΤΕ ΠΑΜΕΡΙΤ Ν ΕΙΩΤ ΙΩΣΗΦ ΕΙΤΕ ΝΤΟ, Ω ΤΑΜΕΡΙΤ Μ
 ΜΑΛΥ, Ν ΟΥΜΟΥ ΛΗ ΠΕ ΠΕΤΗΜΟΥ, ΑΛΛΑ ΟΥΩΝΕ ΨΑ ΕΝΕΖ ΠΕ. (8)
 ΑΛΛΑ ΔΝΟΚ ΖΩΩΤ †ΝΑΧΠΙ-ΜΟΥ ΖΑ ΠΤΗΡΕ ΕΤΒΕ ΤΣΑΡΞ ΝΤΑΙΦΟΡΕΙ
 ΗΜΟΣ. (9) ΤΕΝΟΥ ΒΕ, Ω ΤΑΜΕΡΙΤ Μ ΜΑΛΥ, ΤΩΟΥΝ ΝΤΕΒΟΚ ΕΖΟΥΝ
 ΖΑΣΤΗ ΠΣΑΛΟ ΕΤ ΣΜΑΜΑΛΤ ΝΤΕΝΑΥ Ε ΠΤΩΘ ΠΕΒΟΛ ΖΝ ΤΠΕ."

XIX

(1) ΛΥΩ ΛΙΤΩΟΥΝ, ΛΙΒΟΚ ΕΖΟΥΝ Ε ΠΕΘΡΙΟΝ ΕΤΕΡΗΚΟΤΕ ΝΖΗΤΕ,
 ΛΙΖΕ ΕΡΟΧ Ε-Α-ΠΜΑΕΙΝ Μ ΠΜΟΥ ΟΥΩΝΕ ΕΒΟΛ ΝΖΗΤΕ. (2) ΔΝΟΚ ΔΕ
 ΛΙΖΜΟΟΣ ΖΑΣΤΗ ΤΕΧΑΠΕ, Α-ΤΑΜΕΡΙΤ Μ ΜΑΛΥ ΖΜΟΟΣ ΖΑΣΤΗ ΝΕΧΟΥΕ-
 ΡΗΤΕ. (3) ΛΥΧΙ Ν ΝΕΧΒΑΛ ΕΖΡΑΙ ΖΑ ΠΑΖΟ, ΗΠΕΧΕΘΒΗΒΟΜ Ε ΨΑΧΕ
 ΠΗΜΑΙ ΕΒΟΛ ΧΕ Α-ΤΜΗΤΗΠΟ Μ ΠΜΟΥ Ρ-ΧΟΕΙΣ ΕΖΡΑΙ ΕΧΩΧ. (4) ΛΥ-
 ΧΙ Ν ΤΕΧΒΙΧ Ν ΟΥΝΑΜ, ΛΥΕΘ-ΠΕΙΝΟΒ Ν ΛΘ-ΛΖΟΜ ΕΥΝΑΘΕ. (5) ΛΥ-
 ΒΩ ΕΥΑΜΑΣΤΕ Ν ΤΑΒΙΧ Ν ΟΥΝΑΜ ΕΥΕΙΟΡΗ ΝΣΩΙ Ν ΟΥΝΟΒ Ν ΝΑΥ ΖΩΣ
 ΕΥΚΩΡΨ ΕΡΟΙ ΧΕ, "Ω ΠΑΧΟΕΙΣ, ΗΠΡΚΑΛΥ Ε ΧΙΤ." (6) ΛΙΤΕΙ Ν
 ΓΑΒΙΧ ΕΖΟΥΝ ΖΑ ΠΕΥΣΤΗΘΟΣ, ΛΙΖΕ Ε ΤΕΥΨΥΧΗ Ε-ΑΣΤΑΖΕ-ΤΕΥ-
 ΦΟΥΩΒΕ ΧΣ ΣΥΝΑΕΝΤΕ ΕΖΡΑΙ, ΛΥΩ ΕΡΕ-ΝΕΒΑΙ-ΘΙΝΕ Μ ΠΜΟΥ ΘΩΨ

π.ο.υ.φ.α.τ. π. ζ.η.τ. discouragement. αρηυ perhaps; often simply
 indicates question, as here: "Is he to die?" Note Fut. II.
 (4) τὸ γένος race. (5) ὁ ἄρχων ruler, Archon. μέχρι prep.
 even up to, even including. (6) ἡ ἀνάγκη necessity;
 ΤΑΝΑΓΓΗ ΤΕ ΕΡΟ + Conj. is an impersonal construction: "It
 is necessary that (you) die also ..." (7) εἴτε ... εἴτε
 either ... or, whether ... or. (8) χπι- aux. vb. must; usu.
 prefixed to Inf., as here. For πε.εβολ see 27.2 (end).

XIX. (3) μητμη muteness. (6) τὸ στήθος chest, breast.
 π.φ.ο.υ.φ.ω.ε throat. ΒΑΙ-ΘΙΝΕ = ΧΑΙ-ΘΙΝΕ messenger.

εβολ 2HT̄ ετρεχει εβολ 2N̄ σωμα, αλλα M̄πε-εαν N̄ ουνοу χωκ
εβολ, κεκας εφθανεi N̄βι πμοу, M̄M̄N̄T̄-ανοχη M̄M̄AY, κε ερε-
πεθторт̄р̄ ουη2 N̄σφч λγw πριμε M̄N̄ πτακο N̄NET MOOΦε 2λ τε42H.

XX

(1) λ-ταμλλу N̄ ελλ-2HT̄ λAY εροι εi6OM6M̄ ε πε4σωμα,
αc6OM6M̄ 2ωσ N̄βоп N̄ νε4ουεpHTε, λγw λc2ε εροоу ε-λ-πNIVE
N̄ πε2MOM κλλу. (2) πεκας λαι 2N̄ οуM̄N̄TATCOOȲN̄ κε, "πεκ2MOT
θHπ TENOY, ω παμεpIT̄ N̄ θHpe, κε xIN TEYNOȲ N̄TAKXε-TEK6IX
εβολ 2M̄ πε4σωμα, λ-πKω2T̄ εp-2OTE, λ4ANAXOPEI λAY. (3) εic
νε46OT̄ M̄N̄ N̄CHBE N̄ PAT̄T̄ λγw6Ē λγw λYKBON̄ θε N̄ οуκλYCTAλλOC
M̄N̄ οYXION̄." (4) λIKIM ε TAAπε λγw λIMOYTE ε νε4θHpe εixw
M̄MOC κε, "TWOȲN̄ N̄TET̄N̄θAXE M̄N̄ PET̄NEIOT̄ ET CMAMAAIT̄ κε πEOY-
OBIθ N̄ θAXE πE λAI M̄NATE-TTANPC ET θAXE εβολ 2N̄ TCApX̄ N̄
EBINH TOM̄." (5) TOTE λYTWOȲN̄ N̄βI N̄θHpe M̄N̄ N̄θEepE M̄ παμεpIT̄
N̄ IOT̄ εIωCHφ, λγEi θA πEYEIOT̄, λγ2ε εPOч ε4KINDAYNEYE ε πMOY
ε-λ42ωN̄ ε2OȲN̄ ε πwλδ̄ εβολ M̄ πIBIOC. (6) λCOYwθĒ N̄βI λYCIλ
TE4NO6 N̄ θEepE, εTE TCA N̄ XH6E TE, πεKAC N̄ NECCNHY κε,
"OYOI λAI, λACNHY, λAI πE πθwNE N̄TAYθwNE N̄ TAMEpIT̄ M̄ M̄AY,
λγw θA TENOȲ N̄HEKOT̄N̄ ε λAY εPOC. (7) λAI ON TENOȲ PET̄ λA-
θEENE-πENEIOT̄ εPON ε T̄M̄NAY εPOч θA ENC2." (8) TOTE λYCI-
2PAY εβολ, λYpIME 2I OYCOπ N̄βI N̄θHpe M̄N̄ N̄θEepE M̄ πAEIOT̄
εIωCHφ, λγw ANOK 2ωOT̄ ON M̄N̄ MAPIA TAMAAȲ M̄ πAPθENOC NEH-
pIME N̄M̄AY πE, ENCOOȲN̄ κε λ-TEYNOȲ M̄ πMOY εI.

For κεκας read κε. ἡ ἀνοχή a holding back. N̄NET = NET.

XX. (1) 6OM6M̄ 6M̄6OM̄^s vb. tr. to touch (ε). ε required
before N̄βоп. T.6ON sole of foot. π.NIVE = π.NICE. πE2MOM
heat, fever, warmth. (2) πεκ2MOT̄ θHπ thanks be to you; a
Q equivalent of θN̄-2MOT̄. xo κε- xo^s εβολ vb. tr. to extend
(M̄MO^s). (3) CHBE N̄ PAT̄^s shin-bone. w6Ē vb. tr. to become
cold. KBON, Q KHV vb. tr. to make cool; intr. to become
cool. θ κρυσταλλος ice. ἡ χιὼν snow. (5) κινδυνεύω to be
in danger (of: ε). πwλδ̄ πλ6- πoλ6^s vb. tr. to free from;
intr. to be freed from (ε, N̄, 2N̄). (7) θwθHNE θEENE- θOON^s
vb. tr. to remove (M̄MO^s; from: ε); to deprive (ε) of (M̄MO^s).

XXI

(1) ΤΟΤΕ ΛΙΘΩΘῚ ἦ ΠΣΑ ἦ ΠΡΗΣ ἦ ΠΡΟ, ΛΙΝΑΥ Ε ΠΜΟΥ, ΛΧΕΙ
 ΕΡΕ-ΑΜΝῚΤΕ ΟΥΗΖ ἦΣΩΦ, ΕΤΕ ΠΑΙ ΠΕ ΠΕΤ Ο ἦ ΣΥΜΒΟΥΛΟΣ ΛΥΩ
 ΠΗΛΑΟΥΡΓΟΣ, ΠΑΙΔΒΟΛΟΣ ΧΙΝ ΤΕΖΟΥΕΙΤΕ, ΕΡΕ-ΟΥΜΗΝΘΕ ἦ ΨΑΒ-ἦ-
 ΖΟ ἦ ΤΕΚΑΝΟΣ ΟΥΗΖ ἦΣΩΦ, ΕΥΧΙ-ΖΩΚ ἦ ΚΩΖῚ ΤΗΡΟΥ, Ε-Μἦ-ΗΠΕ
 ΕΡΟΟΥ, ΕΡΕ-ΟΥΘΗΝ Μἦ ΟΥΚΑΠΝΟΣ ἦ ΚΩΖῚ ΤΗΝΥ ΕΒΟΛ Ζἦ ΤΕΥΤΑΠΡΟ.
 (2) Α-ΠΛΕΙΩΤ ΕΙΩΣΗΦ ΒΩΘῚ, ΛΧΗΛΥ Ε ΝΕΝΤΑΥΕΙ ἦΣΩΦ ΕΥΟ ἦ
 ΟΥΜΟΣ ΕΜΑΤΕ ΚΑΤΑ ΘΕ ΨΩΛΥΜΟΥΣ ΕΝ ΟΡΓΗ ΖΙ ΒΩΝῚ ΕΖΟΥΝ Ε ΨΥΧΗ
 ΠΙΜ ἦ ΡΩΜΕ ΕΤ ΝΗΥ ΕΒΟΛ Ζἦ ΣΩΜΑ, ἦ ΖΟΥΟ ΔΕ ἦ ΡΕΦῚ-ΝΟΒΕ,
 ΨΩΠΕ ΕΥΨΑΝΕΙΝΕ ἦ ΟΥΜΛΕΙΝ Ε-ΠΩΟΥ ΠΕ ἦΖΗῚ. (3) ἦΤΕΡΕ-ΠΛ-
 ΓΗἦΤῚἸΛΟ ΕΤ ΝΑΝΟΥΣ ΝΑΥ Ε ΝΕΝΤΑΥΕΙ ἦΣΩΦ, ΛΧΘΟΡῚΤῚ ΛΥΩ Α-
 ΠΕΥΚΑΛ ἦ-ῚΜΕΙΝ. (4) Α-ΤΕΨΥΧΗ ἦ ΠΛΕΙΩΤ ΙΩΣΗΦ ΟΥΩΘ ΕΙ ΕΒΟΛ
 Ζἦ ΟΥΝΟΣ ἦ ΖΒΑ, ΛΥΩ ΕΣΩΠΕ ἦΣΑ ΜΑ ἦ ΖΟΠῚ ἦΖΗῚ ἦΠΕΣΖΕ ΜΑ.
 (5) ἦΤΕΡΕΙΝΑΥ ΔΕ Ε ΠΝΟΣ ἦ ΨΟΡῚΤῚ ἦΤΑΥΤΑΖΕ-ΤΕΨΥΧΗ ἦ ΠΛΕΙΩΤ
 ΕΙΩΣΗΦ, ΛΥΩ ΧΕ ΛΧΘΕΩΡΕΙ ἦ ΖΕΝΜΟΡΦΗ ΕΥΘΟΒΕ ΕΜΑΤΕ Ε-ΟΥ-ΖΟΤΕ
 ΠΕ ΝΑΥ ΕΡΟΟΥ, ΛΙΤΩΟΥἦ ἦ ΤΕΥΝΟΥ, ΛΙΣΠΕΙῚΜΑ ἦ ΠΕΤ Ο ἦ
 ΟΡΚΑΝΟΝ ἦ ΠΑΙΔΒΟΛΟΣ Μἦ ἦΤΑΧΙΣ ΕΤ ΟΥΗΖ ἦΣΩΦ. (6) ΛΥΠΩΤ Ζἦ
 ΟΥΝΟΣ ἦ ΨΠΕ. (7) ΛΥΩ ἦΠΕ-ΛΛΑΥ ἦ ΡΩΜΕ Ζἦ ΠΕΤ ΣΟΟΥῚ Ε ΠΛΕΙΩΤ
 ΕΙΩΣΗΦ ΕΙΜΕ, ΟΥΔΕ ΜΑΡΙΑ ΤΑΜΑΛΥ. (8) ἦΤΕΡΕΥΝΑΥ ΔΕ ἦΒΙ ΠΜΟΥ
 ΧΕ ΛΙΣΠΕΙῚΜΑ ἦ ΝΕΧΟΥΣΙΑ ἦ ΠΚΑΚΕ ΕΤ ΟΥΗΖ ἦΣΩΦ, ΛΙΝΟΧΟΥ ΕΒΟΛ,
 ΛΥΩ ΧΕ ΜἦΤΑΥ ΑΛΛΑΥ ἦ ΕΧΟΥΣΙΑ ΕΖΟΥΝ Ε ΠΑΜΕΡΙΤ ἦ ΕΙΩΤ ΙΩΣΗΦ,
 ΛῚῚ-ΖΟΤΕ ἦΒΙ ΠΜΟΥ, ΛΧΠΩΤ, ΛΧΖΟΠῚ ΖΙ ΠΑΖΟΥ ἦ ΠΡΟ. (9) ΛΙΤΩΟΥἦ

XXI. (1) π.ρηс the south. δ σύμβουλος counsellor. δ
 πανούργος villain. τε.ζουεите the first, the beginning.
 ψαβ-ἦ-ζο fearsome (lit. changing of face). οἱ δεκανοί a
 group of 36 divinities (or demons) who ruled over the Zodi-
 ac; originally an Egyptian astronomical division for time
 computation, but later debased into astrology. χι-ζωκ ἦ
 to be girded with. τ.ηηε number. πε.θην sulfur, brim-
 stone. (2) Ὶ-θυμος (Q ο ἦ θυμος) to be wrathful. εν for ἦ.
 ουμλειν ε-πωου πε a token of their own (lit. which is
 theirs). (4) Read ε ει for ει. μα ἦ ζοпῚ ἦζηῚ a place in
 which to hide. (5) θεωρέω to look at, observe. ἡ μορφῚ
 form, shape. τὸ ὄργανον instrument.

ἢ τεύνοϋ, λἰχῶ ἢ οὐπρὸς εὐχῆν ἐ πλείωτ ἢ ἀγαθός, εἰχῶ ἦμος χε,

XXII

(1) "πλείωτ, τνούνε τηρῶ ἢ τῆνταγαθός, πείωτ ἢ τμε, πἱβαλ ἢ ρεचनाϋ, πἱμααχε ἢ ρεχσῶτῆ, σῶτῆ ἐ πεκῶνρε ἢ μερίτ ετε ἀνοκ πε, εἰσονῶ ἦμοκ ετβε πῶσβ ἢ νεκβἰχ ετε πλείωτ ἰω-σῆφ πε, ἠτῆῆνοοϋ ἡαι ἢ οὔνοσ ἢ χαίρουβιν μῆ πεχοροσ ἢ ἡαγγελοσ μῆ μἰχανα, ποικονομοσ ἢ ἡαγαθον, μῆ γαβρίηα πἱαι-ῶἠ-νοϋχε ἢ ἡαιῶν ἐ ποϋοεἰν, ἠσεροεἰс ἐ τεψύχη ἢ πλείωτ εἰω-σῆφ, ἠσεχἰ-μοεἰт 2Δ тес2η ῶανтсгоϋтῆ ἢ псаῶч ἢ λἰῶν ἢ καке, λῶ ἠσεπαραге ἢ νε2100ϋ εт 2тῆтῶм, ἡαι εὔνοσ ἢ 20тe пе μοῶῶ ἠ2ηтῶϋ λῶ οὔνοσ ἢ 2βα пе ἡαϋ ἠαυμἰοс εт 2ἰχῶοϋ. ἡαρε-πεἰερο ἢ κῶ2т ер-ῶε ἢ οὔμοοϋ λῶ ἠте-ῶαλαсс2 ἢ ρεч-ῶαар οῶῶ εсenoχлеἰ. (2) ἡαρεῶῶπε 2ἠ οὔἠῆт2ημεροс ε2οῦν ἐ τεψύχη ἢ πλείωτ ἰωсῆφ, χε ται те τεύνοϋ εтῶр-χῆα ἢ πἡα ἠ2ηтῶ." (3) †χῶ ἦμοс ἠηтῆ, ῶ ἡαμεροс εт οὔααβ, ἡαποστο-λοс εт сἡαἡаат, χε ρῶме ἡἡм εтoῦἡαχпoч ἐ пκοсἡοс λῶεἡме ἐ πпет ἡαἡοῦч μῆ ππεῶοοϋ. εῶῶанр-πεῶοῶεἰῶ τηрῶ εῶῶῶ ε2раἰ ἠса ἡελοοῦε ἢ ἡεῶαα, εῶῶанеἰ εῶἡαἡοϋ, чр-χῆα ἢ πἡα ἢ πλείωт εт 2ἠ ἠпἡῦе ἐ τεύноϋ ἢ πἡοϋ μῆ τῶἡἡαπαраге ἢ не-2100ῦε λῶ τῶἡαποлогἰze 2ἠ πῶῶа εт 2Δ 20тe. (4) πἡἡн †-

(9) ἡ προσευχῆ prayer.

XXII. (1) τ.νούνε root. χαίρουβιν Cherubim. ὁ χορός chorus, choir. ὁ οἰκονόμος steward, manager. βαἰ- = चाἰ-. ῶἠ-νοϋचे good news. ροεἰс vb. tr. to guard, keep watch (ε). οῶῶтῆ οῶεтῆ- οῶῶтῆ Q οῶῶтῆ vb. tr. to pass through (ἦμοῶ). 2тoтῆ, Q 2тῆтῶм to become dark. ὁ δῆμἰοс executioner. ρεчῶаар demon; as adj. ἐνοχλέω to trouble, disturb. (2) ἡμεροс mild, tame; ἡῆт2ημεροс calm. (3) τὸ μέρος part; used fig. here of the apostles as Christ's members. εἰῶε εῶт-λῶт Q λῶе vb. tr. to hang, suspend (ἦμοῶ); Q with ἠса: to be captivated by. ελοοῦε prob. pl. of ελω, λῶϋ snare, trap. εἰ + Circum.: to be about to. τ.ῶἡἡαπαраге passage, passing. τ.ῶἡαποлогἰze defense. π.ῶῶа = п.ῶἡа. εт 2Δ 20тe fear-ful. (4) πἡἡн here as conj.: but, however.

НАΚΤΟΙ ΕΣΤΑΙ ΕΧΝ ΤΒΙΝΧΩΚ ΕΒΟΛ Η ΠΛΕΙΩΤ ΙΩΣΗΦ, ΠΑ ΠΕΙΕΡ-
ΠΡΕΣΥΕ ΕΤ ΗΛΗΟΥΥ.

XXIII

(1) ΛΣΘΠΕ ΔΕ, ΝΤΕΡΕΙΧΩ Η ΠΖΛΜΗΝ, ΕΡΕ-ΜΑΡΙΑ ΤΑΜΕΡΙΤ Η
ΗΛΛΥ ΟΥΩΣΗ ΗΣΩΙ Η ΤΑΣΠΕ Η ΝΑ-ΗΠΗΥΕ, (2) ΛΥΩ Η ΤΕΥΝΟΥ ΕΙΣ
ΗΙΧΑΗΛ ΗΝ ΓΑΒΡΙΗΛ ΗΝ ΠΕΧΟΡΟΣ Η ΝΑΓΓΕΛΟΣ ΛΥΕΙ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΗ ΤΠΕ,
ΛΥΕΙ, ΛΥ<Α>ΣΕΡΑΤΟΥ ΕΧΗ ΠΣΩΜΑ Η ΠΛΕΙΩΤ ΙΩΣΗΦ. (3) ΛΥΩ Η
ΤΕΥΝΟΥ Α-ΤΖΕΛΖΙΛΕ ΗΝ ΠΕΧΕΛΖΗΣ ΤΩΟΥΝ ΕΧΩΑ ΕΜΑΤΕ, ΛΥΩ ΛΙΕΙΜΕ
ΧΕ Α-ΤΕΥΝΟΥ ΕΤ ΧΗΥ ΕΙ. (4) ΛΥΩ ΛΥΩ ΕΥ†-ΝΑΛΛΓΕ Η ΘΕ Η ΤΕΤ
ΠΑΜΙΣΕ, ΕΡΕ-ΠΖΛΧ † ΗΣΩΥ Η ΘΕ Η ΟΥΤΗΥ ΕΥΝΑΥ ΗΝ ΟΥΚΩΣΤ ΕΥ-
Ω ΕΥΟΥΩΗ ΗΣΑ ΟΥΖΗΛΗ ΕΣΩ. (5) ΠΜΟΥ ΔΕ ΖΩΩΥ ΗΠΕ-ΘΟΤΕ ΚΑΛΥ
Η ΕΙ ΕΖΟΥΝ ΕΧΗ ΠΣΩΜΑ Η ΠΑΜΕΡΙΤ Η ΙΩΤ ΙΩΣΗΦ ΗΠΟΡΧΥ ΕΒΟΛ,
ΧΕ ΕΥΩΩΥΤ ΕΖΟΥΝ ΕΥΝΑΥ ΕΡΟΙ ΕΙΖΜΟΟΣ ΖΑΖΤΗ ΤΕΥΑΠΕ, ΕΙΔΑΖΑΤΕ
ΕΧΗ ΠΕΥΣΜΑΥ. (6) ΛΥΩ ΗΤΕΡΕΙΕΙΜΕ ΧΕ ΛΥΡ-ΖΟΤΕ ΗΒΙ ΠΜΟΥ Η ΕΙ
ΕΖΟΥΝ ΕΤΒΗΝΤ, ΛΙΤΩΟΥΗ, ΛΙΒΩΚ Ε ΠΣΑ Η ΒΟΛ Η ΠΜΑ Η ΠΡΟ,
ΛΙΒΗΥ ΕΥΒΕΕΤ ΜΑΥΑΛΥ ΖΗ ΟΥΝΟΒ Η ΖΟΤΕ. (7) ΛΥΩ Η ΤΕΥΝΟΥ
ΠΟΧΑΙ ΝΑΥ ΧΕ, Ψ ΠΕΝΤΑΥΕΙ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΗ ΗΤΟΠΟΣ Η ΠΣΑ Η ΠΡΗΣ, ΒΩΚ
ΗΑΚ ΕΖΟΥΝ ΤΑΧΗ ΗΤΧΩΚ ΕΒΟΛ Η ΠΕΝΤΑ-ΠΛΕΙΩΤ ΟΥΒΕΖ-ΣΑΖΝΕ ΗΜΟΥ
ΗΑΚ. (8) ΑΛΛΑ ΡΟΒΙΣ ΕΡΟΥ Η ΘΕ Η ΠΟΥΟΒΙΝ Η ΝΕΚΒΑΛ, ΧΕ ΗΤΟΥ
ΠΕ ΠΛΕΙΩΤ ΚΑΤΑ ΣΑΡΥ, ΛΥΩ ΛΥΩΠ-ΖΙΣΕ ΗΗΜΑΙ ΖΕΝ ΝΕΖΟΥΟΥ Η
ΓΑΗΠΤΩΗΡΕ ΦΗΜ, ΕΥΠΗΤ ΗΗΜΑΙ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΗ ΟΥΜΑ ΕΥΜΑ ΕΤΒΕ ΤΕΠΕΙ-

ΠΕΙΕΡ- for ΠΕΙΡ-.

XXIII. (1) π.ζαμην the amen. ουωση vb. intr. to repeat,
answer, respond (to: ε, εχν, να', ησα). τ.ασπε tongue,
language. (2) εχн often means "by, beside, at" with verbs
of standing or stopping. (3) τ.ζελεζε death-rattle. πε-
χελες panting, exhaustion. χηυ Q to be bitter, sharp.
(4) †-ηαλγε to be in labor; τ.ηαλγε labor pains. π.ζαχ
meaning uncertain; prob. related to ζωχ to be in straits,
dying. † ησα to pursue. π.τηυ wind. η ολη woods, forest.
(5) πε.σμαυ temple (of head). (7) ταχα adv. quickly. (8)
εβολ ζη ουμα ευμα from one place to another. η επιβουλη
plot. η ωφελια advantage, profit.

ΒΟΥΛΗ Ν ΖΥΡΩΤΗΣ, ΛΥΩ ΛΙΧΙ-ΣΒΩ ΝΤΟΟΤΪ Ν ΘΕ Ν ΝΘΗΡΕ ΤΗΡΟΥ,
 ΘΩΔΡΕ-ΝΕΥΕΙΟΤΕ ΤΙ-ΣΒΩ ΝΔΥ Ε ΤΕΥΩΦΕΛΙΑ. (9) ΤΟΤΕ ΑΒΒΑΤΟΝ
 ΛΥΒΩΚ ΕΖΟΥΝ, ΛΥΧΙ Ν ΤΕΨΥΧΗ Ν ΠΛΕΙΩΤ ΕΙΩΣΗΦ, ΛΥΕΙΝΕ ΝΜΟΣ
 ΕΒΟΛ ΖΝ ΣΩΜΑ Ν ΠΝΔΥ Ν ΠΗΝ ΕΥΝΑΘΑ ΖΝ ΤΕΥΒΑΣΙΣ, Ν ΣΟΥ-ΧΟΥΤ-
 ΛΣΕ Ν ΠΕΒΟΤ ΕΠΗΠ ΖΝ ΟΥΕΙΡΗΝΗ. (10) ΝΕΖΟΟΥ ΤΗΡΟΥ Ν ΠΩΝΖ Ν
 ΠΑΜΕΡΙΤ Ν ΕΙΩΤ ΙΩΣΗΦ ΣΕΕΙΡΕ Ν ΘΕ ΜΝΤΟΥΕΙ Ν ΡΟΜΠΕ. (11) Λ-
 ΜΙΧΑΝΑ ΔΜΑΖΤΕ Ν ΠΤΟΠ ΣΝΔΥ Ν ΟΥΜΑΠΠΑ Ν ΖΟΛΟΣΙΛΙΚΟΝ ΕΣΤΑΒΕΙΝΥ,
 Λ ΓΑΒΡΙΝΑ ΔΜΑΖΤΕ Ν ΠΚΕΤΟΠ ΣΝΔΥ. ΛΥΑΣΠΑΖΕ Ν ΤΕΨΥΧΗ Ν ΠΑ-
 ΜΕΡΙΤ Ν ΕΙΩΤ ΕΙΩΣΗΦ, ΛΥΤΑΑΣ ΕΠΕΣΗΤ Ε ΤΜΑΠΠΑ. (12) ΜΠΕ-
 ΛΑΔΥ ΔΕ ΖΝ ΝΕΤ ΖΜΟΟΣ ΖΑΖΤΗΥ ΕΙΜΕ ΧΕ ΛΥΜΟΥ, ΟΥΔΕ ΤΚΕΜΑΡΙΑ
 ΤΑΜΑΔΥ ΗΠΕΣΕΙΜΕ. (13) ΛΥΩ ΛΙΤΡΕ-ΜΙΧΑΝΑ ΜΝ ΓΑΒΡΙΝΑ ΡΟΕΙΣ
 Ε ΤΕΨΥΧΗ Ν ΠΑΜΕΡΙΤ Ν ΕΙΩΤ ΙΩΣΗΦ ΕΤΒΕ ΝΡΕΥΤΩΡΠ ΕΤ ΖΙ
 ΝΕΖΙΟΟΥΕ, ΛΥΩ ΛΙΤΡΕ-ΝΑΓΓΕΛΟΣ Ν ΛΣΩΜΑΤΟΣ ΘΩ ΕΥΖΥΜΝΕΥΕ ΖΛ
 ΤΕΥΖΗ ΘΑΝΤΟΥΧΙΤΪ Ε ΝΠΗΥΕ ΘΑ ΠΛΕΙΩΤ Ν ΛΓΛΘΟΣ.

XXIV

(1) ΛΥΩ ΛΙΚΤΟΙ ΕΧΝ ΠΣΩΜΑ ΕΥΝΗΧ ΕΒΟΛ Ν ΘΕ Ν ΟΥΚΟΥΦΟΝ,
 ΛΙΖΜΟΟΣ, ΛΙΕΙΝΕ Ν ΝΕΥΒΑΛ ΕΠΕΣΗΤ, ΛΙΘΩΪ ΕΠΕΣΗΤ ΕΧΩΥ Ν
 ΟΥΝΟΒ Ν ΝΔΥ, ΕΙΡΙΜΕ ΕΡΟΥ. (2) ΝΕΧΑΙ ... (End of Fragment
 III).

(9) ΑΒΒΑΤΟΝ Death, Abbadon (Gk., ultimately from Hebrew).
 ἡ βᾶσις here: course. (11) η.τοπ edge, hem. τ.μαππα
 cloth, handkerchief. ὀλοσηρικὸς silken. (13) ρεϋτωρῖ
 plunderer; τωρῖ τερῖ-τορῖ^ε vb. tr. to seize, ρὸβ (ἦμο^ε).
 ἄσώματος incorporeal. ὕμνω to sing hymns.

XXIV. (1) τὸ κοῦφον (empty) vessel.

Glossary

Words are arranged alphabetically according to the order given on page x, with the following exceptions: (1) initial $\epsilon\iota$ - and $o\gamma$ - occupy the place of ι and γ respectively; in all other positions they are alphabetized simply as $\epsilon + \iota$ and $o + \gamma$; (2) ϕ , θ , κ , ψ , ξ are alphabetized as π_2 , τ_2 , κ_2 , $\pi\epsilon$, $\kappa\epsilon$; (3) \dagger is alphabetized as τ_1 .

Verbs are entered under the free (unbound) form of the Infinitive. In the rare instances when this form is not attested, a supposititious entry is used when there is no doubt about its pattern; otherwise the entry is under the first actually attested form. Other parts of speech are entered under their unbound forms when they are attested. The Grammatical Index should be consulted for most of the prefixed elements. I have followed Crum (*A Coptic Dictionary*) in listing most verbal and nominal compounds under the final element. Also following Crum, derivatives are listed under leading verbal entries; the cross-references must be consulted in locating these. In order to provide space for less predictable compounds, nouns of action in $\epsilon\iota\eta\text{-}$, which may be formed freely from nearly any verb, have been systematically excluded, as have many agent nouns with $\rho\epsilon\epsilon\text{-}$.

Where space has permitted, a selection of variant forms has been given. Under verbal entries these are placed in parentheses; otherwise they are listed serially after the main entry. These variants fall into two types: (1) simple spelling variants, especially between ϵ and ι and a supralinear stroke; (2) dialectal or "substandard" spellings 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 variety to be encountered in non-standard manuscripts.

Cross-references are grouped at the end of each letter. The completely predictable forms of the two verb types $\kappa\omega\tau$ $\kappa\epsilon\tau$ - $\kappa\omega\tau^{\epsilon}$ Q $\kappa\omega\tau$ and $\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$ $\epsilon\tau\bar{\eta}$ - $\omega\tau\eta^{\epsilon}$ Q $\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$ have been systematically excluded from the cross-references; all other bound forms and qualities have been listed. Many spelling variants involving $\epsilon\iota/\iota$ and stroke/ ϵ have also been excluded.

- λ adv. of approximation, as in λ τοῦ about five, λ οὐμρ about how much? Cpd. as Νλ, as in Νλ θε Ν μαζε to the extent of about a hundred cubits.
- λλσ, λσ n. a blow, slap (usu. on face). †-λλσ, † Ν ογλλσ to slap, strike (Νλ^σ). θϫ-Ν-λσ n. = λλσ.
- λβλθην, λβιθην, λβλκηνε, λϫεεεεε n.m.f. glass.
- λβω (pl. λβοογε) n.f. net (for fishing or hunting).
- λβοκ, λβοκ (f. λβοκε; pl. λβοοκε) n.m. crow, raven.
- λβικ n.m. consecration. χι-λβικ to consecrate; as n.m. consecration.
- λιδι, Q οι vb. intr. to increase (in age, size, stature); Q to be great, honored; as n.m. increase, growth.
- λειнс, λнс, λенс n.f. greatness, size, quantity.
- λκнс, λкес, λкис n.m. girdle, clothing.
- λκω, λгω, гω n.f. filth; carrion; anything ruined.
- λλ adj. deaf. ϫ-λλ (Q ο Ν λλ) to become deaf.
- λλ n.m. pebble; hail-stone in λλ Ν не.
- λλ n. only in λϫ-λλ n.m. a cry (cf. ωϫ).
- λλλγ, λλεγ, λληγ adj. white.
- λλε λλο^σ Q λληγ (imptv. λλωτ^Н) vb. intr. to go up, ascend (to, up to, onto: ε, ερpai ε, εх^Н, εрpai εх^Н); to mount (an animal), to board (a ship); rarely tr. with Нмо^σ. речалле rider.
- λλια n.m. field-mouse or sim.
- λλке, λлкн n.m. last day of month; Ν λлке (Н) on the last day of (+ month name).
- λλοκ n.m. corner, angle; prob. not Sah. (cf. κλχε).
- λλом n.m. bosom.
- λλογ n.m. child, servant; not properly Sah. (cf. θнре).
- λλοε n.m. thigh.
- λλткλс n.m. bone-marrow.
- λλω, еλω (pl. λλοογε, елоοге) n. snare, trap.
- λλω, λлог (pl. λλοοге, λλλге, λροοге) n.f. pupil of eye.
- λλωт n.f. forced labor; term of service; a measure.
- λλωοге n.pl. bunch (of grapes) or sim.

- ΑΝΑ Ama; fem. title of respect or reverence; cf. ΑΠΑ.
 ΑΝΑΣΤΕ vb. intr. to prevail, take control, rule (over: εκ̄, εἰς̄); to be valid, hold good; to persevere, continue; vb. tr. to grasp, seize, take possession of (ἄμο); to retain, detain, take or keep captive; to learn by heart; to hold (ἄμο) liable (for: ε). As n.m. power, possession. ΑΤΑΜΑΣΤΕ unrestrained, uncontrollable; ΜΝΤΑΤΑΜΑΣΤΕ lack of restraint, incontinence. ΡΕΧΑΜΑΣΤΕ self-controlled person.
- ΑΝΕ (pl. ΑΜΗΥ, ΑΜΗΥΕ) n.m. herder, herdsman.
- ΑΝΗ n.m. wasp.
- ΑΝΗΤΕ n.m. the underworld, Hades.
- ΑΝΟΥ 2nd pers. m.s. impvtv. of εἰ; f.s. ΑΜΗ; pl. ΑΜΗΙΝ, ΑΜΗΕΙΤ̄.
- ΑΜΡΕ, ΑΜΡΗ (pl. ΑΜΡΗΥ) n.m. baker; ΜΝΤΑΜΡΕ baking.
- ΑΜΡΗΣΕ, ΑΜΡΕΣΕ n.m. bitumen, asphalt.
- ΑΝ neg. part. not; for uses see Gr. In.
- ΑΝ- one who is in charge of; only in cpds. with nos.: ΑΝ-ΜΗΤ decadarch, ΑΝ-ΘΟ chiliarch, ΜΝΤΑΝ-ΘΟ chiliarchy.
- ΑΝ- prefix for forming collective nouns from numbers, as in ΑΝ-ΘΟ (group of) a thousand, ΑΝ-ΤΑΙΟΥ (group of) 50.
- ΑΝΑΙ vb. intr. to become pleasing, better. As n.m. beauty; ᾤ-ΑΝΑΙ to be(come) pleasing, good. ᾤ-ΑΝΑ to please; see § 20.2 for usage. -ΑΝ in c†-ΑΝ n.m. perfume (cf. ΣΤΟΙ).
- ΑΝΑΣΘ (pl. ΑΝΑΣΘ) n.m. oath; used with εἶρε, σμῖνε, φρ̄, †, ΤΑΡΚΟ. ε ΠΑΝΑΣΘ under oath.
- ΑΝΟΚ, ΑΝᾤ- indep. pron. 1st pers. sing.: I.
- ΑΝΟΝ, ΑΝ-, ΑΝᾤ- indep. pron. 1st pers. pl.: we.
- ΑΝΟΥᾤΘΕ n.m. watchman, guard (ΑΝ + ουᾤΘε).
- ΑΝΧΗΒΕ, ΑΝΧΗΒ(ΕΝ), ΑΝΖΗΒΕ, ΑΝΖΗΒ(ΕΝ) n.f. school.
- ΑΝΤΑΣΘ n.m. sneeze.
- ΑΝΤΗΑᾤ, ΑΝΤΕΑᾤ n.m. skull.
- ΑΝῆ, ΟΝῆ n.m. courtyard.
- ΑΠΑ Apa, masc. title of respect or reverence (saints,

martyrs, respected monks, etc.).

απας adj. old; syn. of αс q.v.

απε (pl. απηγε) n.f. head (lit. and fig.); total sum (of money), capital; also n.m. chief, village head.

μηταπε headship. αταπε headless. φ-απε to become head, leader (of: ε). φι-ταπε to behead.

αποτ (pl. απηт) n.m. cup; са φ απот cup-maker, cup-seller.

αпрητε n.f. period of time; φ ουκοу φ απρητε for a little while; φ ουνος φ απρηте for a long time; φ-ουνος φ απρηте to spend a long time.

απε, ηπε, επε n.f. a number (of), several.

αρηв, еρηв, рηв n.m. pledge, deposit, guarantee.

αρηу, эρηу adv. perhaps.

αρηх^с n. end, limit (suff. required, as in αρηхφ φ пкаэ the end of the earth; 3rd pers. pl. sometimes -ноу); αταρηх^с boundless.

αριке n.m. fault, blame; αταριке blameless; бφ-αριке to find fault (with: ε), to blame (ε); рεφбφ-αριке fault-finder; μηтρεφбφ-αριке criticism.

αριп n. name of an edible plant.

αροоуе, αρφου n.pl. burrs, thistles; сφ-αροоуе idem.

αροφ to become cold; as n.m. cold, chill.

αρφαν n. name of a skin disease.

αρφiп n.m. lentils.

αс, лас adj. old (usu. not of people); ηρη αс, еρη-αс old wine; μηтас oldness; φ-αс to become old.

αсαι, Q αсφου, αсφiφου vb. intr. to become light, slight, casual; to be swift; as n.m. lightness, hastiness, alleviation. эφ ουαсαι easily, casually.

αснр n.m. one's belongings.

αсiк, сiк n.m. an illness, related to fever, chills.

αсou n.f. price, value; †-αсou to pay; φ-αсou эα to set a price on.

αсne n.f. language, speech; αсne φ лас idem.

αт- prefix for the formation of negative adj.; §27.1.

- ΛΤΟ, ΛΤΑ n. a lot, multitude; usu. with indef. art.; ΛΤΟ Ν
 ΣΗΟΤ, ΛΤΕ-ΣΗΟΤ adj. phrase: of various or many sorts.
- ΛΥ, ΛΥΕ, ΛΥΕΙC, ΛΥΕΙ imptv. vb. (1) bring here, give! All
 forms occur preminally; with pron. suff.: ΛΥΕΙC'.
 (2) come! come, let's ...! (with Conjunctive).
- ΛΥΑΝ, ΛΥΑΑΝ, ΛΥΕΙΝ n.m. color, appearance, complexion;
 ΣΕΚ-ΛΥΑΝ to tend toward (a certain color); ΛΥΑΝ ΛΥΑΝ
 (of or in) a variety of colors.
- ΛΥΕΙΝ, ΛΥΑΝ n.m. (ship's) cargo.
- ΛΥΗΤ n.m. company of people; monastic congregation.
- ΛΥΩ conj. and; for uses see Gr. In.
- ΛΦ n.m. furnace, oven.
- ΛΦ interrog. pron. what? See §§14.2, 16.1 for usage.
- ΛΦΑΙ, Q οφ vb. intr. to be(come) many, numerous, to multi-
 ply; Q is very frequent. As n.m. multitude, amount.
 ΡΕΥΑΦΑΙ one who multiplies. ΛΦΗ n.f. multitude.
- ΛΥ, ΛΛΥ, ΛΒ n.m. a fly; ΛΥ Ν ΕΒΙΩ bee; ΛΥ Ν ΟΥΖΟΡ dog-fly.
- ΛΥ, ΛΛΥ, ΛΒ (pl. ΛΥΟΥΙ, ΛΒΟΥΙ) n.m. flesh (human or animal),
 piece of flesh, meat. ΣΑ Ν ΛΥ meat-seller. ΦΑΤ-ΛΥ
 butcher. ΟΥΒΗ-ΛΥ to eat meat. ΦΕΠ-ΛΥ to buy meat.
- ΛΖΕ n.m. lifetime, extent of lifetime; Π-ΛΖΕ to pass one's
 life; ΦΑΡ-ΛΖΕ short-lived; Π-ΦΑΡ-ΛΖΕ (Q ο Ν ΦΑΡ-ΛΖΕ) to
 be short-lived; ΜΝΤΦΑΡ-ΛΖΕ a short life.
- ΛΖΕ vb. intr. to be in need (of: ΝΑ').
- ΛΖΟ (pl. ΛΖΩΦ) n.m. treasure, treasure house, storehouse.
- ΛΖΟΗ n. only in ΛΦ-ΛΖΟΗ to sigh, groan (at: ε, ΕΧΝ, ΕΖΡΑΙ
 ΕΧΝ); as n.m. groan, yawn, roar.
- ΛΖΡ, ΛΖΡΕ n.m. marsh herbage, sedge.
- ΛΖΡΟ' interrog. adv. requiring anticipatory suff. re-
 ferring to subject of clause. (1) with foll. verb:
 why? as in ΛΖΡΩΤΝ ΤΕΤΝΡΙΜΕ why do you weep? (2) with
 suff. alone or with foll. noun: what about ...? what's
 the matter with ...? (3) with ΜΝ: what has ... to do
 with ...?
- ΛΖΩΗ, ΛΖΩΜΕ, ΛΖΩΜΜΕ n.m. eagle (originally: falcon).

- БАА n.m. eye. АТВАА shameless; МНТАТВАА shamelessness.
 БАЛОТ n.f. skin garment; skin bag.
 БАРОТ, БАРОТ, БАЛОТ, БАРАТЕ n.m. brass, bronze; ЗОННТ (Н)
 БАРОТ idem or sim.
 БАСНГ, БАСЕНГ, БАСННГ, БАСНГ, БАСІГ, БАСІНГ n.m. tin.
 БАФОР, БАФАР, БАФЛАР, БАФООРЕ n.f. fox.
 БАФΟΥР n.f. saw; РА Н БАФΟΥР adj. saw-toothed.
 БАФΟΥФ n.m. rue.
 БАУСЕ n.f. heifer.
 БСЕБЕ (БЕБЕ) vb. tr. to pour forth, rain down (НМО^с);
 intr. to well up, be poured forth.
 БКЕ (pl. БКНУЕ, БКЕБУЕ, БКЕУЕ) n.m. wages; †-БКЕ, †
 Н БКЕ to pay, reward; ТАІ-БКЕ employer; РЕЧ†-БКЕ
 idem. ХІ-БКЕ, ХІ Н БКЕ to receive wages; ХІ Е БКЕ
 to hire (НМО^с); ХАІ-БКЕ hireling. СМН-БКЕ to fix
 wages. РНБКЕ, РМНБКЕ hireling.
 БЕНИНГ, БІНІВГ, ПЕНИНГ, БАНИНГ, ПАНІН n.m. iron; also fig.
 of fetters, sword. †-БЕНИНГ to put in irons, to
 fether (Е). ХІ-БЕНИНГ to be put in irons.
 БЕРФ n.f. whirlpool.
 БЕСННТ, БЕСНАТ (pl. БЕСНАТЕ) n.m. smith; МНТВЕСННТ the
 work or craft of a smith.
 БН n.f. grave.
 БНГ, БНГ n.m. cave, hole, den, nest (of animals).
 БНКЕ n.m. woof (of loom).
 БННГ, БНННГ n.f. swallow (bird); ХАХ-БННГ swallow-sparrow.
 БНС n.f. bucket, pail.
 БНТ n.m. palm-leaf. БНТ-СНІР n.f. rib.
 БНГ, ББ, ББ n.m. falcon.
 БІР (pl. БРНУЕ) n.m. basket (of palm-leaf). БІРЕ, БАІРЕ
 n.f. idem.
 БКВІАГ n.f. a single grain (of grain, mustard, sand); a
 single piece (of fruit, etc.).
 БААГ (f. ВЛАН; pl. ВЛАСУ, ВЛАСУЕ) adj. blind; as n. a
 blind person; МНТВЛАН blindness; Р-ВЛАН to become blind

(Q o N BΛΛε), 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, ΒΑΛΕΣΜΟΥ.

ΒΛΧε, ΒΛΧε n.m.f. pottery, earthenware; Ɔ-ΒΛΧε to be made of clay.

ΒΝНе n.f. date-palm, date(s); ΒΝ-ΡΑΥНе virgin palm; ΒΝ-ϷΟΥЕ dried dates; ΒΛ Ν ΒΝНе palm-branch; ΒΑΛ Ν ΒΝНе date-stone; ΕΒΙΩ Ν ΒΝНе date-honey; ΚΑϷ Ν ΒΝНе stem, trunk of palm; ΛΟΥ Ν ΒΝНе cluster of dates; СА Ν ΒΝНе date-seller; СƆ-ΒΝНе date-palm thorn; ТАБ Ν ΒΝНе date cake; ϷН-ΒΝНе, ϷБ-ΒΝНе, ϷБ-ΒΝНе, СОУН-ΒΝНе palm-fiber.

ΒΟИНе n. harp or sim. musical instrument.

ΒΟΛΒΛ ΒΛΒΩΛ (p.c. ΒΑΛΒΛ-) vb. tr. to dig, dig up, dig out (НМО); to burrow, delve; vb. intr. to be undermined. ΒΟΛΒΛ ΕΒΟΛ vb. tr. to undo, take apart; intr. to be dug up, out.

ΒΟΝТе, ΒΑΝТе (ΒНТ-) n.f. gourd, cucumber; gourd-garden(?); САРΒОНТе gourd-seller. ΒНТ-Н-ЕΒΛΟБ pumpkin.

ΒΟСƆ Q to be dry, parched.

ΒΟΥΒΟΥ vb. intr. to shine, glitter; as n.m. shine, glitter.

ΒΟΥZE, ΒΩZE n.m. eyelid.

ΒƆΒƆ vb. intr. to boil; ΒƆΒƆ ΕΖΡΑ: НМО to boil up with, cast up; as n.m. boiling.

ΒΡΕϷНУ, ВЕРЕϷНУ, ВƆϷНУ n.m. coriander seed.

ΒƆƆε, ВНРε adj. new, young; МНТѲƆε youth, newness; Н ВƆƆε adv. anew, recently; Ɔ-ΒƆƆε to renew; to become new.

ΒƆΒΟΥТ, ВЕРЕΒΩΟΥТ n.f. chariot.

ΒΩ n.f. tree (when fruit is specified; otherwise use ϷНН).

ΒΩК, Q ВНК vb. intr. to go, depart; to die; to be about to (+ ε + Inf.). Used with most prep. and directional adv. in regular senses. Note ΒΩК ΕΡΑТ to visit; ΒΩК ZI to undergo (as well as "to go upon").

ΒΩКε vb. tr. to tan (leather: НМО); ΒΑК-ϷΑΛΡ tanner.

ΒΩΛ ΒΕΛ- ΒΟΛ Q ВНΛ (± ΕΒΟΛ except when indicated) vb. tr.

to loosen, untie, unfasten (ἄμο^ο); (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. βωλ ἡν̄ to come to terms with. ατβωλ εβολ indissoluble, unending. ρεβωλ interpreter.

βολ n.m. the outside. πβολ, ἡ πβολ 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 χε conj. because. ἡ βολ adj. phr. outer, external; adv. outside, extant, in existence.

савол, сλ ἡ βολ, ἡ савол, ἡ сλ ἡ βολ, ἡ пса ἡ βολ (1) prep. (+ ἡ, ε) outside of, beyond, away from; (2) adv. outside, on the outside. φавол (1) prep. (+ ἡ) to the outside of; (2) adv. to the end, forever, finally, utterly. εавол ἡ prep. from, away from. ειβол (1) adv. outside, on the outside, from the outside; (2) prep. (ἡ) outside of, beyond, except for; εт ειβол adj. phr. external. ῑ-βολ, ῑ-πβολ vb. intr. to avoid, escape (from: ε, ἡ, εἡ). κλ-βολ vb. tr. to vomit (ἄμο^ο).

ἡ савηλ ε/ἡ (1) prep. except for, outside of; (2) conj. except that (+ Conj.). ἡ савηλ χε except that, unless, if not. ἡεἰ (ἡεἰλλ^ο) prep. (± ἡ) without, except for, beyond.

βωων adj. bad, mainly in fixed expressions such as с†-βωων (στοι), соγ-βωων (сiog), φῑ-βωων (φηρε), βλγон βωων.

вооnе n.f. evil, misfortune; ῑ-вооnе to act badly, evilly (toward: ηλ^ο); ἡἡтρεφῑ-вооnе evil-doing.

сiεр-вооnе (1) the evil-eye; (2) adj. envious, greedy;

ἡἡтсiεр-вооnе envy, greed; ῑ-εiεр-вооnе to become

envious of (ε, εχ \bar{N}); ρε χ ε $\bar{\epsilon}$ ρ-βοο $\bar{\nu}$ ε enchanter, one who casts evil-eye; μ \bar{N} τρ ϵ χ $\bar{\epsilon}$ ε $\bar{\rho}$ -βοο $\bar{\nu}$ ε greed; χ $\bar{\iota}$ -ε $\bar{\epsilon}$ ρ-βοο $\bar{\nu}$ ε to receive the evil-eye.

βω $\bar{\omega}$ ρ ϵ βε $\bar{\epsilon}$ ρ ϵ -βοο $\bar{\rho}$ Q βοο $\bar{\rho}$ ε vb. tr. to push, drive (μ \bar{M} ο $\bar{\rho}$); to repel (N $\bar{\kappa}$ α); to prevail over, defeat (μ \bar{M} ο $\bar{\rho}$); intr. (+ ε $\bar{\nu}$ ολ) to swell up, protrude. As n.m. protuberance.

βω $\bar{\tau}$ ε (q $\bar{\omega}$ τ ϵ q $\bar{\omega}$ εε) βε $\bar{\tau}$ - (βο $\bar{\tau}$ - βοο $\bar{\tau}$ -) Q βη $\bar{\tau}$ vb. tr. to pollute (μ \bar{M} ο $\bar{\rho}$), befoul; to abominate. βο $\bar{\tau}$ ε n.f.(m.) abomination; $\bar{\rho}$ -βο $\bar{\tau}$ ε (Q ο N βο $\bar{\tau}$ ε) to become hateful; χ $\bar{\iota}$ -βο $\bar{\tau}$ ε to loathe, abominate (ε).

βω $\bar{\omega}$ βε $\bar{\omega}$ - βο $\bar{\omega}$ (βλ $\bar{\omega}$) Q βη $\bar{\omega}$ vb. tr. to strip, divest, flay (μ \bar{M} ο $\bar{\rho}$); to lay bare, unsheathe; to loosen, unfasten, undo, release; to despoil; to forsake; intr. to be undone, loosened; Q to be naked. ρε χ βω $\bar{\omega}$ robber, despoiler.

(βω $\bar{\omega}$ ε) βε $\bar{\omega}$ ε- (πε $\bar{\omega}$ ε-) Q βη $\bar{\omega}$ ε vb. tr. to bow (the head).

(βω $\bar{\omega}$ ε \bar{N}) βε $\bar{\omega}$ ε \bar{N} - Q βλ $\bar{\omega}$ ε \bar{N} vb. tr. to roof over (μ \bar{M} ο $\bar{\rho}$), cover with awning. βω $\bar{\omega}$ ε \bar{N} , βλ $\bar{\omega}$ ε \bar{N} n.m. canopy, awning.

βλ $\bar{\beta}$ ε-: βλλ $\bar{\beta}$ ε
βλ $\bar{\beta}$ ο $\bar{\tau}$: βλλ $\bar{\beta}$ ε
βλ $\bar{\beta}$ ω, βλ $\bar{\beta}$ ω $\bar{\rho}$: βλλ $\bar{\beta}$ ε
βλ $\bar{\epsilon}$, βλ $\bar{\epsilon}$ ι: βλ
βλ $\bar{\iota}$ ρ ϵ : β $\bar{\iota}$ ρ
βλ $\bar{\kappa}$ -: βω $\bar{\kappa}$ ε
βλλ $\bar{\beta}$ χ: βολ $\bar{\beta}$ χ
βλλ $\bar{\omega}$ τ: βλρ $\bar{\omega}$ τ
βλ $\bar{\nu}$ ι $\bar{\nu}$ ε: βεν $\bar{\iota}$ ν $\bar{\epsilon}$
βλ $\bar{\nu}$ τ ϵ : βον $\bar{\tau}$ ε
βλ $\bar{\rho}$ α $\bar{\tau}$ ε: βλρ $\bar{\omega}$ τ
βλ $\bar{\rho}$ ο $\bar{\tau}$: βλρ $\bar{\omega}$ τ
βλ $\bar{\omega}$: βω $\bar{\omega}$
βλ $\bar{\omega}$ λλ $\bar{\rho}$: βλ $\bar{\omega}$ ρ
βλ $\bar{\omega}$ λ $\bar{\rho}$: βλ $\bar{\omega}$ ρ
βλ $\bar{\omega}$ ε \bar{N} : βω $\bar{\omega}$ ε \bar{N}
ββ $\bar{\rho}$ η $\bar{\beta}$ ε: ββ $\bar{\rho}$ η $\bar{\beta}$ ε
βε $\bar{\epsilon}$ ε: βεεεε
βεε $\bar{\rho}$ ε-: βω $\bar{\rho}$ ρ ϵ
βε $\bar{\kappa}$ ε(ε)γ $\bar{\epsilon}$: βε $\bar{\kappa}$ ε
βε $\bar{\kappa}$ η $\bar{\nu}$ ε: βε $\bar{\kappa}$ ε
βε $\bar{\rho}$ ε $\bar{\theta}$ η $\bar{\nu}$ ε: βρε $\bar{\theta}$ η $\bar{\nu}$
βε $\bar{\rho}$ ε $\bar{\beta}$ ω $\bar{\omega}$ γ $\bar{\tau}$: β $\bar{\rho}$ ε $\bar{\beta}$ ω $\bar{\omega}$ γ $\bar{\tau}$

βε $\bar{\tau}$ -: βω $\bar{\tau}$ ε
βε $\bar{\epsilon}$: βη $\bar{\epsilon}$
βη $\bar{\nu}$ η $\bar{\nu}$ ε: β \bar{N} η $\bar{\nu}$ ε
βη $\bar{\rho}$ ε: β $\bar{\rho}$ ρ ϵ
βη $\bar{\tau}$: βω $\bar{\tau}$ ε
βη $\bar{\beta}$: q $\bar{\omega}$ εε
βι $\bar{\nu}$ ε: βη $\bar{\nu}$ ε
βι $\bar{\nu}$ ι $\bar{\nu}$ ε: βεν $\bar{\iota}$ ν $\bar{\epsilon}$
βι $\bar{\rho}$ ε: β $\bar{\iota}$ ρ
βλλ $\bar{\chi}$ ε: βλ $\bar{\chi}$ ε
β \bar{N} -: β \bar{N} η $\bar{\nu}$ ε
β \bar{N} τ-: βον $\bar{\tau}$ ε
β \bar{N} τ: q \bar{N} τ
βο $\bar{\iota}$: βλ
βο $\bar{\lambda}$: βωλ
βο: q $\bar{\omega}$
βοο: q $\bar{\omega}$
βοο $\bar{\nu}$ ε: βω $\bar{\omega}$ η
βοο $\bar{\rho}$ ($\bar{\rho}$): βω $\bar{\rho}$ ρ ϵ
βοο $\bar{\tau}$ -: βω $\bar{\tau}$ ε
βο $\bar{\rho}$ β $\bar{\rho}$: ββο $\bar{\rho}$ β $\bar{\rho}$
βο $\bar{\tau}$ -: βω $\bar{\tau}$ ε
βο $\bar{\tau}$ ε: βω $\bar{\tau}$ ε

βο $\bar{\tau}$ ε: q $\bar{\omega}$ τ ϵ
βο $\bar{\beta}$ ε: q $\bar{\omega}$ εε
βρ $\bar{\lambda}$: ββ $\bar{\rho}$ λ
β $\bar{\rho}$ βο $\bar{\rho}$ τ: ββο $\bar{\rho}$ β $\bar{\rho}$
β $\bar{\rho}$ βω $\bar{\rho}$: ββο $\bar{\rho}$ β $\bar{\rho}$
βρ $\bar{\epsilon}$ -: ββ $\bar{\rho}$ λ
βρ $\bar{\eta}$ γ $\bar{\epsilon}$: ββ $\bar{\rho}$ λ
βρ $\bar{\iota}$ -: ββ $\bar{\rho}$ λ
βρ $\bar{\eta}$ ο $\bar{\nu}$ ε: β $\bar{\iota}$ ρ
βρ $\bar{\eta}$ ε: ββ $\bar{\rho}$ η $\bar{\beta}$ ε
β $\bar{\rho}$ θ $\bar{\eta}$ γ: βρε $\bar{\theta}$ η $\bar{\nu}$
βτοο $\bar{\gamma}$: q $\bar{\tau}$ οο $\bar{\gamma}$
β $\bar{\omega}$: q $\bar{\omega}$
βω $\bar{\tau}$ ε: q $\bar{\omega}$ τ ϵ
βω $\bar{\omega}$ ε: βω $\bar{\omega}$ εε
βω $\bar{\beta}$ ε: q $\bar{\omega}$ εε
βω $\bar{\beta}$ ε: q $\bar{\omega}$ εε
β $\bar{\beta}$: βη $\bar{\epsilon}$
γ \bar{N} : βι $\bar{\nu}$ ε
γρ $\bar{\omega}$ μ $\bar{\nu}$ ε: βρ $\bar{\omega}$ μ $\bar{\nu}$ ε
γ $\bar{\omega}$: λκ $\bar{\omega}$

ε (ερο') 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.

ΕΡΗ n. darkness, only in ἄ-εριν to grow dark.

ΕΡΙΗ adj. poor, wretched; ΜΗΤΕΡΙΗ misery, wretchedness; ἄ-εριν to become wretched.

ΕΡΙΩ (εβίε-) n.m. honey; εβίω ἦ μέ pure honey; εβίε-200ΥΤ wild honey; ΜΑ ἦ εβίω honey grove.

ΕΣΟТ (pl. εβате, εβете) n.m. month; may be followed directly by month name without ἦ. 2ἄ-εсот every month.

ΕΣΡΑ, ВРА (вρε-, ври-; pl. εβρηуе, βρηуе, βрннуе) n.m. seed; εβρα-сωφε n.f. seed-grain.

ΕΣΡΗБЕ, ἔβρηбе, εβρηбе, βρηбе n.f. lightning; †-εβρηбе to lightning.

ΕΣΙΒЕ, КИВЕ, КИВЕ n.f. breast; περκиве n.f.m. idem; †-εкиве to suckle; χι-εкиве to be suckled.

ΕΣΚΩ, εαко n.m. fruit of sycamore.

ΕΣΟΟΛЕ (ελελ-, λελ-, λεел-, λιλ-) (1) n.m. grape, grape-vine; ελελ-2ἦχ sour grapes; ελελ-φооуе dried grapes, raisins; εω ἦ ελοоле grape-vine; ΜΑ ἦ ελοоле vineyard; ειε2-ελοоле idem; ελελ-κнмε n.m. bruise. (2) n.f. ton-sil (?); pupil of eye (but cf. αλοоуе).

ΕΣΩВ n.m. heron.

ΕΠЕ n.f. hoe, plow.

ΕΠΗРе n.f. inundation (of the Nile).

ΕΠΗΦ n.m. anvil.

ΕΠΙСЕ n.m. dill, anise.

ΕΠἨТ, сИМἨТ, емἨте n.m. the west.

ΕΠΟΥ, λноу (pl. εμοоуе) n.f. cat.

ΕΠC, ηс, ен interrog. part.; see §29.1.

ενε conditional part. if; see §29.1.

ενε₂, ενε₂ε, ενη₂ε (1) n.m. eternity, age, era; (2) adj. eternal; (3) adv. forever (with neg.: never). ρα ενε₂ (1) adv. forever (neg.: never); (2) eternity; (3) adj. eternal (̄ ρα ενε₂, ̄̄ ρα ενε₂). ρα νι ενε₂ adv. forever. ρα ενε₂ ̄ ογοειϱ idem. χιν ενε₂ from of old. εν̄, ̄₂ n. eyebrow. ̄χ̄̄₂, εμχ̄̄₂ n.m. idem.

εοοϱ n.m. glory, honor; ρα εοοϱ adj. phrase: honorable, glorious. †-εοοϱ to glorify, give honor to (να^ϱ); as n.m. glorifying; μ̄̄τρε†-εοοϱ glorification. χι-εοοϱ to be glorified. μαι-εοοϱ desirous of glory.

επηп, епeп, епнφ name of 11th Coptic month.

επρα n.pl. vanities; as adj. vain; as adv. in vain; μ̄̄т-επρα vanity.

επω n.f. part of door fastening.

ερηт (ρηт, ерρηт, ̄ρηт) vb. tr. to vow, promise, devote (̄̄мо^ϱ; to: να^ϱ, ε); as n.m. (pl. ерате) vow, promise.

ερηϱ n.m.f. fellow, companion; usu. with possessive prefixes as a recipr. pron.: each other, mutually. See 28.4.

ερωте n.m.f. milk; ̄-ερωте to give milk; †-ερωте να^ϱ to suckle; ουεμ-ερωте to feed on milk; ρα перωте still sucking, not weaned.

εснт n.m. ground, bottom, lower part; есeнт adv. down, downward, to the ground; есeнт ε prep. down to, down into; ̄ неснт adv. below, down below, at the bottom of (̄̄мо^ϱ); сλ-неснт adv. on the lower side, below; as prep. (+ ̄). ρα неснт adv. underneath, below ground; prep. (+ ̄) under. ρι неснт adv. on the ground, from on the ground. χин неснт adv. from below. ̄-неснт to go under (̄).

εсоοϱ n.m. (f. есω) sheep; мап-εсоοϱ shepherd.

ет, ете rel. pron.; see Gr. In.

εтве (εтвннт^ϱ) prep. because of, on account of; concerning, about; for the sake of. етве же conj. because. етве пай adv. therefore. етве оу adv. why?

στος, ετας n.m. garment or length of cloth.

εγω, βογω, ογω n.f. pledge, surety; † ἦμο' ἦ εγω to give as a pledge; ογως ἦμο' ἦ εγω to deposit as a pledge; κω ἦμο' ἦ εγω idem; χι ἦμο' ἦ εγω to take as a pledge.

εφω, εφο, φου, εφου (pl. εφλυ, φλυ) n.f. sow.

εφχε, εφχπε (1) conj. if (§29.1); (2) as if, as it were; (3) exclam. how! (4) adv. surely, indeed; (5) before apodosis: then.

εζε, ζε, λζε, λζα part. yes; indeed, verily; also used to introduce questions. εφχε/εφχπε εζε if indeed, if so.

εζε (pl. εζουγ, εζηγ, εζεγ) n.f.m. ox, cow.

εχω, λχω n.f. tongs, pincers.

εφωφ (f. εφωφε, εφωφε; pl. εφωφ, εφωφε, εφωφε, εβλαφ) n.m. a Nubian, Cushite, Ethiopian.

εβατε: εβот

εβετε: εβот

εβιε-: εβιω

εβου: βου

εβρυε: εβρυ

εβτ-: ωβτ

εβω: ἦπο

εβφс: φβφ

εβвт: εβвт

εβιвт: εβιвт

εβιс: εβс

εβιουα: εβιουα

εβιω: εβιω

εβт: ωβ

εβατε: κωт

εβοге: κωт

εβот: κωт

εβα-: βουολε

εβουс: λω

εβουсс: λιβουсс

εβω: λω

εβατε: λωт

εβαγ: ἦμλγ

εβαφо: λωφо

εβουсс: εμou

εβρυφ: ἦρυφ

εβсс: ωмс

εβхηс: εηс

εβт: сηс

εβт-: εис

ενε-: ωне

ενηсс: εнесс

εноуиѠ: енѠ

εнтаиr: нouтс

εнтнr: нouтс

εооу: ειω

εоу: ειω

εоуω: εγω

εпелп: εппп

εпесчт: εсчт

εпιтн: ειтн

εпоуφλп: оуφλп

εпс: λпс

εр-: ειρε

εрат': рат'

εрате: ернт

εрве: ωрѠ

εрвт: рѠт

εрεс: ζαρεс

εрнв: λрнв

εрнс: ζαρεс

εрн: ро

εрo': ε

εрo: ῑро

εрн-: нрн

εррнт: ернт

εрточ: ῑтов

εрω': ро

εрω, εрωоу: ῑро

εс: εис

εсω: εсoоу

εт: ωт

εтас: εтос

εте: εт

εтвннт': εтвс

εтн: торе

εтоот': торе

εтоуи-: тоуω'

εтоуω': тоуω'

εтпс: пе

εтп: ωтп

εтрпм: трпм

εωоу: ειω

εφατε: φωт

εφλγ: εφω

εφо: εφω

εφоте: φωт

εφоу: εφω

εφт': ειωε

εφωпс: φωпс

εφωт: φωт

εφтеко: φтеко

εφφс: φφс

εφχпс: εφχс

εч-: ωчс

εчрλ: εβрλ

εчрнвс: εβрнвс

εзεγ: εзс

εзн: зн

εзнγ: εзс

€21€1B: 21€1B
 €2KO: 2KO
 €2NA': 2NA'
 €2NE-: 2NE-
 €2OY: €2€
 €2OYТ: 2OYТ
 €2PA': 2O

€2PÑ: 2O
 €2TO: 2TO
 €2TWP: 2TO
 €2TAI: 2TAI
 €XÑ: AXÑ
 €XÑ, €XW': XW'
 €XNT': AXÑ

€XH: XOE
 €XHY: XOI
 €6A9: €6W
 €6A06: €6A06
 €6O9: €6W
 €6O9€: €6W
 €6O9€: €6W

H

H1 n.m. house; household, family. Hec 2Ñ H1 one born in household. PÑH1, PÑH1 n.m. (1) member of household, kinsman; (2) monastic superintendent; P-PÑH1 to beakin.

H1 n.m. pair, couple.

Hn n.m. ape.

HрÑ (€рÑ-, PÑ-) n.m. wine. HрÑ AC, €рÑ-AC old wine. CAУ-
 HрÑ, C€-HрÑ, wine-drinker. P-HрÑ to become wine.

HрX n.m.f. small bird, chick.

H6€ n.m. leek. CA Ñ H6€ leek-seller.

HX: OX
 HMPW: MPO

HP: OP
 HPE: OP

HPC: APC

€1 (1)

€1, Q HNY (§22.3); imptv. AMOY (q.v.) vb. intr. to come, go; to be about to (+ Circum.); to . . . gradually (+ Ñ + Inf.). Used with full range of prep. and directional adv. in normal senses. Note also the following expressions: €1 €PAТ' to come to a superior; €1 €TÑ to come into the power of; €1 €XÑ to be applicable to; €1 ÑCA to come to fetch; €1 €BOX € to sue; €1 €BOX 2ITÑ to leave, quit (a place); €1 €2PAI €XÑ to befall.

€1A, 1A n.m. valley, ravine.

€1A (€1€р-, €1AT', €1AAT') n. eye, mostly in cpds.: KTE-
 €1AT' to look around; ME2-€1AT', MOY2 Ñ €1AT' to stare, look intently (at: MMO'); CMÑ-€1AT' €XÑ to fix eye on; TCAB€-€1AT', TC€B€-€1AT', TCABO Ñ €1AT' €BOX to instruct, inform; TOYH-€1AT', TOYH€-€1AT' €BOX idem; 41-€1AT' €2PAI to raise eye; 2A €1AT' before one's eyes; K€ 2A €1AT' to intend to do. HAIAT' exclam. pred. blessed is/are ...! HNTNAIAT' blessedness.

ΕΙΛΛΥ, ΕΙΩ, ΙΩ n.m. linen, linen garment. ΗΕΙΛΛΥ, ΗΙΛΛΥ, ΗΛΛΥ idem.

ΕΙΛΒΕ, ΕΙΛΛΒΕ, ΙΛΛΒΕ, ΙΛΙΒΕ n.f. pus.

ΕΙΛΛ, ΙΛΛ, ΙΗΛ n.f. mirror.

ΕΙΒ, ΕΙΕΙΒ, ΕΙΕΒ (pl. ΕΙΕΒΗ) n.m. hoof; claw; stinger; nail, talon.

ΕΙΒΕ, Q ΟΒΕ vb. intr. to thirst, become thirsty (for: ἄμο^ο); as n.m. thirst.

ΕΙΕ, ΕΕΙΕ, ΕΙ (1) conj. introducing apodosis: then (§29.1); before neg.: unless, without; (2) conj. or; ΕΙΕ... Η either... or; (3) modal or interrog. part. introducing statement; translation depends on context: well then, so.

ΕΙΕΒΤ, ΕΕΙΒΤ, ΕΙΒΤ, ΕΙΗΒΤ, ΙΗΕΤ, ΕΕΒΤ n.m. usu. with def. art.: the east. ΕΑ-ΠΕΙΕΒΤ on the east side (of: ἦ).

ΕΙΕΛΕΛ, ΕΙΕΛΕΙΕΛ vb. intr. to shine, glitter; as n.m. brightness. ΙΕΛΛΕ n. brightness, light.

ΕΙΜΕ, ΕΙΜΜΕ vb. tr. to know, understand, realize (ε; that: κε). ΑΤΕΙΜΕ ignorant; innocent, unaware; ἦ-ΑΤΕΙΜΕ (Q ο ἦ ΑΤΕΙΜΕ) to become ignorant, unaware; to be unconscious; ΜἢΤΑΤΕΙΜΕ ignorance. ΕΙΝΕΙΜΕ knowledge. ΗΛΘῆ-ΕΙΜΕ, ΗΛΘῆΜΜΕ, ΗΛΘῆΤΙΜΜΕ adj. presumptuous, impudent; obdurate, stubborn; ΜἢΤΗΛΘῆΤΙΜΜΕ stubbornness, presumptuousness.

ΕΙΝΕ ἦ- (ἦ-, ἔν-) ἦΤ^ο (Imptv. ΑΝΙΝΕ, ΑΝΕΙΝΕ, ΑΝΙ- ΑΝΙ^ο) vb. tr. to bring (ἄμο^ο), bear. Used with many prep. and directional adv. in ordinary senses. Note the following expressions: ΕΙΝΕ ἄμο^ο ΕΧἦ or ΕΖΡΑΙ ΕΧἦ to liken something to, compare with; ἦ-ΤΟΟΤ^ο ΕΧἦ to seize; ΕΙΝΕ ἄμο^ο ἦΕΑ to bring an accusation against; ΕΙΝΕ ἄμο^ο ΕΚΟΑ to complete; to extradite; to publish; to introduce; ΕΙΝΕ ἄμο^ο Ε ΤΜΗΤΕ to recall, bring up (in one's mind); ΕΙΝΕ ἄμο^ο ΕΖΟΥΝ introduce; as n.m. reception.

ΕΙΝΕ vb. tr. to resemble, be like (ἄμο^ο); as n.m. likeness, aspect. ΜἢΤΡΕΘΕΙΝΕ resemblance.

ΕΙΝΕ n.f. adze.

- εΙΝΕ, ΙΝΕ n.f. thumb; big toe.
 εΙΝΕ n.m. chain.
 ΕΙΟΝ, ΙΟΝ n.m. (1) sea (rare in Sah.); (2) winepress.
 ΕΙΟΡ, ΕΙΟΡΕ n.m. canal. ΧΙΟΡ vb. tr. to ferry (ἸΜΟ°)
 across (to: ε); to cross, ford (a river: ἸΜΟ°); ΕΙΝ-
 ΧΙΟΡ fording, transit. ΧΙΟΡ n.m. a ford, crossing;
 ferryboat; ferryman. ΕΙΕΡΟ, ΙΕΡΟ (pl. ΕΙΕΡΩΟΥ, ΙΕΡΩΟΥ)
 n.m. river; often spec. the Nile.
 ΕΙΟΟΥΝ, ΙΟΟΥΝ (f. ΙΟΟΥΝΕ) a title (m.f.); meaning unknown.
 ΕΙΟΝΕ n.f. a liquid measure.
 ΕΙΟΝΕ, ΙΟΝΕ (ΕΙΕΠ-) n.f. craft, occupation. Freq. cpd.
 with 2nd element to designate particular craft or its
 product, as in ΕΙΕΠ-ΣΑ sculpture, work in relief; ΕΙΕΠ-
 ΟΥΟΕΙΕ tillage, tilled land, produce of tillage; ΕΙΕΠ-
 ΘΕ woodwork; ΕΙΕΠ-ΝΟΥΒ goldwork; ΕΙΕΠ-Ἰ-ΣΑΤ silverwork;
 ΕΙΕΠ-ΘΩΤ trade, trading, merchandise; Ἰ-ΕΙΕΠ-ΘΩΤ to en-
 gage in trade. ΣΑΡ-ΕΙΟΝΕ adj. variegated. Ἰ-ΕΙΟΝΕ to
 spin; ΡΕΦἸ-ΕΙΟΝΕ craftsman; ΜἸΤΡΕΦἸ-ΕΙΟΝΕ craft.
 ΕΙΟΥΛ, ΕΕΙΟΥΛ, ΕΙΕΟΥΛ, ΙΟΥΛ n.m.f. hart, hind.
 ΕΙΡΕ Ἰ- (ΕΡ-) ΛΛ° Q Ο vb. tr. to do, make, perform, pro-
 duce, fashion (ἸΜΟ°); intr. to act, function, behave.
 For ΕΙΡΕ in cpd. vbs. see §26.1; these are listed under
 2nd element. As n.m. doing, performance; ΡΕΦΕΙΡΕ doer,
 maker. ΤΑΘΕ-ΕΙΡΕ to do or make even more, increase in
 doing.
 ΕΙΣ, ΕΣ part. behold, lo; here is/are ... (properly only
 before nouns). ΕΙΣ ΖΗΗΤΕ, ΕΙΣ ΖΗΤΕ, ΕΙΣ ΖΗΗΠΕ idem
 (before pron. or verb). ΕΙΣ ΖΗΗΤΕ ΕΙΣ idem (before n.).
 ΕΙΣ ΖΗΗΠΕ idem (before n. or pron.). ΕΙΣΤΕ = ΕΙΣ ΖΗΗΤΕ.
 ΕΙΣΠΕ = ΕΙΣ ΖΗΗΠΕ.
 ΕΙΤἸ, ΙΤἸ, ΙΤΝΕ, ΤἸΝ n.m. ground, earth, dust; dirt, rub-
 bish. Ε ΠΕΙΤἸ = ΕΠΕΣΗΤ; Ἰ ΠΕΙΤἸ adv. below, underneath,
 at the bottom.
 ΕΙΩ ΕΙΛ- (ΙΛ-) ΕΙΛΛ° Q ΕΙΗ (± ΕΒΟΛ) vb. tr. to wash (ἸΜΟ°);
 ΕΙΩ ΕΒΟΛ as n.m. washing; ΡΕΦΕΙΩ ΕΒΟΛ washer (in bath).

εἰλ-τοοτ' Ἰαλ to renounce, despair of (suff. is reflex.).
 εἰω, εἰω, εἰοϋ, εἰοϋ (pl. εἰοϋ, εἰοϋ, εἰοϋε) n.m.f. ass,
 donkey. εἰλ-Ἰ-τοοϋ wild ass, onager. εἰλ-ζοοϋτ idem.
 εἰωρῆ (ἰωρῆ) Q εἰορῆ (± εἰολ, εἰραἰ) vb. intr. to stare (at:
 ε, Ἰαλ), stare in wonder, be astonished, dumbfounded.
 εἰωρῆ (εἰωραζ, ἰωρῆ) εἰερῆ- (ἰαρῆ-) εἰορῆ (ἰορῆ) vb. tr.
 to see, perceive (Ἰμο); to look (toward: Ἰαλ). As n.m.
 sight, vision; view, opinion; ρεφειωρῆ one who can see;
 μῆτρειωρῆ perception; εἰνειωρῆ vision, power to see.
 εἰερῆ n.f. ray (of light), sight (of eye).
 εἰωτ, ἰωτ (εἰτ-; pl. εἰοτε) n.m. father (lit. and fig.);
 pl. parents, forefathers. Often used of abbots, elders
 and other revered persons. λτειωτ fatherless. ῥ-εἰωτ
 to become father. μῆττειωτ fatherhood, family. ὠἸ-
 εἰωτ relative on father's side.

εἰωτ, εἰοϋτ, ἰωτ n.m. barley.

εἰωτε n.f. dew.

εἰωζε, ἰωζε (εἰεζ-, εἰωζ-; pl. εἰαζοϋ, εἰαζοϋε) n.m. field.
 For εἰεζ-ελοολε, -ὠην, -βερβωρετ (ζβορβῥ) see 2nd ele-
 ment. εῖ-εἰωζε, εἰωζε n.f. a field measure. ὠ-εἰωζε
 to measure a field; as n.m. a field measure.

εἰωε εῖτ- (ἰετ-) εἰτ' (ἰε') Q εἰε vb. tr. to hang, sus-
 pend (Ἰμο; on: ε; by: Ἰαλ), all ± εἰραἰ. Q to be
 suspended; to be captivated (by: Ἰαλ); to depend (on:
 εἰ); + εἰολ: to overhang.

εἰ: εἰε	εἰεοϋα: εἰοϋα	εἰοτε: εἰωτ
εἰα-: εἰω	εἰεη-: εἰοηε	εἰοϋ: εἰω
εἰαα': εἰω	εἰερ-: εἰα	εἰοϋτ: εἰωτ
εἰααε: εἰαεε	εἰερ-βοοηε: βοοηε	εἰεηε: εἰε
εἰαρῆ-: εἰωρῆ	εἰερο: εἰοορ	εἰετ: εἰε
εἰατ': εἰα	εἰερωϋ: εἰοορ	εἰτ-: εἰωτ
εἰατ': εἰα	εἰερῆε: εἰωρῆ	εἰω: εἰααϋ
εἰαζοϋ: εἰωζε	εἰεζ-: εἰωζε	εἰετ: ὠετ
εἰεη: εἰε	εἰεζ-ελοολε: ελοολε	
εἰετ: ὠετ	εἰη: εἰω	
εἰετ: εἰεετ	εἰηετ: εἰεετ	ἰαεε: εἰαεε
εἰεε: εἰε	εἰηηε: εἰηε	ἰεααε: εἰεαεα
εἰεεε: εἰε	εἰηῆτ: εἰηῆτ	ἰηα: εἰαα
εἰεεεε: εἰεεεε	εἰορῆ: εἰωρῆ	ἰηετ: εἰεετ

κλιρε n.f. gullet.

κλακε n.m. darkness; $\bar{\nu}$ -κλακε to become dark.

κλαλαζη n.f. womb; belly.

κλαβελε, κλαβελε, κλαηηλε, κελεελε n.f. wooden sounding board struck to assemble congregation.

κλακια, κλακβα, κεκκια, βελεβια, βελεβια n.m. wheel.

κλαωπου, κλαοπου, βλαοπου n.m.f. small dog.

κλαμ n.m. reed, rush.

κλαπ n.m. (1) thread, string, strand; (2) letter (alph.).

κλαρουc adj. curled (of hair); meaning not certain.

κλαc, κβεc, κηc, κic (pl. κβεc, κλαc) n.m. bone; fruit-stone. μαρ-κλαc, μερ-κλαc n.m. bone-setter.

κλαc n.m. carat (a coin).

κλαce, κεce, κηce n.m. shoemaker.

κλαcκ̄ (κocκεc) vb. intr. to whisper (to: ε); as n.m. whispering. ρεκκλαcκ̄ whisperer.

κλατο n.f. boat, skiff.

κλαϙ n.m. reed, reed pen, reed staff or pole; n.f. = μα π̄ κλαϙ place where reeds grow. † $\bar{\nu}$ μο^ρ ε πκλαϙ to fence with reeds.

κλαϙαβελ n.m. earring.

κλαϙ n.m. trunk of tree.

κλα2 n.m. earth, soil; the ground; land, country; $\bar{\nu}$ -κλα2 to turn to dust. ρ $\bar{\nu}$ κλα2 a man of the earth.

κλα2κ̄ κε2κε2- κε2κω2^ρ Q κε2κω2 vb. tr. to hew out, clear, smooth out ($\bar{\nu}$ μο^ρ); to cause (a wound) to heal; intr. to heal. ρεκκε2κε2- hewer. κλα2κ̄ κε2κ̄- vb. tr. = κλα2κ̄.

κβα n.m. vengeance. $\bar{\nu}$ -κβα, ειρε $\bar{\nu}$ π(°)κβα to do vengeance (for: $\bar{\nu}$ α^ρ, $\bar{\nu}$ π̄, 2 $\bar{\nu}$). †-κβα to avenge. χι-κβα to take vengeance (on: $\bar{\nu}$ μο^ρ, 2 $\bar{\nu}$); as n.m. retribution, compensation; ειρε $\bar{\nu}$ πχι-κβα, χι $\bar{\nu}$ 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, ζωνκερωμε, πκερωμε, ηκερωμε. In some
 temporal expressions: next, as in τκερωμνε next year;
 again, in addition, as in η κεσον once again; κεκογι a
 little more, a little longer. (2) adv. also, even,
 moreover; positioned as in (1), but only with def. art.
 This usage has led to isolation of πκε (f. τκε) as an
 independent element that may be prefixed to pronouns,
 πκε λνον even we, or personal names, πκε πλγλос even
 Paul, or used in vb. cpd. †-πκε- before another Inf. or
 Q in sense "also, even to do or be." εε pron. another
 (one), (the) other (one); pl. ζωνκοογε some others,
 (η)κεκοογε the others. κετ (f. κετε) pron. another;
 with def. art. the other. κβογλ pron. another one.

κεκε n.m. child; n.m.f. (var. κλκε, κλλκε) pupil of eye.

κελεβιν, κελλβιν, κλλβιν n.m. axe.

κελωλ, κογλωλ, κολολ n.m. jar, pitcher. κελοολε n. idem.

κεετε n.f. hip, loin.

κηνε, εηνε, εεην n.f. vaulted place, cellar, canopy;
 palate (of mouth). Cf. Gk. κύπη, γύπη.

κιν κεμт- κεμт^ε vb. intr. to move, stir; vb. tr. to touch
 (ε); to move, shift, stir (physically or emotionally:
 ε, ηνο^ε); as n.m. movement. λтκιν immovable. εинκιν
 movement. κη-то n.m. earthquake.

ките n.f. double drachma (half a stater), coin and weight.
 εис-ките one drachma.

κίωου Q to be fat, soft, weak; to be fertile, productive.

κλλλ, κλβλ, κληλ n.m. chain, esp. on neck.

κλλετ, κλεετ, κλετ n.f. hood, cowl.

κλε, κελн n.m. vessel for liquids.

κλλε, κλ n.m. bolt; knee, joint. κελεнкеε n.m. elbow;

ελη-κελεнкеε bolt-smith, smith. ελη-κλλε idem.

κλме n.f. pad, padding.

κλο n.m. poison (for arrows).

κлом n.m. crown, wreath, circle. †-κлом to crown (εχ̄N, ε1χ̄N). χ1-κлом to receive, bear crown; to become a martyr. ρεχ̄ρο-κлом victoriously crowned; чл1-κлом crown-bearer.

κλοολε n.f. cloud.

κлооме n.f. bruise.

κλψ n. a blow; ̄-κλψ ηλ', †-κλψ εχ̄N to strike; ̄-̄-κλψ a blow.

κ̄κ̄N, κουκ̄N, κουμκ̄N vb tr. to strike, beat (ε: a musical instr.); to make a repeated sound. As n.m. drum.

κμον, Q κμη vb. intr. to become black. κаме, κамη (f. κамη; pl. καμαγει) adj. black; usually after n. with N, rarely without N. ̄-κаме (Q ο N κаме) to become black. κме (?) = κμηме n. darkness. κμη n.m.(f.) Egypt; ρ̄κ̄κμη an Egyptian; м̄τρ̄κ̄κμη Egyptian (lang.).

κηααγ n.m. sheaf.

κ̄Nε vb. intr. to be fat, sweet; as n.m. fatness, sweetness. ̄-κ̄Nε to become fat; †-κ̄Nε to make fat, to salve, anoint.

κhoc, κhoc, κhoc Q κοη̄ vb. intr. to become putrid, to stink; as n.m. stench.

κ̄Nε n.m. fig; εω N κ̄Nε fig-tree.

κ̄Nε n.f. architectural term, precise meaning not certain: porch, shrine, side (??).

κοε1с, κλειс n.m. vessel for liquids.

κοε12, και2 n.m. sheath, case, cover; brick-mold (?).

κο1α2κ, κ1α2κ, χο1α(2)κ, χο1αχ name of 4th Copt. month.

κο1ε, κ1ε, κλειε, κο1 n.f. field; ρ̄κ̄κο1 farmer.

κομη, κομη, κομη, κ̄μη, κμη(м)ε n.m. gum.

κοом̄, ком̄ n.m. blight.

κοογ, κωογ, κλυ n.m. length of time; ουκογ1 N κοογ a little while.

κοο2, κω2 n.m.(f.) angle, corner; point, tip, prow; piece.

κοσκ̄ κεσκ̄ εβολ vb. tr. to lay out, extend (̄μο'; also

reflex.); to entwine self (reflex.).

κοτ, κατ n.m. basket.

κοῦι (κοῦ-) (1) adj. small, young; a little, few; used before noun (usually with $\bar{\eta}$) or after (usually without $\bar{\eta}$). May be cpd. as κοῦ- $\bar{\eta}$. κοῦι $\bar{\eta}$ $\zeta\eta\tau$ adj. impatient, easily discouraged. (2) adv., usually $\bar{\eta}$ οὔκοῦι a little; ($\bar{\eta}$) κεκοῦι yet a little, a little more; $\mu\eta\bar{\eta}\sigma\alpha$ οὔκοῦι after a little while; $\zeta\lambda\theta\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ οὔκοῦι a little before; $\theta\lambda\tau\bar{\eta}$ οὔκοῦι, $\pi\alpha\rho\alpha$ κεκοῦι almost, more or less; $\pi\rho\sigma$ οὔκοῦι for a little while; $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha$ κεκοῦι occasionally; $\bar{\eta}/\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha$ κοῦι κοῦι little by little; $\bar{\eta}$ -κοῦι (Q ο $\bar{\eta}$ κοῦι) to become small, few, young; $\mu\eta\tau$ κοῦι smallness, youth.

κοῦκλε n.f. hood, cowl.

κοῦη(τ)^ς, κοῦοῦη(τ)^ς, κοῦον^ς, κοῦων^ς, κεν^ς n. bosom, breast (suff. obligatory); also sometimes: genitals.

κοῦη $\bar{\eta}$ n.m. a plant: lawsonia inermis.

κοῦρ n.m. pivot, hinge.

κοῦρ adj. deaf.

κοῦχοῦ, κοῦηχοῦ, κοηχοῦ n.f. a type of vessel.

κρί, κλι n.m. a fragrant substance.

κ $\bar{\eta}$ μεс n.m.f. ash, soot, dust; $\bar{\eta}$ -κ $\bar{\eta}$ μεс to become ashes, dust. $\bar{\eta}$ - $\lambda\tau\kappa\bar{\eta}$ μεс to leave no ash (on burning).

κ $\bar{\eta}$ ρ $\bar{\eta}$ n.vb. intr. to murmur, mutter in anger or vexation (against: $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$, $\bar{\eta}\sigma\alpha$, ϵ , $\epsilon\zeta\theta\eta$ ϵ); as n.m. complaint, murmuring. $\rho\epsilon\chi\kappa\bar{\eta}\kappa\bar{\eta}$ murmurer.

κ $\bar{\eta}$ ρ $\bar{\eta}$ τ $\bar{\epsilon}$, κ $\bar{\eta}$ ρ $\bar{\eta}$ τ $\bar{\epsilon}$ n.m. smoke, mist; darkness, obscurity.

κρο, κλα (pl. κρωοῦ) n.m. shore (of sea, river); limit or margin (of land); hill, dale.

κρομ $\bar{\eta}$ n.vb. intr. to become dark (in shade or color); Q κ $\bar{\eta}$ ρ $\bar{\omega}\mu$ to be dark. As n.m. darkness.

κροῦρ n.m. frog.

κροῦ χ , κρο χ n. a cake.

κρο χ n.m. guile, deceit; ambush; as adj. false, guileful.

$\lambda\tau\kappa\rho\chi$ guileless. $\mu\eta\tau\kappa\rho\chi$ guile. $\bar{\eta}$ -κρο χ (Q ο $\bar{\eta}$ κρο χ) to be guileful, lie in ambush (for: ϵ); $\rho\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$ -κρο χ

- ΚΟΚ ΚΕΚ- ΚΟΚ^ς (ΚΑΚ^ς, ΚΑΑΚ^ς) Q ΚΗΚ (± ΕΒΟΛ) vb. tr. to peel, strip of, divest (ἄμο^ς); intr. to peel, become bare; as n.m. barrenness, nakedness. ΚΟΚ ἄμο^ς ἀζη to strip, make naked (obj. removed: ἄ); Q ΚΗΚ ἀζη to be stripped, naked; as n.m. nakedness. ΚΩ ἄμο^ς ΚΑΖΗΥ (ΚΑΑ^ς ΚΑΖΗΥ) to strip, make naked. ΚΟΥΚΕ n.f. rind.
- ΚΩΛἄ n.m. corner of eye.
- ΚΩΛἄ ΚΕΛἄ- ΚΟΛἄ Q ΚΟΛἄ vb. tr. to steal (ἄμο^ς); as n.m. theft, stolen object; ΑΤΚΩΛἄ inviolable. ΚΟΛἄ n.f. theft.
- ΚΩΛἄ ΚἄΖ- ΚΟΛἄ^ς Q ΚΟΛἄ vb. tr. to strike (ἄμο^ς), clap; to hammer in, fix; to knock (at door: ε, εΖΟΥΝ ε); as n.m. blow, stroke. ΚἄΖε n.f. blow.
- ΚΩΛἄ ΚἄΧ- (ΕἄΧ-) ΚΟΛἄ^ς Q ΚΟΛἄ (ΕΟΛἄ) vb. tr. to bend, twist (ἄμο^ς); reflex. to bow; intr. to bend, become bent; as n.m. perversion, depression. ΚἄΧ-ΠΑΤ, ΚἄΧ-ΛΠΕ to bow. ΚΑΛΑΧΤΩΡἄ n.f. part of a house. ΚἄΧε n.f. corner.
- ΚΩἄ Κἄἄ- ΚΟἄ^ς vb. tr. to mock (ἄσα); as n.m. mockery, contempt; ΜἄΤΡΕΥΚΩἄ idem.
- ΚΩἄ (ΚΩἄἄ) ΚΕἄ- ΚΟἄ^ς Q ΚΟἄ vb. tr. to pierce, slay; as n.m. slaughter; ΡΕΥΚΩἄ slayer.
- ΚΩΠ, Q ΚΗΠ vb. tr. to hide (ἄμο^ς); intr. to be hidden; as n.m. concealment. Rare in Sah.; use ΖΩΠ.
- ΚΩΡ n. measure of money.
- ΚΩἄ (ΕΩἄ) ΚΕἄ- ΚΟἄ^ς vb. tr. to request, persuade, cajole (ε); as n.m. entreaty, persuasion; ΡΕΥΚΩἄ flatterer; ΜἄΤΡΕΥΚΩἄ flattery. ΚΟἄ n.m. flatterer.
- ΚΩἄ (ΕΩἄ) Q ΚΟἄ vb. tr. to bring to naught, destroy, cancel (ἄμο^ς); intr. to be idle, deficient.
- ΚΩΤ ΚΕἄ- ΚΟἄ^ς Q ΚΗΤ vb. tr. to build, form (ἄμο^ς); to edify, encourage (ἄμο^ς); intr. to become edified; as n.m. act of building; a building; rule, precept. Μἄ ἄ ΚΩΤ workshop. ΡΕΥΚΩΤ builder. ΧΙ-ΚΩΤ to receive edification. ΕΚΩΤ (pl. ΕΚΩΤε, ΕΚΑΤε) 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; + $\epsilon\pi\lambda\alpha\sigma\omicron\gamma$ to turn sthg. back; + $\epsilon\lambda\omicron\gamma\eta$ ϵ to convert to, bring around to.

(2) vb. reflex. to turn (self) around, to return; to repeat, do again (+ ϵ + Inf. or + coord. vb.); + $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ to turn away; + $\epsilon\pi\lambda\alpha\sigma\omicron\gamma$ to turn back, return; + $\epsilon\lambda\omicron\gamma\eta$ ϵ to return to; + $\epsilon\lambda\pi\lambda\iota$ 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; $\kappa\omega\tau\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\sigma\lambda$ to seek, go about seeking; $\kappa\omega\tau\epsilon$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ to go away; to turn, return; $\kappa\omega\tau\epsilon$ $\epsilon\lambda\omicron\gamma\eta$ to turn or incline inward; $\kappa\omega\tau\epsilon$ $\epsilon\lambda\pi\lambda\iota$ 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; $\bar{\mu}/\lambda\bar{\mu}/\epsilon$ $\eta\kappa\omega\tau\epsilon$ adv. round about; $\bar{\mu}/\lambda\bar{\mu}$ $\eta\kappa\omega\tau\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$, $\bar{\mu}/\lambda\bar{\mu}$ η (ϵ) $\kappa\omega\tau\epsilon$ prep. around, in the neighborhood of; about, concerning. $\kappa\omega\tau$ n.m. circular motion, turn, visit; $\bar{\rho}-\kappa\omega\tau$, $\dagger-\kappa\omega\tau$ 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; $\epsilon\iota\pi\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\omicron\gamma\kappa\omega\tau\bar{\epsilon}$, $\bar{\rho}-\kappa\omega\tau\bar{\epsilon}$ to make a turn, to circumvent; $\dagger-\kappa\omega\tau\bar{\epsilon}$ to make a circuit, circulate; $\chi\iota-\kappa\omega\tau\bar{\epsilon}$ to be crooked; $\sigma\lambda$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\kappa\omega\tau\bar{\epsilon}$ a guileful person; $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\sigma\lambda$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\kappa\omega\tau\bar{\epsilon}$ guile, dishonesty.

$\kappa\tau\omicron$ $\kappa\tau\epsilon-$ $\kappa\tau\omicron$ Q $\kappa\tau\eta\gamma$ ($\kappa\tau\omicron\epsilon\iota\tau$, $\kappa\tau\lambda\epsilon\iota\tau$) vb. tr. to cause to turn ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omega$; 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; $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\pi\epsilon\chi\kappa\tau\omicron$ 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 ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omega$).

$\kappa\omega\omega\upsilon\varsigma$ ($\kappa\omega\omega\upsilon\varsigma$) $\kappa\epsilon\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma-$ ($\kappa\lambda\lambda\upsilon\upsilon\varsigma-$) $\kappa\omega\omega\upsilon$ vb. tr. to force, compel, seize by force ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omega$). $\kappa\upsilon\lambda$ n. compulsion, forced labor; $\bar{\rho}-\kappa\upsilon\lambda$ to do forced labor.

κωφρε κερρε- (κερε-) κοορε^ε vb. tr. to cut down, chop down (ἦμο^ε); intr. to be cut down.

κωφс (κωφсе κωνс) коос^ε (коонс^ε коосе^ε) Q κηс vb. tr. to prepare (a corpse: ἦμο^ε) for burial; as n.m. burial, funeral; corpse. ρεγῆ-κωφс εζοῦν raiser of the dead, necromancer. ῑ-κωφс to become a corpse, die. καιсе, кеисе, кесе n.f. (1) preparation for burial; (2) grave-clothes, shroud; (3) corpse. смот ἦ καιсе effigy.

κωφφε, Q кооффе vb. tr. to break, split (ἦμο^ε); intr. to become split, broken. Rare in Sah.

κωз, Q κηз vb. intr. to become jealous, envious (of: ε); to become zealous, eager; to emulate, try to equal (ε); as n.m. envy, zeal. ρεγκωз zealot; rival, imitator. †-κωз to cause (ηλ^ε) to envy etc. (ε). κοιζε n.f. rival woman.

(κωз) кеэ- каз^ε Q κηз vb. tr. to level, smooth out (ἦμο^ε); to tame, accustom (ἦμο^ε; to: ε).

κωзт n.m. fire. ῑ-κωзт (Q ο ἦ κωзт) to become fire. †-κωзт to set fire (to: ε).

κα-: κω
 καλ^ε: κω
 καλβε-: κωφβε
 καλκ^ε: κωκ
 καλκс: кеке
 καλн: бωм
 καλс: κας
 καεиε: κοιε
 καεис: коеис
 каиε: коиε
 каисе: кофс
 каиэ: коеиэ
 как^ε: κωκ
 каке: кеке
 каλλβиη: келеβиη
 каλλзт: бλλλзт
 каλλнε: кλλελε
 каλλφу: боеиε
 каλλγсi: κμωм
 каλλγ^ελε: бλμωλ
 каλнс: κμωм
 каλнн: κμωм
 каλннε: бλμωλ

καμooγ^ελε: бλμωλ
 κλнκλω: гинбλω
 κλп: боп
 κλп^ε: бωπε
 κλпiε: бλπεиε
 κλρ^ειτ: ρο
 κλρφγ: ρο
 κλс: тκλс
 κλт: кот
 κλγ: кооγ
 κλγнλкεс: бωнλб
 κλγон: бλγон
 κλγκλγ: бλβбλв
 κλз^ε: κωз
 κλзнγ: κωк
 κλзк: κλзк
 κλзiγ: бλзiγ
 κβλ: κωφβε
 κβλ: κво
 κββε: κωв
 κβε-: κво
 κε^ε: κω
 κεε^ε: κω

κεεεε-: κωφβε
 κερре-: κωφре
 кеес: κас
 кеисе: καιсе
 кел: бωλ
 келеεεε: кλλελε
 келенкез: кλλε
 келн: κλε
 κελκiλ: кλλκiλ
 κελκωλ^ε: болбλ
 κελлнс: χiλλεс
 келῑ: бλῑ
 келмλ: бελмλi
 келооε: кελωλ
 келоит: боеиε
 кемт-/^ε: κiм
 кеη^ε: коγн(т)^ε
 кеоγλ: оγλ
 κеп-, κеп: бωπε
 κερре-: κωφре
 кесе: κωфс, κасε
 кет-: κωт, κωте
 кет: ке

κετε: κε	κῆνοϋτ: ἄννοϋτ	κοϋον ^ϛ : κοϋν(τ) ^ϛ
κε2κ-: κα2κ2	κῆοοc: κνοc	κοϋοϋν(τ) ^ϛ : κοϋν(τ) ^ϛ
κε2κε2-: κα2κ2	κῆτ ^ϛ : ἄνε	κοϋων ^ϛ : κοϋν(τ) ^ϛ
κε2κω2(ϛ): κα2κ2	κῆωωc: κνοc	κοϋχ ^ϛ : βοϋχ
κη: κω	κο12ε: κω2	κοχ ^ϛ : βοε
κηβ: κβο	κολ ^ϛ : βωλ	κρῆῆτc: κρῆτc
κην: κμον	κολολ: κελωλ	κρο2: βρω2
κηνε: κομμε, κμον	κολπ(ϛ): βωλπ	κροχ: κροϋχ
κηνπ: βωπε	κολπc: κωλπ	κροϋ: κρο
κηc: κλc	κομ: βωμ	κρωω6: βρο6
κηc: κωωc	κομῆ: κοομῆ	κρω2: βρω2
κηc6: κλc6	κομχοϋ: κοϋχοϋ	κταε1τ: κωτε
κηт: κωт, κωте	κοοβ ^ϛ : κωωβε	κτε-: κωте
κ1λ2κ: κο1λ2κ	κοοβεϑ: κωβ	κthy: κωте
κ1βε: εκ1βε	κοοβ2: κωβ2	κτο(ϛ): κωте
κ1εβε: εκ1βε	κοοηc: κωωc	κτοε1т: κωте
κ1η-: ἄη-	κοορε ^ϛ : κωωρε	κϋλμλн: βελμλ1
κ1ηβηλ: ἄηοϋηλ	κοοc ^ϛ : κωωc	κωβεϑ: κωβ
κ1c: κλc	κοοϋε: κε	κωλ: βωλ
κλ: κλλε	κοοϋε: κωωϋε	κωλε: βωωλε
κλλ: βλλ	κοη ^ϛ : βωπε	κωλπ: βωλπ
κλλ: κρο	κοрте: βорте	κωηc: κωωc
κλβт: κλλβт	κορϋῆ: κωρϋ	κωοϋ: κοοϋ
κλελ: κλλλ	κορϑ ^ϛ : βорϑ ^ϛ	κωп ^ϛ , κωπε: βωπε
κλεβт: κλλβт	κοc: βοc	κωрῆ: κρωμ
κληλ: κλλλ	κοт ^ϛ : κωт, κωте	κωр2: βωр2
κλ1: κр1	κοт: κωте	κωт2: βωт2
κλοге: βλοοβε	κοтc: κωте	κωωηc: κωηc
κλ2ε: κωλ2	κοϋκ: βοϋχ	κοοϑε: κωωβε
κμε: κμον	κοϋκε: κωκ	κω2: κοο2
κμημε: κμον	κοϋκῆ: κῆκῆ	χο1λχ: κο1λ2κ
κῆμε: κομμε	κοϋλωλ: κελωλ	χο1λ(2)κ: κο1λ2κ
κῆто: κ1η	κοϋμκῆ: κῆκῆ	
κῆ: χ1η	κοϋηχοϋ: κοϋχοϋ	

λ

λλ n.m. envy, slander. μῆτλλ slander. 21-λλ to slander (ε); as n.m. slander; ρεϑ21-λλ slanderer; μῆτρεϑ21-λλ slander; λλβ-λλ eager for slander.

λλλϋ, λλλϋε, λλϋε, λλοϋε (§16.3) (1) indef. pron. any, anyone; something; may take article as n., e.g. οϋλλλϋ οἷη a little something. κελλλϋ any other. λλλϋ η1η everyone, everything. (2) as adj. any (usu. bef. n. w. η); λλλϋ ηῆμωтῆ any of you. (3) Neg. context: none, no one, nothing. (4) As pred. οϋλλλϋ, 2εηλλλϋ = nothing, no one, even when neg. is not present. (5) λтλλλϋ η prep.

ΛΙΛΟΟΖΕ, ΛΕΛΩΖΕ, ΕΛΟΟΖΕ, ΛΟΖΕ n.f. gum resin (or tree).

ΛΙΜΝΗ n.m. portrait, image.

ἸΛΗΒ, ΕΛΛΗΒ, ἸΛΗϞ n. jesting, buffoonery.

ΛΟ (impvtv. ΛΟΚ, f. ΛΟ; pl. ΛΩΤῆ) vb. intr. (1) to cease, stop, come to an end, be terminated; + Circum.: to stop doing, no longer do. (2) to leave, quit, depart (from: ἸΜΟ^Ϟ, ΖΛ, ΖΛΒΟΛ Ἡ, ΖΙ, Ζῆ, ΕΒΟΛ Ζῆ, ΖΙΡῆ, ΖΙΧῆ); sometimes + untranslatable ἸΜΛΥ. Λ-ΠΕϞΖΗΤ ΛΟ ἸΜΟϞ he fainted.

ΛΟΙΖΕ n.m.(f.) mud, filth.

ΛΟΙΒΕ n.f. cause, excuse, reason; ΑΤΛΟΙΒΕ without cause.

†-ΛΟΙΒΕ ΗΔ^Ϟ to provide excuse or occasion to. Ḃῆ-ΛΟΙΒΕ to find excuse. Ḃῆ-ΛΟΙΒΕ idem.

ΛΟΚ, ΛΟΒ n.m. cup, bowl; also as measure. Ḃῆ-ΛΟΚ idem.

ΛΟΚΛῆ ΛΕΚΛΩΚ^Ϟ Q ΛΕΚΛΩΚ vb. intr. to become soft; rarely tr. to make soft, smooth (ἸΜΟ^Ϟ); as n.m. softness. ΛΑΚΛΑΚ n. a kind of confection.

ΛΟΟΜΕ, ΛΟΥΜΕ, ΜΟΟΛΕ n.f.m. bait.

ΛΟΟΥ, ΛΟΟΥΕ, ΛΟΥΟΥ, ΛΛΥ n.m. curl; fringe, hem; cluster.

ΛΟΟϞΕ, ΛΟΟΒΕ, ΛΟΒΕ Q to be decayed, about to collapse.

ΛΟΥΛΛΙ n.m. shout. ḂḂ/ḂḂ-/ΝΕΧ-/ΤΩΚ ΛΟΥΛΛΙ ΕΒΟΛ to shout.

ΛΟϞΛῆ (ΛΟϞΛΕϞ, ΛΟΒΛΕϞ) ΛΕϞΛΩϞ^Ϟ Q ΛΕϞΛΩϞ, ΛΕϞΛΟϞῆ (± ΕΒΟΛ) vb. intr. to rot, perish by decay or corruption; vb. tr. to destroy, cause to rot (ἸΜΟ^Ϟ); as n.m. decay, rot.

ΛΟϞΛῆ vb. tr. to rub, crush, oppress (ἸΜΟ^Ϟ).

ΛΟϞΛῆ (ΛΟΒΛΕϞ) ΛΕϞΛΩϞ^Ϟ (ΛḂḂΛΩḂ^Ϟ) Q ΛΕϞΛΩϞ (ΛḂḂΛΩḂ) vb.

intr. to languish, be sickly; vb. tr. to make sick (ἸΜΟ^Ϟ); as n.m. sickness.

ΛΟΒ, ΛΛḂ n. in ῆ-ΛΟΒ ε to importune; ΗῆΤΛΟΒ persistence.

ΛΟΒΛḂḂ n.m. girder, frame, joint.

ΛΩΒḂ, Q ΛΩΒḂ vb. intr. to glow red-hot; tr. to heat red-hot (ἸΜΟ^Ϟ); as n.m. glow.

ΛΩΒḂ n.m. crown, battlement; as vb. tr. to crown, adorn.

ΛΩΚ, Q ΛΗΚ vb. intr. to become soft, be fresh.

ΛΩΚῆ (ΛΩḂῆ, ΛΩϞ, ΛΟΥϞ) ΛϞ-ΛΟΚ^Ϟ vb. tr. to bite, stab,

ΛΙΑ-: ΒΛΟΟΛΕ
 ΛΙΨ: ΛΕΨ
 ΛΙΨΕ: ΛΕΠΣΕ
 ΛΚ-: ΩΛΚ
 ΛΞ-: ΛΟΚ
 ΛΛΗΥ: ΛΛΗΒ
 ΛΜΛΗΜ: ΒΛΟΜΛΗ
 ΛΜΛΩΜ: ΒΛΟΜΛΩ
 ΛΟΒΕ: ΒΙΒΕ
 ΛΟΒΕ: ΛΟΟΥΕ
 ΛΟΒΛΕΥ: ΛΟΥΛΥ
 ΛΟΜΕ: ΛΩΦΜΕ

ΛΟΟΒΕ: ΛΟΟΥΕ
 ΛΟΟΛΕ: ΛΑΛΕ
 ΛΟΟΜΕ: ΛΩΦΜΕ
 ΛΟΥΞ: ΛΟΚ
 ΛΟΥΜΕ: ΛΟΟΜΕ
 ΛΟΥΕ: ΛΙΛΟΟΥΕ
 ΛΟΥΤ(°): ΛΟΥΚ
 ΛΟΥΤΕ: ΡΑΥΤΕ
 ΛΟΥΞ°: ΛΟΥΚ
 ΛΟΒ: ΛΟΚ
 ΛΟΒ°: ΛΩΒΕ
 ΛΟΒΚ° ΛΟΥΚ

ΛΟΒΛΕΥ: ΛΟΥΛΕΥ
 ΛΩΜ: ΛΩΦΜΕ
 ΛΩΣ: ΛΩΦΣ
 ΛΩΟΥ: ΛΟΥΟΥ
 ΛΩΩΤΕ: ΛΩΤΕ
 ΛΩΧΥ: ΛΩΧΥ
 ΛΩΧΩ: ΛΩΧΩ
 ΛΩΦΕ: ΛΩΚ
 ΛΩΜ: ΛΩΜ
 ΛΩΩΜ: ΛΩΩΜ
 ΛΩΩΥ: ΛΩΩΥ

M

ΜΑ n.m. place; often in spec. senses: dwelling-place, temple or shrine; ΠΕΙΜΑ this world; ΠΚΕΜΑ the other world. Π(°)ΜΑ ΠΕ it is (one's) lot or duty (to do: ε). For cpds. of ΜΑ Π see 2nd element. ε ΠΜΑ Π prep. to, toward; regarding, concerning; instead of, in the place of. ΕΥΜΑ to one place, together. ΚΑΤΑ ΠΜΑ in various, different places. ΩΔ ΠΕΙΜΑ so far, up to now/here. ΖΑ ΠΜΑ Π as regards. ΜΑ ΠΙΜ everywhere. ΚΑ-(Π)ΜΑ ΝΑ° to give an opportunity to. Π-ΠΜΑ Π to take the place of, succeed. †-ΜΑ ΝΑ° to allow, permit, give opportunity to. ΧΙ-ΜΑ ΠΤΠ to usurp the place of. ΓΠ-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. ΩΠ-ΜΑΛΥ, ΩΠΠ Π ΜΑΛΥ child having same mother as another. ΑΤ-ΜΑΛΥ motherless. Π-ΜΑΛΥ to become mother.

ΜΑΛΧΕ n.m. ear; handle. ΚΑ-ΜΑΛΧΕ ε, ΡΙΚΕ Π ΠΜΑΛΧΕ ε to give ear to, incline ear to.

ΜΑΛΧΕ, ΜΑΧΕ (ΜΑΧ-) n.f. a dry measure.

ΜΑΓΙΝ n.m. sign, mark; wonder, miracle. Π-ΜΑΓΙΝ to become marked, remarkable; to indicate (ε). ΡΕΥΕΙΡΕ Π ΠΜΑΓΙΝ wonder-worker. †-ΜΑΓΙΝ to indicate, point at, signify (ε); to give a sign (to: ΝΑ°); ΡΕΥ†-ΜΑΓΙΝ augur.

- x1-MAEIN to practice divination, augury; as n.m. divination; pεqxi-MAEIN augur, diviner; MNTpεqxi-MAEIN augury, divination.
- HAKOT, MAKOT, MAKΛ(Δ)T, MATA n.m. lance, javelin.
- HAKĒ, MAK, MOKĒ n.m. neck. †-H(°)MAKĒ zA to submit to.
- HΛθT-HAKĒ adj. stiff-necked; MNTHΛθT-HAKĒ stiff-neckedness; P-HΛθT-HAKĒ to be stiff-necked.
- HANBAΛE, HANBALH, HANXALE n.m. pick, hoe; winnowing fan.
- HAPYOBε, MEPYOBε, MPOYOBε n.f. jawbone.
- HAPXOXE (pl. MAPXOOXE) n. name of woman's garment.
- HATE in EMATE, MHATE adv. very much, greatly; only.
- HATE (MATE, METE) Q MATOY vb. tr. to reach, attain, obtain, enjoy (MHMO°); intr. to hit the mark, be successful (in doing: ε, N + Inf.); as n.m. success. †-MATE = MATE tr.
- MATOI, MATOEI n.m. soldier. P-MATOI (Q o N) to become a soldier. MNTMATOI soldiering, warfare.
- MATOY n.f. poison. BAK-MATOY poisonous, venomous.
- MAYAA°, MAYAT° intens. pron. self, self alone, oneself; used positionally to preceding n. or pron.; see §28.3.
- MAGE n.f. balance, scales.
- MAGO in EMAGO adv. very, greatly. MHMAGO idem.
- MAGPT, MAGERT n.m.f. cable.
- MAZ, MAAZ n.m. nest, brood. MAZ-OYAA, -BAA, MEZ-OYHA n.m. idem.
- MAZE n.m. cubit. GIC-MAZE half cubit.
- MAZE n.m. flax. EPRA-MAZE linseed.
- MAZT n.m. bowels, intestines. MEZT-O great intestine.
- MAXE n.m. axe, pick.
- MAXKE, MIXKE, MEKXE, MIXEE n. a woman's garment.
- MC, MEE, MHE n.f. truth, justice; freq. as adj. true, real, genuine; truthful, righteous. MNTME truth, righteousness. NAME adv. truly, in fact. zN OYME idem. PHHME an honest person. P-(T)ME to become true, verified.
- XE-/X1-(T)ME to speak the truth; MHT (archaic) adj. true.

МЕ (МЕІ) МЕРЕ- МЕРИТ' (p.c. МАІ-) vb. tr. to love, desire, wish (ММО'); МЕРЕ- may be used with another Inf. ґΟΥ-МЕРИТ' worthy of love. For cpds. with МАІ- see 2nd element. As n.m. love. МЕРИТ (pl. МЕРАТЕ) adj. beloved. МЕРРЕ n. midday, noon. ̄ МЕРРЕ at noon.

МЕЕҪЕ (МЕҪЕ, МЕҪҪ) vb. intr. to think (about: е; that: хе), often w. е as reflex. or ethical dative; to be about (to do: ̄ + Inf.); as n.m. (± ̄ ЗНТ) thought, mind. МЕЕҪЕ ЕЗОУН е to plot against. МЕЕҪЕ ЕВОЛ to ponder, consider. М̄НТАМЕЕҪЕ absence of thought. РЕЧМЕЕҪЕ one who thinks. †-(n)МЕЕҪЕ ИЛ' to remind. ̄-п(')МЕЕҪЕ to think of, remember (̄); as n.m. remembrance.

МЕЛОТ (pl. МЕЛЛАТЕ) n.f. ceiling, canopy.

МЕРЕЗ, МЕЗ̄ n.m. spear, javelin. ґ̄-̄-МЕРЕЗ thrust of spear. ЧАІ-МЕРЕЗ spear-bearer.

МЕСТ̄НЗНТ, МЕСӨНТ n.f. breast, chest.

МЕСЗОЛ n.m. a file.

МЕСОРН, МЕСӨРН, МЕСОҪРН name of 12th Coptic month.

МЕӨЕ- МЕӨЛ' vb. not to know; usu. in МЕӨЕ-НИМ so-and-so, such-and-such; МЕӨЛК, МНӨЛК adv. perhaps.

МЕӨТИВ̄ n.m. hinge of door.

МЕЗРО n.m. manure; РЕЧ†-МЕЗРО one who manures.

МЕХПӨНЕ, МЕХПӨӨНЕ, МЕӨПӨНЕ n.m.f. ulcer, eruption.

МЕБТОЛ n.m. tower.

МН, МІ n.f. urine; МН ̄ МОΟΥ idem. МН ОЕК excrement. ̄-МН to urinate; to defecate. МА ̄ ̄-МН anus; latrine.

МННӨЕ n.m. crowd, multitude; as adj. many, great, much.

МННЕ, МНННЕ in ̄ МННЕ adv. daily, every day. ̄ МННЕ (̄) МННЕ idem.

МНР n.m. shore, opposite shore (not properly Sah.).

МНТ (f. МНТЕ) number: ten. М̄НТ- prefix for 'teens; see §24.3. СОУ-МНТ tenth day. РЕ-МНТ (pl. РЕ-МАТЕ) a tenth part, tithe.

МНТЕ, МННТЕ n.f. middle. е ТМНТЕ to, into the midst of (̄), between; adv. forward, to a position in front.

2N/N TMHTE in the midst (of: N); between; at the front.

EBOLA N/2N TMHTE from the midst of (N), from among. 21

TMHTE in through the midst (of: N). MAP-MHTE n.f. belt.

MH2E, ME2E n.m. feather.

MIKE vb. intr. to rest; also reflex. (with MMO^o); as n.m.

rest. †-MIKE NA^o to give rest to.

MINE, MEINE n.f. kind, sort, species, quality, manner.

MINE N adj. sort of, kind of, manner of; KEMINE N other

sort of; MINE NIM N every sort of; ΛΘ N MINE N what sort,

what kind of? N TEIMINE of this sort, as follows, thus.

MIO^o pred. with 2nd pers. suffixes: MIOK, MIO, MIOTN Hale!

Be well! Greetings!

MICE MEC(T)- (MAC-) MECT^o (MACT^o) Q MOCE; p.c. MAC-, MEC-

vb. tr. to bear (MMO^o), give birth to; Q to be newly

born; as n.m. offspring; giving birth. As 2nd member

of cpd.: born, as in EΛΛE N MICE born lame; birth-, as

in MA N MICE birth-place, 200Y N MICE birthday, ΘFN-N-

MICE first-born child; MNTPFN-(N)MICE status or right

of first born. MICE EPRAI, † E MICE to bear, bring

forth. PEYMICE one who bears; MNTPPEYMICE bearing,

birth. ATMICE unborn. MHCE n.f. pregnant woman. MAC,

MACCE n.m. young animal; esp. bull, calf; MNTPMACCE like-

ness of a calf. MHCE, MHHCE n.f. usury, interest; †

E MHCE to lend at interest; XI-MHCE to take interest;

ATMHCE without interest. MEC-2N-NI n.m.f. one born in

household. MECIO MECIO^o vb. tr. to bring to birth, act

as midwife for. MECIO, MECIO n.f. midwife; F-MECIO to

act as midwife. For cpds. with MAC- see 2nd element.

MIGE, MEIGE vb. intr. to fight, struggle, quarrel (with,

against: MN, OYBE, E; for, on behalf of: EXN, EPRAI EXN)

to attack (E); to strike (upon: EXN); as n.m. quarrel.

MA N MIGE arena; PEYMIGE fighter; F-PEYMIGE to be hos-

tile, quarrelsome; GINMIGE art of fighting.

MKAZ, Q MOKZ vb. intr. to become painful, difficult; to be

in pain, grieved (in: E); Q to be difficult (to do: E,

- ἄ + Inf.; εἶπε); as n.m. (pl. ἄκοοι) pain, difficulty, grief. ἄ-ἄκαλ to become pained, grieved, difficult. ἄ-ἄκαλ to suffer pain. ἄκαλ ἄ ζῆτ vb. intr. to be pained or troubled at heart; as n.m. pain, grief. †-ἄκαλ ἄ ζῆτ to grieve, vex (ἄλ'). μοκζε, μοκε n.f. grief.
- ἄλλαι (pl. ἄλλοι) n.m. battle, -array, troops; quarrel. εἰ-ἄλλαι (Q ἄλλαι εἰ) εἰολ to set up battle-array. εἰ-ἄλλαι to fight; εἰεζῆ-ἄλλαι fighter.
- ἄλλυ adv. there, in that place; from there, thence. εἰολ ἄλλυ thence, from there. εἰλυ thither, to there. Sometimes without translation value (§22.1).
- ἄλλαι prep. before (a deity; in making offerings).
- ἄλλιν ἄλλο' intens. pronoun, appositional to a preceding pron., as in παλι ἄλλιν ἄλλοι my own house. See §28.3.
- ἄλλον adv. or conj. for, for surely.
- ἄλλ (archaic ἄλλ) ἄλλαι' (1) prep. with, together with, in the company of; (2) conj. and, usu. joining nouns; sometimes εἰω ἄλλ.
- ἄλλ-, ἄλλ- pred. of nonexistence: there is/are not (§2.2); used before indef. subj. in Present System (§18.1); for ἄλλ-εομ, ἄλλ-εεομ see εομ.
- ἄλλον, ἄλλον neg. part. no (in answer to question); (εἰωπε) ἄλλον adv. if not, otherwise; εἰ ἄλλον, εἰ ἄλλον or rather, rather than.
- ἄλλοι (f. ἄλλοι, ἄλλοι) n.m.f. porter, doorkeeper.
- ἄλλ n.m. a grain-measure.
- ἄλλ- prefix (f.) for forming abstract nouns; see §27.2.
- ἄλλ- prefix for forming 'teens; see §24.3.
- ἄλλε- ἄλλαι' neg. of pred. of possession; see §22.1. Also used as nonliterary vb. prefix: lest, that not, unless.
- ἄλλρε, εἰρη (pl. ἄλλρεε) n.m. witness, testimony. ἄλλ- ἄλλρε n.f. testimony; ἄ-ἄλλρε to testify, bear witness; to testify (about: ἄλλο', εἰρε, εἰρη; to a person: ἄλ'; against: εἰ; for, in behalf of: ε, εἰ, ἄλλ).
- ἄλλ imptv. vb. (sing. ἄλλ, ἄλλ, ἄλλο; pl. ἄλλεἰρη) take!(ε).

МОСИТ n.m. road, path; rarely: place. МОСИТ \bar{N} ϵ И ϵ ЗОУН
entrance; МОСИТ \bar{N} ϵ И ϵ ВОЛ exit. χ И-МОСИТ \bar{z} HT^o to lead,
guide; PEЧXИ-МОСИТ leader, guide; XAY-МОСИТ idem; MHT-
PEЧXAY-МОСИТ leadership; \bar{P} -XAY-МОСИТ to be leader.

МОСИТ \bar{N} MOO ϕ E track, path.

МОСИ \bar{z} , MOI \bar{z} n.m. name of a measure.

МОСИ \bar{z} E, MOI \bar{z} E n.m.f. wonder; \bar{P} -МОСИ \bar{z} E to wonder, be aston-
ished (at: \bar{N} , ϵ X \bar{N} , \bar{z} \bar{N}).

МОКМЕК MEKMOYK^o vb. intr. to think, ponder, meditate; to
intend (to do: ϵ TP ϵ); reflex. idem, to consider (that:
X ϵ). МОКМЕК ϵ ВОЛ ϵ to reflect on, ponder. As n.m.
thought. ATMOКMEK unthinkable, inconceivable (ϵ PO^o).

MOOHE n.f. nurse; as adj. foster-.

MOOHE MENE- (MANE-, MANOY-) Q MANOYUT (\pm ϵ ЗОУН) vb. tr. to
bring into port, bring to land (\bar{N} MO^o; to: ϵ); vb. intr.
to come to port, moor (to: ϵ). MA \bar{N} MOOHE harbor.

MOOHE MENE- MANOY^o (MANOYOY^o), p.c. MANE- vb. tr. to tend,
feed, shepherd (\bar{N} MO^o); to feed on, devour (\bar{N} MO^o); vb.
intr. to feed, graze (subj. cattle). MA \bar{N} MOOHE pas-
ture. PEЧMOOHE shepherd; MHTPEЧMOOHE shepherding.

MANE (MAN-; pl. MANHY) n.m. herdsman, shepherd. For
MAN- in cpds. see 2nd element.

MOOY (pl. MOY ϵ IN, MOYHEIG, MOY ϵ IOOYE, MOYHEIOOYE) n.m.
water; spec. the Nile inundation. In cpds. may mean
juice, exudation, semen, urine. ATMOOY waterless. M ϵ C-
MOOY water-containing. ME \bar{z} -MOOY to draw water; MA \bar{N}
ME \bar{z} -MOOY place to draw water; PEЧME \bar{z} -MOOY water-drawer.
 \bar{P} -MOOY to become water, liquify. CEK-MOOY to draw wa-
ter. C \bar{P} -MOOY to distribute water. \dagger -MOOY to give wa-
ter; MA \bar{N} \dagger -MOOY water source. TCE-MOOY to slake. BAI-
MOOY water-bearer. χ И-MOOY to receive water. \bar{z} И-MOOY
to rain.

MOOYE (MO ϕ E) vb. intr. to walk, go; used with many prep.
and adv. in normal senses; as n.m. going, journey. Note
MOOYE M \bar{N} to consort with; MOOYE \bar{N} CA to be in the

- following of. **ΑΤΜΟΟϋε** pathless; **ΜΛ Η ΜΟΟϋε** road, path;
ΜΟΕΙΤ Η ΜΟΟϋε road, journey; **ΖΙΗ Η ΜΟΟϋε** road, path;
Ψ-ΖΙΗ Η ΜΟΟϋε to go, walk. **ΖΟΟΥ Η ΜΟΟϋε** day's journey.
ΜΟΡΨ n.f. beard. **ΑΤΜΟΡΨ** beardless. **Ψ-ΜΟΡΨ** to grow beard.
ΜΟΣΤε **ΜΕΣΤε- ΜΕΣΤω'** (p.c. **ΜΑΣΨ-**) vb. tr. to hate (**ΗΜΟ'**);
 as n.m. hatred, object of hatred. **ΜΑΣΨ-** in cpd. hater
 of. **ϠΟΥ-ΜΟΣΤε** deserving of hatred. **ΜΕΣΤε** (f. **ΜΕΣΤΗ**)
 n.m. hated person.
- ΜΟΥ, Q ΜΟΟΥΤ** vb. intr. to die (of: **εΤΒε, ΗΤΗ, ΖΑ, ΖΗ, ΖΙΤΗ;**
 for: **εΧΗ**); as n.m. death; plague, pestilence. **ΡΕϠΜΟΥ**
 adj. mortal, dead; **ΜΗΤΡΕϠΜΟΥ** mortality. **ΡΕϠΜΟΟΥΤ** dead
 person or thing. **ΠΑϠ-ΜΟΥ** adj. half-dead. **ΑΤΜΟΥ** immor-
 tal; **ΜΗΤΑΤΜΟΥ** 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'**); re-
 flex. 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. **ΜΛε, ΜΕΛε, ΜΗΡε** n. salt.
ΜΕΛεε n.f. saltiness.
- ΜΟΥΛε, ΜΟΥΛεε, 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', ΖΗ**).
- ΜΟΥΗ, Q ΜΗΗ (ΜΗΗε)** vb. intr. ± **εΒΟΛ** to remain, last, en-
 dure; with Circum.: to continue doing. As n.m. (± **εΒΟΛ**)
 perseverance, continuing; **ΖΗ ΟΥΜΟΥΗ εΒΟΛ** continuously.
- ΜΟΥΗΚ (ΜΟΥΗΨ) ΜΕΗΚ- ΜΟΗΚ'** (**ΜΟΗΨ'**) Q **ΜΟΗΨ** vb. tr. to form,
 fashion, make (**ΗΜΟ'**); as n.m. thing made; formation,
 fashioning; fashion, make; **ΜΟΥΗΚ Η εΙΧ** handmade objects;
ΑΤΜΟΥΗΚ Η εΙΧ not handmade.
- ΜΟΥΟΥΤ ΜΕΥΤ- ΜΟΟΥΤ'** vb. tr. to kill (**ΗΜΟ'**); **ΡΕϠΜΟΥΟΥΤ** killer.
- ΜΟΥΡ ΜΕΡ-** (**ΜΨ-**) **ΜΟΡ'** Q **ΜΗΡ** (p.c. **ΜΑΡ-**) vb. tr. to bind,
 tie (**ΗΜΟ'**; to: **ΗΜΟ', ε, εΧΗ, ΖΗ**; with: **ΗΜΟ', ΖΗ**); **ΜΟΥΡ**
ΗΜΟ' Η **ΠΕϠΧΗΜΑ** to gird in monastic habit; to bind by

oath, adjure; Q to be bound, girt. As n.m. band, strap, girding. **MOYR MN** to be at enmity with. **MA N MOYR** prison. **MAP, MAAP, MEP, MHP** n.m. bundle. **MAIPG, MHPE** n.f. idem. **MPE** n.f. chain, bond, joint. **MOPT** n.f. binding, restriction; purse. For cpds. with **MAP-** see 2nd element. **MOYC** n.m. strap, band; belt, girdle; thong. **PECTAMIE-MOYC** strap-maker.

MOYCK MACK Q **MOCK** vb. tr. to strike (**MO**).

MOYT, MOTe n.m. sinew, nerve; joint; neck, shoulders.

MOYTE vb. intr. to call, name (e, rarely **MO**); see Vocab.

17 for usage. As n.m. call, incantation. **PECTAMOYTE** enchanter; **MNTPPECTAMOYTE** enchantment. **MOYTE EXN/OYBE** to call upon, to; **MOYTE EBOA** to call out; to summon. **MOYTE E-ZOYN** to call in (to: e); to invite in.

MOYT MEOT- MOYT Q **MOYT** (p.c. **MAOT-**) vb. tr. to examine, search out (**MO**); to visit; reflex. (\pm **EBOA**) to reflect, ponder. As n.m. consideration, opinion. **ATMOYT** inscrutable.

MOY2 ME2- (MA2-) MA2 (**MO2**) Q **ME2 (MH2)** vb. tr. to fill (**MO**; with: **MO**, **ZN**, **EBOA ZN**); to fulfill, complete; to pay, repay (debt: **MO** \pm **EBOA**; with: **ZN**; person: obj. suff. only); vb. intr. to become full, filled (of, with: **MO**, **ZN**, **ZA**, **ZITN**); to get paid; + **E2PAI** to flood (of the Nile); as n.m. fullness, contents; inundation. **ME2-PW** to fill the mouth (with: **MO**, **ZN**, e, **EXN**). **ME2-TOOT** to fill hand, seize (**MO**). **ME2-ZHT** to become sated. For **ME2-** as ordinal prefix see §30.7.

MOY2 vb. intr. to look (at: e).

MOY2 vb. intr. to burn, glow (with fuel: **MO**).

MOYXO (MOYXK, MOYXT) MEXT- MOXG (**MOXK, MOXT**) Q **MOXO (MOXT, MXXT)** vb. tr. to mix (**MO**; with: **MN**); intr. to be mixed (with: e, **MN**, **ZI**, **ZN**). As n.m. mixture.

PECTAMOYXO mixer, confuser, disturber.

MOYTE, MOOYTE n.pl. parts, neighborhood. **MOOYE** idem.

MOXZ, MXXZ, MOXKZ (and -y for -z) n.m. girdle (of monk or

soldier.

ἄπλ n.m. spindle.

ἄνε neg. part. It was not so (in answer to question in past tense). $\chi\bar{\nu}$ ἄνε or not (in double question, coord. with preceding positive statement); εἴθεπε ἄνε if not.

ἄπο, ἐμπο, ἐβω (f. ἡμνω) adj. dumb, mute. μῆτῆπο mute-ness; $\bar{\rho}$ -ἄπο (Q ο $\bar{\nu}$) to become mute.

ἄπορ exclam. impvtv. part. Don't! By no means! No! Also used like $\bar{\mu}\bar{\rho}$ - as prefix for neg. impvtv. See §17.1; 30.1.

ἄπθα, ἐμπθα, ἄθα vb. intr. to be worthy, deserving (of: ἄμο^ο; of doing: $\bar{\nu}$, ε + Inf.); as n.m. worth, deserts, fate. ἀτῆπθα worthless, undeserving; μῆτατῆπθα unworthiness. $\bar{\rho}$ -($\bar{\nu}$)ἄπθα to become worthy, deserving.

ἄρις n.m. new wine, must.

ἄρω (ἄραθ) Q μορῶ vb. intr. to become red/yellow. ἡρῶ, ἡρῶ, ἡρῶ adj. red, ruddy; $\bar{\rho}$ -ἡρῶ (Q ο $\bar{\nu}$) to be ruddy.

ἄρω, ἐρῶ, ἐμρῶ (pl. ἄροοϋε) n.f. harbor, landing stage.

ἄρων, οὔρων, οὔλων n.m. pillow.

ἄσα₂ (pl. ἄσοο₂) n.m. crocodile.

(ἄσῶβε) ἐμσῶβε, ἄσῶπε n.f. large needle.

ἄτο εἶολ n.m. presence, in prep. ἄ πεμτο εἶολ $\bar{\nu}$, ἄ π(°)ἄτο εἶολ in the presence of, before.

ἄτον (ἐμτον) Q μοτῆ vb. intr. to become at ease, at rest, content, relieved, well; Q also: to be easy (to do: ε + Inf.); often impers. it is easy (ε, ετρε). Vb. reflex. (with ἄμο^ο) to rest self; to go to rest, die; as n.m. rest, ease, relief; ἄλι-ἄτον loving ease; ἄ $\bar{\nu}$ ἄτον a place to rest. $\bar{\rho}$ -π(°)ἄτον to be or put at ease. ἄτον $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}$ ητ to become content; as n.m. rest, satisfaction. †-ἄτον ἄλ^ο to set at ease, give rest/respice to. χ -ἄτον to get rest, be relieved. μοτῆ n.m. health, ease. μοτῆς n.f. ease, contentment; †-μοτῆς ἄλ^ο to give relief to; $\bar{\rho}$ -μοτῆς ἄλ^ο idem; χ -μοτῆς to get relief; $\bar{\nu}$ οὔμοτῆς with ease, easily. μοὔτῆ μετῆ- μοτῆ^ο vb. tr. to set at rest (ἄμο^ο); also reflex.

ἦτω, εἠτω, ἦτο n.m.f. depth (of the sea); βωκ ἦ ἦτω to founder, sink; βινβωκ ἦ ἦτο shipwreck.

ἦθῖρ, εἠθῖρ, μεθῖρ n. name of 6th Coptic month.

ἠθῖωτε, ἠθῖωτε n.f. comb.

ἦ2ααγ, ἦ2αογ n.m. tomb, cavern.

ἦ2ιτ, εἠ2ιτ n.m. north. ε ἠεἠ2ιτ northward. ἦ ἠεἠ2ιτ ἦ on the north of. ελ-ἦ2ιτ (on) the north side. τηγ ἦ ἦ2ιτ northwind.

ἠχα2τ, ἠχατ2, ἠχα2χ n.f. mortar (vessel).

ἠχωλ, εἠχωλ n.m. onion.

ἦ: εἠε	μαχ4: μοx2	μεθῖωνε: μεxπῖωνε
μαα2: μα2	μαx2: μοx2	μεθῖ-: μογῖτ
μααρ: μογρ	μεε: με	μεθῖε: θῖε
μαατε: ματε	μει: με	με2(-): μογ2, μα2
μαβ-: μαβ	μεκμογκ ⁴ : μοκμεκ	με2ε: μη2ε
μαγαα: μακοτ	μεκ2-: μογk2	με2τ-: μα2τ
μαι-: με	μεκxε: μακxε	μεxτ-: μογx2
μαιρε: μογρ	μελατε: μελωτ	μηε: με
μακα(λ)τ: μακοτ	μελ2(-): μογλ2	μηε1 ⁴ : μα
μακωτ: μακοτ	μελ2ε: μογλ2	μηηε: μηηε
μαν-: μοοε	μενε-: μοοε	μηηεε: μῖε
μανε(-): μοοε	μενκ-: μογνκ	μηητε: μητε
μανηγ: μοοε	μερ: μογρ	μηη(ε): μογη
μανοογτ: μοοε	μερ-: μογρ	μηρε: μογρ
μανογ-: μοοε	μερε-: με	μηρῖ: ἠρογ
μανογογ ⁴ : μοοε	μεριτ(4): με	μηρ2: μογλ2
μανxλλε: μανβαλε	μερῖ: ἠρογ	μηεε: μῖε
μαρ(-): μογρ	μερ2: μερε2	μητ: με
μαρηε: ρηε	μεε-: μῖε	μητε: μητ
μαε(-): μῖε	μεειο(4): μῖε	μι: μη
μαεε: μῖε	μεειο: μῖε	μιω: μιο ⁴
μαετ ⁴ : μῖε	μεετε(-): μοετε	μιωτἦ: μιο ⁴
μαεκ ⁴ : μογκ	μεετ-/4: μῖε	μῖεε: μαxεε
μαετ-: μοετε	μεετη: μοετε	μῖθῖωτε: μῖθῖωτε
ματ ⁴ : μα	μεετω ⁴ : μοετε	μῖ2: μογλ2
ματἦ-: ἦτον	μεεωητ: μεετἦ2ητ	ἦλοο2: ἦλλ2
ματοει: ματοι	μεεογρη: μεεορη	ἦματε: ματε
ματωογ: ματε	μεεωρη: μεεορη	ἦμηειτἦ: μο
μαγ: μααγ	μεεε: ματε	ἦμηηε: μηηε
μαγλτ ⁴ : μαγλλ ⁴	μετἦ-: ἦτον	ἦμηἦ-: μηἦ-
μαθερετ: μαθῖτ	μετρη: μητρε	ἦμο: μο
μαθῖ-: μογῖτ	μεγε: μεγε	ἦμο ⁴ : ἦ
μα2-/4: μογ2	μεγτ-: μογογτ	ἦμον: μη
μαxτ: μογx2	μεθλ ⁴ : μεθε	ἦνοοτε: ἦνογτ
μαx-: μααxε	μεθλκ: μεθε	ἦNOTE: ἦNOYτ
μαxε: μααxε	μεθῖρ: ἠθῖρ	μητ-: μητ

ΜΝΤΑ ^ς : ΜΝ	ΜΟCΚ̄: ΜΟΥCΚ̄	ΜΟΧΚ ^ς : ΜΟΥΧC̄
ΜΝΤΑCΕ: CΟΥΥ	ΜΟΤΕ: ΜΟΥΤ	ΜΟΧΚC̄: ΜΟΧC̄
ΜΝΤΕ-: ΜΝ	ΜΟΤΗ: ΗΤΟΝ	ΜΟΧΤ(°): ΜΟΥΧC̄
ΜΝΤΗ: †ΟΥ	ΜΟΤΗ ^ς : ΗΤΟΝ	ΜΟΧC̄: ΜΟΧC̄
ΜΝΤΟΥΕ: ΟΥΑ	ΜΟΤΝΕC: ΗΤΟΝ	ΜΟΧΕ(°): ΜΟΥΧC̄
ΜΝΤΡΕΕΥ: ΜΝΤΡΕ	ΜΟΥ: ΜΟΥΕ	ΜΠ̄-: ΜΠ̄
ΜΟΙΔZ: ΜΟΕΙZ	ΜΟΥΕΙ: ΜΟΥΙ, ΜΟΥΕ	ΜP̄-: ΜΟΥP̄
ΜΟΚC̄: ΜΑΚC̄	ΜΟΥΕΙΗ: ΜΟΥΥ	ΜP̄ΛΩ: ΜP̄Ω
ΜΟΚZ ^ς : ΜΟΥΚC̄	ΜΟΥΕΙΟΟΥΕ: ΜΟΥΥ	ΜP̄ΟΥΕ: ΜP̄Ω
ΜΟΚC̄: ΜΚΑZ	ΜΟΥΗΕΙΕ: ΜΟΥΥ	ΜP̄P̄E: ΜΟΥP̄
ΜΟΚZC̄: ΜΚΑZ	ΜΟΥΙ: ΜΟΥΕ	ΜP̄ΩZΕ: ΜP̄Ω
ΜΟΛZ(°): ΜΟΥΛC̄	ΜΟΥΝP̄: ΜΟΥΝΚ̄	ΜP̄Ω: ΜP̄Ω
ΜΟΝP̄ ^ς : ΜΟΥΝΚ̄	ΜΟΥΗΕΙΟΟΥΕ: ΜΟΥΥ	ΜCΕ: ΩΜC̄
ΜΟΟΛΕ: ΛΟΟΗΕ	ΜΟΥP̄C̄: ΜΟΥΛC̄	ΜCΟΟZ: ΜCΑZ
ΜΟΟΥΤ: ΜΟΥ	ΜΟΥP̄ΧΝΑZ: ΧΝΑZ	ΜCΩΠΕ: ΜCΩΒΕ
ΜΟΟΥΤ ^ς : ΜΟΥΟΥΤ	ΜΟΥΤΗ: ΗΤΟΝ	ΜΤΟ: ΜΤΩ
ΜΟΩ(Γ)Ε: ΜΩΤΕ	ΜΟΥΧΚ̄: ΜΟΥΧC̄	ΜΟ: ΜΟ
ΜΟP̄ ^ς : ΜΟΥP̄	ΜΟΥΧC̄: ΜΟΥΧC̄	ΜΩΛ: ΜΠΩΛ
ΜΟP̄C̄: ΜΟΥP̄	ΜΩΕ: ΜΟΩΕ	ΜΩΕ: ΩΕ
ΜΟP̄Ω: ΜP̄Ω	ΜΩΤ(°): ΜΟΥΩP̄	ΜΧΑΤC̄: ΜΧΑZP̄
ΜΟCΕ: ΜΙCΕ	ΜOZ ^ς : ΜΟΥZ	ΜΧΗZ: ΕΝC̄

N

ᾠ prep. marking the genitive; see 2.3.

ᾠ (ΝΑ^ς) prep. to, for (dative; see 10.2); also in ΜΑ ΝΑΙ^ς
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 (ΜΜΟ^ς) prep. (1) place: in, into, from in; (2) time: in, on, during; (3) agent, instrument: with, by; (4) used to form adverbs (S.V.); (5) 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^ς, ZΛ); as n.m. pity, mercy, charity. ΕΙΡΕ ᾠ ΟΥΝΑ, P̄-ΠΝΑ to treat charitably, kindly (ΜΝ, ΕZP̄ΛΙ ΕΧN̄). ΛΤΝΑ pitiless; P̄-ΛΤΝΑ (Q ο ᾠ) to become pitiless. ΜΝΤΝΑ pity, charity; P̄-ΜΝΤΝΑ to do charity; C̄P̄-ΜΝΤΝΑ to distribute charity; †-ΜΝΤΝΑ to give charity; ΧΙ-ΜΝΤΝΑ to receive charity; Ω(Λ)Τ-ΜΝΤΝΑ to ask for charity. ΝΑ-ΗΤ adj. compassionate; P̄-ΝΑ-ΗΤ to be compassionate; ΜΑΙ-ΝΑ-ΗΤ

charity-loving; $\overline{\text{MNTNA}}\text{-HT}$ pity, charity.

NA vb. intr. to go (to: ϵ , ϵPAT°); $\text{NA } \epsilon \text{ TON}$ to go whither?

$\text{NA } \epsilon\text{ZOYN}$ to enter (ϵ , $\text{O}\Delta$); $\text{NA } \epsilon\text{ZPAI}$ to go up. $\text{NA} \dots$
 NHY to come and go.

NAA- (NAG-) NAA° pred. adj. to be great (29.2).

$\text{NAGEI}\omega$, $\text{NAI}\omega$, $\text{NEI}\omega$ n.f. peg, stake.

NAAKE n.f. labor pains; pains in general. †-NAAKE to be
 in labor (with: $\overline{\text{MNO}}^\circ$).

NANOY- (NAN\epsilon-) NANOY° pred. adj. to be good, fair, just.

NANOYC impers. it is good, right (ϵ , $\epsilon\text{TP}\epsilon$). $\text{NET NANOY}\epsilon$
 that which is good; $\text{MAI-NET NANOY}\epsilon$ loving what is good;
 $\overline{\text{P-}}\text{NET NANOY}\epsilon$ to do good (to: NA° ; $\overline{\text{M}\overline{\text{N}}}$); $\text{PEY}\overline{\text{P-}}\text{NET NANOY}\epsilon$
 benefactor; $\overline{\text{MNTPEY}\overline{\text{P-}}}\text{-NETNANOY}\epsilon$ benefaction.

NAPPE , NEPPE n.f. grain, seed.

NAT , NET , NHT n.m. loom, web.

NAY (imptv. ΔNAY) vb. tr. to look at, see, behold (ϵ ;
 that: $\text{x}\epsilon$); to seek out, get. $\text{NAY } \epsilon\text{EO}\lambda$ to be able to
 see (i.e. not be blind). As n.m. sight, vision, view.
 $\Delta\text{TNA}\epsilon$ ϵPO° unseen, unseeable. $\text{PEYNA}\epsilon$ seer.

NAY n.m. time, hour. $\text{PNA}\epsilon \overline{\text{N}} \text{OY}\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{N}}$ early morning. $\text{PNA}\epsilon \overline{\text{M}}$
 $\text{ME}\epsilon\text{PE}$ noon. $\text{PNA}\epsilon \overline{\text{N}} \text{POY}\text{ZE}$ evening. NOY- may be used
 for NAY in the preceding expressions. $\text{OYNO}\epsilon \overline{\text{N}} \text{NAY}$ a
 long time. $\overline{\text{N}} \text{NAY} \text{NIM}$ always. $\overline{\text{N}} \lambda\text{O} \overline{\text{N}} \text{NAY}$ when? $\overline{\text{M}} \text{PEI-}$
 NAY at that time, just then. $\text{O}\Delta \text{PNA}\epsilon$ until (+ Rel.).
 $\text{xIN PNA}\epsilon$ since, from the time that (+ Rel.). $\overline{\text{P-}}\text{NAY}$ to
 become time. TNAY , $\text{T}\overline{\text{N}}\text{NAY}$ when? $\text{O}\Delta \text{T}\overline{\text{N}}\text{NAY}$ until when?

NAG\epsilon- $\text{NAG}\omega^\circ$ pred. adj. to be many, much (29.2).

$\text{NAAZTE } \overline{\text{N}}\text{ZET-}$ Q $\overline{\text{N}}\text{ZOYT}$ ($\overline{\text{N}}\text{ZOT}$) vb. intr./tr. to believe, trust
 (in: ϵ , $\text{Z}\overline{\text{N}}$, $\epsilon\text{x}\overline{\text{N}}$); Q to be trustworthy, faithful; as n.
 m. trust, faith. ΔTNAZTE unbelieving; $\overline{\text{P-}}\Delta\text{TNAZTE}$ to be
 mistrustful, unbelieving. PEYNAZTE believer. $\overline{\text{N}}\text{ZOT}$ n.
 trust, faith; o $\overline{\text{N}}\text{ZOT}$ (Q) to be trustworthy.

NAXZE , NAXZE , $\text{NA}(\lambda)\text{x}\epsilon$, $\text{NEX}\epsilon$ n.f. tooth.

NECY , NGY , NEEB , $\text{NH}(\text{H})\epsilon$, $\text{NH}(\text{H})\text{B}$ n.m. sailor.

$\text{NECE}\omega^\circ$ pred. adj. to be wise. Cf. 29.2.

- ΝΕΣΕ-** **ΝΕΣΩ** (**ΝΕΣΟ**) pred. adj. to be beautiful. **ΝΕΤ ΝΕΣΩ**,
ΝΕΤ ΝΕΣΩΟΥ that which is beautiful. Cf. 29.2.
- ΝΕΖ**, **ΝΖ**, **ΝΗΖ** n.m. oil. **ΑΤΝΕΖ** without oil. (**Ν**) **ΕΡ-ΝΕΖ** oil-
 press. **†-ΝΕΖ** to pour oil. **ΣΑ Ν ΝΕΖ** oil-dealer.
- ΝΕΖΝΕ** vb. intr. to mourn (for: **ε**, **εχΝ**); as n.m. mourning.
- ΝΕΖΣΕ** vb. tr. to awake, rouse (**ΝΜΟ**); also reflex.; vb.
 intr. (**± εΖΡΑΙ**) to awake, arise (from: **ΖΛ**, **ΖΝ**, **ΕΒΟΛ ΖΝ**).
- ΝΕΩ** pred. adj. to be ugly, unseemly, disgraceful. Cf. 29.2.
- ΝΗΗΒΕ** (**ΝΗΒΕ**, **ΝΙΒΕ**, **ΝΙΒΕ**) vb. intr. to swim, float.
- ΝΗΣΕ** n.f. bench.
- ΝΗΥ** (**ΝΝΗΥ**) 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.
- ΝΙΦΕ** (**ΝΙΒΕ**) **ΝΑΥΤ** (**ΝΕΥΤ**, **ΝΙΥΤ**) vb. tr. to blow (**ΝΜΟ**); a-
 way; **ΕΒΟΛ**); vb. intr. (subj. wind, breath) to blow,
 with prep. in normal senses. As n.m. breath. **†-ΝΙΦΕ**
 to give breath; **ΖΝ-ΝΙΦΕ** 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. **ΡΕΥΝΚΟΤΚ** one who lies.
- ΝΝΟ** exclam. no, it shall not be so!
- ΝΟΒΕ** n.m. sin. **ΑΤΝΟΒΕ** sinless. **ΜΑΙ-ΝΟΒΕ** sin-loving. **Ρ-
 ΝΟΒΕ** to sin (against: **ε**); **ΡΕΥΡ-ΝΟΒΕ** sinner; **ΜΝΤΡΕΥΡ-
 ΝΟΒΕ** sinfulness.
- ΝΟΕΙΝ** vb. tr. to shake (**ΝΜΟ**); intr. to shake, tremble.
ΑΤΝΟΕΙΝ unshaken. As n.m. shaking.
- ΝΟΕΙΚ** n.m. adulterer. **Ρ-ΝΟΕΙΚ** to commit adultery (with:
ε, **ΜΝ**); **ΜΝΤΝΟΕΙΚ** adultery.
- ΝΟΚΝΕΚ** vb. intr. to have affection (for: **εΖΟΥΝ ε**); as n.m.
 affection.

НОМ, НАМ n.m. pine, tamarisk.

НОМТЕ n.f. strength, power.

НОУ vb. to be about to, be going to (+ ε + Inf.).

НОУВ, НОУЧ n.m. gold; money, coin. МАИ-НОУВ gold-loving.

ЗАМ-НОУВ, ЗАУ-НОУВ, ЗОУ-НОУВ n.m. goldsmith.

(НОУВТ) НОВТ^с vb. tr. to weave. ННВТЕ n.f. plait; basket-work.

НОУН n.m. the abyss of hell, the depths of the sea or earth.

НОУНЕ n.f. root. НАХ-НОУНЕ to put forth roots. ХИ-НОУНЕ (± ВВОЛ) to take root.

НОУРЕ n.f.m. vulture.

НОУТ n. receptacle, pool.

НОУТ НАТ^с vb. tr. to grind, pound (НМО^с). МА Н НОУТ mill. РЕЧНОУТ grinder. НОЕИТ n.m. meal, ground grain.

НОУТЕ (pl. НТНР, ВТАИР) god. ПНОУТЕ God. АТНОУТЕ godless; МНТАТНОУТЕ godlessness; Т-АТНОУТЕ to be godless.

МНТНОУТЕ divinity. МАИ-НОУТЕ God-loving; МНТМАИ-НОУТЕ piety, godliness. НАС-НОУТЕ, ХПЕ-НОУТЕ God-bearing.

НАСТЕ-НОУТЕ God-hating. РНННОУТЕ godly person; МНТРНН-НОУТЕ godliness. ЗАТЭ-НОУТЕ God-slaying. РЕЧУЕМУЕ-НОУТЕ God-serving; МНТРЕЧУЕМУЕ-НОУТЕ piety.

НОУТМ, Q НОТМ vb. intr. to be sweet, pleasant; as n.m. sweetness. ХИТ-НОУТМ sweet olive.

НОУТЧ (НОУЧТ) НЕТЧ- (НЕТЭ-) Q НОТЧ (НОТЭ) vb. tr. to loosen, relax (НМО^с); НЕТЧ-РФ^с, НЕТЧ-Н(^с)ZO to smile; vb. intr. to become relaxed, loosened; (subj. face, mouth) to smile. As n.m. relaxation.

НОУЩН НЕЩН- НОЩН^с (НАЩН^с) Q НОЩН vb. tr. to frighten (НМО^с), overawe; intr. to be frightened. НОУЩН ВВОЛ, Н СВВОЛ to frighten away (from: НМО^с).

НОУЩЧ НОЩ^с vb. tr. to numb; to strike, rebuke; as n.m. numbness. НОЩЧ n.m. one who strikes.

НОУЩТ vb. intr. to become heavy, hard, difficult. Cf. НЩОТ.

НОУЧТ Q НОЧТ vb. intr. to be good. НЕЧТ- pred. adj. to be good. НОЧРЕ, НОВРЕ n.f. good, profit, advantage; Т-

- νοϕε to be profitable (to, for: $\text{N}\lambda^{\circ}$; to do: ϵ , $\epsilon\tau\epsilon$).
 νοϕε adj. good; rare except in cpds. ($\sigma\tau\omicron\iota$, $\gamma\epsilon$, $\theta\iota\eta\epsilon$).
 νοϕῦν (νοϕῦν) vb. intr. to swell, be distended.
 νοϕῦν, $\text{N}\omega_2$ n.m. rope, cord. $\bar{\text{c}}\bar{\text{f}}\text{-}\text{N}\omega_2$ εβολα to stretch measuring cord. $\bar{\text{c}}\bar{\text{f}}\text{-}\text{N}\omega_2$ as n.m. portion measured by cord.
 $\theta\epsilon\theta\text{-}\text{N}\omega_2$ to make (lit. twist) rope.
 νοϕῦν $\text{N}\lambda_2\bar{\text{f}}\text{-}\text{N}\lambda_2\text{B}^{\circ}$ Q $\text{N}\lambda_2\bar{\text{f}}$ vb. tr. to yoke up (a wagon: $\bar{\text{f}}\text{M}\text{O}^{\circ}$), to yoke (an animal: $\bar{\text{f}}\text{M}\text{O}^{\circ}$; to: $\epsilon\gamma\omicron\gamma\text{N}$ ϵ). $\text{N}\lambda_2\bar{\text{f}}$, $\text{N}\lambda_2\text{EB}$ n.m. yoke. $\text{N}\lambda_2\text{B}\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon$ n.m. idem. $\epsilon\lambda\iota\text{-}\text{N}\lambda_2\bar{\text{f}}$ beast of burden. $\text{N}\lambda_2\bar{\text{f}}$, $\text{N}\lambda_2\bar{\eta}$, $\text{N}\lambda_2\text{B}\epsilon$ n.f. shoulders, back, neck; $\theta\iota$ $\bar{\text{N}}$ $\text{N}\lambda_2\bar{\text{f}}$ shoulder's height. $\gamma\bar{\text{f}}\text{c}\text{-}\text{N}\lambda_2\bar{\text{f}}$ shoulder-covering.
 νοϕῦν vb. intr. to copulate.
 νοϕῦν ϵ ($\text{N}\omega_2\epsilon$, $\text{N}\omega_2$, $\text{N}\omega$) $\text{N}\epsilon_2\text{-}\text{N}\lambda_2^{\circ}$ Q $\text{N}\eta_2$ ($\text{N}\epsilon_2$) vb. tr. (1) to shake, cast off ($\bar{\text{f}}\text{M}\text{O}^{\circ}$; \pm εβολα); (2) to separate, set apart ($\bar{\text{f}}\text{M}\text{O}^{\circ}$ \pm εβολα); vb. reflex. to separate self; to turn, return; vb. intr. (\pm εβολα) to come apart, loose.
 νοϕῦν n.f. sycamore.
 νοϕῦν $\text{N}\epsilon_2\bar{\text{M}}$ $\text{N}\lambda_2\text{M}^{\circ}$ Q $\text{N}\lambda_2\bar{\text{M}}$ vb. tr. to save, rescue, preserve ($\bar{\text{f}}\text{M}\text{O}^{\circ}$; from: ϵ , $\epsilon\tau\bar{\text{N}}$, $\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{N}}$, $\gamma\bar{\text{N}}$, εβολα $\gamma\bar{\text{N}}$, εβολα $\gamma\iota\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{N}}$); vb. intr. to be saved, rescued (preps. as above); Q to be safe and sound. As n.m. safety. $\rho\epsilon\epsilon\text{N}\omega_2\bar{\text{M}}$ savior.
 νοϕῦν adj. lying, false (usu. aft. n. w. $\bar{\text{N}}$); as n.m. liar. $\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{T}}\text{N}\omega_2\chi$ falsehood. $\epsilon\lambda$ $\bar{\text{N}}$ $\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{T}}\text{N}\omega_2\chi$ lie-monger.
 νοϕῦν ϵ ($\text{N}\omega_2\chi$) $\text{N}\epsilon\chi\text{-}\text{N}\omega_2^{\circ}$ Q $\text{N}\eta\chi$ vb. tr. to throw, cast ($\bar{\text{f}}\text{M}\text{O}^{\circ}$), used with full range of prep. and adv. in normal senses; Q to be situated, lying, reclining (at table). νοϕῦν $\bar{\text{f}}\text{M}\text{O}^{\circ}$ ϵ to cast into (prison), to launch a (ship) in (water). $\text{N}\eta\chi$ ϵ to rely on. νοϕῦν $\bar{\text{f}}\text{M}\text{O}^{\circ}$ $\epsilon\chi\bar{\text{N}}$ to impose (sthg.) upon (someone); to put (clothes) on (someone). νοϕῦν $\bar{\text{f}}\text{M}\text{O}^{\circ}$ $\epsilon\gamma\omicron\gamma\text{N}$ to put in, introduce. As n.m. throw.
 νοϕῦν $\bar{\text{c}}\bar{\text{f}}$ $\text{N}\omega_2\chi^{\circ}$ ($\text{N}\omega_2\epsilon^{\circ}$, $\text{N}\omega_2^{\circ}$) vb. tr. to sprinkle, asperge ($\bar{\text{f}}\text{M}\text{O}^{\circ}$; upon: $\epsilon\chi\bar{\text{N}}$); dir. obj. may be substance scattered or object receiving it. As n.m. sprinkling, scattering.
 νοϕῦν $\bar{\text{c}}\bar{\text{f}}$ $\text{N}\epsilon_6\bar{\text{c}}\text{-}$ Q $\text{N}\omega_6\bar{\text{c}}$ vb. intr. to become angry, furious (at, against: ϵ , $\epsilon\chi\bar{\text{N}}$); as n.m. wrath. $\bar{\text{f}}\text{-}\text{N}\omega_6\bar{\text{c}}$ to make angry.

ρεγνουεε wrathful person. †-νουεε να^ε to make angry.
 ναεε n. wrath.

νοεεε νεεεεε- νεεεουεε^ε vb. tr. to reproach, mock (ἄμο^ε);
 as n.m. reproach; †-νοεεεε to become a reproach.

νοε adj. big, great, large; elder (son, brother, sister);
 bef. or aft. n. with ἄ; aft. n. without ἄ; as n.m.
 great person or thing, old person. ἄἄἄἄ greatness;
 seniority; †-ἄἄἄἄ to do great things. †-νοε (Q ο ἄ)
 to become great; to grow up, become of age; ἄἄἄ-†-νοε
 ambitious. νοε ε greater, older than; †-νοε ε to be-
 come older than, superior to. †-ουεε, οἄἄἄ ἄ ουεε to
 become great. νοε ἄ ρωεε full-grown; old; as n.m. el-
 der, notable; ἄἄἄἄ ἄ ρωεε old age. νοε ἄ εεεεε sim.

ἄἄἄ ἄἄ^ε prep. expressing genitive and possession; Gr. In.
 ἄἄἄ, εἄἄἄ n.m. plant, herb, weed; †-ἄἄἄ to become
 weedy. εἄἄ-ἄἄἄ to sow plants.

ἄἄἄ indep. pers. pron. you (f.s.).

ἄἄἄἄ indep. pers. pron. you (m.s.).

ἄἄἄἄἄ indep. pers. pron. they; cf. ἄἄἄἄ.

ἄἄἄἄἄ, ἄἄἄἄἄἄ adv. then, next, thereupon; therefore, so.

ἄἄἄἄ indep. pers. pron. she, it (f.); cf. ἄἄἄἄ.

ἄἄἄἄ (1) indep. pers. pron. he, it (m.); (2) adv. but, ra-
 ther, on the other hand; again, further; ἄἄἄἄ and ἄἄἄἄἄ
 may be used sim. with f. or pl. subject reference.

ἄἄἄἄ ἄἄἄἄ ἄε he (it) is one and the same.

ἄἄἄἄἄ indep. pers. pron. you (pl.).

ἄἄἄἄἄ (εἄἄἄἄἄ) Q ἄἄἄἄἄ vb. intr. to become hard, strong, dif-
 ficult; Q to be hard, harsh, difficult. ἄἄἄἄἄ-εἄἄ^ε im-
 pudent. ἄἄἄἄἄ- (ἄ)-εἄἄἄἄἄ hard-hearted; ἄἄἄἄἄἄἄ-εἄἄἄἄἄἄ hard-
 heartedness; †-ἄἄἄἄἄἄ-εἄἄἄἄἄἄ (Q ο ἄ) to become hard-hearted.
 As n.m. harshness, boldness; εἄἄ ἄἄἄἄἄἄἄ harshly, rough-
 ly; †-ἄἄἄἄἄἄ ἄ/ε ἄ(ἄ)εἄἄἄἄἄ to encourage. ἄἄἄἄἄἄ n.f.
 strength, protection; †-ἄἄἄἄἄἄἄ (Q ο ἄ) to become pro-
 tector.

ἄἄἄἄἄ particle introducing subject in post-verbal position.

Н-: П-	NETĀ: NOYTĀ	NOY: NOY2E
Н̄-: EINE	NEΘΠ̄-: NOYΘΠ̄	NOYBĀ: NOY4T̄
НА': N̄	NE4: NE64	NOYΘN̄: OYΘO
НА-: ПΑ-, λ	NE4P̄-: NOY4P̄	NOYOEI: OYOEI
НАА: НА	NE4T̄': N14E	NOY4: NOYB
НААУ: EIAAY	NE2(-): NOY2E	NOY4E: NOY4P̄
НААХ(2)E: НАХ2E	NE2M̄-: NOY2M̄	NOY4T̄: NOYTĀ
НАE-: НАА-	NEX-: NOYXE	NOY2: NOY2E
НАE: НА	NEXE: НАХ2E	NOYX: NOYXE
НА1: ПΑ1; НА	NE6C̄-: NOY6C̄	NOΘΠ(°): NOYΘΠ̄
НА1AT̄': EIA	NH: NH	NOΘC̄': NOYΘC̄
НАM: NOM	NHBE: NHHBE	NO4P̄: NOY4P̄
НАT̄': NOYT	NHBT̄E: NOYBT̄	NO4P̄E: NOY4P̄
НАΘΠ': NOYΘΠ̄	NHHB: NE64	NOX': NOYXE
НАΘT̄(-): N̄ΘOT	NHH4: NE64	NOX': NOYXK̄
НАΘTE: N̄ΘOT	NHT: NAT	NOXK̄': NOYXK̄
НАΘTIMME: EIME	NH2: NE2	NOX6': NOYXK̄
НАΘTMM̄E: EIME	NH2: NOY2E	NO6C̄: NOY6C̄
НА4T̄': N14E	NHY: E1	N̄CABHA: BWA
НА2': NOY2E	NHX: NOYXE	N̄CABOΛ: BWA
НА2B': NOY2B̄	NIAY: EIAAY	N̄C A N̄ BOΛ: BWA
НА2(E)B: NOY2B̄	NIBE: NHHBE	N̄T': EINE
НА2M(°): NOY2M̄	NIBE: N14E	N̄TA': N̄TE-
НА2PA': 2O	N14E: NHHBE	N̄TE: T̄OPE
НА2P̄N̄: 2O	N14T̄': N14E	N̄TN̄: T̄OPE
НА2T̄': NOY2B̄	N̄LIK̄T̄': LIKT̄'	N̄TOOT': T̄OPE
НА6CE: NOY6C̄	NM̄: M̄N̄	N̄TWOYN: N̄TOOYN̄
N̄BX̄-, N̄BX̄Aλ': BWA	N̄M̄A': M̄N̄	N̄O2: NOY2
NE: NE	NOBPE: NOY4P̄	N̄O2E: NOY2E
NE: ENE	NOBT̄': NOYBT̄	N̄Z: NE2, EN̄Z
NEIAAY: EIAAY	NOEIT: NOYT	N̄ZET-: NA2TE
NEIΩ: NAIEIΩ	NOTB̄: NOYTĀ	N̄ZHT': 2N̄
NEΠPE: NAΠPE	NOTM̄: NOYT̄M̄	N̄ZOT: NA2TE
NET: NAT	NOTĀ: NOYTĀ	N̄ZOYT: NA2TE
NETB̄-: NOYTĀ	NOY': ΠO'	NXE: XE

O

o, ω adj. great; archaic except as final element in cpds.:

see EIEPO, PPO, 2XΛO, 2XΛO, PTO, 2POYO.

OB̄N, OBEH, ABEN n.m. alum.

OB2E, OB̄Z n.m. tooth, tusk; (?) hoe.

OEIK n.m. (1) bread; loaf or piece of bread; (2) dung (cf.

MH). MA N̄ KA-/t-/OY62-OEIK storeroom, pantry. P-OEIK to become bread. PECTAMIE-OEIK baker.

OEIK n.m. reed.

OIME, OIME, OEIM n.f. hook.

οεινε, οεινε n.f. ephah (a grain measure).

οειϑ n. cry, only in cpds.: λϑ-οειϑ loquacious; τλϑε-οειϑ to preach, proclaim (ἄμο^ρ); as n.m. preaching, proclamation; ρεϑτλϑε-οειϑ preacher, herald; ᾤ-ρεϑτλϑε-οειϑ to become preacher, herald; ἠῆτρεϑτλϑε-οειϑ proclaiming.

οκε n.m. sesame.

ολειε, οιλειε n.m. ram.

ομε, οομε, λμε n.m.f. clay, mud. ᾤ-ομε to become mud.

λμ-πῆρϑ red clay; λμ-ελατ white clay. ουλμ-ομε n.f.

name of a rodent; gangrene, ulcer; ᾤ-ουλμ-ομε to spread like gangrene.

οη adv. again, also, still, further, yet.

οοτ vb. (Q?) to groan or sim.

οοτε, οτε n.f. womb.

οοϑ n.m. gruel (of bread or lentils).

οοε, οε, ωε n.m. moon.

ορβε n. wafer, thin cake.

οσε n.m. loss, damage; a fine. †-οσε to suffer loss (of: ἄμο^ρ); to be fined.

οσε n.f. outlet (for water); way, course.

οζε, οοζε, ωζε n.m. courtyard; cattle pen, fold; pasture; herd, flock.

ο: ειρε

οβ^ρ: ωρε

οβε: ειβε

οβην: οβῆ

οβτ(^ρ): ωρῆ

οβϑε: οβϑ

οι: λιλι

οιλειε: ολειε

ολεκε: ωλκ

ολκε: ωλκ

ολκε: ωλ

ομκ^ρ: ωμκ

ομγ^ρ: ωμγ

ομϑε: ωμϑ

ομϑε: ωμϑ

ομε: λμῆ

οομε: ομε

οοηϑ: ωηϑ

οοζε: οζε

ορρ^ρ: ωρῆ

οεε: ωεε

οτε: οοτε

οτε^ρ: ωεῆ

ορ^ρ: ωρε

οϑ: λϑλι

οε: οοε

οκτ^ρ: ωεῆ

οκεε: ωεῆ

οκεε: ωεῆ

π

π-, τ-, η- the def. article; see 1.3.

πλ-, τλ-, ηλ- absolute relative pronoun, that of, that which belongs or pertains to; see 22.2.

παι, ται, παι dem. pron. this, these; see 5.2.

παιθε, παιθε, πεθε, παιθε n.f. name of a disease.

πακε (πααке) Q пок(ε) vb. intr. to become light, thin; w.
 знт: to become poor, mean (at heart). пок̄ n.m. thin
 sheet, plate.

παποι, παпαι n.m. bird, chicken.

παопе, ποопе, паапе name of 2nd Coptic month.

παρμουτε, παρμου† name of 8th Coptic month.

παρ̄μο̄то̄π̄, παρεμο̄то̄π̄, -зог, -зат(π̄) name of 7th Coptic mo.

πατ n.f. leg, shin, knee, foot. κ̄αх-πατ to bend the knee.

παταλας n. unknown ethnic (?) term, abusive; prob. = pagan.

παφне, пафни, паоуни name of 10th Coptic month.

παφ n.m. trap, snare. παφ̄ n. idem.

παφон̄с, пафон̄с, пахон̄с name of 9th Coptic month.

παζερε, паз̄р n.m.(f.) drug, medicament; paint, color. ̄р-

паз̄ре to heal, cure (ε); ̄реч̄р-паз̄ре magician; м̄н̄т̄реч̄р-

паз̄ре magic. †-паз̄ре to heal, cure. х̄и-паз̄ре to take
 medication, be healed; to take color, be dyed. ма̄ н̄

х̄и-паз̄ре place of healing.

παζου n.m. back, hind part, buttocks; as adj. past. επαζου

adv. back, backward. επαζου ε prep. back to. са-παζου

= επαζου. н̄ са-παζου adv. behind, back, from behind.

за παζου adv. in the past. зи παζου behind; prep. + н̄мо̄.

παбсе, патсе n.f. spittle; нех-пабсе to spit.

πε, τε, не pron./copula. See Gr. In.

πε (pl. п̄νε) n.f. sky, heaven. Note adj. use in λυαν н̄
 пе sky-blue, λλ н̄ пе hailstone(s), р̄м̄не man of heaven.

з̄роу-н̄-пе thunder, з̄оу н̄ пе rain. т̄не that which is

above; ет̄не adv. upward; н̄ т̄не (1) adj. upper; (2) adv.

above; (3) prep. above (+ н̄). з̄н̄ т̄не idem (2,3). (н̄)

са-т̄не idem (2,3). зи т̄не idem (2,3). ̄р-т̄не to sur-

mount, rise above (н̄мо̄). н̄ пет̄не н̄, з̄н̄ пет̄не н̄ prep.

above, over. ̄р-пет̄не = ̄р-т̄не.

пей, пи n.f. kiss. †-пей to kiss (ε, ер̄н̄, ех̄н̄).

пейре (пире) Q поре (̄ре̄ӣоу, ̄ре̄ӣоу) ± евол vb. intr.

to decide, settle (a matter: $\bar{\mu}\mu\sigma'$); to relieve, free (from: $\epsilon\sigma\lambda \bar{\mu}$, $\epsilon\sigma\lambda \bar{\mu}$, $\bar{\mu}\lambda$); vb. intr. to strive for or reach satisfaction or agreement (with: $\bar{\mu}\bar{\mu}$); to reach conclusion; to be relieved of or freed from ($\epsilon\sigma\lambda \epsilon$, $\epsilon\sigma\lambda \bar{\mu}$, $\epsilon\sigma\lambda \bar{\mu}$). $\mu\lambda\sigma$ n.m. part, portion. $\mu\lambda\sigma\bar{\epsilon}$ n.f. clod, lump.

$\mu\omega\mu$ ($\mu\omega\mu\bar{\eta}$, $\mu\omega\mu\eta\epsilon$) $\mu\epsilon\bar{\eta}$ - ($\mu\epsilon\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}$ -, $\mu\epsilon\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\epsilon}$ -) Q $\mu\eta\eta$ vb. intr.

to pour, be poured, flow ($\pm \epsilon\sigma\lambda$: out, forth); as n.m. pouring, outflow.

$\mu\omega\mu\bar{\kappa}$ ($\mu\omega\mu\bar{\kappa}$, $\mu\omega\mu\bar{\sigma}$) $\mu\bar{\eta}\bar{\kappa}$ - ($\mu\epsilon\bar{\eta}\bar{\kappa}$ -) $\mu\mu\bar{\kappa}'$ vb. tr. ($\pm \epsilon\sigma\lambda$) to draw, bail (water, breath: $\bar{\mu}\mu\sigma'$); to move, transfer, carry ($\bar{\mu}\mu\sigma'$; onto, upon: $\epsilon\chi\bar{\mu}$; from: $\bar{\mu}\bar{\mu}$; into: $\epsilon\sigma\omega\gamma\bar{\eta} \epsilon$).

$\mu\omega\bar{\mu}\bar{\kappa}$ $\mu\bar{\mu}\bar{\kappa}$ - ($\mu\epsilon\bar{\mu}\bar{\kappa}$ -) $\mu\mu\bar{\kappa}'$ ($\pm \epsilon\sigma\lambda$) vb. tr. to pluck out, uproot ($\bar{\mu}\mu\sigma'$; from: $\bar{\mu}\bar{\mu}$); vb. intr. to be uprooted, destroyed. As n.m. plucking out.

($\mu\omega\bar{\mu}\bar{\epsilon}$) Q $\mu\mu\bar{\mu}\bar{\epsilon}$ vb. intr. to stretch, strain (uncertain).

$\mu\mu\bar{\mu}\bar{\epsilon}$ n.f. curtain (?), mat (?). $\mu\bar{\epsilon}\sigma\bar{\rho}\alpha\sigma\bar{\tau}$ Q to be stiff (of hair).

$\mu\omega\bar{\mu}\bar{\omega}$ $\mu\bar{\mu}\bar{\omega}$ - ($\mu\epsilon\bar{\mu}\bar{\omega}$ -) $\mu\mu\bar{\omega}'$ Q $\mu\mu\bar{\omega}$ vb. tr. to spread, stretch, extend ($\bar{\mu}\mu\sigma'$; $\pm \epsilon\sigma\lambda$ out, forth); with ϵ , $\epsilon\chi\bar{\mu}$, $\bar{\mu}\bar{\mu}$, $\bar{\mu}\lambda\bar{\mu}\bar{\mu}$, $\omega\gamma\bar{\nu}\epsilon$ in normal senses; vb. intr. to spread, extend, be spread (prep. as preceding). As n.m. thing spread, mat, coverlet; + $\epsilon\sigma\lambda$: spreading, extending. $\mu\lambda \bar{\mu} \mu\omega\bar{\mu}\bar{\omega}$ couch, bed. $\mu\mu\bar{\omega}\bar{\epsilon}$ n.f. spread table. $\mu\bar{\eta}\bar{\omega}$ n.m. thing spread, mat, cloak, cover.

$\mu\omega\bar{\mu}\bar{\chi}$ $\mu\bar{\mu}\bar{\chi}$ - ($\mu\epsilon\bar{\mu}\bar{\chi}$ -) $\mu\mu\bar{\chi}'$ Q $\mu\mu\bar{\chi}$ $\pm \epsilon\sigma\lambda$ vb. tr. to divide, separate ($\bar{\mu}\mu\sigma'$; from: ϵ , $\bar{\mu}\mu\sigma'$; into: ϵ ; in half: $\epsilon \tau(\bar{\mu})\mu\eta\bar{\tau}\epsilon$; vb. intr. to divide, become divided; to part, depart. As n.m. ($\pm \epsilon\sigma\lambda$) parting, separation; $\epsilon\bar{\mu}\bar{\rho}\epsilon \bar{\mu} \omega\gamma\mu\omega\bar{\mu}\bar{\chi}$ to make a division; $\bar{\mu}\bar{\mu}\bar{\mu}\bar{\omega}\bar{\mu}\bar{\chi}$, $\bar{\mu} \bar{\mu} \omega\gamma\mu\omega\bar{\mu}\bar{\chi}$ idem. $\lambda\bar{\tau}\mu\omega\bar{\mu}\bar{\chi}$ undivided, indivisible; $\bar{\mu}\bar{\mu}\bar{\lambda}\bar{\tau}\mu\omega\bar{\mu}\bar{\chi}$ to become inseparable (with: ϵ); $\bar{\mu}\bar{\eta}\bar{\tau}\lambda\bar{\tau}\mu\omega\bar{\mu}\bar{\chi}$ indivisibility. $\mu\lambda \bar{\mu} \mu\omega\bar{\mu}\bar{\chi}$ frontier. $\bar{\rho}\epsilon\chi\mu\omega\bar{\mu}\bar{\chi}$ divider.

$\mu\omega\bar{\tau}$, Q $\mu\eta\bar{\tau}$ vb. intr. to run, flee; to run a course; used with full range of prep. and adv. in normal senses.

- ποτ $\bar{\nu}\sigma\lambda$ to pursue. ποτ $\bar{\nu}\tau\bar{\nu}$ to flee from; ποτ $\gamma\eta\tau'$ idem.
 As n.m. course, flight. $\mu\lambda\ \bar{\nu}$ ποτ place of refuge; race-
 course; + εβολ: exit. ρεϑποτ runner.
- ποτ $\bar{\epsilon}$, Q ποτ $\bar{\epsilon}$ vb. tr. to split, divide, crack ($\bar{\nu}\mu\sigma'$, ε).
 πατσε n.f. plank, shelf.
- ποτ $\bar{\epsilon}$ ποτ γ' Q ποτ $\bar{\epsilon}$ vb. tr. to carve, engrave, depict ($\bar{\nu}\mu\sigma'$).
 πωωνε (πωνε) πεενε- (πενε-) ποونه' (π $\lambda\lambda$ νε') Q ποونه (1) vb.
 tr. to turn ($\bar{\nu}\mu\sigma'$); to transfer, change, translate, co-
 py ($\bar{\nu}\mu\sigma'$; to, into, over to: ε, ε $\gamma\omega\gamma\eta$ ε, ε $\gamma\rho\lambda$ ε); +
 εβολ: to remove, carry out, take out ($\bar{\nu}\mu\sigma'$; from: $\bar{\nu}$, $\gamma\bar{\nu}$,
 $\gamma\lambda\chi\bar{\nu}$). (2) vb. intr. to turn, change, become altered
 (from: $\gamma\bar{\nu}$; to: ε); + εβολ: to move away, depart. πωωνε
 εβολ n.m. removal, change, death. $\lambda\tau\pi\omega\omega\eta\epsilon$ immovable,
 unchangeable; $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\lambda\tau\eta\omega\omega\eta\epsilon$ immutability. ρεϑπωωνε, ρεϑ-
 ποونهϑ changeable person; $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\rho\epsilon\vartheta\pi\omega\omega\eta\epsilon$ changeableness.
 πωωνε ς , ποونه ς n.f. movement.
- πωωπε παπε- παπω' vb. tr. to make bricks (τωβε). $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\pi\lambda\eta\eta\epsilon$ -
 τωβε brick-making. $\mu\lambda\ \bar{\nu}$ παπε-τωβε brickyard. παπειτ
 n. brick-maker.
- πωωρε περε- ποορ' vb. tr. to dream (+ ρ $\lambda\sigma\gamma$). ρεϑπωωρε
 dreamer.
- πωω (πωωε) πεω- ποω' Q πηω vb. tr. to divide ($\bar{\nu}\mu\sigma'$; at, in-
 to: ε; among: $\gamma\bar{\nu}$, $\mu\bar{\nu}$); to share (with: ε $\gamma\rho\bar{\nu}$, ε $\chi\bar{\nu}$, $\mu\lambda'$);
 vb. intr. to be divided, shared, apportioned (prep. as
 in preceding); as n.m. division. $\lambda\tau\pi\omega\omega$ undivided, in-
 divisible; ρεϑπωω divider. $\pi\lambda\omega\epsilon$, $\pi\eta\omega\epsilon$, $\pi\eta\omega\epsilon$ ($\pi\lambda\omega$ -
 $\pi\eta$ -) n.f. half, division; $\pi\lambda\omega\epsilon\ \bar{\nu}$ τε $\gamma\omega\gamma\eta$ midnight. $\bar{\rho}$ -
 $\pi\lambda\omega\epsilon$ (Q ο $\bar{\nu}$) to be half, midway (+ $\bar{\nu}$ + Inf. or w. Cir-
 cum.); also cpd. as $\bar{\rho}$ - $\pi\lambda\omega$ -, as in $\bar{\rho}$ - $\pi\lambda\omega$ - $\mu\omega\gamma$ be half dead.
- πωω $\bar{\nu}$ πεω $\bar{\nu}$ - ποω $\bar{\nu}$ ' Q ποω $\bar{\nu}$ vb. tr. to ordain ($\bar{\nu}\mu\sigma'$; as: $\bar{\nu}$);
 vb. intr. to serve as priest; as n.m. service, ordina-
 tion. ρεϑπωω $\bar{\nu}$ servant. $\pi\lambda\omega\eta\epsilon$ n.f. service.
- πωω $\bar{\epsilon}$ (πωω $\bar{\omega}$) πεω $\bar{\epsilon}$ - ποω $\bar{\epsilon}$ ' (π $\lambda\omega\epsilon$ ') Q ποω $\bar{\epsilon}$ (ποω $\bar{\omega}$) vb. tr. to
 amaze ($\bar{\nu}\mu\sigma'$); to turn aside ($\bar{\nu}\mu\sigma'$); vb. intr. (\pm εβολ)
 to become amazed, beside oneself (at: ε $\chi\bar{\nu}$, $\bar{\nu}\sigma\lambda$); to

turn aside, be turned (to: ε). As n.m. amazement.
 πωθ̄ N̄ ZHT to be amazed, disturbed (at: εxN̄, N̄Cλ);
 as n.m. amazement.

πω₂ πε₂- (πλ₂-) πο₂ (πλ₂) Q πη₂ (πε₂) vb. tr. to burst,
 split, break, tear (N̄MO); vb. intr. idem; as n.m.
 division, piece. ο N̄ πω₂ πω₂ Q to be in pieces. ρεγ-
 πε₂- splitter, divider. πλ₂ε n.f. fragment; N̄ πλ₂ε
 πλ₂ε in pieces. πλ₂C̄ n.f. prey; F̄-πλ₂C̄, ε1ρε N̄ πλ₂C̄
 to make as prey. πλ₂F̄ n.m. cleft.

πω₂ πε₂- (πZ-) Q πη₂ (1) vb. tr./intr. to reach, attain
 (ε, ε₂ΟΥΝ ε, φλ₂ρλ1 ε); to come upon (εxN̄); to reach
 to (φλ), refer to (φλ); to mature, ripen. (2) aux. vb.
 + Inf.: to do for once, succeed in doing, just manage
 to do.

πω₂C̄ πε₂C̄- Q πο₂C̄ vb. tr. to bite (N̄MO); as n.m. bite.

πω₂T̄ πε₂T̄- (πλ₂T̄-) πλ₂T̄ Q πλ₂T̄ (1) vb. tr. to bend, bow
 (N̄MO); intr. and reflex. to bow, prostrate self. Used
 with ε, εxN̄, ε₂ρλ1 εxN̄, λλ, λρλT̄ in usual senses.
 (2) vb. tr. (± εβολ) to pour, shed (N̄MO; with ε, εxN̄,
 ε₂ρλ1 εxN̄ in usual senses); vb. intr. to pour, flow
 (like preceding); πω₂T̄ εβολ N̄N̄ to abandon oneself with.
 As n.m. pouring, shedding. λT̄πε₂T̄-σνογ not shedding
 blood. ρεγπε₂T̄-σνογ shedder of blood.

πωx̄C̄ (πωx̄K̄, πωx̄T̄) Q ποx̄T̄ vb. tr. to beat flat; as n.m.
 breadth, flat part.

πω6ε πο6 (ποκ, πορ) Q πορε vb. tr. to break, burst (N̄-
 MO); intr. idem. πο6ε, πω6ε, ποκε, πλ6ε n.f. fragment.

πλλκε: πλκε
 πλλνε: πωωνε
 πλλπε: πλοπε
 πλxονC̄: πλφονC̄
 πλλ6: πωλC̄
 πλλ1π: βεν1πε
 πλΟΥΝ1: πλONE
 πλπε-: πωωπε
 πλπε1T̄: πωωπε
 πλπω: πωωπε
 πλρeμ2OT̄N̄: πλρN̄2OT̄N̄

πλσε: π1σε
 πλCT̄: π1σε
 πλT̄C̄: πλ6C̄ε
 πλφ-: πωφ
 πλφε: πωφ
 πλφε: πλ1φε
 πλφνε: πωφN̄
 πλφC̄: πλφ
 πλ₂-/̄: πω₂
 πλ₂ε: πω₂
 πλ₂C̄: πω₂

πλ₂T̄(-/̄): πω₂T̄
 πλ₂C̄: πω₂
 πλ6ε: πω6ε
 πεεN̄-: πωN̄
 πελκ-: πωλC̄
 πελξε: πλ6ε
 πεN̄(ε)-: πωN̄, πωωN̄C̄
 πεN̄1πε: βεν1πε
 περε-: πωωρε
 περε1φΟΥ: πε1ρε
 περ1βε: εκ1βε

πεс(τ)-: πισε	пок ^с : πω6ε	πο6ε: πω6ε
πετβε: τωφβε	пок(ε): πλκε	πἠΓ-: (πωνκ̄)
πεтπε: πε	ποке: πω6ε	πἠН: πἠНН
πεθooγ: 2ooγ	покѣ: πλκε	πἠНе-: πωφне
πεφε: πλйφε	ποлк ^с : πωλѳ	πρεiωoy: πειρε
πε2-: (εω2)	πολх ^с : πωλѳ	πρεсрлсѳ: πωрѳ
πεχλ ^с , πεχε-: χω	πολ6ѳ: πωλѳ	πρηφ: πωрф
πнс: πисε	ποone ^с : πωφне	πѳ6ε: πλ6ε
πнγε: πε	ποонес: πωφне	ψλιτ-: ψιc
πηφε: πωφ	ποопе: πλопе	πcτλioy: ψιc
πi: πei	поор ^с : πωφре	πωνѳ: πωνκ̄
πiнiπe: венiπe	поoy: 2ooγ	πωνε: πωφне
πicт ^с : πисε	порε: πειρε	πωνѳ: πωνκ̄
πiφε: πλйφε	порфѳ: πωрф	πωсф: πωфѳ
πκε: κε	ποсе: πисε	πωφн(ε): πωφне
πλo6: πωλѳ	ποсф ^с : πωфѳ	πωхκ̄: πωхѳ
πог ^с : πω6ε	ποхѳ: πωхѳ	πωхѳ: πωхѳ
πoγe: πω6ε	πο6 ^с : πω6ε	

P

πα n.m. state, condition; cpd. with n. or vb. to give abstract or local sense, e.g. πα-(ἠ)-φλ the east, πα-ω2ѳ the harvest. φλ πα to the extent (of: ἠ), until (+ Rel.), even.

παιτε n.f. kin, kindred. πἠραιτε kinsman. χi-παιτε to be akin.

παλ, πiλ (ρελ-, рἠ-; рiλ^с, рἠт^с, релт^с, рλнт^с) n.m. name, fame, reputation. †-рἠт^с (ε) χε, †-рἠ-παλ χε to call, name. λт†-παλ λλ^с unnamed. For μογτε see Vocab. 17. τλγε-рiλ^с to pronounce name, call by name. рἠἠπαλ dignitary, notable. 2ooγ ἠ παλ holiday, name-day.

παμπει, παμπι, παппи n. ring.

παφωне, παμογне n.m. part of a door.

παστε n.m. tomorrow. παсте, παсте, ἠ παсте, ε παсте, ἠ печ-пасте on the morrow, tomorrow. ἠсλ/мἠἠсλ (печ)пасте after tomorrow. φλ (печ)пасте until tomorrow.

παcoγ n.f. dream. ἠ-παcoγ to dream. печoyε2-παcoγ interpreter of dreams.

παт^с n.m. foot; lowest part, bottom. рἠ(ἠ)пат^с footman. κλ-пат^с to set foot; + εβολ to set out. μοφε ἠ пат^с

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. $\dagger \epsilon\rho\alpha\tau'$ to put (shoe) on. $\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\zeta\text{-}\rho\alpha\tau'$ to set foot. $\chi\iota\text{-}\rho\alpha\tau'$ to impede. $\beta\bar{\text{N}}\text{-}\rho\alpha\tau'$ to trace, search out; $\lambda\tau\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\text{N}}\text{-}\rho\alpha\tau'$ 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. $\text{M}\bar{\text{N}}\tau\rho\bar{\text{M}}\rho\lambda\omega$ gentleness; $\bar{\text{P}}\text{-}\rho\bar{\text{M}}\rho\lambda\omega$ (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 ($\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\omicron'$); 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.

$\rho\bar{\text{E}}\tau$, $\epsilon\rho\bar{\text{E}}\tau$, $\bar{\text{P}}\bar{\text{E}}\tau$ adj. used with $\omega\tau\eta\eta$ garment.

$\rho\eta$ n.m. sun; (alchemy) gold.

$\rho\eta\sigma$ n.m. the south. $\epsilon \rho\eta\sigma$ southward. $\bar{\text{M}} \rho\eta\sigma \bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\omicron'$ on the south of. $\zeta\lambda/\zeta\iota \rho\eta\sigma \bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\omicron'$ 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).

$\rho\iota\kappa\epsilon$ $\rho\epsilon\kappa(\bar{\text{T}})\text{-}\rho\lambda\kappa(\tau)'$ ($\rho\epsilon\kappa\tau'$) Q $\rho\omicron\kappa\epsilon$ vb. tr. to bend, turn, incline ($\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\omicron'$; toward: ϵ , $\epsilon\chi\bar{\text{N}}$, $\text{M}\lambda'$, $\bar{\text{N}}\sigma\lambda$, $\omega\lambda$; away: $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$; away from: $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda \bar{\text{N}}/\zeta\bar{\text{N}}$, $\zeta\iota$); vb. intr. and reflex. idem; as n.m. turning, inclination. $\rho\lambda\kappa\tau\bar{\text{E}}$ n.f. bent, direction.

$\rho\iota\text{M}\epsilon$ vb. intr. to weep (about, for: ϵ , $\epsilon\chi\bar{\text{N}}$, $\text{M}\lambda'$); 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. $\rho\bar{\text{M}}\epsilon\iota\omicron\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$) n.f. tear(s); $\dagger\text{-}\rho\bar{\text{M}}\epsilon\iota\eta$ to weep.

$\rho\iota\rho$, $\rho\eta\lambda$, $\lambda\iota\lambda$ ($\rho\bar{\text{P}}\text{-}$) n.m. swine, pig. $\rho\iota\rho \bar{\text{N}} \tau\omicron\upsilon\upsilon$ wild swine. $\text{M}\lambda\text{M}\epsilon\text{-}\rho\iota\rho$ swineherd. $\sigma\lambda \bar{\text{N}} \rho\iota\rho$ pig-dealer.

$\rho\bar{\text{K}}\rho\iota\kappa\epsilon$, $\zeta\rho\bar{\text{K}}\rho\iota\kappa\epsilon$ n.f. nodding (in sleep); $\dagger\text{-}\rho\bar{\text{K}}\rho\iota\kappa\epsilon \text{M}\lambda'$ to give sleep to; $\chi\iota\text{-}\rho\bar{\text{K}}\rho\iota\kappa\epsilon$ to doze off.

$\rho\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\lambda\omicron$ n.m. rich man, important personage; $\text{M}\bar{\text{N}}\tau\rho\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\lambda\omicron$ wealth; $\bar{\text{P}}\text{-}\rho\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\lambda\omicron$ to become rich.

$\bar{\text{P}}\text{M}\omicron\text{M}\tau$, $\bar{\text{P}}\text{M}\omicron\text{O}\tau$ n.f. chills, ague.

р̄м̄зє (f. р̄м̄зн; pl. р̄м̄зєє) n.m.f. free person. м̄н̄т̄р̄м̄зє
freedom. κω (εβολ) н̄ р̄м̄зє to set free. ̄р̄-р̄м̄зє (Q о н̄)
to become free; to make free (from: з̄н̄, εβολ з̄н̄).

рo n.m. goose.

рo n.m. strand, ply (of cord).

рo (рω^с; pl. рωоу) n.m. mouth; door, gate; edge (of sword);
лт̄рω^с not speaking the language. κω н̄ рω^с, κλ-рω^с (Q
κλρλεит) to remain silent; κλ-рωч n. silence; лт̄κλ-рωч
never silent; χι-рωч to block off, obstruct (н̄мо^с); to
interrupt. пλ-п̄ро doorkeeper. з̄лн̄ро n.m. doorway.

рλ-, рє- forms fractions w. foll. no.: рλ-ϑом̄н̄т̄ a third.
єр̄н̄ (єрω^с) prep. to the entrance of. з̄ир̄н̄ (з̄ирω^с) prep.
at the entrance of, on, at. з̄лр̄н̄ (з̄лрω^с) prep. before,
usu. of setting food before. εβολ з̄ир̄н̄ from before.

рoєис, Q рнс vb. intr. to remain awake, vigilant; to watch,
keep watch (over: є); to guard (є; from: є, εβολ з̄н̄);
as n.m. guard, watch. рєчрoєис watchman. мλ н̄ рoєис
watch, watch-tower. оуϑн̄ н̄ рoєис vigil; ̄оуϑн̄ н̄ рoєис
to keep vigil.

ром̄пє, рλм̄пє (р̄н̄пє-; pl. р̄н̄пооує) n.f. year. єис з̄єн̄ром̄пє
many years ago. н̄ оуром̄пє for a year. κλтλ ром̄пє per
year. (н̄) т̄ром̄пє this year. т̄̄ром̄пє, т̄н̄ром̄пє, тє-
ром̄пє yearly, annually. ̄р̄-х н̄ ром̄пє to reach age of x;
to pass x years.

рооує, λрооує n.m. stubble. с̄б̄-рооує n.f. stalk.

рооунє n.m. virginity, virgin. м̄н̄т̄рооунє idem; puberty.

рооуϑ n.m. care, concern, anxiety. κλ-рооуϑ нλ^с to exer-
cise care (suff. is reflex.). нєχ-рооуϑ є to transfer
cares to. ̄р̄-рооуϑ (Q о н̄) to become a care/concern
(for: нλ^с); to become anxious (нλ^с reflex.); to give
heed (to: нλ^с). ч̄и-рооуϑ to take heed, take care (to,
for: с, єт̄вє, нλ^с, з̄л, or poss. prefix); as n.m. care,
anxiety; ч̄л̄и-рооуϑ guardian, one who cares (for: з̄л);
м̄н̄т̄ч̄л̄и-рооуϑ providence. лт̄рооуϑ carefree; м̄н̄т̄л̄т̄рооуϑ
freedom from care.

- ρΟΥΣΕ n.m. evening⁷ ρΟΥΣΕ, ε/ἦ/21 ρΟΥΣΕ in the evening.
 ΘΑ ρΟΥΣΕ until evening. ΠΝΑΥ ἦ ρΟΥΣΕ the evening. ΧΙ-
 ρΟΥΣΕ to spend evening. ΖΑΡΟΥΣΕ, ΖΙΡΟΥΣΕ = ρΟΥΣΕ.
 ἮΠΕ, ΕΡΠΕ (pl. ἦΠΗΥΕ) n.m. temple. ΘΩΛ ἦ ΟΥἼΠΕ, Θῶλ-ἦΠΕ to
 rob a temple. ΡΕΦΘῶλ-ἦΠΕ, Θῶλ-ἦΠΕ temple-robber.
 ἮΡΟ, ΕΡΟ (f. ἦΡΩ, ΕΡΩ; pl. ἦΡΩΟΥ, ΕΡΩΟΥ) n.m.f. king,
 queen; as adj. royal. ΜἠἦΤΕΡΟ, ΜἠἦἮΡΟ (pl. -ἦΡΩΟΥ,
 -ΕΡΩΟΥ) kingdom. ἦ-ἦΡΟ (Q ο ἦ) to become king; to rule
 (over: ΕΧἠ). ΕΙΡΕ ἠΜΟ⁸ ἦ ἦΡΟ to make king.
 ἮΣΩ, ΕΡΣΩ n.f. fold (for sheep or cattle).
 ἮΤΩΒ, ΕΡΤΩΒ, (ε)ΡΤΩЧ n.m. grain measure.
 ἮΤΩ, ΕΡΤΩ n.f. span (as measure).
 ΡΩ, ΡΩΩ enclitic part. of emphasis, usually of contrast:
 but, but then, on the other hand, on the contrary; in
 neg. context: not even, not at all. May follow other
 particles: ΑΡΗΥ, ΜΕΘΑΚ, ΕΘΩΠΕ, ΕΘΧΕ, ΕΝΕ.
 ΡΩΚῆ ΡΕΚῆ- ΡΟΚ² (ΡΑΚ²) Q ΡΟΚῆ vb. tr. to burn (ἠΜΟ⁸); vb.
 intr. to burn (aft., in pursuit of: ἠΣΑ, ε); as n.m.
 burning, fervor. ΡΟΚΣΕ n.f. fuel.
 ΡΩΜΕ (ΡΩΜ-, Ρἠ-, ΡΕΜ-) n.m. man, person, human being; in-
 def. usage: anyone, no one; as adj. human; male (often
 redundant). ΑἮΡΩΜΕ friendless; without a person; ΜἠἦἮ-
 ΑἮΡΩΜΕ friendlessness. ΜΑΙ-ΡΩΜΕ kind. ΜΑΣΤΕ-ΡΩΜΕ mis-
 anthropic. ΜἠἦἮΡΩΜΕ humanity; humanitas. ἦ-ΡΩΜΕ to be-
 come man. For cpds. in Ρἠ-, ΡΕϕ- see 2nd elem.; cf. 27.2.
 ΡΩΤ ΡΕἮ- Q ΡἠἮ vb. intr. to sprout, grow (subj. plants
 etc.); to become covered with vegetation, become over-
 grown (with: ἠΜΟ⁸); as n.m. (pl. ΡΑἮΕ) vegetation; wool.
 ΡΩΘΕ ΡΕΘἮ- ΡΑΘἮ⁹ vb. tr. to satisfy, make content (ἠΜΟ⁸);
 vb. intr. to suffice, be enough (for: ε, ΝΑ⁹); to as-
 sume responsibility (for: ε), deal with. As n.m. suf-
 ficiency, enough; ε ΠΡΩΘΕ adv. enough, sufficiently.
 ἦ-ΠΡΩΘΕ to become enough, do enough, suffice.
 ΡΩΣΕ, Q ΡΑΣΕ vb. tr. to wash, clean (ἠΜΟ⁸); ΡΑΣἮ n.m.f.
 fuller, launderer.

ρωστ̄ ρεστ̄- ραστ̄ (ροστ̄) Q ραστ̄ vb. tr. to strike, strike down, kill, cast down (ἄμο^σ; upon, on: ε, ερουν ε, εχ̄ν, εερᾱι εχ̄ν; also + ενεσχητ); vb. intr. to be struck, fall; Q to lie. As n.m. stroke, blow. ραστ̄ε n.f. slaughter. ρωφον, ερωφον n.m. cloak, covering.

ρ̄-: ε̄ιρε
 ρ̄-ᾱναλ^σ: ᾱναλ
 ρλ-: ρο
 ρλκ(τ̄)-/σ^σ: ρικε
 ρλκτ̄ε: ρικε
 ρλκτ̄ε^σ: ρωκτ̄
 ρλμπε: ραμπε
 ρλμπ̄ι: ραμπ̄ι
 ρλμτ̄ε^σ: ρλμ
 ρλτε: ρωτ
 ρλωτ̄ε^σ: (ρωωε)
 ρλζε: ρωζε
 ρλζτ̄: ρωζε
 ρλζτ̄ε^σ: ρωζτ̄
 ρλζτ̄ε^σ: ρωζτ̄
 ρβε: ωρ̄ε
 ρβηγ: εβρηβε
 ρε-: ρο

ρε-μνητ: μνητ
 ρεκ(τ̄)-: ρικε
 ρεκτ̄ε^σ: ρικε
 ρεμ-: ρωμε
 ρεμ-: ρλμ
 ρεντ̄ε^σ: ρλμ
 ρεωτ̄ε-: ρωωε
 ρηε: λρηε
 ρηλ: ριρ
 ρηε: ροειε
 ρητ: ερητ
 ρηγε: ρλγη
 ριν(σ^σ): ρλμ
 ρμ-: ρωμε
 ρμειν: ριμε
 ρμειοογε: ριμε
 ρμπε-: ρομπε
 ρμποογε: ρομπε

ρ̄μραω: ρλω
 ρ̄μωλ: οωοειε
 ρ̄μωγε: οωοειε
 ρ̄μ-: ρλμ
 ρ̄μ-, ρ̄μτ̄ε^σ: ρλμ
 ροκε: ρικε
 ροκζε: ρωκτ̄
 ροογτ: οωροτ
 ροστ̄ε: ραστ̄ε
 ρπ-: ηρ̄π
 ρπλσ: λσ
 ρρ̄-: ριρ
 ρρ̄ητ: ερητ
 ρω^σ, ρωογ: ρο
 ρωμ: ηρ̄ωμ
 ργτ: ρετ
 ρζμμ: λζμμ
 ρχ-: ωρ̄χ

C

σα n.m. side, direction, part. (ν̄) σα σα μμ on every side, everywhich way. μμσα (μν̄) μμλ, μμεισα ... (μν̄) μμλ, μμσα μμσα, μμσα ... μμκεσα this way and that, this side and that. For the cpds. of σα (ν̄) indicating direction or location, see 2nd element and §28.7. κεσα elsewhere, apart. (ν̄) σα οωσα aside, apart, alone. (ν̄) σα λλλγ ν̄ σα on any (no) side. ν̄σα (ν̄σω^σ) prep. (1) behind; after (place or time); (2) after (= in search of, in pursuit of); (3) with some vbs.: against, at; (4) except, except for, other than. μν̄ν̄σα (μν̄ν̄σω^σ) prep. after (of time); μν̄ν̄σωε adv. afterward.

σα, Q σαειοογ vb. intr. to become beautiful; as n.m. beauty. σαειε, σαιε, σαειη adj. beautiful (bef. or aft. n., usu. w. ν̄); ν̄/ε σαειε adv. thoroughly. ρ̄-σαειε (Q ο ν̄) to become beautiful. μν̄τσαειε beauty. †-σα to beautify (ε, λλ^σ).

ca n.m. in cpds. maker of, dealer in, possessor of. See 2nd element and §23.2.

caanō (canō) ca(λ)no- canoyō' vb. tr. to nourish, rear, tend, maintain (mō'); vb. intr. to be alive; Q to be nourished, well fed. As n.m. nourishment. ma n caanō feeding place. peqcaanō nourisher, nurse; mntpeqcaanō rearing. Q canagf.

caace, cace n. tow, flax.

cave (f. caven; pl. caveey, caveeye) adj. wise; as n. wise person; bef. or aft. n. w. n. mntcave wisdom. f-cave (Q o n) to become wise. cvoyi n.m. disciple, apprentice. cew (pl. ceooye, ceooye) n.f. instruction, doctrine; t-cew to teach, instruct (person: na'; subject: e); ma n t-cew school; peqt-cew teacher. xi-cew to be taught (a subj.: e) peqxi-cew pupil; ma n xi-cew school. atcew ignorant. ma1-cew loving learning. pfn-cew knowledgeable person.

caein, caine n.m. physician; mntcaein craft of physician.

cak n.m. shape, appearance; t-cak to make a show.

calo, calw, caro n.f. basket.

camit n.m. fine flour.

camnt n.f. pool.

carakote, carakote n. wanderer, vagrant.

carabwoyō, caranōwō, callabwōwō n.m. hare, rabbit.

cat, cht n.m. tail. cht, ceet n.m. penis.

cate vb. intr. to chew, ruminate.

cate, caate, cote n.f. fire. gar n cate flame of fire. f-cate (Q o n) to be fiery.

cateere n.f. stater (coin or weight).

catw, cato n.f. fan. cate vb. to fan.

caōf (f. caōfe) number: seven. mntcaōf (f. -caōfe) seventeen. me2caōf seventh. oōfe, oōve, cōfe seventy.

caq n.m. yesterday. caq n 2ooy idem. n caq idem.

ca2, ca2f n.m. awl, borer.

ca2n- vb. tr. to bring near.

- ца₂не n.m. supply, provisions. оуе₂-ца₂не to command
 (something: ꙗмо^с; someone: на^с, етн̄; to do: е, етре);
 as n.m. command.
- ца₂те vb. tr. to kindle, to burn; as n.m. fire. атца₂те
 unheated. ма н ца₂те kitchen.
- ца₂оу (ца₂оуе) сѣоуѣ- (сѣоуеѣ-) сѣоуѣ^с Q сѣоуѣѣ^т vb. tr.
 to curse (ꙗмо^с); as n.m. curse; е/зл нца₂оу under a
 curse. х₁-ца₂оу to be cursed. ре^сца₂оу curser.
- сѣѣе сѣѣе- сѣѣнт^с Q сѣѣнѣ(т) vb. tr. to circumcise; as n.
 м. circumcision. атсѣѣе uncircumcised; о н атсѣѣе Q to
 be uncircumcised. мн̄татсѣѣе being uncircumcised.
- све n.m. door.
- свѣте, сѣѣте, сѣѣте vb. intr. to roll about.
- свок, Q совк vb. intr. to become few, small; as n.m. few-
 ness, smallness. сѣѣе n.m. fewness.
- сѣѣе, сѣѣе, ѣѣе n.f. shield.
- се affirmative particle: yes, yes but; indeed, verily.
- сеене, сеене, сине vb. intr. to remain over, be left over
 (of, from: е, зн̄). As n.m.f. (also сннне, снне) re-
 mainder, rest; often with redundant -ке-.
- се₁, с₁е n.f. name of a tree (oak?).
- се₁ени n.m. (1) spleen; (2) little finger or toe.
- се₁ѣѣ Q to be displayed.
- сетн, с₁те, сн̄те n. state in development of fig.
- се₂ѣѣ^с Q се₂ѣѣ vb. tr. to plane, rub down.
- снѣе, снѣе n.f. reed. снѣе н рл^с shin-bone; greave. снѣе
 н хѣ reed flute.
- снне, сенн, сене n.f. granary, bin.
- снт, соте Q to be spun. снте n.f. spun fabric.
- снѣ (соу-) n.m. time, season, age. н н₁снѣ at this time.
 н оу₁снѣ once, at one time. н снѣ н₁м always. н/з₁н п-
 снѣ at the time when. катл снѣ from time to time. ат-
 снѣ timeless. соу- is cpd. with no. to indicate day of
 month or other specified period. соу₁л = соу-оу₁л.
- снѣе, снѣе n.f. sword, knife.

сн6 n.m.f. foal.

с1 (сe1), Q чнγ vb. intr. to become sated, satisfied (with: $\overline{\text{нмо}}^{\circ}$, $\text{z}\lambda$, $\text{z}\overline{\text{н}}$); to enjoy; as n.m. fullness, surfeit. $\lambda\tau\text{c1}$ insatiate, greedy; $\overline{\text{нн}}\tau\lambda\tau\text{c1}$ greed. $\overline{\text{п}}-\lambda\tau\text{c1}$ to be greedy.

с1в n.m. tick (insect).

с1в $\overline{\text{т}}$ n.f. hill.

с1кe сакт $^{\circ}$ Q cокe (cooke) vb. tr. to grind, pound ($\overline{\text{нмо}}^{\circ}$); as n.m. grinding. $\text{кот } \overline{\text{н}} \text{ с1кe}$ mill-wheel. $\text{оне } \overline{\text{н}} \text{ с1кe}$ millstone.

с1м (с $\overline{\text{н}}$ -) n.m. grass, fodder, herbs; radish.

с1мс1м, с $\overline{\text{н}}$ с1м, с $\overline{\text{н}}$ с $\overline{\text{н}}$ n.m. sesame.

с1нe с $\overline{\text{н}}$ - (сeн-, с $\lambda\lambda\tau$ -) с $\lambda\lambda\tau$ $^{\circ}$ (с $\lambda\tau$ $^{\circ}$, с от $^{\circ}$, с $\overline{\text{н}}\tau$ $^{\circ}$) vb. tr. to pass through/across; + eво λ to pass out of, leave; vb. intr. idem ($\text{z}\overline{\text{н}}$: through; eво λ : out; eво λ $\text{z}\overline{\text{н}}$ out through); $\lambda\tau\text{c1нe}$ not passing.

с1нe n.f. plowshare.

с1ооγн, с1 λ оγн n.f. bath.

с1оγ (с оγ -) n.m. star. $\text{с оγ -}\overline{\text{н}}$ - $\text{z}\text{тооγe}$ morning star; $\text{с оγ -}\overline{\text{н}}$ - роγzе evening star; $\text{с оγ -}\overline{\text{н}}$ - $\text{z}\text{оp}$ Orion; с1оγ с1оγ speckled.

с1оγp n.m. eunuch.

с1p n.m. hair; line, stripe.

с1p, сep(ε) n.m. leaven.

с1p, с λ ep(ε), снpε n.m. colostrum; butter.

с1т, с1тe n.m. basilisk, serpent, dragon.

с1тe сeт- (с $\lambda\tau$ -) с $\lambda\tau$ $^{\circ}$ (сeт $^{\circ}$, с1т $^{\circ}$) Q снт vb. tr. to throw, cast ($\overline{\text{нмо}}^{\circ}$; upon, on, in: eх $\overline{\text{н}}$, $\text{z}\lambda\text{х}\overline{\text{н}}$, $\text{z}\lambda$; at, after: ε, $\overline{\text{н}}\text{с}\lambda$), esp. to sow (grain); used with adv. in usu. senses. cote, coote (pl. coote) n.m.f. arrow, dart; нeх-cote to shoot arrow; $\text{м}\lambda \overline{\text{н}} \text{ нeх-cote}$ archery range. pεчт $\overline{\text{к}}$ -cote archer. $\text{x}\lambda\text{-cote}$ to be struck by arrow. $\text{z}\text{н}\lambda\lambda\gamma \overline{\text{н}} \text{ к}\lambda\text{-cote}$ quiver.

с1тe, Q с λ тe vb. intr. to become bitter, like gall. As n.m. bitterness; $\text{z}\overline{\text{н}} \text{ оγс1тe}$ bitterly. †-с1тe to make bitter.

с1т $\overline{\text{т}}$, с1т $\overline{\text{с}}$, т1ч n.m. flake, chip.

с1тe, снтe, с1вe, снвe n.m. tar; тe $\overline{\text{н}}$ с1тe cedar wood.

с126 сe2- сa2т* (сe2т*) vb. tr. reflex. to remove self, withdraw; vb. intr. to be removed, displaced.

с16e = с06 intr.

ска1 сeк- сoк* vb. tr. to plow (ḡmo*; with: ḡmo*, 2ḡ); as n.m. plowing. 2ḡḡḡ ḡ ска1 plow. рeчска1 plowman.

ск1м, сe1м n.m. grey hair; рḡска1м grey-haired man.

сoркp̄ сk̄p̄k̄p̄- сk̄p̄кoр* Q скeркoр vb. tr. to roll (ḡmo*); vb. intr. to roll, be rolled; as n.m. rolling. Used with various prep. and adv. in usu. senses. скаpак1р, сoрaк1р, скeлaк1р n. steep slope.

скат, схаат, oт, с2ат n.m. marriage gift (from groom).

сaaтe vb. intr. to stumble, slip; as n.m. stumbling. †-сaaтe to cause to stumble (na*).

сoпaпeп сaпaпoп* (± eвoл) vb. tr. to tear asunder.

сoбaлб, Q сaббaлoб (сaккaлoк) vb. tr. to make smooth (ḡmo*); vb. intr. to become smooth; as n.m. smoothness.

сmaγ n.m. temples (of head); eyelids.

сma2 n.m. bunch (of fruit, flowers, etc.).

сmн n.f. voice, sound. †-сmн to give voice, utter sound.

x1-сmн to listen (to: e). aтсmн voiceless, soundless.

xaс̄-сmн loquacious.

сm1нe сḡḡ- (сmеn-) сmḡт* Q сmоnḡ vb. tr. to establish, construct, found (ḡmo*); 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. сḡḡ-тooт* mḡ to consort with. сm1нe ḡmo* mḡ to settle (sthg.) with, to come to an agreement with.. on... сm1нe ḡmo* e to fabricate against. сmḡт̄ e to resolve on (n. or Inf.).

сḡḡe vb. intr. to make an appeal (to: na*, 2a2тḡ; for, concerning: 2a, e2pa1 2a, eтbe); to make an accusation (against: e, oγbe); as n.m. appeal, accusation. aнсḡḡe n. ordinance.

сmот n.m. form, likeness; appearance; pattern; character;

customary behavior. $\text{CMOT } \bar{N}$ a kind of, sort of. AT-CMOT formless. $\bar{\text{P}}-(\text{OY})\text{CMOT}$ to become as though ($\text{x}\epsilon$); $\bar{\text{P}}\text{-CMOT NIM}$ to assume every aspect; $\bar{\text{P}}\text{-NEICMOT}$ to behave thus; $\bar{\text{P}}\text{-HECMOT } \bar{N}$ to behave like. $\dagger\text{-CMOT } \epsilon$ to give form to. $\text{XI-CMOT } \bar{N}$ to become like.

CMOY , Q CMAMAAT (CMAAAT , CMAMAANT) vb. tr. to bless (ϵ); as n.m. blessing, praise; $\dagger\text{-CMOY}$ to give blessing, give sacrament; XI-CMOY to receive sacrament; to greet, salute (someone: $\bar{N}\bar{T}\bar{N}$).

CNAEIN vb. intr. to skip, stroll, wander (also reflex. with $\bar{N}\bar{M}\bar{O}^\circ$).

CNAI vb. intr. to be afraid (of: ZHT°).

CNAI (f. CNTE) number: two (§15.3). $\bar{M}\bar{N}\bar{T}\bar{C}\bar{N}\bar{O}\bar{O}\bar{Y}\bar{C}$ (f. -CNOOYCE) twelve, and sim. with higher nos. \bar{N} HECNAI , \bar{N} TCNTe adv. both together. $\bar{M}\bar{E}\bar{Z}\bar{C}\bar{N}\bar{A}\bar{I}$ (f. -CNTE) second. ZO CNAI adj. two-edged. ZHT CNAI doubt; $\bar{\text{P}}\text{-ZHT CNAI}$ to become doubtful; $\bar{M}\bar{N}\bar{T}\bar{Z}\bar{H}\bar{T}$ CNAI state of doubt. $\bar{\text{P}}\text{-CNAI}$ to become two; $\bar{M}\bar{N}\bar{T}\bar{P}\bar{E}\bar{C}\bar{\text{P}}\text{-CNAI}$ duality.

CNOY° , CNOYB n. last year.

CNOY , CNOB (pl. CNOWOY) n.m. blood. ATCNOY bloodless. $\bar{\text{P}}\text{-CNOY}$ to become blood.

$\bar{\text{C}}\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{C}}\bar{\text{N}}$ (CENCEN) vb. intr. to resound, echo; as n.m. echo.

CO n. in $\dagger\text{-CO}$ to spare, restrain (ϵ); to avoid, refrain from (ϵ + n. or Inf.). As n.m. forbearance, restraint; $\lambda\text{X}\bar{N}$ $\dagger\text{-CO}$ unsparingly. $\bar{M}\bar{N}\bar{T}\lambda\bar{T}\dagger\text{-CO}$ lack of restraint.

$\text{COB}\bar{N}$ vb. intr. to fan, make cool breeze.

COBT n.m. wall, fence. $\text{KTE-COBT } \epsilon$ to wall.

COBTE (COYTE) CBTE- (CEBTE-) CBTOT° Q CBTOT vb. tr. to prepare, make ready ($\bar{N}\bar{M}\bar{O}^\circ$; for: ϵ); vb. intr. to become ready, prepared; vb. reflex. to get ready. As n.m. preparation, what is prepared; furniture; $\bar{\text{P}}\text{-COBTE}$ to make preparations. $\lambda\text{TCBTOT}^\circ$ unfurnished.

COEIT n.m. fame, report. $\bar{\text{P}}\text{-COEIT}$ (Q o \bar{N}) to become famous. $\dagger\text{-COEIT}$ to celebrate, give fame (to: $\text{N}\lambda^\circ$, ϵ ; for, in: $\text{Z}\bar{N}$). $\bar{P}\bar{M}\bar{N}\bar{C}\bar{O}\bar{E}\bar{I}\bar{T}$ famous person.

- coei^ϑ, coei² n.m. pair, couple.
 coi n.m. back (of man or animal).
 coi n.m.f. beam; oye²-coi n.f. roof(-beam).
 cok, cook, cak, cω(ω)k n.m. sack, bag; sackcloth.
 cokcek cekcek- cekcok^ϕ vb. tr. to pull, stretch.
 col n.m. wick. ma n̄ †-col wick-opening.
 (colcλ) cλcλ- cελcωλ^ϕ vb. tr. to adorn (m̄mo^ϕ; with: z̄n̄).
 colcλ cλcλ- cλcωλ^ϕ Q cλcωλ vb. tr. to comfort, console
 (m̄mo^ϕ; for, concerning: ε, εtβε, εx̄n̄, z̄λ); vb. intr. to
 become comforted, consoled, encouraged; as n.m. conso-
 lation; amusement, diversion. ϑone (Q ϑoon) n̄ colcλ
 become a consolation. x̄i-colcλ to take comfort.
 colq̄, corq̄, coliv, cωλq̄ n.m. sieve.
 comc̄ vb. intr. to look, see, behold (rare in Sah.).
 con (c̄n̄-, c̄en̄-; pl. c̄ny) n.m. brother (lit., fig.); nos n̄
 con elder brother; koyi n̄ con younger brother; con n̄
 eiωt uncle; ϑn̄-con nephew; con n̄ moone foster-brother.
 Freq. as monk's title. m̄ntcon brotherhood, brotherli-
 ness. m̄ntmai-con brotherly love.
 contε n.m. resin.
 coone n.m. robber. ma n̄ coone den of thieves.
 cooy (cey-; f. co, coe, cooye) number: six. m̄ntace six-
 teen. ce sixty. me²cooy sixth. me²ce sixtieth.
 See 16.5; 24.3.
 cooȳn̄ coyn̄- (coywn̄-, coyen̄-) coywn̄^ϕ vb. tr. to know (m̄mo^ϕ,
 ε; about: εtβε; that: x̄ε; how to: n̄ + Inf.); to recog-
 nize, be acquainted with; to know sexually; as n.m.
 knowledge. ϑp̄n̄-cooȳn̄ foreknowledge. λtcooȳn̄ ignorant;
 m̄ntatcooȳn̄ ignorance; p̄-λtcooȳn̄ (Q o n̄) to be ignorant
 (of: ε, m̄mo^ϕ). p̄n̄n̄cooȳn̄ an acquaintance. x̄i-cooȳn̄ to
 get knowledge.
 cooyt̄n̄ coyt̄n̄- (coytwn̄-) coytwn̄^ϕ Q coytwn̄ vb. tr. to make
 straight, straighten (m̄mo^ϕ); ± εβολ: to stretch (m̄mo^ϕ;
 to: ε, ϑλ, εzoȳn̄ ε); vb. intr. to become straight,
 erect; to stretch; to be right (for: ε; with: m̄n̄). As

n.m. uprightness. $\bar{\alpha}\bar{\nu}$ οὐροοῦτῆ uprightly; forthwith.

$\bar{\nu}$ σοοῦτῆ just now. ϵ πσοοῦτῆ straight, on target.

σοοῦτε n.f. egg; crown of head. μοοῦ $\bar{\nu}$ σοοῦτε egg-white.

σοοτε (σοτε) $\sigma\lambda\tau\epsilon$ - $\sigma\lambda\tau\omega$ (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 corrected, reprovved.

σοοτε $\sigma\lambda\tau\epsilon$ - $\sigma\lambda\tau\omega(\omega)$ Q $\sigma\lambda\tau\eta\upsilon$ vb. tr. to remove; usu. reflex. w. $\epsilon\kappa\omega\lambda$: to depart, withdraw; also w. $\epsilon\pi\lambda\sigma\omicron\upsilon$, ϵ - $\sigma\omicron\upsilon\eta$, $\epsilon\sigma\pi\lambda\iota$. As n.m. departure.

σοп ($\sigma\bar{\nu}$ -, $\sigma\epsilon\bar{\nu}$ -, pl. $\sigma\omega\omicron\eta$, $\sigma\omicron\eta$) n.m. time, occasion; turn, round (e.g. of reading or prayer). $\sigma\omicron\eta$... $\sigma\omicron\eta$ now ... again (oft. with $\mu\epsilon\bar{\nu}$... $\lambda\epsilon$). ϵ $\pi\sigma\omicron\eta$ occasionally; all at once. $\bar{\nu}$ $\pi\sigma\omicron\eta$ at the time when (+ Rel.). $\bar{\nu}$ $\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma\omicron\eta$ on this occasion. $\bar{\nu}$ οὔσοп on one occasion, once. $\bar{\nu}$ οὔсоп $\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\omicron\eta$ from time to time. $\alpha\iota$ οὔсоп altogether, all at one time. $\kappa\lambda\tau\lambda$ соп from time to time. ($\bar{\nu}$) $\kappa\epsilon\sigma\omicron\eta$ again. $\bar{\nu}$ $\pi\epsilon\iota\kappa\epsilon\sigma\omicron\eta$ yet once more. οὔμνηθε/ $\alpha\lambda\alpha$ $\bar{\nu}$ соп many times. $\tau\bar{\nu}\pi\sigma\omicron\eta$ idem. соп $\eta\iota\mu$ always.

соп̄ $\sigma\bar{\nu}\bar{\sigma}$ - ($\sigma\epsilon\bar{\nu}\bar{\sigma}$ -) vb. tr. and n.m. = $\sigma\omicron\eta\bar{\nu}$ q.v. $\bar{\nu}$ -соп̄ to make prayer. $\chi\iota$ -соп̄ to receive comfort.

соп̄ $\sigma\bar{\nu}\bar{\sigma}$ - $\sigma\bar{\nu}\bar{\sigma}\omega\eta$ Q $\sigma\epsilon\bar{\nu}\bar{\sigma}\omega\eta$ vb. tr. to entreat, implore ($\bar{\nu}\mu\omega$, ϵ); to pray (for: $\epsilon\tau\bar{\nu}\epsilon$, $\epsilon\chi\bar{\nu}$, α , $\alpha\iota\chi\bar{\nu}$); to comfort; as n.m. prayer, entreaty, consolation.

соп̄, $\sigma\alpha\bar{\nu}\bar{\nu}$ n.m. dregs.

соп̄, $\sigma\alpha\bar{\nu}\bar{\tau}$ n.m.f. wool.

соп, соот, $\sigma\lambda\tau$, $\sigma\lambda\tau\epsilon$ n.m. dung, excrement.

соп̄ $\sigma\bar{\nu}\bar{\sigma}$, $\sigma\lambda\tau\bar{\nu}\bar{\sigma}$, соп(2) $\bar{\nu}$ n.m. tool, weapon; + $\bar{\nu}$ $\eta\iota\theta\epsilon$ weapon.

соῦν̄т n.m. price, value; $\eta\lambda\theta\epsilon$ -соῦν̄т of great value (vb.).

соῦо n.m. grain, wheat.

($\sigma\omicron\upsilon\omicron\lambda\omicron\upsilon\lambda$) соῦελοῦφα ($\sigma\omicron\upsilon\lambda\omega\lambda$, $\sigma\omicron\upsilon\lambda\omega\lambda$) Q $\sigma\omicron\upsilon\lambda\omega\lambda$ vb. tr. to wrap ($\bar{\nu}\mu\omega$; in: $\bar{\nu}\mu\omega$, $\alpha\bar{\nu}$; around: ϵ).

соῦре (соῦр-, $\sigma\epsilon\bar{\nu}$ - $\sigma\alpha\bar{\nu}$ - $\sigma\bar{\nu}$ -) n.f. thorn, spike, dart, awl, needle. For cpds. see 2nd element.

соῦсоῦ n.m. point, moment.

- соб, снбб, сббб n.m. fool; adj. foolish. сх-сбб foolish talk. мнѣтсбб folly. ѣ-сбб to become a fool; to make a fool.
- собѣ (скен-) n.m. ointment. мнѣтсббѣ anointing. нѣс-сббѣ to make ointments; пѣс-/рѣчнѣс-сббѣ perfumer. скен-б-нѣс cooking grease.
- сѣ-, сѣн- n.f. year, in date formulas, prefixed to number, e.g. ѣн (т)сѣ-чтбб in the 4th year.
- снр (pl. снрбббб) n.m. rib. внѣт-снр rib. н/ѣт сѣ-снр нмбб prep. beside. ѣт ббснр aside.
- снроту n.m. lips; shore, edge (used as sg. or pl.).
- срач, севев n.m. wound, sore.
- срѣт сраѣ (срѣѣ) vb. tr. to glean (нмбб); to ravage.
- сромрѣ сѣрѣѣм Q сѣрѣѣм vb. tr. to daze, stupefy (нмбб); vb. intr. to become dazed, move dazedly; as n.m. stupefaction.
- сротрѣч (србврев) сѣчрѣч (сѣврѣѣ) vb. tr. to dissipate (нмбб); vb. intr. to wither, fall useless; as n.m. falling, withering. сѣчрѣчѣ , сѣчрѣѣѣ , сѣчрѣч n. droppings, crumbs.
- сѣѣ (сѣѣ) Q сротѣ (србвѣ) vb. intr. to be at leisure, unoccupied; to have time for, be occupied with (ѣ); as n.m. leisure, perseverance. мнѣтѣтсѣѣ lack of leisure.
- сѣѣѣѣ n. tool, utensil.
- сѣнм n.m. stibium, antimony, kohl.
- стб (сѣ-, сѣѣ-, сѣѣ-) n.m. smell, fragrance, incense; сѣ-нббѣѣ perfume, incense; сѣ-ѣн idem; сѣ-ѣѣѣѣ stench; ѣ-стб to stink.
- сѣѣѣѣ n.m. trembling.
- сѣѣ n.f. river bank.
- сѣѣѣ vb. intr. to tremble (at: ѣнѣ , ѣѣ); as n.m. trembling.
- сѣѣ n. (mat of) soaked reeds.
- сѣѣ (сѣѣ) сѣѣ- (сѣѣ-, сѣѣ-) сѣѣѣ vb. tr. to drink (нмбб); as n.m. drinking. нѣ н сѣѣ place for drinking. рѣчсѣѣ-/сѣѣѣ a drinker of.

сѡβε vb. tr. to mock, deride, ridicule (ѠМО^с); vb. intr. to laugh (at: ѡѠѠ, ѠсѠ), to sport (with: ѠѠ); as n.m. laughter, derision, sport. рѣсѡβε mocker, jester. ѡѠ-сѡβε jesting speech.

сѡβε, сѡпе n.f. edge, fringe.

сѡвѣ сѡвѣ- сѡвѣ^с 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^с Q сѡк (1) vb. tr. to pull, draw (ѠМО^с); 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 ѡѠ to submit to, move along with. сѡк as n.m. drawing; (± ѡѡѡ) death.

сѡѡѠ сѡѠ- (сѡѠ-) сѡѠ^с Q сѡѡѠ (± ѡѡѡ) vb. tr. to break off, cut off (ѠМО^с); to decide; vb. intr. to be broken off, cut off; to burst, break; as n.m. separation. сѡѠпе n. strip.

сѡѡѡ сѡѡѡ^с Q сѡѡ(ѡ)ѡ vb. tr. to smear (ѠМО^с; on: ѡ) to wipe out, obliterate; as n.m. obliteration.

сѡѡ сѡѡ^с (сѡѡ^с) Q сѡѡ to pound, press, subdue.

сѡѡѠ (сѡѡѠѠ) сѡѡѠ^с (сѡѡѠѠ^с) Q сѡѡ(Ѡ)Ѡ vb. tr. to stretch, extend (ѠМО^с; ± ѡѡѡ); to bind (to: ѡ); vb. intr. to be stretched; to delay, tarry.

сѡѡѡ n.f. sister. ѡѡѡ/ѡѡѡ Ѡ сѡѡѡ elder/younger sister.

сѡѡѡ Ѡ ѡѡѡѠ real sister; сѡѡѡ ѡѡ ѡѡѡѠ step-sister.

сѡѡѡѡ (сѡѡѡѡ, сѡѡѡѡ, сѡѡѡѡ) vb. tr. to suck (ѠМО^с).

сѡѡѠѠ (сѡѡѡѠѠ) сѡѠѠ- (сѡѡѠѠ-) сѡѠѠ^с (сѡѡѠѠ^с) Q сѡѠѠ vb. tr. to found, create (ѠМО^с); vb. intr. to be created; as n.m. creature, creation. ѡѠсѡѠѠ^с uncreated. рѣсѡѡѠѠ creator. ѡѡѡ-сѡѡѠѠ first in creation. сѡѠѡѡ n.f. foundation; ѡѡѡ-сѡѠѡѡ to lay a foundation; сѡѡѡѡ-Ѡ-сѡѠѡѡ idem.

сѡѡѠѠ n.m. custom. ѡсѡѡѠѠ Ѡ ѡѡѡѡѡѡ menstruation. ѡѡѡѡ Ѡ ѡсѡѡѠѠ to follow a custom.

- сѡнѣ** **сѡнѣ** Q **сѡнѣ** vb. tr. to fetter, bind (нмо^с; to: е, нтн; as to, e.g. feet: зн, нмо^с); vb. intr. to be bound; as n.m. bond, fetter. **сназѣ** n.m. bond, fetter.
- сѡуѣ** **сѣуѣ**- **сѡуѣ** Q **сѡуѣ** vb. tr. (± езоуѣ) to gather, collect (нмо^с; to, at: е, ехн, зн; with: мн; against: е); vb. intr. idem, to be gathered. As n.m. gathering; assembly; **ѣ-псѡуѣ** to attend service; **на н сѡуѣ** meeting place. **сѡуѣѣ** n.f. congregation, collection; **ѣ-сѡуѣѣ** to be collected.
- сѡп сѣ-** (сѣп-) **сѡп** vb. tr. to dip, soak (нмо^с; in: зн).
- сѡр сѣ-** (сѣр-) **сѡр** Q **сѡр** (p.c. сѡр-) ± **сѡл** vb. tr. to scatter, spread, extend, distribute (нмо^с); **сѡр нсѡ** to spread (report) against; vb. intr. to scatter, spread, esp. of sunlight; as n.m. (± сѡл) spreading, laying out.
- сѡрн сѣрн-** **сѡрн** Q **сѡрн** vb. tr. to lead astray, mislead. lose (нмо^с; ± сѡл); **сѡрн нмо^с нтоот^с** (reflex.) to lose; vb. intr. to go astray, get lost, err (from: зн, н сѡл н); as n.m. error. **рѣчсѡрн** one who leads astray. **моу-н-сѡрн** torrent. **сѣме** n. wanderer, vagrant. **сѡрнс** n.f. error.
- сѡс сѡс** Q **сѡс** vb. tr. to upset, overthrow (нмо^с); vb. intr. to be overthrown.
- сѡт сѡт^с** (сѡот^с, сѡт^с) (1) vb. intr. or reflex. to repeat, do again (+ е + Inf. or + Circum.); (2) vb. intr. to reach (to: е; ± сѡл).
- сѡте сѣт-** **сѡт^с** (сѡот^с, сѡт^с) vb. tr. to rescue, redeem (нмо^с; from: нтн, е, зн, сѡл зн); as n.m. ransom, price. **ѣ-сѡте** to redeem. **хѣ-сѡте** to receive ransom. **рѣчсѡте** redeemer.
- сѡтн сѣтн-** **сѡтн** vb. tr. to hear, listen to (е); to obey, heed (на^с, нсѡ); to hear from, at hand of (етн, нтн, зѣтн); as n.m. hearing, obedience. **ѡтсѡтн** unhearing, disobedient; **ннтѡтсѡтн** disobedience; **ѣ-ѡтсѡтн** (Q о н) to be disobedient. **ннтрѣчсѡтн** obedience. **сѣнт, сѣнт, сѣнт** adj. obedient; **ѡтсѣнт** disobedient; **ннтсѣнт**

obedience; \bar{p} - $\bar{c}\bar{T}\bar{M}\bar{H}\bar{T}$ (Q o \bar{N}) to be obedient.

$\bar{c}\bar{w}\bar{T}\bar{H}$ $\bar{c}\bar{e}\bar{T}\bar{H}$ - $\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{T}\bar{H}$ Q $\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{T}\bar{H}$ vb. to choose, select ($\bar{H}\bar{M}\bar{O}$); Q to be chosen, elect; excellent, exquisite; often in comparative w. \bar{e} , \bar{N} $\bar{z}\bar{o}\bar{y}\bar{o}$: to be better, choicer, more advantageous. As n.m. chosen or elect person; oft. adj.

$\bar{H}\bar{H}\bar{T}\bar{c}\bar{w}\bar{T}\bar{H}$ election, choice; superiority.

$\bar{c}\bar{w}\bar{T}\bar{p}$, Q $\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{T}\bar{p}$ vb. intr. to turn, twist.

$\bar{c}\bar{w}\bar{T}\bar{q}$ $\bar{c}\bar{e}\bar{T}\bar{q}$ - $\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{T}\bar{q}$ Q $\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{T}\bar{q}$ vb. tr. to purify, filter, strain, pour ($\bar{H}\bar{M}\bar{O}$; \pm $\bar{e}\bar{v}\bar{o}\bar{\lambda}$); vb. intr. to be purified, pure, clear; to pour. As n.m. purity. $\bar{p}\bar{e}\bar{q}\bar{c}\bar{w}\bar{T}\bar{q}$ purifier.

$\bar{c}\bar{w}\bar{w}\bar{H}\bar{e}$ $\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{M}\bar{e}$ vb. tr. to rub, polish.

$\bar{c}\bar{w}\bar{w}\bar{q}$ $\bar{c}\bar{e}\bar{e}\bar{q}$ - ($\bar{c}\bar{e}\bar{e}\bar{v}\bar{e}$ -, $\bar{c}\bar{e}\bar{q}$ -) $\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{o}\bar{q}$ ($\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{o}\bar{v}$ -, $\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{q}$ -) Q $\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{o}\bar{q}$ vb. tr. to defile, pollute ($\bar{H}\bar{M}\bar{O}$); vb. intr. to become defiled, polluted; as n.m. pollution, abomination.

$\bar{c}\bar{w}\bar{w}$ $\bar{c}\bar{e}\bar{w}$ - ($\bar{w}\bar{e}\bar{c}$ -) $\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{w}$ vb. tr. to strike. $\bar{c}\bar{\lambda}\bar{w}$ ($\bar{c}\bar{w}$ -, $\bar{w}\bar{c}$ -, $\bar{c}\bar{c}$ -, $\bar{w}\bar{c}\bar{e}$ -, $\bar{w}\bar{e}$ -, $\bar{w}\bar{T}\bar{e}$ -; pl. $\bar{c}\bar{H}\bar{w}\bar{e}$) n.m.f. blow, stroke; sore, wound; \bar{p} - $\bar{c}\bar{\lambda}\bar{w}$ (Q o \bar{N}) to cover, be covered, with sores, wounds. \bar{T} - $\bar{c}\bar{\lambda}\bar{w}$ to give a blow (to: $\bar{N}\bar{\lambda}$). $\bar{x}\bar{I}$ - $\bar{c}\bar{\lambda}\bar{w}$ to be wounded. For cpds. w. reduced form + \bar{N} see 2nd element.

$\bar{c}\bar{w}\bar{w}$ $\bar{c}\bar{e}\bar{w}$ - ($\bar{w}\bar{e}\bar{c}$ -) $\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{w}$ ($\bar{w}\bar{o}\bar{c}$ -) Q $\bar{c}\bar{H}\bar{w}$ ($\bar{w}\bar{H}\bar{c}$) vb. tr. to despise, scorn ($\bar{H}\bar{M}\bar{O}$); vb. intr. to be despised, scorned, humbled; as n.m. shame, contempt, scorn. $\bar{p}\bar{e}\bar{q}\bar{c}\bar{w}\bar{w}$ one who scorns; $\bar{H}\bar{H}\bar{T}\bar{p}\bar{e}\bar{q}\bar{c}\bar{w}\bar{w}$ scorn. \bar{T} - $\bar{c}\bar{w}\bar{w}$ $\bar{N}\bar{\lambda}$ to scorn, despise. $\bar{x}\bar{I}$ - $\bar{c}\bar{w}\bar{w}$ to be scorned.

$\bar{c}\bar{w}\bar{w}\bar{e}$ vb. tr. to drag ($\bar{H}\bar{M}\bar{O}$); vb. intr. to drag, creep.

$\bar{c}\bar{w}\bar{w}\bar{e}$ n.f. field, open country. $\bar{p}\bar{H}\bar{H}\bar{c}\bar{w}\bar{w}\bar{e}$ country man.

$\bar{c}\bar{w}\bar{w}\bar{H}$ ($\bar{w}\bar{w}\bar{c}\bar{H}$) Q $\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{w}\bar{H}$ ($\bar{w}\bar{o}\bar{c}\bar{H}$) vb. intr. (\pm \bar{N} $\bar{z}\bar{H}\bar{T}$) to be faint, (for: $\bar{N}\bar{c}\bar{\lambda}$; from: $\bar{z}\bar{\lambda}$), discouraged; to be annoyed (at, with: \bar{e} , $\bar{H}\bar{N}$); as n.m. faintness.

$\bar{c}\bar{w}\bar{w}\bar{T}$ $\bar{c}\bar{e}\bar{w}\bar{T}$ - $\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{w}\bar{T}$ ($\bar{c}\bar{\lambda}\bar{w}\bar{T}$ -) Q $\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{w}\bar{T}$ ($\bar{c}\bar{\lambda}\bar{w}\bar{T}$) vb. tr. to stop, hinder ($\bar{H}\bar{M}\bar{O}$; from: \bar{e} + [neg.] Inf.); vb. intr. to stop, be hindered, impeded (from: \bar{e} + Inf.).

$\bar{c}\bar{w}\bar{w}\bar{q}$ $\bar{c}\bar{e}\bar{w}\bar{q}$ - $\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{w}\bar{q}$ Q $\bar{c}\bar{o}\bar{w}\bar{q}$ vb. tr. intr. = $\bar{c}\bar{w}\bar{w}$ despise, q.v.

$\bar{c}\bar{w}\bar{z}$ n.m. deaf person. \bar{p} - $\bar{c}\bar{w}\bar{z}$ to become deaf.

$\bar{c}\bar{w}\bar{z}\bar{e}$ $\bar{c}\bar{\lambda}\bar{z}\bar{T}$ - $\bar{c}\bar{\lambda}\bar{z}\bar{T}$ Q $\bar{c}\bar{\lambda}\bar{z}\bar{T}$ ($\bar{c}\bar{\lambda}\bar{w}\bar{T}$) vb. tr. to weave ($\bar{H}\bar{M}\bar{O}$, \bar{e} ;

- onto: ε2ΟΥΝ ε); as n.m. weaving. $\text{c}\lambda_2\bar{\tau}$ - in cpds.: weaver of. $\text{c}\lambda_2\bar{\tau}$ n.m. weaver.
- $\text{c}\omega_2\bar{\eta}$ $\text{c}\lambda_2\bar{\eta}$ Q $\text{c}\lambda_2\bar{\eta}$ vb. tr. to press down, crush, overwhelm ($\bar{\eta}\text{MO}^\circ$); vb. intr. to sink, be pressed down, crushed; to recede (from: $\text{z}\lambda$). $\text{c}\lambda_2\text{M}\epsilon\text{C}$ n. pestle.
- $\text{c}\omega_2\bar{\eta}$ $\text{c}\epsilon_2\bar{\eta}$ - $\text{c}\lambda_2\bar{\eta}$ vb. tr. to drink, suck in ($\bar{\eta}\text{MO}^\circ$); vb. intr. to sink in, be swallowed. $\text{c}\iota_2\bar{\eta}\text{C}$ n. drop.
- $\text{c}\omega_2\bar{\tau}$ $\text{c}\epsilon_2\bar{\tau}$ - $\text{c}\lambda_2\bar{\tau}$ ($\text{c}\omega_2\bar{\tau}$) Q $\text{c}\lambda_2\bar{\tau}$ vb. tr. to sweep ($\bar{\eta}\text{MO}^\circ$); as n.m. sweeping.
- $\text{c}\omega_6$ $\text{c}\epsilon_6$ - $\text{c}\omega_6$ Q $\text{c}\eta_6$ vb. tr. to stiffen, harden, paralyze ($\bar{\eta}\text{MO}^\circ$); vb. intr. to become rigid, paralyzed.
- $\text{c}\lambda_2\lambda_1$ ($\text{c}\lambda_2\epsilon_1$, $\text{c}\lambda_2\eta_1$) $\text{c}\epsilon_2$ - $\text{c}\lambda_2\lambda_1$ ($\text{c}\lambda_2\lambda_1\text{C}^\circ$, $\text{c}\lambda_2\lambda_1\bar{\tau}^\circ$, $\text{c}\lambda_2^\circ$, $\text{c}\lambda_2\bar{\tau}^\circ$, $\text{c}\epsilon_2\bar{\tau}^\circ$) Q $\text{c}\eta_2$ vb. tr. to write ($\bar{\eta}\text{MO}^\circ$; on, upon, in: ϵ , $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$, $\text{z}\lambda$, $\text{z}\lambda\chi\bar{\eta}$, $\text{z}\bar{\eta}$; to: ϵ , $\text{N}\lambda^\circ$, $\epsilon\text{P}\lambda\bar{\tau}^\circ$, $\omega\lambda$; for, on behalf of: ϵ , $\epsilon\bar{\tau}\bar{\eta}$, $\text{z}\lambda$); to register; to draw, paint. $\text{c}\lambda_2\lambda_1$ $\bar{\eta}\text{MO}^\circ$ $\bar{\eta}\text{C}\lambda$ to ascribe to; $\text{c}\lambda_2\lambda_1$ $\bar{\eta}\text{C}\lambda$ to take down in writing. $\text{c}\lambda_2\lambda_1$ as n.m. writing, letter, epistle; letter of alph. χ_1 - $\text{c}\lambda_2\lambda_1$ to receive a letter. $\lambda\bar{\tau}\text{c}\lambda_1$ illiterate. $\text{p}\epsilon\chi$ - $\text{c}\lambda_2\lambda_1$ scribe. $\text{c}\lambda_2$ n.m. scribe, writer; teacher, master, master craftsman; $\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\tau}\text{c}\lambda_2$ skill, craft; $\bar{\tau}$ - $\text{c}\lambda_2$ (Q o $\bar{\eta}$) to become master, skilled. $\text{c}\lambda\chi\omega$, $\text{c}\lambda\chi\omega$ n.m.f. village scribe; also = $\text{c}\lambda_2$.
- $\text{c}\bar{\tau}\bar{\nu}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\tau}\epsilon$, $\text{c}\bar{\nu}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\tau}\epsilon$, $\text{c}\bar{\nu}\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\tau}\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\tau}\epsilon$, $\text{z}\bar{\nu}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\tau}\epsilon$ n.m. foam. $\bar{\tau}\lambda\gamma\epsilon$ - $\text{c}\bar{\tau}\bar{\nu}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\tau}\epsilon$ $\epsilon\bar{\nu}\omega\lambda$ to foam.
- $\text{c}\lambda_2\text{I}\bar{\eta}\bar{\epsilon}$ (pl. $\text{z}\lambda\text{I}\bar{\eta}\bar{\epsilon}$) n.f. woman, wife; female. $\text{z}\lambda\text{I}\bar{\eta}\bar{\epsilon}$ n.f. wife. $\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\tau}\text{c}\lambda_2\text{I}\bar{\eta}\bar{\epsilon}$ womanhood. $\bar{\tau}$ - $\text{c}\lambda_2\text{I}\bar{\eta}\bar{\epsilon}$ to become wife (to: $\text{N}\lambda^\circ$). χ_1 - $\text{c}\lambda_2\text{I}\bar{\eta}\bar{\epsilon}$ to take wife; as n.m. marriage.
- $\text{c}\delta\eta\bar{\tau}$ ($\text{c}\kappa\eta\bar{\tau}$, $\omega\delta\eta\bar{\tau}$, $\omega\bar{\tau}\delta\eta\bar{\tau}$, $\omega\kappa\eta\bar{\tau}$) vb. intr. to sail (with prep. in usu. senses); as n.m. sailing, voyage.
- $\text{c}\bar{\tau}\bar{\rho}\lambda_2\bar{\tau}$ ($\text{c}\bar{\tau}\bar{\rho}\epsilon_2\bar{\tau}$, $\omega\bar{\tau}\bar{\rho}\lambda_2\bar{\tau}$, $\text{c}\bar{\omega}\bar{\tau}\bar{\rho}\lambda_2\bar{\tau}$) vb. intr. to pause, become still, quiet, tranquil; also reflex. with $\bar{\eta}\text{MO}^\circ$; as n.m. quiet, rest; $\text{z}\bar{\eta}$ $\omega\gamma\text{c}\bar{\tau}\bar{\rho}\lambda_2\bar{\tau}$ at rest, quietly.

$\text{c}\lambda_2\bar{\tau}^\circ$: $\text{c}\omega\bar{\tau}$
 $\text{c}\lambda_2\bar{\tau}^\circ$ / -: $\text{c}\text{I}\bar{\eta}\bar{\epsilon}$
 $\text{c}\lambda_2\bar{\tau}\epsilon$: $\text{c}\lambda_2\bar{\tau}\epsilon$

$\text{c}\lambda_2\bar{\eta}\lambda$: $\bar{\epsilon}\omega\lambda$
 $\text{c}\lambda_2\bar{\nu}\omega$ (°): $\bar{\tau}\text{c}\lambda_2\bar{\nu}\omega$
 $\text{c}\lambda_2\bar{\nu}\omega\lambda$: $\bar{\epsilon}\omega\lambda$

$\text{c}\lambda_2\bar{\epsilon}\text{I}\bar{\epsilon}$: $\text{c}\lambda$
 $\text{c}\lambda_2\bar{\epsilon}\text{I}\bar{\omega}\omega\gamma$: $\text{c}\lambda$
 $\text{c}\lambda_2\bar{\epsilon}\text{I}\bar{\tau}$ (ϵ): $\text{c}\text{I}\bar{\tau}$

СОТЄ: СІТЄ	СР̄АРООУЄ: АРОΟΥЄ	СОΛῘ: СОΛῘ
СОТῘ: СОТВЕЧ	СРАТᶜ: СРІТ	СОМῘ: СОМῘ
СОТ₂Ῐ: СОТВЕЧ	СР̄ВЕ: СР̄ЧЄ	СОМῘ: СОМῘ
СОУ(-): Сᵱ	СР̄ВῘНЕ: ВῘНЕ	СОМῘТ: СОМῘТ
СОУ-: ᵱΟΥ	СР̄ЕЧРІЧЄ: СРОЧРῘ	СОМῘῘ: СОМῘῘ
СОУ-: СІΟΥ, СНУ	СР̄МЕ: СᵱРῘ	СОМЕ: СᵱВЕ
СОУА: СНУ	СРᵱВРЕВ: СРОЧРῘ	СОМῘῘ: СОМῘῘ
СОУВῘНЕ: ВῘНЕ	СРᵱВῘТ: СР̄ЧЄ	Сᵱ-: Сᵱᵱ
СОУЕΛΟΥΦΛᶜ: СОУΟΛΟΥῘ	СРОЧῘТ: СР̄ЧЄ	СᵱВЕ: СᵱᵱЄ
СОУЕН-: СᵱᵱῘ	СРῘРІВЕ: СРОЧРῘ	СᵱЄ: ᵱᵱЄ
СОУΦΛ(ᶜ): СОУΟΛΟΥῘ	Сᵱ-: Сᵱᵱ	СᵱНЕ: ᵱᵱНЕ
СОУῘ-: СᵱᵱῘ	СТААТЕ: ТААТЕ	СᵱᵱТ: СᵱАТ
СОУ-ΟΥНР: ОУНР	СТАІ-: СТОІ	СᵱᵱЧЄ: СᵱᵱῘ
СОУСОУᵱЄ: ᵱᵱСОУᵱЄ	СТЕ-: ТᵱТО	СᵱᵱРА₂Ῐ: СᵱРА₂Ῐ
СОУТῘ-: СᵱᵱῘῘ	СТЕ-: СТОІ	С₂АІᶜᶜ: С₂АІ
СОУῘᵱᵱ(-/ᶜ): СᵱᵱῘῘ	СᵱᵱЕІᵱ₂Є: ЕІᵱ₂Є	С₂АІТᶜ: С₂АІ
СОУᵱᵱᵱ-/ᶜ: СᵱᵱῘῘ	СТНУ: ТᵱТО	С₂АТ: СᵱАТ
СОЧᶜ: СᵱᵱЧ	С†-: СТОІ	С₂НТ: С₂АІ
СОЧТЕ: СОВТЕ	СᵱῘМТ: СᵱῘῘ	Сᵱᵱᵱᵱᵱᵱᵱᵱ: Сᵱ₂ᵱᵱ
СОЗЄ: Сᵱᵱ₂Є	СТО(ᶜ): ТᵱТО(ᶜ)	Сᵱᵱᵱᵱᶜ-: Сᵱ₂ᵱᵱ
Сᵱ-: Сᵱᵱ	СТᵱ₂Є: ЕІᵱ₂Є	Сᵱᵱᵱᵱᶜᶜ: Сᵱ₂ᵱᵱ
Сᵱᵱ-: Сᵱᵱᵱ	Сᵱᵱ: ТᵱТО	СᵱІМ: СᵱІМ
Сᵱᶜ-: Сᵱᵱᶜ	Сᵱᵱ: Сᵱᵱ	СᵱᵱА: ᵱᵱᵱᵱ

Т

- Т-, тє- def. art. fem. sing.; see 1.3.
- ТА- absolute rel. fem. sing.; see 22.2.
- ТААТЕ (Тᵱᵱᵱᵱ) vb. intr. to shine (with: Ῐᵱᵱᵱᶜ; ± ΕΒΟΛ).
- ТААТЕ, СТААТЕ vb. tr. to clap (hands); to spread (Ῐᵱᵱᵱᶜ).
- ТАВІР n.m. sanctuary (of the temple).
- ТАЕІᵱ (ТАІᵱ) ТАЕІᵱ- (ТАІᵱ-) ТАЕІᵱᶜ (ТАІᵱᶜ) Q ТАЕІᵱНУ, ТАᵱНУ
vb. tr. to honor, pay respect to (Ῐᵱᵱᵱᶜ); 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-
ТАЕІᵱ honored person. †-ТАЕІᵱ (НАᶜ) to honor, give com-
plimentary gift to. ХІ-ТАЕІᵱ to receive honor or gift.
- ТАІ adv. here, in this place.
- ТАІВЕ, ТНᵱВЕ, ТᵱВЕ n.f. chest, coffin; pouch, pocket.
- ТАКО ТАКЄ- ТАКОᶜ Q ТАКНУ (ТАКНУТ) vb. tr. to destroy, put
an end to (Ῐᵱᵱᵱᶜ); vb. intr. to perish, be lost, des-
troyed; as n.m. perdition, destruction. АТТАКО

indestructible, imperishable; $\mu\eta\tau\alpha\tau\tau\alpha\kappa\omicron$ incorruptibility. $\rho\epsilon\upsilon\tau\alpha\kappa\omicron$ (1) destroyer; (2) perishable.

$\tau\alpha\lambda$, $\tau\omicron\lambda$ n.m. heap, hillock.

$\tau\alpha\lambda\omicron$ ($\tau\alpha\lambda\epsilon$, $\tau\alpha\rho\omicron$) $\tau\alpha\lambda\epsilon-$ $\tau\alpha\lambda\omicron^\circ$ Q $\tau\alpha\lambda\eta\upsilon$ vb. tr. (\pm $\epsilon\epsilon\rho\lambda\iota$) to lift, raise up, offer up, send up ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron^\circ$; upon: $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$, $\epsilon\iota-\chi\bar{\eta}$); to cause to mount (an animal); to take aboard; to weave ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron^\circ$); vb. intr. to go up, ascend, mount, board; as n.m. raising up, offering.

$\tau\alpha\lambda\omicron\omicron$ $\tau\alpha\lambda\omicron\epsilon-$ $\tau\alpha\lambda\omicron\omicron^\circ$ Q $\tau\alpha\lambda\omicron\eta\upsilon$ vb. tr. to heal, cure ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron^\circ$; of, from: $\epsilon\bar{\eta}$, $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ $\epsilon\bar{\eta}$); vb. intr. to become healed; as n.m. curing, healing. $\lambda\tau\tau\alpha\lambda\omicron\omicron$ incurable. $\rho\epsilon\upsilon\tau\alpha\lambda\omicron\omicron$ healer. $\rho\epsilon\upsilon\tau-$ $\tau\alpha\lambda\omicron\omicron$ idem. $\mu\eta\tau\rho\epsilon\upsilon\tau\alpha\lambda\omicron\omicron$ healing power.

$\tau\alpha\mu\omicron$ $\tau\alpha\mu\omicron\epsilon-$ $\tau\alpha\mu\omicron^\circ$ Q $\tau\alpha\mu\eta\upsilon$ vb. tr. to create, make ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron^\circ$); to prepare, make ready; as n.m. thing made, creation.

$\tau\alpha\mu\omicron$ $\tau\alpha\mu\epsilon-$ $\tau\alpha\mu\omicron^\circ$ vb. tr. to tell, inform (someone: $\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron^\circ$; thing told: ϵ , $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\epsilon$; that: $\chi\epsilon$).

$\tau\alpha\mu\omicron$ $\tau\epsilon\mu\lambda-$ ($\tau\mu\lambda-$) $\tau\alpha\mu\omicron^\circ$ vb. tr. to make, create ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron^\circ$); to draw up (a deed).

$\tau\alpha\mu\omicron\omicron$ $\tau\alpha\mu\omicron\epsilon-$ $\tau\alpha\mu\omicron\omicron^\circ$ Q $\tau\alpha\mu\omicron\eta\upsilon$ vb. tr. to bring to life, keep alive, let live ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron^\circ$); vb. intr. to become alive; as n.m. keeping alive, saving. $\rho\epsilon\upsilon\tau\alpha\mu\omicron\omicron$ savior, life-giver; $\mu\eta\tau\rho\epsilon\upsilon\tau\alpha\mu\omicron\omicron$ life-saving.

$\tau\alpha\mu\omicron\omicron\upsilon\tau$ $\tau\alpha\mu\omicron\epsilon\tau-$ $\tau\alpha\mu\omicron\omicron\upsilon\tau^\circ$ Q $\tau\alpha\mu\omicron\eta\upsilon\tau$ vb. tr. to believe, trust ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron^\circ$; that: $\chi\epsilon$); to entrust ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron^\circ$; to: ϵ , $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$; also reflex.); to confide (in: $\mu\bar{\eta}$).

$\tau\alpha\mu$ n.m. horn, trumpet. $\mu\lambda-\mu\tau\alpha\mu$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\omicron\upsilon\omega\tau$ unicorn. $\epsilon\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\alpha\mu$ horned snake. $\lambda\upsilon-\tau\alpha\mu$ to sound trumpet; as n.m. trumpet blast.

$\tau\alpha\mu\bar{\eta}$, $\tau\epsilon\mu\bar{\eta}$, $\tau\epsilon\mu\epsilon$ n. cumin.

$\tau\alpha\mu\rho\omicron$ n.f. mouth; also fig. of well, sword, tomb. ($\bar{\eta}$) $\tau\lambda-\mu\rho\omicron$ $\epsilon\iota$ $\tau\alpha\mu\rho\omicron$ mouth to mouth, face to face.

$\tau\alpha\mu$ n.m. sprig, branch.

$\tau\alpha\rho\kappa\omicron$ ($\tau\epsilon\rho\kappa\omicron$) $\tau\alpha\rho\kappa\epsilon-$ $\tau\alpha\rho\kappa\omicron^\circ$ ($\tau\epsilon\rho\kappa\omicron^\circ$, $\tau\bar{\rho}\kappa\omicron^\circ$) vb. tr. to adjure, cause to swear ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron^\circ$; by: $\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron^\circ$, $\kappa\alpha\tau\lambda$, ϵ).

$\tau\alpha\upsilon\omicron$ ($\tau\lambda\omicron\upsilon\omicron$) $\tau\alpha\upsilon\epsilon-$ ($\tau\lambda\omicron\upsilon\epsilon-$) $\tau\alpha\upsilon\omicron^\circ$ vb. tr. (1) \pm $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$: to

- send, send forth (ἥμο^ς; to: ε, ηλ^ς, φλ; after, for: ἥσα); to put forth, produce; (2) to cast (ἥμο^ς; forth: εβολ; down: ἐπесит, ερραί); (3) to tell, proclaim, repeat, recite (ἥμο^ς; to: ε, ετῆ, ηλ^ς). As n.m. mission; + εβολ: product. ἀτταγο indescribable, inexplicable.
- τλθφ τλθφ- τλθφ^ς vb. tr. to increase (ἥμο^ς); τλθφ- + Inf. to do something much, more; increase in doing.
- τλч n.m. spittle. ηсх-/сст-τлч to spit.
- τλзо τλзг- τλзо^ς Q τλзгυ vb. tr. to cause to stand, set up, create (ἥμο^ς); to reach, attain, meet, catch up to (ἥμο^ς); to arrest; to befall (someone: obj. suff.; that: ε, εтг); to assign (ἥμο^ς; to: ε); vb. intr. to be able, to manage (to do: ε + Inf.). ἀτταзо^ς unattainable, incomprehensible; μητаттлзо^ς incomprehensibility. рсг-τлзг- catcher. τлзг (с)рлт^ς to set up, establish (ἥμο^ς); as n.m. establishment, right order.
- τлзт, τлзтэ, тлз n.m. lead.
- τлзтэ (τлзт) тэзтωз^ς Q тэзтωз vb. tr. to mix, confuse (ἥμο^ς); as n.m. mixture, confusion.
- τлхо vb. tr. to judge, condemn; as n.m. judgement.
- τлхрo τлхрг- τлхрo^ς Q τлхргυ (τлхрлвйт) vb. tr. to strengthen, affirm, confirm, make fast (ἥμο^ς; in, with: эт; on, to: ε, схт); to direct firmly (ἥμο^ς; toward: ε); vb. intr. to become strengthened, resolute; to rely (on: схт); as n.m. firmness, strength, resoluteness; эт оу-τлхрo firmly, certainly. †-τлхрo to give strength. хт-τлхрo to receive confirmation.
- τлг, тлк n.m. lump, cake.
- τлгсс, тлтсс n.f. sole of foot; foot-print. φс-т-τлгсс n.f. foot-print. хт-τлгсс ηса to follow. атхт-τлгсс not to be tracked.
- твλ n.m. ten thousand; see 30.7. гцтвλ five thousand.
- тѣво тѣвг- тѣво^ς Q тѣвгυ vb. tr. to make pure, purify (ἥμο^ς: of, from: ε, εβολ эт, эл); vb. intr. to become pure, clean, clear; as n.m. purity, purification; эт

ΟΥΤΕΒΟ in a ritually pure way; ΜΑ Ν ΤΕΒΟ place of purification.

ΤΒΗΡ n.m. a kick. ΝΕΧ-ΤΒΗΡ ΕΒΟΛ to give a kick. †-ΤΒΗΡ to kick (at: Ε2ΟΥΝ Ε/2Ν); ΡΕ4†-ΤΒΗΡ kicker.

ΤΕΚΕ- ΤΕΚΟ^ς to send.

ΤΕΝΗ (pl. ΤΕΝΟΟΥΕ, ΤΕΒΝΗΟΥ, ΤΕΝΗΥ, ΤΕΝΕΥ) n.m. beast, domestic animal. ΠΑ-ΝΤΕΝΗ cattleman. ΜΝΤΤΕΝΗ bestial nature. ΡΕ4ΣΑΝΘ-ΤΕΝΗ cattle-breeder.

ΤΕΤ, ΤΗΒΤ, ΤΗ4Τ n.m. fish. ΟΠ-ΤΕΤ to catch fish; ΡΕ46Π-ΤΕΤ fisherman. ΣΑ Ν ΤΕΤ fish-monger.

ΤΕ fem. sing. pron. and copula; see 5.1.

ΤΕ, ΤΗ n.m. time, season, age. Ν/2Ν ΠΕ4ΤΕ at the proper time. ΕΙ Ε ΠΤΕ to come of age. Π-ΤΕ idem.

ΤΣΑΝΑ vb. intr. to rejoice (over: ΣΧΝ); also used reflex. with ΝΜΟ^ς; as n.m. joy.

ΤΕΡΠΟΣΕΝ, ΤΕΡΠΟΣΕ n.f. baked brick.

ΤΕ2ΝΕ n.f. forehead.

ΤΕ6ΤΩ6 Q to be pressed down.

ΤΗΝΒΕ, ΤΗΒΕ, ΤΕΒΕ n.m. finger, toe; as measure: finger's breadth, any small quantity.

ΤΗΝΕ n.m. dam, dike.

ΤΗΡ^ς adj. all, all of, the whole, every; normally follows noun in apposition; see 16.4. ΠΤΗΡ4 the whole of creation, everything; the All (Gnostic); Ε ΠΤΗΡ4 wholly, completely, (not) at all.

ΤΗΥ, ΤΗΟΥ, ΤΕΥ (ΤΟΥ-) n.m. wind, breath. ΤΟΥ-ΡΗΣ south-wind. ΚΩ Ν ΠΤΗΥ, ΚΑ-ΠΤΗΥ to die; ΝΕΧ-ΤΗΥ ΕΒΟΛ idem. ΑΝΘ-/ΑΝΕ-ΤΗΥ, ΣΕΚ-ΤΗΥ to breathe, draw breath. ΖΗ-ΤΗΥ n.m. breeze. ΖΑ-ΤΗΥ n.f. whirlwind. ΧΙΝΤΗΥ n. wind-blight; Π-ΧΙΝΤΗΥ to become blighted by the wind.

† (ΤΕΙ, †Ι, †ΕΙ) †- ΤΑΛ^ς (†^ς) Q ΤΟ (ΤΩ) (imptv. ΜΑ ΜΑ-ΜΑΤ^ς, ΜΗΕΙ^ς) vb. tr. to give (ΝΜΟ^ς; to: ΝΑ^ς, Ε); to pay out; to sell (for: ΖΑ); to put, place; vb. reflex. to go, betake self (to: Ε, ΕΡΠ, Ε2ΟΥΝ ΕΡΠ, Ε2ΟΥΝ Ε), to begin (to do: Ε, ΕΤΡΕ); vb. intr. to move, go; Q impers.

στο it suits, befits (someone: $\eta\lambda$ °; to do: ϵ + Inf.).
 As n.m. gift, bounty; $\rho\epsilon\eta\uparrow$ giver, fighter; $\mu\eta\pi\tau\rho\epsilon\eta\uparrow$ generosity; $\bar{\rho}-\rho\epsilon\eta\uparrow$ to become a giver. $\tau\alpha\iota-$ (p.c.) one who gives. $\chi\iota-\uparrow$ to buy and sell; to hesitate; as n.m. exchange. (*Transitive idioms*) (obj. $\bar{\mu}\mu\sigma$ °): $\epsilon\tau\bar{\eta}$, $\bar{\eta}\tau\bar{\eta}$: to entrust to, to enjoin, command. $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$: to add to, apply to. $\xi\iota$: to dress in, put on, don (Q το $\xi\iota$ being worn by). $\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\alpha\lambda$: to sell, give away. $\epsilon\pi\epsilon\sigma\chi\tau$: to put down (into: ϵ). $\epsilon\zeta\sigma\upsilon\eta$: to hand in, give in; to invest. $\epsilon\zeta\rho\alpha\iota$: to send, give up (to: ϵ). (*Intransitive idioms*) $\epsilon\chi\eta$: to fight for. $\mu\bar{\eta}$: to fight against, struggle with. $\bar{\eta}\sigma\alpha$: to pursue. $\sigma\upsilon\beta\epsilon$: to fight against. $\epsilon\sigma\eta$: to move forward. $\epsilon\zeta\sigma\upsilon\eta$ ϵ to strike upon, against; to oppose. For cpds. with $\uparrow-$ see 2nd element.

$\uparrow\beta\bar{\epsilon}$, $\tau\epsilon\beta\bar{\epsilon}$, $\tau\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\epsilon}$ n.f. heel; $\chi\iota-\uparrow\beta\bar{\epsilon}$ to trip ($\bar{\mu}\mu\sigma$ °); $\mu\eta\tau\chi\iota-\uparrow\beta\bar{\epsilon}$ tripping.

$\uparrow\eta\epsilon$, $\tau\eta\epsilon$ (pl. $\tau\eta\epsilon$) n.m. village, town. $\rho\bar{\eta}\uparrow\eta\epsilon$ villager.

$\uparrow\sigma\upsilon$ (f. $\uparrow\epsilon$, \uparrow) number: five. $\mu\eta\tau\eta$ fifteen. $\tau\lambda\epsilon\iota\sigma\upsilon$, $\tau\alpha\iota\sigma\upsilon$ fifty. $\eta\epsilon\zeta\uparrow\sigma\upsilon$ fifth. $\eta\epsilon\zeta\tau\alpha\iota\sigma\upsilon$ fiftieth.

$\uparrow\eta\epsilon$ n.f. loins.

$\uparrow\zeta\epsilon$, Q $\tau\lambda\zeta\epsilon$ vb. intr. to become intoxicated (with: $\zeta\lambda$, $\bar{\mu}\mu\sigma$ °, $\zeta\bar{\eta}$); as n.m. drunkenness. $\rho\epsilon\eta\uparrow\zeta\epsilon$ drunkard.

$\uparrow\zeta\eta\epsilon\zeta$ n.m. box; bee-hive.

$\uparrow\zeta\epsilon$ n.f. gourd, vegetables. $\mu\lambda$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\zeta\lambda\rho\epsilon\zeta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\uparrow\zeta\epsilon$ gourd-bed.

$\tau\kappa\alpha\sigma$, $\kappa\alpha\sigma$ n.m. pain. $\uparrow-\tau\kappa\alpha\sigma$ to give pain (to: ϵ); as n.m. pain.

$\tau\lambda\eta$ n. drop; $\eta\rho\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\lambda\eta$ filtered wine.

$\tau\lambda\sigma\mu$, $\tau\lambda\sigma\sigma\mu$, $\tau\eta\sigma\mu$ n.m. furrow.

$\tau\bar{\lambda}\tau\bar{\lambda}$ vb. tr. to let drip ($\bar{\mu}\mu\sigma$ °); intr. to drip. $\tau\bar{\lambda}\tau\bar{\lambda}\epsilon$ n.f. drop.

$\tau\bar{\eta}-$ negative prefix for Temporal, Conjunctive, Conditional, and Infinitives. See Gr. In.

$\tau\mu\lambda\epsilon\iota\sigma$ ($\tau\mu\lambda\iota\sigma$) $\tau\mu\lambda\epsilon\iota\epsilon-$ ($\tau\mu\lambda\iota\epsilon-$) $\tau\mu\lambda\epsilon\iota\sigma$ ° ($\tau\mu\lambda\iota\sigma$ °) Q $\tau\mu\lambda\epsilon\iota\eta\upsilon$ ($\tau\mu\lambda\iota\eta\upsilon$) vb. tr. to justify ($\bar{\mu}\mu\sigma$ °), to regard or hold as justified; intr. to become justified; as n.m.

justification.

ΤΗΗ n.f. reed mat. $\epsilon\lambda\bar{\alpha}\bar{\tau}$ - (Τ)ΗΗ mat-weaver.

ΤΗΜΟ (ΤΜΟ) ΤΗΜΕ- (ΤΜΕ-) ΤΗΜΟ^ς (ΤΗΜΕ^ς, ΤΜΟ^ς) Q ΤΗΜΗΥ vb. tr. to feed, nourish (ΜΜΟ^ς; with: ΜΜΟ^ς, $\bar{\alpha}\bar{\nu}$). ΤΗΜΕ^ς οεικ to feed (someone) bread.

ΤΗΤΗ ΤΗΤΗ- Q ΤΗΤΩΗ vb. intr. to become heavy; + εβολ: to resound, reverberate.

ΤΗΞΟ ΤΗΞΕ- ΤΗΞΟ^ς vb. tr. to kindle, set afire (ΜΜΟ^ς); intr. to burn, blaze; as n.m. burning, heat.

ΤΗΝΟ (ΤΝΟ, ΤΗΛ) ΤΗΝΟ^ς (ΤΝΟ^ς, ΤΑΝΑ^ς) Q ΤΗΝΗΥ vb. tr. to pound, tread down (ΜΜΟ^ς); intr. to be beaten, trodden; Q to be contrite; as n.m. breaking, contrition.

ΤΗΝΟΟΥ ΤΗΝΕΥ- (ΤΝΕΥ-) ΤΗΝΟΟΥ^ς (ΤΗΝΟΟΥΤ^ς, ΤΝΟΟΥ^ς) vb. tr. to send (ΜΜΟ^ς; to: ϵ , ερατ^ς, ηλ^ς, θλ; for, after: $\bar{\nu}\epsilon\alpha$); also w. εβολ, εζοϋη, εζραι.

ΤΗ₂, ΤΗΛ₂, ΤΕΝΑ₂ n.m. wing, fin; also fig. of building, ship, etc. $\bar{\nu}$ -ΤΗ₂ to become winged. πετ-ΤΗ₂ (Q ρητ $\bar{\nu}$ ΤΗ₂) idem. χ ₁-ΤΗ₂ to take wing.

ΤΟΒΤΕ ΤΕΤΕ- ΤΕΤΩΒ^ς vb. tr. to form, fashion, fabricate.

ΤΟΕ, ΤΟ, ΤΟΙΕ, ΤΛ, ΤΛΕ n.f. part, portion, share. χ ₁-ΤΟΕ to partake of ($\bar{\alpha}\bar{\nu}$). ΗΛΙ-ΤΟΕ $\bar{\nu}$ ζοϋο covetous. ΜΗΤΗΛΙ-ΤΟΕ $\bar{\nu}$ ζοϋο covetousness.

ΤΟΕ, ΤΟ n.f. spot. $\bar{\nu}$ -ΤΟ (Q ο $\bar{\nu}$ το) to become spotted.

ΤΟΕΙΣ, ΤΟΙΣ, ΤΟΕΙΣΣ n.f. piece of cloth, patch, rag; purse.

ΤΟΕΙΤ vb. intr. to mourn (for: ϵ , εχ $\bar{\nu}$); as n.m. lament.

ΤΟΙΛΕ vb. intr. to rise up.

ΤΟΚ, ΤΟΣ n.m. knife, razor.

ΤΟΗ n.m. reed mat.

ΤΟΝΤΗ ΤΗΤΗ- ΤΗΤΩΗ^ς Q ΤΗΤΩΗ (ΤΗΤΩΗΤ) (1) vb. tr. to liken, compare (ΜΜΟ^ς; to: ϵ , Μ $\bar{\nu}$, εχ $\bar{\nu}$); intr. to be like, comparable to. (2) vb. tr. to estimate (ΜΜΟ^ς, ϵ), speculate about. As n.m. likeness, similitude; oracle. †-ΤΟΝΤΗ to guess, surmise. ΛΤΤΟΝΤΗ without comparison. ΡΕΥΤΟΝΤΗ diviner.

ΤΟΝ₂^ς Q ΤΟΗ $\bar{\tau}$ vb. reflex. to become entangled (in: ϵ); to

converse (with: $\text{m}\bar{\text{n}}$).

τοοβεα n.m. foliage.

τοοτε (ταατε) vb. tr. to turn; intr. idem (επαζου: back).

τοου n.m. mountain; monastery; desert cemetery; as adj.

hill-, wild, desert-. $\text{p}\bar{\text{m}}\bar{\text{n}}\text{τοου}$ mountain man. $\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}\text{ntοου}$
n.m. mountainous country. τουειν pl. of τοου .

τοου τεу- τοου° vb. tr. to buy.

τοουε n.m. shoe, sandal; pair of shoes. $\text{moyc } \bar{\text{n}} \text{ τοουε}$ shoe-
lace. $\text{гон } \bar{\text{n}} \text{ τοου}$ shoe-sole.

τοουτε τουнт° Q τουнт vb. tr. to collect, gather.

топ, топ n.m. edge, border, hem; keel; bosom, embrace.

тортѣ тѣртѣ- тѣтѣр Q тѣтѣр vb. tr. to drive in (nail, sword:
 $\bar{\text{m}}\text{mo}^\circ$; into: ϵ , $\text{z}\bar{\text{n}}$); to pierce ($\bar{\text{m}}\text{mo}^\circ$, ϵ).

τουα n.m.f. doorpost, lintel.

τουειο (τουιο) τουιο° vb. tr. to repay, give back ($\bar{\text{m}}\text{mo}^\circ$);
as n.m. repayment. $\text{xωωme } \bar{\text{n}} \text{ τουειο}$ bill of divorce.

(τουνο) τουн- (τουне-) τουно° (τουноу°) vb. tr. to open.

τοунос (τουноуе) тунес- тунос° vb. tr. to awaken, raise
up, set up ($\bar{\text{m}}\text{mo}^\circ$; from: $\epsilon\text{βολ } \text{z}\bar{\text{n}}$); to incite ($\bar{\text{m}}\text{mo}^\circ$; against:
 $\text{cx}\bar{\text{n}}$); as n.m. raising; $\text{pe}\bar{\text{c}}\text{τουнес-}$ one who raises.

τοуο τουο° vb. tr. to show, teach (to someone: $\bar{\text{m}}\text{mo}^\circ$; some-
thing: ϵ ; or vice versa); intr. to learn. Also = ταуο .

τοуω n. bosom. $\epsilon\text{του}\bar{\text{n}}\text{-}$, $\epsilon\text{τουен-}$; $\epsilon\text{τουω}^\circ$ prep. at, near,
beside. $\text{z}\bar{\text{i}}\text{του}\bar{\text{n}}\text{-}$, $\text{z}\bar{\text{i}}\text{τουен-}$; $\text{z}\bar{\text{i}}\text{τουω}^\circ$ idem.

τοуωт, тоуооte n.m. pillar; idol.

тоухо тухе- тухо° Q тухнү vb. tr. to make whole ($\bar{\text{m}}\text{mo}^\circ$);
to save, rescue (from: ϵ , $\epsilon\text{т}\bar{\text{n}}$, $\bar{\text{m}}\text{mo}^\circ$, $\text{z}\bar{\text{n}}$, $\epsilon\text{βολ } \text{z}\bar{\text{n}}$, $\text{z}\bar{\text{i}}\text{т}\bar{\text{n}}$);
intr. to be saved, safe; as n.m. safety, salvation.

тра, бра n.f. extremity (of limbs); joint.

тѣвнн, тнрвнн, теввевн, тевчевн n.m. papyrus plant.

тре, трн n.m.f. kite (bird).

трнм, етрнм n.m. clover.

трп n.f. oven.

тро тре- vb. tr. to cause to do; rare except as prefix of
inflected (causative) infinitive. See 20.1.

- τῆρε**, Q **τῆρειωοу** vb. intr. to be afraid (of: **ζητῆ** **ἦ**).
τῶμ n.m. hurricane.
- τσαβο τσαβε-** (**тсеβε-**) **τσαβο** (**тсво**) Q **τσαβη(τ)** vb. tr.
 to make wise, teach, show (**ἦμο** of person; **ε** of thing
 taught or vice versa); as n.m. teaching, instruction.
μῆντρετσαβο teaching. **цаво** (**сво**) **цаво** to learn (**ε**).
- τσαβιο** (**тцаио**) **τσαιε-** **τσαβιο** Q **τσαиη(τ)** vb. tr. to make
 beautiful.
- τцано** (**тцно**) **τцане-** **τцано** Q **τцанη(τ)** vb. tr. to set in
 order (**ἦμο**); to adorn; to furnish, provide; as n.m.
 propriety, order. **μαι-τцано** fond of adorning self.
- тсеко тсеке-** **тсеко** Q **тсеκη(τ)** vb. tr. to diminish (**ἦμο**).
- тценко** (**тцнко**, **снко**) **тценко** vb. tr. to nurse, suckle
 (**ἦμο**); **ατценко** not giving milk (of breasts).
- тцеио** (**тцейо**) **тцейе-** **тцеио** Q **тцейη(τ)** vb. tr. to sate,
 make satisfied (**ἦμο**; with: **ἦμο**, **ἦ**).
- тсо тсе-** **тсо** Q **тсη(τ)** vb. tr. to give a drink to, slake
 thirst of, water (**ἦμο**; with: **ἦμο**); as n.m. watering.
μα ἦ тсо drinking-place; **ρετсо** drink-giver.
- тцто** (**сто**, **сво**) **тцте-** (**сте-**) **тцто** (**сто**) Q **тцтη(τ)**
 vb. tr. to bring back, return (**ἦμο**); reflex. to go
 back. **тцто εβολ** vb. tr. to reject, throw out (**ἦμο**);
 as n.m. rejection. **тцте εβολ**, **сте εβολ**, **стеβολ** n. what
 is rejected. **тцто επαζοу** to turn (**ἦμο**) back; also re-
 flex. **сво** in **μα ἦ сво** n.m. lodging, retreat.
- тте-** **тто** vb. tr. to cause to give, require of (**ἦμο**).
- тѡвѣ тевѣ-** (**тѣс-**) **товс** vb. tr. to goad, incite (**ἦμο**, **ε**);
 as n.m. pricking of conscience, compunction.
- тѡвѣ** (**тѡвѣз**) **тевѣ-** (**тѣз-**) **товз** vb. tr. to pray, make en-
 treaty (to: **ἦμο**; for: **ε**, **εтве**, **εхἦ**, **εзрἦ εхἦ**, **зἦ**); as
 n.m. prayer, entreaty. **ρεтѡвѣ** one who prays, suppliant.
- тѡк тек-** **ток** Q **ткη(τ)** vb. tr. to strengthen, confirm (**ἦμο**);
 to stiffen, thicken; vb. intr. to become strong, firm,
 thick; vb. reflex. to strengthen oneself. **тѡк εζοуη** to
 persist, be confident (in doing: Circum.); to endure (**ε**).

†-τωκ to strengthen, fortify (наλ^ο). χι-τωκ to take courage. τωκ ἢ ζητ intr. to become strong of heart, take courage, rely (upon: εχῆ, ζῆ); as n.m. confidence. †-τωκ ἢ ζητ to give confidence (to: наλ^ο); χι-τωκ ἢ ζητ to take courage.

- τωκ (τωεε) τεκ- (τκ-) τεκ^ο Q τηκ vb. tr. to throw (ἄμο^ο); τωκ εβολ to cast forth, exude (ἄμο^ο). ρεγτκ-σοτε archer.
- τωκ (τωε, -ε) ток^ο (так^ο, тоε^ο) vb. tr. (1) to kindle (fire), stoke (oven), obj. w. ἄμο^ο or ε. μα ἢ τωκ stoke-hole (of bath-house); ρεγτωκ stoker. (2) to bake (bread: ἄμο^ο); as n.m. baking. μα ἢ τωκ bakery. τικ n.m. spark.
- τωκῆ τεκῆ- токῆ^ο Q токῆ (такῆ) vb. tr. to pluck (ἄμο^ο); to draw (sword). τωκῆ ἢ ζητ to become troubled.
- τωκῆ (τωεῆ, τωτῆ) τεκῆ- токῆ^ο (тоεῆ^ο) Q токῆ (тоεῆ, тоτῆ) vb. tr. to pierce, goad, bite (ἄμο^ο); to drive (nail: ἄμο^ο; into: ε); to point (finger: ἄμο^ο; at: ε); Q to be nailed, fastened (to: ε), to be inlaid (with: ἄμο^ο); to be pierced (with: ζῆ). τωκῆ, τωεῆ n.m. piercing. τωεῆ, тоотῆ n.m. a fixed seat. τλλ n.m. molar tooth.
- τωλκ τοлк^ο vb. tr. to pluck out (ἄμο^ο).
- τωλῆ τολῆ^ο Q тоλῆ vb. tr. to defile, besmirch, pollute (ἄμο^ο); vb. intr. to become defiled etc. (with, by: ζῆ, ἄμο^ο); as n.m. stain, pollution. †-τωλῆ ε to stain. λττωλῆ stainless, unpolluted.
- τωλῆ, Q тоλῆ vb. intr. to become stuck, sink (in: ε, ζῆ).
- τωμ τεμ- (τῆ-) том^ο Q τημ vb. tr. to close, shut (ἄμο^ο); vb. intr. idem.
- τωμ, Q τημ vb. tr. to sharpen; vb. intr. to become sharp.
- τωμῆτ (τωμῆ), Q томῆτ vb. intr. to meet, befall (someone: ε, εζογν ε); as n.m. meeting, event.
- τωμῆτ vb. intr. to become amazed, stupefied.
- τωμῆ τεμῆ- (τῆς-) томῆ^ο (томес^ο) Q томῆ vb. tr. to bury (ἄμο^ο; in: ε, ζῆ); μα ἢ τωμῆ burial place.
- των adv. where? how? ε των whither, where to? ἢ των = των. εβολ των whence? ζῆ των where? φλ των whither?

χΙΝ ΤΩΝ from where? ΡΗΝΤΩΝ a person from where?
 ΤΩΝ in †-ΤΩΝ vb. intr. to quarrel, dispute (with: ΜΝ, ΟΥΒΕ, ΕΖΟΥΝ ΕΖΡΗ, ΝΗΛΑΖΡΗ; 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; СЕ ΤΩΝΟΥ yes indeed.
 ΤΩΟΥΝ ΤΟΥΝ- ΤΩΟΥΝ^ς vb. intr. and reflex. to arise, rise, rise up (± ΕΒΟΛ, ± ΕΖΡΑΙ; against: Ε, ΕΧΝ; from: ΖΙ, ΖΙΧΝ, ΖΗ); ΤΩΟΥΝ ΖΑ to lift up, bear; vb. tr. to raise, carry (ΗΜΟ^ς); as n.m. rising, resurrection (± ΕΒΟΛ).
 ΤΩΝ ΤΟΠ^ς vb. tr. to stop up, plug, caulk (ΗΜΟ^ς). ΜΕΖ-ΤΩΠ needle, peg. ΖΑΜ Η ΤΩΠ idem.
 ΤΩΠΕ ΤΕΠ- ΤΟΠ^ς (ΤΩΠ^ς) vb. tr. to taste (ΗΜΟ^ς). †ΠΕ n.f. taste; ΧΙ-†ΠΕ to taste (ΗΜΟ^ς); as n.m. tasting.
 ΤΩΡΕ n. willow. ΕΩ Η 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: ΗΜΟ^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, ΑΜΑΖΤΕ, ΕΙΩ, ΕΙΝΕ, ΣΜΙΝΕ, ΟΥΩΖ). ΕΙΡΕ Η Λ(ΝΑ)ΤΟΟΤ^ς, Ρ-Λ(ΝΑ)ΤΟΟΤ^ς to endeavor, make an effort (to do: Ε, ΕΤΡΕ). ΚΩ Η ΤΟΟΤ^ς ΕΒΟΛ, ΚΛ-ΤΟΟΤ^ς ΕΒΟΛ to cease (doing: Circum.); to despair; to stay one's hand; ΑΤΚΛ-ΤΟΟΤ^ς ΕΒΟΛ unceasing. † Η ΤΟΟΤ^ς, †-ΤΟΟΤ^ς to give a hand, to help; the suff. pron. on ΤΟΟΤ^ς usu. refers to the object, as in ΛΙ†-ΤΟΟΤ^ς I helped him. †- Η ΤΟΟΤ^ς ΗΜΟ^ς/ε to lay hold of, seize (suff. on ΤΟΟΤ^ς is reflex.). †- Η 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 ΘΠ ΝΑ^ς she is betrothed to (see gloss on Lk. 1:27). ΗΣΑ ΤΟΟΤ^ς adv.

immediately, forthwith (suff. refers to subject of clause). **ετῆν** (ετοοτ') prep. to, into the hand of; freq. with verbs of giving, entrusting, etc. **ἄτῆν** (ἄτοοτ') prep. (1) from, from the hand of, from by; (2) with, by, beside; in the hand of; (3) because of, through. **εὖολ ἄτῆν** from. **ἄτε** = **ἄτῆν**. **εἰτῆν** (εἰτοοτ') prep. beside, with, near; subject to, under the hand of; virtually interchangeable with **εἰετῆν** q.v. **εἰτῆν** (εἰτοοτ') prep. by the hand of, through the agency of, by, from; (of time:) during, after; (of place) out through, from; ± **εὖολ**: expresses agent after passive verb.

τορῆν **τερῆν-** (**τῆν-**) **τορῆν'** vb. tr. to seize, rob (**ἔμο'**; from: **ἄτῆν**, **εἰν**, **εἰ**); to master, acquire; to carry off (to: **ε**); as n.m. plunder; **μαί-τορῆν** plunder-loving.

τορῆν **τορῆν'** Q **τορῆν** vb. tr. to sew, stitch (**ἔμο'**; to: **ε**).

αττορῆν unsewn. **ἄκα ἄ τορῆν** needle. **ρεττορῆν** tailor.

τορῆν n.m. staircase. **τορῆν**, **τορῆν** n.m. ladder, step, degree.

τορῆν vb. intr. to become red; as adj. red. **τορῆν**, Q **τορῆν** to become red. **τορῆν** (**τορῆν**) Q **τορῆν** (**τορῆν**) to become red; as n.m. redness.

τορῆν, Q **τορῆν** (**τορῆν**, **τορῆν**) vb. intr. to become sober, alert.

τορῆν **τερῆν-** **τορῆν'** Q **τορῆν** (**τερῆν**) ± **εὖολ** vb. tr. (rare) to stiffen, fix; intr. to become stiff, hard, firm, fixed. **αττορῆν** adj. limp. **τορῆν-εὖολ** impudent; **ἄττορῆν-εὖολ** impudence.

τορῆν **τετῆν-** **τορῆν'** Q **τορῆν** vb. tr. to join together, mingle (**ἔμο'**); to level; vb. intr. to be agreeable, to agree (with: **ἄτῆν**; to: **ε**; on, upon: **εἰν**); to be persuaded, satisfied; to be joined; to become even, level. As n.m. agreement, mingling. **τορῆν ἄ π(ῆ)ετῆν**, **τετῆν-π(ῆ)ετῆν** to persuade, satisfy. **τορῆν ἄ ετῆν** to consent, agree; as n.m. consent, agreement; **αττορῆν ἄ ετῆν** unconvinced.

τορῆν, **τορῆν**, **τορῆν** n.f. fringe, border (of garment).

τορῆν, **τορῆν** n.f.m. brick; **ἄττορῆν-τορῆν** to make bricks.

τορῆν, **τερῆν-** **τορῆν'** vb. tr. to repay, requite (**ἔμο'**; to: **ἄτῆν**; for, in place of: **ε**); as n.m. requittal,

repayment. ρεχτωσβε one who repays.

τωσβε, τοσβ^ς Q τοσβε (τοβε) vb. tr. to seal, set or stamp with a seal (ἄμο^ς, ε, ερῆ; with: ἄμο^ς, ζῆ); as n.m. seal, stamp. τοσβес n.f.; τοσβεσ, τοσβῆ n.m. impress of a seal. τῆβε n.f. seal.

τωσμε, Q τοσμε vb. tr. to join; mostly in Q: to be joined (to: ε); to be fitting, suitable (for, to: ε, λλ^ς).

τωσμε, τοσμε n.f. purse, wallet.

τωσπ (τῶπ) τῆπ- τοπ^ς Q τῆп (τῆпп) vb. tr. to accustom (ἄμο^ς; to: ε); intr. to become accustomed (ε: to), familiar with; as n.m. custom, usage. топс, τῆпс, τῆпс n.f. custom, habit.

τωσβε (τῶβε) τῆс- (τῆс-) τοσб^ς (тоб^ς, ток^ς, тоок^ς) Q τῆс (тῆс) (1) vb. tr. to join, attach (ἄμο^ς; to: ε, εхῆ); to ascribe, impute (ἄμο^ς; to: ε); vb. intr. to join self (to: ε, εзоун ε), to cling; τῶсβε ἄмо^ς εвоλ to publish. (2) vb. tr. to plant (ἄмо^ς); as n.m. planting.

τωσ τῆс- τοс^ς Q τῆс vb. tr. to limit, bound, determine (ἄмо^ς); to appoint, assign, destine (ἄмо^ς; to, for, over: ε, εзоун ε, εхῆ, λλ^ς); vb. intr. to become fixed, limited, determined; to be moderate. As n.m. ordinance, destiny; manner, fashion; affair, matter. λττωσ unlim- ited; immoderate. ῑ-(п)τωс to prepare, put in order. †-(п)τωс to give orders (to: λλ^ς, ε), provide (for: ε, λλ^ς). ρεχτωс commander. тос, τῶс (pl. τῶс, тосс ?) border, boundary, limit; nome; province, district; bish- opric; ρῆптос man of nome; ῑ-тос λλ^ς to be adjacent to; †-тос ε to set limits to; хῑ-тос to adjoin (ε, мῆ). τῆсε (pl. τῆсεεу) n.f. neighbor; that which adjoins.

τωс τῆс- (τῆс-) τῆс^ς Q τῆс vb. tr. to mix, stir (ἄмо^ς; in- to, with: ε, мῆ, ἄмо^ς, зῑ, зῆ); vb. intr. to become mixed, disturbed, clouded; as n.m. mixture, disturbance. λττωс unmixed, distinct. мῆῑ-τωс meddlesome. ρεχτωс meddler, mixer; мῆτρεχτωс confusion.

τωс n.m. chaff.

- τω2ε τλ2ε Q τλ2ε vb. tr. to moisten, soak. ελε n.m.
 leaven; ̄-ελε, χ1-ελε to become leavened. λτελε un-
 leavened.
- τω2η τλ2η vb. tr. to chase, pursue (̄μο, ηα).
- τω2η τε2η- τλ2η Q τλ2η (± ε2ογν) to summon (̄μο; to: ε,
 εχ̄); to knock (on, at: ε); as n.m. calling, convocation.
- τω2ε τε2ε- τλ2ε (το2ε) Q τλ2ε vb. tr. to anoint (̄μο;
 with: ̄μο, 21, 2η); to pour (̄μο; on: ε); as n.m.
 anointing. χ1-τω2ε to be anointed.
- τω6η τε6η- (τλ6η-) το6η (τλ6η) vb. tr. to push (̄μο).
- τω6̄ (τωκ̄, τωρ̄) Q το6̄ (τορ̄, τλκ̄) vb. intr. to be join-
 ed, fixed (to: ε; in: 2η).
- τω6ε το6ε (τλ6ε) Q το6ε vb. tr. to bleach, dye (̄μο).
- εββιο εββιε- εββιο Q εββιη(τ) vb. tr. to make humble,
 humiliate (̄μο); intr. to become humble, be humiliated;
 as n.m. humility.
- εηη n.m. sulfur.
- τ2ιο (ειο) ειε- ειο Q ειη vb. tr. to cause to fall,
 bring down (̄μο).
- ελο ελο vb. tr. to cause to fly, to chase away.
- ε̄κο ε̄κε- ε̄κο Q ε̄κη vb. tr. to afflict, treat badly
 (̄μο); as n.m. affliction, ill-treatment.
- εμο vb. tr. to warm (̄μο).
- ε̄σο ε̄σε- ε̄σο Q ε̄σοειτ vb. tr. to seat (̄μο).
- ενο (ενο) τ̄νε- ενο Q ενη (± ε2ογν) vb. tr. to cause
 to approach (̄μο); to hire.
- ενο ενο (ενω, εενο, ελνο) Q ενη (εενη) vb. tr. to
 pound, crush (̄μο).
- τ2ο (εο) vb. intr. to become bad; as n.m. badness.
- οοογτ, εωογτ, εωε n. name of 1st Coptic month.
- τ̄πο (επο) τ̄πο vb. tr. to lead, accompany (̄μο; εβολ:
 forth).
- τ2̄πο (ε̄πο) ε̄πο- ε̄πο vb. tr. to terrify, oppress.
- τ6ειο (ελειο) (τ)ελειε- (τ)ελειο Q (τ)ελειη vb. tr. to
 disgrace, condemn (̄μο); vb. intr. to be disgraced,

condemned (to: ε); as n.m. disgrace, condemnation.
 βλεῖε, βλεῖν adj. ugly; as n. ugly person; μῆτις βλεῖε
 disgrace, ugliness. ο ἦ βλεῖε to be disgraceful.
 βλ n.m. ugliness.

Γ-: Π-	ΤΕΝΟΥ: ΟΥΝΟΥ	ΤΝΟΥ ^ϛ : ΤἢΝΟΥΟΥ
ΓΑ: ΤΟΕ	ΤΕΠ-: ΤΩΠΕ, ΤΩΠ	ΤΝΟΥ ^ϛ : ΤἢΝΟΥΟΥ
ΓΑ-: ΠΑ-	ΤΕΠἢ, ΤΕΠΠΕ: ΤΑΠἢ	ΤἢΡΟΜΠΕ: ΡΟΜΠΕ
ΓΑΑΠḶ: ΤΩΠ	ΤΕΡΒΑΓΙΝ: ΤἢΒΗΙΝ	ΤΟ: ΤΟΕ
ΓΑΑΤΕ: ΤΟΟΤΕ	ΤΕΡΒΕΕΙΝ: ΤἢΒΗΙΝ	ΤΟΒΕ: ΤΩΦΒΕ
ΓΑΕ: ΤΟΕ	ΤΕΡΚΟ(ϛ): ΤΑΡΚΟ	ΤΟΙΕ: ΤΟΕ
ΓΑΕΙΟΥ: †ΟΥ	ΤΕΡЧЕΕΙΝ: ΤἢΒΗΙΝ	ΤΟΚ ^ϛ : ΤΩΦΒΕ
ΓΑΙ: ΠΑΙ	ΤΕΥ-: ΤΟΟΥ	ΤΟΛ: ΤΑΛ
ΓΑΚ: ΤΑΕ	ΤΕΥ: ΤΗΥ	ΤΟΜἢΤ: ΤΩΜἢΤ
ΓΑΚ ^ϛ : ΤΩΚ	ΤΕΥΝΟΥ: ΟΥΝΟΥ	ΤΟΗΝΕ, ΤΟΗΝΟΥ: ΤΩΝΟΥ
ΓΑΚἢ: ΤΩΚἢ	ΤΕΦΕ: ΤΩΦ	ΤΟΝΟΥ: ΤΩΝΟΥ
ΓΑΚḶ: ΤΩΕḶ	ΤΕΦΕΕΥ: ΤΕΦΕ	ΤΟΝΩ: ΤΩΝΟΥ
ΓΑΛ: ΤΩΚḶ	ΤΕΣΤΩΣ(ϛ): ΤΑΣΤḶ	ΤΟΟΒ ^ϛ : ΤΩΦΒΕ
ΓΑΝΑ ^ϛ : ΤἢΝΟ	ΤΕΣ-: ΤΩΦΒΕ	ΤΟΟΒΕ(С/4): ΤΩΦΒΕ
ΓΑΝΣΕΤ-: ΤΑΝΣΟΥΤ	ΤΗ: ΤΕ, ΠΗ	ΤΟΟΚ ^ϛ : ΤΩΦΒΕ
ΓΑΝΣΗΤ: ΣΗΤ	-ΤΗ: †ΟΥ	ΤΟΟΜΕ: ΤΩΦΜΕ
ΓΑΝΣΗΥΤ: ΤΑΝΣΟΥΤ	ΤΗΒΕ: ΤΑΙΒΕ, ΤΗΗΒΕ	ΤΟΟΤ ^ϛ : ΤΩΡΕ
ΓΑΠΕΝ: ΤΑΠἢ	ΤΗΒḶ: ΤḶΤ	ΤΟΟΤΕ: ΤΑΑΤΕ
ΓΑΠḶ: ΤΩΠ	ΤΗΗΒΕ: ΤΑΙΒΕ	ΤΟΟΥΕ: ΣΤΟΟΥΕ
ΓΑΡΟ: ΤΑΛΟ	ΤΗΗΠ: ΤΩΠ	ΤΟΠ ^ϛ : ΤΩΠΕ, ΤΩΠ, ΤΩΠ
ΓΑΡḶ: ΤΩΡḶ	ΤΗΚ: ΤΩΦΒΕ	ΤΟΠḶ: ΤΩΠ
ΓΑСВАЛ: ΤΩС	ΤΗΠ: ΤΩΠ	ΤΟΡΕ: ΤΩΡΕ
ΓΑΤСЕ: ΤΑΕСЕ	ΤΗΡΒΗΙΝ: ΤἢΒΗΙΝ	ΤΟΡḶ: ΤΩΕΡ
ΓΑΘ: ΤΑΣḶ	ΤΗЧḶ: ΤḶТ	ΤΟΤΕ: ΤΩТЕ
ΓΑΦЕ-ωРК: ωРḶ	ΤΗΣ: ΤΩΣ	ΤΟΤḶ: ΤΩΚḶ
ΓΑΣ-/ϛ: ΤΩΣ	ΤΗГ: ΤΩΦΒΕ	ΤΟΥΗΤ(ϛ): ΤΟΟΥΤΕ
ΓΑΣВ(ϛ): ΤΩΣḶ	†: †ΟΥ	ΤΟΥΝ-: ΤΟΥΩ ^ϛ
ΓΑΣЕ: ΤΙΣЕ	†Е: †ΟΥ	ΤΟΥΝ-: ΤΟΥΩΝ
ΓΑΣΗΥ: ΤΑΣΟ	†К: ΤΩΚ	ΤΟΥΝЕС-: ΤΟΥΝΟС
ΓΑΣМ(ϛ): ΤΩΣἢ	†ΠЕ: ΤΩΠЕ	ΤΟΥΟΟΤΕ: ΤΟΥΩТ
ΓΑΣḶ: ΤΩΡḶ	ΤΑΟΟΒЕ: ΒΛΟΟΒЕ	ΤΟΥΡΗС: ΤΗΥ
ΓΑΣС ^ϛ : ΤΩΣḶ	ΤΑΟБ: ΒΛΟБ	ΤΩΦ: ΤΩΦ
ΓΑГН(ϛ): ΤΩГἢ	ТḶТІΛЕ: ТḶТḶ	ΤΟБ(ϛ): ΤΟК, ΤΩК
ΓΑГС ^ϛ : ΤΩГḶ	ТḶωЕ: ΒΛΟΟΒЕ	ΤΟБ ^ϛ : ΤΩΦΒΕ
ТḶБЕ: ΤΩΦΒЕ	ТМЕ-/ϛ: ТἢМО	ΤΟБС ^ϛ , ΤΟБḶ: ΤΩΚḶ
ТḶНЕУ: ТḶНН	ТМЕ: †МЕ	ТРЕ-: ТРО
ТḶНОΟΥЕ: ТḶНН	ТМО(ϛ): ТἢМО	ТḶΕΙΟΥ: ТḶḶЕ
ТḶС: †БḶ	ТἢΠСОП: СОП	ТḶН: ТḶЕ
ТЕ: ПЕ	ТḶΛ-: ΤΑΝΟ	ТḶΚΟ ^ϛ : ΤΑΡΚΟ
ТЕКЕ: ТΗΗΒЕ	ТḶΛ: ТἢНО	ТḶФ: ΤΩḶ
ТЕВЕ-: ΤΩΦΒЕ	ТḶЕУ-: ТἢНОΟΥ	ТḶФḶḶ: ΤΩḶḶ
ТЕВḶ: †БḶ	ТḶН: СІТἢ	ТḶḶḶОМΠЕ: ΡΟМΠЕ
ТЕК-: ΤΩΦΒЕ	ТἢНеУ-: ТἢНОΟΥ	ТḶḶḶḶФ: ΤΩḶḶ
ТЕНА-: ΤΑΝΟ	ТḶО(ϛ): ТἢНО	ТḶСВО ^ϛ : ТСАВО
ТЕНАΣ: ТἢΣ	ТḶОМ: ΤΑΟМ	ТСЕВЕ-: ТСАВО

Τ̄CNO: TCANO	TOP: TOPH, TOWH	TOC̄: TOK̄C
TTO': TTE-	TOP̄: TOW̄P̄	ΘAB: TΩZ̄B̄
TW': ΠW'	TOT̄P̄: TOW̄P̄T̄	ΘANO': ENO
TWBΛZ: TWBZ̄	TOT̄C̄: TOK̄C̄	ΘENO': ENO
TWBG: TOWBG	TOT̄TE: TOTE	ΘENHY: ENO
TOK̄P̄: TOW̄P̄	TOG: TOK	ΘIHY: ΘIO
TOMT̄: TOMNT̄	TOWG: TOWOG	ΘOYOT, ΘOΘ: ΘOYOT
TONΛ, TONE: TONOY	TOWG: TOK	TXΛEIO: XΛEIO
TOP: TOP		

OY

oy interrog. pron. what? less commonly: who? oy epō what does it profit (me, you, etc.)? oy ἦ what of (partitive)? oyoy what? (with indef. art.). P-oy to do what? to be like what? εTBG oy why? εTBG oy ἦ ZOB idem. oy MN 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 MNTOYE eleven, etc.; see 24.3. oYA oYA one by one. oYA ... oYA ... one ... the other. ZENOYA oYA some (pl.), a few. ε NOYA distributive: one each. NOYA NOYA each one. KEOYA another one. P-KEOYA to become another, be altered. MNTOYA unity unison. P-OYA to become one; to unite with (MN).

oYA n.m. blasphemy; as adj. blasphemous. XI-/XE-OYA to blaspheme (against: ε, εZOYN ε). PEXI-OYA blasphemer. MNTPEXI-OYA blasphemy. XAT-OYA blasphemer.

oYAA' intens. pron. -self, alone, only; used appositionally, as in NTOK OYAAK you yourself, you alone; TCZIME OYAAc the woman herself. N OYAA' idem. P-OYAA' to become alone.

oYAZ n.m. pole, stave.

OYAZBEG, OYAZMEG, OYAZBEG vb. intr. to bark, growl (of dog).

OYAZG n. oasis.

OYAZIZHNT, OYAZEIHNT adj. cruel. MNTOYAZIZHNT cruelty. P-OYAZIZHNT to become cruel.

OYAZME n.f. storey (of a house or structure).

on the right of. ΤΗΥ Ν ΟΥΝΑΜ favorable wind.
 ΟΥΝΟΥ (pl. ΟΥΝΟΥΕ) n.f. hour. Ν ΤΕΥΝΟΥ adv. immediately,
 thereupon, forthwith. εΝ ΤΕΥΝΟΥ idem. ΠΡΟΣ ΤΕΥΝΟΥ for
 a while, for a moment, at present. ΡΕΚΑ-ΟΥΝΟΥ astro-
 loger. ΤΕΝΟΥ adv. now; ΤΕΝΟΥ ΕΕ so now, now therefore;
 Ε/Ν ΤΕΝΟΥ now; ΩΔ ΤΕΝΟΥ until now; ΧΙΝ ΤΕΝΟΥ from now.
 ΟΥΝΟΥ vb. intr. to rejoice (at: ΕΧΝ, εΙΧΝ); also used re-
 flex. with ΗΜΟ°. As n.m. joy, gladness.
 ΟΥΝΤ, ΟΥΝΤ n.m. hollow place, esp. hold of a ship.
 ΟΥΝΤΕ- ΟΥΝΤΑ° pred. of possession: to have. See 22.1.
 ΟΥΟΙ, ΟΥΟΙ n.m. rush, swift movement. †-ΟΥΟΙ to go a-
 bout seeking, search (for: Ε, ΕΖΟΥΝ Ε, ΝΚΑ). †-ΠΟΥΟΙ,
 † Ν ΠΟΥΟΙ, †-Π(°)ΟΥΟΙ, †-Π(°)ΠΟΥΟΙ to advance, pro-
 ceed (to: Ε; into: ΕΖΟΥΝ Ε; on to: ΕΡΑΙ Ε, ΕΧΝ).
 ΓΙΝ†-ΠΟΥΟΙ act of going, proceeding. ΠΟΥΟΙ = ΟΥΟΙ.
 ΟΥΟΙ, ΟΥΟΙ interj. woe! (unto: ΝΑ°). Rare as n.m. woe.
 ΟΥΟΙΕ (pl. ΟΥΟΙΗ, ΟΥΟΙΗ) n.m. farmer, cultivator (of
 fields and vines). There are many variant spellings.
 ΜΝΤΟΥΟΙΕ husbandry. ΝΑ Ν ΟΥΟΙΕ farm. ΡΗΟΥΟΙΕ far-
 mer, peasant (var. ΡΗΟΥΕ, ΡΗΟΥΑ). †-ΟΥΟΙΕ to farm.
 ΟΥΟΙΝ n.m. light; dawn; eyesight. ΑΤΟΥΟΙΝ without light.
 †-ΟΥΟΙΝ to shine, make light (for: Ε, ΝΑ°; on: ΕΧΝ,
 εΙΧΝ). ΡΕΦ†-ΟΥΟΙΝ one who gives light, illuminator.
 ΧΙ-ΟΥΟΙΝ to get, receive light.
 ΟΥΟΙΤ n.m. pillar.
 ΟΥΟΙΩ n.m. time, occasion. ΝΕΟΥΟΙΩ ΕΤ ΗΜΑΥ at that time.
 Ν ΠΕΙΝΟΣ Ν ΟΥΟΙΩ all this while. Ν ΟΥΜΗΘΕ Ν ΟΥΟΙΩ
 for a long time; Ν ΟΥΟΙΩ ΝΙΜ always. Η ΠΙΟΥΟΙΩ, Η
 ΝΕΟΥΟΙΩ at this/that time. Ν (ΟΥ)ΟΥΟΙΩ at one time
 (in the past). ΩΔ ΟΥΟΙΩ later on, at a later time. εΝ
 ΝΕΟΥΟΙΩ at the time in question. ΠΡΟΣ (ΟΥ)ΟΥΟΙΩ for
 a time, transitory. ΑΤΟΥΟΙΩ ill-timed, at a bad time.
 εΝ ΟΥΜΝΤΑΤΟΥΟΙΩ adv. idem. †-ΟΥΟΙΩ to spend, pass
 time. ΕΝ-ΠΟΥΟΙΩ to find time, have leisure.
 ΟΥΟΙ particle of assent: yes. Cf. also ΟΥΟΙ.

оуомте, оуоомте, оуомпте n.f. tower.

оуомч n.m. manger.

оуон indef. pron. someone, something, some; in neg. context: no one, nothing. Also used as pl.: $\overline{\text{ноуон}}$, зєн-оуон some, some such. оуон ним everyone (s. or pl.).

оуоозе, оуозе n.f. scorpion.

оуооєє, оуоєє n.f. cheek, jaw.

оуон, Q оуалаь vb. intr. to become pure, innocent, holy (of, from: е, евол $\text{з}\overline{\text{н}}$); as n.m. purity; $\text{з}\overline{\text{н}}$ оуоуон purely; х1-оуон to acquire purity, be hallowed. пет оуалаь who/what is holy, esp. a saint; used with art. or poss. prefixes. оуһһь n.m. priest (Christian or pagan); $\overline{\text{р-оуһһь}}$ to become a priest. $\overline{\text{һһтоуһһь}}$ priesthood.

оуоср̄ n.m. oar. рєчєєк-оуоср̄, рєчєєк $\overline{\text{н}}$ $\overline{\text{ноуоср̄}}$ oarsman.

оуостн̄, Q оуєстѡн to become broad, wide, extensive; rarely tr.: to broaden. As n.m. breadth.

оуотоуєт, Q оуєтоуѡт vb. intr. to become green, pallid; as n.m. greenness, herbs; pallor.

оуоѡоуєѡ оуєѡоуѡѡ Q оуєѡоуѡѡ vb. tr. to beat, strike.

оуоч n.m. lung.

оуоѡоуєє оуєѡоуѡѡѡ vb. tr. to chew, crush ($\overline{\text{һһмо}}$).

оурєс n. crutch.

оурот, Q роурт vb. intr. to become eager, ready, glad; Q to be fresh, flourishing; as n.m. zeal, enthusiasm, eagerness, gladness; $\text{з}\overline{\text{н}}$ оуоурот gladly, eagerly. †-оурот to gladden; to incite, arouse (someone: $\text{һ}\overline{\text{а}}$).

оурѡ n.m. bean.

оурѡє, оуєрѡє n.f. watch, watch-tower. $\text{һ}\overline{\text{ноурѡє}}$ n.m. guard.

оує n.m. bald person; $\overline{\text{һһтоує}}$ baldness.

оутє n.m. fruit, produce (rare in Sah.).

оутє (оутѡѡ) prep. between, among; often in proleptic construction; оутє х $\overline{\text{һһ}}$ у, оутє х $\overline{\text{һһ}}$ оутє у, оутѡѡ х оутѡѡ у between x and y. евол оутє from among, from between.

оутє is often followed by тһһтє in same constructions.

оуѡ n.m. news, report. $\overline{\text{һ-ноуѡ}}$ $\text{һ}\overline{\text{а}}$ to bring news to.

- ῥ-οῦω to respond, reply, say (to: $\mu\lambda^*$, $\alpha\lambda\rho\bar{\nu}$). †-οῦω to give news. $\nu\iota$ -οῦω, $\nu\alpha\iota$ -οῦω bearer of news, messenger. $\alpha\epsilon$ -ποῦω, $\alpha\epsilon$ -π(°)οῦω to inquire (about). $\chi\iota$ -οῦω, $\chi\iota$ -ποῦω to announce (to: ϵ , $\mu\lambda^*$, $\theta\lambda$); $\rho\epsilon\varphi\chi\iota$ -οῦω informer. $\epsilon\iota\mu\chi\iota$ -οῦω Annunciation. $\epsilon\bar{\mu}$ -ποῦω, $\epsilon\bar{\mu}$ -π(°)οῦω to inquire (about). $\alpha\bar{\chi}$ -οῦω n. dispute, argument.
- οὔω vb. intr. to cease, stop, come to an end; to cease (from: $\bar{\nu}\tau\bar{\nu}$, $\alpha\bar{\nu}$, $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ $\bar{\nu}$); + Circum.: to stop doing, finish doing; to have already done. + $\epsilon/\bar{\nu}$ + Inf. idem, but rarer. Vb. tr. to stop, bring to an end ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron^*$). $\lambda\tau\omicron\omega$ unceasing, unending. †-οῦω to cease; to make cease ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron^*$); to release (from: $\alpha\bar{\nu}$); $\lambda\tau\ddagger$ -οῦω unending.
- οὔω n. in †-οῦω (\pm $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$) to bloom, sprout; to bring forth, produce ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron^*$); as n.m. sprout, blossom. $\chi\iota$ -οῦω to conceive (a child: $\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron^*$); as n.m. conception.
- οὔωλῆ οὔωλῆ- οὔωλῆ Q οὔωλῆ vb. tr. to put to shame, humiliate, defeat ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron^*$); vb. intr. to bend down (in shame, weakness, defeat); to lean (on: $\epsilon\chi\bar{\nu}$, $\alpha\iota\chi\bar{\nu}$, $\epsilon\alpha\omicron\gamma\bar{\nu}$ ϵ); as n.m. humiliation. οὔωλῆ $\bar{\nu}$ $\alpha\eta\tau$ to be discouraged.
- οὔωμ οὔωμ- (οὔωμ-) οὔωμ^ε vb. tr. to eat, consume ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron^*$); also fig.: to submit to (e.g. punishment); (subj. the heart) to make repentant. οὔωμ $\bar{\nu}\alpha$ to eat away at, gnaw at. οὔωμ ($\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$) $\alpha\bar{\nu}$ to eat away at, consume; to eat some of. οὔωμ as n.m. food, eating. οὔωμ- in cpds.: eater of (e.g. οὔωμ-ρῶμῆ man-eating). $\lambda\tau\omicron\omega\mu$ not eating, without food; $\bar{\mu}\bar{\nu}\tau\lambda\tau\omicron\omega\mu$ being without food. $\mu\lambda\iota$ -οὔωμ fond of eating; $\bar{\mu}\bar{\nu}\tau\mu\lambda\iota$ -οὔωμ fondness for eating; $\mu\lambda$ $\bar{\nu}$ οὔωμ eating place, refectory. $\rho\epsilon\varphi\omicron\omega\mu$ glutton; $\bar{\mu}\bar{\nu}\tau\rho\epsilon\varphi$ -οὔωμ gluttony. $\epsilon\iota\mu\omicron\omega\mu$ (pl. $\epsilon\iota\mu\omicron\omega\omicron\mu$) n.m.f. food.
- οὔων, Q οὔων (imptv. $\lambda\omicron\omega\omega\bar{\nu}$, οὔωμ-) vb. tr. to open ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron^*$, ϵ); vb. intr. to open (out on, towards: ϵ , $\epsilon\chi\bar{\nu}$, $\epsilon\alpha\iota\lambda\iota$ $\epsilon\chi\bar{\nu}$, $\bar{\nu}\alpha$, οὔωε); as n.m. opening.
- οὔων n.m. part, portion, piece. οὔωμ- in fractions 30.6.
- οὔωμ n.m. wolf.
- οὔωμ $\bar{\nu}$ οὔωμ $\bar{\nu}$ - οὔωμ $\bar{\nu}$ Q οὔωμ $\bar{\nu}$ (\pm $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$) 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; εἰ̄ οὐοῶν̄ εβολ openly, publicly. λτοῶν̄ εβολ invisible, not manifest. ἡ-λτοῶν̄ εβολ to become invisible.

οὔωρ̄ οὔορ̄^ο vb. ἡ. tr. to send (Boh., rare in Sah.).

οὔωρ̄ εὔερ̄- οὔορ̄^ο Q οὔορ̄ vb. tr. to set free, renounce a claim on; vb. intr. to be free, not responsible.

οὔερ̄ n.m. free space.

οὔωσ̄ οὔεσ̄- οὔοσ̄^ο Q οὔοσ̄ 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. οὔασ̄ε n.f. idleness.

οὔωτ̄ οὔετ̄- οὔετ̄^ο vb. tr. to make soft, weak; vb. intr. to become green, fresh, raw, soft, weak. οὔοτε, οὔοοτε n.m. greens, herbs; ἡλ̄ οὔοτε garden.

οὔωτ̄ (f. οὔωτε, rare) adj. single, sole, one and the same; usu. aft. n. with ἡ. οὔλ̄ ἡ οὔωτ̄ each one, a single one. ἡἡτοὔλ̄ ἡ οὔωτ̄ singleness, unity. ἡ-οὔλ̄ ἡ οὔωτ̄ to make one, amount to one and the same thing (with: ἡἡ).

οὔωτ̄ε οὔετ̄ε- οὔοτ̄ε^ο Q οὔοτ̄ε 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); οὔωτ̄ε ε to change into, to surpass; Q to surpass. οὔωτ̄ε εβολ to cross over, spread over. οὔωτ̄ε εζοῦν to pass in (into: ε). οὔωτ̄ε εεραἰ to pass beyond. οὔωτ̄ε (forms as above) vb. to pour (into: ε; upon: ελ̄; down on: επεσἡτ̄ εἰ).

οὔωτ̄ε (forms as above) vb. to pierce. οὔλ̄τε n.f. hole.

οὔωτ̄ἡ οὔοτ̄ἡ^ο vb. tr. to pour; as n.m. libation. οὔωτ̄ἡ εβολ to pour forth (tr. and intr.); as n.m. libation.

οὔωτ̄ε οὔετ̄ε- οὔοτ̄ε^ο vb. tr. to cast (metal), to pour (water), to draw (water); as n.m. anything cast or molten. ἡλ̄ ἡ οὔωτ̄ε crucible, melting-pot. ρεοὔωτ̄ε cup-bearer,

- drawer of water. ογοτῆ n.m. cup. ογοτῆε, ογατῆε idem.
- ογωφλε, ογφλε, Q ογοολε (ογολε) vb. intr. to become well off, to prosper, flourish (in: ἤμο^ς, 2λ); as n.m. prosperity, plenty. 2ἢ ογογοολες in abundance.
- ογωφμε (ογφμε) ογοομ^ς (ογομ^ς) vb. intr. to break down (emotionally); reflex.: to accommodate (someone: μῆ).
- ογωφτε (ογφτε) ογαατε- ογοοτ^ς (ογαατ^ς) Q ογοοτε vb. tr. (1) to send (ἤμο^ς; forth: εβολ); (2) to separate, distinguish, choose (esp. in Q), ± εβολ. ογωτ or ογετ- impers. vb. followed by subj.: is different, distinct. ογετ- ... ογετ- ... the one is ..., the other is....
- ογωψ ογεψ- ογαψ^ς (ογοψ^ς) vb. tr. to want, wish, desire (ἤμο^ς); to love; to be ready, on the point of (doing: ε + Inf., ετρε, χε). ογεψ- may be prefixed directly to an Inf., as in †ογεψ-ειμε. ογωψ as n.m. desire, love, wish; ογωψ ἢ 2ητ heart's desire; ἢ π(^ς)ογωψ on one's own; voluntarily, willingly.
- ογωφ n.m. cleft, gap; interval, pause, holiday; πογωφ ἢ τμητε Thursday (?). κλ-ογωφ to set an interval; †-ογωφ idem. ῥ-ογωφ ε to wait for. (ἢ) ογεψἢ prep. without.
- ογωψε ογεψε- ογοψε^ς vb. tr. to answer (someone: ε, κλ^ς, rarely suff.). ογωψε μἢ to converse with. ογωψε ἢσα to repeat after (in response). ογωψε ογβε to testify against. ογωψε as n.m. answer.
- ογωψε (ογωψε) to consume, be consumed (fire, heat).
- ογωψἢ ογεψἢ- ογοψἢ^ς Q ογοψἢ vb. tr. to knead, mix, compound (ἤμο^ς; with: μἢ, 2ι, 2ἢ). as n.m. dough. κλ ἢ ογωψἢ kneading place.
- ογωψε ογεψε- ογοψε^ς Q ογοψε to become broad, level, flat; to be at ease; also tr. to make broad etc. ογωψε εβολ tr. and intr. to spread out/forth, extend; as n.m. extent, breadth; ease. ογαψε, ογοψε, ογεψε n.f. breadth.
- ογωψτ vb. tr. to greet, kiss; to worship (ἤμο^ς, ε, κλ^ς); ογωψτ εκἢ/2λ to worship, do obeisance at. ψογ-ογωψτ

adj. to be revered. οὐλαστει n.f. worship.

οὐωθῶ οὐεθῶ- οὐοθῶ^σ (οὐλαστῶ^σ) Q οὐοθῶ vb. tr. to break down, crush, destroy (ἄμο^σ); vb. intr. to be worn down, broken, crushed, destroyed. As n.m. breakage, destruction.

οὐω₂ οὐε₂- οὐλ₂^σ Q οὐη₂ (1) vb. tr. to put, place set (ἄμο^σ); Q to be placed, situated, set; οὐω₂ ἄμο^σ ε to add to, set on, apply to, bring on; οὐω₂ ετοοτ^σ to add, repeat, do again (vb. complement in Circum. or ε + Inf.); οὐω₂ εχῆ to add (sthg.: ἄμο^σ) to; οὐω₂ ἄτοοτ^σ to leave (a deposit or pledge) with; οὐω₂ ελ to invest/deposit for/with; οὐω₂ εβολ to set (sthg.: ἄμο^σ) down, leave; οὐω₂ επεσχητ to set down. (2) vb. reflex. to put or place oneself; οὐλ₂^σ ἄκα to follow. (3) intr. to live, dwell, reside, be situated, be; οὐω₂ ε live etc. with, by; οὐω₂ εχῆ, ε₂ρλ εχῆ to live etc. on, upon; οὐω₂ μη to live etc. with; sim. with ελ, εἆ, εἁ, and εἁχῆ. As n.m. place where one stops, stands, dwells. μα ἄ οὐω₂ idem. εἆνοὐω₂ manner of life.

οὐω₂ε n.m. fisherman; μητοὐω₂ε fisherman's profession.

οὐω₂ῆ οὐε₂ῆ- οὐλ₂ῆ^σ Q οὐο₂ῆ vb. tr. to repeat, interpret (ἄμο^σ); intr. to repeat, answer, respond (to: ε, εχῆ, κα^σ, ἄκα); to contradict, object to (οὐβε, ελ, εἁ); reflex. to respond, repeat. οὐε₂ῆ- may be prefixed to an Inf.: to re-(do), (do) again. As n.m. answer, objection, interpretation. ἄ οὐω₂ῆ adv. again. ρε₄οὐω₂ῆ one who contradicts; μητρε₄οὐω₂ῆ opposition, disobedience. εἆνοὐω₂ῆ opposition. οὐλ₂ῆε₄ n.m. interpreter.

οὐω₂χε (οὐω₂αχε) οὐε₂χε- (οὐε₂χ-) οὐο₂χ^σ (οὐο₂χ^σ) vb. tr. to cut out, cut off (ἄμο^σ).

οὐω₂ε n. (pl.) architectural term: entrance, portico.

οὐω₂ῆ οὐε₂ῆ- οὐο₂ῆ^σ Q οὐο₂ῆ vb. tr. to break, break down, destroy; vb. intr. to break, be broken. As n.m. destruction, breakage. λτοὐω₂ῆ unbroken.

οὐω₂ε vb. to collect (a contribution); as n.m. collection.

οὐω₂λ n.m. a loan; ε ποὐω₂λ on loan. † ε ποὐω₂λ to give

on loan (to: $\mu\lambda^{\circ}$); $\chi\iota$ ϵ $\mu\omicron\gamma\omega\lambda\mu$ to receive on loan.

$\omicron\gamma\omega\eta$ (pl. $\omicron\gamma\omega\omicron\omicron\epsilon$) n.f. night. $\tau\eta\lambda\theta\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\epsilon\gamma\omega\eta$ midnight.

$\bar{\eta}$ $\omicron\gamma\omicron\gamma\omega\eta$ during a night. $\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\epsilon\gamma\omega\eta$ by night. $\bar{\rho}$ - $\omicron\gamma\omega\eta$ to pass the night.

$\omicron\gamma\omega\rho$ (f. $\omicron\gamma\omega\rho\epsilon$, $\omicron\gamma\omega\omicron\rho\epsilon$, $\omicron\gamma\omega\rho\epsilon$; pl. $\omicron\gamma\omega\omicron\rho$) n.m. dog.

$\omicron\gamma\chi\lambda\iota$, Q $\omicron\gamma\omicron\chi$ vb. intr. to become whole, sound, safe, saved (in religious sense); $\omicron\gamma\chi\lambda\iota$ ϵ to be saved from. As n.m. health, safety. $\lambda\tau\omicron\gamma\chi\lambda\iota$ unsound, incurable. $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\lambda\tau\omicron\gamma\chi\lambda\iota$ unsoundness, unhealthiness.

$\omicron\gamma\lambda$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\omicron\gamma\omega\tau$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\tau$	$\omicron\gamma\epsilon\sigma\tau\omega\eta$: $\omicron\gamma\omicron\sigma\tau\bar{\eta}$	$\omicron\gamma\omicron\sigma\tau\epsilon$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\tau$
$\omicron\gamma\lambda\lambda\epsilon$: $\omicron\gamma\omicron\eta$	$\omicron\gamma\epsilon\tau^{\circ}$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\tau$	$\omicron\gamma\omicron\sigma\epsilon^{\circ}$: $\omega\sigma\bar{\tau}$
$\omicron\gamma\lambda\mu\omicron\mu\epsilon$: $\omicron\mu\epsilon$	$\omicron\gamma\epsilon\tau-$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\omega\tau\epsilon$	$\omicron\gamma\omicron\tau\epsilon$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\tau$
$\omicron\gamma\lambda\rho\bar{\tau}$: $\omicron\gamma\epsilon\rho\bar{\tau}$	$\omicron\gamma\epsilon\tau\omicron\gamma\omega\tau$: $\omicron\gamma\omicron\tau\omicron\gamma\epsilon\tau$	$\omicron\gamma\omicron\tau\epsilon$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\tau\bar{\tau}$
$\omicron\gamma\lambda\sigma\tau^{\circ}$: $\omicron\gamma\epsilon\iota\sigma\epsilon$	$\omicron\gamma\epsilon\tau\bar{\tau}$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\tau\bar{\tau}$	$\omicron\gamma\omicron\tau\epsilon$ ($^{\circ}$): $\omicron\gamma\omega\tau\bar{\tau}$
$\omicron\gamma\lambda\sigma\tau\epsilon$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\sigma\bar{\tau}$	$\omicron\gamma\epsilon\theta\bar{\eta}$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\theta$	$\omicron\gamma\omicron\theta\sigma\epsilon$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\theta\bar{\tau}$
$\omicron\gamma\lambda\tau\beta\epsilon$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\tau\bar{\tau}$	$\omicron\gamma\epsilon\theta\omicron\gamma\omega\theta$: $\omicron\gamma\omicron\theta\omicron\gamma\epsilon\theta$	$\omicron\gamma\omicron\tau\epsilon\beta\epsilon\tau$: $\omicron\gamma\lambda\tau\epsilon\beta\epsilon\tau$
$\omicron\gamma\lambda\tau\gamma\epsilon$: $\omega\tau\bar{\tau}$	$\omicron\gamma\epsilon\theta\sigma\epsilon$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\theta\bar{\tau}$	$\omicron\gamma\omicron\tau\epsilon$: $\omicron\gamma\omicron\omicron\tau\epsilon$
$\omicron\gamma\lambda\theta\sigma\epsilon$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\theta\bar{\tau}$	$\omicron\gamma\epsilon\theta\bar{\tau}$: $\omega\theta\bar{\tau}$	$\omicron\gamma\omicron\tau\epsilon$: $\bar{\eta}\rho\omega\eta$
$\omicron\gamma\lambda\theta\tau\epsilon$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\theta\bar{\tau}$	$\omicron\gamma\eta\eta\beta$: $\omicron\gamma\omicron\eta$	$\omicron\gamma\tau\omega^{\circ}$: $\omicron\gamma\tau\epsilon$
$\omicron\gamma\lambda\tau\mu\epsilon$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$	$\omicron\gamma\eta\eta$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\eta$	$\omicron\gamma\omega$: $\epsilon\gamma\omega$
$\omicron\gamma\lambda\tau\mu\epsilon\tau$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$	$\omicron\gamma\eta\eta\gamma$: $\omicron\gamma\epsilon$	$\omicron\gamma\omega\mu\epsilon$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\omega\mu\epsilon$
$\omicron\gamma\lambda\chi\epsilon$: $\lambda\chi\epsilon$	$\omicron\gamma\lambda\omega\mu$: $\bar{\eta}\rho\omega\eta$	$\omicron\gamma\omega\tau$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\omega\tau\epsilon$, $\omega\tau$
$\omicron\gamma\epsilon\epsilon\iota\eta$: $\omicron\gamma\omicron\epsilon\iota\epsilon$	$\omicron\gamma\bar{\eta}$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\eta$	$\omicron\gamma\omega\tau\bar{\tau}$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\tau\bar{\tau}$
$\omicron\gamma\epsilon\epsilon\tau\epsilon$: $\omicron\gamma\epsilon\iota\tau\epsilon$	$\omicron\gamma\omicron\mu^{\circ}$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\omega\mu\epsilon$	$\omicron\gamma\omega\tau\bar{\tau}$: $\omega\tau\bar{\tau}$
$\omicron\gamma\epsilon\iota$: $\omicron\gamma\lambda$	$\omicron\gamma\omicron\mu\eta\tau\epsilon$: $\omicron\gamma\omicron\mu\tau\epsilon$	$\omicron\gamma\omega\omega\chi\epsilon$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\omega\chi\epsilon$
$\omicron\gamma\epsilon\iota\eta$: $\omicron\gamma\omicron\epsilon\iota\epsilon$	$\omicron\gamma\omicron\mu\bar{\eta}\tau$: $\omicron\gamma\omicron\mu\omicron\tau$	$\omicron\gamma\omega\theta\bar{\eta}$: $\omega\theta\bar{\eta}$
$\omicron\gamma\epsilon\eta\bar{\tau}$: $\epsilon\bar{\eta}\tau$	$\omicron\gamma\omicron\omicron\lambda\epsilon\sigma$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\omega\lambda\epsilon$	$\omicron\gamma\epsilon\tau$: $\omega\epsilon$
$\omicron\gamma\epsilon\rho\bar{\tau}$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\rho\bar{\tau}$	$\omicron\gamma\omicron\omicron\mu^{\circ}$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\omega\mu\epsilon$	$\omicron\gamma\tau\omega\rho\epsilon$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\rho$
	$\omicron\gamma\omicron\omicron\mu\tau\epsilon$: $\omicron\gamma\omicron\mu\tau\epsilon$	

ω

ω interj. O, Oh.

$\omega\sigma\bar{\tau}$, $\omega\epsilon\bar{\tau}$ n.m. goose.

$\omega\sigma\bar{\omega}$ $\epsilon\beta\bar{\omega}$ - $\omicron\beta\bar{\omega}$ Q $\omicron\beta\bar{\omega}$ (1) trans.: to forget, overlook, neglect (ϵ); Q to be forgotten, neglected; also used reflexively. (2) intr. to sleep, fall asleep; Q to be asleep. As n.m. forgetfulness; sleep. $\bar{\rho}$ - $\mu\omega\sigma\bar{\omega}$ to become forgetful, to forget; n. obj. with $\bar{\eta}$; pron. obj. with suff. in $\bar{\rho}$ - η ($^{\circ}$) $\omega\sigma\bar{\omega}$; as n.m. forgetfulness. $\rho\epsilon\epsilon\bar{\rho}$ - $\mu\omega\sigma\bar{\omega}$ one who forgets. $\epsilon\beta\bar{\omega}\epsilon$, $\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\omega}\epsilon$ n.f. forgetfulness,

carelessness, sleep; $\bar{\rho}$ -εβθε to be forgetful; †-εβθε, † $\bar{\eta}$ ουεβθε ε ηηη $\bar{\eta}$ to make forgetful; χ ι $\bar{\eta}$ ουεβθε to be forgetful. οβθε̄ n.f. forgetfulness.

ωκ $\bar{\eta}$ ηηη 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^ε Q ηλ (mainly Boh.) to lay hold of, take, gather in ($\bar{\eta}$ μο^ε); reflex. to withdraw (± ερο^ε ethical dat.); ωλ ε to bring/take to; ωλ εβολ to take away; ωλ ε2ΟΥΝ to bring in; ωλ ε2ΡΛΙ to lift up; to withdraw. As n.m. harvest, in-gathering. ολε̄ n.f. what is collected.

ωλκ̄, Q ολκ̄ vb. intr. to become bent, turned aside, distorted (toward: ε); also with adv. εβολ, εηεηη, ε2ΡΛΙ, $\bar{\eta}$ ςλ ηλ2ΟΥ. ωλκ̄ θλ, ελκ̄-/λκ̄-θλ to turn up nose, sneer (at: $\bar{\eta}$ ςλ). ολκ̄ε̄, ολεκ̄ε̄ n.f. bend, corner.

ωλ $\bar{\eta}$ ολ $\bar{\eta}$ ^ε Q ολ $\bar{\eta}$ vb. tr. to clasp, embrace (ε, ε2ΟΥΝ ε).

ωμκ̄ εκ $\bar{\eta}$ - ομκ̄^ε vb. tr. to swallow ($\bar{\eta}$ μο^ε); intr. to be swallowed.

ωμε̄ εκε̄- ομε̄^ε Q ομε̄ vb. tr. to sink, submerge, dip ($\bar{\eta}$ μο^ε); vb. intr. to sink, be submerged, dive (into: ε, ε2ΟΥΝ ε, $\bar{\eta}$ μο^ε, ηλ, η $\bar{\eta}$), ± εβολ, εηεηη. As n.m. sinking, diving, baptism. ρεηωμε̄ diver. εμσε, $\bar{\eta}$ σε n. submersion.

ωμ $\bar{\chi}$ εκ $\bar{\chi}$ - ομ $\bar{\chi}$ ^ε vb. tr. to wean ($\bar{\eta}$ μο^ε; from: εβολ η $\bar{\eta}$).

ωηε n.m.(f.) stone. ηλ $\bar{\eta}$ ωηε stony place. $\bar{\rho}$ -ωηε to become (like) stone. ηι-ωηε to throw stones (at: ε). ηε χ -ωηε idem. ελκ̄-ωηε stone-thrower. θλτ-ωηε quarry. εηε- $\bar{\eta}$ -ηε precious stone, gem.

ωηκ̄ οηκ̄^ε (οηκ̄^ε, οηγ̄^ε) vb. tr. and reflex. to leap (ε: at, upon; ηι χ $\bar{\eta}$ from on; ε2ΡΛΙ up; ε2ΡΛΙ εκ $\bar{\eta}$ up onto; ε2ΡΛΙ η $\bar{\eta}$ /ηλ/ηι up from; εβολ out).

ωη $\bar{\tau}$ (ωηε̄) vb. intr. to be pinched, contracted.

ωηθ̄, Q οηθ̄ (οονθ̄) vb. intr. to become dazed, astonished, dumb with astonishment; to gape (at: $\bar{\eta}$ ςλ). ωηθ̄ εβολ to muse, be in a trance. οηθ̄ε̄ n. astonishment.

- ων̄, Q ον̄ vb. intr. to live, be alive; as n.m. life. ρεγ-
 †-ων̄ life-giver. βινων̄ way of life, means of living.
- ωπ εν- οη Q ηπ vb. tr. to count; to reckon, regard, con-
 sider (ἴμο; as: ἴμο; as belonging to: ε); to ascribe
 (ἴμο; to: ε); to esteem or be esteemed. Q is esp. freq.
 in senses: to be ascribed, related, belonging to. ωπ
 μν̄ to number or be numbered among/with; to become part
 of. ωπ νσα to count, enumerate. As n.m. count, reck-
 oning; ατωπ unesteemed; †-ωπ, † ἴ π πωπ to render an ac-
 count, give an accounting (of); γι-ωπ to take a count
 (of: ἴ, ε, μν̄). ηπε n.f. number; ατηπε numberless; χι-
 ηπε to take count (of: ἴμο); ατχι-ηπ countless.
- ωρβ̄ (ωρβ̄) ερβ̄- ορβ̄ (ορβ̄) Q ορβ̄ (ορβ̄) + εζογν vb. tr. to
 enclose, shut in, restrict (ἴμο); vb. intr. to be shut
 in, enclosed; as n.m. frame, siege, enclosing, seclu-
 sion; ατορβ̄ unlimited. ερβε, ῥβε n.f. pen, enclosure.
- ωρκ̄ ορκ̄ vb. tr. to swear (obj. oath: ἴμο); to adjure,
 swear to (person: ε, μα; concerning: ετβε, εχ̄, ζα; by,
 upon: εχ̄, ζι); as n.m. swearing, oath. ωρκ̄ ἴ νογχ to
 swear falsely; as n. false oath; ρεγωρκ̄ ἴ νογχ one who
 swears falsely; μν̄τρεγωρκ̄ ἴ νογχ swearing falsely. τλθε-
 ωρκ̄, ρεγτλθε-ωρκ̄ one who swears a lot.
- ωρϙ̄, Q ορϙ̄ (ζορϙ̄) vb. intr. to become cold; tr. to scorch.
- ωρξ̄ ερξ̄- (ῥξ̄-) ορξ̄ Q ορξ̄ vb. tr. to fasten, bind, impris-
 on; to close (ἴμο; against: ε); intr. to be firm, se-
 cure. As n.m. firmness, assurance; deed of security.
 ζν̄ ογωρξ̄ with assurance, with certainty; diligently,
 carefully. ε πορξ̄ for sure. μα ἴ ωρξ̄ prison; stronghold.
- ωσκ̄, Q οσκ̄ 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. ακε n.f. delay.
- ωσϛ̄ (ωσϛ̄) εσϛ̄- (ογεεϛ̄-) οσϛ̄ (ογοςϛ̄) Q οσϛ̄ vb. tr. to a-
 point, smear (ἴμο).
- ωτ, ογωτ n.m. fat.

- ωτῆ ἐτῆ- οτῆ Q οὔτ vb. tr. to imprison, shut in (ἤμο^ο; in: ε); ωτῆ ἐζοῦν idem (ε, ἂν). μα ἦ ωτῆ ἐζοῦν place of confinement. εἰνωτῆ ἐζοῦν seclusion.
- ωτῆ οτῆ Q οτῆ vb. tr. to load (ἤμο^ο; with: ἤμο^ο). ἐτῆ n.f. load, burden; ἡλι-ἐτῆω porter, bearer of burden.
- ωτῆ (οὔωτῆ) οτῆ Q οτῆ vb. tr. to weave; to sew, tie (ἤμο^ο; to, onto: ε, ἂν). οὔατῆ n.m. warp (on loom).
- ωω (ω), Q εετ (ετ) vb. intr. to become pregnant (with: ἤμο^ο); to conceive (by: μῆ, ἂν, εβολ ἂν); as n.m. conception. †-ωω to be pregnant.
- ωω εω- οω^ο (± εβολ) (1) vb. tr. to utter, sound (ἤμο^ο); to cry out (to, for: ε, εἰραῖ ε, εἰν, ἐζοῦν εἰρῆ, οὔβε); (2) vb. tr. to read (ἤμο^ο; to: ε, μα^ο; on, about: ε, εἰν; in: ἂ, ἂν); as n.m. reading. μαῖ-ωω fond of reading; ρεωω reader, lector. εἰνωω art of reading.
- (ωω) οω^ο (ἂω^ο, οὔω^ο) reflex. only, + ἐζοῦν ε: to slip into intrude into.
- ωωῆ (οὔωωῆ) εωῆ- οωῆ Q οωῆ vb. tr. to dry up (ἤμο^ο), to quench; vb. intr. to be quenched. ατωωῆ unquenchable.
- ωγ, ωε, οὔγ n.m. lettuce.
- ωγε (ωεε) εγ- ογ^ο (οε^ο) vb. tr. to press (ἤμο^ο; on, onto: ἐπεσῆτ ε, ἐζοῦν ε, εἰν). γε ἦ ωγε fuller's club.
- ωγῆ (ωεῆ) εγῆ- (εεῆ-) ογῆ Q ογῆ (οεῆ) vb. tr. to nail, fix (ἤμο^ο; to: ε, ἐζοῦν ε, εἰν); Q ογῆ ἦ studded with. εἰγῆ, εἰεῆ n.m. nail, spike; γε-ἦ-εἰγῆ blow or wound of nail.
- ωε interj. woe! ωε ε woe to ...!
- ωεε, ἂεε, Q ἂεε vb. intr. to stand, stay, remain (with: behind: εἰαεε); to wait (for: ε, μα^ο); ωεε οὔβε to stand against, resist, oppose; idem with εβολ ε, ἦβολ ε. ἂερατ^ο (reflex. suff.) to stand (ε: before), to attend, to resist; ἂερατ^ο εἰν, ἂεῆ to stand upon, at, beside; to stand against, resist. ἂερατ^ο μῆ to stand with. Also w. οὔβε against, ἂεῆ at, ἂεῆ, ἂεῆ before, in the presence of. μα ἦ ἂερατ^ο place for standing.

ω₂ϰ̄ ε₂ϰ̄- ο₂ϰ̄ (ο₂ϰ̄) vb. tr. to reap, mow (ἤμο^ρ); as n.m. reaping, harvesting; ρ_λ-ω₂ϰ̄ act of reaping. ο₂ϰ̄, ο₂ϰ̄ n.m. sickle, scythe; χ₁-ο₂ϰ̄ to wield a sickle; χ_λ₁-ο₂ϰ̄ sickle-bearer, reaper. ο₂ϰ̄, λ₂ϰ̄ n.m. knife, sickle. ω_χ n. thief.

ω_χἄν ε_χἄν- ο_χἄν^ρ vb. intr. to cease, perish (from: ε_βο_λ ἄν, ε_βο_λ ἄν); vb. tr. to destroy, make cease, put an end to (ἤμο^ρ); as n.m. ceasing, destruction. λ_χἄν ω_χἄν without ceasing. λ_τω_χἄν unceasing.

ω₆ἔ (ἄω₆ἔ) ε₆ἔ- Q ἄω₆ἔ (ο₆ἔ) vb. intr. to become cold, freeze; as n.m. cold, frost. ο₆ἔ n. cold.

ω₆ἔ ο₆ἔ^ρ Q ο₆ἔ vb. intr. to become hard, stiff, frozen; also tr. to freeze, stiffen.

ω₆ἔ ε₆ἔ- ο₆ἔ^ρ (ο₆ἔ^ρ, ο₆ἔ^ρ) vb. tr. to choke, throttle (ἤμο^ρ).

ω: ωω, ο
ω₈: ωϣ
ω₈ε: ωϣε
ω₈ἔ: ωϣἔ

ω₈ἔ: ω₈ἔ
ω₈ἔ: ω₈ἔ
ω₈: ἄω₈
ω₈ἔ: ω₈ἔ

ω₂: ο₂
ω₂ε: ο₂ε
ω₆ἔ: ω₆ἔ

ϣ

ϣ- prefixed vb. (+ Inf.) to be able to, know how to, be allowed to. See 26.2.

ϣ_λ vb. intr. to rise (of the sun), ± ε₂ρ_λ₁, ε_βο_λ. As n.m. rising (of sun). μ_λ ἄν ϣ_λ the east. ρ_λ-ϣ_λ eastern side.

ϣ_λ- vb. to begin; only in cpds. ϣ_λ-μ₁ε₆, ϣ_λ-ϰ_ωἄν. See second element.

ϣ_λ n.m. festival; divine service. ἄ₁β_ολ ἄν ϣ_λ excommunicated. ϣ_λ ω great festival. ἄ₂ο_γ ἄν ϣ_λ festival day. ϣ_λ is also used as vb. to keep festival (for: ε, ἤμο^ρ). ἔ-(ἄ)ϣ_λ to keep festival (for: ε); μ_λ ἄν ἔ-ϣ_λ church; ἄ₁ἄ₁ἔ₆ἔ-ϣ_λ occasion of festival; ἔ-ϣ_λ to give communion.

ϣ_λ, ϣ_ε (ϣ_λἄν^ρ, ϣ_λἄν^ρ, ϣ_λἄν^ρ, ϣ_λἄν^ρ, ϣ_εἄν^ρ) n.m. nose.

ε₆ω₈ε ἄν ϣ_λ, ε₆ἔ-ϣ_λ, χ_εϣ_λ-ϣ_λ, ε₆ἔ-ϣ_ε n.m.f. nostrils.

ϣ_λ (ϣ_λρ^ο) 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.

Ϡλλβ, Ϡλλγ, Ϡοοβ n.m. skin.

Ϡλλρ, Ϡλρ (pl. Ϡλλρε) n.m. skin, hide, leather. βλκ-Ϡλλρ tanner. ογλμ-Ϡλλρ ulcer, sore. ϠννϠλλρ man of skin (i.e. the purely physical person).

Ϡλλρ, Ϡλρ, Ϡλλρε, Ϡλρε n.m. price; Ϡ-Ϡλλρ to fix a price, bargain (for: ε); †-Ϡλλρ idem.

Ϡλλρε (Ϡλιρε, Ϡλλρ) Ϡλρ^ρ Q Ϡλρ vb. tr. to smite (ερσ^ρ); as n.m. blow, stroke; ϠεϠϠλλρε demon, smiter; μντρεϠλλρε devilry. μντϠοορ idem.

Ϡλι n.m. fortune. ηϠλι also as name of a god.

Ϡλι adj. new (after noun, with ν).

Ϡλιρε n.f. couch, cohabitation; Ϡ-Ϡλιρε to lie down.

Ϡλιρε n.f. sheepfold.

Ϡλλ n.m. myrrh.

Ϡλλιογ, Ϡλληγ, Ϡλριογ n.m. administrative official (title).

Ϡλλοογ n.f. water-wheel or the like.

Ϡλρβλ, Ϡλβρλ, Ϡλγρλ n.m. scorching heat; τηγ ν Ϡλρβλ scorching wind; ο ν Ϡλρβλ to be scorched, parched; †-Ϡλρβλ to scorch (εεογν ε).

Ϡλρκε n.m. lack of water, drought; Ϡ-Ϡλρκε to be dried up.

Ϡλγ, Ϡλογ, Ϡογ- n.m. use, value; as adj. useful, suitable, fitting, virtuous; λτϠλγ useless, worthless, obscene; Ϡ-Ϡλγ (Q ο ν) to be useful, suitable (for: ε, ηλ^ρ, εχν); to become prosperous; μντϠλγ usefulness; propriety, modesty; Ϡ-λτϠλγ to become useless, worthless, vain; μντ-λτϠλγ worthlessness. Ϡογ- worthy of, fit for (in cpds.).

Ϡλγ n.m. measure, extent; ε/ν/Ϡλ ηϠλγ ν to the extent of; ηλ ηϠλγ ν for about (the extent of).

Ϡλγ (pl. Ϡηγ) n.m. trunk, stump; piece, lump; (ν) Ϡλγ Ϡλγ into many pieces; ειρε ημο^ρ ν Ϡλγ Ϡλγ to divide into many pieces.

Ϡλγε, Ϡλλγε, Ϡλβε, Ϡεγε, Ϡεβε, Ϡηγε, Ϡηβε, Ϡιγε, Ϡιβε;

Q Ϡοβε vb. intr. to swell up.

- ϑλζ n.m. flame, fire; †-ϑλζ to burn, be alight (± εβολ).
 ϑλχε vb. tr. to speak, talk, say (ἤμο'). ϑλχε ε to speak
 to; to speak about, tell of; to speak against. ϑλχε
 εζοϋν ε, εζραι ε to speak to. ϑλχε εχῆ to speak for,
 on behalf of; επеснт εχῆ to speak down (from above).
 ϑλχε μῆ to speak with. ϑλχε ἄχα to speak against, ma-
 lign. Also with κλζρῆ before, οϋβε against, ζλ con-
 cerning, ζῆ/ῆ with, in. As n.m. word, saying; thing, mat-
 ter, affair; story, account, tale. νοε ῆ ϑλχε boastful
 words; χε-νοε ῆ ϑλχε to boast; ρεϗχε-νοε ῆ ϑλχε braggart.
 ζλζ ῆ ϑλχε verbosity, garrulousness; μῆτζλζ ῆ ϑλχε idem.
 ῑ-ζλζ ῆ ϑλχε to be garrulous. ῑ-οϋϑλχε ῆ οϋϑτ μῆ to
 make an agreement with. τλϑε-ϑλχε to talk a lot, multi-
 ply words. χι-ϑλχε to accept the word (of: ἄτῆ). εῆ-
 ϑλχε to complain (against: εζοϋν ε). ϑχ- in various
 cpds. (see 2nd element). λτϑλχε speechless; unspeakable,
 ineffable (± ἤμο', ερο'). ρεϗϑλχε eloquent person. χα
 ῆ ϑλχε babbler. εῖνϑλχε speech, saying, tale.
- ϑβε, ϑϗε, ϑεβε n. off-scouring, filth.
- ϑβηρ (f. ϑβεερε; pl. ϑβεερ, ϑβεερε) n.m.f. friend, comrade,
 companion. ϑβῑ- freq. in cpds.: companion in (often =
 Gk. prefix σϋν-). μῆτϑβηρ n.f. friendship, community.
 ῑ-ϑβηρ (Q ο ῆ) to be friend, partner (to, with: μῆ, ε).
- ϑβεω, ϑϗω n.f. tale, fable; as adj. fabled, fabulous. ϑεχ-
 ϑβεω, ϑχ-ϑβεω telling of tales; ρεϗχε-ϑβεω teller of tales.
- ϑβεωτ, ϑβοτ (pl. ϑβλτε) n.m. rod, staff; ϗλι-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 βок.
- ϑε, ϑη, ϑι n.m.(f.) wood, beam of wood; many special mean-
 ings: cross, gallows, stocks, pillory, shaft, stave.
 For various woods (ϑε ῆ) see 2nd element.
- ϑε number: hundred. ϑητ two hundred. μεζϑε hundredth.
 ϑε ϑε, ε πεϑε ϑε by hundreds. See 30.7.

with 2nd obj.: to measure out to the amount of; $\vartheta\iota$ $\epsilon\zeta\pi\lambda\iota$ to weigh (ϵ , $\mu\bar{\nu}$: to a given amount); as n.m. measure, weight, extent, length; moderation. $\lambda\tau\vartheta\iota$ immeasurable; $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\lambda\tau\vartheta\iota$ immeasurability. $\kappa\lambda-\vartheta\iota$ to set a measure or limit (to: $\mu\lambda'$). $\bar{\nu}-\vartheta\iota$ (Q \circ \bar{N}) to make or equal a given weight. $\dagger-\vartheta\iota$ to set a measure to, restrict (ϵ); $\lambda\tau\dagger-\vartheta\iota$ unmeasured, unrestricted; $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\lambda\tau\dagger-\vartheta\iota$ limitlessness. $\chi\iota-\vartheta\iota$ to take measure, estimate.

$\vartheta\iota\lambda\iota$, $\vartheta\lambda\iota$, $\vartheta\lambda\iota\epsilon$, $\vartheta\iota\lambda\epsilon\iota\lambda\epsilon\iota$; Q $\vartheta\eta\chi$ vb. intr. to be long; as n.m. length. $\vartheta\iota\eta$, $\vartheta\iota\eta\epsilon$, $\vartheta\iota\epsilon$ n.f.(m.) length; rarely vb. to become, grow long. $\lambda\lambda-\vartheta\iota\eta$ adj. tall.

$\vartheta\iota\beta\epsilon$ $\vartheta\bar{\epsilon}-$ ($\vartheta\epsilon\beta\tau-$, $\vartheta\bar{\epsilon}\tau-$, $\vartheta\epsilon\chi\tau-$) $\vartheta\bar{\epsilon}\tau'$ ($\vartheta\epsilon\beta\tau'$, $\vartheta\epsilon\chi\tau'$) Q $\vartheta\circ\beta\epsilon$ ($\vartheta\circ\circ\beta\epsilon$, $\vartheta\circ\chi\epsilon$) vb. tr. to change, alter ($\bar{\mu}\mu\circ'$); vb. intr. and reflex. to change, be altered (to: ϵ ; into: \bar{N} , $\bar{\nu}\bar{N}$; in form: \bar{N} $\sigma\mu\omicron\tau$); as n.m. change, difference. $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\mu\lambda\iota-\vartheta\iota\beta\epsilon$ loving change. $\lambda\tau\vartheta\iota\beta\epsilon$ unchanging, unaltered; $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau-\lambda\tau\vartheta\iota\beta\epsilon$ changelessness. $\vartheta\lambda\beta\bar{N}\bar{\nu}\bar{\nu}\bar{\nu}$ fearful, strange (lit., changing of aspect). $\vartheta\bar{\epsilon}\tau\bar{\nu}$ n. change. Cf. Q $\vartheta\epsilon\beta\iota\eta\chi$.

$\vartheta\iota\beta\tau\epsilon$ ($\vartheta\iota\chi\tau\epsilon$) rare synonym of $\vartheta\iota\beta\epsilon$ to change.

$\vartheta\iota\kappa\epsilon$ $\vartheta\epsilon\kappa\bar{\tau}-$ $\vartheta\lambda\kappa\tau'$ ($\vartheta\iota\kappa\tau'$) Q $\vartheta\circ\kappa\epsilon$ vb. intr. to dig (in, into: ϵ , $\bar{\nu}\bar{N}$; for, after: $\bar{N}\sigma\lambda$; down into: $\epsilon\pi\epsilon\chi\eta\tau$ ϵ); as n.m. depth. $\vartheta\iota\kappa$, $\vartheta\epsilon\iota\kappa$, $\vartheta\eta\kappa$ n.m. depth, what is dug.

$\vartheta\iota\eta\epsilon$ $\vartheta\epsilon\bar{N}(\bar{\tau})-$ ($\vartheta\bar{N}-$) $\vartheta\bar{N}\tau'$ vb. tr. to seek, ask, ask for, inquire after, about ($\bar{\mu}\mu\circ'$, $\bar{N}\sigma\lambda$); $\vartheta\iota\eta\epsilon$ ϵ to visit, inquire after, greet, bid farewell; $\vartheta\iota\eta\epsilon$ $\bar{\mu}\mu\circ'$ ϵ to ask someone for something; $\vartheta\iota\eta\epsilon$ $\bar{\mu}\mu\circ'$ $\bar{N}\sigma\lambda/\epsilon\tau\beta\epsilon$ to ask someone about. Also with $\bar{N}\tau\bar{N}$ from; $\bar{\nu}\lambda$ for; $\bar{\nu}\bar{N}$ in, among, into; $\bar{\nu}\iota\tau\bar{N}$ through. As n.m. inquiry, request; news, report. $\vartheta\bar{\mu}-\eta\circ\chi\epsilon$ good news. $\mu\lambda$ \bar{N} $\vartheta\iota\eta\epsilon$ place of inquiry, oracle. $\rho\epsilon\chi\vartheta\iota\eta\epsilon$ inquirer, wizard; $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\rho\epsilon\chi\vartheta\iota\eta\epsilon$ wizardry. $\epsilon\iota\eta\epsilon$ \bar{N} $\eta(\bar{\nu})\vartheta\iota\eta\epsilon$, $\epsilon\bar{\mu}-\eta(\bar{\nu})\vartheta\iota\eta\epsilon$ to search out, visit; as n.m. visitation. $\chi\lambda\iota-\vartheta\iota\eta\epsilon$ news-bearer, messenger.

$\vartheta\iota\eta\epsilon$ vb. intr. to be ashamed (about: $\epsilon\tau\beta\epsilon$, $\epsilon\chi\bar{N}$, \bar{N} , $\bar{\nu}\lambda$, $\bar{\nu}\iota$); rarely tr. to put to shame. $\vartheta\iota\eta\epsilon$ $\bar{\nu}\eta\tau'$ \bar{N} to stand in shame before, to revere. As n.m. shame. $\lambda\tau\vartheta\iota\eta\epsilon$

- unashamed; $\bar{\rho}$ - λ τ ω ι ν ϵ to be unashamed; $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\rho\epsilon\chi\omega$ shyness, modesty. \dagger - ω ι ν ϵ to put to shame ($\mu\lambda$); $\rho\epsilon\chi\dagger$ - ω ι ν ϵ one who puts to shame. χ ι - ω ι ν ϵ to be ashamed (of: $\epsilon\tau\beta\epsilon$, $\alpha\bar{\nu}$; $\epsilon\chi\bar{\nu}$; before: $\mu\bar{\nu}\alpha\alpha\alpha\bar{\rho}\bar{\nu}$). $\omega\bar{\nu}\iota\eta\tau$ (f. $\omega\bar{\nu}\iota\epsilon\epsilon\tau\epsilon$) modest person. ω $\iota\rho\epsilon$, $\omega\eta\rho\epsilon$ (f. $\omega\epsilon\epsilon\rho\epsilon$) adj. small. α (ϵ) ρ ω $\iota\rho\epsilon$ young servant, youth (opp. of $\alpha\lambda\lambda\omicron$); $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\alpha\bar{\rho}\omega$ state of youth.
- ω $\iota\tau\epsilon$ ($\omega\omega\tau$) $\omega\epsilon\tau$ - ($\omega\lambda\lambda\tau$ -) $\omega\lambda\tau'$ ($\omega\lambda\lambda\tau'$, ω $\iota\tau'$) vb. tr. to demand, extort ($\mu\bar{\nu}\mu\omicron'$, ϵ ; from: $\mu\bar{\nu}\mu\omicron'$; for, on account of: $\alpha\lambda$). ω $\iota\tau\epsilon$ $\mu\bar{\nu}\mu\omicron'$ $\bar{\nu}$ $\omicron\gamma\omicron\sigma\epsilon$ 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 ι - $\omega\kappa\alpha\kappa$ $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ to cry out (to: ϵ , $\epsilon\chi\bar{\nu}$, $\epsilon\alpha\rho\alpha\iota$ ϵ). $\lambda\omega\kappa\alpha\kappa$ to cry out (= $\lambda\omega$ - $\omega\kappa\alpha\kappa$, cf. $\omega\omega$), \pm $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ (ϵ , $\epsilon\alpha\rho\alpha\iota$ ϵ). χ ι - $\omega\kappa\alpha\kappa$, $\lambda\omega\kappa\alpha\kappa$ 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.
- $\omega\kappa\lambda\iota\lambda$, $\omega\kappa\epsilon\lambda\iota\lambda$, $\omega\kappa\lambda\epsilon\lambda$, $\omega\kappa\iota\lambda\epsilon\iota\lambda$, $\omega\kappa\lambda\epsilon\iota\lambda$, $\omega\beta\iota\lambda\epsilon\iota\lambda$ n.m. bell.
- $\omega\kappa\omicron\lambda$ n.m. hole. \omicron $\bar{\nu}$ $\omega\kappa\omicron\lambda$ $\omega\kappa\omicron\lambda$ to be full of holes.
- $\omega\lambda\lambda\alpha$, $\omega\omicron\lambda\bar{\alpha}$ vb. intr. to be afraid. $\omega\lambda\alpha\bar{\alpha}$, $\omega\lambda\chi$ n. fear, in cpd. $\mu\epsilon\alpha$ - $\omega\lambda\alpha\bar{\alpha}$, $\mu\alpha\alpha$ - $\omega\lambda\alpha\bar{\alpha}$ to emit fear, be terrified; also as n.m. terror; $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\eta\mu\epsilon\alpha$ - $\omega\lambda\alpha\bar{\alpha}$ terror.
- $\omega\lambda\eta$ to creep (into: $\alpha\bar{\nu}$).
- $\omega\lambda\eta$ - in $\omega\lambda\eta$ - $\omicron\gamma\chi$ - $\eta\omicron\gamma\chi\epsilon$ to enjoy the odor of incense.
- $\omega\lambda\eta\lambda$ ($\omega\lambda\bar{\lambda}$) vb. intr. to pray (to: ϵ , $\mu\lambda$, $\omega\lambda$; for: ϵ , $\epsilon\tau\beta\epsilon$, $\epsilon\chi\bar{\nu}$, $\alpha\lambda$, $\alpha\iota\chi\bar{\nu}$); as n.m. prayer.
- $\omega\lambda\iota\beta$, $\omega\lambda\epsilon\beta$, $\omega\bar{\alpha}\lambda\iota\beta$ n.m. spike, sharp instrument; ray, flame.
- $\omega\lambda\omicron\pi$ n.m. ply, strand (of cord).
- $\omega\lambda\omicron\chi$ n.m. shame, disgrace; as adj. shameful, disgraceful.
- $\omega\lambda\alpha$, $\omega\epsilon\lambda\bar{\alpha}$, $\omega\lambda\epsilon\alpha$ n.m. twig, shoot; stave, wand.
- $\omega\lambda\beta\omicron\mu$, $\sigma\epsilon\lambda\beta\alpha\mu$, $\omega\lambda\tau\alpha\mu$, $\omega\epsilon\lambda\tau\alpha\mu$, $\omega\epsilon\lambda\tau\epsilon\mu$, $\omega\lambda\lambda\tau\epsilon\mu$ n.f.m. mustard.
- $\omega\mu\alpha$, Q $\omega\omicron\omicron\mu\epsilon$ ($\omega\omicron\mu\epsilon$) vb. intr. to be light, fine, subtle; as n.m. fineness, subtlety. $\omega\omicron\omega\mu\epsilon$ adj. light, fine.
- $\omega\mu\bar{\mu}\omicron$, $\omega\mu\omicron$, $\omega\mu\omega$ (f. $\omega\mu\bar{\mu}\omega$; pl. $\omega\mu\bar{\mu}\omicron\iota$) n.m. stranger; as adj. strange. ϵ $\rho\omega\mu\bar{\mu}\omicron$ abroad (motion); α $\rho\omega\mu\bar{\mu}\omicron$ abroad (static); $\alpha\bar{\nu}$ $\rho\omega\mu\bar{\mu}\omicron$ idem. $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\omega\mu\bar{\mu}\omicron$ strangeness, foreignness. $\mu\lambda\iota$ - $\omega\mu\bar{\mu}\omicron$ hospitable; $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\mu\lambda\iota$ - $\omega\mu\bar{\mu}\omicron$ hospitality; $\bar{\rho}$ - $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\mu\lambda\iota$ -

- φῆμο to be hospitable. μῆτιμαστ-φῆμο hatred of strangers.
 φ-φῆμο (Q o ἦ) to become a stranger, be estranged (from:
 ε, λα^ς).
- φμοу, φмоуε, φмоуі n.f. peg, stake.
- φмоуη (f. φмоуηε) number: eight. μῆτωμην(ε) eighteen. μεz-
 φмоуη eighth. See 15.3; 30.7.
- φῆθε φῆθε- φῆθητ^ς vb. tr. to serve (ῆμο^ς or λα^ς); as n.m.
 service, worship, liturgy; λα ἦ φῆθε place of worship.
 φ-φῆθε to do service (to, for: λα^ς). ρεφφῆθε server,
 worshipper; μῆτρεφφῆθε service. φῆθιτ n.m. servant.
- φῆθηεε vb. intr. to whisper; as n. whispering. εφ-φῆθηεε,
 φι-φῆθηεε to whisper.
- φη n.m. waste-land. φ-φη to become waste, dry.
- φη n.m. profligate, prodigal (person); μῆτφηη profligacy.
- φηε, φηη (pl. φηηу, -ε) n.m. net. φηε ἦ ειοуε casting-net.
- φηη n.f. garden; λα-τεφηη gardener.
- φηφ, Q φηφ vb. intr. to stink; as n.m. stench.
- φῆс n.m. linen.
- φῆτω n.f. sheet, robe (of linen).
- φῆφωτε, φιηφωτε n.f. cushion or sim.
- φо number: thousand. See 30.7.
- φо particle: yea!
- φοεи n.m. row, course; ἦ φοеи φοеи in rows. φиε,
 φοеиε n.f. courses (of stones).
- φοεиτ in φ-φοеиτ (Q o ἦ φοеиτ) to become inspired,
 possessed, frenzied.
- φοеиφ n.m. dust; φ-φοеиφ to become dusty; χι-φοеиφ idem.
 (φокφκ) φεκφφκ^ς vb. tr. to dig, hollow out, gouge out.
- φоλ, φλλ n.m. bundle.
- φоλ, φωλ n.m. molar tooth, tusk.
- φоλмεс n.f. gnat.
- φоλφλ φ(ε)λφωλ^ς Q φελφωλ (φῆφωφ) vb. tr. to sift, shake in
 sieve (ῆμο^ς); as n.m. shaking.
- φом, φоом (f. φоме; pl. φмоуі) n.m. father-in-law (mother-
 in-law); son (daughter)-in-law. φ-φом to become

father-in-law (to: ε).

ϞΟΜΝΤ, ϞΜΝΤ, ϞΕΜΝΤ, ϞΟΜΤ, ϞΜΝ(Τ)- number: three (f. ϞΟΜΤΕ, ϞΟΜΝΤΕ). ϞΜ(Ν)Τ-(ε) ηοοϙ three days ago, heretofore.

ΜΕΖϞΟΜΝΤ third. ΜΝΤϞΟΜΤΕ thirteen; ΜΕΖΜΝΤϞΟΜΤΕ thirteenth. Μ ηϞΟΜΝΤ all three (of them). See 15.3; 30.7.

ϞΟΜΤΕ n.f. thorn-tree (acacia nilotica); thorns; thicket of acacias; Ϟε Ν ϞΟΜΤΕ acacia wood.

ϞΟΟϙ, ϞΟΟϙΕ, ϞΟϙ- n.m. incense, perfume.

ϞΟΟϙΕ, Q ϞΟϙΟϙ(ε) vb. intr. to become dry, dry up, become dessicated, stale. ηηΕΤ ϞΟϙΟϙ the dry land.

ϞΟΠ, ϞΟΟΠ, ϞΟΠ n.m. palm, four-fingerbreadth; a set of four.

(ϞΟΠϞΠ) Ϟ(ε)ηϞΠ- ϞΠϞΟΠ^ρ vb. tr. to take in arms, nurse.

ϞΟΡΤ, ϞΟΟΡΤ n.m. awning, veil.

ϞΟΡϞΡ ϞΡϞΡ- ϞΡϞΟΡ^ρ Q ϞΡϞΟΡ (ϞΡϞΟΡΤ) vb. tr. to upset, overturn (ΜΜΟ^ρ, ε; οη, οητο: ΕΧΝ); to destroy; + ΕΠΕΧΗΤ idem.

As n.m. overthrow, destruction; ΡΕϞϞΟΡϞΡ destroyer.

ϞΟΤ, ϞΟΤ (pl. ϞϞΟΤΕ; cf. ϞΝϞΟΤΕ) n.m. pillow, cushion.

ϞΟΤϞΤ (ϞΟΧΤ) ϞΕΤϞΟΤ^ρ Q ϞΕΤϞΟΤ vb. tr. to cut, carve, hollow out (ΜΜΟ^ρ); to make a hole in (ε, ΖΝ). As n.m. (also ϞϞΟΤ) anything carved or hollowed out.

ϞΟϙ, ϞΟϙ in ΝϞΟϙ prep. without (not standard Sah.).

ϞΟϙΗΝΒ, ϞΟϙΗΒ, ϞΒΙΒ, ϞΟϙΕΒΕ, ϞΟϙΕϙΕ n.m. persea tree.

ϞΟϙΟ ϞΟϙΕ- (ϞΟϙ-) ϞΟϙω^ρ (ϞΟϙΟ^ρ) (± ΕΒΟΛ) vb. tr. to discharge, pour out, empty (ΜΜΟ^ρ; from: ΜΜΟ^ρ, ΕΒΟΛ ΜΜΟ^ρ,

ΕΒΟΛ ΖΝ; into: ΖΝ); vb. intr. to flow, pour out. ϞΟϙΟ

ΕΧΝ to pour out upon; to crowd against, throng. Also

with ΕΠΕΧΗΤ (ε), ΕΖΡΛΙ (ε, ΕΧΝ, ΖΝ). ϞΟϙΕΙΤ Q to be

empty; ηΕΤ ϞΟϙΕΙΤ emptiness, vanity (may take art.);

ΜΝΤηηΕΤ ϞΟϙΕΙΤ emptiness; ΖΝ ΟϙΜΝΤηηΕΤ ϞΟϙΕΙΤ without

cause, vainly; Ρ-ηΕΤ ϞΟϙΕΙΤ to act in vain.

ϞΟϙΡΗ n.f. censer, brazier, altar.

ϞΟϙϞΟΟϙϞΕ, ϞΟϙϞΟΟϙϞΕ, ϞΟϙϞΟΟϙΖΕ n.m. sacrifice, offering.

ϞΟϙΩΒΕ, ϞΟϙΟΒΕ n.f. throat.

ϞΟϙϞΟϙ vb. intr. to boast, brag; reflex. (w. ΜΜΟ^ρ) to take pride (in, on, about: ε, ΕΤΒΕ, ΕΧΝ, ΕΖΡΛΙ ΕΧΝ, ΖΙ, ΖΝ).

- As n.m. boasting, pride; as adj. proud. **МНТΘΟΥΘΟΥ**, **МНТΘΟΥΘΟ** pride, impudence. **†-ΘΟΥΘΟΥ** to glorify.
- ΘΟΥΘΥ**, **ΘΟΥΘΥ** n.m. window; niche, alcove.
- ΘΟΥ**, **ΘΟΥ** n.m. kind of antelope (bubalis buselaphus).
- ΘΟΥΘΟΥ**, **ΘΛΘΟΥ**, **ΘΟΥΘΟ** n.m. pot, jar.
- ΘΟΥΥ** n.m. hindrance, impediment; key. **†-ΘΟΥΥ** to lock (a door). **Υ-ΘΟΥΥ** to shut, lock.
- ΘΟΥΘΥ**, **Q ΘΥΘΟΥ** meaning uncertain: to burrow (?).
- ΘΟΥΧΝΕ**, **ΘΛΧΝΕ** vb. tr. to consider (**НМО**); to take counsel concerning (**ε**, **εχΝ**; with: **МН**). As n.m. counsel, design, plan, advice. **ΛТΘΟΥΧΝΕ** ill-considered; **МНТΛТΘΟΥΧΝΕ** being without counsel, at a loss, reckless. **εΙρε Ν ΟΥΘΟΥΧΝΕ** **Υ-ΘΟΥΧΝΕ** to take counsel, make a decision. **χι-ΘΟΥΧΝΕ** idem (with: **МН**; concerning: **ε**, **ε2ΟΥН ε**); **χι-ΘΟΥΧΝΕ ΝΛ** to counsel, advise; **ρε4χι-ΘΟΥΧΝΕ** counsellor, advisor.
- ΘУНρε** n.f. wonder, amazement; miracle; as adj. wonderful, marvelous; **2λ ΘУНре** wonderful; **2Н ОУΘУНре** wondrously. **Υ-ΘУНре** (**Q о Н**) to become amazed, to marvel (at: **НМО**, **ε**, **εТεε**, **εχН**, **ε2РА1 εχН**, **НСА**, **2Н**).
- Θρω** n.f. menstruation; **Υ-Θρω** (**Q о Н**) to be menstruous.
- ΘΥНЕ**, **сΘУНе** in **2Н ОУΘΥНЕ** suddenly, all of a sudden.
- ΘΥε**, **ΘΥН** (pl. **ΘУНУ**) n.m. mast of a ship.
- ΘΥе** n. nest.
- ΘΥеко**, **εΘΥеко** (pl. **ΘΥекоу**) n.m. prison.
- ΘΥНН**, **ΘΥН** n.f. garment, tunic.
- ΘΥ†** n.m. weaver; warp (on loom).
- ΘУТРΥ** **ΘΥ†ТΥ**- **ΘΥ†ТУР** **Q ΘΥ†ТУР** vb. tr. to disturb, agitate, bother, upset, trouble, urge, hasten (**НМО**); vb. intr. to become disturbed etc.; as n.m. disturbance, trouble, anxiety, haste; **2Н ОУΘУТРΥ** hastily, quickly, anxiously. **ΛТΘУТРΥ** undisturbed, untroubled; **МНТΛТΘУТРΥ** tranquillity; **Υ-†-ΘУТРΥ** to create disturbance.
- ΘУΟΥНТ** in **†-ΘУΟΥНТ** to accuse, bring accusation against (**ε**, **Н**, **2λ**); **ρε4†-ΘУΟΥНТ** accuser.
- ΘУ** n.m. sand, gravel; **кН ε ПΘУ** being in sandy condition.

- ᠓᠐ᠪ** (᠓᠐ᠴ) **᠓᠐ᠪ-** (᠓᠐ᠴ-) **᠓᠐ᠪ** (᠓᠐ᠴ) Q **᠓᠐ᠪ** (᠓᠐ᠴ) vb. tr. to shave, clip, tonsure (ᠨᠮᠣ); **᠓᠐ᠪ-ᠬᠣ** to shave the head; as n.m. shaving, clipping, tonsure.
- ᠓᠐ᠪᠰ** **᠓᠐ᠪᠰ** Q **᠓᠐ᠪᠰ** vb. tr. to scorch, wither (ᠨᠮᠣ); vb. intr. to become scorched, withered.
- ᠓᠐ᠠ** n.m. what is above, high; always w. art. and usu. in prep. phrases: **ᠶ** **᠓᠐ᠠ** upward; **ᠨ** **᠓᠐ᠠ** **ᠶ** above; **ᠶᠣᠯ** **ᠨ** **᠓᠐ᠠ** from above; **ᠴᠠ-᠓᠐ᠠ** upper part or direction; **ᠴᠠ** **᠓᠐ᠠ** **ᠨ** (prep.) above; **ᠶᠣᠯ** **ᠴᠠ-᠓᠐ᠠ** from above.
- ᠓᠐ᠠᠬ** **᠓᠐ᠠᠬ** Q **᠓᠐ᠠᠬ** vb. tr. to dig, dig deep; Q = to be deep; as n.m. depth(s). Cf. **᠓᠐ᠠᠬᠶ**.
- ᠓᠐ᠠᠬᠰ** **᠓᠐ᠠᠬᠰ** **᠓᠐ᠠᠬᠰ** Q **᠓᠐ᠠᠬᠰ** vb. tr. to dig, dig deep (± **ᠶᠨᠶᠢᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ**). **᠓᠐ᠠᠬᠰ** n.m. depth. Cf. preceding.
- ᠓᠐ᠠᠶ** **᠓᠐ᠠᠶ** (᠓᠐ᠠ-) **᠓᠐ᠠᠶ** vb. tr. to despoil (ᠨᠮᠣ); + **ᠶᠣᠯ**: to spoil, destroy; intr. to be destroyed; as n.m. spoil, booty. **ᠠᠳ᠓᠐ᠠᠶ** **ᠶᠣᠯ** indestructible. **᠓᠐ᠠᠶ** n.f. spoils.
- ᠓᠐ᠠᠯ** **᠓᠐ᠠᠯ** Q **᠓᠐ᠠᠯ** vb. tr. to loosen, dissolve, paralyze; vb. intr. to flow (into: **ᠶ**, **ᠰᠨ**, **ᠶᠣᠯ** **ᠶᠠᠨ**); **᠓᠐ᠠᠯ** **ᠶᠣᠯ** to be paralyzed, crippled, wortnless.
- ᠓᠐ᠠᠯᠰ** **᠓᠐ᠠᠯᠰ** **᠓᠐ᠠᠯᠰ** vb. tr. to stitch, weave (ᠨᠮᠣ).
- ᠓᠐ᠠᠯᠨ** vb. tr. to smell (ᠨᠮᠣ); sniff at (**ᠶ**); as n.m. sense of smell; **ᠮᠠ** **ᠨ** **᠓᠐ᠠᠯᠨ** organ of smell; **ᠶᠢᠨ᠓᠐ᠠᠯᠨ** sense of s.
- ᠓᠐ᠠᠯᠰ** **᠓᠐ᠠᠯᠰ** Q **᠓᠐ᠠᠯᠰ** vb. tr. to mark, trace line of, make as a mark (ᠨᠮᠣ); as n.m. mark, marker, stake; **ᠳ**-**᠓᠐ᠠᠯᠰ** to set a mark or boundary.
- ᠓᠐ᠠᠯᠰ** **᠓᠐ᠠᠯᠰ** **᠓᠐ᠠᠯᠰ** Q **᠓᠐ᠠᠯᠰ** vb. tr. to cut (ᠨᠮᠣ); Q to be sharp, sharpened, cutting. Cf. **᠓᠐ᠠᠯᠶ**.
- ᠓᠐ᠠᠮ** n.m. tax, tribute; **ᠳ**-**᠓᠐ᠠᠮ** to pay tribute; **ᠰᠢ-᠓᠐ᠠᠮ** to receive tribute.
- ᠓᠐ᠠᠮ** n.m. summer. **ᠰᠶ** **ᠨ** **᠓᠐ᠠᠮ**, **ᠰᠨ᠓᠐ᠠᠮ** n.m. spring.
- ᠓᠐ᠠᠮ** **᠓᠐ᠠᠮ** (᠓᠐ᠠᠮ) vb. tr. to wash (clothes: ᠨᠮᠣ).
- ᠓᠐ᠠᠮᠰ** **᠓᠐ᠠᠮᠰ** Q **᠓᠐ᠠᠮᠰ** vb. tr. to pierce.
- ᠓᠐ᠠᠮᠶ** vb. intr. to become sick, weak, ill (in, with: **ᠶ**, **ᠨ**, **ᠰᠨ**); as n.m. sickness, disease. **ᠮᠠ** **ᠨ** **ᠨᠶᠳ᠓᠐ᠠᠮᠶ** infirmary. **ᠳ**-**᠓᠐ᠠᠮᠶ** to become sick; **ᠶᠶᠶ᠓᠐ᠠᠮᠶ** sick person. For cpds.

in ᠬᠠᠨ- , ᠬᠡᠨ- , ᠬᠢᠨ- see 2nd element.

ᠬᠣᠨᠳ (ᠬᠣᠨᠳ) Q ᠬᠣᠨᠳ vb. intr. to quarrel (with: ᠮᠨ , ᠣᠮᠪᠡ); as n.m. quarreling.

ᠬᠣᠨᠲᠤ ᠬᠠᠨᠲᠤ- (ᠬᠣᠨᠲᠤ-) ᠬᠣᠨᠲᠤ Q ᠬᠣᠨᠲᠤ vb. tr. to plait (ᠮᠢᠮᠣ).
 ᠬᠣᠨᠲᠤ n.f. plaited work.

ᠬᠣᠨᠪᠠ (ᠬᠣᠨᠪᠠ) ᠬᠡᠨᠪᠠ- (ᠬᠡᠨᠪᠠ-) ᠬᠣᠨᠪᠠ (ᠬᠣᠨᠪᠠ) Q ᠬᠣᠨᠪᠠ (ᠬᠣᠨᠪᠠ) vb. intr. to come together, join; vb. tr. to join, connect (ᠮᠢᠮᠣ ; to, with: ᠡ , ᠮᠨ , ᠨᠠ); to convey (to: ᠬᠠ); as n.m. union, unity. ᠵᠨ ᠣᠶᠬᠣᠨᠪᠠ jointly, in unison.

ᠬᠣᠨ only in ᠬᠡᠨᠨᠬᠣᠨ , ᠬᠨᠨᠬᠣᠨ , ᠬᠡᠨᠨᠬᠣᠨ moment, instant; ᠵᠨ ᠣᠶᠬᠡᠨᠨᠬᠣᠨ suddenly.

ᠬᠣᠨ ᠬᠡᠨ- (ᠬᠡᠨ- , ᠬᠢᠨ-) ᠬᠣᠨ (ᠬᠢᠨ) Q ᠬᠡᠨ vb. tr. to receive, accept, take, bear, suffer (ᠮᠢᠮᠣ ; for, on behalf of: ᠡᠬᠨ , ᠨᠠ ; from: ᠨᠲᠨ , ᠵᠢᠲᠨ); to buy (for a price: ᠵᠠ ; with: ᠵᠨ). Freq. w. ethical dative. Q also = to be acceptable. As n.m. acceptance, purchase. ᠠᠲᠬᠣᠨ , ᠠᠲᠬᠣᠨ which cannot be limited or contained. ᠬᠣᠨᠴ n.f. reception, entertainment.

ᠬᠣᠨᠡ (ᠬᠣᠨᠡ), Q ᠬᠣᠨᠡ vb. intr. to become, come into existence; to happen, take place, occur; to last, endure; Q to be, exist. ᠠᠴᠬᠣᠨᠡ impers. it happened that (foll. by coord. vb.). For ᠬᠣᠨᠡ as aux. vb., see §30.9. ᠬᠣᠨᠡ ᠡ , ᠡᠵᠣᠶᠨ ᠡ to be for, intended for, destined for; ᠬᠣᠨᠡ ᠮᠢᠮᠣ (1) to be in; (2) to happen to (a person); (3) to be + pred. noun. ᠬᠣᠨᠡ ᠨᠠ ᠡ to act as (ᠡ) for (ᠨᠠ). ᠬᠣᠨᠡ ᠬᠠ to last until; ᠬᠣᠨᠡ ᠵᠠ to receive, get, have; ᠬᠣᠨᠡ ᠵᠢ to be/live in the time of. ᠬᠣᠨᠡ ᠵᠠᠲᠨ to be in the care, the charge of. ᠬᠣᠨᠡ ᠵᠢᠲᠨ , ᠪᠡᠵᠣᠠ ᠵᠢᠲᠨ to come into existence through, by means of. As n.m. existence, being. ᠮᠠ ᠨ ᠬᠣᠨᠡ dwelling place, residence. ᠬᠣᠨᠡ if, when, since, because.

ᠬᠣᠨᠡ , ᠬᠣᠨᠡ , ᠬᠣᠨᠡ , ᠬᠣᠨᠡ , ᠬᠣᠨᠡ n.m. cucumber.

ᠬᠣᠨᠴ n.m. arm, foreleg; shoulder; name of constellation.

ᠬᠣᠨ ᠬᠣᠨ (ᠬᠣᠨᠣᠨ) Q ᠬᠣᠨ vb. tr. to stop up, to pile up.

ᠬᠣᠨᠨ ᠬᠡᠨ- (ᠬᠡᠨᠨ-) ᠬᠣᠨᠨ Q ᠬᠣᠨᠨ vb. intr. to be early,

first (in, at, to: ε); reflex. idem. ὄφρ- + Inf. to do something first, to have done something previously, already. ὄφρ̄ n. morning; ὄφρ̄ ἦ περὶ αὐτῆς tomorrow morning, the morning of the next day; πῆλυ ἦ ὄφρ̄ the morning. ὄφρ̄ (f. ὄφρ̄η) adj. first, earliest; used before of after n., with ἦ; ὄφρ̄-ἦ idem. ἦ ὄφρ̄, ἦ ὄφρ̄ adv. early. ἦ ὄφρ̄ adv. formerly, at first; ἦ ὄφρ̄ ἦ prep. before. χῖν (ἦ) ὄφρ̄, χῖν ε ὄφρ̄ from the beginning. ἦ-ὄφρ̄ (Q ο ἦ) to be first, before; + ε + Inf. to do first, beforehand; to be the first to do.

ὄφρ̄ vb. intr. to be demented; tr. to derange (ἦμο^ο).

ὄφρ̄, ὄφρ̄, ὄφρ̄ (pl. ὄφρ̄, ὄφρ̄) n.m. shepherd, herdsman; ἦφρ̄ shepherding.

ὄφρ̄, ὄφρ̄ (pl. ὄφρ̄, ὄφρ̄) n.m. trader, merchant; μα ἦ ὄφρ̄ emporium; ἦφρ̄ trade, commerce; ἦ-ὄφρ̄ to trade, deal, traffic (in: ἦ); εἰνερ-ὄφρ̄ trade, profit.

ὄφρ̄ ὄφρ̄- (ὄφρ̄-) vb. tr. to muzzle. ὄφρ̄, ὄφρ̄ n.m. a muzzle, halter.

ὄφρ̄, ὄφρ̄ n.f. well, cistern.

ὄφρ̄ n.m. flour, dough.

ὄφρ̄ ὄφρ̄- (ὄφρ̄-) Q ὄφρ̄ vb. tr. to close, seal (ἦμο^ο; against: εἶν); vb. intr. to be shut, sealed. ὄφρ̄ (ὄφρ̄) Q ὄφρ̄ vb. tr. idem. ὄφρ̄ n.m. gate, what is shut. ὄφρ̄-ὄφρ̄ n.pl. joints.

ὄφρ̄, ὄφρ̄ n.f. cliff, precipice.

ὄφρ̄ ὄφρ̄- (ὄφρ̄-) Q ὄφρ̄ vb. tr. to exclude, deprive (of: ε, εὐολ ἦ); to remove (ἦμο^ο; from: ε).

ὄφρ̄ (ὄφρ̄) ὄφρ̄- (ὄφρ̄-) ὄφρ̄ (ὄφρ̄) Q ὄφρ̄ (ὄφρ̄, ὄφρ̄) (1) vb. tr. to cut (ἦμο^ο); to slaughter, slay (with: ἦ). ὄφρ̄ εὐολ to cut off, cut short; to excommunicate; to decide; as n.m. excommunication, cutting off. ὄφρ̄ εὐολ εἶν to condemn. ἦ ὄφρ̄ ὄφρ̄ εὐολ sharply, briefly. ὄφρ̄- in cpds.: who, which cuts (see 2nd elem.). ὄφρ̄ as n.m. what is cut; sacrifice; decision, verdict. ἦφρ̄ uncut. ἦφρ̄ (εὐολ) cutter, sacrificer.

(2) vb. intr. to lack (for: ε, $\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}^\circ$, $\text{z}\bar{\text{N}}$); to want, be lacking; as n.m. lack, need, shortage; $\lambda\tau\theta\omega\omega\tau$ without needs. $\theta\lambda\lambda\tau\bar{\text{N}}$, $\theta\lambda\tau\bar{\text{N}}$, $\theta\lambda\tau\epsilon$ prep. short of, lacking; excepting, apart from. $\theta\lambda\lambda\tau\epsilon$, $\theta\lambda\lambda\tau\bar{\text{C}}$ n.f. part cut off, portion. $\theta\lambda\lambda\tau\bar{\text{C}}$, $\theta\lambda\tau\bar{\text{C}}$ n.f. cut, ditch. $\theta\tau\lambda$ vb. intr. to become faulty, deficient; to have defects; as n.m. defect, fault, deficiency.

$\theta\omega\omega\epsilon\epsilon$ $\theta\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon-$ ($\theta\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon-$) $\theta\omega\omega\epsilon^\circ$ ($\theta\omega\omega\epsilon^\circ$) Q $\theta\omega\omega\epsilon\epsilon$ ($\theta\omega\omega\epsilon\epsilon$) vb. tr. to strike, smite, wound ($\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}^\circ$); vb. intr. to be wounded (in: ε); as n.m. blow, wound. $\theta\omega\lambda$ n.m. blow, wound; $\bar{\text{F}}-\theta\omega\lambda$ to wound; $\theta\omega\lambda-\epsilon\iota\chi$ to clap the hands.

$\theta\omega\theta$ $\theta\epsilon\theta-$ $\theta\omega\theta^\circ$ Q $\theta\eta\theta$ (\pm εβολ) vb. tr. to scatter, spread ($\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}^\circ$; esp. of odor, by wind); vb. intr. idem.

$\theta\omega\theta$ $\theta\epsilon\theta-$ Q $\theta\eta\theta$ vb. tr. to twist (rope etc.); as n.m. twisting; torture (?).

$\theta\omega\theta$ $\theta\epsilon\theta-$ $\theta\omega\theta^\circ$ ($\theta\lambda\theta^\circ$) Q $\theta\eta\theta$ (\pm εβολ, ε ρ ρλ ι) vb. tr. to make equal ($\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}^\circ$; to: ε, $\text{M}\bar{\text{N}}$); to make level, straight; to lay out straight; Q to be equal (to: ε, $\text{M}\bar{\text{N}}$, ο γ βε). As n.m. equality, sameness, equal status.

$\theta\omega\upsilon$ $\theta\epsilon\upsilon-$ $\theta\omega\upsilon^\circ$ Q $\theta\eta\upsilon$ vb. tr. to devastate, lay waste, destroy ($\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}^\circ$); vb. intr. to become desert, laid waste, destroyed; as n.m. devastation, destruction. $\theta\omega\omega\upsilon\epsilon$, $\theta\omega\omega\beta\epsilon$ n.m. barrenness, poverty.

$\theta\omega\upsilon\bar{\text{T}}$, $\theta\omega\upsilon\bar{\text{T}}$ n.m. hollow of hand; handful.

$\theta\omega\upsilon\bar{\text{T}}$ $\theta\epsilon\upsilon\bar{\text{T}}-$ Q $\theta\omega\upsilon\bar{\text{T}}$ vb. intr. to err, make a mistake (in: $\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}^\circ$, ε, $\text{z}\bar{\text{N}}$); as n.m. error, fault. $\lambda\tau\theta\omega\upsilon\bar{\text{T}}$ unerring. $\theta\lambda\upsilon\tau\epsilon$ adj. wicked, iniquitous; $\text{M}\bar{\text{N}}\tau\theta\lambda\upsilon\tau\epsilon$ iniquity; $\bar{\text{F}}-\text{M}\bar{\text{N}}\tau-\theta\lambda\upsilon\tau\epsilon$ to sin (against: ε). $\theta\omega\upsilon\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{C}}$, $\theta\omega\beta\tau\bar{\text{C}}$, $\theta\lambda\upsilon\tau\bar{\text{C}}$ n. error.

$\theta\omega\text{z}\bar{\text{B}}$ $\theta\epsilon\text{z}\bar{\text{B}}-$ $\theta\omega\text{z}\bar{\text{B}}^\circ$ vb. tr. intr. to wither, scorch.

$\theta\omega\chi\epsilon$ vb. intr. to contend, wrestle, struggle (with: $\text{M}\bar{\text{N}}$, ο γ βε); as n.m. contest. $\text{M}\lambda\bar{\text{N}}$ $\theta\omega\chi\epsilon$ arena; $\rho\epsilon\upsilon\theta\omega\chi\epsilon$ contender. $\theta\omega\epsilon\iota\chi$ n.m.f. athlete, gladiator, contender; $\text{M}\bar{\text{N}}\tau\theta\omega\epsilon\iota\chi$ athleticism; $\bar{\text{F}}-\theta\omega\epsilon\iota\chi$ to become an athlete, contender. $\theta\omega\epsilon\iota\chi\bar{\text{T}}$ n.m. athlete, contender.

$\theta\omega\chi\bar{\text{N}}$ $\theta\epsilon\chi\bar{\text{N}}-$ $\theta\omega\chi\bar{\text{N}}^\circ$ Q $\theta\omega\chi\bar{\text{N}}$ vb. tr. to leave as a remainder,

ϩ61λ61λ: ϩ̄κλ1λ

ϩ60λ: ϩ60P

ϩ̄Pλ2T̄: C̄P̄λ2T̄

4

- 41 (461) 41- (461-) 41T^o Q 4HY vb. tr. to take, carry, bear, sustain (̄MMO^o, 2λ); oft. w. eth. dat. (ε, λλ^o). Used w. many prep. and adv. in normal senses. 41 M̄N to agree with. 41 2λ to tolerate, bear, endure. 41 ̄MMO^o εBOλ to take away, remove (from: ̄MMO^o, 2N̄). 41 ̄MMAY to carry etc. from there (± 2N̄, 21XN̄: from, from on). For 41- and 4λ1- in vb. and nom. cpds. see 2nd element. P4441 one who bears (may have object); M̄NTP441 state or condition of bearing.
- 4N̄T, 5N̄T, 4EN̄T, OYEN̄T n.m.f. worm. P̄-4N̄T to become wormy. 4O, 5O, 5OO, 4O1 n.f. canal, water conduit.
- 4TOOY, 5TOOY (4TEY-, 4TOY-; f. 4TOE, 4TO, 5TO) number: four. M̄NTλ4TE fourteen. ME24TOOY (f. -4TOE, -4TO) fourth. See §§15.3; 24.3; 30.7.
- 4W, 5W, OYW, 4WE n.m. hair. PλT-4W, PHT M̄ 4W hairy. OY62-4W to let hair grow.
- 4WTE, 5WTE n.f.m. sweat. †-4WTE to sweat.
- 4WTE (5WTE, 5OTE) 4ET- 4OT^o vb. tr. to wipe away, off; to obliterate, destroy (̄MMO^o). 4WTE εBOλ (1) idem; (2) intr. to be wiped out, destroyed. λT4WTE εBOλ uneffaceable, ineradicable.
- 4W6E (5W6E) 46E- 4O6^o Q 4H6 (5H6) vb. intr. and reflex. to leap, spring (εBOλ, 6N6CHT, 6EH, 62OYN, 62Pλ1); as n.m. impetuosity; P444W6E impetuous person. 4O6C̄, 5O6C̄ n. leaping, dancing; esp. in X1-4O6C̄ to dance; M̄NTP44-5O6C̄ haste.
- 4W6E (5W6E) 46E- 4O6^o Q 4H6 vb. tr. to seize, snatch, rob (ε, ̄MMO^o); P444W6E violent person. 4O6T̄ n. robber.
- 4W6C̄ (5W6C̄) rare variant of 4W6E to leap q.v.

4λ1-: 41

4EN̄T: 4N̄T

4HY: 41

4λ1: 5λ1

4ET-: 4WTE

4H6: 4W6E

461, 461-: 41

46E-: 4W6E

41T^o: 41

40T ² : 40TE	4TEY ⁻ : 4TOOY	401: 40
406 ² : 406E	4TO, 4TOE: 4TOOY	40TE: 80TE
406C̄: 406E	4TOY ⁻ : 4TOOY	406E: 80TE
406T̄: 406E		

2

2A, 20 n.m. winnowing fan.

2A, 20 n.m. pole, mast; weaver's beam.

2A (2APO²) prep. (1) under, beneath; often with meaning of bearing, carrying; (2) from under, from the presence of, from the time of; (3) from, by reason of, because of; (4) for, in respect to, on behalf of; (5) in exchange for, for; to, toward (usu. of persons).

2AE, 2AEIH, 2AIH (f. 2AH, 2AE; pl. 2Aey, 2AEEY, 2AEOY, 2AeyE) adj. last, final; as n.: end, termination, last part. e n2AE, n̄ n2AE, n̄ 0AE, n̄ 2AE, exn̄ 2AE, 2n̄ 0AE at last, finally. 0A 2AE, 0A 0AE until the last, at the last. p̄-2AE (1) to become last; to be (too) late (for: e); (2) to be in want (of: e). x1-2AE to lag.

2AEIBEC, 2AIBEC, 2OIBEC n.f. shade, shelter, shadow; p̄-2AIBEC to make shade (for, over: e, exn̄, 2ixn̄). x1-2AIBEC to take shade, be shaded, sheltered.

2AGIT, 2AIGIT, 2AEIHT n.f. gateway, forecourt, porch.

2AI n.m. husband. x1-2AI to take a husband.

2AK, 2AAK n.m. tailor.

2AK adj. sober, prudent, mild (bef. or aft. n., w. n̄); m̄nt2AK sobriety, mildness. p̄-2AK (Q o n̄ 2AK) to become sober, prudent.

2AKX̄q, 2AKHX̄q, 2AKGX̄q, 2ANKX̄q n.m. a species of lizard.

2AA n.m.f. servant, slave; rare except in 2m̄2AA, 2m̄2EA n.m.f. idem; m̄nt2m̄2AA status of slave or servant; p̄-2m̄2AA to serve, become servant (to: nA²).

2AA only in p̄-2AA to deceive (m̄mo²); as n. deceit; m̄ntp̄-2AA deceit, deception; p̄eyp̄-2AA deceiver; m̄ntp̄eyp̄-2AA deceit.

2AAAk, 2AAHk n.f. ring.

2AAHT (pl. 2AAATE, 2AAATE) n.m. bird, any flying creature.

- 2ΛΑΜΗ2Ε, 2ΛΑΜΗ2, 2ΛΑΜΘ2, 2ΘΑΜΘ2Ε n.f. boat.
 2ΛΛΟΥС, 2ΛΛΛΟΥС n.m. spiderweb.
 2ΛΛΩМ n.m. cheese.
 2ΛМ (pl. 2МНУ, 2МЕУ) n.m. craftsman; cf. 2ΛМΘЕ.
 2ΛМНР n.m. embrace; $\bar{\text{P}}-2\Lambda\text{M}\text{H}\text{P}$ $\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\text{O}^{\circ}$; $\dagger-2\Lambda\text{M}\text{H}\text{P}$ ε to embrace.
 2ΛМO1 interj. would that ...!
 2ΛМΘЕ, 2ΛМΘ1 (pl. 2ΛМΘНОУЕ, 2ΛМΘНУЕ, 2ΛМΘOУЕ) n.m. car-
 penter; $\text{M}\bar{\text{N}}\text{T}2\Lambda\text{M}\Theta\text{E}$ carpentry.
 2ΛП, 2OП n.m. judgement, inquest; $\lambda\text{T}2\Lambda\text{П}$ without going to
 court. εΙΡΕ $\bar{\text{N}}$ П ($^{\circ}$)2ΛП, $\bar{\text{P}}-2\Lambda\text{П}$ to give a judgement (for:
 $\text{M}\lambda^{\circ}$; between: OУTE); to go to court; to avenge, i.e. to
 settle one's case (against: $\text{M}\bar{\text{N}}$). $\dagger-2\Lambda\text{П}$ to give a judge-
 ment, pass judgement (on: ε, εX $\bar{\text{N}}$); $\text{M}\lambda$ $\bar{\text{N}}$ $\dagger-2\Lambda\text{П}$ court,
 place of judgement; PεЧ $\dagger-2\Lambda\text{П}$ judge; $\bar{\text{P}}-P\epsilon\text{Ч}\dagger-2\Lambda\text{П}$ to act as
 judge. $\text{X}1-2\Lambda\text{П}$, $\text{X}1$ $\bar{\text{N}}$ OУ2ΛП to go to court (against, with:
 $\text{M}\bar{\text{N}}$, OУKε, 2λ, 21); as n.m. judgement.
 2ΛΠЕ n.m. the god Apis.
 2ΛΠOPK̄, 2ΛΠOPT̄ n.f. saddle, saddle-cloth.
 2ΛΠC̄, 2OΠC̄ impers. vb. (± He) it is necessary (for some-
 one: ε; to do: ε, εTPE). See §20.2.
 2ΛPε2 (λPε2, 2λPη2Е, CPε2, EPη2) vb. tr. to keep, observe,
 preserve, be careful about (ε); to guard, watch, keep
 (ε; from: ε, εBOL $\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\text{O}^{\circ}$, εBOL 2 $\bar{\text{N}}$); as n.m. watch, guard,
 caution; $\text{M}\bar{\text{N}}\text{T}\lambda\text{T}2\lambda\text{P}\epsilon 2$ heedlessness; $\text{M}\lambda$ $\bar{\text{N}}$ 2λPε2 place of
 watch, guardhouse; PεЧ2λPε2 guard, watcher, watchman.
 2λP12λP0 $^{\circ}$ intensive pron., used appositionally: (he) alone,
 apart; (he him)self, by (him)self; other pers. sim.
 2λC n.m. dung (of animals).
 2λC1E, 2λCε1E, 2λC1H n.m. a drowned person; in cpds.: BOK
 $\bar{\text{N}}$ 2λC1E, $\Theta\epsilon$ $\bar{\text{N}}$ 2λC1E, $\bar{\text{P}}-\text{BOL}$ $\bar{\text{N}}$ 2λC1E to drown, be drowned.
 2λT, 2λTε, 2λλT n.m. silver; silver coin(s), money; as adj.
 silver, white. $\text{M}\lambda 1-2\lambda\text{T}$ money-loving. $\text{M}\epsilon\text{N}\bar{\text{P}}-2\lambda\text{T}$ silver-
 smith; PεЧMεN $\bar{\text{P}}-2\lambda\text{T}$ idem. Cλ $\bar{\text{N}}$ 2λT dealer in silver.
 $\bar{\text{P}}-2\lambda\text{T}$ to work silver; (Q O $\bar{\text{N}}$ 2λT) to become silver;
 PεЧ $\bar{\text{P}}-2\lambda\text{T}$ silversmith. $\dagger-2\lambda\text{T}$ to pay.

2ATAIAG, 2ATAAH n. name of an eye-disease.

2ATE, 2AATE vb. intr. to flow; tr. to pour (ḤMO) ± EBOA.

As n.m. flow. MA N 2ATE channel, water-course.

2ATHP, 2ATHPE n.m.f. hammer.

2AOP, 2EOP name of 3rd Coptic month.

2AY6AA n.m. anchor.

2AONT, 2AOT, 2APONT n.m. falcon.

2A4A6EAE, 2A4A6AE, 2ABAE6EAE n.f. lizard.

2A2 pron. many; as adj. (bef. or aft. noun, with N) many.

Ḥ-2A2 to become or do much/many (+ N + noun); MNT2A2
multitude.

2ABE, 2AA6E n.m. snare.

2ABIN n.m. mint.

2BA n.m. straits, difficulty, distress; Ḥ-2BA (Q O N 2BA)
to become distressed; Ḥ-2BA to distress, disturb (NA').

2EBE, 2EBBE, 2HYBE, 2HB(B)E n.m. plow; yoke of animals.

2EOPBḤ (BOPEBḤ) 2EBḤBḤ- (BḤBḤ-) 2EBḤOP* (2OYEPYOP*) Q
BḤBḤOP (BḤBOPT) vb. tr. to throw down, push, cast (ḤMO);
2EOPBḤ ḤMO* EBOA to cast forth (on, onto: e, ENEHT e,
E2PAI e); intr. to fall to pieces. KA2-EBḤOP unoccu-
pied land; E1O2-BEPEOP idem or sim.

2EOP n.f. left hand; as adj. left. (N) CA 2EOP, 2I

2EOP on, to the left.

2EOP n.f. covering; tent.

2E (2EE, 2HE) Q 2HY to fall (± ENEHT, E2PAI down); used
with e, EXN, 2N, 2ATN, 2IXN in ordinary senses. 2E NCX,
2E NTN to become lost to (someone). 2E EBOA to perish,
cease (from: 2N; from on, from with: 2I, 2IXN); to fall
away. 2E e to find, chance upon, light upon, discover;
2E EPO* NCX to find something in the possession of.

2E, 2IN n.f. way, manner. TAI re ee this is the way (that),
thus. OYN-ee there is a way, it is possible (to: e, N,
ETPE); MN-ee there is no way (to: e, N, ETPE). N ee N
prep. like, in the manner of. N ee + Rel. as, even as,
in the same way that. N TEI2E (1) in this way, thus;

- (2) of this sort. \bar{N} $\tau\epsilon\iota\zeta\epsilon$ $\tau\eta\rho\bar{\epsilon}$ so much, to such an extent. \bar{N} $\tau^{(\prime)}\zeta\epsilon$ like (e.g. me), as (I) do, in (my) way or manner. \bar{N} $\tau^{(\prime)}\zeta\epsilon$ $\tau^{(\prime)}\zeta\epsilon$ 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; $\bar{\rho}-\tau^{(\prime)}\zeta\epsilon$ to resume one's former appearance. $\dagger-\theta\epsilon$ to provide means (to: $\bar{N}\lambda^{(\prime)}$; 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. $\zeta\epsilon-\nu\omicron\upsilon\gamma\epsilon$ good season, plenty; $\bar{\rho}-\zeta\epsilon-\nu\omicron\upsilon\gamma\epsilon$ 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.
- $\zeta\epsilon\theta\epsilon\tau\epsilon$ n.f. monastery, convent. Many variant spellings: ϵ , η for $\epsilon\epsilon$; $-\eta$ for $-\epsilon$; $\zeta\eta$ for $\zeta\epsilon$.
- $\zeta\eta$, $\epsilon\zeta\eta$, $\zeta\eta$ ($\zeta\eta\tau^{(\prime)}$) n.f. front, forepart, beginning; $\zeta\eta\tau^{(\prime)}$, ϵ $\zeta\eta\tau^{(\prime)}$ 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. $\bar{N}\varsigma\alpha-\theta\eta$ adv. formerly, henceforth. $\zeta\lambda$ $\theta\eta$, $\zeta\lambda$ $\tau^{(\prime)}\zeta\eta$ prep. in front of, before (time or place); also used as conj. (+ $\epsilon\tau\rho\epsilon$ or $\bar{N}\pi\lambda\tau\epsilon-$). $\zeta\iota$ $\theta\eta$, $\zeta\iota$ $\zeta\eta$ at the front, forward, in front; $\zeta\iota$ $\theta\eta$ $\bar{N}\mu\omicron^{(\prime)}$ in front of, before, on the front of; $\bar{\rho}-\zeta\iota\theta\eta$ $\bar{N}\mu\omicron^{(\prime)}$ to precede.
- $\zeta\eta$ ($\zeta\eta\tau^{(\prime)}$) n.f. belly, womb. $\bar{N}\bar{N}\tau\mu\alpha\iota-\zeta\eta\tau\bar{\epsilon}$ gluttony. $\theta\lambda\chi\epsilon$ $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ \bar{N} $\zeta\eta\tau$ to ventriloquize. $\bar{N}\zeta\eta\tau^{(\prime)}$ 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 , $\epsilon\tau\beta\epsilon$, $\epsilon\chi\bar{N}$, $\bar{N}\lambda^{(\prime)}$, $\zeta\iota\chi\bar{N}$); $\rho\epsilon\gamma\bar{\rho}-\zeta\eta\beta\epsilon$ mourner.
- $\zeta\eta\beta\bar{\epsilon}$, $\zeta\bar{\beta}\epsilon$, $\zeta\epsilon\beta\bar{\epsilon}$ n.m. lamp.
- $\zeta\eta\kappa\epsilon$ n.f. corn-measure.
- $\zeta\eta\mu\epsilon$, $\zeta\epsilon\mu\epsilon$, $\zeta\bar{\mu}\mu\epsilon$, $\zeta\iota\mu\epsilon$ 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. $\varsigma\bar{\rho}-\zeta\eta\eta\epsilon$ idem;

†-с†-зННс to offer (burn) incense. ๑๐у-зННс incense;
 тлгс-๑๐у-зННс сзрлл, †-๑๐у-зННс сзрлл to offer incense.
 зНТ (зТН^с; pl. зТсєу) tip, edge, end; зТН^с н̄ is the pre-
 ferred construction before nouns.

зНТ n.m. north. с зНТ, ензНТ, лнзНТ adv. northward.

тлнзНТ, злнзНТ adv. (on) the north side. сл н̄ зНТ idem.
 зНТ (зТН^с) n.m. heart, mind. л-нсчзНТ сl ероч he came to
 his senses. мн̄тзНТ н̄ оуѡт unanimity, being of a single
 mind; ф̄-зНТ н̄ оуѡт to become unanimous. зНТ снлу doubt;
 мн̄тзНТ снлу doubt, hesitation; ф̄-зНТ снлу to become
 doubtful, hesitant. зНТ ๑нм impatience; мн̄тзНТ ๑нм
 idem; ф̄-зНТ ๑нм to become impatient. лтзНТ senseless;
 мн̄тлтзНТ senselessness; ф̄-лтзНТ to become senseless.
 влл-зНТ guileless, simple; мн̄твлл-зНТ guilelessness.
 рн̄нзНТ wise, a wise person; мн̄трн̄нзНТ wisdom, under-
 standing; ф̄-рн̄нзНТ to become wise. ๑с̄-н̄-зНТ anguish.
 кѡ н̄ зТН^с, кл-зТН^с to set one's heart or mind (on, to:
 с, схн̄, зl), to be confident (in); кл-зТН^с евол to re-
 lax, become careless. ф̄-зТН^с to regret, repent (con-
 cerning: с, схн̄, н̄сл); лтф̄-зТН^с unrepentant; мн̄трєчф̄-
 зТН^с, мн̄тф̄-зТН^с repentance. сєк-пн̄зНТ н̄ to persuade.
 †-зТН^с to observe, notice, pay attention to, heed (с,
 схн̄, зl, зн̄); мн̄тл†-зТН^с heedlessness; рєч†-зТН^с atten-
 tive; мн̄трєч†-зТН^с attentiveness. ๑н̄-зТН^с to pity, have
 pity (on, for: схн̄, сзрлл схн̄, зл); мн̄т๑н̄-зТН^с pity,
 mercy; ф̄-๑н̄-зТН^с to be merciful. For nouns and vbs.
 cpd. with н̄ зНТ see 1st element. злзТн̄, злтн̄ (злзТН^с,
 злтН^с) prep. with, near, beside.

зНу, зноу n.m. profit, benefit, usefulness, advantage.

млл-зНу profit-loving. ф̄-зНу to be profitable, useful
 (to: нл^с). †-зНу to give profit or benefit (to: нл^с);
 to gain profit or benefit (in, by, from: нмо^с, с, мн̄,
 зн̄). сн̄-зНу to find profit or benefit (in: с, зн̄).

зНсс to be disturbed, concerned.

зl злт^с (злт^с) vb. tr. to beat, thresh, rub (нмо^с; on,

- against: $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$, $\tau\bar{\iota}$). As n.m. threshing. $\rho\epsilon\epsilon\tau\bar{\iota}$ thresher.
- $\tau\bar{\iota}$ ($\tau\bar{\iota}\omega^\circ$, $\tau\bar{\iota}\omega\omega^\circ$) prep. (1) on, in, at; (2) (to enquire) concerning; (3) and, or, with (connecting two nouns); (4) from on, from in, from at; (5) in the time of, in the presence of. $\tau\bar{\iota}$ $\eta\lambda\bar{\iota}$ adv. thus. $\epsilon\beta\omega\lambda$ $\tau\bar{\iota}$ from on, from. $\epsilon\eta\epsilon\chi\tau$ $\tau\bar{\iota}$ down from on, down onto; $\epsilon\tau\omega\gamma\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\bar{\iota}$ in toward; $\epsilon\tau\bar{\rho}\lambda\bar{\iota}$ $\tau\bar{\iota}$ down from, up from, down on.
- ($\tau\bar{\iota}\beta\epsilon$), Q $\tau\omega\beta\epsilon$ ($\tau\lambda\beta\epsilon$) vb. intr. to be low, short. $\tau\bar{\beta}\beta\epsilon$ n.m. lower part or place. $\tau\beta\lambda\bar{\iota}$ n. shortness.
- $\tau\bar{\iota}\beta\omega\bar{\iota}$, $\tau\epsilon\beta\omega\bar{\iota}$, $\tau\bar{\iota}\beta\omega\gamma\bar{\iota}$, $\tau\epsilon\beta\omega\gamma\bar{\iota}$, $\tau\lambda\beta\iota\omega\gamma\bar{\iota}$ n.m. ibis.
- $\tau\bar{\iota}\epsilon$, $\tau\bar{\iota}\eta$ (pl. $\tau\bar{\iota}\eta\gamma$, $\tau\bar{\iota}\eta\omega\gamma$, $\tau\bar{\iota}\epsilon\gamma$) n.m.f. rudder.
- $\tau\bar{\iota}\epsilon\bar{\iota}\beta$, $\epsilon\tau\bar{\iota}\epsilon\bar{\iota}\beta$, $\tau\epsilon\bar{\iota}\epsilon\bar{\iota}\beta$, $\tau\bar{\iota}\beta$ (f. $\tau\epsilon\bar{\iota}\lambda\epsilon\bar{\iota}\beta\epsilon$, $\tau\bar{\iota}\lambda\beta\epsilon$, $\tau\bar{\iota}\epsilon\bar{\iota}\lambda\beta\epsilon$, $\tau\bar{\iota}\epsilon\epsilon\beta\epsilon$, $\tau\bar{\iota}\epsilon\bar{\iota}\beta\epsilon$, $\tau\bar{\iota}\beta\epsilon$, $\tau\bar{\iota}\eta\beta\epsilon$, $\tau\lambda\bar{\iota}\beta\epsilon$) n.m.f. lamb.
- $\tau\bar{\iota}\epsilon\bar{\iota}\tau$, $\tau\epsilon\bar{\iota}\epsilon\bar{\iota}\tau$, $\tau\bar{\iota}\tau$ n.m. pit.
- $\tau\bar{\iota}\eta$ (pl. $\tau\bar{\iota}\omega\omega\gamma\epsilon$, $\tau\bar{\iota}\eta\gamma$) n.f. road, way. $\tau\bar{\iota}\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\epsilon\bar{\iota}$ $\epsilon\beta\omega\lambda$ $\epsilon\chi\omega\delta\upsilon\varsigma$, way out. $\tau\bar{\iota}\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\epsilon\bar{\iota}$ $\epsilon\tau\omega\gamma\bar{\eta}$ way in. $\tau\bar{\iota}\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\beta\omega\kappa$ way of going (in: $\epsilon\tau\omega\gamma\bar{\eta}$). $\tau\bar{\iota}\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\mu\omega\omega\theta\epsilon$ way, road. $\tau\bar{\iota}\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\chi\iota\omega\sigma\bar{\rho}$ a way for crossing, ford. $\tau\bar{\iota}\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\bar{\rho}\rho\omega$ the king's road, highway. $\rho\bar{\eta}(\bar{\eta})\tau\bar{\iota}\eta$ traveling companion. $\dagger\text{-}\tau\epsilon\tau\bar{\iota}\eta$ $\eta\lambda^\circ$ to provide way or means to (someone).
- $\tau\bar{\iota}\kappa$ n.m. magic; as adj. magical. $\bar{\rho}\text{-}\tau\bar{\iota}\kappa$ to bewitch, enchant (ϵ , $\tau\bar{\iota}$). $\rho\epsilon\epsilon\bar{\rho}\text{-}\tau\bar{\iota}\kappa$ wizard, magician; $\mu\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\tau\rho\epsilon\epsilon\bar{\rho}\text{-}\tau\bar{\iota}\kappa$ magic, wizardry. $\tau\lambda\kappa\omega$ n.m. magician; $\mu\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\tau\tau\lambda\kappa\omega$ magic.
- $\tau\bar{\iota}\eta$, $\tau\epsilon\bar{\iota}\eta$ n.m. cup, vessel; a liquid measure; $\rho\epsilon\epsilon\bar{\eta}\text{-}\eta\tau\bar{\iota}\eta$ $\epsilon\tau\omega\gamma\bar{\eta}$ diviner (by aid of cup).
- $\tau\bar{\iota}\eta\epsilon$ vb. intr. to row; tr. idem ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omega^\circ$). $\tau\bar{\iota}\eta\bar{\iota}\epsilon$, $\tau\epsilon\eta\epsilon\bar{\iota}\epsilon$ n.m. steering-oar, rudder.
- $\tau\bar{\iota}\eta\epsilon$ $\tau\bar{\eta}\tau^\circ$ reflex. to move forward (not properly Sah.).
- $\tau\bar{\iota}\eta\eta\beta$, $\tau\bar{\iota}\eta\eta\gamma$ to sleep, doze; as n.m. sleep.
- $\tau\bar{\iota}\omega\gamma\epsilon$ $\tau\bar{\iota}\text{-}\tau\bar{\iota}\tau^\circ$ vb. tr. (1) to beat, strike ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omega^\circ$, ϵ , $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$, $\tau\bar{\eta}$, $\epsilon\tau\omega\gamma\bar{\eta}$ ϵ ; with: $\bar{\eta}\mu\omega^\circ$, $\tau\bar{\eta}$). (2) to cast, throw ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omega^\circ$; \pm $\epsilon\beta\omega\lambda$, $\epsilon\tau\bar{\rho}\lambda\bar{\iota}$); mostly Boh. in this sense. $\tau\bar{\iota}\text{-}\tau\omega\omega\tau^\circ$ to begin, undertake (to do: ϵ + inf.); also lit., to place one's hand (on: ϵ).
- $\tau\bar{\iota}\rho$, $\tau\epsilon\bar{\iota}\rho$ n.m. street, town quarter, road. ϵ $\eta\tau\bar{\iota}\rho$ adv.

outside, to the outside. $\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{p}\bar{\text{e}}$, $\text{z}\bar{\text{e}}\text{r}\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{p}\bar{\text{e}}$, $\text{z}\bar{\text{h}}\text{r}\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{p}\bar{\text{e}}$ n.f. idem.

$\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{c}\bar{\text{e}}$ $\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}\text{c}\bar{\text{t}}\bar{\text{r}}$ $\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}\text{c}\bar{\text{t}}\bar{\text{r}}$ Q $\text{z}\bar{\text{o}}\text{c}\bar{\text{c}}$ (1) vb. intr. to become weary, troubled (with, by, of: $\text{e}\bar{\text{r}}\text{v}\bar{\text{e}}$, $\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}$, $\text{z}\bar{\text{n}}$); to experience difficulty or distress (in doing: Circum.); to be difficult or troublesome (to, for: e , $\text{n}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{r}}$). (2) vb. tr. to weary, distress, trouble. As n.m. weariness, distress, trouble; labor, product of labor. $\text{a}\bar{\text{t}}\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{c}\bar{\text{e}}$ unwearied; without difficulty; $\text{m}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{t}}\text{m}\bar{\text{a}}\text{i}-\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{c}\bar{\text{e}}$ love of toil. $\bar{\text{r}}-\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{c}\bar{\text{e}}$ to take trouble; to make trouble. $\text{t}-\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{c}\bar{\text{e}}$ to give trouble, make trouble (to, for: $\text{n}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{r}}$). $\text{o}\bar{\text{y}}\bar{\text{e}}\text{z}-\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{c}\bar{\text{e}}$ idem. $\text{g}\bar{\text{n}}-\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{c}\bar{\text{e}}$ to labor, take trouble, be deeply concerned (for: e , $\text{e}\bar{\text{x}}\bar{\text{n}}$; in, concerning: $\text{e}\bar{\text{r}}\text{v}\bar{\text{e}}$, $\text{z}\bar{\text{n}}$); as n.m. labor, product of labor; $\text{a}\bar{\text{t}}\text{g}\bar{\text{n}}-\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{c}\bar{\text{e}}$ unsympathetic; $\text{r}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{c}}-\text{g}\bar{\text{n}}-\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{c}\bar{\text{e}}$ one who labors etc.; $\text{m}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{t}}\text{g}\bar{\text{n}}-\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{c}\bar{\text{e}}$ labor, suffering. $\text{q}\bar{\text{i}}$ $\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}$ $\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{c}\bar{\text{e}}$ to bear up under difficulty.

$\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{c}\bar{\text{e}}$ $\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}\text{c}\bar{\text{t}}\bar{\text{r}}$ Q $\text{z}\bar{\text{o}}\text{c}\bar{\text{c}}$ to spin (flax etc.).

$\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{t}\bar{\text{e}}$ $\text{z}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{t}}\bar{\text{r}}$ $\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{t}}\bar{\text{r}}$ (1) vb. tr. to rub, move back and forth ($\bar{\text{m}}\bar{\text{m}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{r}}$); to wear out ($\bar{\text{m}}\bar{\text{m}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{r}}$); to convulse, torment ($\bar{\text{m}}\bar{\text{m}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{r}}$); to flay. (2) vb. intr. to become old, worn out; to loiter, loaf around; to be convulsed, tormented. As n.m. spasm, pain; $\text{a}\bar{\text{t}}\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{t}\bar{\text{e}}$ unworn; untormented; $\text{m}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{t}}\text{r}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{c}}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{r}}\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{t}\bar{\text{e}}$ convulsion.

$\text{z}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{m}}\bar{\text{e}}$, $\text{z}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{m}}\bar{\text{e}}$, $\text{z}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{m}}\bar{\text{e}}$ n.f. palm, hollow of hand ($\bar{\text{n}}$ $\text{e}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{x}}$).

$\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{k}}\bar{\text{o}}$ ($\text{e}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{k}}\bar{\text{o}}$) Q $\text{z}\bar{\text{k}}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{t}}$ ($\text{z}\bar{\text{k}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{t}}$, $\text{z}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{k}}\bar{\text{r}}$) to become hungry (for: $\bar{\text{m}}\bar{\text{m}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{r}}$); as n.m. hunger, famine. $\text{z}\bar{\text{h}}\bar{\text{k}}\bar{\text{e}}$ adj. poor (bef. or aft. noun, with $\bar{\text{n}}$); $\text{m}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{t}}\text{z}\bar{\text{h}}\bar{\text{k}}\bar{\text{e}}$ poverty; $\text{m}\bar{\text{a}}\text{i}-\text{z}\bar{\text{h}}\bar{\text{k}}\bar{\text{e}}$ loving the poor; $\text{m}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{t}}\text{m}\bar{\text{a}}\text{c}\bar{\text{t}}\bar{\text{r}}-\text{z}\bar{\text{h}}\bar{\text{k}}\bar{\text{e}}$ hatred of the poor. $\bar{\text{r}}-\text{z}\bar{\text{h}}\bar{\text{k}}\bar{\text{e}}$ to become poor.

$\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{k}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{y}}$, $\text{z}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{k}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{y}}$, $\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{k}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{y}}$ n.f.m. sickle.

$\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{x}}\bar{\text{o}}$ (f. $\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{x}}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{w}}$, $\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{x}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{y}}$; pl. $\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{x}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{i}}$) n.m.f. an old person, elder; esp. an older monk; as adj. old (bef. or aft. noun with $\bar{\text{n}}$). $\text{m}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{t}}\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{x}}\bar{\text{o}}$ (of women: $\text{m}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{t}}\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{x}}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{w}}$) old age. $\bar{\text{r}}-\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{x}}\bar{\text{o}}$ (Q o $\bar{\text{n}}$ $\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{x}}\bar{\text{o}}$) to become old.

$\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{e}}$, $\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{a}}$, $\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{e}}$, $\text{z}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{e}}$ vb. tr. to bear, carry

(ἥμο^ρ), usu. on surface of water; intr. to be borne, carried; to float.

ἑλωμαῖ n.m. entanglement, snare.

ἑλοολε vb. tr. to nurse (a child: ἥμο^ρ); to carry a child during pregnancy or infancy. ῥεῖλοολε n. nurse.

ἑλον n.m. a vessel (for pouring).

ἑλοναῖ (ἑλοναεν) ἑλῶλων^ρ Q ἑλεπων vb. tr. to weary, plague (ε, εχῆ); intr. to become weary, despondent; as n.m. weariness, distress.

ἑλοστῆ, ἑλοστη n.m. mist; ῥ-ἑλοστῆ to become misty, dark; †-ἑλοστῆ to darken.

ἑλοῦλωοῦ Q to be high, exalted.

ἑλος, Q ἑολῶ to become sweet, delightful; ἑλαῶ- in cpds.: sweet in, sweet of (e.g. -ῶλαξε speech, -ἑνη heart). As n.m. sweetness, delight. ἡπῆτος idem. †-ἑλος to make sweet, pleasant. ἑλεε, ἑλε n.f. sweetness. ἑλεε n.f. idem.

ἑλωμ, ἑλωμ, ἑλωμ n.m. louse, flea.

ἑλωεῖ vb. intr. to be easy, pleasant.

ἑμε number: forty (see §30.7). ἡεμε ἡ ἑοοῦ Lent. μεεεε fortieth.

ἑμεε number: eighty (see §30.7).

ἑμμε in ῥ-ἑμμε to steer, guide (ἥμο^ρ). ῥ-ἑμμε n.m. guidance. ἀτῥ-ἑμμε unguided. ῥεῖῥ-ἑμμε pilot, guide.

ἑμῆτωρε, ἑμετορε, ἑβετορε etc. n.m. sign, token; password.

ἑμω (ῶμω) Q ἑμη to become hot; as n.m. fever, heat.

ἑμμε n.f.m. heat, fever; †-ἑμμε to give off heat.

ἑμοοс vb. intr. to sit, sit down, be seated (± εεραῖ); to dwell, remain. Used with most prep. in normal senses.

μα ἡ ἑμοοс (1) seat; (2) privy, latrine; (3) anus.

εἰνημοοс manner of sitting, dwelling. ἑμαῖс n.m. buttocks.

ἑмот n.m. grace, gift, favor; gratitude, thanks, credit.

ἀτἑмот graceless, thankless. ῥ-ἑмот, εἰρε ἡ οὔἑмот to grant a favor, give grace, give as a gift. †-ἑмот to

- give grace, to benefit, be kind to (на^с); † нмо^с н
 2МОТ to give as a gift or favor. 9π-2МОТ нтн to thank,
 give thanks to (for: ехн, 21, 22); as n.m. thanksgiv-
 ing; λт9π-2МОТ ungrateful; р649π-2МОТ a grateful per-
 son; мнтр649π-2МОТ gratitude. x1-2МОТ to obtain grace
 or favor (from: евоλ 2н, нтн; for someone: ехн, 21хн).
 6н-2МОТ to find favor or grace.
- 2МОУ n.m. salt. ̄-2МОУ to become salt. †-2МОУ to add
 salt. x1-2МОУ to be salted. λт2МОУ unsalted. сλ н
 2МОУ salt-dealer, salt-seller.
- 2МОХ, Q 2ОМХ to become sour. 2нх, 26мх, 2нмх n.m. vinegar.
 ̄-2нх to become sour. † ε н2нх to start to turn sour.
- 2нс, 26мс, 2нмс n.m. ear of grain.
- 2н2н vb. intr. to roar, neigh; as n.m. neighing, roaring.
 ̄-2н2н idem.
- 2н (н2нт^с) prep. (1) of place: in, within, on, at, among;
 from in, from; (2) of time: at, in, during; (3) of a-
 gent, means, instrument: with, by, through; (4) for adv.
 phrases 2н оу... see 21.3; (5) for 2н нтр64- see 20.1.
 евоλ 2н from in, from within, out of; 62оун 2н into,
 toward, at, within; н2оун 2н in, within; 2рλ 2н in.
- 2НАУ, 2НАУ, 2НАУ n.m. vessel, pot, container; thing (any
 material object), property. мнтат2НАУ state of being
 without property.
- 2НЕ- (62не-) 2НА^с (62на^с) impers. vb. it pleases (suff. is
 objective); нет 62не- that which pleases (someone), that
 which (someone) desires; often followed by с + inf.
 ̄-2НА^с to be willing, desire (to do: с, етρε). See 20.2.
- 2нке n.m. beer.
- 2О, 2λ (2рλ^с) n.m. face (of man or animal); surface, side.
 2О мн 2О face to face. 2О оубе 2О, 2О 21 2О idem. н
 2О, н н2О, 2н н2О by sight. 2λ н(с)2О from before.
 † н н(с)2О to direct one's attention (to: с, ехн).
 9π-2рλ^с (н) to beseech, ask; to receive, accept. 41-
 2рλ^с (евоλ, 6п9ω1) to look up. x1-2О, x1-н2О, x1 н н2О

(\bar{N}) to heed, pay attention to, respect, favor; $\alpha 1-20$ as n.m. favoritism; $\lambda \tau \alpha 1-20$ impartial; $\mu \bar{N} \tau \alpha \tau \alpha 1-20$ impartiality; $\rho \epsilon \nu \alpha 1-20$ one who is partial. $\alpha 1-2 \rho \lambda'$, $\alpha 1 \bar{N} 20$ (Q $\alpha 1-2 \rho \lambda \epsilon \iota \tau$), suff. is reflex.: to amuse oneself, occupy oneself; to be distracted; to attend (to: ϵ); to converse (with: $\mu \bar{N}$); to reflect (on: 21 , $2\bar{N}$); to sport, play (with: $\mu \bar{N}$, $2\bar{N}$); $\mu \bar{N} \tau \alpha 1-2 \rho \lambda'$ distraction; $\rho \epsilon \nu \alpha 1-2 \rho \lambda'$ trifler. $\dagger-20 \epsilon$ to beseech (Boh., rare in Sah.).

$\epsilon 2 \rho \bar{N}$ ($\epsilon 2 \rho \lambda'$) prep. toward (the face of), among; $\epsilon \nu \alpha \lambda \epsilon 2 \rho \bar{N}$ out to; $\epsilon 2 \nu \gamma \bar{N} \epsilon 2 \rho \bar{N}$ in to, before, at, against. $\mu \lambda 2 \rho \bar{N}$, $\bar{N} \mu \lambda 2 \rho \bar{N}$, (\bar{N}) $\mu \lambda 2 \rho \lambda'$ in the presence of, before. $21 \rho \lambda'$ on the surface of, on the face of.

20 , 2ω n.m. a grain measure.

$20 \epsilon \iota \mu$ (pl. $2 \eta \mu \epsilon$, $2 \iota \mu \eta$) n.m. wave. $\bar{\rho}-20 \epsilon \iota \mu$ (Q $o \bar{N} 20 \epsilon \iota \mu$) to become agitated. $\dagger-20 \epsilon \iota \mu$, $\nu 1-20 \epsilon \iota \mu$ to cast up waves.

$20 \epsilon \iota \nu \epsilon$, $20 \iota \nu \epsilon$ indef. pron. pl. some, certain (ones, people, things); as pred.: such, of this sort.

$20 \epsilon \iota \rho \epsilon$, $20 \epsilon \iota \lambda \epsilon$, $20 \iota \rho \epsilon$ n.f. dung (human or animal).

$20 \epsilon \iota \tau \epsilon$, $20 \iota \tau \epsilon$ n.f. hyena.

$20 \epsilon \iota \tau \epsilon$, $20 \iota \tau \epsilon$ n.m.f. garment; $\dagger-20 \epsilon \iota \tau \epsilon \epsilon \chi \bar{N}$ to clothe.

20ι n. in $\bar{\rho}-20 \iota$ meaning uncertain, prob.: to make an effort, strive (to do: ϵ , \bar{N} + Inf.); $\dagger-20 \iota \mu \lambda'$ to vex.

20ι (pl. $2 \iota \mu \epsilon \gamma$, $2 \iota \mu \epsilon \gamma \epsilon$) n.m. (1) field; (2) water-wheel.

$20 \mu \epsilon$ n.f. cup.

$20 \mu \bar{N} \tau$, $20 \mu \epsilon \tau$, $20 \mu \bar{\tau}$ n.m. copper, bronze; coin, money. $\dagger-20 \mu \bar{N} \tau$ to pay (someone: $\mu \lambda'$; for: 2λ). $\mu \nu \rho \bar{N} 2\lambda 20 \mu \bar{N} \tau$ to buy with money. $\alpha 1-20 \mu \bar{N} \tau$ to accept a bribe. $\mu \lambda \iota-20 \mu \bar{N} \tau$ money-loving; $\mu \bar{N} \tau \mu \lambda \iota-20 \mu \bar{N} \tau$ love of money; $\mu \bar{N} \tau-\mu \lambda \alpha \bar{\tau}-20 \mu \bar{N} \tau$ hatred of money. $\bar{\rho}-20 \mu \bar{N} \tau$ to become copper; $\rho \epsilon \nu \bar{\rho}-20 \mu \bar{N} \tau$ coppersmith; $\epsilon \lambda \bar{N} 20 \mu \bar{N} \tau$ copper-dealer.

$20 \nu \beta \epsilon$ n.f. spring, well.

$20 \nu \bar{\tau}$, $2\omega \nu \bar{\tau}$ n.m. pagan priest.

$20 \nu \lambda \epsilon$ n.f.(m.) moth. $\bar{\rho}-20 \nu \lambda \epsilon$ to become moth-eaten, to perish. $\lambda \tau \bar{\rho}-20 \nu \lambda \epsilon$ incorruptible, indestructible.

$20 \nu \gamma$ n.m. day. $\bar{N} \mu \epsilon 20 \nu \gamma$ in, during the day. $\bar{N} \nu \gamma 20 \nu \gamma$

for a day. $\bar{z}\bar{n}$ $\sigma\gamma\bar{z}\sigma\sigma\gamma$ $\epsilon\sigma\lambda$ $\bar{z}\bar{n}$ $\sigma\gamma\bar{z}\sigma\sigma\gamma$ from day to day.
 $\chi\bar{i}\bar{n}$ $z\sigma\sigma\gamma$ ϵ $z\sigma\sigma\gamma$ idem. $z\sigma\sigma\gamma$ $z\sigma\sigma\gamma$, $\eta\epsilon z\sigma\sigma\gamma$ $\eta\epsilon z\sigma\sigma\gamma$ idem.
 $\bar{p}-z\sigma\sigma\gamma$ to spend a day. $\eta\sigma\sigma\gamma$ adv. today; \bar{m} $\eta\sigma\sigma\gamma$ idem;
 $\bar{m}\bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{c}\lambda$ $\eta\sigma\sigma\gamma$ from today onward; $\sigma\lambda$ $\eta\sigma\sigma\gamma$ until today; $\chi\bar{i}\bar{n}$
 $\eta\sigma\sigma\gamma$ (\pm $\epsilon\sigma\lambda$, $\epsilon\bar{z}\bar{p}\lambda\bar{i}$) from today onward. $\eta\sigma\sigma\gamma$ \bar{n} $z\sigma\sigma\gamma$
 adv. today (used as $\eta\sigma\sigma\gamma$ above).

$z\sigma\sigma\gamma$ Q to be bad, wicked, putrid. $\eta\epsilon\theta\sigma\sigma\gamma$, $\eta\epsilon\bar{t}$ $z\sigma\sigma\gamma$ used
 as nominal: what is bad; evil, wickedness (may take
 def. or indef. art.). $\bar{p}-\eta\epsilon\theta\sigma\sigma\gamma$, $\epsilon\bar{i}\bar{p}\epsilon$ \bar{m} $\eta\epsilon\theta\sigma\sigma\gamma$ to do
 evil; $\bar{p}\epsilon\bar{q}\bar{p}-\eta\epsilon\theta\sigma\sigma\gamma$ evil-doer; $\bar{m}\bar{n}\bar{t}\bar{p}\epsilon\bar{q}\bar{p}-\eta\epsilon\theta\sigma\sigma\gamma$ wickedness;
 $\bar{c}\lambda$ \bar{m} $\eta\epsilon\theta\sigma\sigma\gamma$ evil-doer; $\bar{m}\bar{n}\bar{t}\bar{c}\lambda$ \bar{m} $\eta\epsilon\theta\sigma\sigma\gamma$ evil.

$z\sigma\sigma\gamma\bar{t}$, $\epsilon\bar{z}\sigma\sigma\gamma\bar{t}$, $z\epsilon\sigma\gamma\bar{t}$, $z\epsilon\gamma\bar{t}$ ($z\sigma\gamma\bar{t}-$) n.m. male (of men or
 animals); freq. as adj., aft. n., with or without \bar{n} :
 male, wild, savage. $z\sigma\gamma\bar{t}-\bar{c}\bar{z}\bar{i}\bar{m}\epsilon$ male-female, bisexual.
 $\bar{m}\bar{n}\bar{t}z\sigma\sigma\gamma\bar{t}$ maleness.

$z\sigma\sigma\gamma\bar{t}\bar{n}$ n.m. road, highway; a furlong.

$z\sigma\sigma\gamma\sigma$ to abuse, curse (ϵ , $\epsilon\chi\bar{n}$).

$z\sigma\bar{n}$, $z\sigma\bar{n}$ ($z\lambda\bar{n}-$) n.m. marriage feast; bridle-chamber.

$z\sigma\bar{c}\bar{b}$, $z\sigma\bar{c}\bar{b}\epsilon$ n.f. market; $\bar{p}\bar{m}\bar{n}z\sigma\bar{c}\bar{b}$ market-man.

$z\sigma\bar{c}\bar{m}$, $z\sigma\bar{c}\bar{m}\bar{m}$, $z\sigma\bar{c}\bar{m}\epsilon$, $z\lambda\bar{c}\bar{m}$, $z\omega\bar{c}\bar{e}\bar{m}$ n.m. natron.

$z\sigma\bar{t}\epsilon$, $z\sigma\bar{t}$, $z\omega\bar{t}\epsilon$, $z\omega\bar{t}$ in \bar{m} $n(\bar{c})z\sigma\bar{t}\epsilon$, \bar{m} $\eta z\sigma\bar{t}\epsilon$ \bar{n} in the
 vicinity of, in the presence of.

$z\sigma\bar{t}\epsilon$ n.f. fear; as adj. fearful. $\lambda\bar{t}z\sigma\bar{t}\epsilon$ fearless; $\bar{m}\bar{n}\bar{t}\lambda\bar{t}-$
 $z\sigma\bar{t}\epsilon$ fearlessness; $\bar{p}-\lambda\bar{t}z\sigma\bar{t}\epsilon$ to become fearless. $z\lambda$
 $z\sigma\bar{t}\epsilon$ in fear; fearful, fearsome (as pred.). $\bar{p}-z\sigma\bar{t}\epsilon$ (Q
 \bar{o} \bar{n} $z\sigma\bar{t}\epsilon$) to become afraid (of: ϵ , $\epsilon\chi\bar{n}$, $\epsilon\bar{t}\bar{v}\epsilon$, $z\lambda\theta\bar{n}$ \bar{n} ,
 $\epsilon\sigma\lambda$ $\bar{z}\bar{n}$, $z\eta\bar{t}^{\bar{c}}$ \bar{n}); $\bar{p}\epsilon\bar{q}\bar{p}-z\sigma\bar{t}\epsilon$ fearing, respectful; $\bar{m}\bar{n}\bar{t}-$
 $\bar{p}\epsilon\bar{q}\bar{p}-z\sigma\bar{t}\epsilon$ fear, respect. $\bar{t}-z\sigma\bar{t}\epsilon$ to terrify, frighten
 (ϵ , $\eta\lambda^{\bar{c}}$, $\epsilon\chi\bar{n}$); $\bar{p}\epsilon\bar{q}\bar{t}-z\sigma\bar{t}\epsilon$ dreadful. $\chi\bar{i}-z\sigma\bar{t}\epsilon$ to frighten
 ($\bar{m}\bar{m}\bar{o}^{\bar{c}}$).

$z\sigma\bar{t}\epsilon$ n.f. hour, moment; $\bar{p}-z\sigma\bar{t}\epsilon$ to spend time.

$z\sigma\bar{t}\bar{c}$, $z\lambda\bar{t}\bar{c}$ n.f. a vessel or measure.

$z\sigma\bar{t}z\bar{t}$ $z\epsilon\bar{t}z\bar{t}\bar{p}-$ $z\epsilon\bar{t}z\omega\bar{t}^{\bar{c}}$ Q $z\epsilon\bar{t}z\omega\bar{t}$ vb. tr. to examine, investi-
 gate, inquire into ($\bar{m}\bar{m}\bar{o}^{\bar{c}}$, ϵ , $\bar{n}\bar{c}\lambda$, $\bar{z}\bar{n}$); as n.m. inquiry,
 question; $\lambda\bar{t}z\epsilon\bar{t}z\omega\bar{t}^{\bar{c}}$ unfathomable; $\bar{p}\epsilon\bar{q}z\sigma\bar{t}z\bar{t}$ inquirer;

Μῆτρειός τῶν ἐπιχειρήσεων inquiry.

ἀρχαίως (f. ἀρχαίως, ἀρχαίως; pl. ἀρχαίως) adj. bef. or aft. n. with ἄ: first, foremost, leading. ἀρχαίως n.f. beginning; ἀρχαίως ἀρχαίως in the beginning; ἀρχαίως ἀρχαίως from the beginning.

ἀρχαίως (pl. ἀρχαίως) n. passenger, crewman (?).

ἀρχαίως n.m. inner part, interior. ἄ ἀρχαίως ἀρχαίως prep. inside, within (spatial or temporal). ἄ-ἀρχαίως ἀρχαίως ε to enter. ἀρχαίως adv. to the inside, into, toward: ἀρχαίως ε prep. to, toward, into; ἀρχαίως is also used to reinforce ἀρχαίως, ἀρχαίως, ἀρχαίως, ἀρχαίως, ἀρχαίως, ἀρχαίως. ἀρχαίως adv. within, inside (static location); ἀρχαίως ἀρχαίως under; ἀρχαίως ἀρχαίως in: ἀρχαίως ἀρχαίως in. ἀρχαίως-ἀρχαίως adv. inside, within; + ε/ἀρχαίως idem as prep. ἀρχαίως ἀρχαίως n.m. inner part, interior. ἀρχαίως ἀρχαίως ε prep. until. ἀρχαίως ἀρχαίως adv. within; ἀρχαίως ἀρχαίως adj. phrase: inner, interior. ἀρχαίως ἀρχαίως title of official.

ἀρχαίως n.m. greater part; profit, advantage; majority, greatness; as adj. bef. n. without ἄ or aft. n. with ἄ: great, much; before adj.: more, greater. ἀρχαίως- as proclitic form of adj., used like preceding entry. ἀρχαίως ε, ἀρχαίως more than, beyond. ε ἀρχαίως ε, ε ἀρχαίως (ε) more than, rather than. ε ἀρχαίως adv. greatly, very. ἄ ἀρχαίως adv. much, greatly, very, much more so; ἄ ἀρχαίως ε more than. ἄ ἀρχαίως ἄ ἀρχαίως idem (emphatic). ἄ-ἀρχαίως 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. ἄ-ἀρχαίως- proclitic form of preceding.

ἀρχαίως- (ἀρχαίως-, ἀρχαίως-) ἀρχαίως (ἀρχαίως) vb. tr. to deprive (someone: suff. obj.) of (ἀρχαίως, ε).

ἀρχαίως, ἀρχαίως (pl. ἀρχαίως) n.m. watchman, guardian. ἀρχαίως ἄ ἀρχαίως head-watchman.

ἀρχαίως n.m. vetch, pulse.

ἀρχαίως n.m. untimely birth.

ἀρχαίως, ἀρχαίως, ἀρχαίως, ἀρχαίως (f. ἀρχαίως, ἀρχαίως; pl. ἀρχαίως) n.m.f. snake.

ἀρχαίως (ἀρχαίως, ἀρχαίως) ἀρχαίως (ἀρχαίως-) ἀρχαίως Q ἀρχαίως vb.

- 2POY (2POY-, 2P̄-; 2PA') n.m. voice; sound, noise, cry.
 AT2POY voiceless; C2A1 AT2POY a consonant. NEX-
 2POY, MOYXE N OY2POY (± EBOA) to let out a cry. CEK-
 2POY to snort. †-2POY (± EBOA) to speak, give voice,
 promise; C2A1 EY†-2POY a vowel. EY-2POY EBOA to make
 a sound, utter a cry. 41-2POY, 41-2PA' (± EBOA, E2PA1)
 to raise one's voice, to utter, speak. X1 N 2PA' to
 cry out; X1 N NE2POY to hear the sound (of). MNT-
 NAYP̄-2POY being hard-voiced. 2POY-N-NE n.m. thunder.
 2POY-BA1 n.f. thunder; †-2POY-BA1 to thunder. 2POYO,
 2POYω boastful talk; MNT2POYO boastfulness; P̄-MNT2POYO
 to boast.
- 2PONPEH vb. tr. to flap or spread (wings); to blink (eyes).
 2POYX̄ n. pebbles.
- 2POY 2P̄Y- (2EP̄Y-) Q 2OP̄Y vb. intr. to become heavy, dif-
 ficult (for someone: E, EXN, E2PA1 EXN; in, with some-
 thing: MNOC, 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. 2PHYE, 2EP̄YE n.f. weight.
- 2POXP̄ vb. tr. to grind or gnash (the teeth; at, against:
 E2OYN E, E2OYN 2N, E2PA1 EXN). As n.m. gnashing of
 teeth.
- 2PO n.f. oven, furnace.
- 2POT n.f. wine-press, vat.
- 2P2P̄ 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, 2TΩ, E2TO (f. 2TOPPE, 2TOOPPE; pl. 2TΩOP, E2TΩOP, 2TOPP)
 n.m.f. horse. MAC N E2TO foal. MANE-2TO horse-groom.
 P̄MN2TO horseman.
- 2TOMT̄N 2T̄NT̄N- Q 2T̄NTOMT̄ to become dark, be darkened; as

n.m. darkness, mist.

2TOOYE, TOOYE n.m. dawn, morning. HHAAY H 2TOOYE dawn, early morning. E 2TOOYE, H 2TOOYE, ZI 2TOOYE at dawn. OYA 2TOOYE until morning. XIN 2TOOYE from morning (on).

2TOP n.m. (1) fall, destruction; (2) name of a measure.

2TOP n.m. necessity, constraint; 2N OY2TOP out of necessity. 2A/2H H(°)2TOP of one's own accord, on one's own authority. P-2TOP to constrain (e); P-H(°)2TOP to exercise authority. T-2TOP to constrain (e); to give authority (to: e).

2W impers. vb. it suffices, is enough (for someone: e; to, that: e + Inf., ETPe, Circum.). Also used with pers. subject: to have enough, be satisfied; to cease, stop (e + Inf., ETPe, Circum.); often + e as ethical dative.

2WB 2AB° vb. tr. to send (HMO°; for, after: HCA).

2WB, 2WQ, WQ, 2OQ (pl. 2BHYE) n.m. (1) work, product of work; (2) thing, object; (3) matter, affair, business. OY HE H(°)2WB what is the matter (with...)? OY HE H2WB H what is the use of? OY H 2WB what? OYH-2WB MH (neg. MH-2WB MH there is (not) a matter; this and the same constructions with the corresponding possessives (OYH-TA1 etc.) express the general idea of having a (legal) problem with or involving another person. 2WB H 6IX handiwork, handicraft. P-2WB to work (at, on: e; for: 2A, 2I; in, with: 2N); as n.m. work, working; PEHP-2WB worker; MHTEHP-2WB work, labor; OHP-P-2WB fellow-worker.

2WBK vb. tr. to prick, incite. 2BOK, 2BOK n. prick, stab.

2WBK 2EBK- (2BK-) 2OBK° Q 2OBK vb. tr. to cover, shelter.

protect, clothe (HMO°, e, EXH, 2IXH; with: HMO°, 2N);

2WBK EBOA EXH idem; vb. intr. to become covered etc.

PEH2WBK coverer, protector. 2WBK, 2OBK, 2BK, 2EBK,

2HBK, 2AHK n.m. covering, lid. 2BOC, 2BOK (pl. 2BOWC,

2BWC) n.m.f. covering, garment; linen. 2BKW, 2EBKW (pl.

2BKOWE) n.f. garment, clothes, cloth.

2WK 2EK- 2OK° Q 2HK vb. tr. to smite, crush (HMO°, EXH).

- 20A**, Q **2HA** vb. intr. to fly. **20A 8BOA** to fly forth; Q to be distraught. Other adv. and prep. in normal senses.
MA N 20A exit. **p6420A** flier.
- 20A** (**20AE**, **200AE**) vb. intr. to become hoarse.
- 20A 26A-** (**2A-**) **20A'** vb. tr. to throw, cast.
- 20AK** (**20Aδ**) **20AK'** Q **20AK** vb. tr. to twist, braid, roll (**MMO'**); as n.m. plait, twist.
- 20Aδ**, Q **20Aδ** vb. tr. to embrace (**ε**, **ε20YN ε**); as n.m. embrace.
- 20M 2N-** (**26M-**) **20M'** Q **2HM** vb. tr. to tread, trample, beat (**MMO'**; on: **ε**, **ε2PAI ε**, **εXN**, **ε2PAI εXN**, **2I**); as n.m. treading, trampling.
- 20M 2N-** **20M'** Q **2HN** (\pm **ε20YN**) 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. **AT20M εPO'** unapproachable.
- 20M 2ON'** vb. tr. to command, order (someone: **εTN**, **NTN**; to do: **ε**, **εTPε**); to give (an order, command: **MMO'**; to: **εTN**, **NTN**). As n.m. command.
- 20M** vb. intr. to go aground. **MA N 20M** shallows. **O N 20M** (Q) to be shallow.
- 20M** n. in **x1-20M** to betroth (**MMO'**; to: **NA'**).
- 20Mε** n.f. canal.
- 20MK** (**20MF**) **26NF'** vb. tr. to consecrate, appoint.
- 20MT** **26NT-** (**2NT-**) **20MT'** Q **2HNT** vb. intr. to approach; rare in Sah.; uses parallel those of **20M** (approach) q.v.
- 20MX** vb. tr. to entreat, exhort (**ε**). Very rare in Sah.
- 20OY 2OY-** vb. intr. to rain (down on: **εXN**, **ε2PAI εXN**; from: **εBOA 2N**); also tr. As n.m. rain, moisture; **MOY-N-20OY** idem. **2OY-N-nc** n.m. rain.
- 20N 26N 2ON'** Q **2HN** vb. tr. to hide, conceal (**MMO'**; from: **ε**); intr. to hide, become hidden (from: **ε**). As n.m. hiding; **2N OY20N** in hiding, secretly; **2N n20N** idem; **N 20N** idem. **AT20N** unhidden. **MA N 20N** hiding-place.

- 20nḡ n.m. palm-branch with hanging dates.
 20p 2p̄- 2opʳ Q 2np vb. reflex. to guard against, take heed
 for (ε).
 20p 2p̄- (2ep-) 2opʳ vb. tr. to milk; 2p̄-εpωte idem.
 20p the god Horus.
 20pḅ (20pḅ) 2opʳʳ Q 2op(ε)ḅ vb. tr. to break (ḡmoʳ); intr.
 to be broken.
 20pḅ, Q 20pḅ vb. intr. to sit quietly (as in ambush).
 20pḅ, Q 20pḅ vb. intr. to sleep, doze.
 20pḅ 2p̄n- (2epḅ-) 2opnʳ Q 20pḅ vb. tr. to soak, drench,
 wet (ḡmoʳ; with: 2n̄, ḡmoʳ); also intr.: to become wet.
 20pḅ (20λḅ, 20pḅ) 2epḅ- 2opxʳ Q 20pḅ (20pḅ) vb. tr. to
 heap up, pile up (ḡmoʳ); to put into order, arrange;
 vb. intr. to be heaped up, put into order; as n.m.
 order, harmony. 2pox vb. idem (rare).
 20c, 2ωc, 2oyc n.m. thread, cord.
 20c 2εc- 2ocʳ vb. tr. to block up, cover up, stop up (ḡmoʳ;
 εxḅ, 2ixḅ); vb. intr. to be blocked up etc.
 20c vb. intr. to sing, make music; as n.m. song; pεq20c
 singer.
 20t n.m. sack, bag.
 20t in p̄-20t to sail, float (to: ε, φλ; in, on: 2n̄); mλ n̄
 p̄-20t sailing course.
 20tḅ (20tεḅ) 2εtḅ- 2otḅʳ Q 20tḅ vb. tr. to kill (ḡmoʳ);
 20tḅ n̄cλ to massacre. 2λtḅ in cpd.: slaying, as in
 2λtḅ-φnpε child-slaying. As n.m. slaughter, murder;
 corpse; pεq20tḅ slayer, murderer; mḅtpεq20tḅ murder,
 slaughter; p̄-pεq20tḅ to slay (ε). 2λtḅεc n.f. slaying;
 thing slain.
 20tε vb. to bruise, pierce.
 20tε, 20t n.f. rod, pole; φε n̄ 20t wooden pole.
 20tḅ (20nḅ) 2εtḅ- 2otnʳ (2onḅʳ) Q 20tḅ vb. intr. to set,
 sink (of celestial bodies); to become reconciled (to,
 with: ε, mḅ); vb. tr. to reconcile (ḡmoʳ; to, with: ε,
 mḅ); as n.m. reconciliation; sunset. mλ n̄ 20tḅ the

west. $\bar{\rho}$ - $\omega\tau\bar{\pi}$ to reconcile.

$\omega\tau\bar{\rho}$ ($\omega\tau\epsilon\rho$) $\epsilon\tau\bar{\rho}$ - $\omega\tau\rho'$ 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. $\rho\epsilon\gamma\omega\tau\bar{\rho}$ hireling. $\omega\tau\bar{\rho}$ (pl. $\omega\tau\rho\epsilon\gamma$, $\omega\tau\rho\epsilon\gamma\epsilon$) n.m. twin, double; as adj. doubled. $\omega\tau\rho\epsilon\varsigma$ 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).

$\omega\omega\kappa$ ($\omega\omega\kappa$) $\epsilon\kappa$ - $\omega\omega\kappa'$ ($\omega\omega\omega\kappa'$) 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 $\epsilon\beta\omega\lambda$, $\epsilon\omega\omega\gamma\mu$. $\omega\omega\kappa$ $\bar{\mu}\mu\omega'$ $\bar{\mu}$ $\mu\lambda\tau\omega\iota$ to gird someone as a soldier. As n.m. girding, breastplate, protective armor.

$\omega\omega\kappa\epsilon$ ($\omega\omega\kappa\epsilon$, $\omega\omega\omega\kappa$, $\omega\omega\kappa$) $\epsilon\kappa\epsilon\kappa$ - ($\epsilon\kappa\epsilon\kappa$ -, $\epsilon\kappa\epsilon\kappa$ -) $\omega\omega\kappa'$ ($\omega\omega\omega\kappa'$) Q $\omega\omega\omega\kappa\epsilon$ 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. $\omega\omega\omega\kappa\epsilon$ 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 $\omega\omega\mu$ ($\omega\omega\lambda\mu$) vb. intr. to become lean, thin; + $\epsilon\beta\omega\lambda$: to pine away, be blighted.

$\omega\omega\theta$ $\epsilon\omega\theta$ - $\omega\omega\theta'$ 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. $\omega\omega\theta\bar{\epsilon}$ n.f. constraint.

$\omega\omega\gamma\bar{\tau}$ ($\omega\omega\beta\bar{\tau}$, $\omega\omega\gamma\bar{\tau}$) $\epsilon\omega\gamma\bar{\tau}$ - $\omega\omega\gamma\bar{\tau}'$ ($\omega\omega\beta\bar{\tau}'$) 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. $\rho\epsilon\gamma$ - $\omega\omega\gamma\bar{\tau}$ thief.

($\omega\omega\gamma\bar{\tau}$) $\epsilon\omega\gamma\bar{\tau}$ - $\omega\omega\gamma\bar{\tau}'$ \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.

$\omega\omega\omega\bar{\tau}$, $\omega\omega\omega\bar{\rho}$ n.f. hand (as a measure).

$\omega\omega\chi$ ($\omega\omega\chi$) Q $\omega\omega\chi$ vb. intr. to be in straits, be dying; vb. tr. to distress, put in straits ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omega'$, ϵ); as n.m.

straits. 2λx n.m. illness; name of a disease.

2ωxπ̄ 2εxπ̄- 2oxn^o vb. tr. to shut (ἴμο^o), shut in, enclose;
as n.m. shutting, sealing.

2ω6ε̄ (2ω6ε̄, 2ωκῆ) 2ε6ε̄- (2ε6ῆ-) 2ο6ε^o Q 2ο6ε̄ (2ο6ε̄) vb. tr.
to wither, destroy (ἴμο^o); vb. intr. to wither away,
fade, expire. 2λ6ε̄- in cpds.: weak in, feeble of.
As n.m. feebleness. λτ2ω6ε̄ unfading.

2xοπxπ̄ (xοπxπ̄, 2no6nε̄) vb. intr. to feel, grope (for: ε,
ε2ογῆ ε).

2λ: 2ο	2λp ^o : 2λ	2ε: 2η, 62ε
2λλκ: 2λκ	2λpoy2ε: poy2ε	2εββε: 2εβε
2λλη: 2ωωμε	2λp ^o : pο	2εβετωpe: 2ηητωpe
2λλτ: 2λτ	2λp ^o -: 2poy	2εβετ: 2ηβετ
2λλτε: 2λτε	2λp ^o ητ: 2λ ^o ητ	2εβεω: 2ωβετ
2λλγε: 2λ6ε	2λcε1ε: 2λc1ε	2εβω1: 21βω1
2λβ ^o : 2ωβ	2λcῆ: 2ocῆ	2εβωωn: 2ε-
2λβε: 2οβε	2λcτ-/': 21cε	2εε: 2ε
2λβ1ογ1: 21βω1	2λτ ^o : 21τε, 21	2εε1τ: 2λ61τ
2λβλ6ελ6: 2λ4λ6ελ6	2λτε-: 2ωτβ	2ε1λ6ε1βε: 2161β
2λβολ: βωλ	2λτβεc: 2ωτβ	2ε1εε: 2161β
2λ6ε-: 2ω6ε	2λτε: 2λτ	2ε1ε1τ: 21ε1τ
2λε1η: 2λε	2λτηγ: τηγ	2εκ-: 2ωκ, 2ωωκ, 2ωωκε
2λεεγ: 2λε	2λτῆ: τωpe	2εκε-: 2ωωκε
2λεογ: 2λε	2λτοοτ ^o : τωpe	2ελε1λε: 2λοε1λε
2λεγ(ε): 2λε	2λτp̄: 2ωτp̄	2ελκογ: 2λκογ
2λη: 2λε	2λτpeεγ(ε): 2ωτp̄	2ελμε2ε: 2λληη2ε
2λ1βε: 21ε1β	2λτpec: 2ωτp̄	2ελ6ε: 2λο6
2λ1η: 2λ6	2λτc: 2οτc	2εμ6ε: 2ημ6
2λκηλq̄: 2λκλq̄	2λ ^o 1τ: 2λ ^o ητ	2εμετωpe: 2ηητωpe
2λκο: 21κ	2λ ^o τc: 2ω ^o	2εμx̄: 2μοx
2λλ-: 2ωωλ6	2λx: 2ωx	2εηη(η)τε: 2εηεετε
2λλλτε: 2λλητ	2λxῆ, 2λxω ^o : xω ^o	2εηγ ^o : 2ωηκ
2λληκ: 2λλλκ	2βλ1: 21βε	2εηε1ε: 21ηε
2λλκογ: 2λκογ	2βεβε: 21βε	2εηογqε: 2ε-
2λλλογc: 2λλογc	2βεβετ: 2ωβετ	2εογτ: 2οογτ
2λλε-: 2λο6	2βηηητε: cτβηηητε	2εpβooεε: 2pβωτ
2λη: 2ωωμε	2βηγ6: 2ωβ	2εpe: 2pe
2ληητωpe: 2ηηητωpe	2βοκ: 2ωβεκ	2εp ^o -: 2poy
2ληκλq̄: 2λκλq̄	2βooc, 2βoc: 2ωβετ	2εp ^o ε: 2poy
2ληηητ: ηητ	2βoy1: 2οq, 21βω1	2εp21pe: 21p
2ληpο: pο	2βο6: 2ωβεκ	2ετ-: 21τε
2ληπ: 2οπ	2βεc: 2ηβετ, 2ωβετ	2εγτ: 2οογτ
2ληπc: 2ωβετ	2βεcοoyε: 2ωβετ	2εx̄x̄-: 2οx2x̄
2λpe1oπε: ε1oπε	2βεcω: 2ωβετ	2ε6ῆ-: 2ω6ε
2λpηγ: λpηγ	2βω: 2ο4	2ηβ(β)ε: 2εβε
2λpη2ε: 2λpε2	2βωc, 2βωoc: 2ωβετ	2ηβετ: 2ωβετ
2λpῆ: pο	2βωωn: 2ε-	

20T: 20T6, 20T, 20T6
 20T6: 20T, 20T6
 20WΛ6: 20Λ
 20WC: 20C

20W4: 20W^φ
 202B̄: 202B̄
 204: 20B

206B̄: 06B̄
 206B̄: 206B̄
 240: 204

x

xλλxε vb. tr. to clap (hands: m̄mo^φ, 2n̄).

xλeie, xλie, xλe n.m. desert. 21/2n̄ nλλeie in the desert.

mλi-xλeie loving solitude. m̄n̄txλeie desolation. κω/+/
 eipe m̄mo^φ n̄ xλeie to make desert. p̄-xλeie to become
 desert, waste.

xλeio (txλeio) xλeio^φ vb. tr. to display (m̄mo^φ).

xλκ vb. tr. to clap (hands: m̄mo^φ); to flap (wings); as
 n.m. clapping, flapping; p̄e4xλκ one who claps.

xλm̄n̄ n.f. calm.

xλne, xλane, xoon̄e, xλnh̄ n. ark, box.

xλc4e n. in x1-xλc4e to repair, put in order.

xλte (xλate), Q xote vb. intr. to become ripe, mature; to
 advance in age. xta1, Q xnt̄ idem.

xλtme n. heap (of grain).

xλt4e, xλtve n.m. snake, reptile.

xλ4, xλe n.m. frost.

xλ2x̄ (xλ2x̄, xλx̄, 6λ2x̄, 6λ26̄, 6λ2b̄, 602b̄) xε2xω2^φ vb.

tr. to beat, strike, gnash (m̄mo^φ; against: εx̄n̄); as n.m.
 beating, gnashing; as adj. beaten, (of metal) refined.

xλx n.m. sparrow. xλx n̄ λ1λ name of a bird.

xλxe (xλaxe), Q xλxω(oy) vb. intr. to become rough, hard,
 harsh. λtxλxe not harsh (of voice).

xλxc (pl. xixεey, xixεeyε, xixεoy, xinxεey, xinxεeyε, xih-
 xgye) n.m.f. enemy. mλi-xλxe loving enmity, quarrelsome;
 m̄n̄txλxe enmity (toward: ε2oȳn̄ ε). p̄-xλxe (Q o n̄) to be
 at enmity (with: ε, m̄n̄).

x̄b̄b̄c̄, x̄b̄b̄ec̄, x̄eb̄b̄ec̄, x̄eb̄b̄c̄, x̄bc̄, x̄nh̄b̄c̄, x̄hb̄c̄, x̄h̄ib̄ec̄, x̄λe1-
 bec̄ n.f. coal, charcoal.

x̄b̄in̄ n.m. blemish. λtx̄b̄in̄ without blemish.

- χε**, **ἤχε** conj. see 30.11 for full discussion of uses.
χεβηλ, **χβηλ**, **χιβηλ**, **χεβελ** n.m. spear; a shoot.
χεκ n.m. shell, sherd.
χεκας, **χεκας** conj. so that, in order that; usu. followed by Future III or II. See 27.4.
χεκχικ n. an insect (ant?).
χελзнс, **χλзнс**, **χλзс**, **χελλнс** vb. intr. to become exhausted, to pant; as n.m. exhaustion, panting.
χεμπεз, **χἡπεз**, **χἡπнз**, **χεпнз**, **χнπεз**, **χιπεз** n.m. apple.
χενεפור n.f. roof.
χερο (**χερω**) **χερε-** (**χεερε-**) **χερο** (**χερω**) vb. tr. to kindle, set afire; intr. to be ablaze, burn.
χн n.m. speck, mote (of straw, chaff, sawdust).
χн n.f. dish, bowl.
χннс n.f. bowl, censer.
χнр vb. intr. to be merry, enjoy oneself; to be wanton; as n.m. merriment, fun; wanton behavior. **ρεχхнр** wanton.
χερχр n.m. wanton behavior.
χнρε, **χεερε** n.f. threshing-floor; threshing season.
χι n.m. a metal vessel.
χι (**χει**) **χι-** (**χε-**) **χιτ** Q **χнυ** vb. tr. (1) to seize, take (**ἡμο**); to receive, accept; (2) to buy, acquire; (3) to strike, reach (of arrows, teeth, etc.); (4) to learn by heart. In basic meaning (1) all prep. and adv. occur with normal meanings. **χι ε** to affect, relate to, impinge on; (**± εзоуη**) to lead to, be conducive to, introduce to. **χι ἡμο** **εχἡ** to borrow (suff. on **εχἡ** is reflex.). **χι ἡἡ** to touch, be in contact with. For **χι-** and **χαι-** in vb. and nom. cpds. see 2nd element.
χιεipε n.m. pod.
χιλλεс, **χιλλнс**, **χελλнс**, **κελλнс** n.m. box.
χιν, **χἡ**, **χεν**, **κἡ**, **εἡ**, **φен** prep. from, since, starting from; conj. since (see § 30.3); while yet (+ Circum.). **χιν ε**, **χιν ἡ**, **χιν зἡ** = **χин**. **χин X ε/φ/φλзрαι ε Y** from X to Y. **χин X εβολ/εзрαι** from X onward. **χин** is

occasionally preceded by ε, ἦ, εἰ, εἰ.

ΧΙΝΧΗ n.m. emptiness, nothingness; ε ΠΧΙΝΧΗ in vain, for no purpose, for no reason. ἦ ΧΙΝΧΗ idem.

ΧΙΟΥΕ vb. tr. to steal (ἦΜΟ°; from: εἰ, εἰ, εἰ); to rob (ε, ἦ); as n.m. theft, fraud. ἦ ΧΙΟΥΕ adv. stealthily secretly; unbeknownst (to: ε). εἰ ἦΜΟ° ἦ ΧΙΟΥΕ to steal. ΜΑ ἦ ΧΙΟΥΕ secret place. ΡΕΧΧΙΟΥΕ, εἰ ἦ ΧΙΟΥΕ thief.

ΧΙΡ n.m. brine; salted fish. ΔΝΧΙΡ brine-lotion (as soap).

ΧΙΣΕ ΧΕΣ̄- ΧΑΣ̄ (ΧΙΣ̄) Q ΧΟΣΕ (± εἰ) vb. tr. to raise up, exalt (ἦΜΟ°; over, above: ε, εἰ, εἰ); vb. intr. to become exalted, raised up; as n.m. height(s), top. ΠΕΤ ΧΟΣΕ the Most High (of God). ΧΙΣΕ ἦ εἰ to become arrogant, proud, vain; ΧΑΣ̄-εἰ proud, arrogant; ἦ-ΧΑΣ̄-εἰ to become vain, proud; ΜἦΤΧΑΣ̄-εἰ pride, arrogance. ΧΟΣΕ n.m. exalted person or place.

ΧΙΣΕ n.f. back, spine.

ΧΙΣΕ, ΧΕΣΕ, ΧΗΣΕ n.f. a land measure.

ΧΙΥ adj. sparing, niggard.

ΧΙΖ n.m. spittle.

ΧΙΧΩΙ, ΕΙΧΩΙ n. single lock or braid of hair.

ΧΛΩΜ, ΧΛΩΒ, ΧΛΩΥ n.m. brazier.

ΧΝΑΑΥ n.pl. testicles.

Χἦ, ΧΕΝ, ΧΙΝ, ΧΕ conj. or. Χἦ ἦΜΟΝ/ἦΜΕ or not. Χἦ ἦΠΩΡ or rather.

ΧΗΑ (ΧΕΝΑ, ΧΗΕ) ΧΗΕ- ΧΕΝΑ° vb. tr. to quench, put out (ἦΜΟ°); intr. to be quenched. ΑΤΧΗΑ unquenchable.

ΧΗΑ° vb. tr. to send, send away.

ΧΗΑ° (ΧΗΟ°, ΧΗΑΑ°) vb. tr. to strike (with: ἦ or zero).

ΧΗΑΥ (ΧΗΑΑΥ) vb. intr. to delay (in doing: ε); as n.m. sloth. ΑΤΧΗΑΥ without delay; ΜἦΤΑΤΧΗΑΥ promptness; ΡΕΧΧΗΑΥ sluggard; ΜἦΤΡΕΧΧΗΑΥ sloth, delay.

ΧΗΑ₂ (pl. ΧΗΑΥ₂) n.m. forearm, wing; force, violence. ἦ ΧΗΑ₂ with effort. †-ΧΗΑ₂ ΝΑ° to treat violently. εἰ ἦΜΟ° ἦ ΧΗΑ₂ to force, compel. εἰ ἦ ΟΥΧΗΑ₂ to use force; ΜἦΤΧΙ ἦ ΧΗΑ₂ force, violence; ΡΕΧΧΙ-ΧΗΑ₂ violent; ΜἦΤΡΕΧ-

- χι-χνα2** violence. **μογρ η χνα2** n.f. scapular (of monk).
χνε, χνη, χηνη n.m. beets, greens.
χνοογ, χηλαγ (pl. **χνοογε**) n.m. threshing-floor, grain on
 threshing-floor. **φχνοογ, ρεχνοογ, λεχνοογ, ριχνοογ**
 n.f. idem.
χνογ χνε- (**χη-**) **χνογ*** (**χινογ***, **χενοογ***) vb. tr. to ask,
 question (dir. obj. of person asked; the thing asked is
 indicated by ε or ετθε); (rarely) to tell. As n.m.
 inquiry, questioning.
χνογ, χενογ, χενοβ n.m. basket, container.
χηχων* vb. tr. to ask about.
χο χε- **χο*** Q **χηγ** vb. tr. to sow, plant (seed: **ημο***; in: **2η,**
2ιχη); to plant (a field; **ημο***, ε; with: **ημο***); as n.m.
 sowing, planting. **ρεχο** sower.
χο χε- (**χι-**) **χο*** (usually + **εβολ**) vb. tr. (1) to spend,
 expend, dispose of, use up (**ημο***); (2) to put forth,
 send forth (**ημο***; to, onto: ε, **εχη,** **ε2ογν ε**). **χε-νογνε**
εβολ to take root.
χο (pl. **χωγ**) n.m. arm-pit; **ο η χο** to be hunch-backed.
χοε, χοιε, χοει, χοι, χο (pl. **εχη**) n.f. wall. **χε-η-τηητε,**
χενετηητε n.f. middle wall.
χοεις, χοις (abbrev. **χτ**; pl. **χισοογε, χισοογ**) n.m.f. lord,
 lady; with def. art. the Lord; master, owner. **φ-χοεις**
 to become lord, rule (over: ε, **εχη,** **ε2ραι εχη**); **ρεφφ-**
χοεις ruler. **μητηχοεις** lordship.
χοειτ, χλειτ (**χιτ-**) n.m. olive-tree, olives; n.m.f. testi-
 cle. **εω η χοειτ** olive-tree. **μα η χοειτ** olive grove.
εη η χοειτ olive wood. **εε-η-χοειτ** olive-leaf. **πτογ**
η χοειτ the Mt. of Olives.
χοι, χοει (pl. **εχηγ**) n.m. ship, boat.
χοκ, χлк n.m. hair.
χοκχτ, χεκχок* Q **χεκχок** (**χεκχокт**) vb. tr. to stamp, brand,
 mark (**ημο***); as n.m. stamp, brand.
χολ2 Q to be least, smallest.
χολχτ (**χολχελ**) **χλχτ- χλχφλ*** vb. tr./intr. to drip, let drip.

- xoxx̄ xexx̄- (x̄x̄x̄-) x̄x̄x̄x̄ Q x̄x̄x̄x̄ vb. tr. to hedge in (ḡmo^o); as n.m. hedge.
- xoox̄ec n.f. moth. ḡ-xoox̄ec to become moth-eaten, decayed.
- xooγ (xoy, xay) xey- (xooγ-, xay-) xooγ^o (xoy^o) vb. tr. to send (ḡmo^o; to: e, epat^o, ex̄n̄, na^o, ʒa) ± evox out, off, away; ezoyn in; ezapai up; zax̄n ahead. xooγ nca to send after.
- xooγt adj. base, lowly, rejected. m̄ntxooγt, m̄ntpex̄xooγt baseness. ḡ-xooγt to become base, lowly.
- xooγq n.m. papyrus.
- xon n.m. bowl, dish.
- xox̄x̄p̄ bep̄ep̄^o Q xep̄x̄op̄ vb. tr. to overcome; Q to be hard.
- xoywt (xoyt-, xayt-, xwt-, xot-; f. xoywte, xoyoywte) number: twenty. See 30.7.
- xoyq (xoye, xnoyq, xwq) xeq- Q xhq (xhv) vb. tr. to burn, scorch (ḡmo^o); intr. to be sharp, bitter; as n.m. burning, ardor. xoyq n̄ zht n.m. warmth of heart, esp. in z̄n̄ oyxoyq n̄ zht warmly, sincerely, ardently.
- xoyq (xwq) xov^o Q xhq vb. intr. to be costly, rare; tr. to value.
- xoyze vb. intr. to limp.
- xoyxoy, eoyeoy vb. intr. to fly (or sim., of birds).
- xoyt̄n̄ in n̄ xoyt̄n̄ headlong, over the edge.
- xoyx̄p̄ (xovx̄p̄, xoyx̄eq) xeqx̄wq^o Q xeqx̄wq vb. tr. to burn, cook; intr. idem.
- xp̄-, xep- n.m.f. hour; usually prefixed to number, as in xp̄-m̄ntoye the 11th hour. n̄ nnaγ n̄ xp̄-x at about the Xth hour.
- xp̄i-, xpe- vb. must; usually prefixed to Inf., as in qnaxp̄i- eok; rarely impers.: it is necessary (that: ep̄e).
- xp̄io xp̄ie- xp̄io^o Q xp̄int vb. tr. to blame, scold, reproach (ḡmo^o; for: etve, ex̄n̄, za, z̄n̄); as n.m. blame, reproach. m̄ntxp̄int modesty.
- xp̄o xp̄e- xp̄o^o vb. tr. (1) to beget, give birth to (ḡmo^o); (2) to acquire, get, obtain (ḡmo^o), oft. + eth. dat. w.

на°. As n.m. birth, begetting; acquisition, gain, possession. аѣхноч unbegotten. рѣчхно maker, begetter; мнѣтрѣчхно begetting.

хрo (бро) Q хрaейт (хрoейт, брoейт) vb. intr. to become strong, firm, victorious (over: е, ехн); vb. tr. to make strong; as n.m. strength, victory. †-хрo на° to encourage, confirm. смн-хрo to establish victory. аѣ-хрo unconquerable. маи-хрo victory-loving. рѣчхрo victor, victorious. хоор Q to be strong, bold, hard. хлар-вaа bold of sight, staring; мнѣтхлар-вaа staring. хлар-знт firm of heart, bold; мнѣтхлар-знт courage, boldness; †-мнѣтхлар-знт to give courage (to: на°); хи-мнѣт-хлар-знт to take courage. хoорe, хoор, хoр adj. strong, bold (bef. or aft. n. with н). †-хoорe to become strong. мнѣтхoорe strength, prowess.

хто (што) хтe- хто° (што°, штa°) Q хтн҃ (штн҃) vb. tr. to lay down (нмо°; on: е, ехн, зн, зихн); intr. to lie down. хто e нгоње to succumb to sickness.

хo n.m. cup.

хo° n.m. head (§28.6). Rare except in prep. phrases or as the obj. in certain verbal expressions. ехн ехo° prep. (1) on, upon, over, above; (2) for, on account of; (3) at, against; (4) to, unto; (5) in addition to. евоа ехн out upon; езоун ехн unto; езрaи ехн up/down onto, upon. зaхн зaхo° prep. before, in front of. зихн зихo° prep. (1) on, upon, over; (2) in, at, beside; (3) ± евоа from on, from at; нeт зихн the one in command of; зрaи зихн on, upon.

хo хe- хo° vb. tr. to sing; as n.m. song. рѣчхo (pl. рѣч-хоо҃e) singer, minstrel.

хo хe- (хи-) хоо° (imptv. лхи-, лхи°) vb. tr. to say, speak (нмо°; to: е, на°; about, concerning: е, етвe, ехн, езрaи ехн; against: нca, о҃вe). аѣхo, аѣхоо° ineffable. рѣч-хe- one who says; мнѣтрѣчхe- saying, telling. хepo- (for хo epo°) to mean, signify; to say to. нeхe-, нeхa°

said (before direct quotation; see 20.3).

xок xек- xок' Q xнк (± εβολ) vb. tr. to finish, complete, fulfill, accomplish (ἥμο'); vb. intr. to become finished, completed, fulfilled, ended; as n.m. completion, end; total; fulfillment. λтxок without end.

xокн xекн- xокн' (xакн') Q xокн vb. tr. to wet, wash (ἥμο'); in, with: зн, εβολ зн); as n.m. washing, cleansing. † xокн на' to bathe, baptize. xи-xокн to be bathed, baptized. λтxокн unwashed; мнтλтxокн being unwashed.

xокр xекр- xокр' Q xокр vb. tr. to salt, season.

xолк vb. tr./intr. to sink, submerge.

xолк xелк- xолк' Q xолк (± εβολ) vb. tr. to extend, stretch ἥμο'; to: ε, εзоуη ε); to sew together. xолк εβολ as n.m. stretching, strain; extent; endurance, continuation. xлак n.m. strain; punishment. xолк̄ n.f. strain, tension.

xолн (xопн) Q xолн (xопн) vb. intr. (1) to make merry; (2) to become implicated, involved (in, with: мн, зн); as n.m. (1) festivity, dissipation; (2) care, distraction. xолм(ε)с, xопм(ε)с n. care, distraction.

xолэ xлэ- xолэ' vb. tr. to cut, prune.

xолэ (xоллэ, xоплэ) xелεэ- xолэ' (± εβολ) vb. tr. to draw, scoop (ἥμο'). xолэεс, xолэ̄, xол(ε)с n.f. vessel for pouring.

xом n.m. generation. xин xом ѿλ xом, εγxом н̄ нxом, н̄ зен- xом н̄ xом from generation to generation. ѿλxε н̄ xом genealogy.

xонт xнт- (xент-) xонт' Q xонт vb. tr. (1) to try, test (ἥμο', ε; with: зн); (2) to begin, start; as n.m. trial; ма н̄ xонт place of testing. xонт̄ n.f. trial, test. xнит in xи-xнит to test, try (ἥμο', нсλ); as n.m. test, trial; речxи-xнит tester.

xонч (ѿонч) Q xоонεч vb. impersonal: to happen, befall by chance; personal: to happen to be; vb. tr. to meet with (ε) by chance; as n.m. chance.

xоп Q xнр vb. tr. to blacken.

- χωρ** **χορ**^ς vb. tr. to study, examine. As n.m. spy, scout.
χωρ **χερ-** **χορ**^ς Q **χηρ** vb. tr. to sharpen; as n.m. sharpness.
χωρῆ Q **χορῆ** vb. intr. to make a sign (to: ε, ουε; with: ἦμο^ς, εἰ), to beckon; vb. tr. to indicate (ἦμο^ς); as n.m. sign, indication.
χωρῆ Q **χορῆ** vb. tr. to urge on, hasten (ἦμο^ς); intr. to ride fast, hasten (after: ἄσ). **μα** **ἦ** **χωρῆ** training stable. **ρερχωρῆ** rider.
χωρῆ vb. intr. to stumble, trip. **χρο** n.m. obstacle, impediment; **ατχρο** unimpeded; **ῥ-χρο** to become an obstacle, difficulty; **†-χρο** to trip up (**ηλ**^ς), cause difficulty for; **χι-χρο** to stumble, trip, be impeded.
χω Q **χ** vb. tr. to load, pack (ἦμο^ς; with: ἦμο^ς); intr. to become hard, solid.
χωτε (**χωτ**) **χετ-** **χοτ**^ς (± εἰοῦν) vb. tr. to pierce, penetrate (ἦμο^ς; to, as far as: ε, ῥλ, εἰ); as n.m. penetration, separation.
χωτῆ Q **χοτῆ** vb. intr. to fail, cease.
χωω (**χωω**ε, **χω**ε) **χεε**ε- **χο**ε^ς vb. tr. to reach, pass, surpass (ἦμο^ς); **ατχο**ε^ς impassable.
χωω (**χω**ε, **χο**οῦε) **χεε**ε- (**χε**-) **χο**ε^ς vb. tr. to sting, prick, goad (ἦμο^ς). **χο**ε^ς n.m. goad.
χωω Q **χο**ε vb. intr. to be hindered.
χωω (**χω**ε) **χεε**ε- (**χε**ε-) **χο**ε^ς (**χο**ε^ς) vb. tr. to gather, harvest (ἦμο^ς); as n.m. harvest. **ρερχωω**ε harvester. **χ**εε n. gleanings, left-over crops.
χωωε, **χω**ε n.m. book, document, book-roll, sheet of parchment; as adj. book- (with parts or types of books); **χωω**ε **ἦ** ε reading book.
χωωε (**χω**ε) **χεε**ε- (**χε**ε-, **ε**ε-) **χο**ε^ς (**χο**ε^ς) Q **χο**εε vb. tr. to scatter, disperse (ἦμο^ς); + **ε**ε idem; to hinder, bring to naught (ἦμο^ς); as n.m. scattering, dissolution.
χωωε (**χω**εε) **χεε**- **χο**ε^ς (**χο**ε^ς, **χ**εε^ς) Q **χ**εε vb. tr. to dye, stain (ἦμο^ς; with: εἰ, **ε**ε εἰ); intr. to become dyed, stained; as n.m. dyeing; **ρερχεε**- dyer of. **χ**εεε, **χ**εεε,

хекε n.m. purple dye; as adj. purple; ειεν-хн6ε purple embroidery; сλ π хн6ε seller of purple.

χω2 (χο2) хε2- Q хн2 vb. tr. to touch (ε, ε2ΟΥН ε); as n.m. touching, contagion. ατχω2 ερο^φ untouchable.

χω2 хε2- хλ2^φ Q хн2 vb. tr. to smear, anoint (πμο^φ, ε; with: πμο^φ, зπ).

χω2π хε2π хλ2М^φ Q хλ2π vb. tr. to defile, pollute (πмо^φ); to become defiled, polluted (with, by: зπ, εвол зπ); as n.m. pollution, uncleanness. ατχω2π undefiled. рε4- χω2π defiled person.

χωх, λнχωх n.m. head, chief. φπ-χωх headache. π-χωх to become head, chief.

χλλνε: χλνε	хеεε-: хөөлε	хннвс: хбвс
χλλте: χλте	хеεре: хнре	хнвес: хбвс
χλλхе: χλхе	хеεре-: хερο, хөөре	хнке: хөөε
χλв: χλч	хек-: хөөке	хннн: хне
χлε: χлεε	хеке: хн6ε	хнне2: хемне2
χлειβεс: хбвс	хελε-: хөөлε	хнсе: хисε
χлεит: хоеит	хелех-: бωλχ	хнт: χλте
χλ1-: χ1	хελλнс: хελ2нс	хнү: χ1, х0
χл1ε: χлεε	хελλнс: χ1λλεс	хнч: х0үч
χλк ^φ : хөө6ε	хен: χ1н	хн6: хөө6ε
χλк: хок	хεнλ(°): хнλ	хн6ε: хөө6ε
χλкн ^φ : хокπ	хенεтннте: хое	χ1-: χ1, х0, хω
χλнн: бλхнн	хεнов, хεноч: хноч	χ1внλ: хевнλ
χλнн: χλне	хεноуоу ^φ : хноу	χ1н: хπ
χλр-: хро	хεнтннте: хое	χ1ноу ^φ : хноу
χλс1-: хисε	хεпн2: хемне2	χ1ноу ^φ : хноу
χλст ^φ : хисε	хεре-: хөөре	χ1нтнү: тнү
χлтвε: χлтчε	хεре-: хερο	χ1нхεεү(ε): χλхе
χλү(-): х0оү	хεро-: хω	χ1нхεүε: χλхе
χλүт-: х0үфт	хεрω(°): хερο	χ1нχ1н: бн6π
χλ2 ^φ : хω2	хεрхπ: хнр	χ1оор: ε1оор
χλ2М(°): хω2π	хεсе: хисε	χ1пε2: хемне2
χλ2χ: χλ2х2	хεсπ-: хисε	χ1рωч: ро
χλхω(оү): χλхе	хεт-: хωте	χ1т ^φ : χ1, хоеит
χλх2: χλ2х2	хεү-: х0оү	χ1с0оү(ε): хоеис
хвнλ: хевнλ	хεч-: х0үч	χ1ст ^φ : хисε
хвс: хбвс	хεчφλ: φλ	χ1хεεү(ε),
хе: хπ, бε	хε2хω2 ^φ : χλ2х2	χ1хеоү: χλхе
хс-: х0, хω, χ1	хεх-: бөөхе	хλλε: хөөлε
хεввεс, хεввс: хбвс	хε6-: хөө6ε	хλ2нс: хελ2нс
хεвελ: хевнλ	хн: χ1нхн	хλ2с: хελ2нс
хεввε-: хөөвε	хнв: х0үч	хπхπ: бн6π
хεккε-: хөөкε	хнвс: хбвс	хπ: χ1н, χноу

ΧΝΑΛΥ: ΧΝΑΥ, ΧΝΟΟΥ	ΧΟΟΛΕ: ΧΩΩΛΕ	ΧΡΟΠ: ΧΩΡῆ
ΧΝΑΥ2: ΧΝΑ2	ΧΟΟΝΕ: ΧΑΝΕ	ΧΡΑΕΙΤ: ΧΡΟ
ΧΝΕ(-): ΧΝΑ, ΧΝΟΥ	ΧΟΟΝΕ4: ΧΩΝῆ	ΧΡΟΕΙΤ: ΧΡΟ
ΧΝΗ: ΧΝΕ	ΧΟΟΡ': ΧΩΩΡΕ	ΧῚ: ΧΟΕΙC
ΧΝΙΤ: ΧΩΝῆ	ΧΟΟΡ': ΧΩΡ	ΧΤΑΙ: ΧΑΤΕ
ΧΝΟ': ΧΗΔ'	ΧΟΟΡ: ΧΡΟ	ΧΤΕ-: ΧΤΟ
ΧΝΟΥ4: ΧΟΥ4	ΧΟΟΥΕ: ΧΩ	ΧΤΗΥ: ΧΤΟ
ΧῆΧῆ: 6ῆ6ῆ	ΧΟΠΧῆ: 2ΧΟΠΧῆ	ΧΩΚΕ: ΧΩΩΚΕ
Χο': ΧΟ, ΧΩ	ΧΟΡ': ΧΩΩΡΕ	ΧΩΛΕ: ΧΩΩΛΕ
Χο: ΧΟΕ	ΧΟΡῆ: ΧΩΛῆ	ΧΩΛῚ: 6ΩΛῚ
Χοβ': ΧΟΥ4	ΧΟΡΜΕC: ΧΩΛῆ	ΧΩΜΕ: ΧΩΩΜΕ
ΧοβΧῆ: ΧΟΥ4Χῆ	ΧΟCΕ: ΧΙCΕ	ΧΩΟΥ-: ΧΟ
Χοει: ΧΟΙ, ΧΟΕ	ΧΟΤ': ΧΩΤΕ	ΧΩΡ(ε): ΧΩΩΡΕ, ΧΡΟ
Χοι, Χοιε: ΧΟΕ	ΧΟΤ-: ΧΟΥΩΤ	ΧΩΡΛ2: ΧΩΛῚ
Χολ': ΧΩΩΛΕ	ΧΟΤΕ: ΧΑΤΕ	ΧΩΡῆ: ΧΩΛῆ
ΧολεC: ΧΩΛῚ	ΧΟΥ, ΧΟΥ': ΧΟΟΥ	ΧΩΤ-: ΧΟΥΩΤ
ΧολμεC: ΧΩΛῆ	ΧΟΥΒ: ΧΟΥ4	ΧΩΤ-: ΧΩΤΕ
ΧολῚ: ΧΩΛῚ	ΧΟΥΟΥΚΕ: ΧΩΩΚΕ	ΧΩΤῚ: 6ΩΤῚ
Χολ2εC, Χολ2Ὶ: ΧΩΛῚ	ΧΟΥΟΥΩΤΕ: ΧΟΥΩΤ	ΧΩΩΡ: ΧΡΟ
Χολχ', ΧολῚ: 6ΩΛῚ	ΧΟΥΤ-: ΧΟΥΩΤ	ΧΩΩΡΕ: ΧΡΟ
ΧονΤῚ: ΧΩΝῆ	ΧΟΧ': ΧΩΩ6Ε	ΧΩΩ4Ε: ΧΩΩΒΕ
Χοοβ': ΧΩΩΒΕ	ΧΟ6': ΧΩΩ6Ε	ΧΩ4: ΧΟΥ4
Χοοκ': ΧΩΩΚΕ	ΧΠΕ-: ΧΠΟ, ΧΠΙ-	ΧΩ4Ε: ΧΩΩΒΕ
Χοοκε4: ΧΩΩΚΕ	ΧΠΙΕ-: ΧΠΙΟ	ΧΩ6Ε: ΧΩΩ6Ε
Χοολ': ΧΩΩΛΕ	ΧΠΙΗΤ: ΧΠΙΟ	Χ2ΟC: 62ΟC

6

6ΛΒ6ΛΒ, 6Λ46Λ4, ΚΛ4ΚΛ4, 6ΛΒ6ΗΒ n. chick-pea.

6ΛΛ2Ὶ, ΚΑΛΛ2Ὶ n.f. pot.

6ΛΛΕ, 6ΛΛΗ (pl. 6ΛΛΕΟΥ, 6ΛΛΕΟΥΕ, 6ΛΛΕΟΥΕ) adj. lame, crippled; ῆῚ6ΛΛΕ lameness; Ὶ-6ΛΛΕ (Q ο ῆ) to become lame.

6ΛΛΙΤΕ n.f. name of vessel or measure.

6ΛΛΟΥΒΙ2 n.m. bald-headed person.

6ΛΗ n. bull. (Doubtful.)

6ΛΜΟΥΛ, ΚΑΜΟΥΛ (f. 6ΛΜΑΥΛΕ, ΚΑΜΟΟΥΛΕ, ΚΑΜΗΛΕ; pl. 6ΛΜΑΥΛΕ, 6ΛΜΟΥΛΕ, ΚΑΜΟΟΥΛΕ) n.m.f. camel, camel-load. ΜΑΗ-6ΛΜΟΥΛ camelherd. ΜΑC ῆ 6ΛΜΑΥΛΕ baby camel.

6ΛΝΑ2 n. or adj. maimed; Ὶ-6ΛΝΑ2 (Q ο ῆ) to become maimed.

6ΛΟΥΟΝ, 6ΛΥΟΝ, 6ΛΥΟΥΟΝ, ΚΛΥΟΝ n.m.f. slave, servant. ῆῚῚ-6ΛΟΥΟΝ service, servitude. Ὶ-6ΛΟΥΟΝ (Q ο ῆ) to become a slave.

6ΛΟΥΟΝ, 6ΛΥΟΝ n.m. a beverage.

6ΛΠΕΙΧΕ, 6ΛΠΙΧΕ, 6ΛΠΙΧΗ, ΚΑΠΙΧΕ, 6ΛΠΙΧΟΥ n.m.f. a dry

measure.

ΓΑΠΘΕΠ (ΘΕΠΘΠ) vb. intr. to be hurried, anxious.

ΓΑΡΑΤΕ n. carob pod.

ΓΑΧΕ n.m. earring.

ΓΑΧΙϞ, ΓΑΧΙΒ, ΚΑΧΙϞ n.m. ant. $\bar{\rho}$ -ΓΑΧΙϞ to suffer from itch or warts.

ΓΑΧΜΠ, ΓΑΧΜΘ, ΧΑΜΗ n.f. fist, handful. ΓΑΧΜΘC n.f. idem.

ΓΑΒΙΤΩΗ(Ε) n.m.f. coarse linen, tow; coarse linen garment.

ΓΒΒΕ, Q ΓΟΟΒ (ΓΟΟϞ) vb. intr. to become feeble, timid; as n.m. weakness. ΓΑΒ-ΖΗΤ weak, feeble; ΜΠΤΓΑΒ-ΖΗΤ weakness, timidity; $\bar{\rho}$ -ΓΑΒ-ΖΗΤ (Q ο $\bar{\eta}$) to become feeble.

ΓΩΒ adj. weak, feeble; ΜΠΤΓΩΒ weakness, folly; $\bar{\rho}$ -ΓΩΒ (Q ο $\bar{\eta}$) to become weak; ΕΙΡΓ $\bar{\eta}$ ΜΟ^Ϟ $\bar{\eta}$ ΓΩΒ to make weak.

ΓΒΟΙ, ΓΒΟΕ n.m. arm (of person); leg (of animal).

ΓΕ, ΧΕ postpositive particle (1) then, therefore, for;

(2) with neg.: no more, not again. ΤΕΝΟΥ ΓΕ now then, and now, now moreover.

ΓΕΛΜΑΙ, ΓΛΜΑΙ, ΒΕΛΜΑ, ΚΕΛΜΑ, ΓΑΛΜΑ, ΒΕΛΜΗΗ n.m. jar, vase.

ΓΕΛ $\bar{\rho}$, Γ $\bar{\lambda}$ ₂, ΓΑΛ₂ n.m. shoulder.

ΓΕΝΗΗΥΤ Q to be hard, stiff.

ΓΕΠΗ, ΒΙΠΗ vb. intr. to hurry, hasten, come quickly; may be used reflex. w. $\bar{\eta}$ ΜΟ^Ϟ. As adv. quickly, in haste; usu. in phrase Ζ $\bar{\eta}$ ΟΥΓΕΠΗ. ΡΕϞΓΕΠΗ one who is hasty, quick; ΜΠΤΡΕϞΓΕΠΗ hastiness.

ΓΕΡΩΒ, ΒΕΡΩϞ (pl. ΒΕΡΟΟΒ, ΒΕΡΩΩΒ) n.m. staff, rod. †-ΓΕΡΩΒ to beat (ΝΑ^Ϟ, Ε). Θ \bar{C} - $\bar{\eta}$ -ΓΕΡΩΒ a blow.

ΓΗΠΕ n.f. cloud.

ΓΙΕ, ΒΙΕΙΕ, ΒΙΗ n.m. he-goat.

ΓΙΗ-, ΚΙΗ-, Β $\bar{\eta}$ - prefix added to any inf. to form an abstract noun (f.) of action or manner of action.

ΓΙΠΕ Β $\bar{\eta}$ - (ΓΕΠ-, ΒΙΠ-) Β $\bar{\eta}$ Τ^Ϟ (ΓΕΠΤ^Ϟ, Κ $\bar{\eta}$ Τ^Ϟ, ΒΗΠΤ^Ϟ, Γ $\bar{\eta}$ Τ^Ϟ) vb.

tr. to find ($\bar{\eta}$ ΜΟ^Ϟ). Β $\bar{\eta}$ Τ \bar{C} to find that (+ Circum. or ΧΕ); also: perhaps, suppose that. ΒΙΠΕ $\bar{\eta}$ ΜΟ^Ϟ $\bar{\eta}$ CΑ to find someone ($\bar{\eta}$ CΑ) guilty of ($\bar{\eta}$ ΜΟ^Ϟ). Β $\bar{\eta}$ -ΖΗΤ to learn wisdom.

ΓΙΠΕ as n.m. finding, thing found. ΡΕϞΓΙΠΕ finder.

- 61ΝΜΟΥΤ, 61ΜΜΟΥΤ, 61ΝΜΟΤ, ΚἸΜΟΥΤ, 6ἸΜΟΥΤ n.f. the Pleiades.
 61ΝΟΥΗΛ, 6ΕΝΟΥΗΗ, 61ΝΟΥΒΑΛ, ΚΙΝΒΗΛ n.m. kind of ship.
 61Ν2ΟΥΤ, 61Μ2ΟΥΤ, 6Ἰ2ΟΥΤ, 6ΕΜ2ΟΥΤ presumably = 61ΝΜΟΥΤ q.v.
 61Ν6ΛΩ, 61Ν6ΛΟ, 61ΝΤΛΩ, 6Ἰ6ΕΛΩ, 6ΕΝ6ΛΩ, ΚΑΝΚΛΩ n.f. bat.
 61Ν6ΩΡ n.m. talent (weight).
 61ΤΡΕ n. kind of fruit, lemon.
 61Χ n.f. hand; script-hand; hand as measure. 61Χ Ἰ ΟΥΝΑΜ
 right hand. 2Λ Τ(°)61Χ under one's control. Ἰ-ΗΟ6 Ἰ
 61Χ to become generous. †-61Χ to promise (someone: ΝΔ°).
 6Ἰ, 6ΔΛ n.m. a weapon (exact meaning not clear).
 6ΛΛ, 6ΛΟ, ΚΛΛ in †-εΛΛ to sway, stagger.
 6ΛΙΑ n.m. burnt-offering.
 6ἸΜ, 6ΕΛἸ, 6ἸΛἸ, ΚΕΛἸ n. dry sticks, twigs.
 6ΛΟ n.m. vanity, futility.
 6ΛΟΜΛἸ 6ΛἸΛΩΜ- (6ΛΕΜΛΩΜ-) 6ΛἸΛΩΜ° (6ΛΕΜΛΩΜ°) Q 6ΛἸΛΩΜ (6ΛἸ-
 ΛΟΜἸ, ΛἸΛΩΜ, ΛἸΛΗΜ) vb. intr. to become twisted (up with,
 up in: ε, 2Ἰ); to become implicated, involved, compli-
 cated; also tr. to embrace. As n.m. complication.
 6ΛΟΟ6Ε, 6ΛΟ6Ε, ΚΛΟΓΕ, ΤΛΟΟ6Ε, ΤΛΩ6Ε n.f. ladder.
 6ΛΟ6, ΤΛΟ6 n.m. bed, bier.
 6ΛΟ6, Ε6ΛΟ6 n.m. gourd.
 6ΛΩ, 6ΛΟΥ n.f. twigs, firewood.
 6ΛΩΤ (pl. or dual: 6ΛΟΟΤΕ, 6ΛΟΤΕ, 6ΛΟΟ6Ε) n.m.f. kidney;
 pl. also = internal organs in general, viscera.
 6ΝΟΝ, Q 6ΗΝ (6ΟΝ) vb. intr. to become soft, smooth, weak;
 as n.m. softness. †-6ΝΟΝ to weaken. 6ΟΝ, 6ΟΟΝΕ, 6ΩΝ
 adj. soft; also of a condition of wine.
 6Ἰ6Ἰ (6ΕΝ6ΕΝ, 6Ἰ6Ἰ, ΧἸΧἸ, ΧἸΧἸΝ, ΧἸΧἸἸ) vb. intr. to make
 music (vocal or instrumental); as n.m. music.
 6ΟΕΙΛΕ (6ΟΙΛΕ) 6ΔΛΕ- Q 6ΔΛΩΟΥ (ΚΑΛΩΟΥ, 6ΑΛΗΥ, 6ΑΛΗΥΤ, 6Δ-
 ΛΟΟΥΤ) vb. intr. to dwell, sojourn, reside (at, in: ε);
 ΜΔ Ἰ 6ΟΕΙΛΕ dwelling-place, inn. ἸἸἸ6ΟΕΙΛΕ sojourner,
 lodger; Ἰ-ἸἸἸ6ΟΕΙΛΕ (Q ο Ἰ) to become a sojourner. (2)
 (additional forms: 6ΑΛΩ°, 6ΑΛΩΦ°; Q ΚΕΛΟΙΤ) to deposit
 (ἸΜΟ°; with: ε), entrust to. 6ΟΕΙΛΕ n.m. sojourn,

residence; furnishings; deposit.

60A n.m. (1) a lie; (2) a liar. 𐎠-60A to lie, be false;
 𐎠𐎢𐎤 𐎠𐎢𐎤 𐎠 60A to make false, present or take as false.
 𐎠-60A to tell a lie; 𐎠𐎢𐎤-60A sincere; 𐎠𐎢𐎤𐎠𐎢𐎤-60A sin-
 cerity; 𐎢𐎢𐎠-60A liar; 𐎠𐎢𐎢𐎢𐎠-60A lying.

60A𐎢 n.f. woolen garment.

60A𐎣 𐎠 vb. reflex. to abstain from. 60A𐎣 n.m. abstinence.

60A𐎤 (60A𐎢𐎢) 60A𐎤𐎠 (60A𐎢𐎢𐎠, 𐎢𐎢𐎢𐎠) Q 60A𐎤𐎠 vb. tr.

to spread to dry (𐎠𐎢𐎤𐎠); as n.m. spreading to dry.

60M n.f. power, strength, might, authority. 𐎠𐎢60M power-
 less; 𐎠𐎢𐎢𐎢60M powerlessness, inability; 𐎠-𐎠𐎢60M (Q 0
 𐎠) to become powerless; 𐎢𐎢𐎢60M mighty man. 𐎢𐎢-60M 𐎢𐎢𐎠
 to lose strength, be exhausted. 𐎠-60M, 𐎠𐎢𐎢 𐎠 0𐎢60M to
 do wondrous deeds. 𐎠𐎢𐎢 𐎠 𐎢(𐎠)60M to do one's utmost.
 𐎠-60M to give power (to: 𐎠𐎢𐎠). 0𐎢𐎢-60M 𐎢𐎢𐎠 (one) has
 the strength, power, ability (to do: 𐎠, 𐎢𐎢𐎢); 0𐎢𐎢-𐎢60M
 𐎠𐎢𐎠 idem; (one) is able (to do: 𐎠, 𐎢𐎢𐎢); (𐎠)𐎠𐎢-𐎢60M
 𐎠𐎢𐎠 neg. of preceding. 6𐎢-60M, 6𐎢-60M to find strength,
 to be able (to do: 𐎠); to prevail (over: 𐎠, 𐎢𐎢𐎢, 𐎢𐎢𐎢𐎢
 𐎢𐎢𐎢, 𐎢𐎢, 𐎢𐎢𐎢𐎢). 𐎢6𐎢-60M idem.

60M6𐎢 (60M6𐎢) 6𐎢60M𐎠 vb. tr. to touch, grope for (𐎠); as
 n.m. sense of touch. 𐎠𐎢6𐎢60M𐎠 untouchable.

60N n.m. low place, hollow. 600NE n.f. idem.

60N𐎢 n. violence, might, force, usu. only in cpd. 𐎠 𐎠
 60N𐎢 to use violence, act violently; to harm, hurt, ill-
 treat, constrain (𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎠); as n.m. violence, iniquity;
 𐎠𐎢𐎢𐎢 𐎠 60N𐎢 idem; 𐎠-𐎠 𐎠 60N𐎢 to act violently; 𐎢𐎢𐎢𐎢
 𐎠 60N𐎢 violent, harmful; 𐎠𐎢𐎢𐎢𐎢𐎢 𐎠 60N𐎢 violence.

600A𐎢 n.f. thigh.

600𐎢𐎢, 6A𐎢𐎢 n.f. hair-cloth, sack cloth; as measure: a
 sack. 𐎢𐎢 𐎠 600𐎢𐎢 sack-seller. 𐎢𐎢𐎢(𐎢)-600𐎢𐎢 weaver
 of sacks.

600𐎢𐎢, 6A𐎢𐎢 a term of contempt; slave (?).

60𐎢, 𐎢𐎢 n.f. sole of foot, foot.

60𐎢 n.f. a cutting instrument.

a scroll: $\overline{\text{HMO}}^{\circ}$); intr. to roll up, back; to curl up.

$\epsilon\omega\lambda$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omega\lambda$ to turn back, return (tr. or intr.).

$\epsilon\omega\lambda\overline{\text{H}}$ ($\kappa\omega\lambda\overline{\text{H}}$) $\epsilon\upsilon\lambda\overline{\text{H}}$ - ($\epsilon\overline{\lambda\text{H}}$ -) $\epsilon\omega\lambda\overline{\text{H}}^{\circ}$ ($\kappa\omega\lambda\overline{\text{H}}^{\circ}$) Q $\epsilon\omega\lambda\overline{\text{H}}$ ($\kappa\omega\lambda\overline{\text{H}}$) \pm $\epsilon\upsilon\omega\lambda$
vb. tr. to uncover, reveal ($\overline{\text{HMO}}^{\circ}$; to: ϵ , $\overline{\text{HCA}}$); vb. intr.
to become revealed, uncovered, manifest; as n.m. revelation,
uncovering; $\lambda\tau\epsilon\omega\lambda\overline{\text{H}}$ covered. $\epsilon\lambda\lambda\overline{\text{H}}$ - in cpd. one
who uncovers.

$\epsilon\omega\lambda\overline{\lambda}$ ($\chi\omega\lambda\overline{\lambda}$) $\epsilon\overline{\lambda\epsilon}$ - ($\epsilon\epsilon\lambda\overline{\lambda}$ -, $\chi\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\chi$ -) $\epsilon\omega\lambda\overline{\lambda}^{\circ}$ ($\epsilon\omega\lambda\overline{\lambda}^{\circ}$, $\chi\omega\lambda\overline{\lambda}^{\circ}$) Q
 $\epsilon\omega\lambda\overline{\lambda}$ ($\chi\omega\lambda\overline{\lambda}$) vb. tr. to entangle, ensnare ($\overline{\text{HMO}}^{\circ}$; in, with:
 ϵ , $\overline{\text{HMO}}^{\circ}$); reflex. and intr. to become entangled, entwined;
to adhere, be swathed (in: $\overline{\text{HMO}}^{\circ}$, $\epsilon\overline{\text{H}}$); as n.m. entanglement.

$\epsilon\omega\text{M}$, $\epsilon\omega\text{M}$, $\kappa\omega\text{M}$ (pl. $\epsilon\omega\omega\text{M}$, $\kappa\lambda\lambda\text{M}$) n.m. garden, vineyard, pro-
perty. $\epsilon\text{M}\epsilon$, $\epsilon\text{M}\text{H}$ (pl. $\epsilon\text{M}\text{H}\gamma$, $\epsilon\text{M}\text{H}\omega\gamma$, $\epsilon\text{M}\epsilon\epsilon\gamma$) n.m. gardener,
vinedresser. $\lambda\tau\epsilon\text{M}\epsilon$ untilled; $\text{M}\overline{\text{H}}\tau\epsilon\text{M}\epsilon$ vinedressing.

$\epsilon\omega\text{H}\lambda\epsilon$, $\epsilon\omega\gamma\text{H}\lambda\epsilon$, $\epsilon\omega\text{H}\overline{\epsilon}$, $\epsilon\omega\gamma\text{H}\lambda\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon$, $\kappa\lambda\gamma\text{H}\lambda\kappa\epsilon\epsilon$ n.m. cloak.

$\epsilon\omega\text{H}\overline{\tau}$, Q $\epsilon\omega\text{H}\overline{\tau}$ vb. intr. to become angry, furious, raging
(at, against: ϵ , $\epsilon\chi\overline{\text{H}}$); as n.m. wrath, anger, fury. $\lambda\tau$ -
 $\epsilon\omega\text{H}\overline{\tau}$ incapable of anger; $\text{M}\overline{\text{H}}\tau\lambda\tau\epsilon\omega\text{H}\overline{\tau}$ ability to control
one's anger. $\rho\epsilon\epsilon\omega\text{H}\overline{\tau}$ wrathful, quick-tempered person;
 $\text{M}\overline{\text{H}}\tau\rho\epsilon\epsilon\omega\text{H}\overline{\tau}$ quick-temperedness. \dagger - $\epsilon\omega\text{H}\overline{\tau}$ to provoke to
anger ($\text{H}\lambda^{\circ}$); $\rho\epsilon\epsilon\dagger$ - $\epsilon\omega\text{H}\overline{\tau}$ one who provokes to anger; $\text{M}\overline{\text{H}}\tau$ -
 $\rho\epsilon\epsilon\dagger$ - $\epsilon\omega\text{H}\overline{\tau}$ provoking to anger. $\epsilon\text{H}\lambda\tau$ vb. intr. to become
angry; as n.m. anger; $\rho\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon\text{H}\lambda\tau$ given to anger; \dagger - $\epsilon\text{H}\lambda\tau$ to
provoke to anger; $\rho\epsilon\epsilon\dagger$ - $\epsilon\text{H}\lambda\tau$ provoking to anger.

$\epsilon\omega\text{H}\overline{\epsilon}$ ($\epsilon\omega\epsilon$) $\epsilon\overline{\text{H}}\epsilon$ - ($\epsilon\epsilon\text{H}\overline{\epsilon}$ -) vb. tr. to wring, nip off. $\epsilon\omega\text{H}\overline{\epsilon}\overline{\text{H}}$
($\epsilon\omega\text{H}\overline{\epsilon}\overline{\text{H}}$) $\epsilon\overline{\text{H}}\epsilon\overline{\text{H}}$ - idem.

$\epsilon\omega\omega\gamma$ $\epsilon\omega\omega\gamma^{\circ}$ Q $\epsilon\text{H}\gamma$ ($\epsilon\text{H}\omega\gamma$) vb. tr. to make narrow; intr. to
become narrow, crowded; as n.m. narrowness.

$\epsilon\omega\omega\gamma$ $\epsilon\epsilon\gamma$ - vb. tr. to push; + $\epsilon\upsilon\omega\lambda$: to put (a ship: $\overline{\text{HMO}}^{\circ}$)
to sea, to set sail, push off.

$\epsilon\omega\omega\gamma\epsilon$, Q $\epsilon\omega\omega\gamma\epsilon$ vb. tr. to twist, make crooked ($\overline{\text{HMO}}^{\circ}$); intr.
to become crooked, twisted. $\epsilon\overline{\text{H}}$ $\omega\gamma\epsilon\omega\omega\gamma\epsilon$ crookedly.

$\epsilon\omega\text{H}\epsilon$ ($\kappa\omega\text{H}\epsilon$, $\vartheta\omega\text{H}\epsilon$, $\epsilon\omega\text{H}$, $\kappa\omega\text{H}$) $\epsilon\epsilon\text{H}$ - ($\epsilon\overline{\text{H}}$ -, $\vartheta\lambda\text{H}$ -, $\epsilon\omega\text{H}$ -, $\epsilon\omega\text{H}$ -,
 $\epsilon\lambda\text{H}$ -, $\kappa\epsilon\text{H}$ -) $\epsilon\omega\text{H}^{\circ}$ ($\epsilon\lambda\text{H}^{\circ}$, $\kappa\lambda\text{H}^{\circ}$, $\kappa\omega\text{H}^{\circ}$, $\kappa\omega\text{H}^{\circ}$, $\epsilon\omega\text{H}^{\circ}$) Q $\epsilon\text{H}\text{H}$
($\kappa\text{H}\text{H}$, $\epsilon\text{H}\text{H}$, $\kappa\epsilon\text{H}$) vb. tr. (1) to seize, take ($\overline{\text{HMO}}^{\circ}$); to

take up, begin (from: $\chi\iota\bar{\nu}$, $\bar{\alpha}\bar{\nu}$); (2) to have a claim against (ϵ); Q to be guilty (of: ϵ), liable for, responsible for; (3) to entrap (in, by: $\bar{\alpha}\bar{\nu}$), inculcate. $\epsilon\omicron\pi\bar{\epsilon}$ n. capture.

$\epsilon\omega\rho\bar{\epsilon}$, $\kappa\omega\rho\bar{\epsilon}$, $\epsilon\omega\rho\lambda\bar{\alpha}$ n.m. night.

$\epsilon\omega\rho\bar{\delta}$, Q $\epsilon\omega\rho\bar{\delta}$ vb. tr. to hunt (ϵ), lie in ambush for; as n. m. snare. $\mu\alpha\ \bar{\nu}$ $\epsilon\omega\rho\bar{\delta}$ hunting place; $\rho\epsilon\chi\epsilon\omega\rho\bar{\delta}$ hunter.

$\epsilon\omega\rho\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\tau}$ n.f. snare, ambush; prey. $\epsilon\epsilon\rho\eta\bar{\epsilon}$ (pl. $\epsilon\epsilon\rho\lambda\bar{\alpha}\epsilon$) n.m. hunter.

$\epsilon\omega\rho\bar{\delta}$ $\epsilon\omega\rho\bar{\epsilon}$ Q $\epsilon\omega\rho\bar{\delta}$ ($\epsilon\omicron\lambda\bar{\delta}$) vb. tr. to prepare, provide ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron$). as n.m. preparation. $\rho\epsilon\chi\epsilon\omega\rho\bar{\delta}$ preparer.

$\epsilon\omega\rho\bar{\tau}$ $\epsilon\omega\rho\bar{\delta}$ - Q $\epsilon\omega\rho\bar{\tau}$ vb. tr. to populate, people, inhabit ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron$); intr. to be inhabited, peopled.

$\epsilon\omega\tau$ n.f. drinking trough.

$\epsilon\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$ $\epsilon\epsilon\tau\bar{\eta}$ - $\epsilon\omicron\tau\eta$ Q $\epsilon\omicron\tau\bar{\eta}$ vb. tr. to overcome, defeat ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron$); intr. to become defeated, overcome, wearied, discouraged. as n.m. intimidation, discouragement. $\epsilon\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$ $\epsilon\epsilon\omicron\lambda$ to frighten away. $\epsilon\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\alpha}\eta\tau$ to be afraid; as n.m. fear. $\lambda\tau\epsilon\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$ unconquered, undefeated; $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\lambda\tau\epsilon\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$ invincibility. $\rho\epsilon\chi\epsilon\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$, $\rho\epsilon\chi\epsilon\epsilon\tau\bar{\eta}$ - $\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$ $\epsilon\epsilon\omicron\lambda$ kidnapper. $\epsilon\omicron\tau\eta\bar{\tau}$ n.f. defeat.

$\epsilon\omega\tau\bar{\epsilon}$ ($\chi\omega\tau\bar{\epsilon}$, $\kappa\omega\tau\bar{\epsilon}$, $\epsilon\omega\bar{\alpha}\bar{\tau}$) $\epsilon\omicron\tau\bar{\epsilon}$ Q $\epsilon\omicron\tau\bar{\epsilon}$ vb. tr. to pierce, wound ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron$); as n.m. hole. $\bar{\rho}$ - $\epsilon\omega\tau\bar{\epsilon}$ $\epsilon\omega\tau\bar{\epsilon}$ (Q $\omicron\ \bar{\nu}$) to become all holes. $\epsilon\lambda\tau\bar{\alpha}$ n. hole.

$\epsilon\omega\omega\bar{\nu}\epsilon$, $\epsilon\omega\bar{\nu}\epsilon$ ($\epsilon\bar{\nu}$ -) n.f. leaf. $\epsilon\bar{\nu}$ - in cpds. e.g. $\epsilon\bar{\nu}$ - $\chi\omicron\epsilon\iota\tau$ olive-leaf. $\lambda\tau\epsilon\omega\omega\bar{\nu}\epsilon$ leafless. $\chi\iota$ - $\epsilon\omega\omega\bar{\nu}\epsilon$ to glean grapes.

$\epsilon\omega\omega\lambda\epsilon$, $\kappa\omega\lambda\epsilon$ n.m. flat cake, loaf.

$\epsilon\omega\omega\lambda\epsilon$ ($\epsilon\omega\lambda\epsilon$) $\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon\lambda\epsilon$ - ($\epsilon\epsilon\lambda\epsilon$ -, $\epsilon\bar{\lambda}$ -) $\epsilon\omicron\omicron\lambda$ ($\epsilon\delta\lambda\lambda$) Q $\epsilon\omicron\omicron\lambda\epsilon$ vb. tr. to swathe, clothe, cover (ϵ ; with: $\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron$, $\bar{\alpha}\bar{\nu}$); as n.m. cloak, covering. $\epsilon\omicron\omicron\lambda\epsilon\varsigma$, $\epsilon\omicron\lambda\epsilon\varsigma$ n.f. covering, garment.

$\epsilon\omega\omega\mu\epsilon$ $\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon\mu\epsilon$ - ($\epsilon\epsilon\mu\epsilon$ -) Q $\epsilon\omicron\omicron\mu\epsilon$ ($\epsilon\delta\lambda\lambda\mu\epsilon$) vb. tr. to twist, pervert ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron$); intr. to be twisted, crooked; as n.m. perversion; $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\epsilon\omicron\omicron\mu\epsilon$ crookedness; $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\rho\epsilon\chi\epsilon\omicron\omicron\mu\epsilon$ perversion.

$\epsilon\omega\omega\chi\epsilon$ ($\epsilon\omega\chi\epsilon$) $\chi\epsilon\chi$ - $\epsilon\omicron\chi\bar{\alpha}$ Q $\epsilon\omicron\omicron\chi\epsilon$ (\pm $\epsilon\epsilon\omicron\lambda$) vb. tr. to cut, cut off, hew ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron$). $\mu\alpha\ \bar{\nu}$ $\chi\epsilon\chi$ - $\omega\eta\epsilon$ quarry.

$\epsilon\omega\omega\bar{\tau}$, Q $\epsilon\omega\omega\bar{\tau}$ vb. intr. to look, glance, gaze (at: ϵ , $\epsilon\bar{\alpha}\omicron\gamma\bar{\nu}$

6MH: 6WM	6OOM6: 6WOM6	6POEIT: XPO
6MHY: 6WM	6OONE: 6NON, 6ON	6PHHΘAN: 6POOMPE
6MHMOYT: 6INMOYT	6OY ^ϛ : 6OY	6POO6: 6PO6
6H2OYT: 6IN2OYT	6OY6: 6OY6	6PΩ2: 6PΩ2
6H6H: 6H6H	6OY4: 6H6E	6PΩ6: 6PO6
6H-: 6IN-, 6INE	6OXXE: 6OXXE	6PO6: 6PO6
6H: XIN	6OO6E: 6O6	6COYF: KCOYF
6HAT: 6ONT	6ON: 6ONE	6WB: 6H6E
6HT ^ϛ : 6INE	6ON-/ ^ϛ : 6ONE	6WBE: 6OBBE
6H6EAO, 6H6EAO:	6ONC: 6ONE	6WAE: 6OAAE
6IN6AO	6OPXE: 6OPX	6WAEAO: 6IN6EAO
6H6H-: 6ONH	6OP6C: 6OP6	6WN: 6NON
6OΛEC: 6OAAE	6OTHC: 6OTH	6WH6: 6ONAG
6OAX: KAX	6OYHAG (EC): 6ONAG	6WH6H: 6ONH
6OΛE ^ϛ : 6OAX	6OY6: 6OYX, 6O6	6WH-/ ^ϛ , 6WH: 6ONE
6OΛ6: 6OP6	6OY6OY: XOXOY	6WRH: KWRH
6OM: 6WM	6O2C: 62OC	6WR4: KWR4
6OVB: 6H6E	6O26: XA2X2	6W2T: 6WT2
6OOL ^ϛ : 6OAAE	6OX4: 6OXB	6WX: 6OYX
6OOL ^ϛ : 6WA	6OX2 ^ϛ : 6OXXE	6WXE: 6OXXE
6OOL6: 6OAAE	6H-: 6ONE	6WX4: 6OX4
6OOL6C: 6OAAE	6PΛ: TPΛ	6W6: 6ONH
6OOM: 6WM	6PO: XPO	

Addenda

ει εβολ 2H to survive (an ordeal), come through successfully.

(HO2NH) HE2HOY2^ϛ Q HE2HOY2 vb. tr. to shake, shake down.

HOH e to assist.

CH2O in HOY-H-CH2O lukewarm water.

2AEIO, AEIO part. yea, verily; also of entreaty.

BEPE-: BOPPE

AAAM: AOWME

PAKTE: PIKE

CHNAHT: CHANH

TOYEH: TOOY

WOP: WAPPE

2AEAEHEIN: AEAEHEIN

2PEBOT: EBOT

Glossary of Greek Words

(Greek verbs are cited in their normal dictionary form: 1st pers. sing. indicative active or middle.)

- ἀγαθόν n. what is good.
 ἀγαθός good.
 ἀγάπη f. love.
 ἀγγεῖον n. name of a vessel.
 ἄγγελος m. angel.
 ἀγορά f. agora, forum.
 ἀήρ m. air, atmosphere.
 ἀθετέω to disregard.
 αἶθριον n. atrium, courtyard.
 αἰσθητήριον n. sense-organ.
 αἰτέω to ask, ask for.
 αἰχμάλωτος m. prisoner.
 αἰών m. period of time, age; eternity; world.
 ἀκαθαρσία f. uncleanness.
 ἀκάθαρτος unclean.
 ἀκατάληπτος incomprehensible.
 ἀκτίς, -ῖνος f. ray, beam.
 ἀλλά but, but rather.
 ἀληθῶς truly.
 ἀμήν amen; truly, verily.
 ἀνάγκη f. necessity.
 ἀναστροφή f. turning; life(-time).
 ἀναχωρέω to retire, withdraw, go and live in desert as a hermit.
 ἀναχωρητής m. anchorite.
 ἀνομία f. lawlessness.
 ἀνοχή f. a holding back.
 ἀπαντάω to meet, confront.
 ἀπαρχή f. first-fruits.
 ἀπιστος unbelieving.
 ἀπλοῦς simple, sincere.
 ἀπογραφή f. registration.
 ἀπογράφω to register.
 ἀποθήκη f. storehouse, barn.
 ἀπόστολος m. apostle.
 ἀποτακτικός m. anchorite, hermit-monk.
 ἀποτάσσω to renounce, give up.
 ἄρα (introduces question).
 ἀρετή f. goodness, virtue.
 ἄρχω to begin.
 ἀρχή f. beginning.
 ἀρχιεπίσκοπος m. archbishop.
 ἀρχιερεύς m. high priest.
 ἄρχων m. ruler; Archon.
 ἀσεβής impious.
 ἀσθενής weak, without strength.
 ἀσκός m. leather bag; wine-skin.
 ἀσπάζομαι to greet.
 ἀσπασμός m. greeting.
 ἀσώματος incorporeal.
 ἄτοπος odd, strange.
 αὐξάνω to grow up.
 ἀφελής simple.
 βαλλάντιον n. purse.
 βαπτίζω to baptize.
 βάπτισμα n. baptism.
 βάσανος f. torture, anguish.
 βᾶσις f. course.
 βῆμα n. platform, judgement seat.

βίος m. life.

βλάβω to harm, injure.

βοήθεια f. help, aid, support.

γάρ for, since, because.

γενεά f. generation.

γένος n. race.

γραμματεὺς m. secretary, scribe.

γραφή f. writing, scripture.

δαιμόνιον n. evil spirit; demoniac.

δαίμων m. evil spirit.

δέ but, however.

δεκανοί m.pl. the decans.

δήμιος m. executioner.

διάβολος m. the Devil.

διαθήκη f. will, testament,
covenant.

διακονέω to wait on, serve.

διστάζω to hesitate.

δίκαιος just.

δικαιοσύνη f. justice.

δικαίωμα n. justice, ordinance.

δόγμα n. decree.

δοκιμάζω to prove, test.

δυναστής m. ruler.

δῶρον 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.

ἔλος n. marsh.

ἐλπίζω to hope for.

ἐλπίς f. hope.

ἐνεργία f. function, action.

ἐνοχλέω to trouble, disturb.

ἐντολή f. command, commandment.

ἐξομολογέω to confess,
acknowledge.

ἐξουσία f. power, authority.

ἐπεὶ since, because.

ἐπειδὴ since, because.

ἐπειδὴπερ inasmuch as.

ἐπιβουλή f. plot.

ἐπιθυμέω to desire, be eager
(for).

ἐπίσκοπος m. bishop.

ἐπιστολή f. letter, epistle.

ἐπιτιμάω to rebuke.

ἐρήμος f. desert, wilderness.

ετάζω to examine, test.

ἔτι still, yet.

εὐαγγέλιον n. gospel.

εὐχαριστέω to give thanks.

ἢ or.

ἡγεμονία f. rule.

ἡγεμών m. governor.

ἡδονή f. pleasure, delight.

ἡλικία f. age, time of life.

ἡμερος mild, tame.

ἡσυχάζω to be still, quiet.

- θάλασσα f. sea.
 θεωρέω to observe, look at.
 θλίβω to afflict, distress.
 θρόνος m. throne.
 θυσία f. offering, sacrifice.
 θυσιαστήριον n. altar.
- ἰδιώτης m. layman, uninformed person.
- καθαρός pure.
 καθηγέομαι to instruct.
 καθολικός universal, catholic.
 καὶ γάρ for surely.
 καίτοι and yet, although, albeit.
 κακία f. evil, badness.
 καλῶς well.
 κἄν (even) if.
 καπνός m. smoke.
 καρπός m. fruit.
 κατὰ in accordance with; see 30.10.
 καταλαλέω to slander.
 καταλαλία f. slander.
 κελεύω to order, bid, command.
 κέραμος m. tile.
 κεραστής f. horned-(viper).
 κηρύσσω to announce, proclaim.
 κινδυνεύω to be in danger.
 κλάσμα n. piece.
 κληρος m. portion, inheritance.
 κοινωνός m. partner.
 κόλασις f. punishment, correction.
 κοσμικός worldly, secular.
 κόσμος m. world.
 κοῦφον n. (empty) vessel.
- κράτιστος most excellent.
 κρίνω to judge.
 κρύσταλλος m. ice.
 κτίσις f. world, creation.
 κυριακή f. Sunday.
- λαός m. people.
 λύπη f. grief.
- μαθητής m. pupil, disciple.
 μακαρίζω to bless, deem blessed.
 μακάριος blessed.
 μάλιστα especially.
 μέν... δέ see 30.10.
 μερίς f. portion, share.
 μέρος n. part, member.
 μεσίτης m. mediator, intercessor.
 μετάνοια f. repentance; obeisance.
 μετανοέω to repent.
 μετέχω to partake (of: ε).
 μέχρι even up to, even including.
 μή (introduces question; 30.10).
 μήποτε so that not (+ Conj.).
 μήπως so that not (+ Conj.).
 μήτι = μή.
 μόγεις with difficulty, hardly, scarcely.
 μοναχός m. monk.
 μόνον only, alone; but (w. neg.).
 μορφή f. form, shape.
 μυστήριον n. mystery.
- νηστεία f. fasting.
 νηστεύω to fast.
 νοέω to think.

- νομοδιδάσκαλος m. teacher of
the law.
- νόμος m. law.
- νοῦς m. mind.
- οἰκονόμος m. steward, manager.
- οἰκουμένη f. world.
- δλοκόττινος m. gold coin.
- δλοσηρικὸς silken.
- δμοίως adv. likewise.
- δμολογία f. confession.
- δργανον n. instrument.
- δργή f. wrath.
- δρεινή f. hill-country.
- δρφανὸς m. orphan.
- δσον as long as (+ Circum.), while.
- δταν when, whenever, if (+ Cond.).
- δν therefore.
- δδὲ and not, nor.
- δῦτε ... οὔτε neither ... nor.
- δψώνιον n. wages.
- πάθος n. suffering.
- πανοῦργος m. villain.
- παντοκράτωρ m. the Almighty.
- πάντως wholly, completely.
- παραβολή f. parable.
- παραγγέλλω to order, command.
- παράγω to pass by, away.
- παράδεισος m. Paradise, Eden.
- παρακαλέω to exhort.
- παράνομος lawless, unjust.
- παρθένος f. virgin.
- παρρησία f. freedom, openness.
- πάσχα n. Passover.
- πατριά f. family, clan, nation.
- πείθω to persuade.
- πειράζω to tempt, experience.
- πειρασμὸς m. temptation.
- περιεργάζομαι to be overly
concerned.
- περίχωρος f. surrounding country-
side.
- πίναξ m. writing-tablet.
- πιστεύω to believe.
- πίστις f. faith, trust.
- πιστὸς faithful, true.
- πλανάω to err.
- πλάνη f. error, erring.
- πλάσσω to form, mould.
- πλὴν except; but, however.
- πνεῦμα n. spirit.
- πνευματικὰ n. spiritual matters.
- πόλις f. city.
- πονηρὸς bad, wicked.
- πόρνη f. prostitute.
- ποτήριον n. wine-cup, cup of wine.
- πρεσβύτερος m. elder.
- προάστειον n. suburbs, environs.
- προκόπτω to progress, advance.
- πρὸς in accordance with.
- προσευχή f. prayer.
- προφητεῦω to prophesy.
- προφήτης m. prophet.
- πύλη f. gate.
- πῶς how? why?
- σάββατον n. sabbath.
- σαῖτιον n. keg.
- σάρξ f. flesh.

- σεμνός holy, august.
 σίκερα n. strong drink.
 σκάνδαλον n. impediment; bad behavior.
 σκεπάζω to cover, shelter.
 σκηνή f. tent, "tabernacle".
 σοφία f. wisdom.
 σπέρμα n. seed, offspring.
 σπήλαιον n. cave.
 σταυρός m. the Cross.
 στήθος n. chest, breast.
 στιγμή f. moment.
 στρατιά f. army.
 συγγενής m. kinsman.
 συγκλητικός of noble rank.
 σύμβολον n. mark, token.
 συμβουλεύω to advise, give counsel.
 σύμβουλος m. counsellor.
 συναγωγή f. synagogue.
 σχῆμα n. garb; monk's habit.
 σῶμα n. body.
 σωτήρ m. savior, redeemer.
 ταλαίπωρος wretched, miserable.
 τάξις f. order, rank, post.
 τάφος m. tomb.
 τάχα quickly.
 τέλειος perfect, complete.
 τελώνης m. tax-collector.
 τελώνιον n. tax-house.
 τετράρχης m. tetrarch, petty prince.
 τεχνίτης m. craftsman.
 τιμή f. price, value.
 τότε then, thereupon.
 τράπεζα f. table.
 τροφή f. food, nourishment.
 ὕλη f. woods, forest.
 ὑμνέω to sing hymns.
 ὑπηρέτης m. custodian.
 ὑπομένω to be patient under, submit to.
 ὑπομονή f. patience, endurance.
 φαρισαῖοι m. the Pharisees.
 φθόνος m. ill-will, jealousy.
 φορέω to wear.
 φυλή f. tribe, people, nation.
 φύσει by nature, naturally.
 φύσις f. nature.
 χαῖρε Greetings!
 χαλάω to lower, let down.
 χαλινός m. bridle.
 χάρις f. grace.
 χήρα f. widow.
 χιών f. snow.
 χορός m. chorus, choir.
 χράσμαι to use.
 χρεία f. need, necessity.
 χρῆμα n. goods, money.
 χρηστός useful, beneficial.
 χριστός m. the Christ.
 χώρα f. land, country.
 ψάλλω to recite the psalter.
 ψαλμός m. psalm.
 ψυχή f. soul.
 ὦ (vocative particle).
 ὥς (see 30.10).
 ὥστε (see 30.10).
 ὠφελία f. advantage, profit.

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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First Present		Rel. of Pres. I		Circumstantial ¹	
†	т̄н̄	е†	ет̄н̄	е†	ен̄
к	тет̄н̄	ет̄к̄	ет̄ет̄н̄	ек	ет̄ет̄н̄
те(р), т̄р̄		ете		ер(е)	
ч	се, соу	ет̄ч̄	етоу	еч	еу
с		ет̄с̄		ес	
zero-N		ет̄ер̄е-N		ере-N	
Imperfect		Fut. I		Fut. II	
не†	нен̄	†на	т̄н̄ ² (н)а	еина	енна
нек	нет̄ет̄н̄	кна	тет̄н̄ ² (н)а	екна	ет̄ет̄н̄ ² (н)а
нере		тена, т̄ера		ерена	
неч	неу	чна	сена	ечна	еуна
нес		сна		есна	
нере-N		zero-N на-		ере-N на-	
Fut. III		Neg. Fut. III		Imperf. of Fut.	
е†е	ене	н̄на	н̄нен̄	неина	ненна
еке	е̄ет̄не	н̄нек	н̄нет̄н̄	некна	нет̄ет̄н̄на
ере		н̄не		нерена	
еч̄е	еӯе	н̄неч	н̄неу	нечна	неуна
есе		н̄нес		несна	
ере-N		н̄не-N		нере-N на-	
Perfect I		Neg. Perf. I		Perfect II ²	
а†	ан̄	н̄п†	н̄пн̄	н̄та†	н̄тан̄
ак	ат̄ет̄н̄	н̄пек	н̄пет̄н̄	н̄так	н̄т̄ат̄ет̄н̄
ар(е), а		н̄пе(р), н̄поу		н̄таре, н̄та(р)	
ач	ау	н̄печ	н̄поу	н̄тач	н̄тау
ас		н̄пес		н̄тас	
а-N		н̄пе-N		н̄та-N	

¹Second Present = Circumstantial.²Relative of First Perfect = Second Perfect with or without prefixed е-.

Habitual		Negative Habitual		Injunctive	
ϷΑΙ	ϷΑΝ	ΜΕΙ	ΜΕΝ	ΜΑΡΙ	ΜΑΡῆ
ϷΑΚ	ϷΑΤΕΤῆ	ΜΕΚ	ΜΕΤΕΤῆ	—	—
ϷΑΡ (ε)		ΜΕΡε		—	
ϷΑϸ	ϷΑΥ	ΜΕϸ	ΜΕΥ	ΜΑΡεϸ	ΜΑΡΟΥ
ϷΑΣ		ΜΕΣ		ΜΑΡεС	
	ϷΑΡε-N		ΜΕΡε-N		ΜΑΡε-N
Conditional		Conjunctive		Fut. Conj. of Res. ¹	
ειϷΑΝ	ενϷΑΝ	(ῆ) ΤΑ	ῆΤῆ	—	ΤΑΡῆ
εκϷΑΝ	ετετεῆϷΑΝ	ῆΓ, ῆΓ	ῆΤετῆ	ΤΑΡεΚ	ΤΑΡεΤῆ
ερεϷΑΝ		ῆτε		ΤΑΡε	
εϸϷΑΝ	εϷϷΑΝ	ῆϸ, ῆϸ	ῆСе	ΤΑΡεϸ	ΤΑΡΟΥ
εСϷΑΝ		ῆС, ῆС		ΤΑΡеС	
	ερεϷΑΝ-N		ῆτε-N		ΤΑΡε-N
Temporal		"Until"		"Not yet"	
ῆτερι	ῆτεῆ	ϷΑΝ† ²	ϷΑΝΤῆ	ῆПА†	ῆПАῆ
ῆτερεκ	ῆτερετῆ	ϷΑΝΤῆ	ϷΑΝΤετῆ	ῆПАῆ	ῆПАῆ
ῆтере		ϷΑΝτε		ῆПАте	
ῆтереϸ	ῆτερου	ϷΑΝΤῆ	ϷΑΝΤΟΥ	ῆПАῆ	ῆПАΤΟΥ
ῆтерес		ϷΑΝΤῆ		ῆПАῆ	
	ῆτερε-N		ϷΑΝτε-N		ῆПАте-N
Inflected Infinitive					
τρα	τρῆ				
трек	трететῆ				
тре					
трεϸ	треϷ				
трес					
	тре-N				

¹ May have prefixed ῆ-.

² Or ϷΑΝΤΑ.

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