

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 *qubṭî*, itself a corruption of the Greek word (*ai*)*gúpti*(*os*), Egyptian.

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

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

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

Sahidic, the dialect treated in this book, was the dialect chosen for the official translation of the Bible mentioned above. There is conflicting evidence on its geographical location: the name Sahidic, from Arabic *aṣ-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	Ⲏ	n	Ⲧ	t	Ϩ	š
ⲃ	b	Ⲑ	th	Ⲕ	ks	Ϯ	u	ϫ	f
Ⲅ	g	ⲑ	i	ⲟ	o	Ϥ	ph	ⲛ	h
Ⲍ	d	ⲕ	k	ⲡ	p	Ⲗ	kh	Ⲙ	j, ġ
ⲉ	e	ⲗ	l	ⲣ	r	Ϩ	ps	Ⲟ	č, c
ⲛ	z	Ⲙ	m	Ⲛ	s	Ⲡ	ō	ⲡ	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 ⲕ in a very small set of forms. Pronounced like the *g* of *good*.

Ⲍ and ⲛ do not normally occur in standard Sahidic spelling. ⲛ may occur for Ⲛ in a few words, e.g. ⲁⲎⲜⲞⲈⲐ for ⲁⲎⲘⲞⲈⲐ school. Pronounced *d* as in *dog* and *z* as in *zoo* respectively.

Ϥ, Ⲑ, and Ⲗ occur in Sahidic Coptic words only as combinations of two consonants: ⲡ + ⲛ, Ⲧ + ⲛ, and ⲕ + ⲛ respectively. Ⲑ is fairly frequent, e.g. ⲡⲈⲐⲐⲟⲩ evil, for ⲡⲈⲦⲟⲩ. Ϥ and Ⲗ are rare and need not be used at all. The Copts seem to have used this same pronunciation for these letters in Greek words, contrary to the ordinary Greek pronunciation of Ϥ as *f*, Ⲑ as *th* (*thin*), and Ⲗ 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 [tʲ] of *tune*.¹

ε, conventionally like the *ch* of *church*, was probably closer to the [kʲ] 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, ειc [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 εϥϭαχε [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 [εt^yōy] on me; rare except in final position.

ωοϥ as in τωοϥν [town] to stand up, εχωοϥ [εt^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 **μαλβε** *mā^ʔǎb* thirty, **σενε** *sē^ʔǎpe* remainder, **ϭοον** *šō^ʔǎp* 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^ʔǎw* mother, **μεεϥε** *mē^ʔǎwe* to think. There is no sure way of knowing whether οοϥ indicates [ow] or [ō^ʔǎw].

Syllabification and the Supralinear Stroke

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

groups of consonants. This supralinear stroke, as it is called, indicates a syllable, but there is some disagreement among Coptic scholars on how this syllabification actually sounded in the spoken language. When the stroke is used over a voiced consonant such as 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, ⲉⲛⲏⲧ (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.

ⲏⲛⲥⲟⲩⲛ (we hear) [tŋsótŋ]	ⲧⲉⲧ (fish) [tyt]
ⲉⲩⲟⲣⲧⲫ (to disturb) [ʃtótɾtɾ]	ⲕⲣⲏⲣⲛ (to mutter) [krŋrŋ]

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. ⲥⲏⲥⲟⲛⲫ [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. $\text{ⲥⲏⲥⲟⲛⲫ} = \text{ⲥⲏⲥⲟⲛⲫ}$, $\text{ⲥⲉⲙ ⲛⲏⲓ} = \text{ⲥⲛ ⲛⲏⲓ}$. 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 ⲥⲟⲛⲥⲏ and ⲥⲟⲕⲕ . 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*: $\text{M}\lambda\text{z}\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{N}}$ [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.

$\text{z}\bar{\text{N}} \tau\epsilon\bar{\text{C}}\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{N}}\tau\text{A}\tau\text{T}\bar{\text{A}}\text{K}\bar{\text{O}} = \text{z}\bar{\text{N}}\text{-}\tau\epsilon\bar{\text{C}}\text{-}\bar{\text{C}}\text{-}\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{N}}\tau\text{-}\lambda\tau\text{-}\tau\text{A}\text{K}\bar{\text{O}}$
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{m} before n and m , e.g.

* $\bar{z}\bar{n}$ πηι → $\bar{z}\bar{m}$ πηι in the house
 * $\bar{n}\bar{m}\lambda\epsilon\iota\bar{n}$ → $\bar{m}\bar{m}\lambda\epsilon\iota\bar{n}$ 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 - \bar{z} : $\omega\bar{n}\lambda\bar{z}$ = $\omega\bar{n}\bar{z}$ to live. This represents an assimilation to the guttural quality of \bar{z} .

An alternation between - ω - and - $\omega\bar{\rho}$ - in certain word

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

The Spelling of Greek Words

Greek words in Coptic are usually spelled correctly. Certain types of errors do occasionally occur, however, resulting in part from the discrepancy between the classical spelling and the contemporary pronunciation, and they must be taken into account when consulting a standard Greek dictionary. The most frequent of these are confusions between (1) η and γ ; (2) ϵ and $\lambda\iota$; (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)
 $\sigma\pi\gamma\lambda\eta\eta\eta\eta\eta$ = $\sigma\pi\eta\lambda\lambda\iota\eta\eta$ (σπήλαιον)
 $\mu\epsilon\rho\iota\chi\omicron\rho\omicron\varsigma$ = $\mu\epsilon\rho\iota\chi\omega\rho\omicron\varsigma$ (περίχωρος)
 $\omicron\rho\kappa\lambda\eta\eta\eta\eta$ = $\omicron\rho\gamma\lambda\eta\eta\eta\eta$ (ὄργανον)
 $\mu\epsilon\rho\epsilon\iota\epsilon\rho\kappa\lambda\zeta\epsilon$ = $\mu\epsilon\rho\epsilon\iota\epsilon\rho\gamma\lambda\zeta\epsilon$ (περιεργάζε-)
 $\tau\sigma\tau\lambda\zeta\epsilon$ = $\Delta\iota\sigma\tau\lambda\zeta\epsilon$ (διστάζε-)
 $\epsilon\theta\epsilon\rho\iota\eta\eta$ = $\lambda\iota\theta\epsilon\rho\iota\eta\eta$ (λίθριον)
 $\kappa\gamma\rho\iota\sigma\sigma\lambda\iota$ = $\kappa\eta\rho\gamma\sigma\sigma\epsilon$ (κηρύσσε-)
 $\zeta\gamma\lambda\omega\eta\eta$ = $\zeta\eta\lambda\omicron\eta\eta$ (ἡδονή)
 $\mu\iota\theta\epsilon$ = $\mu\epsilon\iota\theta\epsilon$ (πέιθε-)
 $\epsilon\sigma\gamma\chi\lambda\zeta\epsilon$ = $\zeta\eta\sigma\gamma\chi\lambda\zeta\epsilon$ (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	ⲕⲛⲎⲮ	brothers
ⲕⲟⲓ	ship	ⲉⲕⲎⲮ	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:

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

ἄνιπτος, ἐμπτος	repose	ἡ ἄνιπτος, ἡ ἔμπτος, ἡ ἄνιπτος	the repose
ἄντικα, ἐντικα	thing	ἡ ἄντικα, ἡ ἔντικα, ἡ ἄντικα	the things

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

κροῦνος	crown	ἡε κροῦνος	the crown	ἡε κροῦμοι	the crowns
γυνή	woman	ἡε γυνή	the woman	ἡε γυναῖκες	the women

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

ογροῦς	dog	ἡε γροῦς	the dog (<i>pewhor</i>)	ογροῦς	the dogs
ὁδός	road	ἡε ὁδός	the road (<i>tehyē</i>)	οδοὶ	the roads

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

περοϋετϩ	the time	τερομπε	the year
περοου	the day	τεϋφη	the night (οϋφη)
τεϋνου	the hour (οϋνου)		

Note that οϋνου and οϋφη 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: ριπχοι on the ship, εηηι to the house. In this text, however, all prepositions will be printed as separate words: ρι πχοι, ε ηηι. An exception will be made only in the case of the preposition ε (to, for) if it is ligatured orthographically to a following οϋ- as εϋ-.

The preposition μεη (with) is used as the conjunction "and" in joining two nouns: ηρομε μεη τεροειμε the man and the woman.

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

ηρομε ρι πχοι.	The man is on the ship.
τεροειμε ρη ηηι.	The woman is in the house.
μεεηηϋ ηηηϋ.	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 $\bar{\eta}$ to $\bar{\mu}$ before η and μ will be noted, as e.g. $\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}$ ($\bar{\eta}\bar{\mu}$).

η . $\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$ man, person; mankind.

$\tau\epsilon$. $\varsigma\tau\iota\mu\epsilon$ (pl. $\eta\epsilon$. $\varsigma\tau\iota\omega\mu\epsilon$) woman, wife.

η . $\bar{\eta}\lambda\omega$ old man, monk.

$\theta\bar{\eta}\lambda\omega$ old woman (= τ . $\bar{\eta}\lambda\omega$).

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

η . $\omega\mu\epsilon$ stone.

$\tau\epsilon$. $\bar{\eta}\eta$ (pl. $\eta\epsilon$. $\bar{\eta}\omega\omega\gamma\epsilon$) road, way, path.

η . $\tau\omega\omega\gamma$ mountain; monastery.

η . $\eta\iota$ house.

η . $\eta\omega\gamma\upsilon\beta$ gold.

$\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}$ ($\bar{\eta}\bar{\mu}$) in.

$\bar{\eta}\lambda$ under.

$\bar{\eta}\iota$ on, upon.

$\bar{\eta}\iota\chi\bar{\eta}$ ($\bar{\eta}\iota\chi\bar{\mu}$) on, upon.

$\mu\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}$ with, together with, in the company of; and.

Exercises

A.1. $\bar{\eta}\iota$ $\tau\epsilon\bar{\eta}\eta$

2. $\bar{\eta}\iota$ $\eta\tau\omega\omega\gamma$

3. $\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\epsilon\bar{\eta}\eta$

4. $\bar{\eta}\bar{\mu}$ $\eta\eta\iota$

5. $\bar{\eta}\lambda$ $\eta\eta\iota$

6. $\bar{\eta}\lambda$ $\eta\omega\mu\epsilon$

7. $\bar{\eta}\iota$ $\eta\chi\omega\omega\mu\epsilon$

8. $\mu\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$

9. $\mu\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\epsilon\varsigma\tau\iota\mu\epsilon$

10. $\bar{\eta}\iota\chi\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\bar{\eta}\omega\omega\gamma\epsilon$

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

12. $\bar{\eta}\iota\chi\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\tau\omega\omega\gamma$

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

14. $\mu\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\bar{\eta}\omega\mu\epsilon$

15. $\bar{\eta}\iota$ $\eta\eta\omega\gamma\upsilon\beta$

16. $\eta\eta\omega\gamma\upsilon\beta$ $\mu\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\chi\omega\omega\mu\epsilon$

17. $\eta\bar{\eta}\lambda\omega$ $\mu\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}$ $\theta\bar{\eta}\lambda\omega$

18. $\eta\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$ $\mu\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\epsilon\varsigma\tau\iota\mu\epsilon$

19. $\eta\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$ $\mu\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\bar{\eta}\omega\mu\epsilon$

20. $\eta\bar{\eta}\lambda\omega$ $\mu\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\bar{\eta}\lambda\omega$

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

2. $\eta\bar{\eta}\lambda\omega$ $\bar{\eta}\iota$ $\tau\epsilon\bar{\eta}\eta$.

3. $\eta\bar{\eta}\lambda\omega$ $\bar{\eta}\bar{\mu}$ $\eta\eta\iota$.

4. $\eta\eta\omega\gamma\upsilon\beta$ $\bar{\eta}\lambda$ $\eta\omega\mu\epsilon$.

5. $\eta\chi\omega\omega\mu\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\iota$ $\eta\omega\mu\epsilon$.

6. $\eta\eta\iota$ $\bar{\eta}\iota\chi\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\tau\omega\omega\gamma$.

7. $\eta\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\iota\chi\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\tau\omega\omega\gamma$.

8. $\tau\epsilon\varsigma\tau\iota\mu\epsilon$ $\mu\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$.

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

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 $\text{o}\bar{\gamma}\bar{\nu}$ - or its negative:

$\text{o}\bar{\gamma}\bar{\nu}$ - $\text{o}\bar{\gamma}\bar{\nu}\bar{\alpha}\lambda\text{o}$ $\bar{\alpha}\bar{\iota}$ $\bar{\tau}\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\iota}\bar{\eta}$. A monk is on the road.

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

$\bar{\mu}\bar{\nu}$ - $\bar{\alpha}\lambda\text{o}$ $\bar{\alpha}\bar{\iota}$ $\bar{\tau}\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\iota}\bar{\eta}$. There is no monk on the road.

$\bar{\mu}\bar{\nu}$ - $\bar{\rho}\bar{\omega}\bar{\mu}\bar{\epsilon}$ $\bar{\alpha}\bar{\iota}$ $\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\iota}$. There is no man in the house.

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

The sentence $\bar{\rho}\bar{\omega}\bar{\mu}\bar{\epsilon}$ $\bar{\alpha}\bar{\iota}$ $\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\iota}$ is negated by adding $\bar{\Delta}\bar{\bar{\nu}}$:

$\bar{\rho}\bar{\omega}\bar{\mu}\bar{\epsilon}$ $\bar{\alpha}\bar{\iota}$ $\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\iota}$ $\bar{\Delta}\bar{\bar{\nu}}$. The man is not in the house.

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

$\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\iota}$ $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\rho}\bar{\omega}\bar{\mu}\bar{\epsilon}$ the house of the man, the man's house

$\bar{\tau}\bar{\omega}\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\rho}\bar{\epsilon}$ $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\tau}\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\iota}\bar{\eta}\bar{\mu}\bar{\epsilon}$ the woman's daughter

If the first noun is indefinite, however, the preposition $\bar{\nu}\bar{\tau}\bar{\epsilon}$ is used instead of $\bar{\nu}$:

$\text{o}\bar{\gamma}\bar{\chi}\bar{\omega}\bar{\omega}\bar{\mu}\bar{\epsilon}$ $\bar{\nu}\bar{\tau}\bar{\epsilon}$ $\bar{\eta}\bar{\alpha}\lambda\text{o}$ a book of the monk

$\text{o}\bar{\gamma}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\nu}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\lambda}$ $\bar{\nu}\bar{\tau}\bar{\epsilon}$ $\bar{\eta}\bar{\bar{\rho}}\bar{\omega}$ a servant of the king

Vocabulary 2

$\bar{\eta}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\nu}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\lambda}$, $\bar{\tau}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\nu}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\lambda}$ ($\bar{\theta}\bar{\mu}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\lambda}$)

slave, servant.

$\bar{\eta}\bar{\bar{\rho}}\bar{\omega}$ (pl. $\bar{\eta}\bar{\bar{\rho}}\bar{\omega}\bar{\omega}\bar{\gamma}$) king;

$\bar{\tau}\bar{\bar{\rho}}\bar{\omega}$ queen.

$\bar{\eta}\bar{\chi}\bar{\omega}\bar{\iota}$ (pl. $\bar{\eta}\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\chi}\bar{\eta}\bar{\gamma}$) ship, boat.

$\bar{\tau}\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\bar{\rho}}\bar{\omega}$ (pl. $\bar{\eta}\bar{\bar{\rho}}\bar{\omega}\bar{\omega}\bar{\gamma}$) harbor.

$\bar{\eta}\bar{\mu}\bar{\omega}\bar{\gamma}$ water.

$\bar{\eta}\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\iota}\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\rho}\bar{\omega}$ river.

$\bar{\eta}\bar{\bar{\tau}}\bar{\bar{\tau}}$ fish.

$\bar{\eta}\bar{\rho}\bar{\lambda}\bar{\bar{\nu}}$ name.

$\bar{\eta}\bar{\omega}\bar{\omega}\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\iota}\bar{\bar{\nu}}$ light.

$\bar{\tau}\bar{\bar{\eta}}$ (pl. $\bar{\eta}\bar{\bar{\eta}}\bar{\gamma}\bar{\epsilon}$) sky,

heaven.

$\bar{\nu}$ ($\bar{\eta}$) of.

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

Exercises

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A.1. εἰς τὴν πόλιν | 11. εἵτε ἐνέφρωον |
| 2. εἰς τὴν | 12. ἐνέφρονε μὴ ἐνετίονε |
| 3. εἰς ἄπληθε | 13. ἐντοῦ μὴ ἐνετίονε |
| 4. εἵτε πέρον | 14. εἰς οὐκ |
| 5. μὴ ἐπέλα | 15. εἰς οὐκ |
| 6. εἰς ἐνέφρον | 16. εἰς οὐκ |
| 7. εἰς ἐνέφρον | 17. εἰς ἐνέφρον |
| 8. εἵτε ἐνέφρον | 18. μὴ οὐκ |
| 9. εἰς ἐνέφρον | 19. εἵτε οὐκ |
| 10. εἰς πόλιν | 20. εἵτε ποιοῖν |
| B.1. ἄτε μὴ ἐνέφρον | 7. ἐνέφρον μὴ ἐνέφρον |
| 2. ἐνέφρον μὴ ἐνέφρον | 8. ἐνέφρον μὴ ἐνέφρον |
| 3. ἐνέφρον μὴ ἐνέφρον | 9. ἐνέφρον μὴ ἐνέφρον |
| 4. ἐνέφρον μὴ ἐνέφρον | 10. ἐνέφρον μὴ ἐνέφρον |
| 5. ποιοῖν μὴ ἐνέφρον | 11. οὐκ ἐπέλα ἄτε πέρον |
| 6. ἐνέφρον μὴ ἐνέφρον | 12. ἐνέφρον μὴ ἐπέλα |
| C.1. οὐκ-οὐκ ποιοῖν εἰς ἄπληθε. | 6. μὴ-ἐνέφρον εἰς πόλιν. |
| 2. μὴ-τε εἰς ἐνέφρον. | 7. ἐνέφρον εἰς ἐνέφρον ἀν. |
| 3. μὴ-ἐνέφρον εἰς ἐνέφρον. | 8. μὴ-ἐνέφρον εἰς ἐνέφρον. |
| 4. οὐκ-οὐκ ἐπέλα εἰς ἐνέφρον. | 9. ἐνέφρον εἰς πόλιν ἀν. |
| 5. οὐκ-ἐνέφρον εἰς ἐνέφρον. | 10. μὴ-ἐνέφρον εἰς ἐνέφρον ἐπέλα. |

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

̅̅ε̅ε̅λ̅λο̅ ε̅τ̅ ε̅π̅ ̅̅ε̅ε̅νε̅ε̅τε̅ the monks who are in the monastery

Negation is with λ̅η̅: ̅̅ε̅ε̅λ̅λο̅ ε̅τ̅ ε̅π̅ ̅̅ε̅ε̅νε̅ε̅τε̅ λ̅η̅.

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:

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

τε̅τ̅ ̅̅η̅̅ π̅̅η̅̅ρε̅ the one (f.) who is with the boy

̅̅ε̅τ̅ ε̅ι̅ π̅̅η̅̅ο̅ι̅ 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 ̅̅η̅̅λ̅̅γ̅̅, who (which) is there, is used to express the further demonstrative "that":

πρωμε ε̅τ̅ ̅̅η̅̅λ̅̅γ̅̅ that man

̅̅ε̅ε̅η̅̅γ̅̅ ε̅τ̅ ̅̅η̅̅λ̅̅γ̅̅ 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.

ἐν τῷ ἔμπροσθεν (prep.) at the mouth or entrance of.

ἐνώπιον, ἔμπροσθεν (ἐνώπιον) in the presence of, before.

Greek nouns:

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

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

πιστολή (ἡ ἐπιστολή) letter. pupil, disciple.

ἄγγελος (ὁ ἄγγελος) angel, messenger. ἐκκλησία (ἡ ἐκκλησία) church.

Proper names:

παῦλος (Παῦλος) Paul.

ἰησοῦς (Ἰησοῦς) Jesus; almost always abbreviated in Coptic texts: Ἰϥ, Ἰϥϥ.

Exercises

- | | |
|--|--|
| A.1. ἐν τῷ ἐκκλησία | 11. οὐκ ἐπιστολή ἔμπροσθεν παῦλος |
| 2. ἔμπροσθεν ἔμπροσθεν | 12. ἔμπροσθεν ἔμπροσθεν ἔμπροσθεν |
| 3. ἐν π.τάφος | 13. ἐν π.ραν ἔμπροσθεν π.χοεῖς |
| 4. ἐν ἔμπροσθεν | 14. ἐν τῷ π.νοῦτε |
| 5. π.ρο ἔμπροσθεν π.νη | 15. π.εκρο ἔμπροσθεν π.εῖερο |
| 6. π.χοεῖς ἔμπροσθεν π.χοῖ | 16. ἐν τῷ π.εκρο ἔμπροσθεν ἔμπροσθεν |
| 7. ἔμπροσθεν οὐκ οὐκ ἔμπροσθεν π.εχνη | 17. ἐν οὐκ οὐκ |
| 8. τ.ῶερε ἔμπροσθεν π.εῖερε | 18. ἐν τῷ π.ρο ἔμπροσθεν π.τάφος |
| 9. ἐν τῷ π.ρο ἔμπροσθεν π.νη | 19. ἔμπροσθεν ἔμπροσθεν ἔμπροσθεν |
| 10. οὐκ ἐκκλησία ἔμπροσθεν π.ημε | 20. ἔμπροσθεν ἔμπροσθεν π.ετμε |
| B.1. π.ωνε ἐν τῷ π.εμρω | 9. ἔμπροσθεν ἔμπροσθεν ἐν τῷ π.ηνηε |
| 2. ἔμπροσθεν ἐν τῷ π.ετ | 10. ἔμπροσθεν ἐν τῷ π.τοοῦ |
| 3. π.κακε ἐν τῷ π.εχνη π.πολις | 11. ἔμπροσθεν ἔμπροσθεν π.πολις ἐν τῷ π.ημω |
| 4. ἔμπροσθεν ἐν τῷ π.πολις | 12. π.ετμε ἐν τῷ π.ημω |
| 5. π.οῦοειν ἐν τῷ π.ηνηε | 13. ἔμπροσθεν ἔμπροσθεν π.ρο ἔμπροσθεν π.ημω |
| 6. ἔμπροσθεν ἐν τῷ ἔμπροσθεν | 14. π.ῶηρε ἔμπροσθεν π.εῖερε ἐν τῷ π.ημω |
| 7. π.εῖερε ἐν τῷ ἔμπροσθεν ἔμπροσθεν π.χοεῖς | 15. π.εχνη ἐν τῷ π.εκρο ἔμπροσθεν π.εῖερο |
| 8. π.μοῦ ἐν τῷ π.εῖερο | |

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| С.1. ΠΝΟΥΤΕ ΖἼ ΤΠΕ. | 7. ΜἸ-ΟΥΟΒΙΝ ΖἸ ΠΚΑΚΕ. |
| 2. ΜἸ-ΕΚΚΛΗΣΙΑ ΖἸ ΠΤΜΕ
ΕΤ ἸΜΛΥ. | 8. ΠΧΟΒΙC Ἰ ΠΗΙ ΖἸ ΠΗΙ ΛΝ. |
| 3. ΟΥἸ-ΟΥΛΓΓΕΛΟC ΖΙΡἸ
ΠΡΟ Ἰ ΠΤΑΦΟC. | 9. ΠΧΟΙ ΖΙΧἸ ΠΕΙΕΡΟ ΛΝ. |
| 4. ἸΕΠΙCΤΟΛΗ ΜἸ ἸΧΩΜΕ. | 10. ἸΘΗΡΕ Ἰ ΠΤΜΕ ΖΙ ΤΕΖΙΗ. |
| 5. ΜἸ-ΧΩΜΕ ἸΜΛΥ. | 11. ΟΥἸ-ΖΕΝΤΑΦΟC ΖἸ ΝΕΚΡΩΟΥ
ΕΤ ἸΜΛΥ. |
| 6. ΟΥἸ-ΟΥΜΛΘΗΤΗC ἸΤΕ
ΠΑΥΛΟC ΖΙΡἸ ΠΡΟ. | 12. ΟΥἸ-ΟΥΚΑΚΕ ΖΙΧἸ ΤΠΟΛΙC. |

Lesson 4

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

	masc. sing. noun		fem. sing. noun	
sg. 1 com.	ΠΛΕΙΩΤ	my father	ΤΑΜΛΛΥ	my mother
2 masc.	ΠΕΚΕΙΩΤ	your father	ΤΕΚΜΛΛΥ	your mother
2 fem.	ΠΟΥΕΙΩΤ	your father	ΤΟΥΜΛΛΥ	your mother
3 masc.	ΠΕΦΕΙΩΤ	his father	ΤΕΦΜΛΛΥ	his mother
3 fem.	ΠΕCΕΙΩΤ	her father	ΤΕCΜΛΛΥ	her mother
pl. 1 com.	ΠΕΝΕΙΩΤ	our father	ΤΕΝΜΛΛΥ	our mother
2 com.	ΠΕΤἸΕΙΩΤ	your father	ΤΕΤἸΜΛΛΥ	your mother
3 com.	ΠΕΥΕΙΩΤ	their father	ΤΕΥΜΛΛΥ	their mother

plural noun (my brothers, etc.)

sg. 1 com.	ΝΑCΝΗΥ	pl. 1 com.	ΝΕΝCΝΗΥ
2 masc.	ΝΕΚCΝΗΥ	2 com.	ΝΕΤἸCΝΗΥ
2 fem.	ΝΟΥCΝΗΥ		
3 masc.	ΝΕΦCΝΗΥ	3 com.	ΝΕΥCΝΗΥ
3 fem.	ΝΕCСΝΗΥ		

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 εἶ.
π. οβικ bread; piece or loaf of bread.	εἰσατῆ, εἰσατῆ (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. Ἰναερεῖ πενχοεῖς 11. Ἰ πεηρηῖ
2. Ἰαερεῖ πευχοεῖς 7. εἰ τευεκκλῆσια 12. Ἰ νεφσνη
3. εἰρηῖ πετῆφος 8. εἶβε πετῆμε 13. εἶβε τενσωνε
4. Ἰ τεφφερε 9. εἶ τουπολις 14. εἶ πεκηῖ
5. Ἔσα πεσφρε 10. εἶ πεικοςμος 15. εἶ κεμα
- B.1. Ἰεντολη Ἰ νεβιote 11. Ἰουε Ἰ πευχοεῖς
2. προ Ἰ πειωτ 12. προ Ἰ τετῆμαλυ
3. προ Ἰ πεκηῖ 13. εἰσατῆ τεκεκκλῆσια
4. προ Ἰ πεκηῖ 14. εἰσατῆ νειτμε
5. εἶβε νεηнове 15. εἰ νουнове
6. εἰσατῆ πενηῖ 16. Ἰ νετ Ἰ πετμε
7. εἶ ουεῖρηνη 17. τεἰεπιστολη Ἰτε παλος
8. Ἰναερεῖ πενεπισκοπος 18. πεἶχοι Ἰτε πενχοεῖς
9. τῆμαλυ Ἰ τε 19. εἶ ταγορα Ἰ τπολις
10. ηρηῖ Ἰ νειμοναχος
- C.1. πενχοεῖς εἰ πεχοι λη. 4. Ἰ-εἶρηνη εἶ πεικοςμος.
2. Ἰ-ηρηῖ Ἰ πεἶμα. 5. πεἶιωτ Ἰ ταἶμαλυ εἶ πεηῖ.
3. ουἶ-ουεἶλο εἶρη τεκκλῆσια.

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| 6. ΟΥΝ-ΖΕΝΟΒΙΚ ΗΜΛΥ. | 11. ΠΟΥΣΟΝ ΖΗ ΠΤΑΦΟΣ ΔΗ. |
| 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:

ΠΩΗΡΕ ΝΕ Η ΠΟΥΗΝΕ. 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:

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

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

ΝΕΙΡΩΜΕ ΝΕ ΝΕΝCΑ2. This man is our teacher.

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

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

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

ñ ΠΑΕΙΩΤ ΑΝ ΝΕ. It is not my father.
ΠΑΕΙΩΤ ñ ΟΥCΑ2 ΑΝ ΝΕ. My father is not a teacher.
ñ ΝΕΝCΑ2 ΑΝ ΝΕ ΝΕΙΡΩΜΕ. This man is not our teacher.

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

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

ΠΡΩΜΕ ΕΤΕ ΟΥCΑ2 ΝΕ the man who is a teacher
ΠΡΩΜΕ ΕΤΕ ñ ΟΥCΑ2 ΑΝ ΝΕ the man who is not a teacher.

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

that is to say":

ΠΕΝΘΩΤΗΡ 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 ΝΑΙ (pl.). They are frequently employed as subjects in sentences with nominal predicates:

ΝΑΙ ΝΕ ΝΕΨΩΛΧΕ.	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.οϋνης priest (Christian or otherwise).	τ.βομ power, strength.
π.ζαμφς (pl. Ν.ζαμφηϋς) carpenter.	τ.μητε middle, midst; Ν/ζΝ τμητε Ν in the middle/midst of.
π.ερπε, π.φπε (pl. Ν.φπηϋς) temple.	π.βαμοϋλ (f. τ.βαμαϋλε) camel.
π.μνηφς crowd, throng.	μεφак (adv.) perhaps.

Greek nouns:

νε.χριστος (ὁ χριστός) the Christ, regularly abbr. χ̄ς.
π.εϋαγγελιον (τὸ εϋαγγέλιον) gospel.
τ.παρθενος (ἡ παρθένος) virgin; young woman.
τ.ορινη (ἡ ὄρεινή) mountain district, hill-country.
π.ασπασμος (ὁ ἀσπασμός) greeting.
π.σωτηρ (ὁ σωτήρ) savior, redeemer; sometimes abbreviated as σω̄ρ.

Proper names:

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

Exercises

- A.1. οὐδὲν ἔστιν ἵνα τὰ μαλαγῶν. 9. πελαγοῦν πε ἦ περὶ οὐρανῶν.
 2. οὐτὸν πε. 10. ἦ οὐχοὶ ἄν πε.
 3. οὐχ ὅπως πε ἦτε πεκσον. 11. οὐνοσε πε.
 4. οὐπαρῶενος τε. 12. ἦ οὐνοῦτε ἄν πε.
 5. γενοῦντες με. 13. ἦ πενήνι ἄν πε.
 6. πῶντε ἦ τὰς με πε. 14. γενεαὶ με.
 7. τῶντε ἦ πελῶντε τε. 15. ἦντολν με ἦ πεκχόεις.
 8. τὰ μαλαγῶν ἦ πεκσῶντε τε.
- B.1. τὰ τε τῶν ἦ προῦτε. 14. ἰωζαβηβ πε πῶντε ἦ
 2. παῖ ἦ πεσεαῖ ἄν πε. χαχαρῶς.
 3. οὐβὰ μαλαγῶν τε τὰ. 15. παρὰ ἦ ἰωσήφ ἄν πε.
 4. καὶ με ἦ ὅπως ἦ 16. πετῆνι εὐαγγέλιον περπε.
 πευαγγελίον. 17. μεθὰκ περῶντε πε πεκῶ.
 5. πευῖτε εὐαγγέλιον. 18. παῖ πε πεκσῶντος ἦ μαρῶ.
 6. πεκνι ἦ τῆντε ἦ τῶν. 19. μαρῶ οὐπαρῶενος τε.
 7. πεκῶντε οὐβὰ πε. 20. οὐκ-οὐμνῶντε ἦ τῆντε ἦ
 8. πεκῶντε οὐοῦντες πε. ταγορῶ.
 9. γενοῦντες με πεκσῶντε. 21. ἦν-εἰρηνι ἦ πεῖμα.
 10. μεθὰκ πεσεαῖ πε. 22. οὐκ-εἰρηνι εὐαγγέλιον πε.
 11. πευαγγέλιον πε. 23. μεθὰκ οὐκ-οὐεαὶ εὐαγγέλιον πε.
 12. πεσεαῖ πε εἰρηνι. 24. καὶ με πεκχόεις.
 13. εἰρηνι τὰ μαλαγῶν τε ἦ 25. γενεαὶ με καὶ.
 ἰωζαβηβ.
- C.1. πεκῶντε πε ἦ πεκσῶντε
 2. περῶντε πε οὐεπίσκοπος πε
 3. πεῖ ὅπως πε πεκσῶντος πε
 4. πεκῶντε πε εὐαγγέλιον πεκρο
 5. τὰ πε πε οὐπαρῶενος τε
 6. πεεἰρηνι πε εὐαγγέλιον πε
 7. πεκῶντε πε εὐαγγέλιον πε ἦ πεκσῶντος
 8. πεκῶντε, πε παῖ πε πεκσῶντε
 9. περπε, πε παῖ πε πεκῶντε ἦ πεκχόεις
 10. πεκῶντε, πε παῖ πε πευαγγελίον

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.)
ΝΤΟϚ	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	νε.	It is I.	ΑΝΟΝ	νε.	It is we.
ΝΤΟϚ	νε.	It is she.			

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

ΝΤΟϞ	νε	νεΧϚ.	He is the Christ.
ΝΤΟϞ	ουνουτε	νε.	He is a god.
νεϞε2νε2αλ	νε	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	ου2αμϞε	(ΑΝ)	I am (not) a carpenter.
ΑΝΟΝ	ενουηηε.		We are priests.

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

ΑΝϚ-	I	ΑΝ-	we
ΝΤϚ-	you (m.s.)	ΝΤετϚ-	you (c.pl.)
ΝΤε-	you (f.s.)		

as in

ΑΝϚ-ουαγγελος	(ΑΝ)	I am (not) an angel.
ΝΤϚ-ου2αμϞε.		You are a carpenter.
ΝΤετϚ-ενημαθητης.		You are pupils.

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

$\lambda\text{NT}-\theta\overline{\text{H}}\lambda\lambda \overline{\text{H}} \text{N}\chi\theta\epsilon\text{I}\varsigma$. I am the handmaiden of the Lord.

6.2 The interrogative pronouns.

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

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

NIM NE?	Who is it?
$\lambda\theta \text{ NE?}$	What is it?
$\text{NIM NE } \overline{\text{N}}\epsilon\text{I}\rho\theta\text{ME?}$	Who is this man?
$\text{NIM NE } \overline{\text{N}}\epsilon\text{K}\rho\lambda\text{N?}$	What is your name? (note idiom)
$\text{OY NE } \overline{\text{N}}\lambda\text{I?}$	What is this?
$\text{OY NE } \overline{\text{N}}\lambda\text{I?}$	What are these?

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

OY OY NE?	What is it? (lit.: It is a what?)
$\epsilon\text{NOY NE?}$	What are they (lit.: They are whats?)

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

$\overline{\text{NTK}}-\text{NIM?}$	Who are you?
$\overline{\text{NTOK}} \text{ OY OY?}$	What are you?

The personal pronoun may be repeated for emphasis:

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

$\overline{\text{N}}\theta\overline{\text{H}}\rho\epsilon \overline{\text{N}} \text{ NIM?}$	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.σηγεμων (ὁ ἡγεμών) governor, one in authority.

Proper names:

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

Exercises

- A.1. ἀν̄τ̄-οὐ̄τ̄-ἄ̄λαλ̄ ἄ̄τε π̄σηγεμων. 17. ἄ̄το τε τ̄ασ̄εῖμε.
2. οὐ̄ν̄-οὐ̄θωσ ἄ̄μαγ̄ εἰ τ̄σῶγε. 18. ἄ̄ οὐ̄θωσ ἀν̄ πε.
3. ἄ̄τοκ πε πενσαε. 19. ἀνοκ πε ἰωσφ̄.
4. ἀνον πε νεεεσοογ. 20. πεοογ ἄ̄ π̄χοεῖσ εἰ̄ ἄ̄ πεῖρωμε.
5. ἄ̄ ἀνον ἀν̄ πε.
6. ἄ̄τοχ πε πεοογ ἄ̄ πεελλοσ. 21. ἄ̄ πε π̄αι? οὐ̄μαεῖν πε.
7. ἄ̄τε-νιμ ἄ̄το? 22. μεθ̄ακ ἄ̄τοχ πε πε̄ε̄.
8. ἀν̄τ̄-οὐ̄λαγγελοσ ἄ̄τε π̄νοὔτε. 23. οὐ̄τ̄με ἄ̄τε τ̄γαλιλαια πε.
9. οὐ̄ν̄-οὐ̄σῆγε ἄ̄μαγ̄. 24. περπε ἄ̄ νιμ πε π̄αι?
10. οὐ̄ πε πεῖμαεῖν? 25. πεῖχωμε οὐ̄εὐ̄λαγγελιον πε.
11. ἄ̄τοχ πε ποὐελα. 26. ἄ̄τ̄ετ̄ ἄ̄ πε.
12. π̄αι πε π̄νομοσ ἄ̄ π̄νοὔτε. 27. ἄ̄ τε τ̄εεῖν?
13. οὐ̄ογ πε πεεὐ̄λαγγελιον? 28. οὐ̄ν̄-οὐ̄σηγεμων εἰ̄ ἄ̄ τ̄συρια.
14. π̄τηλ πε πεελλοσ. 29. ἄ̄ τε τ̄εῖομ?
15. ἄ̄τοογ πε. 30. ἄ̄τετ̄ ἄ̄-ενοοῦνησ.
16. νιμ νε? νεεσυγγενης νε.

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

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:

$\eta\rho\omega\mu\epsilon \lambda\gamma\epsilon\omega\kappa$ 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 $\eta\bar{\epsilon}\iota$:

$\lambda\gamma\epsilon\omega\kappa \eta\bar{\epsilon}\iota \eta\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$ 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 $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$ are frequent after verbs of motion.

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

$\lambda\gamma\epsilon\omega\kappa \epsilon \eta\epsilon\kappa\rho\omicron$. He went to the shore.
 $\lambda\gamma\eta\omega\tau \epsilon \tau\epsilon\kappa\kappa\lambda\eta\sigma\iota\lambda$. They ran to the church.
 $\lambda\gamma\lambda\lambda\epsilon \epsilon \eta\chi\omicron\iota$. 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), **νη̄ναε̄ρ̄ν̄** (into the presence of), **ε̄λαε̄ρ̄ν̄** (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.

ε̄λλε 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-νεσνήυ βῶκ ε τπολις.
2. πῶρε ἄβει ε πενήι.
3. ἄβῶκ Ἰβει τῆςῶνε εἰς προ Ἰ τῆκκλῆσιλ.
4. ἄβει Ἰσα νεῦῶρε.
5. ἄ-τῆμῶλῦ μοῶε ε πτῶφ.
6. ἄ-νεῖμῶνθῆς ἄε ε πχοί.
7. ἄβῶκ πρὸς κῆσον.
8. ἄβει εἰς πενήι.
9. ἄμοῶε Ἰβει τῆς εἰς πεκρο Ἰ ῶλλῆσσ.
10. Ἰμονῶχος ἄῶλε ε πτοῦ.
11. ἄ-νεῖμῶνθῆς πῶτ ε κῆμ.
12. ἄπρῶλη εἰς νεῦῶρε.
13. εἰς οὐ ἄτῆπῶτ εἰς τῆς Ἰν?
14. ἄμοῶε Ἰβει νεῖς Ἰομε ε πῆμε.
15. ἄῶλλο βῶκ πρὸς πεπίσκοπος.
16. ἄπρῶλη εἰς νεῖς.
17. ἄβει Ἰβει ῶῶλλ Ἰβει πεσχοβίς.
18. ἄῶλε Ἰβει πεσχοβίς ε τπε.

19. ετβε ου ακπωτ ησα πλαιωτ?
20. ετβε ου αρριμε ετβε ηρωμε ετ ημαυ?
21. λγζμοос εχη πεκρο η πεiero.
22. λ-ελαω ριμε ε πεсωηρε.
23. λγζμοос ηη ηευсηηη.
24. λιμοоε ε ι τεεи ηη тλεερε.
25. λγβок ε ι τεεи εт ηηмау ε тποιс.
26. λ-πεεεто пот ελ τεεтore.
27. λελλε εχη πεεεто ηε ι πεпiскoпoс.
28. тeчмaлy λсвi ελ ηηpo η тпoиc.
29. ληθληλ ελ ηεηсηηη εт εη тпooу.
30. λιριμε εχη ηληove.
31. λ-ηηpo εμοос εχη πεεepoнoс.
32. λ-пмaεηηс εμοос ειpη ηpo η ηηι.
33. λγπωт ηε ι ηθηpe ε ι τεεи ε тeμpω.
34. λ-πεiω мooε ηса πεεχoεiс.
35. ληλλε εχη ηεηvooy.
36. λγζμοос ε тeтpαπεεα ηε ι тeчcειme ηη ηeчeεpe.
37. λ-εeηpωme ει ελeтηη тeкκληcιa.
38. εтβε ου ακmoоe ηса πεiω ειxη ηεεи?
39. λ-тe εμοос ελeтηη ηeчмaεηηс.
40. λγmoоe ηε ι ηθooс ηса ηeγeсooу.
41. λ-пeλmoуλ пот ε тcoε.
42. ληθληλ ε oυηλeи.
43. λ-пλaс η тпoиc ει ελ пeηeμoη η тoуλλиa.
44. λ-тeεpe εμοос ηη ηeсcуггeηηс.
45. λεβок ηε ι пeηeμoη ε тcуpиa.
46. ηλ ι ηe ппoутe η ηηηλ.

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
εΖΟΥΝ	in	εΠΛΖΟΥ	back, rearward
εΖΡΛΙ	up, down	εΡΝΕ	upward
εΠΕCΗΤ	down	εΠΘΩΙ	upward.

The adverbs may be used alone, as in

ΛϢΕΘΚ εΒΟΛ.	He went away.
ΛϢΕΙ εΖΟΥΝ.	He came in.
ΛϢΠΩΤ εΠΛΖΟΥ.	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 ΖΝ	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, $\pi.\nu\omega\tau$ flight, and $\pi.\rho\iota\mu\epsilon$ weeping.

Vocabulary 8

$\phi\lambda\chi\epsilon$ 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.

$\tau\omega\omicron\upsilon\bar{N}$ 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 нетнφαхе | 23. εβολ δι пβημα |
| 9. διτн нечφαхе | 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. αυτωουη, αυпот εβολ. | 4. λφζμοос αυω λφφαхе мн |
| 2. ανει εζοуη, ανεμοос. | нρφме. |
| 3. λφβок εпλζου ε πευтме. | 5. λιτωουη εβολ δι τετραπεза. |

6. $\lambda\eta\mu\omicron\theta\upsilon\epsilon$ $\epsilon\zeta\omicron\upsilon\eta$ ϵ $\rho\lambda\kappa\omicron\tau\epsilon$.
7. $\pi\kappa\epsilon\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$ $\lambda\chi\lambda\epsilon$ $\epsilon\zeta\rho\lambda\iota$ $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\epsilon\iota\omega$.
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 - $\pi\zeta\lambda\lambda\omicron$ $\epsilon\omega\kappa$ $\epsilon\zeta\omicron\upsilon\eta$ 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. $\lambda\eta\upsilon\omega\kappa$ $\epsilon\zeta\rho\lambda\iota$ 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. $\lambda\eta\upsilon\omega\kappa$ $\epsilon\zeta\omicron\upsilon\eta$ $\bar{\eta}\mu\lambda\zeta\rho\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\epsilon\pi\iota\varsigma\kappa\omicron\pi\omicron\varsigma$.
21. $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\epsilon$ $\omicron\upsilon$ $\lambda\kappa\upsilon\omega\kappa$ $\epsilon\pi\lambda\zeta\omicron\upsilon$ ϵ $\tau\lambda\gamma\omicron\rho\lambda$?
22. $\lambda\chi\upsilon\omega\kappa$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ $\zeta\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\epsilon\iota\kappa\omicron\varsigma\mu\omicron\varsigma$.
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. $\lambda\eta\mu\omicron\theta\upsilon\epsilon$ $\epsilon\omicron\eta$ $\zeta\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\kappa\lambda\kappa\epsilon$.
29. $\lambda\chi\lambda\lambda\epsilon$ $\epsilon\zeta\rho\lambda\iota$ 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}	$\bar{N}\bar{M}\omega'$	ϵ	$\epsilon\rho\omega'$	$\epsilon\rho\bar{N}$	$\epsilon\rho\omega'$
$z\bar{N}$	$\bar{N}z\bar{H}\tau'$	$z\bar{I}x\bar{N}$	$z\bar{I}x\omega'$	$\bar{N}\lambda z\rho\bar{N}$	$\bar{N}\lambda z\rho\lambda'$
$z\lambda$	$z\lambda\rho\omega'$	$\epsilon x\bar{N}$	$\epsilon x\omega'$	$z\lambda z\tau\bar{N}$	$z\lambda z\tau\bar{H}'$
$z\bar{I}$	$z\bar{I}\omega(\omega)'$	$z\bar{I}\tau\bar{N}$	$z\bar{I}\tau\omega\omega\tau'$	$\omega\gamma\epsilon\epsilon$	$\omega\gamma\epsilon\bar{H}'$
$\bar{H}\bar{N}$	$\bar{N}\bar{H}\bar{M}\lambda'$	$\bar{N}\bar{C}\lambda$	$\bar{N}\bar{C}\omega'$	$\epsilon\tau\epsilon\epsilon$	$\epsilon\tau\epsilon\bar{H}\bar{H}\tau'$
$\omega\lambda$	$\omega\lambda\rho\omega'$	$z\bar{I}\rho\bar{N}$	$z\bar{I}\rho\omega'$		

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

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

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

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

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

5) 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.	$\text{eTbE-T}\bar{\text{H}}\text{yT}\bar{\text{N}}$
eTbHHTe		
$\text{eTbHHT}\check{\text{C}}$		eTbHHToy
$\text{eTbHHT}\bar{\text{C}}$		

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

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

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

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

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

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

Vocabulary 9

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

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

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

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

$\alpha\omega\eta$ to draw near, to approach (someone or something: ϵ , $\epsilon\alpha\omega\gamma\eta$ 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. θλ festival, feast day.

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

θλ π. 200γ up until today, until now.

π. ε. 6λ06 bed.

μῆνῆς (μῆνῆς^{ος}) (prep.) after (of time); μῆνῆς (adv.) afterward.

Greek words

αὐ (δέ) postpositive conjunction: but, however.

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

τ. σ. γ. η. λ. ρ. γ. η. (ἡ συναγωγή) synagogue.

Exercises

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

E.g. εἰς τὸ πῆμα + εἰς τὴν ἡμῶν.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| A.1. εἰς π. κτλ | 16. εἰς π. 6λ06 |
| 2. οὐδὲ π. 200γ | 17. μῆνῆς π. π. 200γ |
| 3. εἰς π. 6λ06 | 18. εἰς τ. 6γρ |
| 4. εἰς π. π. λ. φ. 06 | 19. εἰς π. π. κ. χ. 01 |
| 5. μῆνῆς π. 200γ | 20. εἰς π. 200γ εἰς |
| 6. π. 200γ π. 200γ | 21. εἰς π. θλ |
| 7. εἰς π. 200γ | 22. εἰς π. τ. κ. κ. λ. η. σ. 1 |
| 8. εἰς π. π. 200γ | 23. θλ τ. 2λ0 |
| 9. εἰς π. 200γ | 24. οὐδὲ π. 200γ |
| 10. εἰς π. 200γ | 25. π. 200γ τ. 6γρ |
| 11. εἰς π. 200γ | 26. εἰς π. π. 200γ |
| 12. θλ π. 200γ | 27. εἰς π. τ. 6γρ |
| 13. εἰς π. κτλ | 28. εἰς π. π. 200γ |
| 14. π. 200γ π. 200γ | 29. π. π. 200γ |
| 15. εἰς π. 200γ | 30. μῆνῆς π. 200γ εἰς π. 200γ |

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|--------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 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 ТΕΙΠΟΛΙС 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 ΗХΩΩМЕ ΕΤ ΖΗ ТПОЛИс.
 12. ΑΙΖΙСЕ, 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 ΕΠАЗООУ Ε ΠТМЕ.
 16. ΗΗНсωс ΔΕ Α-ТЕНПОЛИс ΖΕ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΙТООТЧ.
 17. ΛΥТΩΟΥΝ ΗΒΙ ΠΘΗΡΕ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΙ ΠΚΑΖ, ΛΥΠΩТ ΘΑ ΠΕЧЕΙΩТ.
 18. ΗΗНсА ΝΕΙΘΑХЕ Α-ΠЕНХОВІс ΗКΟТК.
 19. ΛСΘΩΠΕ ΔΕ ΛСЗЕ 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 $\bar{\nu}$ ($\bar{\nu}$, $\bar{\nu}\mu\omicron$):

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

Many verbs, especially those denoting perception, employ ϵ :

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

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

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

$\lambda\iota\ddagger \bar{\nu} \pi\chi\omega\phi\eta\epsilon \bar{\nu} \pi\pi\omega\eta\epsilon$. I gave the book to the man.
 $\lambda\iota\ddagger \bar{\nu}\lambda\upsilon \bar{\nu} \pi\chi\omega\phi\eta\epsilon$. I gave him the book.
 $\lambda\iota\ddagger \bar{\nu}\mu\omicron\upsilon \bar{\nu}\lambda\upsilon$. 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 ($\epsilon\pi\omicron$) 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 τoot', 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 τoot', such as εἰτoot', ετοoot', ἤτoot', often employ a construction with an anticipatory pronominal object before the real nominal object, the latter being introduced by the particle ἠ (ἠ):

εἰτootφ ἠ πφρο	by (through the agency of) the king
ετοootου ἠ νεφснny	to (into the hands of) his brothers
ἠτootε ἠ τεφс2име	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 (ἠμο'). ναγ 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† ναἱ ἦ οὐθτην. | 15. ἀνναυ εϋχοἱ ἴμναυ. |
| 2. εἰ† ναε ἦ παχοἱ εβολ. | 16. εϋθῖνε ἴσωἱ 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. εϋεἱ ἦ πωμε εβολ εἶρωε. | 21. εϋχι ἴμοε ἴτοοτ. |
| 8. εεεἱ ἦ πεεθηρε εεραἱ. | 22. εη† ἴμοε ετοοτε. |
| 9. ἴπενεἱ ἴμναυ. | 23. εεβῖνε ἴμοε ελ πεεελοε. |
| 10. εεεἱ ἦ πεεελοε, εεεεε εβολ. | 24. πεεεἰωτ εε ἴπεεεεεε |
| 11. εϋεωτ ἦ οὐῖπε ἴμναυ. | εεοϋν. |
| 12. ἴπνοϋεωτῆρ ἴσα πεϋεοεεε. | |
| 13. εἰεωτῆρ ε πεεροοϋ ἦ ποϋνηε. | |
| 14. ἴπἰεωτῆρ ετβε πεεμοϋ. | |

25. ετβε ου ἡπετῆνῆκοτῆ?
26. ἀνχι γὰ νῆις ετ ἡμαυ.
27. ἡπεσῶν εἰοῦν ε πταφος.
28. ἡπι† ἡ πῶεἰτε εβολ.
29. ἡπι† νε ἡ τειῶτην.
30. ετβε ου ἡπεεἰ ῥαροι?
31. ἡπενῶαχε ἡῆμαυ.
32. ετβε ου λυ† ἡῆμητῆ?
33. ἡπεῆε ερον ἡμαυ.
34. ἡποῦαλε ε πεῦχοι.
35. ἡπετῆχι ἡ νεἰεντολη ἡτοοτοῦ ἡ μετῆεἰοτε.
36. ἡπετῶοῦν εβολ γι πκαγ.
37. λῆσῶτῆ ε νεῦροοῦ, λῆπῶτ εβολ.
38. λῆχι ἡεἰ πῆηθε ἡῆ πεπισκοπος.
39. ἡπενσῶτῆ ε νεῆῶαχε.
40. λῆχι ἡ παῶεἰτε.
41. ἡπε-πεῆμῶητης σῶτῆ ἡλῆ.
42. ἡπε-παῶηρε εἰ επαῶοῦ.
43. λῆσῶτῆ ετβε ἡλῆ ἡτοοτῆ ἡ πασον.
44. λῆ† ἡ τεῆμῶαυ ετοοτοῦ ἡ νεῆμῶητης.
45. λῆεἰνε ἡμοῆ ἡ τῆητε ἡ πῆηθε.
46. λ-πεῆμῶε κῶτ ἡλῆ ἡ οῦηἰ ἡμαυ.
47. μεῶακ λ-ποῦῆλῆ μοῦ.
48. λῆηαυ ε πεοοῦ ἡ πῆεἰς ἡῆ τεῆεῶμ.
49. λῆπῶτ ἡῆμῆλῆ ε τοῖηη.
50. λῆῶαχε ἡῆμῆλῆ ετβε πεῦαγγεἰον.

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		ΤΑΛC	

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

- φΙ φΙ- φΙΤ^ρ to measure (ἤμο^ρ); to measure out; as n.m.: measure, weight, extent; moderation.
- CI to become sated, filled (with: ἤμο^ρ).
- κω (1) to put, place, set (ἤμο^ρ); (2) to leave, abandon (ἤμο^ρ); κω ἤμο^ρ ἦCΑ to leave, abandon, renounce; κω ἤμο^ρ ΝΑ^ρ εβολ to forgive (someone: ΝΑ^ρ; something: ἤμο^ρ).
- εΙΝε to bring (ἤμο^ρ; to a person: ΝΑ^ρ, φΑ); εΙΝε εβολ to publish.
- ΤἢΝΟΟΥ to send (ἤμο^ρ; to a person: ΝΑ^ρ, ε); ΤἢΝΟΟΥ ἦCΑ to send for.
- ME to love, come to love (ἤμο^ρ).
- MIce to bear (a child: ἤμο^ρ); as n.m.: giving birth; offspring, progeny, one born.
- φONE to fall ill, become sick; as n.m.: sickness, disease.
- ΡΛφE to rejoice (at, over: ε, εXἢ, ε2ΡΑΙ εXἢ); as n.m.: joy, gladness.
- ΤE.ΥφH night (ΟΥφH).
- Π.2ΑΤ silver, money, coins.
- ΠE.φBHP, TE.φBεεpe (pl. ΠE.φBεεp) friend, companion.
- εΜΑTE (adv.) very, very much, exceedingly; also ἤΜΑTE.

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. $\lambda\upsilon\upsilon\iota$ - $\tau\eta\upsilon\tau\bar{\eta}$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$.
 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. $\eta\eta\epsilon\upsilon\tau$ - $\eta\tau\lambda\tau$ $\eta\lambda\iota$. 10. $\lambda\kappa\theta\iota$ - $\eta\tau\lambda\tau$ $\eta\lambda\iota$.
 3. $\lambda\eta\tau$ - $\eta\chi\omega\theta\omicron\eta\epsilon$ $\epsilon\tau\omicron\omicron\tau\bar{\eta}$. 11. $\lambda\upsilon\upsilon\iota$ - $\rho\theta\omicron\eta\epsilon$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$.
 4. $\lambda\upsilon\tau$ - $\eta\epsilon\upsilon\eta\iota$ $\eta\lambda\upsilon$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$. 12. $\lambda\upsilon\upsilon\iota$ - $\rho\eta\omicron\upsilon\upsilon\epsilon$, $\lambda\upsilon\eta\theta\omega\tau$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$.
 5. $\lambda\varsigma\tau$ - $\tau\epsilon\theta\tau\eta\eta$ $\eta\lambda\eta$. 13. $\lambda\varsigma\theta\iota$ $\eta\lambda\iota$ η $\eta\eta\tau\bar{\eta}$.
 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. $\lambda\tau\epsilon\tau\bar{\eta}\chi\iota$ - $\tau\epsilon\iota\epsilon\iota\tau\eta\eta\eta$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ $\rho\lambda\eta\iota$.
 $\tau\iota\tau\omicron\omicron\tau\bar{\eta}$.

- C.1. $\rho\theta\eta\tau\epsilon$ $\epsilon\tau$ $\eta\varsigma\omega\chi$ 15. $\eta\tau\omicron\omicron\tau\bar{\eta}$ η $\eta\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon\iota\omega\tau$
 2. $\rho\eta\omicron\omicron\upsilon$ $\epsilon\tau$ $\eta\tau\eta\tau\bar{\eta}$ 16. $\rho\theta\iota$ η $\eta\tau\lambda\tau$
 3. $\rho\epsilon\theta\upsilon\eta\tau$ $\epsilon\tau$ $\eta\eta\eta\lambda\chi$ 17. $\rho\tau\omicron\epsilon\iota\tau\epsilon$ η $\rho\lambda\theta\upsilon\eta\tau$
 4. $\eta\epsilon\tau$ $\tau\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\varsigma\upsilon\eta\lambda\tau\omega\gamma\eta$ 18. $\omicron\upsilon\eta\iota\varsigma\epsilon$ $\eta\tau\epsilon$ $\eta\epsilon\upsilon\eta\iota$
 5. $\tau\lambda\varsigma\omega\eta\epsilon$ $\eta\eta$ $\tau\epsilon\varsigma\theta\upsilon\upsilon\epsilon\epsilon\tau\epsilon$ 19. $\epsilon\tau\omicron\omicron\tau\omicron\upsilon$ η $\eta\lambda\theta\upsilon\upsilon\epsilon\epsilon\tau\epsilon$
 6. $\rho\eta\omicron\upsilon\upsilon\epsilon$ $\eta\eta$ $\eta\tau\lambda\tau$ 20. $\eta\epsilon\tau\tau\omicron\omicron\upsilon$ 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. $\omicron\upsilon\upsilon\epsilon$ $\eta\epsilon\upsilon\theta\lambda\chi\epsilon$
 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. $\rho\theta\omega\varsigma$ $\eta\eta$ $\eta\epsilon\upsilon\theta\upsilon\upsilon\epsilon\epsilon\tau\epsilon$ 25. $\eta\tau\lambda\eta$ η $\eta\epsilon\iota\theta\omega\eta\epsilon$
 12. $\eta\eta\eta\varsigma\alpha$ $\eta\epsilon\varsigma\eta\iota\varsigma\epsilon$ 26. $\eta\tau\omega\eta\epsilon$ $\epsilon\tau$ $\tau\lambda\tau\eta\chi$
 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. $\tau\bar{\eta}$ $\omicron\upsilon\chi\eta\upsilon\epsilon$

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

3. $\lambda\kappa\omega$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\eta\theta\upsilon\beta\epsilon\epsilon\rho$ $\bar{\eta}\varsigma\omega\eta$ $\bar{\alpha}\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\bar{\tau}\mu\epsilon$, $\lambda\eta\beta\omega\kappa$ $\epsilon\theta\eta$ 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 - $\rho\mu\omicron\upsilon\tau\epsilon$ $\tau\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\omicron}\bar{\omicron}\bar{\omicron}\bar{\omicron}\bar{\omicron}$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\rho\epsilon\gamma\eta\omicron\mu\omicron\varsigma$ $\epsilon\rho\omicron\omicron\upsilon$.
8. $\lambda\gamma\tau\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\omicron}\bar{\omicron}\bar{\omicron}\bar{\omicron}\bar{\omicron}$ $\bar{\eta}\bar{\beta}\bar{\iota}$ $\rho\epsilon\rho\bar{\iota}\varsigma\kappa\omicron\pi\omicron\varsigma$ $\bar{\eta}\bar{\varsigma}\lambda$ $\rho\mu\omicron\eta\lambda\chi\omicron\varsigma$.
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. $\lambda\upsilon\varsigma\bar{\iota}$, $\lambda\upsilon\tau\omega\omicron\upsilon\eta$ $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ $\bar{\alpha}\bar{\iota}$ $\tau\epsilon\tau\rho\alpha\pi\epsilon\bar{\alpha}\lambda$, $\lambda\upsilon\beta\omega\kappa$ $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$.
13. $\lambda\gamma\tau\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\omicron}\bar{\omicron}\bar{\omicron}\bar{\omicron}\bar{\omicron}$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\bar{\alpha}\bar{\iota}\omicron\mu\epsilon$ $\mu\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\gamma\theta\eta\rho\epsilon$ $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ $\bar{\alpha}\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\bar{\tau}\mu\epsilon$.
14. $\epsilon\tau\bar{\upsilon}\epsilon$ $\omicron\upsilon$ $\bar{\mu}\rho\epsilon$ - $\rho\mu\omicron\upsilon\tau\epsilon$ $\kappa\omega$ $\eta\eta\tau\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\tau\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\omicron}\bar{\omicron}\bar{\omicron}\bar{\omicron}\bar{\omicron}$ $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$?
15. $\lambda\eta\varsigma\bar{\iota}$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\gamma\theta\lambda\chi\epsilon$ $\lambda\upsilon\omega$ $\lambda\eta\tau\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\omicron}\bar{\omicron}\bar{\omicron}\bar{\omicron}\bar{\omicron}$ $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\gamma$ $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$.
16. $\lambda\eta\rho\lambda\theta\epsilon$ $\epsilon\bar{\alpha}\bar{\rho}\bar{\iota}$ $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}\theta\lambda\chi\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\rho\epsilon\eta\chi\omicron\beta\bar{\iota}\varsigma$.
17. $\lambda\gamma\epsilon\bar{\iota}\mu\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\rho\epsilon\gamma\theta\eta\rho\epsilon$ $\epsilon\rho\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\rho\bar{\iota}$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\rho\mu\omicron\eta\lambda\chi\omicron\varsigma$.
18. $\lambda\gamma\epsilon\bar{\iota}\mu\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\rho\bar{\alpha}\lambda\tau$ $\theta\lambda\rho\omicron\eta$ $\bar{\alpha}\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\epsilon\upsilon\theta\eta$.
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. $\bar{\mu}\rho\epsilon\varsigma\mu\bar{\iota}\varsigma\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\gamma$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\rho\epsilon\bar{\iota}\mu\lambda$.
21. λ - $\rho\bar{\alpha}\bar{\eta}\bar{\alpha}\lambda$ $\mu\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\theta\epsilon\bar{\rho}\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\rho\epsilon\gamma\chi\omicron\beta\bar{\iota}\varsigma$.
22. $\epsilon\tau\bar{\upsilon}\epsilon$ $\omicron\upsilon$ $\bar{\mu}\rho\epsilon\bar{\iota}\mu\epsilon$ $\eta\lambda\bar{\iota}$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\rho\chi\omega\theta\mu\epsilon$?
23. $\lambda\upsilon\epsilon\bar{\iota}\mu\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\gamma\epsilon\eta\tau\omicron\lambda\eta$ $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$.
24. $\lambda\upsilon\epsilon\bar{\iota}\mu\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\bar{\iota}$ $\eta\lambda\bar{\alpha}\bar{\rho}\lambda\gamma$.
25. $\epsilon\tau\bar{\upsilon}\epsilon$ $\omicron\upsilon$ $\lambda\kappa\tau\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\omicron}\bar{\omicron}\bar{\omicron}\bar{\omicron}\bar{\omicron}$ $\bar{\eta}\varsigma\omega\bar{\iota}$?

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:

ENTAIƆOTĪ	which I heard	ENTANCOTĪ
ENTAKCOTĪ	etc.	ENTATETĪCOTĪ
ENTAPECOTĪ		
ENTACOTĪ		ENTAYCOTĪ
ENTACCOTĪ		
ENTAI-PROME COTĪ		

These forms are very frequently spelled with \bar{N} for initial EN-, as \bar{N} TAI-, \bar{N} TAK-, etc.

The relative pronoun ENT- of the preceding paradigm and ET, 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	PROME ENTACBOK
the man whom I saw → the man who I saw him	PROME ENTAINAY BROY
the man to whom I gave the money → the man who I gave the money to him	PROME ENTAI†-P2AT NAY
the boat into which we climbed → the boat which we climbed into it	PCOI ENTANALE BROY
the sound which they heard → the sound which they heard it	NEZPOOY ENTAYCOTĪ BROY

This use of resumptive pronouns is required in Coptic in all but a few instances which will be mentioned later on. Similar constructions with ET 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 λφβωκ εβολ the man who arose and left.

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

πρωμε ετε ηπεφνωτ εβολ the man who did not flee
 ηχωφωμε ετε ηπεφβινε 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	πενταφβωκ
the one (m.) whom they sent	πενταυτηνοογ ημοφ
the one (m.) to whom I gave the money	πενταιτη-ηελατ ηαφ
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), ηα (to pity), φα (to rise: of the sun etc.), εφ (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 ἤπιναυ εροϋ. He said, "I have not seen him."

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

ἤπιχε-ναί. I did not say these things.

Vocabulary 12

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$\mu. \epsilon\sigma$ face.

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

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

$\mu. \lambda\mu\tau$ (pl. $\mu. \lambda\mu\eta\tau$) cup.

$\mu. \nu\omega$ hair.

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

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

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

Exercises

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. 1. $\mu\varrho\lambda$ $\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda\chi\varrho\omega\mu\epsilon$ ἤμαϋ | 8. $\mu\eta\rho\bar{\nu}$ $\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda-\mu\epsilon\lambda\lambda\omicron$ $\sigma\omega\sigma$ |
| 2. $\mu\epsilon\theta\rho\mu\omicron\sigma$ $\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda\chi\epsilon\mu\omicron\sigma$ $\epsilon\chi\omega\chi$ | 9. $\tau\epsilon\varrho\tau\eta\eta$ $\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda\sigma\epsilon\iota\lambda\lambda\sigma$ |
| 3. $\mu\epsilon\iota\omega$ $\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda\lambda\lambda\epsilon$ $\epsilon\chi\omega\chi$ | 10. ἤϑαχε $\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda\chi\chi\omega\sigma\upsilon$ |
| 4. $\mu\epsilon\lambda\tau$ ἤταίταλα $\mu\epsilon$ | 11. ἤρωμε $\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda\eta\eta\lambda$ $\epsilon\lambda\rho\omicron\upsilon$ |
| 5. $\mu\epsilon\epsilon\tau\omega\varrho$ $\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda\eta\chi\iota\tau\omicron\upsilon$ ἤτοοτ̄ | 12. $\tau\epsilon\sigma\epsilon\iota\mu\epsilon$ $\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda\sigma\omega$ $\lambda\upsilon\omega$ |
| 6. ἤϑηρε $\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda\upsilon\mu\omicron\sigma\varrho\epsilon$ ἤσϋ | $\lambda\sigma\mu\iota\sigma$ |
| 7. $\tau\varrho\epsilon\epsilon\rho\epsilon$ $\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda\sigma\varrho\omega\mu\epsilon$ | 13. $\mu\mu\lambda$ $\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda-\eta\mu\omicron\eta\lambda\chi\omicron\sigma$ $\epsilon\omega$ |
| | $\eta\epsilon\eta\tau\bar{\nu}$ |

14. πεφωρη ενταυρω ερωχ
 15. πελλο εντατετνω ερωχ
 16. πεστο εντακταλч και εβολ
 17. πωωωμε ενταρκταлч εχн
 τετραπεζα
 18. παποτ нταисω εβολ нηтч
 19. терωте нтаисω εβολ нηтс
 20. неφωεер нтанкалч нсων
 21. пωαχε ενταчрлфε εχωч
 22. тесгime ενтасеiа-нечouerнте
 23. псω ενтаисι нмоч
24. пгат ενта-пенхоеис
 φитч ннтн
 25. прωме нтаккω нлч н
 нечнове εβολ
 26. нρωме ενтаυεi φарок гн
 теуон
 27. несннч ενтачμεριτωу
 28. прωме ενтакнлч ε πεггo
 29. нρωме ενта-пепископос
 φηл εχωου
 30. пмаентис ενтаупот нсωч
- B.1. нентаυρω гн птме ет нмлч
 2. пентачсω εβολ гн пειпаот
 3. пентачнл και λγω λчт και
 н оуоеικ
 4. пентачхе-неiφαхе
 5. тентасω нмоi
 6. нентанρω ερωου
 7. пентачсе-перωте
 8. нентаυβок εβολ ε тполис
9. нентаυггон εгoун ерн печни
 10. пентачтннооу нмоi φαρωтн
 11. тентачмеритс
 12. нентаυеiа-неугоеите
 13. нете нпоусωтн в пωαхе
 14. пентаιχooч ннтн
 15. нете нпечтннооу нмооу
 16. нете нпоуеине нмооу εβολ
- C.1. асеiω н πεггo нн нечмаααхе.
 2. λчхоос χε нпiнлч ερωч.
 3. нннса και δε асω нбi тесгime.
 4. λчрime εтве нечφωεер ενтаγмоу гi тегин.
 5. πελλο δε нпечсω εβολ гн пнрп.
 6. нннса пωα н прн лнβок εβολ.
 7. а-тφεере еiω н псчω гн пмооу н пейеро.
 8. а-прн еi εгpai εхн πтооу.
 9. εтве оу нпетнеiа-нетнго?
 10. λγхоос нлн χε нпенχитч.
 11. лнρω ннмлч гн теуон ет нмлч.
 12. λчφαхе ннмлн εтве нечсннч ете нпоуеi ннмлч.
 13. а-прн φλ λγω лнтφoун, лнβок εβολ.
 14. лисωтн в неiφαхе гн нлмαααхе.

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		НТЕРΟΥСӨТН
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 ОУӨФБ 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 НЕЧФЛХБ, АІРІМЕ. } I wept when I heard
 АІРІМЕ НТЕРІСӨТН Е НЕЧФЛХБ. } 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 ἩΜΔΥ. My father left me there.
 ΠΛΕΙΘΤ ΠΕ ΕΝΤΑΥΚΑΔΤ ἩΜΔΥ. 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 ἩΜΔΥ.

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

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

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

ΝΙΜ ΠΕΝΤΑΥΤἢΝΟΟΥ ἩΜΟΚ? 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:

$\lambda\iota\beta\iota \epsilon \vartheta\lambda\chi\epsilon \text{ } \bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{K}}$. 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

$\lambda\gamma\tau\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{Y}} \bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{I}} \epsilon \vartheta\lambda\chi\epsilon \text{ } \bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{K}}$ 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:

$\lambda\gamma\tau\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{Y}} \bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{I}} \vartheta\lambda\rho\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{K}}$. 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 $\epsilon\beta\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{A}}$ $\bar{\text{Z}}\bar{\text{I}}\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{H}}$, as in

$\lambda\gamma\tau\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{Y}} \bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{I}} \epsilon\beta\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{A}} \bar{\text{Z}}\bar{\text{I}}\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{H}} \bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{F}}\bar{\text{P}}\bar{\text{O}}$. I have been sent by the king.

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

$\kappa\omega\tau$	$\kappa\epsilon\tau-$	$\kappa\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{T}}'$	to build
$\chi\omega\kappa$	$\chi\epsilon\kappa-$	$\chi\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{K}}'$	to complete
$\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{N}}$	$\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{N}}-$	$\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{N}}'$	to hide, conceal
$\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{N}}$	$\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{N}}-$	$\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{N}}'$	to count.

Transitive verbs of this pattern are quite common.

Vocabulary 13

$\chi\omega\kappa$ (forms above) $\pm \epsilon\beta\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{A}}$ to finish, complete ($\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{O}}'$); as n.m.: end, completion.

$\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{N}}$ (forms above) to hide, conceal ($\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{O}}'$).

$\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{N}}$ (forms above) to count ($\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{O}}'$); to esteem, have regard for ($\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{O}}'$); to ascribe (someone or something: $\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{O}}'$);

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 ζ̄);

ογωμ ἦσα to gnaw at.

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

(2) to buy (ἤμο'; for a price: ζα).

ογωμ to open (ἤμο', ε).

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

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

π.ελλ eye.

π.ηλγ time, hour.

π.νογζ rope.

Greek nouns:

τε.χηρα (ἡ χήρα) widow.

π.ορφανος (ὁ ὀρφανός) orphan.

τ.σαρξ (ἡ σὰρξ) flesh.

τ.πυλη (ἡ πύλη) gate.

Proper names:

δαυειδ David (sometimes abbreviated δαδ).

ιερουσολημ Jerusalem (with def. art.), regularly
 abbreviated ετλημ.

Exercises

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| A.1. πλποτ ενταιωοπῆ ἦτοοτῆ | 7. τπγλη ενταγβεωκ ββολ |
| 2. πεημα ενταγτωογν ββολ ζιωωγ | 2 ιτοοτῆ |
| 3. πζωε ενταγχωκ ἦμογ ββολ | 8. πζωε εντακφλαε ζαρογ |
| 4. πηι ενταγκοτῆ ἦηλγ | 9. τεχηρα ενταιτ ηαε ἦ |
| 5. πνογῆ εντανζοπῆ ζα πωνε | πζατ |
| 6. πωνε ενταγζεε επεснт εχῆ | 10. ηελλο ενταγζωμ βζογν ε |
| ηλογερητε | τεγρι |
- B.1. λιβωκ ε ρακοτε ε ηλγ ε ηαειωτ.

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 πενταγ2οη2 η 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 ενταιφωη2 ητοοτογ.
 15. νεγ2οοφ νε ενταγουοη2.
 16. πεχριcτοc πενταφουωη η ηαβαλ.
 17. ηιη πενταγουογ ε ηημε ετ ηηαγ?
 18. ηα2 πενταφταλγ ηαι.
 19. πειαcηαcμοc πεντα-ηαγγβωc χοοφ ηαc.
 20. ου πεντακφωη2 η ταγορα?
 21. πειφη νε ηταγκοη2 ηβι νεβειοτε.
 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 νεβη2τωφ λγω ηηηωτ ηcωφ.
 4. λγωη2 ε ηηι η αλγβια.
 5. ητερεcωηη ε ηαι, αcηι-πεcφηρηε, αc2οη2.
 6. λγτωη ηβι ηρωμε η ηηγλη η τηολιc.
 7. ητεριεη-η2ατ, λιταλφ ηαγ.
 8. ηπογωη η ηφλαχε η πεηχωβιc.
 9. αcφωε δε ητερογουωη η τηγλη η τηολιc, α-ηαλοc ηωτ ββολ 2ιτωοη2.
 10. ητεριβωκ, λιηι η ηπογ2 ηηηαι.
 11. ητερηcωηη ε ηφλαχε ενταφχοογ, ηηραφε εηατε.
 12. λφωη η ηαλοc η ετληηη.
 13. ητερογτηβινε η ηαωωμε ενταη2οη2 η ηηι, λγβωκ ββολ.

14. ⲁ-ⲛⲉϥⲩⲟⲟⲣ ⲟϥⲟⲙ ⲛ ⲛⲁϥ.
15. ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲉϥⲓⲃⲉ ⲉⲣⲟⲟϥ, ⲁϥⲉⲱⲗ ⲉⲱⲗ ⲛ ⲛⲉϥⲛⲟϥⲩ.
16. ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲓⲛⲁϥ ⲉⲣⲟϥ, ⲁⲓⲛⲗ ⲩⲁⲣⲟϥ.
17. ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲉϥϫⲟⲕ ⲉⲱⲗ ⲛ ⲛⲉⲓϫⲁϫⲉ, ⲁϥⲧⲟⲙ ⲛ ⲛⲉϥⲉⲱⲗⲗ, ⲁϥⲛⲟϥ.
18. ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲉϥⲛⲁϥ ⲉⲣⲟⲟϥ, ⲁϥϫⲟⲟⲥ ⲛⲁϥ ϫⲉ ⲉⲧⲉⲃⲉ ⲟϥ ⲁⲧⲉⲧⲛⲉⲓ ⲉ ⲛⲉⲓⲛⲗ?
19. ⲁ-ⲛⲉϥⲩⲟⲟⲣ ⲟϥⲟⲙ ⲛⲥⲁ ⲧⲥⲁⲣⲓ ⲛ ⲛⲉⲓⲱ.
20. ⲁⲥⲟⲱⲛⲉ ⲁⲉ ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲉ-ⲛⲛⲁϥ ⲛ ⲛⲉⲥⲛⲓⲥⲉ ⲩⲟⲛ ⲉⲩⲟϥⲛ, ⲁⲥⲉⲱⲕ ⲉ ⲛⲛⲓ ⲛ ⲧⲉⲥⲙⲁⲗϥ.
21. ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲟϥⲛⲁϥ ⲉ ⲛⲟϥⲟⲉⲓⲛ ⲛ ⲛⲉϥⲩⲟ ⲁϥⲱ ⲁϥⲥⲟⲧⲛⲉ ⲉ ⲛⲉϥϫⲁϫⲉ, ⲁϥⲩⲉ ⲉ ⲛⲕⲁⲩ, ⲁϥⲩⲉⲛ-ⲛⲉϥⲩⲟ.
22. ⲉⲧⲉⲃⲉ ⲟϥ ⲁⲧⲉⲧⲛⲉⲱⲗ ⲉⲱⲗ ⲛ ⲛⲉⲛⲧⲟⲗⲛ ⲛ ⲛⲉⲧⲛⲉⲓⲟⲧⲉ?
23. ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲉⲥⲧⲛⲓⲃⲉ ⲉ ⲧⲉⲥⲟⲉⲣⲉ ⲛⲛⲁϥ, ⲁⲥⲣⲓⲛⲉ.
24. ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲉϥⲧⲛⲟϥⲟⲙ 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 ⲟⲱⲛⲉ ⲉⲧⲉⲛⲛⲧⲕ̅.

This happened because of you.

Second Perfect: ⲛⲧⲁ-ⲛⲁⲓ ⲟⲱⲛⲉ 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?

ΝΤΑΦΕΙΝΕ Η ΤΕΙΕΠΙCΤΟΛΗ 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 ΑΚΤΗΝΟΟΥ 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 ΒΩΚ 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 ΠΕΝΤΑΦΒΩΚ 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: ΗΜΟ' or suff.; with: ΗΜΟ', ςΝ; to: ε, εχΝ, εΣΟΥΝ ε).

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

ΟΥΩΣ ΟΥΕΣ- ΟΥΑΣ' (1) to put, place, set (ΗΜΟ'); ΟΥΩΣ εχΝ to add to, augment; (2) intrans.: to settle, dwell, reside (in: ςΝ; with: ΜΝ).

ΟΥΩΘ ΟΥΕΘ- ΟΥΑΘ' to want, wish, desire (ΗΜΟ'); as n.m.: wish, desire; Η ΠΕΧΟΥΩΘ of his own volition, as he wished. ΟΥΕΘ- may be compounded with another infinitive: ΟΥΕΘ-εΙ to wish to come, ΟΥΕΘ-σΩΤΗ to wish to hear.

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

† ΗΜΟ' ςΙ to put (a garment: ΗΜΟ') on, to dress.

ΠΕ.СΝΑΥΣ bond, fetter.

πε.θτεκο (pl. νε.θτεκωου) prison.

τ.ρ̄θειν (ἦ.ρ̄θειοουε) tear(s).

τ.ειχ hand.

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

τ̄νηλυ, τ̄λυ (adv.) when?

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

μοур̄ η̄μο' η̄ πεсхημα to garb someone in a monk's habit, to accept into monkhood.

Exercises

1. η̄ποουουωθ ε ζων εζουη ερον.
2. η̄τα-πεκειωτ μου τ̄νηλυ?
3. ασθωπε δε η̄τερ̄ιχωκ εβολ η̄ παζωε, λιτωουη, λιβωκ εβολ.
4. η̄ιμ πενταλυνοχ̄ ε πεθτεκο? πενсаε πε.
5. λ-η̄πηυε μουε η̄ ουοειν.
6. η̄ταχει εζουη ε πεικосμοc η̄ πεчоуωθ.
7. λιβωλ εβολ η̄ νεcηλυε ενταυμερ-πρωμε η̄εητοу.
8. η̄так̄ η̄ πεсхημα ειωκ τ̄νηλυ?
9. η̄αι νε η̄θ̄αχε ενταυθωπε η̄ πεεουу εт η̄ηλυ.
10. η̄ταкоуωε εη̄ τ̄ειπολιc τ̄ηλυ?
11. ασθωπε δε η̄τερ̄εcεε εροу, асчит̄, аcвωк εβολ η̄ηηαу.
12. η̄ταρ̄εουу των?
13. λυμop̄ η̄ η̄αουερ̄ηте η̄η̄ η̄αεиχ λуω λυκαат η̄ηαу εӣ πεкpo.
14. η̄ιμ πεнταтет̄η̄εп-η̄αι η̄тоот̄?
15. η̄αι пе η̄μου ενтачоуаθ̄.
16. η̄πεчоуωε εх̄η̄ η̄εат ενтачтаау η̄αу.
17. η̄η̄η̄са η̄αι δε λη̄μουε η̄ ραθε.
18. λ-τεκκληcиa μουε η̄ η̄εεpооу η̄ η̄ηηηε.
19. η̄та-η̄иμ каау εη̄ πεθтеко?
20. η̄татет̄η̄η̄εх-η̄εиεоεиε εβολ εт̄εε оу?
21. λ-η̄р̄ωηε μουр̄ η̄ η̄η̄η̄η̄оc ε η̄εεто.
22. λ-η̄εчвaλ μουε η̄ ρ̄θειн.
23. η̄тачоуωθ ε η̄αу ε η̄иμ?
24. η̄та-η̄εт̄η̄εиоεε εε εβολ εт̄εε η̄εуη̄оεε.
25. η̄η̄η̄сωc δε λη̄εи εζουη ε тcуη̄αг̄ωη̄η̄.

26. α-πευχοι μου2 η̄ μοου.
27. οῡ πεντακομ̄ η̄ ποου?
28. η̄τεριτων η̄ προ, λιζμοос λυω̄ λιωπ η̄ π2ατ ενταυταα4 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. λσοуе2-тесφεερε̄ εх̄η̄ η̄εβλοб.
37. α-νε4ω̄ᾱη̄ε̄ μα2οῡ η̄ ραφ̄ε.
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. η̄πο4οῡε̄ω̄-сω̄т̄η̄ ε̄ η̄αφ̄ᾱη̄ε̄.
43. η̄π̄ιη̄αῡ ε̄ τεχ̄η̄ρη̄ᾱ ω̄ᾱ ποοῡ.
44. λιοῡω̄ω̄ 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	ⲁⲒⲗⲁⲐⲈⲚ	the good woman
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or (3) in the Gk. neuter form with nouns of either gender if they denote non-humans:

ⲧⲉψϥϫⲚ	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:

ⲡⲉⲃⲓⲚⲚ	the poor man	ⲚⲉⲃⲓⲚⲚ	the poor (people)
ⲡⲉⲓⲉⲚⲕⲉ	this poor man	ⲧⲉⲓⲉⲚⲕⲉ	this poor woman
ⲟϥϫⲁⲃⲉ	a wise man	ⲉⲚϫⲁⲃⲉⲉϥε	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.

ΒΛΛΕ (pl. ΒΛΛΕΟΥΕ) 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. ΟΥΡΡΟ Ν ΔΙΚΑΙΟС | 14. ΠΕΖΤΟ Ν ΒΛΛΕ |
| 5. ΠΕΙΛΛΟС 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. ΟΥΒΛΛΕ Ν ΖΗΚΕ | 20. ΝΘΑΧΕ Ν ΝCΑΒΕΟΥΕ |

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|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 21. πεινος ἢ νόμος | 26. печѡнре ἢ βαλε |
| 22. πσαβε ἢ δίκαιος | 27. ἡρῆσιοογε ἢ ἡ ₂ нке |
| 23. ἡπαρθενος ἢ σαβн | 28. ἡπονнрос мн̄ ἡαгλѡс |
| 24. ненмерате ἢ ѡнре | 29. оубвинн ἢ орфанос |
| 25. πμннѡе ἢ ἀπίστος | 30. тес ₂ име ἢ πιστος |
-
- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| B.1. ѡмн̄т ἢ χοι | 10. снлγ ₂ снлγ |
| 2. ѡмте ἢ ѡтнн | 11. печваа снлγ |
| 3. пейѡмн̄т ἢ зооγ | 12. ромпе сн̄те |
| 4. чтооγ ἢ зоεите | 13. εβот снлγ |
| 5. печтооγ ἢ тооγ | 14. пей ₁ оγ ἢ εβот |
| 6. чтоε ἢ хнра | 15. ₁ оγ ἢ коуи ἢ χοι |
| 7. тейчтоε ἢ ентолн | 16. ₁ оγ ἢ рѡме ἢ агλѡс |
| 8. оγλ ἢ μοναχος | 17. с ₂ име сн̄те ἢ агλѡс |
| 9. оуби ἢ пγλн | 18. п̄ро снлγ |
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- C.1. ἡτακпѡ₂ ε τειπολιс τῆнлγ?
2. λγκѡт ἢ оγкоуи ἢ полис ἡмлγ.
 3. λноγѡ₂ ἡмлγ ἢ чтоε ἢ ромпе.
 4. ἡтар₁т ἡῆмлч εтβε оγ?
 5. оγ пе прлн ἢ п̄ме енτатεтῆпѡ₂ εроч ἢ тεγѡн εт ἡмлγ?
 6. ннм пентачѡине ἡсѡи?
 7. пλι пе пε₂рооγ ἢ пенмерит ἢ ѡнре.
 8. λи₁т ἢ п₂лт ἢ нεвинн.
 9. ἡπιογѡѡ ε ѡлхе мн̄ пελλε εт ἡмлγ.
10. оγ пе п̄и енτлчпѡ₂ εроч ἡβι пей₂λλо ἢ δίκαιос?
 11. ἡτακноχογ εβολ τѡн?
 12. λιεѡ ₂ἡ пег₁ме 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) $\lambda\theta \bar{\eta} \tau\epsilon$ (of) what sort? $\bar{\eta} \lambda\theta \bar{\eta} \tau\epsilon$ in what way? how?

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

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

- 3) $\tau\bar{\eta} \lambda\theta \bar{\eta} \omicron\gamma\omicron\epsilon\iota\theta?$ 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, $\lambda\theta \bar{\eta} \uparrow\mu\epsilon$ 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; $\tau\omega\beta \mu\iota\mu$ everything; $\uparrow\mu\epsilon \mu\iota\mu$ 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

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

ἮΠΙΝΑΥ Ε ΟΥΟΝ ἩΜΑΥ. I saw no one there.

ἩΠΕϞ†-ΛΑΛΥ ΝΑΙ. He gave me nothing.

ΛΑΛΥ also appears with the indefinite article: ΟΥΛΑΛΥ.

ΛΑΛΥ is often used adjectively:

ἩΠΕ-ΛΑΛΥ Ἡ ΡΩΜΕ ΝΑΥ ΕΡΟΙ. No man saw me.

ἩΠΙΘΕΠ-ΛΑΛΥ Ἡ ΧΩΜΕ ΝΤΟΟΤῪ. I received no book from him.

When (ΟΥ)ΛΑΛΥ or phrases beginning with (ΟΥ)ΛΑΛΥ are direct objects of transitive verbs (i.e. object with ἩΜΟ'), the use of the pronominal form of the infinitive is obligatory in the First Perfect and its negative. Thus ἩΠΙΘΩΠ Ἡ ΛΑΛΥ... is not permitted in the sentence above.

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

ΑΝῪ-ΟΥΛΑΛΥ. I am nothing.

ΖΕΝΑΛΑΛΥ ΝΕ ΝΕΥΝΟΥΤΕ. Their gods are nothing.

Ἡ ΛΑΛΥ ΟΥ ΛΑΛΥ alone may be used adverbially in the sense "(not) at all":

ἩΠΙΘΑΧΕ ΝἩΜΑϞ (Ἡ) ΛΑΛΥ. I didn't speak with him at all.

Note also the expression ΟΥΟΝ ΝΙΜ 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:

ἩΡΩΜΕ ΤΗΡΟΥ all the men (lit. the men, all of them)

ΠΚΟСМОС ΤΗΡῪ the whole world, all the world

ΛΥΕΙ ΕΖΟΥΝ ΤΗΡΟΥ. They all came in.

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

16.5 The numbers from six to ten:

six	masc. COOY	fem. CO, COE
seven	CAOY	CAOYAE
eight	OMOYN	OMOYNE
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?
 $\bar{\text{N}}$ ΤΕΙ ΜΙΝΕ of this sort, such.

ΠΕ. ΟΥΟΕΙΘ time, occasion. $\bar{\text{N}}$ ΟΥΟΕΙΘ ΝΙΜ every time, always.
 $\bar{\text{N}}$ ΟΥΟΟΥΕΙΘ 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. 20EIN6 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 N6ALLEEY6 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. ZW6 NIM ENTAIPOPOY 28. GAXE NIM ENTACHOOY
9. OYCH4E N TEIMINE 29. OYAG N MINE N OMNE?
10. NETME THPOY NTE TCYPIA 30. OMOC CNAY
11. N PENTO EBOA N 31. ZIXN AAAY N ZIH
- PARXIEP6YC 32. N PE4MTO EBOA
12. N EE N OYNO6 N C4EE 33. AAAY N KAPPOC
13. P2AT THP4 34. CTOOY N MAEIN
14. POME NIM ENTACHNAY EPOOY 35. E AG N OI?
15. OMTE N MINE 36. ZN TEPXOP4 AYW ZN PE4TME
16. OYON NIM ET ZN TCYNAΓWΓH 37. N OMOUN N EBOT
17. PPOMO6 N MOWCHC THP4 38. ZN OYNO6 N P4GE
18. COE N C4GE 39. OYAPXIEP6YC N PONHPOC
19. TEIMHTE N ENTOLH 40. N6N6BEEP THPOY
20. NEXOP4 THPOY NTE PEIKOCMO6
- B.1. NPIKA-AAAAY EXN TETPAPEZA. 10. A-OYA EI OAPOC ZN
2. OYN-ZOEN6 N TEIMINE ZM 7EY4H.
- POIC NIM. 11. AC6W MN OYA N N6C-
3. NTAKEN6 N PEK2AN N AG N ZE? CYΓΓENHC.
4. OYAG N MINE PE PEIXOM6? 12. ETBE OY NTPAPEPE N
5. ZN AG N OYOBIG ACMICE N 7EIZ6?
- PEC4HP6? 13. N OYOBIG A-PApxI-
6. ANF-NIM ANOK? ANF-OYAAAAY. EPICKOPOC EI E PENTOOY.
7. NPE4T-OYAAAAY MAI. 14. AYEN6 N PEFIT N POME
8. ANKA-OYON NIM NCWN. EZOYN EPOC.
9. ZENAAAAY NE NEY4AXE N 15. NTAYT4NPOOY NMOI E
- PONHPON. PEI4AOC THP4.

16. $\overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{E}}-\overline{\lambda}\overline{\lambda}\overline{\lambda}\overline{\gamma} \overline{\text{H}} \overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\lambda} \overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{T}} \overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\lambda}\overline{\gamma}.$
 17. $\overline{\lambda}-\overline{\rho}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{E}} \overline{\vartheta}\overline{\omega}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{E}} \overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\lambda}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{E}} \overline{\text{H}} \overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\gamma}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\vartheta}.$
 18. $\overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\gamma}\overline{\dagger}-\overline{\lambda}\overline{\lambda}\overline{\lambda}\overline{\gamma} \overline{\text{H}} \overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{K}} \overline{\text{N}}\overline{\lambda}\overline{\text{N}}.$
 19. $\overline{\rho}\overline{\text{H}} \overline{\lambda}\overline{\vartheta} \overline{\text{H}} \overline{\text{O}}\overline{\gamma}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\vartheta} \overline{\lambda}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\omega}\overline{\rho}\overline{\text{S}} \overline{\text{E}} \overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\lambda}?$
 20. $\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{H}}-\overline{\lambda}\overline{\lambda}\overline{\lambda}\overline{\gamma} \overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\lambda}\overline{\gamma} \overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\lambda}\overline{\gamma}.$

Lesson 17

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

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

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

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

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

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

The verb $\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\lambda}$, $\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\lambda}-$, $\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\lambda}\overline{\text{T}}'$ (or $\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{I}}'$) is used as the imperative of \dagger , but \dagger 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. $\overline{\lambda}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{H}}$, pl. $\overline{\lambda}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{H}}$.

17.2 The vocative is expressed by using a noun with the definite article or a possessive prefix: $\overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{O}}$ O king! $\overline{\text{H}}\overline{\lambda}\overline{\vartheta}\overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{R}}\overline{\text{E}}$ 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: $\chi\epsilon$).

$\vartheta\bar{\eta}\omega\epsilon$ 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 $\eta\epsilon\tau\epsilon\rho\alpha\eta$ $\chi\epsilon$ $\iota\omega\alpha\lambda\eta\eta\eta\sigma$. They called his name John.

$\lambda\upsilon\mu\omega\upsilon\tau\epsilon$ $\epsilon\rho\omega\tau$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\rho\alpha\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\tau$ -
 $\epsilon\iota\omega\tau$. 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.

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

πε.νκα thing (in general); property, belongings; νκα νιμ everything.

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

Greek words:

π.διδβολος (ὁ διδβολος) the devil.

τε.ψυχη (ἡ ψυχή) soul.

πε.πνευμα (τὸ πνευμα) spirit, nearly always abbreviated (πε.) πνλ.

τ.παρβολη (ἡ παραβολή) parable.

ακαθαρτος (ἀκάθαρτος) unclean.

Exercises

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A.1. παποτ ενταιεντq нмау | 6. пкарпос ενтаснтq н псc2ai |
| 2. пномос ενта-пхоеис тaaч | 7. пxaxe ενта-нмаτοι qнтq |
| | н нωyчnc |
| 3. зов нιμ ενταγaaγ н6ι | 8. п2ат ете нπε-нмаτοι 6нтq |
| | нмаθηтnc |
| 4. пθнpe ενтасмаcтq | 10. нентаунтου θарон |
| 5. пeпнλ н ακαθартон | 11. пентатетηaaч |
| | 12. нентаνεнтου нмау |
| | ενтачнoxq εβολ |
| B.1. cωтн ε тасcω. | 14. нпpθнθe н пppo н поннpoc |
| 2. ce-тepωte, пaθнpe. | εт нмау. |
| 3. нλ нaи, пaxoeic. | 15. мep-нeчoyepнтe зн нeicнayz. |
| 4. нпpxooc н aaγ н pωme. | 16. xитq θa пapxιepεyc. |
| 5. zapez ε нeиeнтoлн тнpoу. | 17. aмaзтe нmoч. |
| 6. qнθe н пxoeic пeкнoυтe. | 18. aнay ε пpн зн тпe. |
| 7. нпp6ω epoi. | 19. moυтe ε пeкcoн, пθнpe. |
| 8. eиλ-пeкzo. | 20. zapez epон ε нмаτοι. |
| 9. нпp6ωк ε тepнmoс. | 21. нпp6ω н пaмтo εβολ. |
| 10. zapez ε тaψyчн, пaxoeic. | 22. † нaч н oυkoyι н mooy. |
| 11. нa-нka нιμ н нeвιнн. | 23. apι-пaи н тaзe. |
| 12. 6ω ннмаи зн тeyθн. | 24. aнι-мнт н pωme ε пeιma. |
| 13. aнι-cooy н maтoи ннмак. | |

25. $\bar{\eta}$ ογοειϑ $\eta\iota\mu$ λριρε $\bar{\eta}$ τεϑεε. 28. λϑω $\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}$ προ.
 26. λ $\eta\eta$ ειτ $\bar{\eta}$ εζοϑ $\bar{\eta}$ ε πεϑ $\bar{\eta}$ πε. 29. $\bar{\eta}$ π $\bar{\eta}$ τεμ-προ.
 27. λ $\eta\eta$ ϑαροι, τλϑεερε. 30. εω $\eta\bar{\eta}$ λαι $\bar{\eta}$ ϑμοϑ $\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}$ εβοτ.
 C.1. $\bar{\eta}$ ποϑειμε ε $\bar{\eta}$ παρβολη ενταϑχοϑυ $\eta\lambda\upsilon$.
 2. λϑλμαζετε $\bar{\eta}$ μοϑ $\bar{\eta}$ βι $\bar{\eta}$ ματοι, λϑμορ $\bar{\eta}$, λϑμοϑ $\bar{\eta}$ ε πεϑτεκο.
 3. $\bar{\eta}$ ποϑειμε $\bar{\eta}$ βι π $\eta\eta$ ϑε κε $\bar{\eta}$ τοϑ πε πεϑριστοσ.
 4. $\bar{\eta}$ ϑλκε η ε λαι $\bar{\eta}$ παλβολοσ. $\bar{\eta}$ π $\bar{\eta}$ σοτμοϑ.
 5. λϑειμε $\bar{\eta}$ πεοϑοειϑ κε λ-πεϑειϑτ μοϑ.
 6. $\eta\iota\mu$ πενταϑερεε ερωτ $\bar{\eta}$ εβολ ε $\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}$ χιχεεϑε?
 7. $\bar{\eta}$ τερεσϑ, λϑ $\bar{\eta}$ τ $\bar{\eta}$ ε π $\eta\iota$ $\bar{\eta}$ τεσσϑ η .
 8. λϑϑοκ εβολ $\bar{\eta}$ νεζοϑυ $\bar{\eta}$ πεϑϑ $\bar{\eta}$ ϑε.
 9. λϑμοϑτε εροι $\bar{\eta}$ πραν $\bar{\eta}$ τλμαλϑ.
 10. λϑμοϑτε ε πραν $\bar{\eta}$ πϑ η ρε κε τ $\bar{\eta}$.
 11. λϑ $\bar{\eta}$ ϑε λλϑ $\bar{\eta}$ ελϑε $\bar{\eta}$ ϑομπε.
 12. οϑλλλϑ πε εωβ $\eta\iota\mu$ εντακλλϑ. 16. $\bar{\eta}$ τακμοϑτε ε $\eta\iota\mu$?
 13. λ-παλβολοσ $\bar{\eta}$ τ $\bar{\eta}$ ε τερ η μοσ. 17. $\bar{\eta}$ τατετ $\bar{\eta}$ β $\bar{\eta}$ τ $\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}$ λϑ $\bar{\eta}$ εε?
 14. ετβε οϑ $\bar{\eta}$ πετ $\bar{\eta}$ ειμε ε λλσβϑ? 18. $\bar{\eta}$ τακβ $\bar{\eta}$ -πειϑωμε των?
 15. λλμαζετε $\bar{\eta}$ πϑωμε τηρ $\bar{\eta}$. 19. οϑλϑ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\iota\mu$ ε τε τειςβϑ?

Lesson 18

18.1 The First Present (Pres. I):

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

With nominal subject: πρωμε ϑριμε the man is weeping
 οϑ $\bar{\eta}$ -οϑρωμε ϑριμε a man is weeping.

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

τηρ- or τη-. ουν 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: †ειμε I understand, †ναγ I see, etc.

The First Present is negated with ν before the subject pronoun and αν after the verb: ν̄πειμε αν I am not weeping. The second pers. νκριμε αν usually appears as ν̄ριμε αν, with ρ for κ by assimilation to the preceding ν and with a shift of the supralinear stroke: ν̄ριμε to ν̄̄ριμε (i.e. from *ang-* to *nag-*). A similar shift of the stroke occurs in the 3rd pers. sing.: ν̄ριμε αν, ν̄̄ριμε αν. ν is optional before a nominal subject: (ν) πρωμε ριμε αν. An indefinite subject requires the negation ν̄̄; no αν is used: ν̄̄-(ογ)ρωμε ριμε 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 ει are not used in the First Present.

With the sole exception of ογωω (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:

†ε̄ν πνι

I am in the house.

ν̄εε̄ν πνι αν

They are not in the house.

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

$\text{†N}\lambda\text{P}\text{I}\text{M}\epsilon$, $\text{KN}\lambda\text{P}\text{I}\text{M}\epsilon$...	Neg. $\text{N}\bar{\text{†}}\text{N}\lambda\text{P}\text{I}\text{M}\epsilon$ λN , $\text{N}\bar{\text{†}}\text{N}\lambda\text{P}\text{I}\text{M}\epsilon$ λN ...
$\text{P}\bar{\text{P}}\text{O}\text{M}\epsilon$ $\text{N}\lambda\text{P}\text{I}\text{M}\epsilon$	($\bar{\text{N}}$) $\text{P}\bar{\text{P}}\text{O}\text{M}\epsilon$ $\text{N}\lambda\text{P}\text{I}\text{M}\epsilon$ λN
$\text{O}\bar{\text{Y}}\text{N}\text{-O}\bar{\text{Y}}\bar{\text{P}}\text{O}\text{M}\epsilon$ $\text{N}\lambda\text{P}\text{I}\text{M}\epsilon$	$\text{M}\bar{\text{N}}\text{-P}\bar{\text{P}}\text{O}\text{M}\epsilon$ $\text{N}\lambda\text{P}\text{I}\text{M}\epsilon$

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 $\text{TET}\text{N}\lambda\text{-}$ for expected $\text{TET}\bar{\text{N}}\text{N}\lambda\text{-}$.

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 (ϵI , BOK , $\text{MOO}\bar{\text{O}}\epsilon$) and verbs denoting activities involving no direct object ($\text{P}\text{I}\text{M}\epsilon$, $\bar{\text{N}}\text{KOT}\bar{\text{K}}$, 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) $\bar{\text{N}}\text{T}\epsilon\text{R}\epsilon\text{C}\text{XOK}$ $\bar{\text{N}}$ $\text{N}\epsilon\text{C}2\text{O}\bar{\text{O}}\text{Y}$ ϵBOL when he had completed his days
- 2) $\bar{\text{N}}\text{T}\epsilon\text{R}\epsilon\text{-N}\epsilon\text{C}2\text{O}\bar{\text{O}}\text{Y}$ XOK ϵBOL when his days were completed.

(1) is the normal active transitive use of XOK ϵBOL ; (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.
 ⲧⲠⲞ *intr.* to shut, close (subject: door, eyes, mouth, etc.).
 ⲠⲮⲠⲛ *intr.* to open.
 ⲠⲮⲠⲒ *intr.* to settle, dwell; to alight (on: ⲒⲐⲭⲛ̄, ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲐ ⲒⲐⲭⲛ̄).
 ⲞⲮⲠⲒ *intr.* to become filled, full (of, with: ⲡⲞⲞⲉ).

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- ⲕⲠⲧⲉ to turn.

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

ⲱⲱⲱⲉ ⲱⲉⲉⲉⲉ- ⲱⲱⲱⲉ 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 (ⲛⲗⲉ)
ⲡⲉⲓⲣⲗⲒⲉ	ⲡⲉⲓⲣⲗⲒⲱ	to tempt (ⲡⲞⲞⲉ)
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) 2ητ^ς to look forward to, expect, await. Often with εβολ, ε2οуη, ε2ραι, επεснт.
- σοуῆ 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.
- π.χλεεε 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 ηχλεεε. (5) λ-
 πα1αβολοc ηε1ρα2ε ῆμοч ῆ сλφῆ ῆ 2ооу. (6) ηенῆλ ῆ ακαθαρ-
 τον οуφφ λη ε ε1 εβολ. (7) ῆ ηεοуοε1φ ηε1κοcμoс τηρῆ ηα-
 βωλ εβολ. (8) λ-πεῤλε χоοc χε ηα ηαι, ηαχοε1c. (9) λ-ηηαу
 ῆ ηεсφῆφε χок εβολ. (10) ῆтῆηαοу2 λη 2ῆ τε1χφρα.

- (11) †мееуе же н̄ток оуаикаиос пе. (12) н̄вал н̄ н̄в̄л̄леуе
 н̄лоуон. (13) кмееуе же ан̄-ним? (14) етве оу тет̄нк̄оте м̄н̄
 зенр̄оме н̄ те̄им̄не? (15) а-нечс̄наγ̄з̄ в̄ол̄ в̄ол̄ н̄ неч̄оӯер̄нте.
 (16) λγ̄з̄оп̄ н̄бӣ нес̄н̄н̄ӯ е̄ н̄ма̄то̄ӣ н̄ н̄р̄ро. (17) етве оу
 ке̄п̄ӣт̄ӣма̄ н̄а̄и? (18) н̄тет̄на̄е̄им̄е̄ а̄н̄ е̄ неч̄па̄р̄а̄во̄л̄н̄. (19)
 н̄се̄на̄п̄ӣст̄е̄ӯе̄ е̄ н̄а̄θ̄а̄же̄ а̄н̄. (20) н̄х̄ӣже̄е̄ӯе̄ н̄ак̄оте̄ е̄ пен̄†ме̄.
 (21) а-т̄пе̄ о̄ӯон̄, а̄че̄ӣ в̄ол̄ н̄бӣ о̄ӯно̄с̄ н̄ о̄ӯо̄е̄ӣн̄. (22) а-
 те̄с̄2̄им̄е̄ а̄р̄хе̄ӣ н̄ р̄им̄е̄. (23) ме̄θ̄ак̄ се̄на̄кет̄-т̄н̄γ̄т̄н̄ е̄па̄з̄о̄ӯ.
 (24) н̄θ̄о̄ос̄ з̄а̄ре̄з̄ е̄ не̄с̄о̄о̄ӯ з̄н̄ т̄с̄θ̄е̄. (25) а-неч̄ва̄л̄ т̄ом̄ з̄н̄
 п̄мо̄ӯ. (26) се̄на̄о̄ӯω̄з̄ з̄н̄ п̄к̄оте̄ н̄ θ̄ῑλ̄н̄н̄. (27) †на̄не̄х̄-п̄а̄ч̄ е̄
 не̄γ̄з̄о̄ор̄. (28) т̄н̄на̄мо̄ӯте̄ е̄р̄о̄ч̄ н̄ п̄р̄а̄н̄ н̄ не̄че̄ӣω̄т̄. (29) а̄н̄θ̄е̄п̄-
 те̄п̄ӣст̄о̄л̄н̄ е̄н̄т̄а̄κ̄с̄2̄а̄ӣ н̄мо̄с̄ н̄а̄н̄. (30) етве оу тет̄н̄н̄н̄сте̄ӯе̄ н̄
 о̄ӯо̄е̄ӣθ̄ н̄им̄? (31) а-не̄с̄ва̄л̄ мо̄ӯз̄ н̄ р̄н̄е̄ӣо̄о̄ӯе̄. (32) н̄се̄2̄ӣ
 те̄2̄ӣн̄ а̄н̄. (33) н̄те̄р̄е̄ч̄с̄ω̄т̄н̄ е̄ пе̄з̄р̄о̄о̄ӯ, а̄ч̄е̄ω̄θ̄т̄ в̄ол̄. (34)
 †р̄им̄е̄ в̄ол̄ же̄ а̄-п̄а̄с̄о̄н̄ мо̄ӯ. (35) а-те̄б̄р̄о̄ом̄пе̄ о̄ӯω̄з̄ е̄х̄н̄
 п̄в̄н̄ма̄. (36) се̄ме̄е̄ӯе̄ же̄ н̄то̄ч̄ пе̄ не̄х̄с̄. (37) н̄те̄с̄о̄о̄ӯн̄ а̄н̄ н̄
 с̄2̄а̄ӣ. (38) е̄п̄ӣт̄ӣма̄ н̄а̄γ̄ е̄тве̄ не̄γ̄но̄ве̄. (39) т̄н̄б̄ω̄θ̄т̄ в̄ол̄
 з̄н̄т̄ч̄ н̄ пе̄з̄о̄о̄ӯ е̄т̄ н̄ма̄γ̄. (40) н̄п̄е̄ч̄о̄ӯω̄θ̄ е̄ н̄н̄сте̄ӯе̄. (41) а-
 пе̄п̄н̄λ̄ е̄ӣ е̄п̄е̄с̄н̄т̄ е̄х̄ω̄ч̄ н̄ θ̄е̄ н̄ о̄ӯб̄р̄о̄ом̄пе̄. (42) н̄а̄ӣ не̄ н̄θ̄а̄же̄
 е̄н̄т̄а̄ч̄с̄2̄а̄ӣ н̄мо̄о̄ӯ з̄н̄ п̄х̄ω̄ме̄. (43) н̄т̄н̄с̄о̄о̄ӯн̄ а̄н̄ н̄ н̄θ̄а̄же̄ н̄ а̄λ̄а̄.
 (44) †с̄о̄о̄ӯн̄ же̄ н̄то̄к̄ пе̄ п̄θ̄н̄ре̄ н̄ п̄но̄ӯте̄. (45) λγ̄з̄ω̄н̄ в̄з̄о̄ӯн̄ е̄
 т̄п̄γ̄а̄н̄ λγ̄ω̄ λγ̄т̄ом̄с̄. (46) н̄с̄2̄н̄ п̄н̄ӣ а̄н̄. (47) т̄н̄с̄о̄о̄ӯн̄ же̄ о̄ӯно̄с̄
 те̄ те̄ч̄с̄в̄ω̄. (48) †на̄п̄ω̄т̄ в̄ол̄ з̄н̄то̄ӯ е̄ п̄х̄а̄е̄ӣе̄. (49) а̄ч̄2̄к̄о̄
 е̄ма̄те̄ в̄ол̄ же̄ а̄ч̄н̄н̄сте̄ӯе̄ н̄ θ̄мо̄ӯн̄ н̄ з̄о̄о̄ӯ. (50) етве оу те̄ӣ-
 х̄н̄р̄а̄ н̄ з̄н̄ке̄ мо̄ω̄θ̄е̄ н̄с̄ω̄ӣ? (51) а̄ч̄а̄р̄х̄ӣ н̄ θ̄а̄же̄ м̄н̄ п̄н̄н̄θ̄е̄.
 (52) а̄ч̄к̄ω̄те̄ н̄ н̄2̄н̄ке̄ в̄ол̄. (53) †с̄о̄о̄ӯн̄ н̄мо̄к̄. н̄то̄к̄ пе̄
 п̄а̄ӣа̄во̄л̄ос̄. (54) етве оу к̄п̄е̄ӣр̄а̄зе̄ н̄мо̄ӣ н̄ те̄ӣ2̄е̄? (55) н̄се̄н̄
 п̄е̄ч̄к̄ω̄те̄ а̄н̄. (56) тет̄на̄с̄о̄о̄ӯн̄ же̄ н̄т̄а̄ӣр̄-н̄а̄ӣ е̄тве̄-т̄н̄γ̄т̄н̄.
 (57) †на̄ω̄п̄ н̄ не̄х̄н̄γ̄ е̄т̄ з̄н̄ те̄м̄р̄ω̄. (58) н̄те̄р̄н̄-о̄ӯω̄θ̄ е̄ в̄ок̄
 в̄ол̄, а̄γ̄к̄от̄н̄ е̄па̄з̄о̄ӯ 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 ΠΑΣΤ	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 ΕΤῆΝΑΚΑΛΑ	the child whom he will leave behind
ΝΕΝΤΟΛΗ ΕΤῆΝΑΤΑΛΥ ΝΑΝ	the commandments which he will give to us
ΠΑΣΤ ΕΤΕΡΕ-ΠΕΚΕΙΩΤ	the money which your father will
ΝΑΤΑΛΑ 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:

ἄρῳμῃ ἔτε ἄρεσῳτῆ ἡλί λη	the men who do not heed me
ἄρῳμῃ ἔτε ἡἄηλῳτῆ ἡλί λη	the man who will not heed me
ἄφῳλε ἔτε ἡἄἡἡἡἡἡἡ ἔρῳφ λη	the words which we do not understand
ἡἡἡἡ ἔτε ἡἡἡἡἡἡἡἡἡἡ	the villages which they will not seize

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

λἡηῳἡἡ ἔἡἡἡἡ ἔ ἡἡἡἡ.	I threw myself to the ground.
λἡἡἡἡἡἡ ἡἡ ἡἡῳφ ἡἡ ἡἡἡἡῳ.	He washed himself in the water of the river.

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

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

ῳἡἡἡ (1) to return, go back (to: ἡἡἡἡῳ ἔ, ἔῳἡἡ ἔ, ἔῳἡἡ ῳἡ, ἔῳῳἡ ἔ, ἔῳἡἡ ἔ); (2) to repeat an action, usually coordinated, as in

λἡἡῳἡἡἡ ἡἡἡἡἡἡ he wept again

or with ἔ + Inf., as in

ἡἡἡἡῳἡἡ ἔ ἡἡἡ ἔῳἡἡ we did not see her again.

The verb ἡῳῳἡἡ occurs optionally with reflexive suffixes: λἡἡἡῳἡἡἡ = λἡἡἡῳἡἡ (he arose). After stem-final -η the 2nd pers. masc. sing. suffix -κ often appears as -ῑ: λἡἡἡῳἡἡἡ you arose.

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

19.3 Infinitives of the type ῳἡἡἡ, to choose,

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, -к, -ч, -с: сѠтмεч, сѠтмет, сѠтмек, etc. When the final consonant is -з, spelling alternates between -з and -λз in the unbound form: оуѠнλз or оуѠнз̄.

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

оуѠз̄н̄	оуεз̄н̄-	оуλз̄н̄'	to repeat
тѠз̄н̄	тεз̄н̄-	тλз̄н̄'	to invite

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

моуоуτ	мεуτ-	мооуτ'	to kill
ноуз̄н̄	нεз̄н̄-	нλз̄н̄'	to rescue.

Vocabulary 19

Ѡεε Ѡε̄(τ)- Ѡε̄τ' vb. tr. to change, alter (н̄мо'); intr. and reflex. to change, be altered (to: ε; into: з̄н̄; in form: н̄ смот).

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

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

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

рѠкз̄ рεкз̄- рокз̄' vb. tr. to burn (н̄мо'); vb. intr. to burn.

нѠз̄τ̄ нεз̄τ̄- нλз̄τ' 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.πιστιс (ἡ πίστις) faith, trust.

π.μυστηριον (τὸ μυστήριον) mystery.

Exercises

A. (1) πῶνε ετοῦμοῦρ ἢ πχοι ερος (2) πχωμε ετοῦλαῶτ̄
 (3) πзоите ет̄ч̄ ἦμοс з̄ιῶч (4) πεῦτεко ετοῦνλаноχ̄ ερος
 (5) πμοῦ ет̄ μοῦз̄ ἢ пенχοи (6) ἄρῶме ет̄ ληῶт̄ ε̄ πх̄л̄ε̄ӣс̄
 (7) τεχῶρα ет̄ἦἦз̄нт̄ε̄ (8) нет̄ λ̄αοῦλ̄з̄οῦ ἦс̄ῶч (9) теπιστολη
 ет̄ηас̄з̄аӣ ἦмос̄ ῶарок (10) τεz̄иη ετοῦμοῶε з̄ιῶс̄ (11) πс̄з̄з̄
 ете ἦтет̄ἦсооῦἦ ἦмос̄ λη (12) нет̄ λ̄αλ̄з̄ε̄рат̄οῦ ἢ печ̄ἦто̄ ε̄воλ
 (13) πсон ет̄ἦηамор̄ч̄ ἢ пес̄х̄н̄ма (14) ἦρ̄ро̄ ет̄ἦῶт̄ ε̄воλ з̄нт̄ч̄
 (15) нет̄ οῦῶη ἢ ἦβαλ ἢ ἦβ̄λ̄ε̄εῦ (16) ἄρῶме ет̄ч̄к̄ῶте̄ ἦἢμαῦ
 (17) ἦῶλ̄хе̄ еτοῦεῶ-с̄от̄моῦ (18) τεзоῦс̄ӣа̄ етере-πῶῦте̄ λ̄α-
 т̄а̄с̄ λ̄а̄ч̄ (19) т̄πισ̄т̄ис̄ ет̄ῶӣηε̄ ἦмос̄ з̄ἦ теӣс̄z̄ӣе̄ (20) те-
 б̄роом̄пе̄ ет̄ἦηλ̄ηλ̄аῦ ερος (21) теῶт̄ηη̄ етет̄ἦῶῦхе̄ ἦмос̄ ε̄воλ
 (22) нет̄ч̄η̄ε̄пит̄ӣма̄ η̄аῦ (23) πμυστηριον ет̄ч̄η̄λ̄ε̄ολ̄п̄ч̄ η̄λ̄η̄ ε̄-
 воλ (24) πηӣ ετοῦη̄λ̄ροκ̄z̄ч̄ ἦῶӣ ἦη̄λ̄т̄οӣ (25) πс̄з̄з̄ ет̄η̄λ̄οῦλ̄з̄т̄
 ἦс̄ῶч̄ (26) ἦх̄ӣхе̄εῦе̄ ет̄ к̄ῶте̄ ε̄ теη̄πολ̄ис̄ (27) πβ̄η̄η̄ ет̄ч̄η̄λ̄-
 λ̄з̄ε̄рат̄ч̄ з̄ӣх̄ч̄ (28) нет̄ п̄ε̄ӣра̄зе̄ ἦῶῶт̄ἦ (29) πκωστ̄ етере-
 πῶῦте̄ η̄λ̄η̄οχ̄ч̄ ε̄х̄ἦ̄ πκ̄λ̄з̄ (30) теσμη етерс̄ῶт̄ἦ̄ ερος (31) ἦ-
 η̄λ̄т̄οӣ ет̄ η̄λ̄к̄от̄к̄̄ е̄η̄λ̄з̄οῦ (32) πзоите ἢ β̄ρре ет̄ῶη̄λ̄ῶп̄ч̄ (33)
 нет̄ πῶз̄т̄ ἦμοῦ ἦη̄λ̄з̄р̄ак̄ (34) теграфη ет̄πισ̄теῦε̄ ερος (35)
 πз̄л̄т̄ етере-πῶη̄ре̄ η̄λ̄з̄ε̄ ερος (36) ἄρῶме ет̄ ῶῶт̄ ε̄z̄οῦη̄ ε̄ρον
 (37) πη̄λ̄ε̄ӣη̄ ετοῦη̄λ̄οῦοη̄z̄ч̄ ε̄воλ (38) тес̄z̄ӣе̄ ет̄ч̄ἦе̄ ἦмос̄
 (39) пес̄мо̄т̄ ет̄ч̄οῦῶη̄з̄ ἦмос̄ ε̄воλ ἦз̄η̄т̄ч̄ (40) η̄ε̄z̄οῦῦ етет̄η̄λ̄-
 η̄η̄стеῦε̄ ἦз̄η̄т̄οῦ

B. (1) ἦπ̄ρ̄ῶε̄-λ̄λ̄аῦ ἢ ἦῶλ̄хе̄ ет̄ἦη̄λ̄ε̄ἦт̄οῦ з̄ἦ п̄ε̄ӣῶме̄. (2)
 λ̄η̄нос̄ ἢ μυστηριον οῦῶη̄з̄ η̄η̄т̄ἦ (3) ἦ η̄ε̄z̄οῦῦ ет̄ ἦη̄λ̄аῦ с̄ε̄η̄λ̄-

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 $\lambda\lambda\eta\tau\bar{\epsilon}$.

$\lambda\lambda\eta\tau\bar{\epsilon}$ ($\eta\epsilon$) $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\eta\eta\omega\tau$ $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$. It is necessary that we flee.
 $\lambda\lambda\eta\tau\bar{\epsilon}$ ($\eta\epsilon$) $\epsilon\pi\omicron\iota$ $\epsilon\tau\lambda\phi\lambda\chi\epsilon$ 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
 $\mu\bar{\eta}$ - $\phi\omicron\omega\mu$ ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\eta$) $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\eta\epsilon\iota\mu\epsilon$. } 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 .

$\omega\phi\epsilon$ $\epsilon\pi\omicron\sigma$ ϵ $\nu\omicron\kappa$ $\epsilon\zeta\omicron\gamma\eta$. It is proper for him to enter.
 $\bar{\eta}$ $\omega\phi\epsilon$ $\epsilon\pi\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$ $\lambda\eta$ $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\tau\epsilon\tau\bar{\eta}\omicron\omega$ It is not proper for you to
 $\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\epsilon\iota\eta\lambda$. 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 ΕΤΡΕϞΕΙ ΕΞΟΥΝ Ε ΠΕΙΚΟΣΜΟΣ.</p>	<p>It pleased him to come (i.e. he came willingly) into this world.</p>
<p>ΔΣΓ̄-ΔΝΔϣ Η ΠΗΝΗΘΕ ΕΤΡΕϞΝΔΥ Ε ΠΑΙ.</p>	<p>It pleased the crowd (for them) to see this.</p>
<p>ΔΙΓ̄-ΔΝΔΙ ΕΤΡΑΣΩΤΗ Ε ΝΕΚΩΔΧΕ.</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 ΝΑΚ Η ΝΕΙΩΔΧΕ.</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 ΠΕϞΕ-, ΠΕϞΔ^ρ, followed by its subject, is equivalent to ϞΩ in the First Perfect, but is used only to report speech, with ϞΕ:

<p>ΠΕϞΕ-ΠΖΛΟ ϞΕ ...</p>	<p>The old man said, "...</p>
<p>ΠΕϞΔϣ ΝΔΙ ϞΕ ...</p>	<p>He said to me, "...</p>

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

ΣΟΛΣΓ̄	ΣΓ̄ΣΓ̄-	ΣΓ̄ΣΩΛ ^ρ
ΘΤΟΓΤΓ̄	ΘΤΓ̄ΤΓ̄-	ΘΤΓ̄ΤΩΡ ^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 Ν̄̄̄ΩΔ̄̄̄Χ̄̄̄Σ̄̄̄ Η̄̄̄ Π̄̄̄ΕΝΧ̄̄̄Ο̄̄̄ΕῙ̄̄Σ. (4) Λ̄̄̄Ῡ̄̄Φ̄̄̄Ε̄̄̄Τ̄̄̄ Τ̄̄̄ Ν̄̄̄ΒῙ̄̄ Π̄̄̄ΛῙ̄̄Ᾱ̄̄Β̄̄̄Ο̄̄̄Λ̄̄̄Ο̄̄̄Σ
 2̄̄̄Μ̄̄̄ Π̄̄̄Ε̄̄̄Σ̄̄̄Μ̄̄̄Ο̄̄̄Τ̄̄̄ Η̄̄̄ Ο̄̄̄Ῡ̄̄Ᾱ̄̄Γ̄̄̄Γ̄̄̄Ε̄̄̄Λ̄̄̄Ο̄̄̄Σ Η̄̄̄ Π̄̄̄Ο̄̄̄Ῡ̄̄Ο̄̄̄ΕῙ̄̄Ν. (5) Λ̄̄̄Ῡ̄̄Ζ̄̄̄Ω̄̄̄Ν̄̄̄ Ε̄̄̄Ζ̄̄̄Ο̄̄̄Ῡ̄̄Ν̄̄̄ Ε̄̄̄ Π̄̄̄Ρ̄̄̄Ο̄̄̄,
 Λ̄̄̄Ῡ̄̄Π̄̄̄Λ̄̄̄Ζ̄̄̄Τ̄̄̄, Λ̄̄̄Ῡ̄̄Ω̄̄̄ Η̄̄̄Π̄̄̄Ε̄̄̄Ῡ̄̄Χ̄̄̄Ε̄̄̄-Λ̄̄̄Λ̄̄̄Ῡ̄̄ Η̄̄̄ Ω̄̄̄Δ̄̄̄Χ̄̄̄Ε. (6) Λ̄̄̄Ω̄̄̄ Τ̄̄̄Ε̄̄̄ Τ̄̄̄ΕῙ̄̄Σ̄̄̄Μ̄̄̄Η̄̄̄ Ε̄̄̄Τ̄̄̄Σ̄̄̄Ω̄̄̄Τ̄̄̄Η̄̄̄
 Ε̄̄̄Ρ̄̄̄Ο̄̄̄Σ? (7) Λ̄̄̄Ζ̄̄̄Ε̄̄̄Ρ̄̄̄Ᾱ̄̄Τ̄̄̄Κ̄̄̄ Ν̄̄̄Μ̄̄̄Λ̄̄̄Ῑ̄̄ Ο̄̄̄Ῡ̄̄Β̄̄̄Η̄̄̄Ῡ̄̄. (8) Λ̄̄̄Ῡ̄̄†̄̄̄ 2̄̄̄Ῑ̄̄Ω̄̄̄Ῡ̄̄ Η̄̄̄ Τ̄̄̄Ε̄̄̄Φ̄̄̄Τ̄̄̄Η̄̄̄ Ν̄̄̄
 Λ̄̄̄Σ̄̄̄ Ε̄̄̄Ν̄̄̄Τ̄̄̄Ᾱ̄̄Ῑ̄̄Ν̄̄̄Ο̄̄̄Χ̄̄̄ Ε̄̄̄Β̄̄̄Ο̄̄̄Λ̄̄̄. (9) Ν̄̄̄Τ̄̄̄Ᾱ̄̄Κ̄̄̄Β̄̄̄Ῑ̄̄Ν̄̄̄Ε̄̄̄ Η̄̄̄ Π̄̄̄ΕῙ̄̄Χ̄̄̄Ω̄̄̄Μ̄̄̄Ε̄̄̄ Η̄̄̄ Λ̄̄̄Σ̄̄̄ Τ̄̄̄Ω̄̄̄Ν? (10) Λ̄̄̄Ῡ̄̄Λ̄̄̄Ζ̄̄̄Ε̄̄̄Ρ̄̄̄Ᾱ̄̄Τ̄̄̄Ο̄̄̄Ῡ̄̄ Η̄̄̄ Π̄̄̄Ε̄̄̄Μ̄̄̄Τ̄̄̄Ο̄̄̄ Ε̄̄̄Β̄̄̄Ο̄̄̄Λ̄̄̄ Η̄̄̄ Π̄̄̄Ν̄̄̄Ο̄̄̄Σ̄̄̄ Η̄̄̄ Ρ̄̄̄Ρ̄̄̄Ο̄̄̄. (11) Λ̄̄̄Ῡ̄̄Χ̄̄̄Ο̄̄̄Ο̄̄̄Σ̄̄̄ Ν̄̄̄ΒῙ̄̄
 Π̄̄̄Ζ̄̄̄Λ̄̄̄Ο̄̄̄ Χ̄̄̄Ε̄̄̄ Τ̄̄̄Ω̄̄̄Ο̄̄̄Ῡ̄̄Ν̄̄̄, Π̄̄̄Δ̄̄̄Φ̄̄̄Η̄̄̄Ρ̄̄̄Ε. Η̄̄̄Π̄̄̄Ρ̄̄̄Π̄̄̄Λ̄̄̄Ζ̄̄̄Τ̄̄̄Κ̄̄̄ Η̄̄̄ Τ̄̄̄ΕῙ̄̄Ζ̄̄̄Ε. (12) Τ̄̄̄Ε̄̄̄Τ̄̄̄Η̄̄̄Λ̄̄̄Ᾱ̄̄Ῡ̄̄
 Ε̄̄̄ Ν̄̄̄Ε̄̄̄Τ̄̄̄Ε̄̄̄ Η̄̄̄Π̄̄̄Ε̄̄̄Τ̄̄̄Η̄̄̄Λ̄̄̄Ᾱ̄̄Ῡ̄̄ Ε̄̄̄Ρ̄̄̄Ο̄̄̄Ο̄̄̄Ῡ̄̄ Ω̄̄̄Δ̄̄̄ Π̄̄̄Ο̄̄̄Ο̄̄̄Ῡ̄̄. (13) Σ̄̄̄Ε̄̄̄Ν̄̄̄Ᾱ̄̄Ρ̄̄̄Ο̄̄̄Κ̄̄̄Ζ̄̄̄Κ̄̄̄ 2̄̄̄Η̄̄̄ Ο̄̄̄Ῡ̄̄Ν̄̄̄Ο̄̄̄Σ̄̄̄ Η̄̄̄
 Κ̄̄̄Ω̄̄̄Ζ̄̄̄Τ̄̄̄ Η̄̄̄ Π̄̄̄Ε̄̄̄Ζ̄̄̄Ο̄̄̄Ο̄̄̄Ῡ̄̄ Ε̄̄̄Τ̄̄̄ Η̄̄̄Μ̄̄̄Λ̄̄̄Ῡ̄̄. (14) Λ̄̄̄Ῡ̄̄Τ̄̄̄Ω̄̄̄Ο̄̄̄Ῡ̄̄Ν̄̄̄Ο̄̄̄Ῡ̄̄, Λ̄̄̄Ῡ̄̄Κ̄̄̄Ο̄̄̄Τ̄̄̄Ο̄̄̄Ῡ̄̄ Ε̄̄̄Ζ̄̄̄Ρ̄̄̄ΑῙ̄̄ Ε̄̄̄
 Π̄̄̄Ε̄̄̄Ῡ̄̄†̄̄̄Μ̄̄̄Ε. (15) Η̄̄̄Π̄̄̄Ε̄̄̄Ῡ̄̄Κ̄̄̄Ο̄̄̄Τ̄̄̄ Ε̄̄̄ Λ̄̄̄Λ̄̄̄ Ε̄̄̄ Π̄̄̄Ε̄̄̄Ῡ̄̄Χ̄̄̄Ο̄̄̄Ι. (16) Η̄̄̄Π̄̄̄Ρ̄̄̄Κ̄̄̄Ο̄̄̄Τ̄̄̄Κ̄̄̄ Ε̄̄̄
 Ω̄̄̄Δ̄̄̄Χ̄̄̄Ε Η̄̄̄ Ν̄̄̄ΑῙ̄̄ Η̄̄̄ Λ̄̄̄Λ̄̄̄Ῡ̄̄ Η̄̄̄ Ρ̄̄̄Ω̄̄̄Μ̄̄̄Ε.

Lesson 20

20.1 The Inflected (Causative) Infinitive.

Τ̄̄̄Ρ̄̄̄Λ̄̄̄Σ̄̄̄Ω̄̄̄Τ̄̄̄Η̄̄̄	that I hear	Τ̄̄̄Ρ̄̄̄Ε̄̄̄Ν̄̄̄Σ̄̄̄Ω̄̄̄Τ̄̄̄Η̄̄̄
Τ̄̄̄Ρ̄̄̄Ε̄̄̄Κ̄̄̄Σ̄̄̄Ω̄̄̄Τ̄̄̄Η̄̄̄	that you hear	Τ̄̄̄Ρ̄̄̄Ε̄̄̄Τ̄̄̄Ε̄̄̄Τ̄̄̄Η̄̄̄Σ̄̄̄Ω̄̄̄Τ̄̄̄Η̄̄̄ Τ̄̄̄Ρ̄̄̄Ε̄̄̄Τ̄̄̄Η̄̄̄Σ̄̄̄Ω̄̄̄Τ̄̄̄Η̄̄̄
Τ̄̄̄Ρ̄̄̄Ε̄̄̄Σ̄̄̄Ω̄̄̄Τ̄̄̄Η̄̄̄	etc.	
Τ̄̄̄Ρ̄̄̄Ε̄̄̄Ῡ̄̄Σ̄̄̄Ω̄̄̄Τ̄̄̄Η̄̄̄		Τ̄̄̄Ρ̄̄̄Ε̄̄̄Ῡ̄̄Σ̄̄̄Ω̄̄̄Τ̄̄̄Η̄̄̄
Τ̄̄̄Ρ̄̄̄Ε̄̄̄Σ̄̄̄Σ̄̄̄Ω̄̄̄Τ̄̄̄Η̄̄̄		
Τ̄̄̄Ρ̄̄̄Ε̄̄̄-Π̄̄̄Ρ̄̄̄Ω̄̄̄Μ̄̄̄Ε̄̄̄ Σ̄̄̄Ω̄̄̄Τ̄̄̄Η̄̄̄	that the man hear	

Negation is with $\tau\eta\bar{\nu}$ - placed either before the whole expression or before the infinitive: $\tau\eta\bar{\nu}\tau\rho\lambda\sigma\omega\tau\eta$ or $\tau\rho\lambda\tau\eta\bar{\nu}\sigma\omega\tau\eta$ 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

$\dagger\omicron\upsilon\omega\theta \epsilon \omega \bar{\nu} \nu\epsilon\iota\mu\lambda.$ 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 ΕΤΡΕΝΒΩΚ 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 ΠΤΡΕΥΜΗΘΕ 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 εἶρε-. The unbound and prenominal
forms also occur as conē and cenē-. As n.m. prayer,
entreaty.

oḡwōbē oḡwōbē- oḡwōbēs vb. tr. to respond to (ἥμος, ναί); to
answer.

chnōy chnē- chnōy vb. tr. to ask, question (ἥμος; for: ε;
about: εἵνε).

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

mostē mestē- mestēs 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, οḡν- (οḡ)βου,
ἥν- (οḡ)βου.

Exercises

A. (1) ἥνῆσα τρε-πῶρε ἥ εἶρε εὐκ εὐολ (2) εἶ πτρεῦ-
βωλῆ εὐολ ἥ νεἰμῦστηριον (3) εἶ πτρε-ποῦνῆς ἀερατῆ εἶρη
περπε (4) ἥνῆσα τρεεἰσιοῦς εἶρη πεῶμε (5) εἶ πτρεῦνοῦξε

ἢ περὶ σωμα ἐξ ἡμῶν (6) μὴν σα τρενσῶ λου (7) εἰς πρε-
 παλαβολος πειραξε ἡμῶν εἰς οὐνοσ ἢ πειρασμοσ (8) μὴν σα
 третῆνοоу ἢ περὶ ηρε ἢ μεριτ ὄρον (9) μὴν σα τρεχοуонεῖ
 εвол ἢ περὶ αἰθητε (10) μὴν σα τραπεεῖ ἢ περὶ το εвол (11)
 εἰς πρεπεσ εвол εἰς παποτ ἢ αс (12) μὴн са тре-ηματοι रेके-
 नेनन।

В. (1) εἰς πε ερον ετρενε-πετε ὅτε ἢ οὐοειε ннм. (2)
 ना। ने न्दखे एतनासरासोय नाच. (3) पेखे-पेखलो खे оуноб те
 текпистис, पण्हेरे. (4) ὅτε εтρεण्णहेतῆ ἢ οὐοειε ннм. (5)
 εἰς πρε εтρεणῶ ἢ पेमा ἢ त्रомпе. (6) न्तात्तनोоуत ὄρωτῆ
 एत्रादखे न्मन्तῆ. (7) पेखे-ते नाच खे त्थुद्वे. (8) अद्वे
 दे εἰς πρεचनाय ε ना।, अचनात्, अद्वोर्त्. (9) न-बom न्मो।
 एत्राद्वेत्क. (10) εἰς πरेок पे एत्रेकसῶ-तमाय ἢ प्हेरे.
 (11) नन पन्तात् नाच ἢ तेथुसिा एत्रेचेरे ἢ नेरेभने? (12)
 न्तेरेचसῶतῆ ε नादखे, अद्वोर्त्, अनेकमोयक. (13) त्थु
 एत्रेकῶ न्मना। ἢ वमन्तῆ ἢ वot. (14) ὅτε एत्रेसῶतῆ न्सा
 न्दखे ἢ पेखोविस. (15) οὐ-बom न्मोन एत्रेनसῶल. (16)
 न्तातेनरे ε तेग्राफῆ ἢ ас तῶन? (17) ἢ εἰς अ एत्रेणῶ ε
 प्तेमे ἢ पोу. (18) οὐ पेतोуनालय εἰς πρεसῶतῆ ε तेचमн?
 (19) अ-तेचसῶ ἢ पन्नेрон ὄर्त्-पारखिएपिस्कोपोс वमाते. (20)
 अ-त्थु ἢ को। ἢ खो। ε। ε. ε. तेम. (21) स. ε. रो। एत्र-
 ῶ न्मे. (22) त्नासῶपῆ एत्रेत्तनोоयῆ εрон. (23) न-बom
 ε सोसῶ ἢ न्पिस्तोस. (24) अद्वे εἰς πρεचेमे ε नेुमोकमे,
 अ. र. ἢ एपि. त. मा. ना. (25) पे. ना। ना. खे न्क-ο. द. क. ι. ο.
 (26) से. ना. न. ο. ए. ते. ते. थ. ο. स. ι. अ. ना. त. ना. स. ना. (27) मे. ὅ.
 ए. रे. ε. ε. ο. न. ε. पे. पे. ἢ. ते. रे. (28) त. मे. ते. न. मे. क. न.
 ὄ. खे ἢ. प. न. र. ο. (29) अ. ख. ने. ο. ε. ख. खे. अ. ते. त. प. ι. σ. ι. स. ? (30)
 अ. द. वे. दे. μ. न. स. त. रे. च. व. क. ε. व. ο. ल. अ. र. र. ἢ. ὄ. खे. ए. ते. वे. न. म. ε. ι. न.
 ए. त. अ. द. ना. ἢ. ते. व. न. ते. (31) न. प. र. मे. ते. - ल. ना. ἢ. र. मे. (32) अ. ι.
 स. ῶ. पῆ. ए. त. रे. च. ο. ὄ. ὄ. ना. (33) न. पे. च. ῶ. न. मे. ο. ε. खे. - ल. ना. ἢ. ὄ. खे.
 (34) अ. ο. ὄ. ὄ. ना. न. ग. ι. प. स. ο. न. स. ना. खे. न. त. न. ना. ὄ. रो. च. ε. ι. ते. ग. ι. न.
 (35) त. न. ना. न. ο. ε. ते. वे. पे. च. तो. ο. ἢ. ख. ὄ. मे. न. ते. पे. अ. ग. ग. ε. ι. ο. न.

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 ΝΕΥΜΟΘΕ ΣΙ ΤΕΣΙΗ	}	the man who was walking
ΠΡΩΜΕ ΕΝΕΥΜΟΘΕ ΣΙ ΤΕΣΙΗ		on the road
ΠΗΙ ΕΤΕ ΝΕΥΚΩΤ ΠΜΟЧ	}	the house which they were
ΠΗΙ ΕΝΕΥΚΩΤ ΠΜΟЧ		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. κωτ to build Q. κητ to be built (i.e. in a fully constructed state)
 Inf. ζωπ to hide Q. ζηп to be hidden, secret.

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

(a) type κωτ: Q. κητ; μοуρ: Q. мнр

ηп	to be reckoned, ascribed to (ε)	μηζ, μεζ	to be full
χηκ (εβολ)	to be finished, done, perfect	ουηζ	to live, dwell, be
βηλ	to be loosened, undone, untied, dissolved	μηр	to be bound
θηп	to be received, acceptable	τηη	to be shut
		ουηη	to be open

(b) type κωτс: Q. κηт; ποуχε: Q. нηх

κηт to be turned, turning, circulating
 нηх to be lying, reclining (esp. at table); to be

(c) type мисс: Q. мосс

мосс to be born оове to be different, various

(d) type сωтп̄: Q. сотп̄; пωζт̄: Q. пλζт̄

ουονζ̄	to be manifest, clear, plain
βολп̄	to be known, revealed, clear
ροκζ̄	to be burned, destroyed by fire
пλζт̄	to be prostrated, bowing

(e) type солсх̄: Q. схсωλ; оторт̄р: Q. от̄т̄ωр

схсωλ to be consoled от̄т̄ωр to be disturbed, upset.

Otherwise, there is some irregularity:

κω: Q. κη to be situated, lying; to be

с2λ1: Q. сн2 to be in writing, written

с1: Q. снγ to be sated, full.

Note that κη, ннх, and ουν2 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:

нєρε-про тнн не.	The door was shut.
н̄т̄φт̄р̄т̄φр λн.	I am not disturbed.
прѠме ннх з1 пκλ2.	The man is lying on the ground.
н̄рѠме ет 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 ουχѠκ εβολ	completely	з̄н̄ ογρλφε	joyfully
з̄н̄ ογφ̄с̄не	suddenly	з̄н̄ ογ21с̄ε	with difficulty,
з̄н̄ ογβєпн	hurriedly		anxiously
з̄н̄ ογме	truly	з̄н̄ ογφторт̄р̄	agitatedly

For φ̄с̄не, не, and βєпн see the Vocabulary below.

Vocabulary 21

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

perseverance, continuing. з̄н̄ ογмоун εβολ continuously.

снѠγ, Q с̄мλмλλτ vb. tr. to bless (ε); Q to be blessed.

сѠε сєε- сѠε Q с̄н̄ε vb. tr. to paralyze; Q to be paralyzed.

те.γноу (ογноу) hour. н̄ теγноу adv. immediately, forthwith.

теноу adv. now. φλ теноу until now. χιν теноу 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) †ΝΔΘ 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 ΟΥΣΖΙΜΕ.	}	He has a wife.
(B) οΥΝΤÇ-ΟΥΣΖΙΜΕ.		

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

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

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

ΟΥΝΤΕ-ΠΡΩΜΕ ΟΥC₂ΙΜΕ. The man has a wife.

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

m.s. -ϛ, -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 εἰς βουχ νε	the books which are his
πῶι νε.	It is mine.
πείχοι πῶχ νε.	This ship is his.
νοῦκ 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-παξιῶτ	the affairs of my father
νεχθῆρε μῆ να-πεχσον	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. **μοῦε**, **λερατ**, **μοο**) do not have a strong contrast in meaning between infinitive and qualitative, the process and state involved being about the same thing. **λε** and **μοο** are in fact qualitative forms that have usurped the role of the infinitives **ωε** and **μεε** for all practical purposes. But note the following:

Inf. βωκ	Q. βηκ	to be going, be on the way there
εἰ	νηυ	to be coming, be on the way here, be about to come, be about to arrive
πῶτ	πητ	to be fleeing, running, in pursuit
ζων	ζην	to be near, nigh, at hand
βω	βεετ	to remain, wait, stay, be
μοῦν	μην	to be enduring, lasting, continual
λλε	λληυ	to be riding, mounted

The infinitives **εἰ** and **βωκ** may not be used in the First Present and Imperfect; only the qualitatives **νηυ** 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. ḡḡḤḤ to become, come into existence; Q. ḡḡḤḤ to be, to exist.

Inf. ḡḡ to become pregnant; Q. ḡḡḤḤ to be pregnant.

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

Inf. ḤḡḤḤ to become hard	Q. ḤḤḡḤ to be hard
ḡḡḤḤ to become well	ḡḡḡḤ to be well
ḡḤḤḤ to become hungry	ḡḤḤḤḤḤ to be hungry
ḤḤḤḤ to increase	ḤḤ to be great
ḡḡḤḤ to become holy	ḡḡḤḤḤḤ to be holy

Vocabulary 22

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

ḤḡḤḤ , Q ḤḤḡḤ to become/be hard, harsh, difficult.

ḤḤḤḤ , Q ḤḤḤḤ to become/be at ease, at rest, relieved; as n.m. rest, relief. The Q is also used impersonally: ḤḤḤḤḤḤ it is easy (to do: ḤḤ , ḤḤḤḤ).

ḤḤḤḤ , Q ḤḤḤḤ to become/be painful, difficult; as n.m. (pl. ḤḤḤḤḤḤ) pain, difficulty, grief. The Q is used impersonally: ḤḤḤḤḤḤ it is difficult (to do: ḤḤ , ḤḤḤḤ).

ḡḡḤḤ , Q ḡḡḤḤḤḤ to become/be pure, holy, hallowed.

ḤḤḤḤ , Q ḤḤ to increase (in age, size, quantity); Q to be great, honored.

ḤḤḤḤ , Q ḤḤ to become/be numerous, many.

ḤḤḤḤḤḤ lifetime.

ḤḤḤḤḤḤ Egypt.

ḤḤḤḤ adj. of quantity: many, usually before sing. noun with ḤḤ , as in ḤḤḤḤ ḤḤ ḤḤḤḤḤḤ many men.

π. 2HT heart, mind, intellect.

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

ωοοп Q to be, to exist; a predicate adj. is introduced with ἦ and has no article: νεϑωοοп ἦ ποηηρoс he was wicked.

Exercises

A. (1) μῆταν εἰρηνη 2ῆ πειμα. (2) οὐῆτε-πλειωτ ωμοун ἦ χοι. (3) οὐῆται ἦμαυ ἦ οὐκοῦι ἦ 2ατ. (4) οὐῆταϑ 2α2 ἦ χωωμε. (5) οὐῆταυ ἦμαυ ἦ σοοу ἦ εσοоу. (6) μῆтоу-οεικ. (7) οὐῆτῑ-οу2οεиτε ἦ αс. (8) οὐῆτε ἦμαυ ἦ οу2αи? (9) οὐῆ-тас ἦмаυ ἦ сαϑῑ ἦ ωηρε. (10) οὐῆт-οуϑтηη ἦ βῑρε.

B. (1) πειβλοб πωи пе. ἦ πωк λη пе. (2) παχοи μῆ πα-пасоη (3) ηα-πωλ (4) печтафoс μῆ ηα-νεϑεиote (5) πλοειк μῆ πα-ηαϑβеер (6) тειсηче τωк те. (7) ηεиαηηт ηοуоу ηε. (8) ηпоу2 πωη пе. (9) ηеннι μῆ πα-техηηα (10) ηпоуβ ἦ πω λη пе.

C. (1) λῶ ἦ τεуноу λϑοуχαи ἦβι пет ωωне. (2) ποуран ηαοουη χиη теноу ϑα ене2. (3) λχλιαи ἦβι πῶме 2ῆ ηεϑ2ооу. (4) ληκοтῆ ε κηме 2ῆ οуβепη. (5) η2ωβ λϑῆкλ2 емате еχωη. (6) ηсmотῆ λη ерон етренϑи 2λ ηеиῆкoo2. (7) ἦηεϑсе-ηρῆ ене2 2ῆ ηεϑλ2ε тηρῑ. (8) λ-π2ηт ἦ ηῑρο ἦ κηме ἦωот οуβηу. (9) сеоуоx ἦβι ηекωηре. (10) ηεϑϑαхе μῆ ηεϑ2βηуе ηαϑῑ. (11) смок2 етрапистеуе е ηекϑαхе μῆ ηα-ηекϑβеер. (12) λϑ-моу2 ἦ ηεῑηλ ет οуλλав. (13) ηтерῆпω2 ε тποлiс, λ-πα2ηт ἦтoη. (14) с2аи ηλη етве ηεκοуχαи. (15) тηасмоу е ηек-ран ет οуλλав. (16) ηенχιхееуе оϑ. (17) ηαλ2ε ηηк евоλ. (18) про ἦ ηεϑηи οуηη. (19) ηεϑран ои 2ῆ тειχωρα тηρῑ. (20) λука-ηεϑероηoс еχῆ пβηηα.

D. (1) ηен2тωρ 2каεит. (2) ηερε-тс ληηу еχῆ οуеиω. (3) тεϑс2иηе еет. (4) ηеуβеет μῆ ηеусyггeηηс. (5) ηеуεсооу ηеуωοοп 2ῆ тсωде пе. (6) тειχ ἦ ηχοεис ηесωοοп 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) $\overline{\text{NE4WOP}} \overline{\text{DE}} \overline{\text{PE}} \overline{\text{ZN}} \overline{\text{NKAIE}} \overline{\text{WA}} \overline{\text{PE200Y}} \overline{\text{M}} \overline{\text{PE4OYWNZ}}$
 $\overline{\text{EBOA}} \overline{\text{M}} \overline{\text{PTHL}}$. (10) $\overline{\text{NEPE-ZAZ}} \overline{\text{N}} \overline{\text{POME}} \overline{\text{PHT}} \overline{\text{ZI}} \overline{\text{TEZIN}}$. (11) $\overline{\text{NT-}}$
 $\overline{\text{ZKAEIT}} \overline{\text{AN}}$. (12) $\overline{\text{NE4WOP}} \overline{\text{DE}} \overline{\text{PE}} \overline{\text{M}} \overline{\text{PESNAY}} \overline{\text{N}} \overline{\text{DIKAIOS}} \overline{\text{M}} \overline{\text{PEMTO}}$
 $\overline{\text{EBOA}} \overline{\text{M}} \overline{\text{PNOYTE}}$. (13) $\overline{\text{NPOOS}} \overline{\text{VHK}} \overline{\text{E}} \overline{\text{PTME}}$. (14) $\overline{\text{OYN-ZAZ}} \overline{\text{N}}$
 $\overline{\text{TEET}} \overline{\text{ZN}} \overline{\text{EALASSA}}$. (15) $\overline{\text{PMONACHOS}} \overline{\text{NE4ZMOOS}} \overline{\text{ZN}} \overline{\text{TE4PI}}$. (16)
 $\overline{\text{PMATOI}} \overline{\text{LANU}} \overline{\text{ZIXM}} \overline{\text{PXOI}}$. (17) $\overline{\text{NEPE-POYHNH}} \overline{\text{WANA}} \overline{\text{NTERIEI}}$
 $\overline{\text{E20YN}}$. (18) $\overline{\text{NEPE-OYNOB}} \overline{\text{N}} \overline{\text{CH4E}} \overline{\text{ZN}} \overline{\text{NE46IX}}$. (19) $\overline{\text{PNOPOS}} \overline{\text{M}}$
 $\overline{\text{PXOEIC}} \overline{\text{MHN}} \overline{\text{EBOA}} \overline{\text{WA}} \overline{\text{NIENES}}$. (20) $\overline{\text{NTERE4NAY}} \overline{\text{XE}} \overline{\text{SEET}}$, $\overline{\text{A4NTC}}$
 $\overline{\text{E}} \overline{\text{PE4NI}}$.

Lesson 23

23.1 The Circumstantial.

$\overline{\text{EICWTM}}$	I, hearing	$\overline{\text{ENCWTM}}$
$\overline{\text{EKSWTM}}$	you, hearing	$\overline{\text{ETETNCWTM}}$
$\overline{\text{EPESWTM}}$	etc.	
$\overline{\text{E4SWTM}}$		$\overline{\text{E4SWTM}}$
$\overline{\text{ESSWTM}}$		

$\overline{\text{EPPE-PROME}} \overline{\text{SWTM}}$ 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:

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

(2) object complement:

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

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

(3) complement to the entire main clause:

ΕΡΕ-ΠΕΝCΑΖ ΧΘ Η ΝΕΙΘΑΧΕ, ΛΥΝΟΘ Η ΘΠΗΡΕ ΘΘΠΕ.
 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 ΕCΡΙΜΕ. She stopped crying.

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

ΑΧΟΥΘΘΕ ΝΑΥ, ΕΓΧΘ ΗΜΟC ΧΕ... He answered them, saying...

The Circumstantial is not negated. Instead, the

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

ε-ⲛⲧϥⲟⲩⲏ ⲁⲛ I, not hearing
ε-ⲛⲠϥⲟⲩⲏ ⲁⲛ you, not hearing

After ε- the syllabic pronunciation of ⲛ 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 ⲛ (ⲏ):

ⲟⲩⲁⲛⲟⲩ ⲛ ⲉⲁⲧ a silver cup
ⲟⲩⲙⲁ ⲛ ⲭⲁⲉⲓⲄ a desert place
ⲛⲉϥⲥⲙⲟⲩ ⲛ ϥⲟⲙⲁ his corporeal form (lit. body-form)
ⲟⲩⲉⲓⲉⲣⲟ ⲛ ⲕⲱⲉⲧ a fiery river

Such items are very frequent, but not as freely formed as their English counterparts. In some cases two translations are possible: ⲟⲩⲁⲛⲟⲩ ⲛ ⲏⲣⲏ 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

ⲙⲁ ⲛ (place of), as in ⲙⲁ ⲛ ⲟⲩⲟⲛⲉ dwelling place
ⲙⲁ ⲛ ⲟⲩⲟⲙ eating place, refectory
ⲙⲁ ⲛ ⲙⲟⲟⲩⲉ road, path
ⲙⲁ ⲛ ⲕⲁ-ⲟⲉⲓⲕ pantry (place for putting bread)

ϥⲁ ⲛ (seller of, vendor of, dealer in), as in
ϥⲁ ⲛ ⲧⲉⲧ fish-monger ϥⲁ ⲛ ⲏⲣⲏ wine-seller
ϥⲁ ⲛ ⲁϥ meat-seller ϥⲁ ⲛ ⲉⲁⲧ dealer in silver.

A glance through the final Glossary will provide dozens of

further examples.

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

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

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

$\omicron\upsilon\omega$ 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.

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

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

$\tau.\tau\alpha\pi\epsilon\omicron$ 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.

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

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

handicraft.

Greek words:

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

$\tau.\mu\epsilon\tau\alpha\lambda\omicron\iota\alpha$ ($\eta\eta$ $\eta\mu\epsilon\tau\alpha\lambda\omicron\iota\alpha$) repentance.

$\tau.\lambda\pi\omicron\theta\eta\kappa\eta$ ($\eta\eta$ $\eta\lambda\pi\omicron\theta\eta\kappa\eta$) storehouse, barn.

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

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

Exercises

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

ТАГОРА (3) ΟΥΡΩΜΕ ΕΧΟΥΝΣ ΖΙ ΠΧΛΕΙΕ (4) ΟΥΖΗΖΑΛ Ε-ΝΨΩΤΗ
 ΛΗ ΝΣΑ ΠΕΧΧΟΕΙΣ (5) ΟΥΘΗΡΕ ΘΗΜ ΕΨ ΟΥΒΕ ΠΕΧСОН (6) ΟΥΖΛΛΩ
 ΕССНΕ (7) ΟΥΖΗТ ΕΨΛΩΨ (8) ΟΥΕΙΡΗНН Ε-ΝΨΗНН ΕΒΟΛ ΛΗ (9)
 ΟΥСΣΙМЕ ΕСБЕТ (10) ΖΕΝΖΗКЕ ΕΥΣΚΛΕΙТ (11) ΟΥΖΙΗ Ε-ΝΨМОТН
 ΛΗ (12) ΟΥΠНΛ ΕΨΟΥΛΛΒ (13) ΠΕСОУΟ ЕТ КН ΖН ΤΑΠΘΕНКН
 (14) ΟΥМННΘЕ ΕΨΘ (15) ΟΥМАТОΙ ΕΨΑΛΗΥ ΕХН ΟΥΣТО

В. (1) ΖΕΝΘΛХЕ Н МЕ (2) ΟΥРО Н ВЕΝΙΠЕ (3) ΟΥСΨОС Н ΘЕ
 (4) ΟΥНΙ Н ΩМЕ (5) ΖΕНСΛΥΖ Н ВЕΝΙΠЕ (6) НΘΛХЕ Н МΕΤΑΝΟΙΑ
 (7) ΠΑΜΑ Н ΘΩΠЕ (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, ΛΗΝΛΥ Ε ΠΖНГЕМΩН ΕΨΩМ ΕΖΟΥΝ.
 (2) †НΛΩ Н ΠΕΙΜΑ ΕΙΩΨТ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΗТ Н ΠΕΖООУ Н ΠΧΟΕΙС. (3)
 ΕΡΕ-НЕСННУ ΜΟΘЕ Ε ΘΕΝΕΕТЕ, ΛΥΖЕ ВΥΡΩМЕ ΕΨНОΟΥТ ΕΨКН ΖΙХН
 ΠΚΛΣ. (4) ΛΥΜΟΥΝ ΕΒΟΛ ΕΥΕΙΠΕ Н ΠΕСОУΟ Ε ΤΑΠΘΕНКН. (5)
 ΛΛΩТН! Н†ΟΥΨ ΛΗ Ε СΩТН Ε ΖΕΝΘΛХЕ Н ТЕΙМΙΠЕ. (6) ΛΗΝΛΥ
 ΕΡΟЧ ΕΨВНК ΕΒΟΛ ΖН ΘΕΝΕΕТЕ. (7) МНТАН СОУО ΖН ТΕΝΑΠΘΕНКН,
 ΑΛΛΑ ΟΥНТАН НМΛΥ Н ΖΛΖ Н ΘЕ. (8) СΩТН Ε НΘΛХЕ Н ТАТАПРО,
 ΕΒΟΛ ХЕ ΖΕΝМЕ НЕ. (9) ΛΙΝΛΥ Н ΟΥΟΥΖОР ΕΨΙ Н ΟΥΚΟΥΙ Н
 БРОМΠЕ ΖН ТЕЧТАПРО. (10) ΛΥΕΙ ΘΑΡΟЧ НБІ НЕТ ΟΥНΣ ΖН
 ТΠΕΡΙΧΩРОС Н ΠΙΟΡΔΑΝНС ТΗΡΟΥ. (11) ΝΛΙ НЕ НРАН Н НЕСННУ
 ЕТ НΠ Ε КНМЕ. (12) НЕΙСОΟΥН ΛΗ ΠЕ ХЕ НЕΙΧΩМЕ НΟΥК НЕ.
 (13) ΕΝΖΗН ΕΖΟΥΝ Ε ТΠΟΛΙС, ΛΗΝΛΥ ΕΥМННΘЕ ΕΨΘ ΕΨННТ ΕΒΟΛ
 ΖΙТН ТΠΥΛН. (14) ΕΨМОΘЕ ΖΛΖТН ΠЕРΠЕ, ΛϸНΛΥ ΕΥΒΛΛЕ Н ΖНКЕ
 ΕΨТ ΕΒΟΛ Н ΠΕΨΩВ Н БІХ. (15) МН-БОМ НМОН Ε ΝΟΥХЕ ΕΒΟΛ Н
 ΖΕΝΔΛΙМΩН Н АΚΛΩΡТОН. (16) ΛϸΟΥΨ ΕΨСЗАΙ ΛΥΨ ΛϸΩΨТ ΕΖΟΥΝ
 Ε ПРО Н ТЕЧРІ. (17) ΖΛПС ΕΡОН ΕΤΡΕΝЛО ΕΒΟΛ ΖН ΠΕΙΜΑ. (18)
 АСБΩ ΕСРІМЕ ΕХН ПМОУ Н ПЕСМЕРІТ Н ΖΛΙ. (19) ΛϸЛО ΕϸΕΙΠЕ
 ΝΑΝ Н ΠΕΨΩВ Н БІХ. (20) ТС ΔЕ, ΕΨХНК ΕΒΟΛ Н ПНΛ ΕΨΟΥΛΛΒ,
 ΛϸКОТΨ ЭВОΛ ΖН ΠΙΟΡΔΑΝНС, ΕΨМОΘЕ ΖН ΠΕПНΛ ΖΙ ТЕРНМОС Н ΖΛΖ
 Н ΖООУ, ΕΥΠΕΙΡΑΖЕ НМОЧ ΖΙТН ΠΛΙΔΒΟЛОС, ΛΥΨ НΠΕΨΟΥЕМ-ΑΛΛΥ ΖН
 НЕΖООУ ЕТ НМΛΥ. НТЕРОУХΩК ΔЕ ΕΒΟΛ, ΛϸКО. (21) ΛΙΖМООС
 ΕΙСЗАΙ Н ΘΟМТЕ Н ΟΥНОУ. (22) ΛΥΜΟΥΝ ΕΒΟΛ ВΥΡΙМЕ Н ТΕΥΘН

ΤΗΡΕ. (23) ΠΠΕΝΘΩ ΕΝΘΑΝΑ ΠΤΕΡΠΩΤΗ Ε ΝΑΙ. (24) Π ΤΕΥΝΟΥ
 ΛΣΟΥΩ ΕΣΘΩΝΕ ΛΥΩ ΛΣΟΥΧΑΙ. (25) ΛΙΛΟ ΕΙΤ Π ΖΕΝΟΒΙΚ ΝΑΥ.
 (26) ΛΥΘΑΧΕ ΝΠΜΑΥ ΕΥΕΠΙΤΜΑ ΝΑΥ. (27) ΜΠ-ΟΥΧΑΙ ΘΟΟΠ Π ΝΕΤΕ
 ΠΣΕΣΩΤΗ ΔΝ ΠΣΑ ΝΕΥΕΝΤΟΛΗ. (28) ΛΥΛΖΕΡΑΤΟΥ ΖΛΖΤΗ ΠΕΥΣΡΩΤ
 ΕΥΡΙΜΕ. (29) ΛΥΕΠΙΤΜΑ ΝΑΥ ΕΥΧΩ ΠΜΟΣ ΧΕ, "ΠΠΡΘΑΧΕ 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:

ϢΙΟΥΗϢ ϢⲚ ΠϢΙΜΑ ΔΝ. It is not here that I dwell.

ⲚⲦΑΙΔΑϢ 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	ϣϢⲐⲦⲚ	ⲡⲠⲞⲞⲉ ϣⲐⲦⲚ
Rel. Pres. I	⎧ ⲉⲦⲚϣⲐⲦⲚ ⲉⲦ ϣⲐⲦⲚ	ⲉⲦⲉⲣⲉ-ⲡⲠⲞⲞⲉ ϣⲐⲦⲚ
Circumstantial		ⲉⲣⲉ-ⲡⲠⲞⲞⲉ ϣⲐⲦⲚ
Pres. II	ⲉϣϣⲐⲦⲚ	ⲉⲣⲉ-ⲡⲠⲞⲞⲉ ϣⲐⲦⲚ
Imperfect	ⲚⲉϣϣⲐⲦⲚ	Ⲛⲉⲣⲉ-ⲡⲠⲞⲞⲉ ϣⲐⲦⲚ

Following the penetrating analysis of H. J. Polotsky (see Bibliography), Coptic scholars now refer to this system as the *Bipartite Conjugation*. This term arises from the fact that the base form, the First Present, consists only of subject + predicate, with no conjugational prefix. The remaining forms of the system consist of this bipartite nucleus preceded by a set of elements called *converters*: the relative converter ⲉⲦ/ⲉⲦⲉⲣⲉ, the circumstantial converter ⲉ/ⲉⲣⲉ, the second tense converter ⲉ/ⲉⲣⲉ, and the imperfect converter Ⲛⲉ/Ⲛⲉⲣⲉ. The term *tripartite* is applied to all other Coptic verbal conjugations, which consist of a verbal prefix + subject + predicate, e.g. the First Perfect Δ'ϣ-ϣⲐⲦⲚ, Δ-ⲡⲠⲞⲞⲉ ϣⲐⲦⲚ. 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 οὐν̄- (neg. μη̄ν̄-) before an indefinite subject (e.g. οὐν̄-οὐρῶμε σωτη̄). The use of οὐν̄-/μη̄ν̄- is optional after the converters, e.g. νερε-οὐρῶμε σωτη̄ or νε-οὐν̄-οὐρῶμε σωτη̄.

(2) Apart from the use of μη̄ν̄- just mentioned, negation is universally with (ν̄) ... αν̄.

(3) An infinitive cannot, in general, be used in the prenominal or prepronominal form, i.e. prepositional direct object markers (ν̄μο*, ε, etc.) must be used. This rule, known as Jernstedt's Rule (see Bibliography), has the following exceptions:

- (a) the verb οὐωω οὐεω- οὐλω*, which may occur in all forms; e.g. †οὐωω ν̄μοϷ or †οὐλω†.
- (b) infinitives having indefinite pronominal or numerical objects; e.g. ν̄†-λλλυ ν̄αν αν̄ 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	<u>νεϷσωτη̄</u>	<u>νερε-πρωμε σωτη̄</u>
Imperfect Rel.	<u>ενεϷσωτη̄</u> <u>ετε νεϷσωτη̄</u>	<u>ενερε-πρωμε σωτη̄</u>
Imperfect Circum.	<u>ε-νεϷσωτη̄</u>	<u>ε-νερε-πρωμε σωτη̄</u>

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>мнѣтсѡч(ѣ)</i>
14 m. f.	<i>мнѣтѡчтѣ</i>	18 m. f.	<i>мнѣтѡмнѣ</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* *хѡсѣтѣ* 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.

дѡѡѣнѣ 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.

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

ѡиѣнѣ зѡнтѣ to revere, be humbled before.

ѡѡѡѣтѣ Q to be empty, vain.

зѡѡѡ Q to be bad, wicked.

тѡнтѣнѣ *тѡнтѣнѣ* *тѡнтѣнѣ* Q *тѡнтѣнѣ* 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 *мѡѡѡтѣ* *моѡѡтѣ* vb. tr. to kill (*нѣмо*).

п.тѣннѣѣ 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) ζενζιόμε ε-νεγείω ἢ ζενζοείτε (2) πεсмот ептач-
Ϟβтϣ ἢ ζηтϣ (3) οὐςζιμε ε-νερε-πεсζαι με ἦμος ἦματε (4)
οὐχηρα ε-νερε-πεсϞηре ϞϞне (5) πἠηηϞε енгυαζερατου ἢ πεч-
κωте (6) πἠϣτηριον етоуηαοуонзϣ εвоα (7) πεпроφήτης епта-
πἠηηϞε μοοутϣ (8) οὐтоοу ечхосе (9) οὐноб ἢ οὐοειн ечннϣ
еπεснт εвоα зἢ пхисе (10) οὐλλας ечсбтωт зἢ οὐχωк εвоα
(11) οὐсаз еϞϞиπε зηтϣ (12) πεсоуо енере-пейω οὐωм εвоα
ἦмоч (13) ἦμαэнтис ет сотἢ ἦте пенхоеис (14) οὐρро ечзооу
(15) οὐапот ечϞоуеит (16) πноб ἢ Ϟα енере-ἦμοναхос совте
ероч (17) прωме ептауразтϣ зι тегин (18) пϞе ептаинохἣ
εχἢ пкωзт (19) οὐзἢзαα ечпазт ἦназрἢ πεчхоеис (20) нете
неуηηϣ еπεснт е пиораληηс

B. (1) πἠἦтсноус ἢ ἀποστολος (2) пейϞοηἦт ἢ μαэнтис
(3) мἦтачте ἢ ζенеете (4) сλϞἣ ἢ λαимωн (5) Ϟμοуη ἢ ηи
еϞϞоуеит (6) мηте ἢ ноб ἢ εзоусиа (7) мἦтсноус ἢ сζιме
(8) мἦтн ἢ зооу (9) мἦтоуеи ἢ ромпе (10) мἦтоуе ἢ εвот

C. (1) ечтонтἢ ἦмок е ним? (2) есτων таϞтнн ἢ вἢре?
(3) сенαхасте еζραι еχἢ неζιόμε τηροу ἦте пейкосмос. (4)
сωтἢ нак ἢ чтооу ἢ Ϟωме. (5) ἦтере-теромпе ет ἦмау οὐεине,
αὐкотоу е пейтме. (6) ἢ पेзооу ет ἦмау тетнаϞиπε етве пей-
звнϣе вθοоу. (7) азε еχἢ пказ λϞω ἢпечким. (8) ἦтачтἢ-
тωноу е оу? (9) ере-наи Ϟηп е пенхоеис етве печна. (10)
ечоуϞϞ е ρазт етве пентаиααч οὐве на-печтме. (11) οὐἦ-
οὐзооу ηηϣ ечзооу. (12) еϣτων неηϞвеер? (13) λчким е теч-
тапρo е печтннве. (14) тἦηасмоу е пекран ет хосе (15)
ечтἦтωн еϞϞηре Ϟηм. (16) мἦἢсωс де а-несηηϣ котоу е Ϟιηт.
(17) етве оу коуϞϞ е моуоут ἢ неирωме? (18) ететἢсовте
ἦμωтἢ е оу? (19) λϣмеут-οϣон ним ете неϣоϣηз зἢ птме мἦ
тпериχωρoс. (20) λϣε е тетрапезα ессбтωт.

Lesson 25

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

(a) First Perfect	ΛΥCΩΤῩ	Neg.	ἸΠΕΥCΩΤῩ
Perf. I Rel.	ΕΝΤΛΥCΩΤῩ		ΕΤΕ ἸΠΕΥCΩΤῩ
Perf. I Circum.	Ε-ΛΥCΩΤῩ		Ε-ἸΠΕΥCΩΤῩ
Pluperfect	ἸΕ-ΛΥCΩΤῩ		ἸΕ-ἸΠΕΥCΩΤῩ (ΠΕ)
Second Perfect	ἸΤΛΥCΩΤῩ		ἸΤΛΥCΩΤῩ ΛἸ

The imperfect of the First Perfect (*ἸΕ-ΛΥCΩΤῩ*) corresponds to the English pluperfect: he had heard, he had written. The circumstantial of the First Perfect is used to describe an action as completed prior to the tense of the verb in the main clause.

Ε-ΛΥCΩCΜΟOC, ΛΥCΩCΛΙ ... Having sat down, he wrote ...
 ΛΝCΕ ΕΡΟΥ Ε-ΛΥΜΟΥ. We found him dead (lit.,
 having died).

(b) First Future	ΥΝΛCΩΤῩ	ΠΡΩΜΕ	ΝΛCΩΤῩ
Fut. I Rel.	ΕΤῩΝΛCΩΤῩ	ΕΤΕΡΕ-	ΠΡΩΜΕ ΝΛCΩΤῩ
Fut. I Circum.	ΕΥΝΛCΩΤῩ	ΕΡΕ-	ΠΡΩΜΕ ΝΛCΩΤῩ
Fut. I Imperfect	ΝΕΥΝΛCΩΤῩ	ΝΕΡΕ-	ΠΡΩΜΕ ΝΛCΩΤῩ
Second Future	ΕΥΝΛCΩΤῩ	ΕΡΕ-	ΠΡΩΜΕ ΝΛCΩΤῩ

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

ΕΙΝΛCΩΚ ΕΒΟΛ, ΛΥΜΟΥΤΕ ΕΡΟΙ. 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 prenominal and prepronominal forms of the Infinitive occur freely.

(c) Existential and

Possessive	ΟΥῆ-/ΟΥῆΤΑΨ	Μῆ-/ΜῆΤΑΨ
Relative	ΕΤΕ ΟΥῆ-/ΟΥῆΤΑΨ	ΕΤΕ Μῆ-/ΜῆΤΑΨ
Circumstantial	Ε-ΟΥῆ-/ΟΥῆΤΑΨ	Ε-Μῆ-/ΜῆΤΑΨ
Imperfect	ΝΕ-ΟΥῆ-/ΟΥῆΤΑΨ	ΝΕ-Μῆ-/ΜῆΤΑΨ

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

Ε-Μῆ-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 Ἠ 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 ΤΑCεθ.	Sit down and listen to my teaching.
ΑΗΙ-ἩCΩΜΕ ἩΤεΤἩΤΑΑΥ ΗΑC.	Bring the books and give them to him.

It may be used to continue the force of virtually any preceding verbal prefix except that of the affirmative First Perfect, but even this restriction does not hold in

the relative forms. It is also used after an Inflected Infinitive, as in

ΖΑΠΕ̄ ΕΡΟΗ ΕΤΡΕΝΒΟΚ ΝΤΗΦΑΧΕ ΝΗΜΑΥ.

It is necessary that we go and speak with him.

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

ΑΝΙΥ ΕΡΟΙ ΝΤΑΝΑΥ ΕΡΟΥ. Bring him to me so that I may see him.
ΜΑ ΝΑΥ ΝΕΘΟΥΦΜ. Give them (food) so that they may eat.

This usage depends very much on the presence of an injunctive (imperative) force, implicit or explicit, in the first clause. For the conjunctive with Greek conjunctions, see Lesson 30.

The Conjunctive resembles the Tripartite Conjugation: only the Infinitive may be used as its verbal component. Negation is with -ΤΜ- before the Infinitive. If the Conjunctive continues a negative verb, however, the negation may carry over.

Vocabulary 25

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

ΤΑΖΟ ΤΑΖΕ- ΤΑΖΟ^ο Q ΤΑΖΗΥ vb. tr. (1) to cause to stand; to create, establish (ΗΜΟ^ο); (2) to reach, attain, catch up to (ΗΜΟ^ο); to seize, arrest (ΗΜΟ^ο).

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

ΗΠΦΑ vb. intr. to be worthy, deserving (of: ΗΜΟ^ο; to do: Η, ε + Inf.).

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

ΩΜΕ̄ ΕΜΕ̄- ΟΜΕ̄^ο Q ΟΗΕ̄ vb. tr. to sink, dip, immerse (ΗΜΟ^ο); intr. to sink (into: ΖΗ, ε, ΕΖΟΥΗ ε).

zωλ, Q zηλ 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.zαλλητ (pl. zαλλατε) bird.	π.μα ἡ ἐλοολε vineyard.
τ.χενεπωρ roof.	

Exercises

- (1) πμα ἡ ἐλοολε οὐνὴ λη εβολ zῆ πῆμε. (2) ε-λῦτακο ἡ τπολις, λῦλο εβολ. (3) zαπῶ στρεκсовте ηαχ ἡ οὔμα ἡ ἡκοτῆ. (4) λῦταzε-ἡφηρε εὔμηρ ἡηαzῆρῆ ηzηηεμωη. (5) αμηεитῆ ἡтетῆ-сωтῆ ε течсвω. (6) ηεiαzεpαт ἡ ποῦε εiβωφῆ ε ημνηφε. (7) ἡ ηαβωκ ἡтабῆтῆ. (8) ηερε-ηесннῦ εiηε ἡ ηкарпос ε τπολις ἡсєтῆ ἡмоч εβολ zῆ тагора. (9) ηεῦηαpωzῆ ἡмоч ἡβi ἡмагоi ἡ χαχε. (10) λ-ηzαλλητ zωλ ε тпε λῦω λчоуωz εхῆ οὔтар ἡтє пφην. (11) ηαι ηε ἡφαχε εηтачсzαиcоу z i ηкаz zῆ ηечтннє. (12) ε-λчтφоῦη ἡβi ηελλε, λчвωк εβολ εpλφε. (13) ηε-οὔἡ-тач ἡмаῦ ἡ οὔκοῦi ἡ φηре εчснє. (14) сенатаzоч ἡсєηохῆ ε ηεφтєкo. (15) ηε-οὔαпистос ηε ηεῦῆро. (16) κηαφiηε ἡсωi ἡ ηεzооῦ εт ἡмаῦ ἡтῆῆβiηε ἡμοi. (17) ἡῆἡφα λη εтpεῦ-сотпῆ. (18) ληzε ε πма ἡ ἐλοολε εчтакнῦ. (19) ε-λ-φомῆт ἡ εвот οὔεiηε, λскотῶ ε ηеснi. (20) ηε-ηἡ-φбom ἡмоч ε таzε-ηεчφвєєр. (21) ε-λчбωηῆ εхῆ ηечсон, λчтφоῦη εχωч, λчмооῦтῆ. (22) ηερε-ἡzαλλατε ἡ тпε οὔφм εβολ zῆ ηελοοле. (23) ληηαῦ ε ηечхоi εφωмῶ εпесчт ἡ θαλλαссα. (24) ἡтачєi ε таκoη. (25) εiηαἡκοτῆ, λ-ηαzῆzαλ εiηε ηαι ἡ тєкєпистолη. (26) λῦλλε zῆ οὔβєηη ε тχєηєпωр. (27) ηεῦἡ-οὔῆро ἡсλвє ε-οὔἡтач φомῆт ἡ φηре. (28) λiηαῦ ἡ οὔноб ἡ zαλληт εчоῦηz zιxῆ οὔβω ἡ ἐλοοле. (29) тῆηαηαῦ ἡтῆεiηε ἡтῆφiηε εматє. (30) λчкiη ε ηечтннє ε ἡβαλ ἡ ηβῆлє. (31) ἡ тєῦноῦ λчло εчбонῆ. (32) λῦεi ε вηөлєєм εβολ χε ηε-λῦсωтῆ εтвє ηиcє ἡ ηєηсωтηр. (33) λ-ηαχοi φмῶ zῆ ηεiερο. (34) ηε-οὔἡ-οὔ-ноб ἡ φторῆ zῆ τπολις. (35) λ-ἡzαλλατε οὔφωz εхῆ тχєηєпωр ἡ ηηi. (36) ηεῦἡφα ἡ φφп ἡ ηεἡἡα εт οὔαλв zῆ ηεῦzηт. (37) ηεῦχi ἡ ἡтар ἡсєηоῦχє ἡмооῦ z i тєzиη.

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 ΠΕΥΝΙ 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. †-εοοϣ 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, ϣι- 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

†-εοοϣ να" to praise

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

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

εν-̄τον 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 ρομπε (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-εἰμων to become governor; ο ἡ εἰμων to be governor.

ε-χοεἰc to become lord, master (over: ε, εἰν); ο ἡ χοεἰc 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-ἡρηρε to marvel, become amazed (at: ἡμο', ε, εἰβε, εἰν), to admire; Q ο ἡ ἡρηρε to be amazed.

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

ε-ἡβε to forget (ἡ)

ε-ἡμεβε to remember (ἡ)

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

In the case of \bar{p} - $\text{nw}\bar{s}\bar{w}$, \bar{p} - $\text{nm}\bar{s}\bar{s}\bar{y}\bar{s}$, and many others of this type a pronominal object is expressed by a possessive prefix on the noun: \bar{p} - $\text{nc}\bar{w}\bar{s}\bar{w}$ to forget him, \bar{p} - $\text{nc}\bar{m}\bar{s}\bar{s}\bar{y}\bar{s}$ to remember him.

Because compound verbs employ the prenominal form of the infinitive, the question arises concerning their occurrence in the Bipartite Conjugation, where the prenominal form is usually prohibited. In general, compound verbs are an exception to Jernstedt's Rule and may be used freely as they stand in the Bipartite Conjugation. Two types of compounds, however, do tend to follow Jernstedt's Rule:

(1) the type \bar{p} - $\text{nm}\bar{s}\bar{s}\bar{y}\bar{s}$, with the definite article on the noun. In the Bipartite Conjugation the full form of the infinitive is used. Contrast

$\lambda\bar{p}$ - $\text{nc}\bar{m}\bar{s}\bar{s}\bar{y}\bar{s}$. I remembered him.
 $\dagger\bar{s}\bar{i}\bar{r}\bar{s}\bar{m}\bar{n}\bar{s}\bar{s}\bar{y}\bar{s}$. I remember him.

(2) many compounds whose nominal element is a part of the body. Contrast

$\lambda\bar{p}$ - $\text{t}\bar{o}\bar{o}\bar{t}\bar{c}$. I helped her.
 $\dagger\bar{t}\bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{s}\bar{s}\bar{y}\bar{s}$. I am helping her.

26.2 The element \bar{w} -, $\bar{s}\bar{w}$ -, originally a full verb "to know, know how to," may be prefixed to any infinitive to express "can, be able." E.g.

$\bar{n}\bar{p}\bar{c}\bar{w}\bar{s}\bar{w}\bar{k}$ He was not able to go.
 $\bar{n}\bar{t}\bar{n}\bar{s}\bar{s}\bar{y}\bar{s}\bar{t}\bar{t}\bar{o}\bar{o}\bar{t}\bar{k}\bar{\lambda}\bar{n}$. I shall not be able to help you.

It occurs redundantly and optionally in the compounds of $\bar{s}\bar{o}\bar{m}$: $\bar{o}\bar{y}\bar{n}$ -(\bar{w}) $\bar{s}\bar{o}\bar{m}$, $\bar{m}\bar{n}$ -(\bar{w}) $\bar{s}\bar{o}\bar{m}$, $\bar{s}\bar{m}$ -(\bar{w}) $\bar{s}\bar{o}\bar{m}$.

26.3 Infinitives of the type $\bar{t}\bar{\lambda}\bar{k}\bar{o}$. There is a fairly large group of verbs whose infinitives begin with \bar{t} - and end in $-\bar{o}$, e.g. $\bar{t}\bar{\lambda}\bar{k}\bar{o}\bar{t}\bar{\lambda}\bar{k}\bar{e}$ - $\bar{t}\bar{\lambda}\bar{k}\bar{o}$ Q $\bar{t}\bar{\lambda}\bar{k}\bar{n}\bar{y}$ to destroy. At an older stage of Egyptian these verbs were compound causatives with a form of \dagger (to give) plus a verbal form inflected by suffixation. Thus, the original construction

involved two verbs (e.g. I *caused* that he *pay* a fine) which coalesced into a single verb with two objects (I caused *him* to pay a *fine*). Traces of the older construction survive in Sahidic, e.g. Luke 3:14 $\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{P}}\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{E}}-\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{Y}}$ 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; + $\bar{\text{Z}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{H}}$ ahead.

ΤΗΝΟΟΥ to send (already introduced). Originally ποοу meant "to cause to go" (caus. of ποε to go) and ΤΗΝΟΟΥ meant "to cause to bring" (caus. of εινε).

ΤΟΥΝΟС ΤΟΥΝΕС- ΤΟΥΝΟС^с vb. tr. to awaken, arouse, raise up (ημο^с); caus. of τωοуη (probably).

The Imperative of these verbs may optionally have a prefixed μα-: МАΤΑΜΟ, МАΤΑΛΟ, etc. Cf. §17.1.

Vocabulary 26

(The compound verbs given in 26.1, the prefix πο- in 26.2, and the verbs τΑΜΟ, ΤΑΛΟ, ΤΑΝΣΟ, ΧΠΟ, ΧΠΙΟ, ΚΤΟ, ποοу, and τΟΥΝΟС in 26.3)

οεω εεω- οεω^с Q οεω vb. tr. to forget, overlook, neglect (ημο^с); intr. to sleep, fall asleep; as n. forgetting, sleep.

οηε, Q οηε vb. intr. to become/be alive, live; as n.m. life. o the Q of εирε.

п. рооуω care, concern, anxiety. п-рооуω (Q o η) to become/be a care or concern (for: μα^с).

τε.ωπηρε wonder, amazement, miracle.

†-τοот^с, † η тоот^с to help, assist (object suffix is required; nominal object with η).

τε.θυσια (η θυσα) offering, sacrifice.

п. вΑΠΤΙСМА (τὸ βάπτισμα) baptism. †-βαπτисμα to baptize.

Exercises

- (1) πειωηη δε ηε†-καρποс ан. (2) ηεεη-гом ан е тако η ηε-ψυχη η ηδικαιος. (3) πειсаэ петηхи-свω ηтоот^с. (4) λη†-μεταηοια εϕχω ημοс же ληп-ηове, пАхоеис. (5) τηηαхисе ημοс еη†-εооу η ηεϕран ет оуαде. (6) εинап-оу? (7) ηтереϕп-ηηтсηооус η ромпе, λ-ηεϕеioтe ηт^с е ηερηе. (8) сэаи ηαι ηптаμοι етве ηεэвηуе еткeире ημοоу ηηαу. (9) λуω η теуноу λ-твω η ελοоле †-эаэ η καρποс. (10) еηηаεη-ηтoη τωη η ηеикoсмoс? (11) ηи-рооуω етве ηεиωηре ηтeтηэареэ ерооу εвоλ эη ηπεθoоу. (12) ηεϕ†-свω ηαу е ηεηтoηη η ηхоеис.

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

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
---	--------	--	--------------------

ρεχροοϋτ dead person ρεχχιουε thief
 ρεχτακο destroyer; perishable

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

ουσειμε ν ρεχφ-νοβε a sinful woman
 ουηνευμα ν ρεχτακο a destructive spirit
 τεισαρ ν ρεχτακο 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
 ρννναζαρεε a person from Nazareth
 ρντων a person from where? as in ντετην-2ενηρντων?
 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:

μντοϋηνε	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	μνταττακο	imperishability;
			incorruptibility.

μντ- is also used to designate languages:

μντρννκημε	Egyptian	μντοϋειενιν	Greek
μντ2εβραιοε	Hebrew	μντ2ρομαιοε	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. εινηαϋ sight, vision; εινοϋωμ food (pl. εινοϋοομ). 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
$\chi\iota\kappa\epsilon$		$\chi\lambda\kappa\iota\text{-}\zeta\eta\tau$	arrogant
$\mu\omicron\omicron\eta$		$\mu\lambda\eta\text{-}\epsilon\kappa\omicron\omicron\upsilon$	shepherd, tender of sheep.

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

ΑΙCεZAI NHTE KEKAC ETETEHCoyH-NEHTAYOΦHε ἸμοΙ Ἰ πεΙηλ.

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

τἸηηλτἸηηοοϑε ερωτη κε εϑεϑαξε ἸἸηητη.

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:

ΑηCἸCωηε κεκαC ἸνεϑχοοC ε λλλϑ.

We entreated him not to tell it to anyone.

It may occasionally replace the Inflected Infinitive in other situations:

ἢ ἤπιθα ἄν ἕκασ εἰσεί εἰσοῦν. I am not worthy to enter.

The Third Future is tripartite; only the infinitive may be used in the verbal slot. The Second Future is sometimes used instead of the Third Future after ἕκασ and κε.

Vocabulary 27

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

κίοϋε vb. tr. to steal (ἤμο'; from: ἄν, εἰσα ἄν); as n.m. theft. ἤ κίοϋε adv. stealthily, secretly.

π.μῆτρε witness, testimony. τ.μῆτῆτρε testimony. ἤ-μῆτρε to testify, bear witness (to, about: ἤμο', εἶπε, εἰ, ἄ, μῆ).

τ.ζοτε fear. ἀτζοτε fearless. ἤ-ζοτε (Q ο ἤ) to become/be afraid (of: ε, εἰ, εἶπε, ἄτ'). ρεῖἤ-ζοτε fearing, respectful. μῆτρεῖἤ-ζοτε fear, respect.

ζων εἰσοτ' to command, order someone (to do: ε, εἶπε, ἕκασ).

τ.ρασοῦ dream.

ταλεο ταλεε- ταλεο' Q ταλεῖν vb. tr. to heal, cure (ἤμο'; of, from: ἄν, εἰσα ἄν).

π.σαεῖν physician.

π.σωμα (τὸ σῶμα) body; the indef. art. is often deleted with this word in prep. phrases.

ἤ-οϋοεῖν to shine, make light.

ἤ-κακε (Q ο ἤ) to become/be dark.

Exercises

- (1) ἀίσαί νὰκ ἤ νεῖθαχε ἕκαλας ἤνεκἤ-πὼεῖ ἤ ζὼε νῖμ ἐνταί-
†-εἰσα νὰκ εἰσοῦ. (2) νεῦταλο ἤ ἄε ἤ ὄϋσα ἕκασ εἰε-
πνοῦτε σὼτῆ ε νεῦθλη. (3) ἄεεπῆ εἰσατῆ ἤ πῆνεμὼν ἕκασ
εἰεταμοῦ εἶπε νεῦθωπε ἄν ἤμε. (4) ἤνετῆσὼτῆ ε ἤθαχε
ἤ νἄετ. (5) σεεεεε κε νεῦνοῦτε ζεῖατμοῦ νε. (6) ἄκτοοῦ

ἢ πεσναι ε̅ π̅ν̅ι̅ χ̅ε̅κ̅α̅ς̅ ε̅ϵ̅ϵ̅†-τοοτ̅ ἢ̅ π̅ε̅ϵ̅ι̅ω̅τ̅ ἢ̅ ρ̅λ̅ο̅. (7) π̅ε̅ρ̅ε̅-
 ἢ̅ϙ̅η̅ρ̅ε̅ ἢ̅ π̅ο̅υ̅η̅ν̅β̅ ο̅ ἢ̅ λ̅τ̅σ̅ω̅τ̅ἢ̅. (8) ε̅η̅η̅λ̅η̅ο̅υ̅χ̅ε̅ ε̅β̅ο̅λ̅ ἢ̅ π̅ε̅ι̅σ̅ω̅μ̅α̅ ἢ̅
 ρ̅ε̅τ̅α̅τ̅α̅κ̅ο̅ τ̅ἢ̅η̅λ̅υ̅? (9) λ̅-π̅ε̅ϥ̅χ̅ο̅β̅ι̅ς̅ ρ̅ω̅η̅ ε̅τ̅ο̅ο̅τ̅ο̅υ̅ ἢ̅ η̅ε̅ϥ̅ρ̅ἢ̅ρ̅α̅λ̅ χ̅ε̅κ̅α̅ς̅
 ε̅ϥ̅ε̅β̅ι̅η̅ε̅ ἢ̅ ἢ̅μ̅α̅τ̅ο̅ι̅ ε̅ρ̅ο̅υ̅η̅ ϙ̅α̅ρ̅ο̅ϥ̅. (10) ἢ̅η̅ε̅κ̅χ̅ι̅ο̅ϥ̅ε̅ ἢ̅ η̅ε̅η̅κ̅α̅ ἢ̅
 η̅ε̅κ̅σ̅η̅η̅. (11) λ̅ϥ̅ε̅ι̅ ἢ̅ χ̅ι̅ο̅ϥ̅ε̅ ἢ̅ τ̅ε̅ϥ̅ω̅η̅ λ̅ϥ̅ω̅ λ̅ϥ̅χ̅ι̅ ἢ̅ η̅ε̅ϥ̅σ̅ω̅μ̅α̅ ε̅β̅ο̅λ̅
 ρ̅ἢ̅ π̅τ̅α̅ϕ̅ο̅ς̅. (12) †ο̅ ἢ̅ λ̅τ̅β̅ο̅μ̅ ἢ̅ η̅ε̅μ̅τ̅ο̅ ε̅β̅ο̅λ̅ ἢ̅ ο̅ϥ̅ρ̅ω̅μ̅ε̅ ἢ̅ τ̅ε̅ι̅-
 μ̅ι̅η̅ε̅. (13) ο̅ϥ̅μ̅α̅ι̅-ο̅ϥ̅ω̅μ̅ η̅ε̅ η̅ε̅κ̅σ̅ο̅η̅. (14) η̅ι̅μ̅ η̅ε̅τ̅ η̅α̅ρ̅-μ̅ἢ̅τ̅ρ̅ε̅
 ε̅ τ̅η̅ι̅ς̅τ̅ι̅ς̅ ἢ̅ η̅ε̅? (15) η̅ε̅ι̅μ̅α̅τ̅ο̅ι̅ ρ̅ε̅η̅α̅θ̅ο̅τ̅ε̅ η̅ε̅. (16) λ̅-η̅α̅γ̅γ̅ε̅-
 λ̅ο̅ς̅ ε̅ι̅ η̅α̅ι̅ ρ̅ἢ̅ ο̅ϥ̅ρ̅α̅ς̅ο̅ϥ̅ ἢ̅ τ̅ε̅ϥ̅ω̅η̅ λ̅ϥ̅ω̅ λ̅ϥ̅τ̅α̅μ̅ο̅ι̅ ε̅τ̅ε̅β̅ε̅ η̅ε̅ι̅ϙ̅α̅χ̅ε̅.
 (17) ἢ̅ τ̅ε̅ϥ̅η̅ο̅ϥ̅ λ̅-τ̅η̅ε̅ ρ̅-κ̅α̅κ̅ε̅. (18) η̅ι̅μ̅ η̅ε̅η̅τ̅α̅ϥ̅τ̅α̅λ̅β̅ο̅κ̅ ε̅β̅ο̅λ̅ ρ̅ἢ̅
 η̅ε̅κ̅ϙ̅ω̅η̅ε̅? (19) η̅ε̅ι̅ρ̅ω̅μ̅ε̅ ο̅ϥ̅ς̅λ̅ε̅β̅ι̅η̅ ἢ̅ ρ̅λ̅ε̅β̅ε̅ η̅ε̅. (20) ἢ̅π̅ρ̅ρ̅-ρ̅ο̅τ̅ε̅,
 η̅α̅ϙ̅η̅ρ̅ε̅. (21) λ̅ϥ̅ω̅ ἢ̅ τ̅ε̅ϥ̅η̅ο̅ϥ̅ λ̅ϥ̅ρ̅-λ̅τ̅ο̅ϥ̅ω̅η̅ἢ̅ ε̅β̅ο̅λ̅ ἢ̅β̅ι̅ η̅α̅ι̅α̅β̅ο̅λ̅ο̅ς̅.
 (22) ο̅ϥ̅η̅ο̅β̅ τ̅ε̅ τ̅ε̅ϥ̅η̅ἢ̅τ̅ε̅ρ̅ο̅. (23) ρ̅ἢ̅ τ̅ε̅ϥ̅η̅ἢ̅τ̅ε̅λ̅λ̅ο̅ η̅ε̅ϥ̅ε̅ι̅ρ̅ε̅ ἢ̅
 η̅μ̅ε̅β̅ε̅ϥ̅ λ̅η̅ ἢ̅ η̅ε̅ρ̅ο̅ο̅ϥ̅ ἢ̅ τ̅ε̅ϥ̅η̅ἢ̅τ̅ϙ̅η̅ρ̅ε̅ ϙ̅η̅μ̅. (24) ἢ̅η̅ε̅η̅η̅ι̅ς̅τ̅ε̅ϥ̅ε̅ ε̅
 τ̅ε̅ϥ̅η̅ἢ̅τ̅η̅ἢ̅τ̅ρ̅ε̅. (25) λ̅ϥ̅ρ̅-ϙ̅η̅η̅ρ̅ε̅ λ̅ϥ̅ω̅ λ̅ϥ̅η̅ο̅β̅ ἢ̅ ρ̅ο̅τ̅ε̅ ϙ̅ω̅η̅ε̅ ἢ̅ τ̅ε̅ϥ̅-
 η̅η̅τ̅ε̅. (26) λ̅ϥ̅ρ̅ω̅η̅ ε̅τ̅ο̅ο̅τ̅ο̅ϥ̅ ε̅τ̅ρ̅ε̅ϥ̅μ̅ο̅ϥ̅ ἢ̅ η̅ϙ̅η̅ρ̅ε̅ ἢ̅ς̅ε̅η̅ο̅χ̅ἢ̅ ε̅ η̅ε̅-
 ϙ̅τ̅ε̅κ̅ο̅. (27) ἢ̅τ̅κ̅-ο̅ϥ̅μ̅α̅ι̅-ε̅ο̅ο̅ϥ̅ ε̅ϥ̅ϙ̅ω̅ϥ̅ε̅ι̅τ̅. (28) ο̅ϥ̅ρ̅ἢ̅ἢ̅τ̅ω̅η̅ η̅ε̅
 ἢ̅τ̅ο̅κ̅? λ̅η̅ρ̅-ο̅ϥ̅ρ̅ἢ̅κ̅η̅η̅ε̅. (29) ἢ̅η̅ε̅ς̅ϙ̅ε̅ἢ̅-β̅ο̅μ̅ ε̅ τ̅ο̅ϥ̅η̅ο̅ς̅ἢ̅. (30)
 ρ̅ε̅η̅ἢ̅ρ̅α̅λ̅ ἢ̅ ρ̅ε̅ϥ̅ρ̅-ρ̅ο̅τ̅ε̅ η̅ε̅. (31) η̅ἢ̅-ϙ̅β̅ο̅μ̅ ἢ̅μ̅ο̅ι̅ ε̅ ϙ̅α̅χ̅ε̅ η̅ἢ̅η̅η̅τ̅ἢ̅
 ἢ̅ η̅ἢ̅τ̅ο̅ϥ̅ε̅β̅ι̅ε̅η̅ι̅η̅. (32) λ̅χ̅ι̅ς̅ η̅α̅ϥ̅ χ̅ε̅κ̅α̅ς̅ ε̅ϥ̅ε̅χ̅ο̅ο̅ϥ̅ ἢ̅ η̅ο̅ε̅ι̅κ̅ ε̅ ἢ̅-
 ρ̅η̅κ̅ε̅ ἢ̅ τ̅η̅ο̅λ̅ι̅ς̅. (33) †η̅α̅β̅ω̅ η̅ἢ̅μ̅α̅κ̅ χ̅ε̅κ̅α̅ς̅ ἢ̅η̅ε̅ϥ̅μ̅ο̅ο̅ϥ̅τ̅. (34)
 ο̅ϥ̅λ̅τ̅τ̅α̅κ̅ο̅ η̅ε̅ η̅η̅ο̅μ̅ο̅ς̅ ἢ̅ η̅χ̅ο̅β̅ι̅ς̅. (35) ἢ̅τ̅α̅-η̅α̅ρ̅ι̅α̅ τ̅α̅μ̅α̅λ̅υ̅ χ̅η̅ο̅ι̅
 ρ̅ἢ̅ ο̅ϥ̅μ̅ϥ̅σ̅τ̅η̅ρ̅ι̅ο̅η̅ ἢ̅ λ̅τ̅ϙ̅α̅χ̅ε̅ ε̅ρ̅ο̅ϥ̅, ε̅-η̅ἢ̅-λ̅α̅λ̅υ̅ ἢ̅ ρ̅ω̅μ̅ε̅ ρ̅ἢ̅ η̅κ̅ο̅ς̅μ̅ο̅ς̅
 τ̅η̅ρ̅ἢ̅ η̅α̅ε̅ι̅μ̅ε̅ ε̅ρ̅ο̅ϥ̅. (36) λ̅ϥ̅μ̅ο̅ϥ̅ ρ̅ε̅ τ̅η̅ρ̅ο̅ϥ̅ ἢ̅ β̅ω̅η̅ἢ̅ ρ̅ἢ̅ τ̅ς̅ϥ̅η̅α̅γ̅ω̅-
 γ̅η̅ ε̅ϥ̅σ̅ω̅τ̅ἢ̅ ε̅ η̅α̅ι̅. (37) λ̅χ̅ι̅ς̅ ἢ̅ η̅ε̅ι̅ω̅η̅ε̅ χ̅ε̅ ε̅ϥ̅ε̅ρ̅-ο̅β̅ι̅κ̅. (38)
 λ̅ϥ̅ε̅ι̅η̅ε̅ ἢ̅ ο̅ϥ̅η̅ο̅β̅ ἢ̅ ρ̅λ̅ε̅β̅ι̅η̅ ε̅τ̅ρ̅ε̅ϥ̅τ̅α̅λ̅β̅ο̅ ἢ̅ η̅ϙ̅η̅ρ̅ε̅, λ̅λ̅λ̅ ἢ̅η̅ε̅ϥ̅ε̅ἢ̅-β̅ο̅μ̅
 ε̅ τ̅α̅λ̅β̅ο̅ϥ̅.

Lesson 28

28.1 The Habitual and its negative.

ᾄΙCΩΤῆ	ᾄΑΝCΩΤῆ	Neg. ΜΕΙCΩΤῆ	ΜΕΝCΩΤῆ
ᾄΑΚCΩΤῆ	ᾄΑΤΕΤῆCΩΤῆ	ΜΕΚCΩΤῆ	ΜΕΤΕΤῆCΩΤῆ
ᾄΑΡ(Ε)CΩΤῆ		ΜΕΡΕCΩΤῆ	
ᾄΑΥCΩΤῆ	ᾄΑΥCΩΤῆ	ΜΕΥCΩΤῆ	ΜΕΥCΩΤῆ
ᾄΑCΩΤῆ		ΜΕCΩΤῆ	
ᾄΑΡΕ-ΠΡΩΜΕ CΩΤῆ		ΜΕΡΕ-ΠΡΩΜΕ CΩΤῆ	

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.):

ᾄΑΥΜΟΥΤΕ ΕΡΟΥ ΧΕ ΙΩΖΑΝΝΗC	They call him John.
ᾄΑΡΕ-ΤCΟΦΙΑ ΟΥΩZ Zῆ ΠZHT	Wisdom resides in the heart
ῆ ῆΑΙΚΑΙΟC.	of the righteous.
ΜΕΥCΕ-ΗΡῆ.	He doesn't drink wine.

The Habitual forms a regular system with the converters:

relative:	{ ᾄΑΥCΩΤῆ	Neg. ΕΤΕ ΜΕΥCΩΤῆ
	{ ΕΤΕ ᾄΑΥCΩΤῆ	
circumstantial:	Ε-ᾄΑΥCΩΤῆ	Ε-ΜΕΥCΩΤῆ
imperfect:	ΜΕ-ᾄΑΥCΩΤῆ	ΜΕ-ΜΕΥCΩΤῆ
second tense:	ᾄΑΥCΩΤῆ	_____

The Habitual is basically tenseless (hence the designation *aeorist* in some grammars) and gains its translation value from the context. The imperfect converter makes a past tense explicit, e.g. ΜΕ-ᾄΑΥCΖΑΙ he used to write. Note that subject resumption is required in the relative form: ΠΡΩΜΕ ᾄΑΥῆ-ΠΑΙ the man who does thus. The Habitual belongs to the Tripartite Conjugation: only the Infinitive may be used in the verbal slot.

28.2 Emphasis. The typical non-emphatic word order

in a verbal clause is

(verbal prefix) + subject + verb + object + adverbial elements

We have seen that the conversion of the verbal prefix to a second tense form places a strong emphasis on the adverbial element, requiring in most cases a cleft sentence in the English translation. The use of the Coptic cleft sentence pattern, with *ne*, *re*, *ne* + a relative form is a further device for giving special prominence to a subject or object. A somewhat weaker emphasis is achieved by placing a specific element of the clause at the beginning. Such preposed elements are usually resumed pronominally within the clause unless they are simple adverbial phrases. This transformation, known also as fronting or topicalization, is very common in Coptic; examples abound on every page. The element preposed may be completely unmarked as such, but the Greek particle *de* is ubiquitous in this function. Fronted personal pronouns are always in the independent form. E.g.

ANOK DE NEPEQBINE NMOI. *Me* he didn't find.

NEPEQBRE DE AYPAZTQ. *His son*, however, they killed.

NTOK DE NTNAI NAK AN N NZAT. I will not give the money
to *you*.

The independent pronouns may be used appositionally to emphasize any suffixed pronoun, e.g. *zē* NTACOTM DE ANOK but when *I* heard; *etvnhntē* NTOK for *your* sake. We have already mentioned the repetition in *NTK-NIM NTOK?* Who are *you*? They may even stand before a relative clause, as in *nma ANOK etnmoq* the place which *I* am in.

The particles *eiC* and *eiC zēhte* add a certain vividness or immediacy to a following statement. If an element is topicalized, *eiC* generally occurs before nouns and *eiC zēhte* before pronouns.

eiC zēhte ANF-ΘMZAA N PXOEIC.

Behold, I am the maidservant of the Lord.

εις ζηητε εκεθωνε εκκω η ρωκ.

Behold, you shall remain (being) mute. (Cf. §30.11)

εις ζηητε 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 ηπενнау ероч.

We have not seen him *for* three years.

28.3 Emphatic and intensive pronouns.

(a) μαυαα', μαυατ', less frequently ουαα(τ)', is used in apposition to a preceding noun or pronoun: alone, sole, self, only. E.g.

ΑΝΟΚ ΜΑΥΑΑΤ	I alone, I by myself, only I
ηαу ΜΑΥΑΑУ	to him alone, to him only
η̄̄ρο ΜΑΥΑΑУ	the king himself, the king alone.

(b) ζωω' (1 c.s. ζω or ζωωτ; 2 f.s. ζωωτε, 2 c.pl. ζωωτ-τηυτη̄), similar to the preceding, but often with the added nuance of "also, too, moreover." E.g.

η̄̄τοκ δε ζωωκ, παφηρε, σεηαμοуτε ерок хε η̄̄ε̄профитис η̄̄ η̄̄ет хосе. And you, moreover, my son, will be called the prophet of the Most High.

εις ειςαβετ τουσυγγενης η̄̄τοс ζωωс он αсω η̄̄ ουφηρε
 ε̄̄η̄̄ тесμη̄̄т̄ε̄ᾱω. Behold, Elisabeth your kinsman has also conceived a child in her old age.

The form ζωωу also serves as an adverb/conjunction "however, on the other hand" without any pronominal force. η̄̄тоу 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
 $\varepsilon\overline{\mu} \mu\epsilon\upsilon\tau\eta\mu\epsilon \overline{\mu\mu\iota\iota\iota\iota} \overline{\mu\mu\omicron}\upsilon$ 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.
 $\mu\epsilon\upsilon\theta\alpha\lambda\epsilon \overline{\mu\mu} \mu\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon\rho\eta\upsilon$. 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. $\overline{\mu\mu}\iota\iota\iota\iota\lambda\upsilon \epsilon \epsilon\epsilon$ 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.); $\dagger-\chi\omega$ $\epsilon\sigma\omicron\upsilon\eta\mu \epsilon$ to submit to; $\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\varepsilon-\chi\omega$ to bow the head. There are other similar verbal compounds.

(b) εἶλ, εἶλατ' eye; mainly in compounds, e.g. κτε-εἶλατ' to look around; μερ-εἶλατ' ἤμο' to stare at; τοῦν-εἶλατ' εβολ to instruct, inform; cf. also ναῖλατ' in the following lesson.

(c) ρω' mouth. The unbound form π.ρο appears often in the sense of "door, entrance," but in the sense of "mouth" it is usually replaced by τληρο except in compounds, e.g. the prepositions ερῆ, ερω' and εἰρηῆ, εἰρω'; κλ-ρω', κω ῆ ρω' to become/remain silent (Q κληρεῖτ); τῆ-ρω' idem (as impv.); χι-ρωε ἤμο' to obstruct, block.

(d) τοοτ' hand, already commented upon in §10.4. The more important verbal compounds include †-τοοτ' (Vocab. 26), κλ-τοοτ' εβολ to cease (doing: Circum.), and εἰ-τοοτ' to begin (see Vocab. below).

28.7 The nouns underlying the directional adverbs of Lesson 8 are used in several other important adverbial and prepositional expressions. With ῆ, εἰ, and ελ they form adverbs of static location: e.g. ῆ βολ outside, εἰ εοῦν inside, ελ-πεσнт underneath, below. Each of these may be converted into a prepositional phrase by adding ῆ, ἤμο': εἰ βολ ῆ outside of, beyond; ελ-εοῦν ῆ within, inside of. Nearly all the possible combinations occur: (ῆ, εἰ, ελ) + (βολ, εοῦν, εραἰ up, εραἰ down, πεснт, тне, παεοу, πωω1) ± ἤμο' (sometimes also + ε). Their meanings are usually obvious from the context. The noun π.ελ in these expressions means "side, direction." It is the same ελ we have in ῆελ and ἠῆελ. Note also the phrase (ῆ) ελ ελ нἰм on every side, everywhich way.

Vocabulary 28

(εἰс, εἰс εηηтв, ηαуаа', εωω', ἠἠἠἠ ἠἠἠἠ', κλ-ρω', τῆ-ρω', εηкооуε, ῆкооуε, -ερηу from the lesson)

εωωεε εεуε- εооуε' Q εооуε vb. tr. (± εεοῦн) to gather, collect (ἠἠἠἠ'; at: ε, εхῆ, εῆ); intr. idem.

ϢΑΛΝΘ̄ ϢΑΛΝΘ̄- ϢΑΝΟΥΘ̄ Q ϢΑΝΑΘ̄ vb. tr. to nourish, rear,
tend to (ἡμο̄); Q to be well-fed.

π.ἀρικε fault, blame. ἔν-ἀρικε ε̄ to find fault with, blame.
ροῦζε evening. ε̄/ἦ/ζι ροῦζε in the evening. ὄλ ροῦζε until
evening.

ζτοοῦε dawn, morning. ε̄/ἦ/ζι ζτοοῦε at dawn.

ραστε tomorrow. πραστε, ἦ ραστε, ε̄ ραστε, ἦ πεπραστε adv.
tomorrow.

ζι-τοοτ̄ to begin, undertake (to do: ε̄ + Inf.); for ζι-
see Glossary sub ζιοῦε.

ον adv. again, further, moreover.

Exercises

- (1) ἡμ̄ πε̄ πεῖρῆῆνοῦτε ὄλαῦμοῦτε ε̄ροϢ ἕε ἰωζάνηης? (2) ἦτοϢ
δε ζωφϢ ἡλεῖ ὄλρον ἦ πεπραστε. (3) ἀνε ε̄ροϢ ε̄μοοῦε ἡλῦλ-
λϢ ε̄ ἔνεεεε. (4) λ-ζοβῖηε πῖστεῦε ε̄ροϢ, ζενκοοῦε δε ἦποῦ-
πῖστεῦε. (5) ἡερε-ἡἀἰκἰἰοϢ Ϣωτῆ̄ ε̄ ἦὄλε ἦ ἦρεϢ-ἡοβε. (6)
ἡε-ὄαρε-ἦἡοναḥοϢ †-ἡεῦζωβ ἦ βἰϢ ε̄βολ ζἦ ἡεζοοῦ ε̄τ ἦἡλῦ.
(7) ἡερε-οῦνοβ ἦ ἡἡηῦε Ϣοοῦζ ζἰρἦ πεϢηἰ. (8) ἦἡρεἦ-ἀρἰκε
ε̄ροἰ, ἡλεῖωτ. ἦἡρε-ἀλλῦ. (9) ἦ ροῦζε λ-ἡϢον κτοϢ οἡ ε̄ τεϢ-
ρἰ. (10) ἡἦ-ἀλλῦ ἦ προφἡηηϢ ὄἡἡ ζἦ πεϢἡε ἦἡἡἡ ἦἡοϢ. (11)
ἀνοκ δε ζω †ἡλζι-τοοτ̄ ε̄ Ϣζἰ ἦ ἦὄλε ε̄ἡἡἡὄἡε. (12)
ὄλϢϢἡἡἡ ἦ ἡεϢὄἡε ἦ ἔε ἦ οῦεἰωτ ἦ ἀγλεοϢ. (13) λϢοοϢ
ἡἰ ἕε τἦ-ρϢκ ἡἦβϢκ ε̄βολ. (14) ἀκεῖρε ἦ ἡἰ ἦτοκ ἡλῦλλκ?
(15) ἡμ̄ πε̄τ ἡἰϢἡνοῦἡἦ ε̄-λ-ἡεἡεἰοτε ἡοῦ? (16) λϢκλ-ρϢϢ,
ἦπεϢοῦεὄεἦ-ἀλλῦ. (17) ἰωζάνηης δε ζωφϢ λϢἡοῦἡ ε̄βολ ε̄Ϣοῦηζ
ζἰ ἡἡλεἰε. (18) ἦτερε-ροῦζε δε ὄἡε, ἡεἡἡἡηηηϢ λῦϢοῦζ
ζἦ ἡἡἡ ε̄τ ἦἡλῦ. (19) ἦτοῦὄἡ ἡἡ ε̄τρεκῶ ἦ πεἡἡ. κὄτ̄ ε̄
πεκἡἡ ἦἡἡ ἦἡοκ. (20) λῦζι-τοοτοῦ ε̄ κὄτ ἦ οῦνοβ ἦ ἦἡε ε̄ρε-
τεϢἡἡε ἡἡὄε ε̄ τἡε ἡἡλἡϢ. (21) λ-ὄοἡἡτ ἦἡοοῦ ὄῶ ἡἦἡἡἡ,
ἦκοοῦε δε λῦκτοοῦ ε̄ τἡοἡἰϢ. (22) ἦκοοῦε δε Ϣἡε ζἦ κεϢὄἡε.
(23) ἦρεϢ-ἡοβε δε ἡεῦϢἡἡἡἡἡ-ἡεῦὄἡε ζἦ ἡεἡτοἡἡ ἦ ἡϢοεἰϢ.
(24) λῦκτοῦ οἡ ε̄ ϢἡϢὄἡἡ. (25) ε̄τβε οῦ τετἡἡἡἡε ἡἦ ἡετἡἡ-
ε̄ρἡῦ ἦ τεἰζε? (26) ζἰ ζτοοῦε δε λ-ἦρὄἡε ἦ τἡοἡἰϢ Ϣὄοῦζ
ε̄ τἡγορἡ. (27) ἡϢ-ζοτε ε̄βολ ἕε λ-ἡεϢζἡἰ ἔἡ-ἀρἰκε ε̄ροϢ.

(28) ΝΙΜ ΠΕΘΛΑΥΤΑΛΒΕ-ΠΣΑΒΙΝ ΜΑΥΛΛΑ? (29) ΔΝΣΕ Ε ΝΕΝΣΝΗΥ
 ΕΥΣΑΝΑΘΤ̄ ΤΗΡΟΥ Ε-ΜΝ̄-ΟΥΑ ΕΥΣΚΑΒΕΙΤ Ν̄ΣΗΤΟΥ. (30) Τ̄ΝΝΑΒΩ ΕΝ-
 ΘΛΗΛ ΘΑ ΡΟΥΣΕ.

Reading

(from the Sayings of the Fathers)

Α-ΟΥΑ Ν̄ ΝΕΝΒΙΟΤΕ Τ̄ΝΝΟΟΥ Ν̄ ΠΕΥΜΑΘΗΤΗΣ Ε ΜΕΣ-ΜΟΟΥ. ΝΕΡΕ-
 ΤΘΩΤΕ ΔΕ ΠΕ ΟΥΗΥ Ν̄ ΤΡΙ Μ̄ΜΑΤΕ. ΛΥΡ̄-ΠΩΣΘ ΔΕ Ε ΧΙ-ΠΝΟΥΣ
 Ν̄ΜΜΑΥ. Ν̄ΤΕΡΕΥΕΙ ΔΕ ΕΧ̄Ν ΤΘΩΤΕ, ΛΥΕΙΜΕ ΧΕ Μ̄ΠΕΥΕΙΝΕ Ν̄ΜΜΑΥ Ν̄
 ΠΝΟΥΣ. ΛΥΕΙΡΕ Ν̄ ΟΥΘΛΗΛ, ΛΥΜΟΥΤΕ ΕΥΧΩ Μ̄ΜΟΣ ΧΕ, "ΠΘΗΙ,
 ΠΛΕΙΩΤ ΠΕΤ ΧΩ Μ̄ΜΟΣ ΧΕ, 'ΜΟΥΣ Ν̄ ΠΑΓΓΙΟΝ Ν̄ ΜΟΟΥ.'" ΛΥΩ Ν̄
 ΤΕΥΝΟΥ Α-ΠΜΟΟΥ ΕΙ ΕΠΘΩΙ, Α-ΠΣΟΝ ΜΟΥΣ Ν̄ ΠΕΥΘΘΟΥ, ΛΥΩ Α-
 ΠΜΟΟΥ ΣΜΟΟΣ ΟΝ Ε ΠΕΥΜΑ.

New words: τ.θωτε, π.θηι well, cistern.

μεσ-μοου 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:

ЕКΩΔΑΝΝΙСТΕΥΕ Ε ΝΑΙ if you believe this

(b) ΕΘΩΠΕ (if) or ΕΘΧΕ (if) followed by the First Present, the Circumstantial, the Conditional, or any type of nonverbal predication:

ΕΘΩΠΕ/ΕΘΧΕ	ΚΠΙΣΤΕΥΕ Ε ΝΑΙ	}	if you believe this
"	ΕΚΠΙΣΤΕΥΕ Ε ΝΑΙ		
"	ЕКΩΔΑΝΝΙСТΕΥΕ Ε ΝΑΙ		
"	Ν̄ΤΟΚ ΝΕ ΝΕϞΕΙΩΤ		if you are his father
"	ΟῩΝ̄ΤΑΚ Η̄ΣΑΤ		if you have the money
"	Ν̄†̄Η̄ΠΩΔ ΔΝ		if I am not worthy

(c) the Circumstantial alone often serves as protasis:

ΕΝ̄Η̄ 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 ΕΙΣ (ΕΕΙΣ). For examples, see the exercises.

The protasis of contrary-to-fact conditions is in fact an Imperfect circumstantial clause, or, in the case of nonverbal clauses, a circumstantial of the clause with the imperfect converter:

Ε-ΝΕϞΟ Ν̄ ̄ΡΟ	if he were king
Ε-ΝΕ-Ν̄ΤΟϞ ΝΕ Η̄̄ΡΟ	if he were the king
Ε-ΝΕ-ΟῩΝ̄ΤΑΝ ΟῩ̄ΡΟ	if we had a king
Ε-ΝΕΤΕΤ̄Ν̄Η̄ 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-ΤΕΥС2ΙΜΕ. His wife is beautiful.

ΝΕСΩС. She is beautiful.

The more important of these are ΝΔΔ- ΝΔΔ' great, ΝΔΝΟΥ- ΝΔΝΟΥ' good, ΝΕСЕ- ΝΕСΩ' beautiful, ΝΕСЕΩΩ' wise, ΝΔΘЕ- ΝΔΘΩ' numerous, ΝЕСΩ' ugly. When used in relative clauses, they are treated like the First Present: ΠΡΩΜΕ ΕΤ ΝΔΝΟΥС

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: $\nu\epsilon\text{-}\eta\lambda\alpha\nu\omicron\upsilon\chi$ ($\nu\epsilon$) he was good; $\omicron\upsilon\text{-}\rho\omicron\mu\epsilon \epsilon\text{-}\eta\lambda\alpha\nu\omicron\upsilon\chi$ ($\nu\epsilon$) 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: $\nu\omicron\sigma \epsilon \eta\lambda\iota$ 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.

$\nu\epsilon\chi\omicron \bar{\eta} \nu\omicron\sigma \epsilon \nu\epsilon\chi\sigma\eta\eta\upsilon$.	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.
$\nu\epsilon\chi\omicron \bar{\eta} \omicron\upsilon\omicron\epsilon\iota\eta \epsilon \eta\rho\eta$.	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: $\eta\mu\omicron\sigma \bar{\eta} \sigma\omicron\upsilon\omicron$ the greater.

The Greek preposition $\eta\lambda\alpha$ (or $\bar{\eta} \eta\lambda\alpha$) may be used instead of ϵ . Suffixes may be attached: $\eta\lambda\alpha\omicron\iota$, $\eta\lambda\alpha\omicron\kappa$, $\eta\lambda\alpha\omicron$ etc.

29.4 Nouns with possessive suffixes (continued).

(a) $\rho\lambda\tau'$ (foot) was mentioned in §19.2 in connection with $\epsilon\rho\lambda\tau'$ and $\lambda\sigma\epsilon\rho\lambda\tau'$. Other compounds include $\sigma\lambda \rho\lambda\tau'$ prep. under, at the foot of; $\kappa\lambda\text{-}\rho\lambda\tau'$ to set foot (+ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$: to start out); $\mu\omicron\omicron\sigma\epsilon \bar{\eta} \rho\lambda\tau'$ to go on foot.

(b) $\sigma\rho\lambda'$ is the presuffixal form of two words: (1) $\sigma\omicron \sigma\rho\lambda'$ face; (2) $\sigma\rho\omicron\omicron\upsilon \sigma\rho\lambda'$ 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)

ωC̄K̄, Q OC̄K̄ vb. intr. to delay, tarry; to be prolonged, continue; + Circum.: to continue (doing).

COOZE CA2E- CA2ω(ω)' Q CA2HY 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.

εB̄B̄IO εB̄B̄IE- εB̄B̄IO' Q εB̄B̄INY vb. tr. to humble, humiliate; intr. and reflex. to become humble; as n.m. humility

(often + \bar{N} Σ HT).

πε. Σ ΜΟΤ grace, gift, favor; gratitude. $\Theta\bar{\Pi}$ - Σ ΜΟΤ $\bar{N}\bar{T}\bar{N}$ to give thanks to (for: εχ \bar{N} , Σ 1, Σ 2); ε \bar{N} - Σ ΜΟΤ to find favor.

ϑορ $\bar{\Pi}$ (f. ϑορπε) adj. first, before or after n. with \bar{N} . \bar{N} ϑορ $\bar{\Pi}$ adv. formerly, at first.

$\bar{\Gamma}$ - Σ ΟΥΟ ε (Q o \bar{N}) to exceed, be more than; to be in excess, more than enough for.

Σ \bar{N} οϑωρx adv. firmly, surely, certainly, diligently.

Exercises

A. (1) ετβε πεκ $\Theta\bar{\Pi}$ βιο \bar{N} Σ HT Υ ΝΔ $\Theta\bar{N}$ - Σ ΤΗ Υ εχ Θ κ. (2) ΝΙΜ ΠΕΝΤΑ Υ ΤΑΜΙΟ \bar{N} Π Θ Ρ $\bar{\Pi}$ \bar{N} Ρ Θ ΜΕ? (3) ΝΔ Θ Ε-ΝΕΙΡ Θ ΜΕ \bar{N} Σ ΟΥΟ ΕΡΟΝ. (4) ΝΕCΕ-ΤΕΙΠΟΛΙC \bar{N} Σ ΟΥΟ. (5) ΝΑΙΔΤΟΥ \bar{N} \bar{N} ΖΗΚΕ. (6) Λ-Π Θ ΥΤΕ ΤΑΜΙΕ-ΤΠΕ Μ \bar{N} ΠΚΑ Σ . (7) ΝΙΜ ΠΕ ΠΕΤ Σ ΙΤΟΥ Θ Κ? (8) ΤΑΙ ΤΕ Τ Θ ΡΠΕ \bar{N} ΕΝΤΟΛΗ. (9) ΝΑΝΟΥ-†- Σ 2 Σ \bar{N} ΜΕΤΑΝΟΙΑ. (10) CΕΝΔCΜΟΥ ΕΡΟΚ \bar{N} Σ ΟΥΟ Ε Ρ Θ ΜΕ ΝΙΜ. (11) ΝΕΥ \bar{N} ΤΑ Υ ΟΥC Σ ΙΜΕ Ε-ΝΕC Θ C ΕΜΑΤΕ. (12) ΔCΤΑΜΙΟ ΝΑ Υ \bar{N} ΟΥΚΟΥΙ \bar{N} ΒΙΝΟΥ Θ Μ. (13) ΝΑΙΔΤ \bar{C} \bar{N} ΠΕΝΤΑ Υ -ε \bar{N} - Σ ΜΟΤ \bar{N} ΝΑ Σ Ρ \bar{M} ΠΧΟΒΙC. (14) ΟΥ ΠΕΤ ΝΔ $\Theta\bar{\Pi}$ ΒΙΟΚ? (15) ΟΥ ΠΕΤ \bar{N} ΝΔΔΔ Υ ΧΕ ΕΝΕΟΥΧΑΙ? (16) CΑ Σ Ε-ΤΗΥΤ \bar{N} ΕΒΟΛ \bar{M} ΜΟΙ.

B. (1) Ε Υ Θ ΔΑΝ Θ ΠΤ, Υ ΝΔΜΟΥΟΥΤ \bar{M} ΜΟΙ. (2) ΕΚ Θ ΑΝCΟΤΠΤ, ΕΙΕ ΝΑCΝΗΥ ΝΔ Θ ΝΤ \bar{M} ΜΑΤΕ. (3) ΕΚ Θ ΑΝΚΑΔΤ Ε Β Θ Κ, †ΝΑΚΤΟΙ Ε Θ ΙΝΤ. (4) Ε Υ Θ ΔΑΝ Σ ΩΝ ΕΤΟΟΤ \bar{K} ΕΤΡΕΚΑΔC, ΕΚΕΔΔC Σ \bar{N} ΟΥ Θ Ρ Σ . (5) Ε Θ ΠΕ \bar{M} ΜΑΤΟΙ ΕΙ Ε Σ ΟΥΝ Ε ΤΠΟΛΙC, CΕΝΑΡΑ Σ Τ \bar{N} ΤΗΡ \bar{N} . (6) Ε Θ ΠΕ Υ C Θ Τ \bar{N} Ε ΤΕΚCΜΗ, Υ ΝΑCΑ Σ Θ Υ. (7) Ε Θ ΠΕ ΟΥ \bar{N} ΤΗΤ \bar{N} Σ ΕΝΟΒΙC \bar{M} ΜΑΥ ΕΥ $\bar{\Gamma}$ - Σ ΟΥΟ ΕΡ Θ Τ \bar{N} , ΤΕΤΝΕΤΑΔΥ \bar{N} ΝΕΤ Σ ΚΑΒΙΤ. (8) ΕΡ Θ ΑΝ-ΝΕCΝΗΥ ΚΤΟΟΥ Ε Π \bar{M} Ε Σ Ι ΡΟΥ Σ Ε, †ΝΑΒ Θ Κ Ν \bar{M} ΜΑΥ. (9) Ε Θ ΧΕ ΠΕΚΕΙ Θ Τ ΕΠΙ \bar{M} Α ΝΑΚ, \bar{N} ΝΕΚ Θ ΝΤ. (10) Ε Θ ΧΕ ΠΕΚCΟΝ $\bar{\Gamma}$ -ΠΕ Θ ΟΟΥ ΝΑΚ, ΕΚΕ $\bar{\Gamma}$ -ΠΠΕΤ ΝΑΝΟΥ Υ ΝΑ Υ . (11) ΕΡ Θ ΑΝ-ΤΕΚC Θ ΝΕ ΕΙ Θ ΑΡΟΙ \bar{N} ΡΑCΤΕ, †ΝΑΤΑΜΟC ΕΤΒΕ ΠΕΙ Θ ΔΧΕ. (12) Ε-ΝΕ-ΟΥΔΙΚΑΙΟC ΠΕ \bar{N} ΤΟΚ, ΝΕΚΝΔΕΙΡΕ \bar{N} ΤΕΙ Σ Ε ΔΝ. (13) ΑΡε \bar{N} - Σ ΜΟΤ \bar{N} ΝΑ Σ Ρ \bar{M} Π Θ ΥΤΕ. (14) Ε-ΝΕΚ \bar{M} ΠΕΙΜΔ, ΝΕΡΕ-ΠΑCΟΝ ΝΑΜΟΥ ΔΝ ΠΕ. (15) Τ \bar{N} $\Theta\bar{\Pi}$ - Σ ΜΟΤ \bar{N} ΤΟΟΤ \bar{K} Σ 2 ΠΕΚΝΟC \bar{N} ΝΔ. (16) Ε-ΝΕ-ΝΤΑΙΒΙΜΕ ΧΕ \bar{N} ΤΟΚ ΠΕ Π $\bar{\Gamma}$ ΡΟ, ΝΕΙΝΑΠΛΑ Σ Τ ΝΑ Σ ΡΑΚ ΠΕ ΕΙ Θ ΠΕ Σ ΗΤ \bar{K} . (17) Ε Θ ΧΕ Κ Θ C \bar{K} ΕΚΟ \bar{N} Ρε Υ $\bar{\Gamma}$ -ΝΟΒΕ, \bar{N} CΕΝΔ $\Theta\bar{N}$ - Σ ΤΗΥ ΕΧ Θ Κ ΔΝ \bar{N} ΠΕ Σ ΟΥΟΥ ΕΤ \bar{M} ΜΑΥ. (18) Ε Θ ΠΕ CΕΒΙΡΕ \bar{N} ΠΕΤ ΝΑΝΟΥ Υ , CΕΝΔε \bar{N} - Σ ΜΟΤ \bar{N} ΝΑ Σ Ρ \bar{M} ΠΧΟΒΙC. (19) Ε-ΝΕ-ΝΤΑ-ΝΕΙ Σ ΙCΕ Θ C \bar{K} , ΝΕΝΝΑΜΟΥ

πε. (20) εϋϋπε ευπιστευε ε̅ν οϋϋρη, σενας̅σωλου. (21) ϋϋε
 ερον ετρενϋπ̅-εμοτ̅ η̅τοοτ̅ η̅ οϋοειϋ η̅ιμ. (22) εαπ̅ε ερον
 ετρεν̅†-τοοτοϋ η̅ η̅ετ̅ ε̅ιτοϋϋν. (23) σμοκ̅ε ε̅εα̅ι η̅ η̅η̅τρη̅η̅-
 κημε. (24) εις̅ πε̅ινοε̅ η̅ η̅αειν̅ η̅αεωα̅π̅ εβολ̅ η̅η̅η̅. (25)
 η̅σαβηλ̅ εε̅ η̅τοκ̅ η̅ε̅ η̅αειω̅τ̅, η̅ει̅ναμοοϋ̅τ̅κ̅.

Reading

(from the Sayings of the Fathers)

1. λ̅χοο̅ς η̅β̅ι οϋ̅ε̅λλο̅ εε̅ "ε̅η̅ η̅ιρα̅σμο̅ς η̅ιμ̅ η̅η̅ρ̅ε̅η̅-α̅ρι̅κε
 ε-ρ̅ωμ̅ε, α̅λλα̅ ε̅η̅-α̅ρι̅κε̅ ε̅ροκ̅ η̅α̅γ̅αα̅κ̅ ε̅κ̅ε̅ω̅ η̅η̅μο̅ς̅ εε̅ 'ε̅ρε̅-η̅α̅ι
 ϋοοη̅ η̅η̅μο̅ι̅ ε̅τ̅βε̅ η̅α̅η̅ο̅βε̅.'"

2. λ̅-οϋ̅α̅ η̅ η̅ε̅λλο̅ ε̅ϋκ̅ ϋ̅α̅ κ̅ε̅ε̅λλο̅ λ̅ϋ̅ω̅ η̅ε̅α̅α̅ η̅ η̅ε̅η̅α̅ε̅η̅η̅ς̅
 εε̅, "η̅α̅η̅ιο̅ η̅α̅η̅ η̅ οϋ̅κοϋ̅ι̅ η̅ α̅ρ̅ϋ̅ι̅η̅." λ̅ϋ̅ω̅ λ̅η̅η̅α̅η̅ιο̅η̅. η̅ε̅α̅α̅ εε̅,
 "ε̅ε̅ρ̅η̅-ε̅ε̅η̅ο̅ε̅ικ̅ η̅α̅η̅." λ̅ϋ̅ω̅ λ̅η̅ε̅ο̅ρ̅η̅οϋ̅. η̅η̅τοοϋ̅ α̅ε̅ λ̅ϋ̅μοϋ̅η̅ εβολ̅
 εϋϋα̅ε̅ ε̅ η̅ε̅η̅η̅η̅κ̅ον̅ η̅ η̅ε̅ε̅οοϋ̅ η̅η̅ρ̅ε̅ η̅η̅ η̅εϋϋη̅ η̅η̅ρ̅ε̅.

3. λ̅χοο̅ς η̅β̅ι η̅ε̅λλο̅ εε̅, "κ̅α̅η̅ η̅α̅μ̅ε̅ ε̅ρ̅ϋ̅α̅η̅-οϋ̅α̅γ̅γ̅ε̅λο̅ς̅
 οϋ̅ϋη̅α̅ε̅ η̅α̅κ̅ εβολ̅, η̅η̅ρ̅ϋ̅ο̅η̅ε̅ ε̅ροκ̅, α̅λλα̅ ε̅ε̅β̅β̅ιο̅κ̅ η̅η̅χ̅οο̅ς̅ εε̅,
 'η̅η̅†η̅η̅η̅α̅ λ̅η̅ ε̅ η̅α̅ϋ̅ ε̅ η̅α̅γ̅γ̅ε̅λο̅ς̅ ε̅-α̅ι̅ω̅η̅ε̅ ε̅η̅ η̅η̅ο̅βε̅.'"

New words: η̅.η̅ιρα̅σμο̅ς̅ (ὁ̅ π̅ειρα̅σμο̅ς̅) temptation.

η̅.α̅ρ̅ϋ̅ι̅η̅ 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, $\overline{\text{ΜΑΡ}}$ $\overline{\text{Ο}}$ $\overline{\text{Μ}}$, 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:

ΛΟΓΥ ΤΑΡΕΚΝΑΥ ← ΕΚΘΑΝΕΙ ΕΣΙΣ ΚΝΑΝΑΥ.

It may also occur after a question, e.g.

ΝΙΜ ΠΕΝΤΑΧΝΑΥ ΕΡΟΧ ΤΑΡΕΥΘΑΧΕ 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 εΥΑΝΤΕΩΤΗ (until he hears):

εΥΑΝ <u>Τ</u> ΩΤΗ	until I hear	εΥΑΝ <u>Τ</u> ΩΤΗ
εΥΑΝ <u>Τ</u> ΩΤΗ	until you hear	εΥΑΝ <u>Τ</u> ΩΤΗ
εΥΑΝ <u>Τ</u> ΩΤΗ	etc.	
εΥΑΝ <u>Τ</u> ΩΤΗ		εΥΑΝ <u>Τ</u> ΩΤΗ
εΥΑΝ <u>Τ</u> ΩΤΗ		
εΥΑΝ <u>Τ</u> -ΠΡΩ <u>Μ</u> Ω <u>Ω</u> ΤΗ	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 ΕΤΕΝΗΤ

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
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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 μαλλε	=	φε μν̄ μαλλε	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 εοογ	the second day
η̄με₂сη̄τε η̄ ροη̄ηε	the second year

For "first" the adjectives φοη̄ (f. φοη̄ηε) and εογεη̄τ (f. εογεη̄τε) 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-ετοογ 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. $\bar{\pi}$ $\omicron\epsilon$ $\bar{\pi}$ $\mu\iota\epsilon\rho\omicron\omicron\mu\eta\eta$ 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. ἸΠΟΥΧΕΥ-ΣΗΛΙΑΣ ΘΑ ΑΛΛΥ ἸΜΟΥ

ΕΙΜΗΤΙ Ε ΣΑΡΕΠΤΑ Elias was not sent to any of them except Sarepta. Note the independent pronoun in this usage: Μῆ-ΑΛΛΥ Ἄ ΡΩΜΕ ΚΛΕΙΜΕ ΕΡΟΥ ΕΙΜΗΤΙ ΔΝΟΚ No one will understand it but me.

εἴτε ... εἴτε εἴτε ... εἴτε either ... or.

ἐπεὶ ἐπεὶ because, since.

ἐπειδὴ ἐπειδὴ because, since, when.

ἐπειδὴπερ ἐπειδὴπερ inasmuch as, since.

ἐτι ἔτι yet, still, while yet (+ Circum.).

ἢ ἢ or.

καὶ γάρ καὶ γάρ for truly.

καίτοι καίτοι although, albeit.

καὶ ἂν even if.

κατὰ κατὰ (prep.) in accordance with, according to; also in distributive sense, e.g. ΚΑΤΑ ΣΑΒΒΑΤΟΝ every sabbath. Note the absence of the article here.

μὲν ... ἀε μὲν ... 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 μόγic hardly, scarcely.

οὖν οὖν therefore (postpositive).

οὐδὲ οὐδέ and not, nor; the negation is often repeated in Coptic as well.

οὔτε ... οὔτε οὔτε ... οὔτε neither ... nor.

πρὸς πρὸς (prep.) used like κατὰ.

πῶς πῶς how? why?

τοτε τότε then, thereupon, next.

σοααν ὅταν when, whenever, if (+ Cond.).

ⲉⲟⲥⲐⲚ, ⲚⲉⲟⲥⲐⲚ ⲟⲥⲟⲛ as long as (+ Circum.).

ⲉⲟⲥ ⲟⲩⲥ (1) as if; (2) although; (3) when, while as (all + Circum.).

ⲉⲟⲥⲧⲉ ⲟⲩⲧⲉ so that (+ Conj. or Infl. Inf.).

ⲭⲟⲣⲓⲥ ⲭⲟⲣⲓⲥ (prep.) without; a following noun has no indefinite article.

30.11 Final remarks on Coptic conjunctions and particles.

(a) The main coordinating conjunctions are ⲁⲮⲱ and ⲙⲚ̄. ⲙⲚ̄ is used primarily to join nouns or nominalized expressions; ⲁⲮⲱ is used elsewhere. ⲁⲮⲱ is sometimes used for ⲙⲚ̄, but this poses no particular translation problem. ⲁⲮⲱ 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 ⲉⲓ instead of ⲙⲚ̄, as in ⲙⲚ̄-ⲙⲟⲟⲮ ⲉⲓ ⲟⲩⲓⲕ ⲡⲙⲁⲮ There is neither water nor food. ⲉⲓ is also used to form compound nominal expressions of a special type, e.g. ⲥⲁⲣⲁ ⲉⲓ ⲥⲛⲟⲩ flesh and blood. These expressions function as a unit: any article occurs only with the first word, as in ⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲁ ⲉⲓ ⲥⲛⲟⲩ ⲛⲉ They are flesh and blood.

(b) The main uses of the conjunction ⲭⲉ 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. ⲭⲉ is also frequent in the sense "for, since, because," which is less ambiguously expressed by ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲭⲉ and ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲭⲉ. In many instances ⲭⲉ is the equivalent of English "namely, i.e." in introducing explanatory appositions, e.g. ⲟⲩⲟⲩⲥⲓⲁ ... ⲭⲉ ⲟⲩⲟⲩⲉⲓⲱ ⲛ̄ ⲉⲣ̄Ⲛ̄ⲡⲉⲗⲛ̄ an offering ... namely a pair of turtle-doves. ⲭⲉ is also used in some compound conjunctions, such as ⲛ̄ⲥⲁⲃⲛⲗ ⲭⲉ (if not, unless) and ⲛ̄ ⲉⲥ ⲭⲉ (as if, as though).

(c) ⲉⲱⲭⲉ and ⲉⲓⲉ, in addition to their role in

conditional sentences, may be placed before any statement to mark it as a question.

(d) εε is a postpositive particle with very much the same function as Greek δε. It is especially frequent in the phrase τῆνοϋ εε and now, so now therefore.

(e) Ἰτοοϋν: then, thereupon, next, forthwith.

(f) Ἰσα may mean "except" after a negative statement: Ἰπε-λλλϋ Ἰμοοϋ τῆβο Ἰσα Ἰαιμαν πσυρος 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.

πεσοοϋ ετῆρε-Ἰαι Ἰλθῶπε the day *when* this will happen
 2Ἰ πεσοοϋ Ἰτα4εῶῳτ̄ on the day *when* he looked.

(h) The Conditional is frequently used in a temporal sense: when, whenever.

Vocabulary 30

τελῆλῃ vb. intr. to rejoice (over: εχἸ); as n.m. joy.

ταῶο ταῶε- ταῶο' vb. tr. to increase (Ἰμο'); often prefixed to another Inf.: to do something more, much. ταῶε-οειῶ to preach, proclaim (Ἰμο').

τῆβο τῆβε- τῆβο' Q τῆβῆϋ vb. tr. to purify, cleanse, heal (Ἰμο'; of, from: ε, εβολ 2Ἰ, 2λ); as n.m. purity, purification.

ταῶο ταῶε- ταῶο' (± εβολ) vb. tr. to send forth, cast forth, proclaim, tell (Ἰμο'). ταῶε-καρπος to produce fruit.

ταειο ταειε- ταειο' Q ταειῆϋ vb. tr. to honor, respect. value, esteem (Ἰμο'); Q to be honored etc., valuable.

ταχρο ταχρε- ταχρο' Q ταχρηῆϋ vb. tr. to strengthen, confirm (Ἰμο'); intr. to become strengthened, firm, resolute.

n.con time, occasion. Ἰ οϋcon once. 2Ἰ οϋcon all at once, altogether. Ἰ κεcon again. con ἸἸM always, on every occasion. Ἰ 2λ2 Ἰ con many times, often. κατα con Ἰ

(+ Inf.) on every occasion of.

π. 200ΥΤ male (of animals or humans); freq. as adj.: male, wild, savage. c2IME is used as the corresponding female.

πε. κΛΟΜ crown, wreath. †-κΛΟΜ εχΝ̄ to crown. χ1-κΛΟΜ to receive a crown, become a martyr.

εΛε1Βε̄ shade, shadow. †-εΛε1Βε̄ to shade, protect (ε, εχΝ̄).

π. cεενε remainder, rest (often in plural sense). A redundant -κε appears frequently: πκεcεενε the rest.

†-χρ1α to need (ἴμο^ο); to have to (do: ε + Inf.); χρ1α

is Gk. ἡ χρεία

εἰ-πῶ1νε π̄, εἰ-π(°)ῶ1νε to search out, visit.

ε2ρα1 is often used to reinforce a following preposition, esp. ε2Ν̄, with no real difference in sense.

Exercises

- (1) πεχ1α4 χε μαρον, τευνοу ε2Н ε2ουН. (2) λ4τρε-πε4ε2Н2αλ
 ταμ10 ηα4 π̄ ουκοу1 π̄ οε1κ. (3) λ4τλῶε-οε1ῶ π̄ πεуαγγε10ν
 ε2Н τεχῶρα τηρε̄ ῶανт̄εcα2ω4 εβολ η2Нт̄ε̄. (4) η̄π̄ртρε-η̄ε2αατε
 ουῶм εβολ ε2Н ηε1ελοοε. (5) λ-ηα1 τηροу ῶῶπε κατα εε εт
 сн2 ε2Н πχῶῶме. (6) ε2ра1 ε2Н тме2η̄тcнооуc π̄ ромпе η̄ те4-
 η̄η̄тepо λчмоу η̄ε1 ηен̄ε̄ро. (7) ληηε1т̄η̄ ῶαροι таρεт̄η̄ε1не η̄
 ηен̄тон. (8) ε2ап̄ε̄ ερον εтρεηῶαχε η̄η̄ηα4 ε-η̄η̄ατε-те4тап̄ро т̄ом
 ε2Н πмоу. (9) ηαρε-πχое1c ῶη̄-ε2тн4 εχῶк η̄ε̄тала6ок. (10) ῶаре-
 ουῶηη ε-η̄η̄ηου4 тауе-каpноc ε-η̄η̄ηου4. (11) †ηαῶcк̄ η̄ ηε1μα
 ῶант̄ε̄кто4. (12) εтве ηα1 τεтηαχ1 η̄ ηεκлом η̄ ηεооу ε2Н η̄η̄ηуε.
 (13) η̄ ῶῶε λη εтρεктре-пет ε1тoуῶк ῶη̄т̄. (14) πκεcεεπε δε
 λуαpке1 η̄ p1me ε1 ουcоп. (15) λ-ηᾱη̄η̄ᾱ τεληη εχ̄η̄ η̄η̄оуτε
 η̄αcῶтнp. (16) λ-пет ῶῶне χооc ηα4 χε η̄χое1c, оӯη̄-ῶом η̄η̄ок
 ε т̄εво1. (17) η̄η̄εт̄η̄тауе-η̄ен̄татεт̄η̄η̄αу εpооу ε λλaу. (18)
 η̄ε2ααate η̄ тпе ῶауоуῶ2 ε2 ελ1βε̄ η̄ η̄ῶηη εт η̄η̄αу. (19) ηεте
 оӯη̄та4 ῶтнη с̄η̄те ηαρε4†-оуε1 η̄ ηεте η̄η̄та4. (20) т̄η̄cооӯη̄
 χε η̄χое1c ηαε1не η̄ ηен̄ῶ1не η̄ кεcоп η̄ ηε2ооу εт η̄η̄αу. (21)
 η̄η̄εηε1ре ката εε εη̄та4εῶη εтoот̄η̄ ε λλc. (22) λ4τρε-
 πκεcεεπε ε2ηооc χεкаc εуεcῶт̄η̄ ε те4cεῶ. (23) чηα†-κΛΟΜ
 εχ̄η̄ ηεт ηᾱε̄-η̄η̄тρε εтве ηε4pан εт оуααε. (24) т̄εом η̄ ηεт

xocε tet nλf-2λeivc̄ epō. (25) cōtñ e nλθaxe tλpeκtλxpo 2ñ
 tπictic 2ñ oγwp̄x̄. (26) λ-πxoeic tλθe-πechna nñmλc. (27)
 oγ2ooyt mñ oyc2ime λ4tαmiooy n6i πxoeic. (28) n̄tλ4ei e
 tēbooy ebol 2ñ neγnoβε. (29) mλp̄p̄λθe n̄t̄n̄telaλ n̄t̄n̄t-εooγ
 nλ4. (30) n̄t̄n̄p̄-xp̄iλ λn n̄ nekθaxe et tλeiny. (31) ne-oγñ-
 tλ4 2eη2f̄2λλ n̄ 2ooyt mñ 2eη2f̄2λλ n̄ c2ime. (32) oγñ-6om Δε
 n̄ pnoyte e tλθe-2mot nim. (33) πλi ne ppan eηtλ-πλγγeλoc
 tλλ4 nλ4 e-mπate-tε4mλλγ ωω n̄moy 2ñ eη. (34) nei2oeyte
 tλeiny n̄ 2oγo e πn. (35) λc̄f-xhpa θ̄antc̄f-2meηeta4te n̄
 p̄ompe. (36) θ̄λγxococ xe eηexi-κλom 2ñ n̄πnye 2λ neino6 n̄
 2ice.

The Lord's Prayer

ηeηeioτ et 2ñ n̄πnye, mλpe-πekpλn oγop. tek̄m̄n̄t̄p̄o mλpecei.
 ηekoγωθ mλpe4θωpe n̄ eε et̄2n̄ tpe n̄4θωpe¹ on 2ix̄m̄ n̄kλ2.
 ηeηoeik et nny² n̄f̄t̄ n̄moy nλn n̄ pooy, n̄f̄kw nλn ebol n̄ net
 ep̄on³ n̄ eε 2ωon on et̄n̄kw ebol n̄ nete oγ̄n̄tan ep̄ooy, n̄f̄t̄n̄-
 xit̄n̄ e2oyn e πeipacmoc λλλλ n̄f̄n̄λ2m̄n̄⁴ ebol 2itoot̄ n̄ πponh-
 poc, xe tōk te t6om mñ p̄ooy θ̄λ n̄ieηe2. 2λm̄n̄.

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 ep̄on "those things which are due from us," nete oγ̄n̄tan ep̄ooy "those from whom we have (something) due."
4. noγ2ñ 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 $\epsilon\bar{\sigma}\bar{\theta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\tau}\bar{\eta}\bar{\rho}\bar{\iota}\bar{\omicron}\bar{\nu}$ 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) $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}\bar{\sigma}\bar{\upsilon}\bar{\nu}\bar{\kappa}\bar{\lambda}\bar{\eta}\bar{\tau}\bar{\iota}\bar{\kappa}\bar{\omicron}\bar{\varsigma}$ 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) $\rho\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\gamma}\bar{\tau}$ - $\bar{\zeta}\bar{\omega}\bar{\nu}$ for $\rho\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\gamma}\bar{\zeta}\bar{\omega}\bar{\nu}$ 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 Ν̄ΖΗΤΗ̄, (2) ΚΑΤΑ ΘΕ ΕΝΤΑΥΤΑΑΣ ΕΤΟΟΤΗ̄
 Ν̄ΒΙ ΝΕΝΤΑΥΝΔΥ Ζ̄Ν ΝΕΥΒΑΛ ΧΙΝ Ν̄ ΘΟΡΠ̄, Ε-ΛΥΘΩΠΕ Ν̄ ΖΥΠΕΡΕΤΗΣ
 Ν̄ ΠΘΑΧΕ, (3) ΑΙΓ̄-ΖΝΑΙ ΖΩ, Ε-ΛΙΟΥΑΖΤ̄ Ν̄ΣΑ ΖΩΒ ΝΙΜ ΧΙΝ Ν̄
 ΘΟΡΠ̄ Ζ̄Ν ΟΥΦΡΞ̄, ΕΤΡΑΣΖΑΙΣΟΥ ΝΑΚ ΟΥΑ ΟΥΑ, ΚΡΑΤΙΣΤΕ ΘΕΟΦΙΛΕ,
 (4) ΧΕΚΑΣ ΕΚΕΕΙΜΕ Ε ΠΩΡΞ̄ Ν̄ ΝΘΑΧΕ ΕΝΤΑΥΚΛΗΝΓΕΙ Μ̄ΜΟΚ Ν̄ΖΗΤΟΥ.
 (5) ΛΥΘΩΠΕ Ζ̄Ν ΝΕΖΟΟΥ Ν̄ ΖΗΡΩΔΗΣ Π̄ΡΟ Ν̄ ΦΟΥΛΑΙΑ Ν̄ΒΙ ΟΥΗΝΒ
 Ε-ΠΕΥΡΑΝ ΠΕ ΖΑΧΑΡΙΑΣ, ΕΥΗΠ Ε ΝΕΖΟΟΥ Ν̄ ΛΒΙΑ, Ε-ΟΥΝΤ̄
 ΟΥΣΖΙΜΕ ΕΒΟΛ Ζ̄Ν ΝΘΕΕΡΕ Ν̄ ΛΑΡΩΝ Ε-ΠΕΣΡΑΝ ΠΕ ΕΛΙΣΑΒΕΤ.
 (6) ΝΕΥΘΟΟΠ ΔΕ ΠΕ Μ̄ ΠΕΣΝΔΥ Ν̄ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΣ Μ̄ ΠΕΜΤΟ ΕΒΟΛ Μ̄
 ΠΝΟΥΤΕ, ΕΥΜΟΘΘΕ Ζ̄Ν Ν̄ΝΤΟΛΗ ΤΗΡΟΥ Μ̄Ν Ν̄ΔΙΚΑΙΩΜΑ Μ̄ ΠΧΟΕΙΣ
 ΕΥΟΥΛΔΒ. (7) ΛΥΘ ΝΕ-ΜΗΝ̄ΤΟΥ ΘΗΡΕ Μ̄ΜΑΥ ΠΕ, ΕΒΟΛ ΧΕ ΝΕ-ΟΥΑΒΡΗΝ
 ΤΕ ΕΛΙΣΑΒΕΤ, ΛΥΘ Ν̄ΤΟΟΥ Μ̄ ΠΕΣΝΔΥ ΝΕ-ΛΥΑΙΑΙ ΠΕ Ζ̄Ν ΝΕΥΖΟΟΥ.
 (8) ΑΣΘΩΠΕ ΔΕ Ζ̄Ν ΠΤΡΕΥΘΜ̄ΘΕ Ζ̄Ν ΤΤΑΖΙΣ Ν̄ ΝΕΖΟΟΥ Μ̄ ΠΕΜΤΟ
 ΕΒΟΛ Μ̄ ΠΝΟΥΤΕ, (9) ΚΑΤΑ ΠΣΩΝΤ̄ Ν̄ ΤΜ̄Ν̄ΤΟΥΗΝΒ ΑΣΡΑΤΩΨ Ε
 ΤΑΛΕ-ΘΟΥΖΗΝΕ ΕΖΡΑΙ, Ε-ΛΥΒΩΚ ΕΖΟΥΝ Ε ΠΕΡΠΕ Μ̄ ΠΧΟΕΙΣ.

1. ΕΠΕΙΔΗΠΕΡ (ΕΠΕΙΔΗΠΕΡ) conj. inasmuch as. ΤΩΤ ΤΕΤ-
 ΤΟΤ⁸ Q ΤΗΤ to become agreeable; to agree (on, upon, to: ε,
 εκ̄Ν; with: Μ̄Ν); ΤΩΤ Ν̄ ΖΗΤ ΖΡΑΙ Ζ̄Ν 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 Μ̄ΜΟ⁸ Ζ̄Ν (καθηγέομαι) to instruct in.

6. π. ΔΙΚΑΙΩΜΑ (τὸ δικάϊωμα) act of justice; ordinance.

7. ΑΒΡΗΝ (adj. or n.f.) barren (woman).

8. τ. ΤΑΖΙΣ (ἡ τάξις) order, arrangement; rank; post.

9. π. ΣΩΝΤ̄ custom; εἶρε Μ̄ ΠΣΩΝΤ̄ to follow the custom.

ΑΣΡΑΤΩΨ: 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 λγ2оте зε̄ ε2ра1̄ εχѳч̄. (13) πεχε-παγγελος δε нλч̄ хе̄

н̄п̄р̄-2оте захарιας, хе̄ λγсѳт̄ н̄ е̄ πεκсоп̄с̄. λῦω текс2ιμε̄ ελ1савет̄ снλхпо̄ наκ̄ н̄ οὐφнре, н̄т̄моγ̄те е̄ пєчран̄ хе̄ ιω2ανннс̄. (14) οὐн̄-οὐραѳе̄ нλѳѳе̄ наκ̄ м̄н̄ οὐτεηλ̄, λῦω οὐн̄-2α2̄ нλраѳе̄ εх̄ н̄ пєчхпо̄. (15) чнар̄-οὐνο6̄ глр̄ н̄ пемто̄ εвол̄ н̄ пхоеис̄, λῦω н̄нечсе-нр̄п̄ 21̄ с1кєрл̄, λῦω чнамоγ̄2̄ εвол̄ 2̄н̄ пеп̄н̄λ̄ ет̄ οὐλλ̄ᾱ χ1н̄ εч2̄н̄ 2нт̄с̄ н̄ течмаλγ̄. (16) λῦω чнакте-οὐμннѳе̄ н̄ н̄ѳнре̄ н̄ п̄т̄н̄λ̄ е̄ пхоеис̄ пєγ̄ноγ̄те. (17) λῦω н̄точ̄ чнамоѳе̄ 2λ̄ теч2н̄ 2̄н̄ пеп̄н̄λ̄ м̄н̄ т6ом̄ н̄ 2нλ1ас̄, е̄ κтō н̄ н̄2нт̄ н̄ н̄ε1оте̄ е̄ неϋѳнре̄ λῦω̄ н̄λтсѳт̄ н̄ 2̄н̄ т̄н̄т̄р̄н̄2нт̄ н̄ н̄λ1κλ1ος̄, е̄ соβте̄ н̄ οὐλλ̄αο̄ н̄ пхоеис̄ εчс̄β̄т̄ωт̄.

(18) λῦω πεχε-захарιας н̄ παγγελος хе̄ 2̄н̄ οὐ̄†наβ1ме̄ е̄ пλ1?̄ λнок̄ глр̄ λ1р̄-2̄λλō λῦω̄ тас2ιμε̄ λсλ1λ1̄ 2̄н̄ нес2ооγ̄.

(19) λ-παγγελος δε οὐѳѳ̄, пєхλч̄ нλч̄ хе̄ λнок̄ пє̄ глвр1нл̄, пєт̄ λ2εрат̄ н̄ пемто̄ εвол̄ н̄ пноγ̄те. λῦт̄н̄нооγ̄т̄ е̄ ѳλхе̄ н̄н̄маκ̄ λῦω̄ е̄ тλѳе-οε1ѳ̄ наκ̄ н̄ нλ1̄. (20) ε1с̄ 2ннт̄е̄ екеѳѳе̄ еκκ̄ω̄ н̄ ρ̄ωκ̄, н̄м̄н̄-ѳ6ом̄ н̄мок̄ е̄ ѳλхе̄ ѳλ̄ пє2ооγ̄ втєре-нλ1̄ нλѳѳе̄, ет̄ве̄ хе̄ н̄п̄κ̄п1стеγ̄е̄ е̄ нλѳλхе̄, нλ1̄ ет̄ нλхѳκ̄ εвол̄ 2̄н̄ пєγ̄ογ̄οε1ѳ̄.

(21) пλαος δε неч6ѳѳ̄ 2нт̄с̄ н̄ захарιας пє̄, λῦω̄ неγ̄р̄-ѳннре̄ н̄теречѳс̄к̄ 2̄н̄ пєр̄пє̄. (22) н̄теречε1̄ де̄ εвол̄, н̄пєчѳ6н̄-6ом̄ е̄

11. пє.ϋс1ασтнр1ον (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 хор̄н̄ to make a sign, beckon (to: е̄, ογ̄βε; with: н̄мо̄', 2̄н̄). н̄по̄, емпо̄ adj. dumb, mute; р̄-н̄по̄ (Q о̄ н̄ н̄по̄) to become mute.

ϑαχε νῆμαυ, αὖω λυεῖμε κε ἄταχναυ εὐβωλῆ εβολ 2ῆ περπε.
ἦτοϑ λε νεϑωρῆ οὐβηϑ πε, αὖω λϑεω εϑο ἦ εμπο. (23) λσϑωπε
δε ἦτερε-νε2οοϑ ἦ πεϑωῆϑε ϑωκ εβολ, λϑεωκ ε2ραι ε πεϑη.

(24) μῆῆσα νε12οοϑ δε λσω ἦβ1 ελ1αβετ τεϑς21με, αὖω
λς2οπς ἦ ϑοϑ ἦ εβοτ, εςϑω ἦμοσ (25) κε

τα1 τε εε ἦτα-πχοε1ς λλς να1 2ῆ πε2οοϑ ἦταϑεωϑῆ
ε ϑ1 ἦ πανοβης εβολ 2ῆ ἦρωμε.

(26) 2ῆ πμε2σοοϑ δε ἦ εβοτ λϑχοοϑ ἦ γαβρηλ παγγελος εβολ
21ῆ πνοϑτε εϑπολ1ς ἦτε τγαλλ1αλ1 ε-πεςραν πε να2αρεϑ,

(27) ϑα οϑπαρεσνος ε-λϑωῆ-τοοτς ἦ οϑ2αι ε-πεϑραν πε ιωσηϑ
εβολ 2ῆ πη1 ἦ λλδ, αὖω πραν ἦ τπαρεσνος πε μαρ1α. (28) αὖω
ἦτερεϑεωκ νας ε2οϑη, πεϑαϑ νας κε

χα1ρε, τετλαςβῆ-2μοτ. πχοε1ς ἦῆμε.

(29) ἦτοσ δε λσϑτορτῆ εϑῆ πϑαχε, αὖω νεσμοκμεκ ἦμοσ κε
οϑαϑ ἦ μ1νε πε πε1ασπασμοσ. (30) πεϑε-παγγελος νας κε

ἦπῆῆ-2οτε, μαρ1α. αρβ1νε γαρ ἦ οϑ2μοτ ἦνα2ῆῆ πνοϑτε.

(31) αὖω ε1ς 2ηητε τεηλω, ἦτεχπο ἦ οϑϑηρε, ἦτεμοϑτε ε
πεϑραν κε τς. (32) πα1 ϑηλϑωπε ἦ οϑηοβ, αὖω σεηαμοϑτε

εροϑ κε πϑηρε ἦ πετ ϑοσε. πχοε1ς πνοϑτε ναϑ ναϑ ἦ
πεϑροηοσ ἦ λλϑε1α πεϑε1ωτ. (33) αὖω ϑηλῆ-ῆρο εϑῆ πη1
ἦ 1ακωε ϑα η1εηε2, αὖω ἦῆῆ-2λη ηλϑωπε ἦ τεϑηῆῆτερο.

(34) πεϑε-μαρ1α δε ἦ παγγελος κε

ἦ λϑ ἦ 2ε πα1 ηλϑωπε ἦμο1? ἦπε1σοϑῆ-2οοϑτ.

(35) λ-παγγελος οϑωϑε, πεϑαϑ νας κε

οϑπῆλ εϑοϑλλε πετ ηηϑ ε2ραι εϑω, αὖω τ6ομ ἦ πετ ϑοσε
тет ηλῆ-2α1βες ερο. εтве πα1 πετεηλϑποϑ ϑοϑλλε.

25. νοβης νεβηε6- νεβηοϑε^ρ to mock, reproach (ἦμο^ρ);
as n.m. reproach, scorn.

27. ϑῆ-τοοτ^ρ ηλ^ρ lit., to grasp the hand of (someone)
for, i.e. to betroth (a woman) to (a man); the Q is ex-
pressed as τοοτς ϑηη ηαϑ, she is betrothed to him (II, 5).

28. χα1ρε (χαῖρε) Greetings. 33. Text has ϑηλῆρο.

34. σοϑῆ-2οοϑτ to know a man (sexually); σοϑῆ + 2οοϑτ.

сенамоуте ероч же пѡнре н̄ пноуте. (36) λϰω εις
 ειςαβετ τουσυγγενηс н̄тос ζωос он λσω н̄ ουѡнре з̄н̄
 тесн̄т̄з̄λω, λϰω песмезсоу н̄ εβοτ не п̄αι, т̄αι
 εϰαλϰουτε ерос же табр̄нн, (37) же н̄не-λλλϰ н̄ ϰαϰε
 ϫ-ατбон н̄наз̄р̄н̄ пноуте.

(38) пexac δε н̄βι μαρια же

εις з̄н̄тe λн̄т̄-ѡн̄з̄λλ н̄ п̄χοεις. μαρεсѡпe п̄αι κατ̄а
 пекѡαϰε.

λϰω λ-παγγελος εѡκ εβολ з̄ιτoот̄с. (39) λστωоун̄с δε н̄βι
 μαρια з̄н̄ νειζооу, λсѡк е тоp̄иnн з̄н̄ оубеnн е т̄πολιс н̄
 †ουλλ̄ια. (40) λсѡк εзоун̄ е п̄н̄и н̄ з̄αχαp̄ιαс, λсacпaзe н̄
 ειςαβετ. (41) λсѡпe δε н̄тере-ειςαβετ с̄ωт̄н̄ е п̄аспaсmос
 н̄ маp̄ια, λ-п̄н̄ре ѡн̄н к̄иm з̄p̄αι н̄з̄н̄т̄с, λϰω λ-ειςαβετ мoуz
 εβολ з̄н̄ п̄еп̄н̄а ет̄ оуλλ̄в. (42) λсч̄и-з̄p̄ac εβολ з̄н̄ оуноб н̄
 сн̄н, пexac же

тесмамаλт̄ н̄тo з̄н̄ нез̄иome, λϰω чсмамаλт̄ н̄βι п̄каp̄нос н̄
 з̄н̄тe, (43) же λн̄т̄-н̄иm λноκ же еp̄е-т̄маλλϰ н̄ п̄αχοεις ει
 сp̄ат? (44) εις з̄н̄тe γαρ н̄тере-тесм̄н̄ н̄ поуacпaсmос
 тaз̄е-пaмаλaϰе, λ-п̄н̄ре ѡн̄н к̄иm з̄н̄ оут̄ελн̄λ н̄з̄н̄т̄.

(45) λϰω п̄αιαт̄с н̄ т̄εnтacп̄иcтeуe же оӯн̄-оуϰѡк εβολ
 н̄αѡпe н̄ н̄εnтaϰχοоу н̄ac з̄ит̄н̄ п̄χοεις.

(46) λϰω пexε-μαρια же

λ-таψϰн̄ χ̄иcε н̄ п̄χοεις. (47) λ-п̄ап̄н̄λ т̄ελн̄λ εχ̄н̄ п̄ноуте
 п̄ас̄ωт̄н̄р; (48) же λч̄бѡт̄ εχ̄н̄ п̄εѡѡβ̄иo н̄ т̄εч̄z̄н̄з̄λλ, εις
 з̄н̄тe γαρ χ̄иn т̄εnoу с̄εnαт̄н̄αiοi н̄βι γ̄εnελ н̄иm, (49) же
 λч̄εip̄e п̄αι н̄ з̄εnн̄н̄т̄ноб н̄βι п̄εт̄εӯн̄-бom н̄mоч, λϰω
 п̄ечp̄ан̄ оуλλ̄в. (50) п̄еч̄н̄λ χ̄иn оуϰ̄ωm ѡλ оуϰ̄ωm εχ̄н̄ нет̄

40. λσпaзe (ἀσπάζομαι) to greet.

48. т̄н̄αiο т̄н̄αiε- т̄н̄αiο Q т̄н̄αиγ̄ to justify (н̄mос), to
 consider just or justified; intr. to become justified.
 т̄.γ̄εnελ (ἡ γενεά) generation.

50. п̄.χ̄ωm generation.

ῥ-20TE 2HTῥ. (51) λ4ε1PE ἄ OY6OM 2Ḃ ΠE46BO1; λ4XΩPPE
 EBOλ ἄ ἄXAC1-2HT 2Ḃ ΠMEEY6 ἄ NEY2HT. (52) λ4ΘOPῥ ἄ
 ἄΛYHACTHC 2Ḃ NEYΘPONOC; λ4XICE ἄ NET Θ῔BBIHY.

(53) λ4TC1E-NEῤ 2KAEIT ἄ AΓAΘON; λ4XEY-ἄPḂMΔO
 CYΘOYEIT. (54) λ4T-TOOTῥ ἄ ΠḂHλ ΠE42M2λλ E ῥ-ΠMEEY6
 ἄ ΠHλ (55) KATA ΘE ENTA4ΘAXE MḂ NEHEIOTE ABPA2AM MḂ
 ΠE4CΠEPMA ΘA ENE2.

(56) λ-MAP1A ΔE 6Ω 2A2THC ἄ ΘOMḂT ἄ EBOT, λYΩ AKOT῔
 E2PA1 E ΠECH1. (57) λ-ΠEOYOE1Θ ΔE XOK EBOλ ἄ EλICEABET
 CTPECHICE, λYΩ ACXΠO ἄ OYΘHP6. (58) λYCOTḂ ΔE ἄB1
 NECPḂPAYH MḂ NECCYΓΓENHC XE λ-ΠXOEIC TAYE-ΠE4Hλ ἄMḂAC,
 λYPAΘE ἄMḂAC. (59) λCΘΩΠE ΔE 2Ḃ ΠME2ΘMOYH ἄ 2OOY λYE1
 CYHAC῔BE ἄ ΠḂHP6 ΘHM. λYMOYTE EPOT ἄ ΠPAN ἄ ΠE4E1OT XE
 ZAXAP1AC. (60) λ-TE4MAY ΔE OYΩ῔῔, ΠEXAC XE
 ἄMOM. λλλλ CYHλMOYTE EPOT XE 1Θ2ANHC.

(61) ΠEXAY ΔE HAC XE

MḂ-λλλλ 2Ḃ TOYPAITE EYMOYTE EPOT ἄ ΠEIPAN.

(62) NEYXOPḂ ΔE OYBE ΠE4E1OT XE

KOYEO-MOYTE EPOT XE HIM?

51. ΠE.6BO1 arm (of man), leg (of animal). XΩPPE XEPE-
 XOP῔ Q XOPPE (± EBOλ) to scatter, disperse (ἄMO῔); also
 more generally: to bring to naught.

52. ΘOPῥ ῥ῔῔῔- ῥ῔῔῔῔῔ Q ῥ῔῔῔῔ to overturn, upset
 (ἄMO῔); as n.m. overthrow, destruction. Π.ΔYHACTHC
 (ὁ δυνάστης) ruler.

53. AΓAΘON (τὸ ἀγαθόν) n. good, what is good.

55. ΠE.CΠEPMA (τὸ σπέρμα) seed; offspring, issue.

58. PḂPAYH cpd. of PḂ- (27.2) and T.PAYH neighborhood,
 town-quarter; hence: neighbor.

59. C῔BE C῔BE- C῔BH῔῔ Q C῔BH῔ to circumcise (ἄMO῔); as
 n.m. circumcision. 60. ἄMOM No. EΘΩΠE ἄMOM otherwise.

61. T.PAITE kin, kindred; PḂPAITE 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 ΤΕ2ΙΝ Μ̄ †ΡΗΝΗ.
 (80) ΠΘΗΡΕ ΔΕ ΘΗΝ Α4ΛΥΖΑΝΕ ΑΥΩ Α46Μ̄-6ΟΜ ΖΜ̄ ΠΕΠΝΑ. ΝΕ4ΘΟΟΠ
 ΔΕ ΠΕ ΖΝ̄ Μ̄ ΧΑΙΣ ΘΑ ΠΣ20ΟΥ Μ̄ ΠΣ4ΟΥΩΝΖ̄ 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) ΕΤΡΕ4ΤΑ4 Ε2ΟΥΝ Μ̄ ΜΑΡΙΑ, ΤΕΤΕΡΕ-ΤΟΟΤ̄ ΘΗΠ
 ΜΑ4, ΕΣΒΕΤ. (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 ἀπογραφή) enrollment, registry.

4. Τ.ΠΑΤΡΙΑ (ἡ πατριά) family, clan; people, nation.

5. ΤΑΛ4 Ε2ΟΥΝ reflex.: to register himself (from †).

7. ΒΩΩΛΕ ΒΕΕΛΕ- ΒΟΟΛ* Q ΒΟΟΛΕ 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 2 \bar{N} ΠΝΟΜΟΣ \bar{N} ΠΧΟΕΙΣ ΧΕ 200ΥΤ ΝΙΜ ΕΤ
 ΗΛΟΥΩΝ \bar{N} ΤΟΟΤΕ ΕΥΝΑΜΟΥΤΕ ΕΡΟ4 ΧΕ ΠΕΤ ΟΥΛΑΒ \bar{N} ΠΧΟΕΙΣ,
 (24) ΛΥΩ Ε † \bar{N} ΟΥΘΥΣΙΑ ΚΑΤΑ ΠΕΝΤΑΥΧΟΟ4 2 \bar{M} ΠΝΟΜΟΣ \bar{N} ΠΧΟΓΙΣ
 ΧΕ ΟΥΣΟΕΙΘ \bar{N} ΕΡ \bar{N} ΠΦΛΗ Η ΜΑΣ ΣΝΛΥ \bar{N} ΒΡΟΟΜΠΕ. (25) ΕΙΣ 2 \bar{H} ΤΕ
 ΔΕ ΝΕΥ \bar{N} -ΟΥΡΩΝΕ ΠΕ 2 \bar{N} ΘΕΙΕΡΟΥΣΑΛΗΝ Ε-ΠΕ4ΡΑΝ ΠΕ ΣΥΜΕΩΝ. ΛΥΩ
 ΠΕΙΡΩΜΕ ΝΕΥΔΙΚΑΙΟΣ ΠΣ \bar{N} ΡΕ4Φ \bar{M} ΦΕ \bar{N} ΠΝΟΥΤΕ, Ε46ΩΦ \bar{T} ΕΒΟΛ
 2 \bar{H} Τ \bar{T} \bar{N} ΠΣΟΛΣ \bar{L} \bar{N} Π \bar{T} Η \bar{L} , Ε-ΟΥ \bar{N} -ΟΥΠ \bar{N} Α Ε4ΟΥΛΑΒ ΦΟΟΠ Η \bar{M} ΜΑ4,
 (26) Ε-ΛΥΤΑΜΟ4 ΕΒΟΛ 21Τ \bar{M} ΠΕΠ \bar{N} Α ΕΤ ΟΥΛΑΒ ΧΕ Ν \bar{Q} ΗΜΑΜΟΥ ΛΗ
 Ε-ΝΠ \bar{Q} ΝΛΥ Ε ΠΕ \bar{X} \bar{N} ΠΧΟΕΙΣ. (27) ΛΥΩ Λ4ΕΙ 2 \bar{M} ΠΕΠ \bar{N} Α Ε ΠΕΡΠΕ.
 2 \bar{M} ΠΤΡΕ- \bar{N} ΕΙΟΤΕ ΔΕ Χ1 \bar{N} ΠΩΗΡΕ ΦΗΜ Ε2ΟΥΝ, \bar{T} Σ, ΕΤΡΕΣΥΕΙΡΕ \bar{N}
 ΠΣΩ \bar{N} \bar{N} ΠΝΟΜΟΣ 2ΛΡΟ4, (28) \bar{N} ΤΟ4 ΔΕ Λ4Χ1Τ \bar{T} Ε ΠΕ42ΛΜΗΡ,
 Λ4ΣΜΟΥ Ε ΠΝΟΥΤΕ, Ε4ΧΩ \bar{M} ΜΟΣ (29) ΧΕ

ΤΕΝΟΥ ΚΝΑΚΩ ΕΒΟΛ \bar{M} ΠΕΚ2 \bar{M} 2ΑΛ, ΠΧΟΕΙΣ, ΚΑΤΑ ΠΕΚΩΔΧΕ 2 \bar{N}
 ΟΥΣΙΡΗΝΗ, (30) ΧΕ Λ-ΝΑΒΑΛ ΝΛΥ Ε ΠΕΚΟΥΧΑ1, (31) ΠΛ1
 ΣΝΤΑΚΣ \bar{E} ΤΩΤ \bar{T} \bar{N} ΠΕΜΤΟ ΕΒΟΛ \bar{N} \bar{N} ΛΛΟΣ ΤΗΡΟΥ, (32) ΠΟΥΟΕΙΝ
 ΕΥΕΩΛ \bar{P} ΕΒΟΛ \bar{N} \bar{N} 2ΕΘΝΟΣ ΛΥΩ Ε ΠΕΟΟΥ \bar{N} ΠΕΚΛΛΟΣ Π \bar{T} Η \bar{L} .
 (33) ΠΕ4ΕΙΩΤ ΔΕ Μ \bar{N} ΤΕ4ΜΑΛΥ ΝΕΥ \bar{P} -ΦΠΗΡΕ ΠΕ ΕΧ \bar{N} ΝΕΤΟΥΧΩ
 \bar{M} ΜΟΟΥ ΕΤΒΗ \bar{N} Τ \bar{T} . (34) Λ-ΣΥΜΕΩΝ ΔΕ ΣΜΟΥ ΕΡΟΟΥ, ΠΕΧΛ4 \bar{N} ΜΑΡΙΑ
 ΤΕ4ΜΑΛΥ ΧΕ

ΕΙΣ ΠΛ1 ΚΗ ΕΥ2Ε Μ \bar{N} ΟΥΤΩΟΥΝ \bar{N} 2Λ2 2 \bar{M} Π \bar{T} Η \bar{L} , ΛΥΩ ΟΥΜΑΣΙΝ
 Ε ΟΥΩ2 \bar{M} 21ΩΦ4. (35) \bar{N} ΤΟ ΔΕ ΟΥ \bar{N} -ΟΥΣΗ4Ε ΝΗΥ ΕΒΟΛ 21Τ \bar{N}
 ΤΟΥΨΥΧΗ, ΧΕΚΑΣ ΕΥΕΩΛ \bar{P} ΕΒΟΛ \bar{N} Β1 \bar{N} ΜΟΚΜΕΚ \bar{N} 2Λ2 \bar{N} 2 \bar{H} Τ.
 (36) ΝΕ-ΟΥ \bar{N} -ΟΥΠΡΟΦΗΤΗΣ ΔΕ ΧΕ ΛΗΝΑ ΤΩΕΕΡΕ \bar{N} ΦΛΝΟΥΝΑ ΤΕ

23. τ.οοτε womb.

24. τε.θυσια (ἡ θυσία) sacrifice. π.σοειθ pair.

τε.ε \bar{R} Π \bar{P} ΦΛΗ turtle-dove. η (ἡ) conj. or. π.μας the young
 of any animal.

28. π.2ΛΜΗΡ embrace, arms.

32. π.2ΕΘΝΟΣ (τὸ ἔθνος) nation, people.

34. ο \bar{U} ω2 \bar{M} 21 to contradict, object to; note ο \bar{U} ω2 \bar{M} ο \bar{U} βε
 in the same meaning.

36. The exact function of τε is not clear; it is not
 required in the sentence as it stands. τε.φ \bar{U} ΛΗ (ἡ φυλή)
 tribe, people, nation. τ.Μ \bar{N} ΤΡΟΟΥΝΕ virginity; π.ροο \bar{U} ΜΕ

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-ΒΟΜ, ΕΥΜΕΖ 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, ΑΥΦΩ 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 NEČEINOYΘB̄. (48) AYNAU
 ΔE EPOT, AYF-ΘPHPE. PEPE-TETMAY NA4 XE

PAΦHPE, NTAKF-OY NAN ZI NA1? EIC ZHHTE ANOK MĪ
 PEKEIOT ENMOKZ̄ N ZHT ENΘINE NCOK.

(49) PEHA4 ΔE NAU XE

CTBE OY TETNΘINE NCWI? NTETNCOOYN AN XE ZATC EPABO
 ZN NA-PAE1OT?

(50) NTOOY ΔE HPOYEIME E PΘAXE NTACHOOC NAU. (51) A4EI ΔE
 CPECNT HĪMAY EPRAI E NAZAPEO, AYΘ NEČCOTĪ NCWOY. TETMAY

ΔE NECZAPEZ E NEIΘAXE THPOY ZĪ NECZHT. (52) TC ΔE
 NEČPROKOTPEI ZĪ TCOΦIA MĪ ΘHALIKIA MĪ TEXAPIC NAZPĪ PPOYTE
 MĪ HPOME.

Chapter III

(1) ZĪ TSPĪNĪTH ΔE N ΘHΓEMONIA N TIBIPIOC KAICAP; E4O N
 ZHΓEMON EXĪ FOYAAIA NBI PONTIOC ΠILATOC, EP-EZHPOΔHC O N
 TETPAAPXHC EXĪ TΓAΛILAI, EP-EΦILIPPOC PEČCOM ΠTETPAAPXHC
 EXĪ IDOYPAIA MĪ TPAXONITIC N XOPH MĪ AYCANIAC ΠTETPAAPXHC
 EXĪ TABILHNH, (2) EP-EANNAČ ΠAPXIEPEYČ PE MĪ KAIFAC,
 A-ΠΘAXE N PPOYTE ΘOPE ΘA IΘZANNHC PΦHPE N ZACHAPIC ZATE
 TEPHNOC. (3) A4EI EPRAI E TPEPIXOPOC THPE N ΠIOPANNHC

48. ZI NA1 adv. in this way, thus.

52. PROKOTPEI (PROKOPTO) to progress, advance. ΘHALIKIA
 (ἡ ἡλικία) age, time of life.

1. CĪ- or CĪN-, proclitic form of a f. noun meaning
 year in date formulas: TSP-MĪTH the fifteenth year.
 ΘHΓEMONIA (ἡ ἡγεμονία) rule, administration. Π.TETPAAPXHC
 (ὁ τετράρχης) tetrarch, petty prince. The circumstantial
 clauses EP-EΦILIPPOC ... and EP-EANNAČ ... 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. KYPCCAI (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 сѣте-те2ин ἡ
 πχοοιϑ; сооутἡ ἡ нечма ἡ μοоϑе. (5) εια ним намоу2,
 ἡте-тооу ним 21 сивἡ ним εββιο; λϑω пет бооме наϑωπε
 еуϑоуτων нἡ пет наϑἡ е 2ен21ооуе еуϑεεελω6. (6) λϑω
 пеооу ἡ πχοεиϑ наоуωн2 εβολ, ἡте-сарἡ ним нау е
 поухаи ἡ пноуτε.

(7) нечϑω 6ε ἡмос пе н ἡμннϑе ет ннϑ εβολ е βαπτιζε εβολ
 21 τοοτἡ χε

нехпо ἡ не2ϑω, ним пентаχтаμωτἡ е пωт εβολ 2нтἡ ἡ
 торгн ет ннϑ? (8) ар1-2енкарпос δε еϑἡπϑа ἡ тметаноиа,
 ἡтетἡтἡρхеи ἡ χоос χε оϑἡтан пенеиωт авра2ам. †ϑω
 ἡмос ннтἡ χε оϑἡ-6ом ἡ пноуτε е тоϑнес-2енϑнре ἡ
 авра2ам εβολ 2ἡ неиωне. (9) χим теноу пκελεвин κн 2а
 тноϑне ἡ ἡϑнн. ϑнн ним ете ἡчна†-карпос ан е-наоуϑ
 сенакорреϑ ἡсенохἡ е пκω2ἡ.

(10) λ-ἡμннϑе δε χноуϑ, еϑϑω ἡмос χε
 оу 6ε петἡнаааϑ χε енеоухаи?

(11) λϑоϑωϑε, еϑϑω ἡмос нау χε
 петε оϑἡтἡ-ϑтнн сἡте наρεϑ†-оуеи ἡ петε нἡтаϑ, λϑω
 петε оϑἡтἡ-оεиκ наρεϑεиρε он 21 наи.

(12) λ-2енкетелωннϑ δε еи е χ1-βαπτιϑма εβολ 21 τοοτἡ.

4. ωϑ еϑ- оϑ^ϑ εβολ to cry out; to read, recite.

5. π.εια valley, ravine. τ.сивἡ hill. бооме Q of
 6ωоме to twist, pervert (ἡмо^ϑ); intr. to become crooked,
 twisted. слεελω6 Q of слεελἡ to make smooth; intr. to
 become smooth.

7. βαπτιζε (βαπτίζω) to baptise; note active form with
 passive meaning. 2оϑ (f. 2ϑω; pl. 2воуi) n.m. snake,
 serpent. τ.оргн (ἡ ὀργή) wrath.

9. π.κελεвин ахе. τ.ноϑне root. κωϑре κεερε- 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

$\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\rho}\bar{\rho}$ - $\lambda\lambda\lambda\gamma$ $\bar{\eta}$ ζ ου₀ παρα πεντα γ το $\omega\bar{\rho}$ $\bar{\eta}$ η $\bar{\eta}$ τ $\bar{\eta}$.

(14) λ χ νο γ χ δε $\bar{\eta}$ 61 $\bar{\eta}$ ε $\bar{\tau}$ ο $\bar{\eta}$ μα τ ο $\bar{\iota}$ χε

εννα $\bar{\rho}$ -ου ζ ω ω η ο $\bar{\eta}$?

πεχα₄ ναυ χε

$\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\rho}\bar{\tau}\bar{\tau}\bar{\epsilon}$ - $\lambda\lambda\lambda\gamma$ ο $\bar{\sigma}\bar{\epsilon}$, λ γ ω $\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\rho}$ ζ 1- $\lambda\lambda$ ε $\lambda\lambda\lambda\gamma$, $\bar{\eta}$ τε $\bar{\tau}\bar{\eta}$ ζ ω ε ρ ω $\bar{\tau}\bar{\eta}$
ε $\bar{\eta}$ ε $\bar{\tau}\bar{\eta}$ ο ψ ω $\bar{\eta}$ ι $\bar{\omega}$ η.

(15) ε ρ $\bar{\epsilon}$ -π $\lambda\lambda$ ο $\bar{\varsigma}$ β ω ω $\bar{\tau}$ ε ν ο λ , ε γ μ $\bar{\epsilon}$ ε γ $\bar{\epsilon}$ τη ρ ου ζ $\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}$ ε γ ζ η $\bar{\tau}$ ε $\bar{\tau}$ β $\bar{\epsilon}$

ι ω ζ α $\bar{\eta}$ η $\bar{\eta}$ η $\bar{\varsigma}$ χε με ω α κ $\bar{\eta}$ το₄ πε πε $\bar{\chi}\bar{\tau}$, (16) λ-ι ω ζ α $\bar{\eta}$ η $\bar{\eta}$ η $\bar{\varsigma}$ ο γ ω ω $\bar{\beta}$,

ε χ ω $\bar{\eta}$ η $\bar{\omega}$ $\bar{\varsigma}$ $\bar{\eta}$ ο γ ο $\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}$ η $\bar{\mu}$ χε

α $\bar{\nu}$ ο κ με $\bar{\eta}$ ε $\bar{\iota}$ βα $\bar{\eta}$ π τ ι ζ ε $\bar{\eta}$ η $\bar{\omega}$ τ $\bar{\eta}$ ζ $\bar{\eta}$ ο γ μ $\bar{\omega}$ ο γ . χ η $\bar{\eta}$ υ δε $\bar{\eta}$ 61 $\bar{\eta}$ ε $\bar{\tau}$

χο ρ ε ρ ο $\bar{\iota}$, πα $\bar{\iota}$ ε- $\bar{\eta}$ τ $\bar{\eta}$ π ω α λ $\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}$ β ω α ε ν ο λ $\bar{\eta}$ π $\bar{\mu}$ ο γ $\bar{\varsigma}$ $\bar{\eta}$

πε χ το ω υ $\bar{\epsilon}$. $\bar{\eta}$ το₄ $\bar{\eta}$ ε $\bar{\tau}$ να $\bar{\nu}$ α $\bar{\eta}$ π τ ι ζ ε $\bar{\eta}$ η $\bar{\omega}$ τ $\bar{\eta}$ ζ $\bar{\eta}$ ο γ η $\bar{\eta}$ α ε ρ ο γ α λ ε

$\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}$ ο γ κ ω ζ $\bar{\tau}$, (17) πα $\bar{\iota}$ ε $\bar{\tau}$ ε ρ $\bar{\epsilon}$ -πε χ ζ α ζ $\bar{\eta}$ τε χ 6 $\bar{\iota}$ χ ε $\bar{\tau}\bar{\epsilon}$ β $\bar{\omega}$ $\bar{\eta}$

πε χ η $\bar{\omega}$ ο γ , ε σ ω γ ζ ε ζ ο γ η $\bar{\eta}$ πε χ σο γ ο ε τε χ α ρ ο θ η κ η. π $\bar{\tau}$ ω ζ

δε χ η $\bar{\alpha}$ ρ κ ζ $\bar{\tau}$ ζ $\bar{\eta}$ ο γ σα $\bar{\tau}$ ε ε-με σ ω ω $\bar{\eta}$.

(18) ζ $\bar{\eta}$ ζ ε $\bar{\eta}$ κε ω α χ $\bar{\varsigma}$ δε ε-η λ ω ω ο γ πε χ πα ρ α κ α λ ε $\bar{\iota}$ $\bar{\eta}$ η $\bar{\mu}$ ο γ ,

ε χ τα ϕ ε-ο $\bar{\epsilon}$ ι ω $\bar{\eta}$ π $\lambda\lambda$ ο $\bar{\varsigma}$. (19) ζ η ρ ω λ η $\bar{\varsigma}$ δε π $\bar{\tau}$ ε $\bar{\tau}$ ρ λ α ρ χ $\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\varsigma}$, ε γ χ π ι $\bar{\omega}$

13. $\bar{\tau}\omega\omega$ $\bar{\tau}\epsilon\omega$ - $\bar{\tau}\omega\omega$ Q $\bar{\tau}\eta\omega$ to bound, limit, determine, fix ($\bar{\eta}\bar{\mu}\omega$).

14. $\bar{\tau}\tau\omega$ $\bar{\tau}\tau\epsilon$ - $\bar{\tau}\tau\omega$ to make (someone: first object) give (second object). π.ο $\bar{\sigma}\bar{\epsilon}$ fine; loss, damage; $\bar{\tau}\tau\epsilon$ - $\lambda\lambda\lambda\gamma$ ο $\bar{\sigma}\bar{\epsilon}$ to force payment out of someone. π.λ λ slander; ζ 1- $\lambda\lambda$ to slander (ε). $\zeta\omega$ ε to be satisfied with; used with ethical dative ε $\rho\omega$ (§30.6). π.ο ψ ω $\bar{\eta}$ ι $\bar{\omega}$ η ($\bar{\tau}\delta$ $\delta\psi\acute{\omega}\nu$ ι $\bar{\omega}$ η) wages.

16. χο ρ Q of $\chi\omega\omega\bar{\rho}\epsilon$ to become strong, powerful. π.η $\bar{\mu}$ ο γ $\bar{\varsigma}$ strap, band. π.το ω $\bar{\gamma}\bar{\varsigma}$ shoe, sandal.

17. η.ζ λ winnowing fan. πε.χ $\bar{\eta}$ η $\bar{\omega}$ ο γ threshing-floor. π.τ ω ζ chaff. τ.σα $\bar{\tau}$ ε fire. ω ω $\bar{\eta}$ ε ω $\bar{\eta}$ -ο ω $\bar{\mu}$ Q ο ω $\bar{\eta}$ to quench ($\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\omega$); intr. to become quenched.

18. πα ρ α κ α λ ε $\bar{\iota}$ (πα ρ α κ α λ έ ω) to exhort ($\bar{\eta}\bar{\mu}\omega$).

19. τ.ζ $\bar{\iota}$ η $\bar{\epsilon}$ wife.

ἤΜΟϢ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΙΤΟΟΤΪ ΕΤΒΕ ΖΗΡΩΔΙΔΣ, ΘΙΜΕ ἢ ΠΕϢϢΟΝ ΛΥΩ ΕΤΒΕ
 ΖΩΒ ΝΙΜ ἢ ΠΟΝΗΡΟΝ ΕΝΤΑ-ΖΗΡΩΔΗΣ ΔΔΥ, (20) ΛϢΟΥΕΖ-ΠΕΙΚΕ ΕΧἢ
 ΝΕϢΚΟΟΥΕ ΤΗΡΟΥ: ΛϢΕΤἢ-ΙΩΖΛΝΝΗΣ ΕΖΟΥΝ Ε ΠΘΤΕΚΟ. (21) ΛϢΩΩΠΕ
 ΔΕ Ζἢ ΠΤΡΕ-ΠΑΛΟΣ ΤΗΡΪ ΧΙ-ΒΛΠΤΙΣΜΑ ΛΥΩ ἢΤΕΡΕ-ΤϢ ΧΙ, ΛϢΩΛΗΛ,
 Λ-ΤΠΕ ΟΥΩΝ. (22) Λ-ΠΕΠἢΛ ΕΤ ΟΥΛΛΒ ΕΙ ΕΠΕϢΗΤ ΕΧΩϢ Ζἢ
 ΟΥϢΗΟΤ ἢ ϢΩΜΑ ἢ ΘΕ ἢ ΟΥΒΡΟΟΜΠΕ, ΛΥΩ ΛΥϢΜΗ ΩΠΕ ΕΒΟΛ Ζἢ
 ΤΠΕ ΧΕ

ἢΤΟΚ ΠΕ ΠΩΗΡΕ, ΠΑΜΕΡΙΤ. ἢΤΛΙΟΥΩΩ ἢΖΗΤἢ.

The remainder of Chap. III is genealogy and has been omitted.

Chapter IV

(1) ΤϢ ΔΕ ΕϢΧΗΚ ΕΒΟΛ ἢ ΠἢΛ ΕϢΟΥΛΛΒ, ΛϢΚΟΤΪ ΕΒΟΛ Ζἢ
 ΠΙΟΡΔΛΗΗΣ, ΕϢΜΟΩΩ Ζἢ ΠΕΠἢΛ ΖΙ ΤΕΡΗΜΟΣ (2) ἢ ΖΜΕ ἢ ΖΟΟΥ,
 ΕΥΠΕΙΡΑΖΕ ἤΜΟϢ ΖΙΤἢ ΠΛΙΔΒΟΛΟΣ, ΛΥΩ ἢΠΪΟΥΕΜ-ΔΔΔΥ Ζἢ ΝΕΖΟΟΥ
 ΕΤ ἢΜΔΥ. ἢΤΕΡΟΥΧΩΚ ΔΕ ΕΒΟΛ, ΛϢΖΚΟ. (3) ΠΕΧΕ-ΠΑΙΔΒΟΛΟΣ ΝΔϢ ΧΕ
 ΕΩΧΕ ἢΤΟΚ ΠΕ ΠΩΗΡΕ ἢ ΠΝΟΥΤΕ, ΔΧΙϢ ἢ ΠΕΙΩΝΕ ΧΕ
 ΕϢΕἢ-ΟΕΙΚ.

(4) ΛϢΟΥΩΩἢ ΝΔϢ ἢΒΙ ΤϢ ΧΕ

ϢΧΗΖ ΧΕ ΕΡΕ-ΠΡΩΜΕ ΝΔΩΝἢ ΔΝ Ε ΠΟΕΙΚ ἢΜΔΤΕ.

(5) ΛϢΧΙΤΪ ΔΕ ΕΖΡΑΙ, ΛϢΤΟΥΟϢ Ε ἢἢἢΤΕΡΩΟΥ ΤΗΡΟΥ ἢ
 ΤΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΗ Ζἢ ΟΥϢΤΙΓΜΗ ἢ ΟΥΟΕΙΩ. (6) ΠΕΧΕ-ΠΑΙΔΒΟΛΟΣ ΔΕ
 ΝΔϢ ΧΕ

†† ΝΔΚ ἢ ΤΕΙΕΖΟΥϢΙΑ ΤΗΡϢ Μἢ ΠΕΥΕΟΟΥ, ΧΕ ἢΤΛΥΤΔΔΣ ΝΔΙ,
 ΛΥΩ ΩΛΙΤΔΔΣ ἢ ΠΕΪΟΥΛΩΪ. (7) ἢΤΟΚ ΒΕ ΕΚΩΔΗΟΥΩΩΤ ἢ
 ΠΔἢΤΟ ΕΒΟΛ, ϢΝΔΩΠΕ ΝΔΚ ΤΗΡϢ.

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

γсн₂ χε εκηλoυϑω̄τ̄ ἢ πχοεic πεκноυτε, λγω εκηλoϑ̄β̄ε λλγ ογλλγ.

(9) λγἡτ̄γ̄ δε ε̄ θ̄ιερογсλλнн, λγтλ₂oγ ерλτ̄ γιχἡ πт̄н₂ ἢ ηεpπε, πεχλγ λλγ χε

εϑχε ἡτοκ πε πῶηpe ἢ πноυτε, γoβ̄к епеснт γιχἡ πεiмλ,

(10) γсн₂ γλp χε γηλ₂ωη εтoтoγ ἢ ηεγλγγελoс εтвннт̄к̄

εтpεγ₂λpε₂ ерoк. (11) λγω сенλγит̄к̄ εχἡ ηεγβix, ηηпote η̄к̄ωp̄ἡ εγωηε ἢ τεκογсpηте.

(12) λ-τ̄с δε ογωϑ̄β̄, πεχλγ λλγ χε

λγχοoс χε ἡηεκπεipλze ἢ πχοεic πεκноυτε.

(13) ἡтepεγχек-πεipλснoс δε ηim εвоλ, λ-παiαβολoс сλ₂ωγ

εвоλ ἡηoγ ϑλ oγoγoεiϑ. (14) λγω λγктoγ ἡβ̄ei τ̄с зἡ тбom ἢ

ηенἡλ̄ ε тγγλiλλiλ. λ-πcoεit εi εвоλ зἡ тпepixωpoc тпp̄с̄

εтвннт̄γ̄. (15) ἡтoγ δε ηεγ†-сβω πε зἡ ηεγсγηλγωγн,

εpε-рωηε ηim †-εooγ λλγ. (16) λγei ε₂pλi ε ηλ₂λpλ, ηηλ

ентλγсληoγϑ̄ ἡ₂ηт̄γ̄, λγω λγβωк ε₂oγη кλтλ ηεγсωηт̄ зἡ

ηε₂ooy ἢ ηсλввλтoη ε тсγηλγωγн. λγтωoγη δε ε ωϑ. (17) λγ†

ηλγ ἢ πχωωηε ἢ ηсλiλс ηεppoφηтнс. λγoγωη ἢ πχωωηε, λγ₂ε ε

ηηλ εт сн₂ (18) χε

ηенἡλ̄ ἢ πχοεic ε₂pλi εχωi. εтвε пλi λγтλ₂с̄т̄,

λγтἡηooγт ε εγλγγελize ἢ ἡ₂ηкε, ε тλϑε-oεiϑ ἢ oγкω

εвоλ ἢ ἡλixμλλωтoс ηἡ oγηλγ εвоλ ἢ ἡβ̄λλε, ε χooγ ἢ ηεт

oγoϑ̄γ̄ зἡ oγкω εвоλ, (19) ε тλϑε-oεiϑ ἢ тepoηпε ἢ

πχοεic εт ϑηп.

8. п.т̄н₂ wing; wing of a building. γoβ̄ε γεε- γoβ̄

Q γηε to leap, move quickly; reflex. idem.

11. χωp̄ἡ to stumble; tr. to strike (ἡηmo') against (ε).

14. п.сoεit fame, report.

16. п.сλввλтoη (т̄o σάββαтoη) the sabbath.

18. тω₂с̄ тε₂с̄- тλ₂с̄ Q тλ₂с̄ to anoint (ἡηmo'; with: зἡ, ἡηmo'). п.λixμλλωтoс (ὁ αλχμáλωтoс) prisoner, captive.

oγωϑ̄γ̄ oγεϑ̄γ̄- oγoϑ̄γ̄ Q oγoϑ̄γ̄ 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 ΠΣΛΕΙΝ,

ΑΡΙ-ΠΛ2ρε ΕΡΟϰ. ΝΕΝΤΑΝϰΩΤη̄ ΕΡΟΟΥ ΧΕ λϰϑωπε 2η̄

ΚΑΦΑΡΝΑΟΥΜ ΑΡΙϰΟΥ 2ωΟΥ 2η̄ ΠΕΙΜΑ 2η̄ ΠΕΚη̄με.

(24) ΠΕΧΛϰ ΔΕ ΧΕ

2ΑΜΗΝ η̄Χω η̄ΜΟϰ ΝΗΤη̄ ΧΕ η̄Μη̄-λλλϰ η̄ ΠΡΟΦΗΤΗΣ ϑη̄Π 2η̄

ΠΕϰη̄με 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 λλλϰ η̄ΜΟΟΥ ΕΙΜΗΤΙ Ε ΣΑΡΕΠΑ η̄ΤΕ

ΤΣΙΔΩΝΙΑ, ϑλ ΟΥϰ2ΙΜΕ η̄ ΧΗΡΑ. (27) λϰω ΝΕΥη̄-2λ2 η̄ ϰΩΒ̄

2η̄ Πη̄η̄ 2Ι ΕΛΙϰΑΙΟϰ ΠΕΠΡΟΦΗΤΗΣ, λϰω η̄Πε-λλλϰ η̄ΜΟΟΥ

ΤΕΒΟ η̄ϰΑ ΝΑΙΜΑΝ ΠΣΥΡΟϰ.

(28) λϰΜΟΥ2 ΔΕ ΤΗΡΟΥ η̄ 6Ωη̄Τ 2η̄ ΤΣΥΝΑΓΩΓΗ ΕΥϰΩΤη̄ Ε ΝΑΙ.

20. κβ̄ κβ̄-, κβ̄- κβ̄^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 (ἀμῆν) 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 leprosy; 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 Ν̄ΜΟΣ Ψ̄Ε ΤΜ̄-ΡΨ̄Κ Ν̄Ψ̄ΕΙ ΕΒΟΛ Ν̄ΖΗΤΨ̄.

ΛΨ̄ΝΟΥΨ̄Ε Ν̄ΜΟΨ̄ Ν̄ΒΙ ΠΔΑΙΜΟΝΙΟΝ Ε ΤΜΗΝΤΕ, ΛΨ̄ΕΙ ΕΒΟΛ Ν̄ΖΗΤΨ̄ Ε-ΜΠ̄Ψ̄ΒΛΑΠΤΕΙ Ν̄ΜΟΨ̄ ΛΔΔΥ. (36) ΛΨ̄ΘΤΟΡΤ̄Ρ̄ ΔΕ ΘΨ̄ΠΕ ΕΧ̄Ν̄ ΟΥΟΝ ΝΙΜ, ΛΨ̄ΘΑΨ̄Ε Μ̄Ν̄ ΝΕΨ̄ΕΡΗΥ, ΕΨ̄ΧΩ Ν̄ΜΟΣ 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 ΤΠΕΡΙΧΨ̄ΡΟΣ.

(38) ΛΨ̄ΤΩΟΥΝ ΔΕ ΕΒΟΛ Ζ̄Ν̄ ΤΨ̄ΥΝΑΓΩΓΗΝ, ΛΨ̄ΒΩΚ ΕΞΟΥΝ Ε ΠΗΙ Ν̄ ΣΙΜΩΝ. ΤΨ̄ΘΜΕ ΔΕ Ν̄ ΣΙΜΩΝ ΝΕΨ̄ΥΝ̄-ΟΥΝΟΞ Ν̄ Ζ̄ΜΟΜ ΖΙΨ̄ΩΣ ΠΕ. ΛΨ̄ΣΕΠΣΨ̄Π̄ ΔΕ ΕΤΕΝΗΤ̄Σ̄. (39) ΛΨ̄ΑΞΕΡΑΤΨ̄ ΖΙΧΨ̄Σ, ΛΨ̄ΕΠΙΤΙΜΑ Ν̄ ΠΕΞΜΟΜ, ΛΨ̄ΚΑΔΣ. 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 Ν̄ΜΟ^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 εγθωve λυν̄τοу ναγ. Nтог δε λчтале-тоот̄ ех̄n
 πουα πουα nмооу, λчталабооу. (41) νερε-nλαimonion δε нny
 εβολ 2N 2α2 ne, εγχι-θκακ εβολ, εγχω nмоc xe

Nтоk ne пθhre n nпоуte.

λγω νερεпитиmа ναγ e-nκ̄kw nмооу λn ε φaxe, xe νεγσοоун̄
 xe nтог ne neκ̄c. (42) Nтepe-2тооуe δε θωne, λγεi εβολ,
 λчвok ευμα n xαιe. νεpe-nmnhθe δε θine nсωч ne. λγεi
 φapоч, λγama2te nмоч e tm̄vok e kaay. (43) Nтог δε nexλч
 ναγ xe

2ап̄c ετραεуаггeαize n nκεπολιc n tm̄ntepo n nпоуte,
 xe nтayт̄nпооут гаp e neizov.

(44) νεчкнpуccε δε ne 2N nсyнагoгн n †ουαλiα.

Chapter V

(1) λсθωne δε 2N nтpe-nmnhθe θoγo εxωч nсeсoт̄n e пφaxe n
 nпоуte, nтог δε neчa2epaт̄ ne 2aт̄n тaιmnh n гeнннcapeθ.

(2) λчнаγ e xoi cнаγ ευμοone 2aт̄n тaιmnh, e-λ-nоγω2e ne
 εi ε2pai 2iωoγ, εγεiω n νεγθnny. (3) λчале δε e oγa n nχοi

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.λiмnh
 (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.оγω2e
 fisherman. ne.θne (pl. ne.θnny) net.

3. 2ine to row (εβολ n: away from).

ε-πα-σιμων πε. λχχοос нач етречзине евоа н̄ пекро н̄
оукоуі. λχχοос δε зі пχοі, λч†-сво н̄ н̄мннѳе.

(4) н̄теречоуѳ δε ечѳλχε, пехλч н̄ сιμων χε

κετ-тнyтн̄ е неτ ѳнк, н̄тетн̄χλλλ н̄ неτн̄ѳннy е ѳπε.

(5) λ-сιμων δε оуѳѳε, пехλч нач χε

псаз, λнѳн̄-зисе н̄ теyѳн тнр̄, н̄пн̄επ-λλλy. етвс

пекѳλχε δε †наχλλλ н̄ неѳннy.

(6) н̄тероyр̄-παі δε, λyсѳоyз εзоyн н̄ оyмннѳе н̄ т̄εт

ε-наѳѳоy. неρε-неyѳннy δε напѳε πε. (7) λχѳωρн̄ е
неyѳβεер ет зі пкеχοі етречуеі н̄се†-тоотоу н̄мλy. λyeі δε,

λyμεз-пχοі снаy зѳсте етречѳм̄. (8) н̄тере-сιμων петрос

наy е παі, λчпазт̄ч̄ за н̄оyернте н̄ τ̄, ечѳѳ н̄мос χε

сазѳк евоа н̄моі, χε λн̄-оyрѳме н̄ реч̄р̄-нове, пχοеіс.

(9) не-λyзоте γαρ тазоч пе м̄н̄ оyон н̄им ет н̄мλч еχн̄

тсооyз̄ н̄ н̄т̄εт ентаyѳон̄. (10) зомоіѳс δε пке іакѳѳос м̄н̄

іѳзλнннс, н̄ѳнре н̄ зεβελλіос, неyо н̄ κοινѳнос н̄ сιμων.

пехε-τ̄ н̄ сιμων χε

н̄п̄р̄-зоте. χιν теноу екнаѳѳпе екбен-рѳме.

(11) λyмλνε-неχнy δε е пекро, λyκλ-н̄κλ н̄им н̄сѳоy,

λyоyλзоу н̄сѳч. (12) λсѳѳпе δε, ечз̄н̄ оyеі н̄ н̄πολіс, еіс

оyрѳме ечмез н̄ сѳв̄з̄ λчнаy е τ̄, λчпазт̄ч̄ еχн̄ печзо,

λчс̄п̄сѳп̄ч̄, ечѳѳ н̄мос χε

пχοеіс, екѳλноyѳѳ, оyн̄-ѳом н̄мок е т̄ѳвоі.

4. ѳк ѳек- ѳок Q ѳнк to dig deep; Q to be deep; неτ ѳнк the deep places. ѳπε ѳеп-, ѳπ- ѳон̄ Q ѳнп to seize, catch (н̄мо^с). χλλλ (χαλῶ) to let down, lower.

5. ѳн̄-зисе to labor, work with difficulty.

6. пѳε πεз- паз^с Q пнз vb. tr. and intr. to burst, tear, break (н̄мо^с).

9. τ.сooyз̄ gathering, collection; catch (of fish).

10. зомоіѳс (ὁμοίως) adv. likewise. п.κοινѳнос (ὁ κοινѳνός) partner.

(13) ΛΥΣΟΥΤῆ-ΤΕΥΕΒΙΧ ΔΕ ΕΒΟΛ, ΛΥΧΩΣ ΕΡΟΧ, ΕΥΧΩ ἩΜΟΣ ΧΕ
 †ΟΥΦΩ. ΤῆΒΟ.

ΛΥΩ Ἡ ΤΕΥΝΟΥ Λ-ΠΩΒΕΞ ΚΑΛΥ. (14) ἩΤΟΧ ΔΕ ΛΥΠΑΡΑΓΓΕΙΛΕ ΝΑΥ
 ΧΕ

ἩΠῚΧΟΟΣ Ε ΛΑΛΥ, ΑΛΛΑ ΒΩΚ, ἩῚΤΟΥΟΚ Ε ΠΟΥΗΝΒ, ἩῚΤΑΛΟ
 ΕΞΡΑΙ ΖΑ ΠΕΚΤῆΒΟ ΚΑΤΑ ΘΕ ΕΝΤΑΧΟΥΕΞ-ΣΑΖΝΕ ἩΜΟΣ ἩΒΙ
 ΜΩΥΧΗΣ ΕΥΜῆΤῆῚΤΡΕ ΝΑΥ.

(15) ΝΕΡΕ-ΠΩΔΧΕ ΔΕ ΜΟΟΦΕ Ἡ ΖΟΥΟ ΕΤΒΗΗΤῚ, ΛΥΩ ΝΕΡΕ-ἩΜΗΗΦΕ
 ΣΩΟΥΣ ΕΖΟΥΝ Ε ΣΩΤῆ ΕΡΟΧ ΛΥΩ Ε ΤΑΛΒΟΥΥ Ζῆ ΝΕΥΦΩΝΕ.

(16) ἩΤΟΧ ΔΕ ΝΕΥΣΙΖΕ 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
 ΕΥΧΗΒ, ΛΥΩ ΝΕΥΦΙΝΕ ΠΕ ἩΣΑ ΧΙΤῚ ΕΖΟΥΝ Ε ΚΑΛΥ 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, ΠΕΧΛΥ ΧΕ

ΠΡΩΜΕ, ΝΕΚΝΟΒΕ ΚΗ ΝΑΚ ΕΒΟΛ.

(21) Λ-ΝΕΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΥΣ ΔΕ Μῆ ΝΕΦΑΡΙΣΑΙΟΣ ΑΡΧΕΙ Ἡ ΜΟΚΜΕΚ,
 ΕΥΧΩ ἩΜΟΣ ΧΕ

ΝΙΜ ΠΕ ΝΑΙ ΕΤ ΧΙ-ΟΥΛ? 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-ουλ,
 χε-ουλ 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) χεκλс δε εтетнеεἰме χε οὔῆτε-
 пφнре ῆ проме εχοуcиa зixῆ пкаz ε ка-ноβε εβολ —
 пexлч ῆ пет снб χε

εixφ ῆмос нлк χε τωοῦн нῆч1 ῆ пекблoб; вoк ε пекн1.

- (25) ῆ τεуноу δε λчтωοῦн ῆ пегῆто εβολ, λчч1 ῆ печблoб,
 λчвoк ε печн1 εчт-εооу ῆ πноуτε. (26) λγῆ-φпнре δε тнроу,
 λγч-εооу ῆ πноуτε, λγмоуz ῆ зoтe, εγχω ῆмос χε,
 λннлγ ε зенφпнре ῆ ποоу.

- (27) мῆῆса нл1 λчe1 εβολ, λчнлγ εтeлoннc ε-печрлн пе
 лeуe1 εчzмоос зῆ печтeлoн1oн. пexлч нлч χε ουλzк ῆсω1.

- (28) λчкλ-ῆкλ δε н1м ῆсωч, λчтωοῦн, λчoуλzч ῆсωч.

- (29) λγω λ-λεуе1 ῆ-οῦноб ῆ φoпῆ epоч зῆ печн1. пeуῆ-
 oуmннфe δε ῆ тeлoннc мῆ зeнкooуe нῆмлγ εуннх.

- (30) λ-пeфλp1ca1oс мῆ пeгpαmmαтeуc кpῆpῆ εzοῦн ε
 пeчнλoнтнc, εγχω ῆмос χε

εтвe oу тетῆoуom λγω тетῆсω мῆ ῆтeлoннc λγω
 ῆpεчῆ-ноβε?

- (31) λ-ἄε δε ουφoφῆ, пexлч нлγ χε
 net тнк ῆ-xp1a λн ῆ пcλe1н, λλλλ net мoкz net ῆ-xp1a
 нлч. (32) ῆтλ1e1 λн ε тeзῆ-ῆλ1кλ1oс λλλλ ῆpεчῆ-ноβε

23. χῆ conj. or.

27. п.тeлoн1oн (τὸ τελῶνιον) tax-house.

29. т.φoпῆ a reception, entertainment, banquet.

30. кpῆpῆ vb. intr. to murmur, complain (against: ε,
 εzοῦн ε, εxῆ, ῆса).

31. тoк тeк- тoк^с Q тнк vb. tr. to strengthen, confirm;
 reflex. and intr. to become strong, firm, hale, hardy.

32. тoзῆ тeзῆ- тλzм^с Q тλzῆ vb. tr. to summon (ῆмо^с,
 ε); vb. intr. to knock at the door. мeтλнoε1 (μετανοέω)
 to repent.

ε ΜΕΤΑΝΟΕΙ.

(33) ΝΤΟΟΥ ΔΕ ΠΕΧΛΥ ΝΛΥ ΧΕ

ἤμαθῆτης ἡ ἰωζαβηθῆς ἠστειρε ἡ ζαζ ἡ σοπ λυω σεσοπῆ,
 ἡτοου ἡν ἡλ-νεφαρισαιος. νουκ δε ουωμ, σεσω.

(34) ΠΕΧΕ-ΤῚ ΝΛΥ ΧΕ

μη ουἡ-βom ἡμωτῆ ετρε-ἡθρη ἡ πμα ἡ θελεет ἠστειρε,
 ере-πα-тφееет ἡἡμλγ? (35) ουἡ-зензооу δε ннү еүллчл
 ἡ па-тφееет ἡтоотоу. тоте сенлнстеее зἡ незооу ет
 ἡмλγ.

(36) ΛΧΧΩ ΔΕ ΝΛΥ ἡ ΚΕΠΑΡΒΟΛΗ ΧΞ

μερε-λλλγ сλп-оутоеис зл ουϑτηн ἡ θλἰ ἡῆτορпῆ еϑϑτηн
 ἡ πῆεε. εϑωπε ἡμον, чнаπεε-ткееτηн ἡ θλἰ, λγω ἡтεтἡ-
 ттоеис ἡ θλἰ ῑ-θλγ ε тпῆεε. (37) λγω μερε-λλλγ νουχε
 ἡ ουηρῆ ἡ βῑρε ε ζενασκос ἡ λс. εϑωπε ἡμον, θаре-
 пнрῆ ἡ βῑре пеε-ἡλσκос, ἡῆωне εвол, ἡте-ἡκελσκос
 тлκο. (38) λλλλ εϑλγνεχ-ηрῆ ἡ βῑре ε ζενασκос ἡ βῑре.
 (39) μερε-λλλγ δε ουεϑ-ηрῆ ἡ βῑре, εчсе-ηрῆ λс.
 θλчхоос глр же неῑῑ-перп-лс.

34. τ.θελεет bride; μα ἡ θελεет bridal chamber;

(π.)πα-тφееет the groom.

36. сωλῆ сλп- солп^с Q солῆ vb. tr. to break off, cut off
 (ἡμο^с); intr. to break, burst. θλἰ adj. new. торῆ торп^с
 Q торῆ vb. tr. to sew (ἡμο^с; to: ε). π.πῆεε rag; ϑτηн ἡ
 πῆεε tattered garment. π.θλγ use, value, profit; ῑ-θλγ
 to be useful, of value, to prosper.

37. π.λσκос (ὀ ἄσκηός) wineskin. πων(ε) πῆ-, πῆн- пон^с
 Q пнн (± εвол) vb. tr. to pour (ἡμο^с); 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, 'ΒΟК Ν†ΤΟБΚ¹ ΕΥΣΟΝ ΕΥΨ-ΖΟΤΕ ΝΖΗΤΨ Η ΠΝΟΥΤΕ, ΑΥΩ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΗ ΤΗΝ†ΡΕΥΨ-ΖΟΤΕ Η ΠΕΤ ΗΜΑΥ ΚΝΑΨ-ΖΟΤΕ ΖΩΦК ΝΖΗΤΨ Η ΠΝΟΥΤΕ.'"

5. Α-ΟΥΑ ΧΝΕ-ΟΥΖΛΛΟ ΧΕ, "ΕΤΒΕ ΟΥ, ΕΙΖΜΟОС ΖΗ ΠΑΜΑ Η ΘΩΠΕ, ΠΑΖΗΤ ΚΩΤΕ СΑ СΑ ΝΙΜ?" ΑΥΟΥΘΨ ΝΑΥ ΗΒΙ ΠΖΛΛΟ ΧΕ, "ΕΒΟΛ ΧΕ СΕΘΩΠΕ ΗΒΙ ΝΕΚΕСӨНТΗΡΙΟΝ¹ ΕΤ ΖΙ ΒΟΛ: ΤΕΙΝΝΑΥ, ΤΕΙΝСΩТΗ, ΤΕΙΝΘΑΛΗ,² ΤΕΙΝΘΑΧΕ. ΝΑΙ ΒΕ ΘΩΠΕ ΕΚΘΑΝΑΧΠΟ Η ΤΕΥΕΝΕΡΓΙΑ³ ΖΗ ΟΥМН†КΛΕΑΡΟС,⁴ ΘΑΡΕ-ΗΚΕВСӨНТΗΡΙΟΝ ΕΤ ΖΙ ΖΟΥΝ ΘΩΠΕ ΖΗ ΟΥСΨΡΑΖΨ⁵ ΗΝ ΟΥΟΥΧΑΙ.

6. Α-ΟΥΑ ΟΝ ΧΝΕ-ΟΥΖΛΛΟ ΧΕ, "ΕΤΒΕ ΟΥ †ΖΜΟОС ΖΗ ΠΑΜΑ Η ΘΩΠΕ, †ΖΛΠΛΩΠ?"¹ ΑΥΟΥΘΨ ΝΑΥ ΧΕ, "ΕΒΟΛ ΧΕ ΗΠΑΤΕΚΕΙΩΨ² 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) Π.ЕСӨНТΗΡΙΟΝ (τὸ αἰσθητήριον) sense-organ. (2) ΘΩΛΗ vb. tr. to smell. (3) Τ.ΕΝΕΡΓΙΑ (ἡ ἐνεργία) function, action. (4) ΚΛΕΑΡΟС (καθαρός) pure; ΗМ†КΛΕΑΡΟС purity. (5) СΨΡΑΖΨ vb. intr. to pause, rest, become still.

6. (1) ΖΛΟΠΛΗ, Q ΖΛΠΛΩΠ vb. intr. to become despondent. (2) ΕΙΩΨΞ ΕΙΕΨΞ- ΕΙΟΨΞ" vb. tr. to perceive, see (ΗΜΟ").

πῆτον ἐτῆζε³ ἐροχ οὐδὲ τκολλασίς⁴ ἐτ νλωπε. ε-νε-ακ
εἰερε-μαι εἰν οὐφρξ, λγω ἄτε-πεκμα ἄ ὄπε μοῦε ἄ εἴτ⁵ ἐροκ
ὄαντοῦπε εἰρα ε πεκμοτε,⁶ πεκνλω εἰρα ἄητοῦ πε ἄρα
εαροοῦ ἄτῆελοπαῖ."

9. λχοος ον χε, "τνηστία πε πεχάλλινος¹ ἄ πμοναχος εἰτ
οὔε πνοβε. πετ νοῦχε ἄ ται εαβολ ἄμοχ οὔετο ἄ λλε-εεἰμε
πε.

10. λχοος ον χε, "πσωμα ἐτ ὄοῦοῦ¹ ἄτε πμοναχος εἰ-
εοκ² ἄ τεψυχη εἰρα εἰν ἄοικ³ ἄτε πεεητ, λγω ἄτρε-ἄεγλωνη⁴
οοοῦε εἰτῆ τνηστία."

11. λχοος ον χε, "πμοναχος ἄ εακ¹ ὄαγτ-κлом εαωε εἰ
πεαε, λγω ον εἰ ἄπηγε ὄαγτ-κлом εαωε ἄ ἄτο εβολ ἄ πνοῦτε."

12. λχοος ον χε, "πμοναχος ἐτ ἀμαετε εἰ ἄ πεεαε μα-
λίστα¹ ἄ πναγ ἄ πεωντ μερε-παι ἄ τεἰμνε ερ-χοεἰε ε λλαγ ἄ
πεαοε² ενεε."

13. λχοος ον χε, "ἄπῆταογε-λλαγ ἄ ὄαε εεεοοῦ εβολ εἰ
τεκταπρο. τω ἄ ελοοε γαρ μεεταογε-ὄοντε¹ εβολ."

(3) εελπιζε ε (ἐλπίζω) to hope for. (4) τ.κολλασίς (ἡ κόλα-
σις) punishment, correction. (5) τ.εἴτ (τ.εἴτ) worm.

(6) π.μοτε neck.

9. (1) πε.χάλλινος (ὁ χαλινός) bridle. (2) λλε-εεἰμε
adj. lusty, lecherous; lit. female-crazed, from λιβε, Q
love to rage, be mad, p.c. λλε-.

10. (1) οοοῦε, Q ὄοῦοῦ vb. intr. to become dry, dry up.
(2) εοκ εεε-εοκ Q εηκ vb. tr. to draw, drag, impel (ἄμοε);
also intr. to be drawn, move swiftly, flowingly. (3) π.οικ
depth(s). (4) εγλωνη (ἡ ἡδονή) pleasure, delight.

11. (1) εακ adj. sober, mild, prudent.

12. (1) μαλίστα (μάλιστα) adv. especially. (2) π.πεαοε
(τὸ πάθος) suffering, misfortune, calamity.

13. (1) τ.ὄοντε the acacia nilotica, a thorn tree;
hence: thorns.

14. λϰχοοϰ ον χε, "ηλανοϰ-οϰεμ-αβ¹ λϰω ε σε-ηρπ̄ ηΓτπ̄-οϰωμ² δε η̄ η̄σαρ̄α η̄ ηεκςηηϰ ζιτ̄η̄ τκαταλλαλια."³

15. λϰχοοϰ ον χε, "ητα-ηζοϰ¹ κοκκες² ε ευζα³ φαντοϰ-νοχ̄ε εβολ ζη̄ ηπαρραδισοϰ.⁴ ερε-ηετ καταλλαλι⁵ η̄ ηεϰςον η̄η̄των ε ηαι. φαχτακο γαρ η̄ τεψϰχη η̄ ηετ σωτη̄, λϰω τεϰ-κεοϰει⁶ η̄η̄ηη̄ η̄ημοϰ ηεϰτανζοϰ.

16. λϰφα δε φωπε η̄ οϰοειϰ ζη̄ φη̄ητ, λϰω λϰ† η̄ οϰαποτ η̄ ηρπ̄ η̄ οϰζ̄λλο. ηεϰαϰ χε, "ϰι εβολ η̄μοι η̄ ηιμοϰ." η̄ηερε-ηκεςεηε δε ηαϰ ετ οϰωμ η̄ηηαϰ, η̄ηοϰηι.

17. λϰηι δε οη η̄ οϰςαιδιον¹ η̄ ηρπ̄ η̄ ηπαρρη² χε ευεταλαϰ η̄ ηεςηηϰ κατα οϰαποτ ε ηοϰα. λ-οϰα δε η̄ ηεςηηϰ βοϰ εζραι εϰη̄ τϰηηη,³ λϰηωτ εβολ ζιϰωϰ, λϰω η̄ τεϰηοϰ αςζε η̄βι τϰηηη. λϰβοϰ δε ε ηαϰ ετβε ηεζροοϰ η̄ηαϰφωπε, λϰζε ε ηςον εϰηηη ζι ηεςηη. λϰζι-τοοτοϰ ε σωϰ⁴ η̄μοϰ, ευϰω η̄μοϰ χε, "η̄τϰ-οϰηαι-σοοϰ εϰφωϰειτ. καλωϰ⁵ λ-ηαι φωπε η̄μοϰ." λ-ηεζ̄λλο δε ωλ̄η⁶ εροϰ, εϰω η̄μοϰ χε, "αλωτ̄η̄ ζα ηαφηρε. οϰζωβ γαρ ε-ηαηοϰη ηε η̄ηαϰααϰ. ϰονε⁷ η̄βι ηϰοειϰ χε η̄ηεϰηετ-τεηϰηηη ζη̄ ηα-οϰοειϰ ταρε-τοηκοϰηηηηηηηε̄ εημε χε λϰηηηηη ζε ζη̄ φη̄ητ ετβε

14. (1) αβ = λϰ. (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 (η̄ καταλαλια) slander.

15. (1) η.ζοϰ (f. τε.ζϰω) snake, serpent. (2) κοκκες = καϰκε̄ to whisper. (3) ευζα Eve. (4) η.παρραδισοϰ (δ̄ παρ̄αδειςοϰ) Paradise, Eden. (5) καταλλαλι (καταλαλειω) to slander. (6) οϰει is used pronominally: his own one (soul).

17. (1) η.ςαιδιον (τδ̄ σᾱιτιον) keg. (2) τ.ηπαρρη (η̄ ηπαρρη) first-fruits; ηρπ̄ η̄ ηπαρρη new wine. (3) τ.ϰηηη, τ.ϰηηη arch, vault, vaulted place. (4) σωϰ σωϰ- σωϰ^ϰ Q ϰηϰ vb. tr. to scorn, treat with contempt (η̄ημο^ϰ). (5) καλωϰ (καλωϰς) adv. well. (6) ωλ̄η ελ̄η^ϰ Q ολ̄η 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. ΑΥΕΘΚ Η ΟΥΘΕΙΘ ΗΒΙ ΠΕΠΡΕΣΒΥΤΕΡΟΣ¹ Η ΘΙΗΤ ΘΑ ΠΑΡΧΗΠΙΣΚΟΠΟΣ 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 ΠΑΡΧΗΠΙΣΚΟΠΟΣ 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 ΠΕΥΜΛΕΝ-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 πείμα! ἀτῆτῆτακοῦ." ¹

24. εὐναβωκ δε ε ποῶτῆ, ¹ πεχλαῦ ναῦ χε, "ἤτῆναβωκ ἀν ε κοττ ε †-επτολῆ νητῆ; ἤτῆτῆῶαρῆε γαρ ἀν."

25. ἤταῦ ον λχχοος χε, "ἀ-ἀπα παμβω χοος χε, 'ταὶ τε θε ετε ᾠθε ε πμοναχος ε φορεὶ ἡ νεφῶοιτε: ῶστε ε νεχ-τεφᾠτην ἡ πβολ ἡ τεφρι ἡ φονῆτ ἡ ῶοῦ, ἤτῆτῆ-ἀλλῦ ταῖος ¹ ε χιτῆ, τότε εφεφορι ἡμοσ.'"

26. λχχοος ἡβι ἀπα καςιανος χε, "οὔα ἡ ἡσύνκλῆτικος, ¹ ε-ἀχῆποτασσε ² ἡ νεφχρημα ³ τηροῦ, λχταλῶ ἡ ἡῶηκε. λχκλ-ῶενκοῦι ναῦ ετβε τεφχρια ναῦλλῶ. ἡπεφᾠωθ ε φηῶ ῶἡ οὔ-ἡῆταποτακτικος ⁴ ετ χηκ εβολ ἡτε πεᾠεβιο ἡ ῶητ. παὶ δε λχχᾠ ἡ οὔφῶε ναῦραῦ ἡβι ελσιμος, πετ φοοπ ῶἡ νετ οὔλλε, εφχᾠ ἡμοσ χε, 'τῆῆτῆσύνκλῆτικος ἀκσορμεс, ⁵ λῶτ τῆῆτῆμοναχος ἡπεκῶε ερος.'"

27. ἀ-οὔα ἡ νεσνηῦ χηε-ἀπα πασταμᾠν χε, "οὔ πετιναλλῶ, χε σεᾠιβε ¹ ἡμοὶ εῖ† ἡ παῶε ἡ εῖχ εβολ?" λφᾠωθῆ ἡβι πεῶλλο, πεχλαῦ χε, "ἡκε-ἀπα χιχᾠὶ ἡἡ ἡκεεεπε φᾠῦ†-πεῦῶε ἡ εῖχ εβολ. παὶ ἡ οὔοσε ἀν πε. εκᾠᾠηνοῦ ² δε ε †, ἀχι-††ῆἡ ³

24. (1) ωῶε εῶε- οῶε' 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) σὺνκλῆτικος (συγκλητικῶς) adj. of noble rank; τ.ῆῆτῆσύνκλῆτικος nobility. (2) ἀποτασσε (ἀποτάσσω) to renounce, give up. (3) πε.χρημα (τὸ χρῆμα) goods, money. (4) π.ἀποτακτικος (ἀποτακτικῶς) anchorite, hermit monk; τ.ῆῆταποτακτικος status of anchorite. (5) σορῆ σορῆ- σορῆ' Q σορῆ vb. tr. to lose (ἡμοσ'); intr. to go astray, be lost.

27. (1) εῖιβε (ἐλβω) to afflict, distress; passive construction here. (2) νοῦ vb. intr. (aux.) to be about to, be going to (do: ε + Inf.). (3) τ.†ῆἡ (ἡ τιμῆ) price, value.

ἢ οὐσον ἢ οὐωτ ἦτε πιδος.⁴ εκθανοῦωω δε ε κα-οὔκογι εβολ
 2ἢ соυῆτῆ,⁵ ἦτοκ ετ τωω. ται τε θε ετεκναδῆ-ἦτον." πεχε-
 πсон να4 же, "εθωπε οὔῆται ταχρια ἦμαγ, κοῶωω ετῆτρα4ει-
 рооуω⁶ 2λ 2ωβ ἢ 6ix?" λ4οῶωωε ἦ61 π2ἄλο же, "καν⁷ οὔῆтак
 2ωβ н1м, ἦπῆрка-π2ωβ ἢ 6ix εβολ. πετε οὔῆ-6ом ἦмоκ ε λλ4,
 λp14, монон⁸ 2ἢ οὔωτοpтῆ λн."

28. λ-οὔσον χνε-λπα сарапион же, "λχι-οὔωλхе еро1." πεχε-π2ἄλο να4 же, "ε1нахе-οὔ наκ? же λк41-ἦенка ἢ ἦ2ηке
 мἦ нех1ра мἦ ἦорфанос, λккаλγ 2ἦ πωοῶωτ."¹ λ4наγ γαρ ε
 πωοῶωτ ε4με2 ἢ χωωме.

31. не-οὔῆ-οὔα δε ἦτε net οὔλλв εθλγμοῶτε еро4 же φ1-
 λλp1oc ε4οῶη2 2ἢ ετἄηη, ε4ῆ-2ωβ 2ἢ οὔ21се ωαντε4χπο να4 ἦ
 пeчo61к м1н1н ἦмо4. ἦ2ωсон δε ε4λ2εpатῆ 2ἢ тагωpa ε † ἦ
 пeч2ωβ ἢ 6ix εβολ, ε1с 2ηητε 2ἢ οὔωῆне λ461не ἦοὔελλλλλτιον¹
 εὔῆ-μηт ἢ ωε ἢ 2ολοκοττιнос² 21ωос. λ4λ2εpатῆ ἦ пeчма, ε4-
 χω ἦмоc же, "2апῆ пе етpe-пентλ4сормес е1." λῶ ε1с пет
 ἦμαγ λ4ει ε4p1ме. λ46опῆ δε ἦ61 π2ἄλο, λ4χ1т4 ἢ сλ οὔса,
 λ4тλλс на4. пет ἦмаγ δε λ4λмλ2те ἦмо4, ε4οῶωω ε † ἦ οὔ-
 οὔωн³ на4. π2ἄλο δε ἦпeчoῶωω ε χ1. тоте λ421-тоотῆ ε χ1-
 ωкак εβολ, ε4χω ἦмоc же, "λμηтἦ ἦтeтἦηλγ εὔρωме ἦте пноῶте
 же ἦта4ῆ-οὔ." π2ἄλο δε λ4пωт ἢ χ1οῶε, λ4ει εβολ 2ἢ тпoл1с
 же ἦнеγсoῶωηῆ.

38. λ48ωк ἦ61 λпа μακαp1oc пно6 ωλ λпа ληтoн1oc, λῶ

(4) π.ιδος (τὸ εἶδος) kind, sort. (5) соῦῆτῆ price, value
 (w. suff. only); κα-οὔκογι εβολ 2ἢ to deduct a little from.
 (6) 41-ροоῶω to be concerned, anxious (about: ε, εтве, 2λ),
 to care about. (7) καν (κἄν) even if. (8) монон (μόνον)
 only, alone; but (w. neg.).

28. (1) π.ωοῶωτ window; niche, alcove.

31. (1) βαλλλλτιον (τὸ βαλλῶντιον) purse; note resump-
 tion as fem. in 21ωос, сормес, тλλс. (2) π.2ολοκοττιнос (ὁ
 ὀλοκοττινος) a gold coin. (3) π.οὔωн part, share.

ἡ̅τε̅ρε̅ε̅κ̅ω̅λ̅¹ ε̅ π̅ρο̅, λ̅ε̅ι̅ ε̅β̅ολ̅ θ̅α̅ρο̅ϗ̅, π̅ε̅χ̅α̅ϗ̅ ἡ̅λ̅ϗ̅ χ̅(ε̅), "ἡ̅τ̅κ̅-
 ἡ̅ι̅μ̅?" ἡ̅το̅ϗ̅ δ̅ε̅ λ̅ϗ̅ο̅ϗ̅θ̅ε̅ ε̅ϗ̅ω̅ ἡ̅μο̅ς̅ χ̅ε̅, "ἀ̅νο̅κ̅ π̅ε̅ μ̅α̅κ̅α̅ρ̅ι̅ο̅ς̅."
 λ̅ϗ̅ω̅ λ̅ϗ̅θ̅α̅μ̅² ἡ̅ π̅ρο̅, λ̅ϗ̅β̅ω̅κ̅ ε̅ζ̅ο̅ϗ̅ν, λ̅ϗ̅κ̅α̅λ̅α̅ϗ̅. ἡ̅τε̅ρε̅ϗ̅ἡ̅λ̅ϗ̅ ε̅ τ̅ε̅ϗ̅-
 ζ̅ϗ̅π̅ο̅μ̅ο̅ν̅η̅,³ λ̅ϗ̅ο̅ϗ̅ω̅ν ἡ̅λ̅ϗ̅, λ̅ϗ̅ω̅ λ̅ϗ̅ο̅ϗ̅ρο̅τ̅⁴ ἡ̅μ̅ἡ̅λ̅α̅ϗ̅, ε̅ϗ̅ω̅ ἡ̅μο̅ς̅ χ̅ε̅,
 "ε̅ι̅ς̅ ο̅ϗ̅ν̅ο̅β̅ ἡ̅ ο̅ϗ̅ο̅β̅ι̅θ̅ ε̅ι̅ο̅ϗ̅θ̅ ε̅ ἡ̅λ̅ϗ̅ ε̅ρο̅κ̅. λ̅ι̅ς̅ω̅τ̅ἡ̅ γ̅α̅ρ̅ ε̅τ̅β̅η̅η̅τ̅κ̅."
 λ̅ϗ̅ω̅ λ̅ϗ̅θ̅ο̅π̅ε̅ ε̅ρο̅ϗ̅ ζ̅ἡ̅ ο̅ϗ̅μ̅ἡ̅τ̅ἡ̅α̅ι̅ρ̅ω̅μ̅ε̅, λ̅ϗ̅†-ἡ̅το̅ν ἡ̅λ̅ϗ̅, ἡ̅τ̅α̅ϗ̅ε̅ι̅ γ̅α̅ρ̅
 ε̅β̅ολ̅ ζ̅ἡ̅ ζ̅ε̅ν̅η̅ο̅β̅ ἡ̅ ζ̅ι̅ς̅ε̅. ἡ̅τε̅ρε̅-ρ̅ο̅ϗ̅ζ̅ε̅ δ̅ε̅ θ̅ω̅π̅ε̅, λ̅-λ̅π̅α̅ ἁ̅ν̅τ̅ω̅ν̅ι̅-
 ο̅ς̅ ζ̅ω̅ρ̅ἡ̅ ἡ̅λ̅ϗ̅ ἡ̅ ζ̅ε̅ν̅κο̅ϗ̅ι̅ ἡ̅ β̅η̅τ̅.⁵ π̅ε̅χ̅ε̅-λ̅π̅α̅ μ̅α̅κ̅α̅ρ̅ι̅ο̅ς̅ ἡ̅λ̅ϗ̅ χ̅ε̅,
 "κ̅ε̅λ̅ε̅ϗ̅ε̅⁶ ἡ̅λ̅ι̅ τ̅α̅ζ̅ω̅ρ̅ἡ̅ ἡ̅λ̅ι̅ μ̅α̅λ̅α̅λ̅τ̅." ἡ̅το̅ϗ̅ δ̅ε̅ π̅ε̅χ̅α̅ϗ̅ χ̅ε̅, "ζ̅ω̅ρ̅ἡ̅."
 λ̅ϗ̅ω̅ λ̅ϗ̅τ̅α̅μ̅ι̅ο̅ ἡ̅ ο̅ϗ̅ν̅ο̅β̅ ἡ̅ θ̅ω̅λ̅⁷ ἡ̅ β̅η̅τ̅, λ̅ϗ̅ζ̅ο̅ρ̅π̅ε̅. λ̅ϗ̅ζ̅μ̅ο̅ο̅ς̅, λ̅ϗ̅-
 θ̅α̅χ̅ε̅ ε̅ τ̅ἡ̅ἡ̅τ̅ρε̅ϗ̅†-ζ̅ἡ̅ϗ̅⁸ ἡ̅ τ̅ε̅ψ̅ϗ̅χ̅ἡ̅ χ̅ι̅ν̅ ἡ̅ π̅ἡ̅λ̅ϗ̅ ἡ̅ ρ̅ο̅ϗ̅ζ̅ε̅. λ̅ϗ̅ν̅ο̅β̅-
 τ̅ο̅ϗ̅,⁹ λ̅ϗ̅ω̅ τ̅ἡ̅ἡ̅β̅ε̅τ̅ε̅¹⁰ λ̅ς̅β̅ω̅κ̅ ε̅π̅ε̅ς̅χ̅τ̅ ε̅ π̅ε̅ς̅π̅ϗ̅λ̅ἡ̅ο̅ν̅¹¹ ε̅β̅ολ̅ ζ̅ι̅τ̅ἡ̅
 π̅θ̅ω̅ϗ̅θ̅ε̅τ̅. λ̅ϗ̅β̅ω̅κ̅ ε̅ζ̅ο̅ϗ̅ν̅ ε̅ ζ̅τ̅ο̅ο̅ϗ̅ε̅ ἡ̅β̅ι̅ π̅ἡ̅κ̅α̅ρ̅ι̅ο̅ς̅¹² ἁ̅π̅α̅ ἁ̅ν̅τ̅ω̅ν̅ι̅ο̅ς̅,
 λ̅ϗ̅ἡ̅λ̅ϗ̅ ε̅ π̅λ̅θ̅α̅ι̅¹³ ἡ̅ τ̅ἡ̅ἡ̅β̅ε̅τ̅ε̅ ἡ̅ ἁ̅π̅α̅ μ̅α̅κ̅α̅ρ̅ι̅ο̅ς̅, λ̅ϗ̅†-θ̅π̅ἡ̅ρ̅ε̅, λ̅ϗ̅ω̅
 λ̅ϗ̅†-π̅ι̅¹⁴ ε̅ ἡ̅β̅ι̅χ̅ ἡ̅ ἁ̅π̅α̅ μ̅α̅κ̅α̅ρ̅ι̅ο̅ς̅, ε̅ϗ̅ω̅ ἡ̅μο̅ς̅ χ̅ε̅, "λ̅-ζ̅λ̅ζ̅ ἡ̅ β̅ο̅μ̅
 ϗ̅ι̅ ε̅β̅ολ̅ ζ̅ἡ̅ ἡ̅ε̅ι̅β̅ι̅χ̅."

48. ἡ̅ε̅-ο̅ϗ̅ἡ̅-ο̅ϗ̅ς̅ο̅ν̅ λ̅χ̅ἡ̅ ϗ̅β̅ρ̅α̅ζ̅ε̅τ̅ε̅ ζ̅ἡ̅ ο̅ϗ̅ζ̅ε̅ν̅ε̅β̅ε̅τ̅ε̅. ζ̅λ̅ζ̅ δ̅ε̅ ἡ̅
 ϗ̅ο̅π̅ θ̅α̅ϗ̅κ̅ι̅μ̅ ε̅ϗ̅ο̅ρ̅γ̅ἡ̅. π̅ε̅χ̅α̅ϗ̅ β̅ε̅ ζ̅ρ̅α̅ι̅ ἡ̅ζ̅ἡ̅τ̅ε̅ χ̅ε̅, "†ἡ̅ν̅α̅β̅ω̅κ̅ τ̅λ̅β̅ω̅
 ἡ̅λ̅α̅λ̅α̅τ̅ ε̅ι̅α̅ἡ̅λ̅α̅χ̅ω̅ρ̅ε̅ι̅."¹ λ̅ϗ̅ω̅ ζ̅ἡ̅ π̅τ̅ρ̅α̅τ̅ἡ̅β̅ἡ̅-ζ̅ω̅β̅ ἡ̅ἡ̅ ἁ̅λ̅α̅ϗ̅ †ἡ̅α̅ς̅β̅ρ̅α̅ζ̅ε̅τ̅
 λ̅ϗ̅ω̅ π̅ἡ̅λ̅θ̅ο̅ς̅ ἡ̅λ̅α̅ο̅ ἡ̅ζ̅ἡ̅τ̅." λ̅ϗ̅ε̅ι̅ δ̅ε̅ ε̅β̅ολ̅, λ̅ϗ̅ο̅ϗ̅ω̅ζ̅ μ̅α̅λ̅α̅λ̅α̅ ζ̅ἡ̅

38. (1) κ̅ω̅λ̅ε̅ κ̅λ̅ε̅- κ̅ο̅λ̅ε̅ Q κ̅ο̅λ̅ε̅ vb. intr. to strike, knock (at: ε̅). (2) θ̅τ̅α̅μ̅ vb. tr. to shut (ἡ̅μο̅ς̅). (3) τ̅.ζ̅ϗ̅π̅ο̅μ̅ο̅ν̅η̅ (ἡ̅ ὀπομονή) patience, endurance; he apparently made him wait a long time. (4) ο̅ϗ̅ρο̅τ̅, Q ρ̅ο̅ο̅ϗ̅τ̅ vb. intr. to be happy, glad. (5) π̅.β̅η̅τ̅ palm leaves (moistened and used for weaving). (6) κ̅ε̅λ̅ε̅ϗ̅ε̅ (κ̅ε̅λ̅ε̅ῶ) to order, bid, command. (7) π̅.θ̅ω̅λ̅ bundle. (8) †-ζ̅ἡ̅ϗ̅ to benefit, profit; ρ̅ε̅ϗ̅†-ζ̅ἡ̅ϗ̅ beneficial; ἡ̅ἡ̅τ̅ρε̅ϗ̅†-ζ̅ἡ̅ϗ̅ benefit, profit, what is beneficial. (9) ἡ̅ο̅ϗ̅β̅ε̅τ̅ ἡ̅ο̅β̅τ̅ε̅ vb. tr. to weave (ἡ̅μο̅ς̅). (10) τ̅.ἡ̅ἡ̅β̅ε̅τ̅ε̅ weaving, basketry. (11) π̅ε̅.ς̅π̅ϗ̅λ̅ἡ̅ο̅ν̅ (τὸ σπήλαιον) cave. (12) μ̅α̅κ̅α̅ρ̅ι̅ο̅ς̅ (μακάριος) blessed; used here as epithet of Apa Antonios; do not confuse with Apa Makarios. (13) π̅.λ̅θ̅α̅ι̅ multitude, large amount. (14) †-π̅ι̅ to kiss (ε̅).

48. (1) ἀ̅ν̅α̅χ̅ω̅ρ̅ε̅ι̅ (ἀ̅ν̅α̅χ̅ω̅ρ̅ε̅ῶ) 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 ΤΩΝΘΙΑ⁶ ἢ ΠΝΟΥΤΕ." ΛΥΚΤΟΥ
 ΔΕ, ΛΥΕΩΚ Ε ΠΕΥΜΑ.

70. Λ-ΟΥΣΟΝ ΧΙ ἢ ΠΕΣΧΗΜΑ, ΛΥΑΝΑΧΩΡΕΙ ἢ ΤΕΥΝΟΥ, ΕΥΧΩ
 ἩΜΟΣ ΧΕ, "ΛΥΓ-ΟΥΑΝΑΧΩΡΙΤΗΣ."¹ ΛΥΩΤ¹ ΔΕ Ἡ6Ι Ἡ2¹ΛΛΟ, ΛΥΕΩΚ,
 ΛΥ†-ΤΟΥΟΥ² ἩΜΟΥ, ΛΥΩ ΛΥΤΡΕΥΚΩΤΕ³ Ε ἩΡΙ ἢ ΠΕΣΝΗΥ ΕΜΕΤΑΝΟΙ,
 ΕΥΧΩ ἩΜΟΣ ΧΕ, "ΚΩ ΜΑΙ ΕΒΟΛ. ΛΥΓ-ΟΥΑΝΑΧΩΡΙΤΗΣ ΛΝ, ΑΛΛΑ
 ΛΥΓ-ΟΥΡΩΜΕ ἢ ΡΕΥ¹Ρ-ΝΟΒΕ ΛΥΩ ἢ Ε¹Ρ¹ΡΕ."

71. ΠΕΧΛΥ ΔΕ Ἡ6Ι Ἡ2¹ΛΛΟ ΧΕ, "ΕΚΘΑΝΝΑΥ ΕΥΘΗΡΕ ΘΗΜ ΕΥΕΗΚ
 Ε2ΡΑΙ ΕΤΠΕ 2^η ΠΕΥΟΥΩΘ ἩΜΙΝ ἩΜΟΥ, ΒΕΠ-ΤΕΥΟΥΕΡΗΤΕ, ΣΟΚ¹ Ε-
 ΠΕΣΗΤ ἩΜΛΥ; Σ¹Ρ-ΝΟΒΡΕ ΓΑΡ ΜΛ4 ΛΝ."

102. ΕΡΕ-ΑΠΛ ΜΑΚΑΡΙΟΣ ΜΟΘΕ ἢ ΟΥ6ΕΙΘ ἢ ΠΚΩΤΕ ἢ Π2ΕΛΟΣ,¹
 ΕΥΤΩΟΥΝ² ἢ 2ΕΝΕΗΤ, ΛΥΩ ΕΙΣ ΠΑΙΒΒΟΛΟΣ ΛΥΤΩΜ³ ΕΡΟΥ 2^η
 ΤΕΥ2ΙΝ, ΕΡΕ-ΟΥΟΥ2⁴ ἩΤΟΥΤ⁴, ΛΥΩ Ε-ΝΕΥΟΥΩΘ ΠΕ Ε ΡΑ2Τ⁴,
 ἩΠΕΥ6¹Μ-6ΟΜ. ΛΥΩ ΠΕΧΛ4 ΜΛ4 ΧΕ, "ΟΥΝΟ6 ΠΕ ΠΛΧΙ ἢ 6ΟΝ⁵ ΕΒΟΛ

into the desert and live as a hermit monk. (2) π.κελωλ jar, pitcher. (3) σκορκ¹ κ¹ρκ¹- κ¹ρκω¹ Q κ¹ρκω¹ to roll away (tr. or intr.). (4) ουωεπ ουεεπ- ουοεπ¹ Q ουοεπ vb. tr. to break, smash (ἦμο¹). (5) 2υπομινε (ὀπομενω) to be patient (with, under: ε), submit to; to endure, last. (6) τ.κονθια (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) †-τουου¹ ἦμο¹ to lay hold of (suff. on τουου¹ is reflex.). (3) In causative sense: "they made him go around to the cells ..."

102. (1) π.ζελοσ (τὸ ἔλοσ) marsh. (2) τωου¹ as tr. vb. to carry (ἦμο¹). (3) τωμητ, Q τωμητ to meet, befall (ε). (4) π.ου2 scythe. (5) χι ἦμο¹ ἢ 6ον¹ to ill-treat, harm,

ἤμωκ, καὶ μὴ-ἐὼν ἤμοι ἐρωκ.⁶ εἰς ζήντε γὰρ ζωβ νῖμ ἐτεκεῖρε
 ἤμοου †εῖρε ἤμοου ζω. ἤτοκ θῶκνηστὲυε ἢ ζενζοου; ἀνοκ δε
 μεῖοϋωμ ε πτηρῶ.⁷ θῶκῦ-οϋθῖν ἢ ροβῖς⁸ ἢ ζενσον; ἀνοκ δε
 μεῖἠκοτῖ ἐνεε. οϋζωβ ἢ οϋθῖτ πετεκεραβῖτ ἐροῖ ἢζήτῶ."
 πεχε-ἀπα μακαρίοc καὶ, "οϋ πε?" ἤτοϋ δε πεχαϋ καὶ, "πεκ-
 ἐββῖο πε. ἀνοκ δε μεῖεἠ-ἐὼν ε ἐββῖοῖ ἐνεε. ἐτβε παῖ
 ἤπῖεἠ-ἐὼν ἐρωκ."

124. ἀϋχοοc ἢεῖ ἀπα ζωρcῖνcῖ καὶ, "οϋτῶβε¹ ἢ ὀμε²
 εϋθῶλνοχῖ εϋcῖτε³ εἰτῖ πῖερο, ἢῖναζϋπομῖνε ἀν ἢ οϋζοου ἢ
 οϋθῖτ. ττερποce⁴ δε θῶκνοϋν ἐβολ ἢ ἐε ἢ πῶνε. ται τε ἐε ἢ
 πρῶνε ε-οϋῖτῶϋ ἤμαϋ ἢ πεχμεεϋε ἢ ἢῖτῶcμῖκοκ.⁵ ἢῖποce⁶ ἀν
 εἠ ἐοτε ἢ πνοϋτε. εϋθῶλνεῖ ἐεραῖ εϋἢῖτνοc,⁷ θῶαβεωλ ἐβολ.
 εἰε γὰρ νε ἤπῖραcμοc ἢ ἢα-τεῖμῖνε μαλλῖcτα εϋθῶοπ εἠ τῖητε
 ἢ ἢρῶνε. ἢἀνοϋc δε ἐτρε-πρῶνε cοϋεν-πεϋθῖ ἤμῖν ἤμοϋ,
 ἐτρεϋπῶτ δε ἐβολ ἢ πεεζροϋ⁸ ἢ τῖῖτνοc. νετ ταχρηϋ δε εἰτῖ
 τῖῖcτῖc ζεἢατῖκῖν ἐροου νε.

141. ἀϋθῶπε εἠ νεπρῶαcτῖον¹ ἢ κῶcταντῖνοϋπολῖc ἢεῖ
 οϋμοναχοc ἢ ρῖῖκῖνε εἰ ἐβῶαοcῖοc πῖρο. πῖρο δε εϋβηκ εἠ
 τεεῖη ἐτ ἤμαϋ, ἀϋκα-πῖηηθῖ ἢcῶϋ, ἀϋεῖ μαϋααϋ, ἀϋτῶεἠ ἐεοϋν
 ε πῖοναχοc. ἀϋθ ἀϋcοϋωἢῖ μεν καὶ νῖμ πε, ἀϋθῶπῖ δε ἐροϋ ἢ

do violence to; to constrain; καὶ ἢ ἐὼνῖ (καῖνῖονῖ) π.π.
 violence, physical constraint. The genitive (my) is objec-
 tive here: "the constraint I feel from you." (6) μὴ-ἐὼν
 ἤμοι ἐρωκ I have no power over you. (7) ε πτηρῶ (not) at
 all. (8) ροβῖς vb. intr. to remain awake, keep watch
 (over: ε).

124. (1) π.τῶβε, τ.τῶβε brick. (2) π.ὀμε, τ.ὀμε clay,
 mud. (3) τ.εἰτε foundation. (4) τ.τερποce(n) baked brick.
 (5) κοcμῖκοc (κοcμῖκῶc) worldly, secular; ἢῖτῶcμῖκοc
 worldliness. (6) πῖce πεc(ῖ)-πῖcτῖ Q ποce vb. tr. to bake,
 cook (ἤμοϋ). (7) In sense: "if he achieves a position of
 importance." (8) πε.εζροϋ burden, responsibility.

141. (1) πε.πρῶαcτῖον (τῶ προῶcτελον) 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-
 ΜΝΤΡΡΟ 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 ΔΝ 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^φ). (4) π.νεζ oil. (5) πε.ζμου salt. (6) ΑΤΡΟΥΦ adj.
 carefree, free from anxieties. (7) νεζ-ζηт ΝΜΟ^φ 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; (διδωτης non-professional,
 layman, uninformed person. (4) π.μα here = the altar. (5)
 φυσι in fact, for real (φύσει by nature, naturally); γε.
 φυσικ (ἡ φύσις) nature. (6) π.βιος (ὁ βίος) life. (7) ΒΑΛ-
 ΖΗΤ guileless, innocent; ΜΗΤΒΑΛ-ΖΗΤ 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 ΗΖΗТ." ΝΤΟΟΥ ΔΕ ΠΕΧΛΥ ΧΕ, "ΜΑΡΕΝΤΩΒΑZ²⁰
 Η ΠΝΟΥΤΕ ΖΗ ΤΕΙZΕΒΑΔΩΜΑC ΕΤΒΕ ΠΕΙΜΥCΤΗΡΙΟΝ, ΛΥΩ ΤΗΠΙCΤΕΥΕ
 ΧΕ ΠΝΟΥΤΕ ΝΑΒΟΛΠΗ ΝΑΝ ΕΒΟΛ." ΠZΛΛΟ ΔΕ ΛϞΘΗ-ΠΘΑΧΕ ΕΡΟϞ ΖΗ
 ΟΥΡΑΘΕ, ΛΥΩ ΛϞCΟΠC Η ΠΝΟΥΤΕ ΕϞΧΩ ΗΜΟC ΧΕ, "ΠΧΟΕΙC, ΗΤΟΚ ΕТ

(8) νοι (νοέω) to think; ατνοι unthinking; ζη ουμντατνοι
 without thinking. (9) Text has ζωсѢ; prob. ζωс (ώс) with
 χε, as given above. (10) κωρϞ κερϞ- κορϞ" vb. tr. to per-
 suade, cajole (ε). (11) καθολικη (καθολικός) adj. f. uni-
 versal, catholic. (12) η.ποτηριον (τὸ ποτήριον) wine-cup.
 (13) ζη ουсхуμα 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 καz in two senses: a clod
 of earth; the ground. (16) πλaccе (πλάσσω) to form, mould.
 (17) θικων (ἡ εἰκὼν) likeness. (18) καιτοι (καίτοι) and
 yet, although, albeit. ακαταλυμπос (ἀκατάληπτος) 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 (τωβаз) тевz- товz" vb. tr. to
 pray, make entreaty (to: ημο"; for: ε, εтβε, εχη, ζα).

σοοϋν κε ἢ εἰο ἀν ἢ ἀπιστος κατα οὐκακία²¹ ἀλλὰ κε ἦνει-
 πλάνα²² ἂν οὐμῆταπιστος μῆ οὐμῆτατσοοϋν, βωλῆ ναι εβολ,
 πχοεῖς ἰς πεκς." Ἡεῶλο δε ον λυβωκ ε νεϋρι, λυτωβας ἢ
 πνοϋτε, εϋχω ἦμος κε, "ἰς πεκς, εκβεωλῆ εβολ ἢ πεῖεῶλο ἢ
 πεῖμϋστηριον κε εχενῖστεϋε λϋω νῆτῆτ-οσε²³ ἢ πεεῖεῖσε."
 λ-πνοϋτε δε σωτῆ εροοϋ εἰ οϋσον. Ἡτερε-εῶδαomas δε χωκ
 εβολ, λϋεῖ ε τεκκλῆσια ἢ τκυριακη,²⁴ λϋεμοος ἢ πωομῆτ
 μαϋλαϋ εἰ <οϋ>οϋρωμ²⁵ ἢ οϋωτ. νερε-πεῶλο δε εἰ τεϋμῆτε.
 λϋοϋων ἦεἰ νεϋβαλ ετ εἰ εοϋν, λϋω Ἡτεροϋκω εεραῖ ἢ ποεῖκ
 εχῆ τετραπυζα ετ οϋλαε, λϋοϋωνα εβολ ἢ πωομῆτ μαϋλαϋ ἢ εε
 ἢ οϋωρε κοϋῖ, λϋω Ἡτερε-πεπρεσϋτερος σοοϋτῆ εβολ ἢ τεε-
 εῖε ε χῖ ἢ ποεῖκ ε ποϋε,²⁶ εἰς οϋαγγελος λϋεῖ εβολ εἰ
 ἦπῆϋε, ε-οϋῆ-οϋεορτε²⁷ ἦτοοτῆ, λϋω λϋωωωτ²⁸ ἢ πκοϋῖ ἢ
 ωῆρε, λϋωεετ²⁹ ἢ πεεενοε ε πποτηριον. Ἡτερε-πεπρεσϋτερος
 δε ερ-ποεῖκ ἢ γλαεμα κλαεμα,³⁰ νερε-παγγελος εωωε ποϋ ἢ
 ποῆρε κοϋῖ ωῆμ ωῆμ. λϋω Ἡτεροϋτ ἢ πεϋοϋοῖ³¹ ε χῖ εβολ εἰ
 νετ οϋλαε, λϋεῖ ἦεἰ πεῶλο ἢ οϋκλαεμα μαε εεπῆω ἢ ενοε, λϋω
 Ἡτερεεῆλαϋ, λϋε-εοτε, λϋεῖ-εκακ εβολ κε, "ἰπιστεϋε, πχοεῖς,
 κε ποεῖκ πε πεεεωμα λϋω πποτηριον πε πεεενοε." λϋω ἢ
 τεϋνοϋ λ-παε ετ εἰ τεεεῖε ε-οεῖκ κατα πεοοϋ ἢ πμϋστηριον.
 λϋεωεετ εεοϋν ε ρωε, λϋω λϋεῖ εεϋχαριετῖ³² ἢ πχοεῖς.
 πεεελαε μαε ἦεἰ Ἡεῶλο κε, "πνοϋτε σοοϋν ἢ τεεϋεῖς ἢ ἦρωε κε

τ. εεεεomas, εῶδαomas (ἡ εεεεomas) week. (21) τ.κακία (ἡ κα-
 κία) evil, badness. (22) πλάνα (πλανάω) to deceive, lead
 astray; middle: to err. (23) τ-οσε to suffer a loss (of:
 ἦ). (24) τ.κυριακη (ἡ κυριακή) Sunday. (25) οϋρωμ var. of
 ἦρωμ) pillow, seat. (26) ποϋ πεϋ- ποϋ Q πῆω vb. tr. to
 divide (ἦμοε). (27) τ.εορτε knife, sword. (28) ωωωτ ωεετ-
 ελαετ Q ελαετ vb. tr. to cut, slay (ἦμοε). (29) ποεετ, πεεετ-
 παεετ Q παεετ vb. tr. to pour (ἦμοε). (30) πε.κλαεμα (τὸ
 κλάσμα) piece; repeated to express distributive: into pie-
 ces; cf. the following ωῆμ ωῆμ into small pieces. (31) τ-
 ἦ π(ε)οϋοῖ to advance, proceed (suff. is reflex.). (32)
 εϋχαριετῖ (εϋχαριστέω) 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 ΛΦΑΡΧΕΙ Η ΨΑΛΛΕΙ² ΧΙΗ ΠΘΟΡΠ Η ΨΑΛΜΟΣ ΘΑΗΤΕΦΧΦΚ
 ΕΒΟΛ Η ΠΘΕΤΑΙΟΥ Η ΨΑΛΜΟΣ, ΛΥΩ ΚΑΤΑ ΣΟΠ Η ΚΑ-ΡΦΦ ΕΒΟΛ ΘΛΦ-
 ΕΙΡΕ Η ΘΟΜΗΤ Η ΚΛΧ-ΠΑΤ.³ ΗΤΟΣ ΖΩΦΣ ΛΣΕΩ ΕΣΘΑΗΛ ΖΙ ΠΑΖΟΥ
 ΗΜΟΦ ΖΗ ΟΥΖΟΤΕ ΜΗ ΟΥΣΤΩΤ.⁴ ΛΦΜΟΥΝ ΔΕ ΕΒΟΛ ΕΦΘΑΗΛ ΖΑΡΟΣ
 ΤΑΡΕΣΟΥΧΑΙ, ΛΥΩ Α-ΠΝΟΥΤΕ ΣΩΤΗ ΕΡΟΦ. ΤΕΣΖΙΜΕ ΔΕ ΛΣΠΑΖΤΕ 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 ΛΦΧΙΤΕ ΕΥΖΕΝΕΒΕΤΕ Η
 ΠΑΡΕΒΝΟΣ.⁶ ΠΕΧΛΦ ΔΕ Η ΤΜΑΛΥ Η ΘΕΝΒΕΤΕ ΧΕ, "ΧΙ Η ΤΕΙΣΩΝΕ,
 ΛΥΩ ΗΠΡΤΑΛΕ-ΝΑΖΕ⁷ ΕΧΦΣ Η ΕΝΤΟΛΗ, ΑΛΛΑ Η ΘΕ ΕΤΕΣΟΥΑΘΕ
 ΜΑΡΕΣΑΛΣ. ΚΑΛΣ 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-ΖΛΖ 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-
 ζ̄ωβ̄ η̄ β̄ιχ̄." λ̄γω̄ λ̄γ̄εῑρε̄ ζ̄ῑ η̄αῑ, λ̄γω̄ λ̄σ̄ρ̄-λ̄η̄ᾱη̄ η̄ η̄ π̄η̄οϋ̄τε̄, λ̄σ-
 η̄κοτ̄κ̄ Δε̄ ζ̄η̄ η̄η̄ᾱ ε̄τ̄ η̄η̄ᾱγ̄ ζ̄η̄ η̄χοβ̄ις̄.

(10) οπ̄ is for οπ̄'τ̄, from ωτ̄η̄.

ΤΣΟΦΙΑ Ἡ ΣΟΛΟΜΩΝ

Chapter 1

- (1) μερε-ταικλιοςυνη, μετ κρινε ἦ ηκλζ.
 λρι-πμεεγε ἦ ηχοεic ζἦ ουμηῆταγλαος,
 ητεηῆουine ησωч ζἦ ουμηῆταηλοуc ητε ηεηῆηηт.
- (2) хε ηλγζε εροч ηβi ηεηε ηсеηεиразе ημοч λη.
 ηλчουηηζ δε εβολ η ηεηε ηсеο η αηηαζεηε εροч λη.
- (3) ηарε-пмееге гар εθουу ηорχου ε ηηουηε,
 λγω ηεчбom ηт ουηηζ εβολ ηасхпeie-ηλθηт.
- (4) хе ηερε-тсофия гар вок εзуηη εуψγχη εсзуου,
 ουде ηεсуоуηε ζἦ сωηα ῆ ηεчῆ-ηовε.
- (5) ηεηηλ гар ηт ουλλε η тсофия ηλчηηт εβολ η κροч,
 λγω ηλчουε η ηηοκηεκ η ηλθηт,
 λγω ηλчхпie-ηхиηбонс εчηληεi.
- (6) ουηλβe-ρωηε гар ηε ηεηηλ η тсофия,
 λγω ηῆηαηηαηie-ηхи-ουλ 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 λчηεη-ηοiкουηηηη,
 λγω ηεη ηηη ηηηηῆ чсоуηη η ηεуηроуу.

I. (1) κρινω to judge. απλους adj. simple, frank, sincere. (2) ηαζε, Q ηζουт vb. tr. to believe, trust (ε); αηηαζεηε adj. unbelieving. (3) ηωρῆ ηερῆ- ηорχ^с Q ηорῆ vb. tr. to divide, separate (ημο^с; from: ε). (5) ηε.κροч deceit, guile. ουε, Q ουηη vb. intr. to be distant (from: ε, ημο^с), remain aloof from. (6) ηε.сποηу lip(s), shore, edge. εληт (pl. ελote, ελote) n.m.f. kidney; here in OT sense as seat of emotions. ηουηῆ ηεηῆ- ηουη^с Q ηουη vb. tr. to examine, search out (ημο^с). (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 (ΗΜΟ); 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.

ΛΥΤΑΛΛΗ ΝΑΥ ἢ ΘΒΗΡ, ΛΥΒΩΛ ΕΒΟΛ,
 ΛΥΣΜΙΝΕ ἢ ΟΥΔΙΑΘΗΚΗ ΝΕΜΑΛ,
 ΧΕ ΣΕῖΠΡΑ ἢ ΤΜΕΡΙΣ ἢ ΠΕΤ ἢΜΑΥ.

Chapter II

The Reasoning of the Wicked

- (1) ΛΥΧΟΟΣ ΓΑΡ, Ε-ΛΥΜΕΕΥΕ ΖΡΑΙ ἢΖΗΤΟΥ Ζἢ ΟΥΣΟΟΥΤἢ ἈΝ,
 ΧΕ ΟΥΚΟΥΙ ΠΕ ΠΕΝΔΖΕ, ΕΥΜΕΖ Ἰ ΛΥΠΗ,
 ΛΥΩ ἢἢἢ-ἢΤΟΝ ΘΟΟΠ Ζἢ ΠΜΟΥ ἢ ΠΡΩΜΕ,
 ΟΥΔΕ ἢΠἢΣΟΥἢ-ΟΥΔ Ε-ΛΥΕΙ ΕΖΡΑΙ Ζἢ ἈΜἢΤΕ.
- (2) ΧΕ ἢΤΑΝΘΩΠΕ Ε ΠΠΕΤ ΘΟΥΕΙΤ.
 ἢἢἢΣΩΣ ΕΝΝΑἢ-ΘΕ ἢ ΝΕΤΕ ἢΠΟΥΘΩΠΕ,
 ΧΕ ΟΥΚΑΠΝΟΣ ΠΕ ΠΝΙΧΕ ΕΤ Ζἢ ΘΑΝΤἢ,
 ΛΥΩ ΟΥἸΚ ΠΕ ΠΩΔΧΕ ΕΤ ΚΙΜ Ζἢ ΠΕΝΖΗΤ.
- (3) ΠΑΙ ΕΥΘΑΝΘΩἢ, ΕΡΕ-ΠΣΩΜΑ ΤΗΡἢ ΝΑἢ-ΘΕ ἢ ΟΥΧἢΒΕΣ,
 ΛΥΩ ΠΕΝἢἢ ἢΒΩΛ ΕΒΟΛ ἢ ΘΕ ἢ ΠΑΗΡ ΕΤ ΧΟΟΡΕ ΕΒΟΛ,
- (4) ἢΣΕἢ-ΠΩΕἢ ἢ ΠΕΝΡΑΝ Ζἢ ΠΕΝΟΥΟΕΙἢ,
 ἢΤΕἢἢ-ἢἢἢ ΕΡ-ΠΜΕΕΥΕ ἢ ΝΕΝΖΒΗΥΕ,
 ΛΥΩ ΠΕΝΔΖΕ ΝΑΟΥΕΙΝΕ ἢ ΘΕ ἢ ΟΥΚΛΟΟΛΕ,
 ΛΥΩ ΦΝΔΧΩΡΕ ΕΒΟΛ ἢ ΘΕ ἢ ΟΥΝΙΧΕ Ε-ΛΥΒΩΛ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΙΤἢ
 ΠΑΚΤΙΝ ἢ ΠΡΗ,
 ΛΥΩ Ε-Λ-ΤΕΥἢἢΜΕ ΖΡΩΘ ΕΧΩΧ.
- (5) ΟΥΖΛΕΙΒΕΣ Ε-ΛΣΟΥΕΙΝΕ ΠΕ ΠΕΝΟΥΟΕΙἢ,

(16) ΣΜΙΝΕ ΣΜἢ- ΣΜἢΤ Q ΣΜΟΝἢ vb. tr. to establish, set up (ἢἢμο^ο). ἢ ΜΕΡΙΣ portion, share; party, faction.

II. (1) Ζἢ ΟΥΣΟΟΥΤἢ ἈΝ incorrectly, not rightly. Ἰ ΛΥΠΗ = ἢ ΛΥΠΗ; ἢ ΛΥΠΗ grief, pain. (2) ἢ-ΘΕ ἢ to become like. Π.ΝΙΧΕ breath. ΘΑΝΤ^ο nose. Π.ἸΚ spark. (3) Τ. ΧἢΒΕΣ (glowing) coal. ὀ, ἢ ἈἴΡ air, atmosphere. (4) ΤΕ. ΚΛΟΟΛΕ cloud. Π.ΑΚΤΙΝ (ἢ Ἀκτίς, -ἴνος) ray, beam. Τ.ΖἢΜΕ heat. ΖΡΩΘ, Q ΖΟΡἢ vb. intr. to become heavy, difficult. (5) Τ.ΖΛΙΒΕΣ shadow, shade.

- (22) λῶσ ἡποῦσοῦν-ἡμυστηρίον ἡ πνοῦτε,
οὐδε ἡποῦκα-στην ε πβεκε ἡ ταίκαϊοσύνη;
ἡποῦνίστευε ε 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 εζοῦν ε πκοσμος.
- (25) σεπειραζε δε ἡμοχ ἡεἰ τμερις ἡ net ἡμαυ.

Chapter V

The Remorse of the Wicked at the Judgement

- (1) τότε παίκαϊος ἡλαζερατῆ ἡ οῦνος ἡ παρρησια ε ἡλῶσ ἡ
πεμτο εβολ ἡ νενταγθαίβε ἡμοχ λῶσ νενταγθεετἰ ἡ
νεχῆςε.
- (2) σεηαλαγ, ἡσεθτορτῆ ἡ οῦροτε εснаῶτ,
ἡσεπῶε εχἡ τμοεἰζε ἡ πεχοῦχαἰ,
- (3) ἡσεχοος ἡραἰ ἡητοῦ, εῦμετανοἰ
λῶσ εῦλῶ-λζομ ετβε πλῶχῆ ἡ πεῦπἡλ,
χε "παἰ πενεнсῶβε ἡсῶч ἡ πιοῦοεἰθ,
εχῶοп ἡλἡ ἡ παρβολη ἡ νοβνεε ἡ νιλεнт,
- (4) εἶπῆ ἡ πεχαζε εῦλίβε, λῶσ πεчμοῦ εῦсῶθ.

(22) κα-στη* ε 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." περιρῶω in the sense "to experience."

V. (1) ἡ παρρησία freedom, openness; ἡ οὔπαρρησια openly, publicly. ἀθετέω to disregard. (2) πῶεε πεεεε ποεε Q ποεε vb. tr. to amaze (ἡμο*); 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. сῶβε vb. tr. to mock, ridicule (ἡμο*, ἡса). παρβολη 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) $\epsilon\epsilon\iota\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\tau\alpha\bar{\eta}\pi\lambda\lambda\alpha\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}\tau\omicron\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ $z\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon z\iota\omicron\omicron\upsilon\gamma\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\mu\epsilon$,
 $\lambda\gamma\omega$ $\bar{\eta}\pi\bar{\chi}\omega\lambda$ $\eta\lambda\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}\delta\iota$ $\pi\omicron\gamma\omicron\epsilon\iota\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\alpha\iota\kappa\lambda\iota\omicron\varsigma\upsilon\bar{\eta}$,
 $\lambda\gamma\omega$ $\pi\rho\eta$ $\bar{\eta}\pi\bar{\chi}\pi\epsilon\iota\rho\epsilon$ $\eta\lambda\bar{\eta}$.
- (7) $\lambda\eta\mu\omicron\upsilon z$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\lambda\eta\omicron\mu\iota\lambda$ $z\iota$ $\tau\lambda\kappa\omicron$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\eta z\iota\omicron\omicron\upsilon\gamma\epsilon$.
 $\lambda\eta\upsilon\omega\kappa$ $z\iota\tau\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}\chi\lambda\iota\epsilon$ $\epsilon\mu\epsilon\upsilon\mu\omicron\omicron\theta\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}z\eta\tau\omicron\upsilon$;
 $\tau\epsilon z\iota\eta$ $\Delta\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\chi\omicron\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ $\bar{\eta}\pi\bar{\eta}\varsigma\omicron\upsilon\omega\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}$.
- (8) $\bar{\eta}\tau\lambda\varsigma\bar{\chi}$ - $\omicron\upsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\omicron\upsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\delta\iota$ $\tau\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\tau\chi\lambda\iota\varsigma$ - $z\eta\tau?$
 η $\tau\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\tau\rho\bar{\eta}\mu\lambda\omicron$ $\mu\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon\lambda\upsilon\epsilon$ - $\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\tau\lambda\varsigma\bar{\chi}$ - $\omicron\upsilon$ $\eta\lambda\bar{\eta}?$
- (9) λ - $\eta\eta$ $\tau\eta\rho\upsilon$ $\omicron\gamma\epsilon\iota\eta\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\theta\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\omicron\upsilon z\lambda\iota\upsilon\epsilon\varsigma$,
 $\lambda\gamma\omega$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\theta\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\langle\omicron\upsilon\rangle\omicron\upsilon\omega$ ϵ - $\lambda\chi\pi\lambda\rho\lambda\gamma\epsilon$,
- (10) η $\bar{\eta}$ $\theta\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\omicron\upsilon\chi\omicron\iota$ $\epsilon\chi\varsigma\delta\eta\rho$ $z\bar{\eta}$ $\omicron\upsilon z\omicron\epsilon\iota\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\mu\omicron\omicron\upsilon$
 ϵ - $\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}$ - $\theta\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\delta\bar{\eta}$ - $\eta\epsilon\chi\tau\lambda\delta\varsigma\epsilon$
 η $\tau\epsilon z\iota\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\epsilon\chi\tau\omicron\pi$ $z\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}z\omicron\epsilon\iota\bar{\eta}$.
- (11) η $\bar{\eta}$ $\theta\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\omicron\upsilon z\lambda\lambda\eta\tau$ ϵ - $\lambda\chi z\omega\lambda$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$,
 $\{\epsilon$ - $\mu\epsilon\upsilon\delta\bar{\eta}$ - $\mu\lambda\epsilon\iota\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\epsilon\chi z\omega\lambda$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda\}$
 $\epsilon\chi z\iota\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\chi\tau\bar{\eta}z$ ϵ $\pi\lambda\eta\rho$ $\epsilon\tau$ $\lambda\varsigma\omega\omicron\upsilon$,
 $\epsilon\chi\pi\omega z$ $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\chi$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\delta\omicron\eta\bar{\eta}$ $z\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\omicron\gamma\omicron\epsilon\iota$,
 $\epsilon\chi\kappa\iota\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\chi\tau\bar{\eta}z$, $\epsilon\chi z\eta\lambda$,
 $\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\varsigma\omega\varsigma$ ϵ - $\mu\epsilon\upsilon\delta\bar{\eta}$ - $\mu\lambda\epsilon\iota\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\epsilon\chi z\omega\lambda$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$.
- (12) η $\bar{\eta}$ $\theta\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\omicron\upsilon\varsigma\omicron\tau\epsilon$ ϵ - $\lambda\gamma\eta\omicron\chi\bar{\chi}$ ϵ $\pi\varsigma\omicron\omicron\upsilon\tau\bar{\eta}$,
 ϵ - $\lambda\chi\pi\epsilon z$ - $\pi\lambda\eta\rho$, $\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\epsilon\upsilon\eta\omicron\upsilon$ $\omicron\eta$ $\lambda\chi\tau\omega\delta\epsilon$, ϵ - $\mu\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}$ - $\tau\epsilon\chi z\iota\eta$.

(6) $\pi\epsilon\iota\rho\epsilon$, Q $\pi\omicron\rho\epsilon$ vb. intr. to come forth; to shine (of sun). (8) $\bar{\chi}$ - $\omicron\upsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\omicron\upsilon$ is not clear; read perhaps $\bar{\chi}$ - $\omicron\upsilon$ $\eta\lambda\bar{\eta}$ as at end of verse. $\epsilon\lambda\upsilon\epsilon$ - $\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$ boaster; $\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon\lambda\upsilon\epsilon$ - $\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$ boastfulness. (9) $\pi.\omicron\upsilon\omega$ news, report. (10) $\varsigma\delta\eta\rho$ vb. intr. to sail. $\pi.z\omicron\epsilon\iota\bar{\eta}$ wave. $\tau.\tau\lambda\delta\varsigma\epsilon$ 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. $\pi.\omicron\gamma\omicron\epsilon\iota$ 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. $\tau\omega\delta\epsilon$: i.e. the air joins (or closes

- λγω ἡμῶν-κτο θοοπ ἡ πενμοῦ;
 χε λγτωφβε ερωφου, λγω ἡνε-λαλυ κοτῶ.
- (6) ἀμῆεῖτῆ βε ἡτῆτςιον ἡ ἡαγλαθον ετ θοοπ,
 ἡτῆχρῶ ἡ τεκτικςις εἷ οὐβενῆ ἡ ἡε ἡ οὐμῆτβεῖρε.
- (7) ἡαρῆτςιον ἡ ἡρῆ ε-ἡανοῦγ εἷ στῖ-νοῦγε,
 λγω ἡπῆτρεῦσαατῆ ἡεἷ ἡκαρπος ἡ παῆρ.
- (8) ἡαρῆτ εχων ἡ εἷκλῶμ ἡ οὐρῆ εἡπατοῦεωεῖ,
 (9) ἡπῆτρε-λαλυ ἡμον θοπε ἡ πβῶλ ἡ ἡενῆτῶνα.
 ἡαρῆκα-συμβοῦλη ἡ οὐνοχ εἷ ἡα ἡιμ,
 χε ται τε τενμερις λγω πενκῆρος.
- (10) οὐεῆκε ἡ ἀικαῖος ἡαρῆχιτῶ ἡ βονῶ.
 ἡπῆτρεῖτ-σο ε τεχῆρα,
 οὐλε ἡπῆτρεῖτῆ εἷτῶ ἡ ἡεσκῖμ ἡ οὐεἷλο ἡ νοε ἡ εεε.
- (11) ἡαρε-τενεομ θοπε ἡαν ἡ νομος ἡ ἀικαῖοςῆη;
 τῆῆτῶε γαρ εῶλαχῆιος εῶε ατῶλα.
- (12) ἡαρῆεωρῶ ε παικαῖος,
 χε ῆμοκῶ ε ῆ-[χρηστος] ἡαν,
 λγω ῆτ οὐβε ἡενεβῆγε.
 ῆνοβῆεε ἡμον ἡ ἡεννοβε εἷτῆ ἡνομοε,
 λγω ῆοῦωνῶ εβῶλ ἡ ἡεννοβε εἷτῆ τεεεω.

(5) τῶφβε τοοε^ε Q τοοεε vb. tr. to set a seal (on: ἡμο^ε, ερῆ). (6) χρῶομαι to use. ἡ κτςις the world, creation. (7) στῖ-νοῦγε perfume, incense (cf. στοι). π.αῆρ is probably Gk. error for ἕαρ springtime. (8) οὐρῆ rose. εῶεῖ εεεῖ-εοεε^ε Q εοεεῖ vb. tr. and intr. to wither. (9) ἡῆτῶνα profligacy. συμβοῦλη prob. for συμβολον τὸ σύμβολον mark, token. οὐνοχ vb. intr. to rejoice; n.m. joy. ὁ κῆρος portion, share, inheritance. (10) πε.σκῖμ gray hair. (11) ἡῆτῶε weakness; εῶε adj. weak. (12) εωρῶ, Q εορῶ vb. to hunt, waylay, ambush (ε). ῆ-χρηστος ἡα^ε to benefit, do a good service to; χρηστος useful, beneficial.

- (13) $\chi\omega$ $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\varsigma$ $\chi\epsilon$ $\dagger\varsigma\omicron\omicron\upsilon\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\eta\omicron\upsilon\tau\epsilon$,
 $\lambda\gamma\omega$ $\chi\epsilon$ $\rho\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\chi$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\omega\eta\rho\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\chi\omicron\epsilon\iota\varsigma$.
- (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) $\eta\alpha\rho\bar{\eta}\eta\lambda\gamma$ $\chi\epsilon$ $\gamma\bar{\eta}\mu\epsilon$ $\eta\epsilon$ $\eta\epsilon\chi\omega\lambda\chi\epsilon$,
 $\lambda\gamma\omega$ $\bar{\eta}\tau\bar{\eta}\eta\epsilon\iota\rho\alpha\gamma\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\epsilon\chi\epsilon\lambda\eta$.
- (18) $\epsilon\omega\chi\epsilon$ $\eta\lambda\iota\kappa\lambda\iota\omicron\varsigma$ $\gamma\lambda\rho$ $\eta\epsilon$ $\omega\eta\rho\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\eta\omicron\upsilon\tau\epsilon$,
 $\chi\eta\lambda\omega\theta\omicron\pi\bar{\chi}$ $\epsilon\rho\omicron\chi$, $\eta\bar{\chi}\eta\lambda\epsilon\gamma\mu\epsilon\chi$ $\bar{\eta}\tau\omicron\omicron\omicron\tau\omicron\upsilon\gamma$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\tau$ \dagger $\omicron\upsilon\upsilon\eta\eta\chi$.
- (19) $\eta\alpha\rho\bar{\eta}\epsilon\tau\alpha\gamma\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\chi$ $\gamma\bar{\eta}$ $\gamma\epsilon\eta\omega\omega$ $\mu\bar{\eta}$ $\gamma\epsilon\eta\upsilon\lambda\alpha\eta\alpha\eta\omicron\varsigma$,
 $\chi\epsilon\kappa\alpha\varsigma$ $\epsilon\eta\epsilon\epsilon\iota\mu\epsilon$ ϵ $\tau\epsilon\chi\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon\lambda\kappa$,
 $\lambda\gamma\omega$ $\bar{\eta}\tau\bar{\eta}\lambda\omicron\kappa\iota\mu\alpha\gamma\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\epsilon\chi\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon\lambda\rho\omega$ - $\gamma\eta\tau$.
- (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 $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha$ - $\theta\alpha\rho\sigma\iota\alpha$ 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) $\epsilon\tau\alpha\gamma\epsilon$ $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$ 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],
 ΛΥΘ 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 ΟΥΡΜ̄Ν̄ΒΟΒΙΛΕ Ν̄ ΟΥΖΟΟΥ ΟΥΨΤ
 Ε-Λ4ΠΛΡΔΓΕ.

Chapter VII

The Attributes of Wisdom

- (22) ΟΥΝ̄-ΟΥΠΝ̄Χ̄ 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 ΝΕΠΝ̄Χ̄
 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 ἀρετὴ 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. ΤΩΛΜ̄ vb. tr. to defile, pollute; ΑΤΨΩΛΜ̄ unpolluted. ΤΨΡΨ̄, Q ΤΟΡΨ̄ 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 ΖΙΤῼ ΠΤΗΡῼ ΕΤΒΕ ΠΕΣΤῼΒΩ.
- (25) ΕΣΗΝΥ ΓΑΡ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΙΤῼ ΤΒΟΜ ἦ ΠΝΟΥΤΕ,
 ΛΥΩ ΕΒΟΛ Ζῼ ΠΕΘΟΥ ΕΤ ΟΥΛΛΒ ἦΤΕ ΠΠΑΝΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ.
 ΕΤΒΕ ΠΛΙ ΜΕΡΕ-ΛΛΛΥ ΕΥΧΛΛΖῼ 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 ΠΤΗΡῼ ἦ ΒῼΡΕ;
 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 Ζῼ ΤΣΟΦΙΑ.
- (29) ΤΑΙ ΓΑΡ ΝΕΣΩΣ ΕΞΟΥΕ ΠΡΗ,
 ΛΥΩ ΕΞΟΥΕ ΠΕΣΜΙΝΕ ἦ ἠΣΙΟΥ ΤΗΡΟΥ.
 ΕΥΨΑΝΤῆΤΩΝῚ Ε ΠΟΥΟΕΙΝ, ΣΝΔῼ-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-ΠΤΗΡῼ Ζῼ 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.ιαλ mirror. (27) $\zeta\alpha\rho\iota\zeta\alpha\rho\omicron^{\circ}$ intensive pron. (she)
 alone, by (her)self. ἦ βῼρε adv. anew. ΚΑΤΑ ΓΕΝΕΛ from
 generation to generation. (29) π.ε.σμινε here prob. in
 sense: constellations, order. (30) εἰ ε π(°)μλ 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 ΕΥΡ̄ΡΟ 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,
нἘзарез еροι зἸ πεсеοοῦ,
- (12) Ἰτε-назвн҃уе θωπε εὔθнп,
λῶ Ἰнакрине Ἰ пекладос зἸ οὐαικαиосῦнн,
Ἰтаθωпе εиἸпθλ Ἰ неронос Ἰ павейт.
- (13) нιμ γὰρ Ἰ ρωме пет насоῦн-пθохне Ἰ пноуте?
н нιμ пет наеиме хе оу петере-пхоеис οὐλθῶ?
- (14) Ἰмокмек γὰρ Ἰ Ἰρωме боов, λῶ селооche Ἰби неумееуе.
- (15) псωмλ γὰρ пречтako θλчзроθ εхἸ теш҃хн,
λῶ пмλ Ἰ θωпе Ἰте пкλз θλчἸ-кake ε φнт Ἰ чл-рооῦθ.
- (16) ногис ενтонтἸ Ἰ нет зιхἸ пкλз;
енбине <н> нет зλ ненбιχ зἸ οὐзисе.
нет зἸ Ἰпн҃уе δε нιμ пентачзетзωтоῦ?
- (17) н нιμ пентачеиме ε пекθохне
Ἰсавнл хе Ἰток акἸ Ἰ тсоφιλ,
актἸнооῦ Ἰ текпἸλ ет οὐλλε εвол зἸ пхисе?
- (18) тλι те εε ἸтλγσοοῦтἸ Ἰби незιοоуе Ἰ нет зιхἸ пкλз,
λ-нрωме сво ε нет Ἰ-λнλк,
λῶ λγoуχлι зἸ тсоφιλ.

labor, toil with. злтн' = злзтн'. (11) noi 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) пречтako is in apposition to п.сωмλ. Ἰ-кake ε to darken. чл-рооῦθ adj. full of cares. (16) μόυις 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, ΗΠΕΧΟΥΕΜ-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 ΠΕΧΡΑΝ ΧΕ ΤΣ. ΝΤΟΑ ΠΕΤ ΝΑΜΟΟΝΕ Η ΠΕΧΑΔΟΣ 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 ΠΕΧΗΙ.

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 τῆρ᾽ εὐλαϊς ἄσα νεστμε. (2) ἀφθωοῦν δε ἄβι ἰω-
 σνηφ, πα-τμητῆτ᾽ ἄλο ετ ἄανοῦς, ἀφχι ἄ τπαρῶενος ἄ σεμνη, ἀφ-
 εἰνε ἄμοσ εὐραϊ ε печни ἄμιν ἄμοφ ε βηολεεμ, ε-ἀσζων εζοῦν
 ε мисе. ἀφπογραφῆ ἄ печран ζατῆ νεγραμματεῦς ἄ βηολεεμ,
 κε ἰωσνηφ πῶρηε ἄ ἰακῶβ μῆ μαρια τεφсζιμε μῆ τ᾽ πεγῶρηε,
 ε-νεεβολ не зῆ ἄни ἄ ἀλυεἰα, πα-τεφγῶν ἄ εἰογᾶ. (3) ἀ-
 μαρια ταμᾶλυ мисе ἄμοι ἄζοῦν ε пма ἄ βοἰλε ἄ βηολεεμ ζι-
 γοῦφ ἄ πταφος ἄ ζραχῆα τεсζιμε ἄ ἰακῶβ ππατρίαρχης,
 πεἰωτ ἄ ἰωσνηφ μῆ βениаmin.

VIII

(1) ἀ-πсατанас сῦμβοуλεуе зῆ ἄнт ἄ ζηρωᾶнс πноб,
 πἰωτ ἄ ἀρχη[λλос ... (end of fragment I).

XIV

(1) ἀсφῶпе δε, ἄтерεφхе-ἄаи, ἀφθωοῦν, ἀφει ε печни
 ἄαζареθ, τπολιс ετεφοῦнз ἄнт᾽, ἀφῶ ἄ τεἰζε ἀφχτο ε πῶμε
 ετεφῆамоу ἄнт᾽ прос пет ки εὐραϊ ἄ ρῶме ним. (2) ἀφῶ εἰс
 εнтε нере-печфῶне зорῶ εмаτε ἄ ζοуо ε соп ним ἄтафῶне
 χιηтауχпоз ε пкосмос. (3) таи те тапастроφῆ ἄ памерит ἄ
 εἰωт ἰωсνηφ. (4) ἀφ᾽-ζме ἄ ромпе ἄпаτοуχι-сζιме ἄаφ, ἀφ
 кеφите ἄ ромпе ἀφᾶλυ зῆ пкосмос μῆ τεφсζιме, ἀφῶ ἄтересмоу,
 ἀφ᾽-керомпе εφεεет мауааφ. (5) ἀ-тамерит ἄ мауу ᾽-кесῆте ἄ
 ромпе зῆ печни χιηῆтауφῆ-тоот᾽ ἄаφ ἄ сζιме, ε-ἀγζων εтоот᾽
 εἰтῆ ἄοуηнв κε, "ζарез ερος φᾶ пеφοφεἰφ ἄ тφелеет."

VII. (2) σεμνή f. adj. holy, august. ἀπογρᾶφω to regis-
 ter. (3) π.μα ἄ βοἰλε inn. ὀ τάφος tomb. ζραχῆа Rachel.

VIII. (1) συμβουλεύω to advise, give counsel. ἀρχη[λλос
 Archilaus.

XIV. (1) χτο χте- χто᾽ Q χτην vb. tr. to lay down (ἄμο᾽);
 intr. to lie down, to succumb (to: ε). прос пет etc.: "ac-
 cording to what is ordained for every man." (3) ἡ ἀναστροφῆ
 lit. turning; here = lifetime, biography.

(6) λγω λ-μαρια ταμλαυ χποι εη ταρχη η τμεεφомте η ромпе, εсεη ηηι η ιωснф. εη τμεεηηηη η ромпе ηта-μαρια таμλαυ χποι εη ουсπελλιон εν атφαхе εроч ουδε η атεετэотф ουδε ηη-λλав η роме εη псφηт тһрф ηαειμε εроч ειμηтеι ανοκ ηη παειωт ηη пепηα εт ουлав.

XV

(1) ηεεοοу δε тһроу η παειωт ιωснф, па-тμηηтεχλο εт сһаηαат, сееиρε η φε ηηтоуеи η ромпе катa ποуεε-сазне η παειωт. (2) λ-ηεεοοу η ηεсηη-пφиηε ει ηαη, ετε соу-χοутасε ηη ηεвот εηηф, (3) <λγω ληαρχеи η φиε ηβι ηпоуε εт сотη, ετε тсарэ те η παειωт ιωснф, λγω> λ-ηεат ηφωηε, ετε ηпоуε ηη ηη тсоφια. (4) ληφωηε ε ηкеαион, ληф-ηφεφ η ηοуом ηη псφ, ε-λ-тсоφиа ηη тμηηттехηиηс котε εусормес ηη οуμηηт-ατοηон. (5) λсφωηε δε, ηηερε-поуовиη αρχеи η сφр εвоλ η ηεεοοу εт ηηαу, λ-ηαηεριт η ιωт ιωснф αρχеи η φτοртф εηατε

(6) ηта-μαρια should perhaps be emended (with Lagarde) to ηтас λ-μαρια, "in her 15th year Mary bore me." This verse makes much better sense if ηуστηριон is read for сπελλион; this is supported by the Bohairic version. εν for η. атεετэотф inscrutable, unfathomable.

XV. (2) "the day of his visitation," i.e. of his final illness and death. соу- day (in datings), prefixed to the number: соу-χοутасε the 26th day. εηηф, εηηη Coptic month name. (3) The portion in < > is missing from the ms.; I have restored it on the basis of the Boh. version. ηφωηε ηεεηε- ηоηηε Q ηоηηε vb. tr. to turn, change, transfer (ηημοε); intr. to change, be altered. δ νουс mind. (4) δ αίών period of time; age, generation; eternity, world. δ τεχνηηηс craftsman; ηηηттехηиηс technical skill. котε ε to turn into, become. т.сормес error. ατοηог strange, odd; ηηηατοηон confusion, unreasonableness. (5) сφр сφр-сφр Q сһр vb. tr. and intr. (± εвоλ) to scatter, spread.

21XḾ ΠΕΦΜΑ Ἡ ἩΚΟΤḾ, ΛΥΘ Ἡ ΤΕΙ2Ε Λ4ΕΘ-ΠΕΙΝΟ6 Ἡ ΛΘ-Λ2ΟΜ, ΛΥΘ
 Λ4ΡΩ2Ḿ Ἡ ΝΕΦ6ΙΧ ΕΧἩ ΝΕΥΕΡΗΥ Ἡ ΘΟΜἩΤ Ἡ ΣΟΠ, Λ4ΘΘ ΕΒΟΛ 2Ἡ ΟΥ-
 ΝΟ6 Ἡ ΘΤΟΡΤḾ ΜἩ ΟΥΝΟ6 Ἡ 2ΒΑ ΧΕ

XVI

(1) "ΟΥΟΙ ΝΑΙ Ἡ ΠΟΥ. ΟΥΟΙ Ἡ ΠΕ2ΟΥ ἩΤΑ-ΤΑΜΑΛΥ ΧΠΟΙ
 Ἡ2ΗΤḾ. (2) ΟΥΟΙ Ἡ ΝΕΚΙΒΕ ἩΤΑΙΤΣἩΚΟ Ἡ2ΗΤΟΥ. (3) ΟΥΟΙ Ἡ Ἡ-
 ΠΑΤ ἩΤΑΙ2ΜΟΟ6 2ΙΧΘΟΥ. (4) ΟΥΟΙ Ἡ ΝΕΒΛΟΟΤΕ ἩΤΛΥ2ΛΟΟΛΕ ἩΜΟΙ
 ΘΑΝΤΕΙΕΙ Ε ΠΤΕ ἩΤΑΜΕΤΕΧΕ Ε ΠΝΟΒΕ. (5) ΟΥΟΙ Ἡ ΠΑΛΛΑ6 ΜἩ ΝΑ-
 ΣΠΟΤΟΥ, ΧΕ ΛΥ6ΛΟΜΛἩ Ἡ ΟΥΜΗΗΘΕ Ἡ ΣΟΠ 2Ἡ ΠΧΙΝ6ΟΝḾ ΜἩ ΤΚΑΤΑ-
 ΛΑΛΙΑ ΜἩ ΤΜἩΤΛΑ6 ΣΝΛΥ ΜἩ ΘΛΧΕ ΝΙΜ Ἡ ΒΩΛ ΕΒΟΛ. (6) ΟΥΟΙ Ἡ
 ΝΑΒΑΛ, ΧΕ ΛΥ6ΘΘḾ 2Ἡ ΟΥΣΚΑΝΑΛΛΟΝ ΛΥΘ ΛΥΜΕΡΕ-ΤΜἩΤΡΕ4ΕΙḾ-
 ΒΟΟΝΕ. (7) ΟΥΟΙ Ἡ ΝΑΜΑΛΧΕ, ΧΕ ΛΥΜΕΡΕ-ἩΘΛΧΕ Ἡ ΚΑ6ΚḾ ΜἩ
 ἩΘΛΧΕ ΤΗΡΟΥ Ἡ ΠΩΜḾ. (8) ΟΥΟΙ Ἡ ΝΑ6ΙΧ, ΧΕ ΛΥ2ΘΒḾ Ἡ ΝΕΤΕ
 ΝΟΥΙ ΛΝ ΝΕ. (9) ΟΥΟΙ Ἡ ἩΜΑ2Ḿ ΜἩ ΘΗ, ΝΑΙ ΕΤ ΕΠΕΙΘΥΜΕΙ Ε
 2ΕΝΤΡΟΦΗ Ἡ ΝΟΥΙ ΛΝ ΝΕ, ΛΥΘ 2ΟΛΛΗ ΕΥΘΑΝ6Ἡ-ἩΚΑ ΝΙΜ, ΘΛΥ-

ne.2βα difficulty, straits.

XVI. (1) ΟΥΟΙ ΝΑ^ε woe unto.... (2) Τ.ΕΚΙΒΕ breast.
 ΤΣἩΚΟ vb. tr. to nurse, suckle (ἩΜΟ^ε); here intr. to nurse.
 (4) ΒΛΟΟΤΕ in sense: internal organs in general. 2ΛΟΟΛΕ
 vb. tr. to nurse (a child: ἩΜΟ^ε); to carry (a child) during
 pregnancy. ΕΙ Ε ΠΤΕ to grow up; π.τε time, season.
 ΜΕΤΕΧΩ to partake (of: ε). (5) ΒΛΟΜΛἩ ΒΛἩΛΩΜ^ε Q ΒΛἩΛΩΜ
 vb. intr. to become twisted, implicated, involved. ΜἩΤ-
 ΛΑ6 ΣΝΛΥ 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). ΜἩΤΡΕ4ΕΙḾ-ΒΟΟΝΕ greed; see Glos. sub ΒΟΟΝΕ, ΕΙΛ.
 (7) ἩΘΛΧΕ Ἡ ΠΩΜḾ 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 (ἩΜΟ^ε). (9) Π.ΜΑ2Ḿ bowels, intest-
 ines. ἐπιθυμέω to desire, be eager (for: ε). ἡ τροφή
 food, nourishment.

POKZOY N ZOYO EYTPIP N KWZT. (12) EINAF-OY TENOY? AIWB EBON N CA CA NIM. (13) ANHOC OYOI OYOI N POME NIM ET NAF-NOBE. (14) TXW NMOС NHTN, W NAWHPE MN NAWEBPE, XE PHOB N ZBA NTAINAY EPOT ZITM PAEIOY IAKOB ECHNY EBOL ZN COMA NTOY NE PAI NTACTOMHT EPOT ZW N POOY, ANOK PEIBIHN N TALLIHPPOC AYW N ZHKE. (15) ALLA PXOEIC PANOYTE NE HME-CITHC N TAYYXH MN PACOMA MN PANNA."

XVII

(1) NAI AE EYXW NMOOY NGI PAMERIT N EIOT IWCNΦ, AI-TWOYN, AI MOOPE EPOT ECHKOTK EYOTPTOP ZN TEYCYXH MN PEY-PNA. PEKAI NAY XE, "XAIPE, PAMERIT N EIOT, PA-TMHTZALO ET NANOYC." (2) AYTAPE-OYWB NAI ZN OYNOB N WTOTPT MN OYZBA MN OYZOTE NTE PMOY, EYXW NMOС XE, "XAIPE N OYMHPE N COP, PAMERIT N WHP. AY-TAYYXH NTON EPOT N OYKOYI NTEPE-TEKSMH ET NOTM TAZOI. (3) TC PAXOEIC, TC PAPO N ME, TC PACOTHP, TC PAPECTOYXO, TC PAPECHNOYZM, W TC PET CKENAZE N PTHP, W TC PET AMAZTE N PTHP ZM POYWB N TECHMTAZAΘOC, W TC PETEPH-PEYPAH KHE AY EYKIOY EMATE, W TC PEIBAL ET NAY, NIMAZXE ET COTM, COTM EPOT ZWOT M POOY, ANOK PEKZMZAL EICONTE NMOK AYW EIPWZT N NAFMEIOOYE M PEKHTO EBOL. (4) XE NTOC NE PMOYTE ZN OYME MN OYXOK KATA OE NTA-PEKATTELOC

pokz in sense: to consume. тe.тpип furnace, oven. Vss. 10-11 (acc. to Boh. version) are omitted in the ms.

(12) ωpβ epβ- opβ^s Q opβ vb. tr. to enclose, shut in (NMO^s); intr. to be shut in. (13) ἀληθῶς adv. truly. (14) ταλαίπωρος wretched, miserable. (15) ὁ μεσίτης mediator, intercessor.

XVII. (2) τᾶπε- + Inf. to do sthg. much; τᾶπε-οὐωβ to answer profusely. νοῦτῃ, Q νοτῃ vb. intr. to be sweet, pleasant. (3) τοῦχο τοῦχε- τοῦχο^s Q τοῦχῃ vb. tr. to make sound, whole (NMO^s); to rescue, save; as n.m. safety, salvation. σκεπάζω to cover, shelter. κῆνε vb. intr. to be sweet, fat. κίωο 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 ΕΡΟΥ, Λ-
 ΠΑΓΓΕΛΟΣ ΟΥΩΝΕ̄ ΝΑΙ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΗ ΟΥΡΑΣΟΥ, ΕΥΧΩ ΗΜΟΣ ΝΑΙ ΧΕ, 'ΙΩΣΗΦ
 ΠΩΗΡΕ Ν ΔΑΥΕΙΑ, ΗΠΡ̄-ΖΟΤΕ <ε> ΧΙ Η ΜΑΡΙΑ ΤΕΚΣΖΙΜΕ,
 ΟΥΔΕ ΗΠΡ̄-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, ΗΠΡ̄ΒΗ-
 ΛΡΙΚΕ ΕΡΟΙ, ΑΝΟΚ ΑΝ̄-ΠΕΚΖΗΖΑΛ ΛΥΩ ΠΖΩΒ Η ΝΕΚΒΙΧ. ΗΤΑΙΠΕΡΕΙ-
 ΕΡΚΑΖΕ ΑΗ, Ω ΠΑΧΟΕΙΣ, (8) ΑΛΛΑ ΗΠΑ†ΣΟΥΗ-ΠΕΟΥ 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 ΠΤΩΩ 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) Λ-ΝΕΥΡΩΜΕ
 ΕΦΟΥΤ̄ ΕΡΟΚ ΕΥΟΥΩΩ Ε ΒΟΠΚ̄ ΗΣΕΤΑΛΚ Η ΖΗΡΩΤΗΣ ΠΠΑΡΑΝΟΜΟΣ.
 (12) ΛΥΩ ΛΙΖΕ ΕΡΟΣ, Λ-ΤΕΚΜΗΤΗΟΥΤΕ ΤΑΖΟΥ, ΛΥΩΝΕ̄, ΛΥΩ ΖΗ
 ΠΤΡΕΚΤΟΥΝΟΣ̄ 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
 ΛΙΠΕΡΕΙΕΡΚΑΖΕ 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) ἡ
 κεραιστής horned-(viper). ΟΥΩΗ here: to bite. (11) ΝΕΥ-
 ΡΩΜΕ = his kin etc. ΠΑΡΑΝΟΜΟΣ lawless, unjust. (12) Per-
 haps read ΤΑΝΖΟΥ for ΤΑΖΟΥ. (13) ἡσυχάζω to be still,
 quiet; ΗΜΟΚ is reflexive.

ἢ πεκμααχε ἢ οὔνημ, λισοκῆ. (14) ακουωθῆ εκχω ἦμος και χε, 'Ἠσαβηλ χε ἦτοκ πε παειωτ κατα σαρη, επει ἡναταμοκ χε ακσεκσεκ-παμααχε ἢ οὔνημ.' (15) τενοу δε, ω παμεριτ ἢ φηρε, παχοεις λω πανουτε, εφωπε ἡτακχι-λογος ἡἡμαι ετβε περοου ет ἡμαу, актре-νειмаειν ἢ зотε ει εзраи еxωи, ἡпара-καλει ἡмок, ω παχοεις ἢ αглаос, κω και εβολ ἡἡἡἡἡ-ωп ἡἡμαι. (16) ανοκ γαρ ανῆ-πεκ2ἡ2αα, ανοκ φηρε ἢ τεκ2ἡ2αα. (17) εκφανсωλῆ ἢ παμερρε, ἡαφωот наκ ἢ οуеусиα ἢ смоу, ете таи те т2омологеиα ἢ текἡἡтноуτε, χε ἡтῆ-οὔноуτε зἡ οὔме, λω ἡтῆ-οὔχοεις зἡ οὔχωк."

XVIII

(1) και δε ερχω ἡμοου ἡβι πα-тἡἡт2αλο εскиωου παειωт εиωснф, ἡπειεφ6ω ἡοуεφ римε ειναу ероч е-λ4оуω εрхи зен ἡ2α6ε ἡ πμοу λω еисωтἡ ἡφαχε ἡ ἡἡтевиηη етерхω ἡμοου και. (2) ἡἡἡса και λιῆ-πμεεуе ἡ περοου ἡ πανου, ἡ πнау етере-νειоуааи натааои е песφ0с 2α ποухаи ἡ πκοsmoc тἡрῆ. (3) ἡ τεуноу λιβωк е пеоpион ет зи вол, λω астωоуη ἡβι маpиα

(14) For επει ἡναταμοκ read prob. νειηαμοουτ ἡмок: "If you were not my father according to the flesh, I would kill you ..." or νειηαπειἡμα нак: "I would rebuke you." Joseph obviously believes that his present illness is a result of this incident. сокскῆ сексеκ-сеκсωк" vb. tr. to pull, stretch. (15) χι-λογος ἡἡ to hold accountable (for: етβε); χι-ωп ἡἡ idem. (17) сωлῆ сῶп- солн" Q солῆ vb. tr. to break off, cut off. т.мерре bond, fetter. φωот φеет-φαат" Q φαат vb. tr. to cut, slaughter (as sacrifice). ἡ θυσία sacrifice, victim. ἡ δμολογία 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. η.2α6ε snare. е is required before ἡφαχε. (2) ἡειоуааи the Jews. тало тале- тало" Q талηу vb. tr. to raise up, offer up. (3) τὸ αἶθριον atrium, courtyard.

ΤΑΜΑΛΥ, ΛΣΕΙ ΕΒΟΛ Ε ΠΜΑ ΕΤΕΙΝΕΝΤΕ, ΠΕΧΛΑΣ ΝΑΙ ΖΝ ΟΥΝΟΒ Ν
 ΛΥΠΗ ΜΝ ΟΥΦΑΤ Ν ΖΗΤ ΧΕ, "ΟΥΟΙ ΝΑΙ, ΠΑΜΕΡΙΤ Ν ΘΗΡΕ, ΑΡΗΥ
 ΕΥΝΑΜΟΥ ΝΒΙ ΠΑ-ΤΜΝΤΖΛΛΟ ΕΤ ΝΑΝΟΥΣ ΙΩΣΗΦ, ΠΕΚΕΙΩΤ ΚΑΤΑ ΣΑΡΞ."'

(4) ΠΕΧΛΑΙ ΝΑΣ ΧΕ, "Ω ΤΑΜΕΡΙΤ Ν ΜΑΛΥ, ΝΙΜ ΕΝΕΖ ΖΝ ΠΓΕΝΟΣ Ν
 ΠΡΩΜΕ ΠΤΑΥΦΟΡΕΙ Ν †ΣΑΡΞ ΠΕΤ ΝΔΩ ΝΟΥΕΘ ΜΟΥ? (5) ΠΜΟΥ ΓΑΡ
 ΠΕ ΠΑΡΧΩΝ Ν 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 Ν
 ΜΑΛΥ, Ν ΟΥΜΟΥ ΛΗ ΠΕ ΠΕΤΝΜΟΥ, ΑΛΛΑ ΟΥΩΝΕ ΨΑ ΕΝΕΖ ΠΕ. (8)
 ΑΛΛΑ ΔΝΟΚ ΖΩΩΤ †ΝΑΧΠΙ-ΜΟΥ ΖΑ ΠΤΗΡΕ ΕΤΒΕ ΤΣΑΡΞ ΝΤΑΙΦΟΡΕΙ
 ΝΜΟΣ. (9) ΤΕΝΟΥ ΒΕ, Ω ΤΑΜΕΡΙΤ Ν ΜΑΛΥ, ΤΩΟΥΝ ΝΤΕΒΟΚ ΕΖΟΥΝ
 ΖΑΣΤΗ ΠΖΛΛΟ ΕΤ ΣΜΑΜΑΛΤ ΝΤΕΝΑΥ Ε ΠΤΩΘ ΠΕΒΒΟΛ ΖΝ ΤΠΕ."

XIX

(1) ΛΥΩ ΛΙΤΩΟΥΝ, ΛΙΒΟΚ ΕΖΟΥΝ Ε ΠΕΘΡΙΟΝ ΕΤΕΝΚΟΤΚ ΝΖΗΤΕ,
 ΛΙΖΕ ΕΡΟΨ Ε-Α-ΠΜΑΕΙΝ Ν ΠΜΟΥ ΟΥΩΝΕ ΕΒΟΛ ΝΖΗΤΕ. (2) ΔΝΟΚ ΔΕ
 ΛΙΖΜΟΟΣ ΖΑΣΤΗ ΤΕΧΑΠΕ, Α-ΤΑΜΕΡΙΤ Ν ΜΑΛΥ ΖΜΟΟΣ ΖΑΣΤΗ ΝΕΧΟΥΕ-
 ΡΗΤΕ. (3) ΛΨΙ Ν ΝΕΨΒΑΛ ΕΖΡΑΙ ΖΑ ΠΛΖΟ, ΝΠΕΨΕΘΒΜΒΟΜ Ε ΨΔΧΕ
 ΠΗΜΑΙ ΕΒΟΛ ΧΕ Α-ΤΜΝΤΜΠΟ Ν ΠΜΟΥ Ρ-ΧΟΕΙΣ ΕΖΡΑΙ ΕΧΩΨ. (4) ΛΨ-
 ΨΙ Ν ΤΕΨΒΙΧ Ν ΟΥΝΑΜ, ΛΨΕΘ-ΠΕΙΝΟΒ Ν ΛΨ-ΛΖΟΜ ΕΥΝΑΨΤ. (5) ΛΨ-
 ΒΩ ΕΥΑΜΑΣΤΕ Ν ΤΔΒΙΧ Ν ΟΥΝΑΜ ΕΨΕΙΟΡΜ ΝΣΩΙ Ν ΟΥΝΟΒ Ν ΝΑΥ ΖΩΣ
 ΕΨΚΩΡΨ ΕΡΟΙ ΧΕ, "Ω ΠΑΧΟΕΙΣ, ΝΠΡΚΑΛΥ Ε ΨΙΤ." (6) ΛΙΤΕΙ Ν
 ΓΔΒΙΧ ΕΖΟΥΝ ΖΑ ΠΕΨΣΤΗΘΟΣ, ΛΙΖΕ Ε ΤΕΨΨΥΧΗ Ε-ΑΣΤΑΖΕ-ΤΕΨ-
 ΦΟΥΨΒΕ ΧΣ ΣΥΝΔΕΝΤΕ ΕΖΡΑΙ, ΛΥΩ ΕΡΕ-ΝΕΒΑΙ-ΨΙΝΕ Ν ΠΜΟΥ ΒΩΨΤ

π.ο.υ.φ.α.τ. Ν ΖΗΤ 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 ΕΡΟΨ + 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) μῆτιμνο muteness. (6) τὸ στήθος chest, breast.
 τ.φ.ο.υ.φ.ω.ε throat. ΒΑΙ-ΨΙΝΕ = ΨΑΙ-ΨΙΝΕ messenger.

εβολ 2HT̄ ετρεχει εβολ 2N̄ σωμα, αλλα M̄πε-εαν N̄ ουνοу χωκ
εβολ, κεκας εφθανεi N̄βι πμοу, M̄M̄N̄T̄-ανοχη M̄μαу, κε ερε-
πεθторт̄р̄ ουη2 N̄σφч λγω prime M̄N̄ πτακο N̄нет μοоше 2λ τε42η.

XX

(1) λ-ταμαλγυ N̄ ελλ-2HT̄ λγυ εροι ειβομ6M̄ ε πε4σωμα,
α6βομ6M̄ 2ωσ N̄βоп N̄ νε4ουερητε, λγω α2ε εροоу ε-λ-πниβε
N̄ πε2мом κλλγ. (2) πεκας λαι 2N̄ οуM̄N̄T̄ATCOOȲN̄ κε, "πεκ2МОТ
θηп теноу, ω παμεριτ N̄ θηρε, κε χιν τεуноу N̄TAKXE-TEK6IX
εβολ 2M̄ πε4σωμα, λ-πкω2T̄ εр-2OTE, λ4λNAXOPEI λ4. (3) εic
νε46OT M̄N̄ N̄снве N̄ PAT̄T̄ λγω6Ē λγω λγкво N̄ θε N̄ οуκλγCтAλλOC
M̄N̄ οуχιων." (4) λικιM̄ ε таλπε λγω λιMOYTE ε νε4θηρε ειχω
M̄MOС κε, "TWOȲN̄ N̄TET̄N̄θAKE M̄N̄ PET̄NEIOT̄ ET CMAMAAIT̄ κε πEOY-
OBIθ N̄ θAKE πE πAI M̄πATE-TTAPC ET θAKE εβολ 2N̄ TCAPIX N̄
εβιηN̄ TOM." (5) TOTE λYTOOȲN̄ N̄βι N̄θηρε M̄N̄ N̄θεερε M̄ παμεριτ
N̄ IOT̄ εiωCηφ, λγει θA πEYeiOT̄, λγ2ε εPOч ε4KINAYHEYE ε πMOY
ε-λ42ωN̄ ε2OȲN̄ ε πωλδ̄ εβολ M̄ πIBIOC. (6) αCOYωθĒ N̄βι λγCIA
TE4NO6 N̄ θεερε, εTE TCA N̄ XH6E TE, πEXAC N̄ NECCNHY κε,
"OYOI λAI, λACNHY, πAI πE πθONE N̄TAYθONE N̄ TAMEPIIT̄ M̄ MAAy,
λγω θA TENOȲ N̄πENKOT̄N̄ ε λAY EPOC. (7) πAI ON TENOȲ PET̄ λA-
θEENE-πENEIOT̄ EPON ε T̄M̄NAY EPOч θA ENC2." (8) TOTE λYCI-
2PAy εβολ, λYPIME 2I OYCOπ N̄βι N̄θηρε M̄N̄ N̄θεερε M̄ πAeiOT̄
εiωCηφ, λγω ANOK 2ωOT̄ ON M̄N̄ MAPIA TAMAAȲ M̄ πAPθENOC NEH-
PIME N̄M̄MAȲ πE, ENCOOȲN̄ κε λ-TEYHOȲ M̄ πMOY EI.

For κεκας read κε. η άνοχη a holding back. N̄нет = нет.

XX. (1) βομ6M̄ 6M̄6ωM̄^ε vb. tr. to touch (ε). ε required
before N̄βоп. T.6ON sole of foot. π.ниβε = π.ниче. πε2мом
heat, fever, warmth. (2) πεκ2МОТ θηп thanks be to you; a
Q equivalent of θN̄-2МОТ. χο κε- χο^ε εβολ vb. tr. to extend
(M̄MO^ε). (3) снве N̄ PAT̄^ε shin-bone. ω6Ē vb. tr. to become
cold. кво, Q кнв vb. tr. to make cool; intr. to become
cool. δ κρύσταλλος ice. η χιόν snow. (5) κινδυνεύω to be
in danger (of: ε). πωλδ̄ πλ6- πολ6^ε vb. tr. to free from;
intr. to be freed from (ε, N̄, 2N̄). (7) πθONE θEENE- πOON^ε
vb. tr. to remove (M̄MO^ε; from: ε); to deprive (ε) of (M̄MO^ε).

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 ΡΕΥῚ-ΝΟΒΕ,
 ΨΩΠΕ ΕΥΨΑΝΕΙΝΕ ἦ ΟΥΜΛΕΙΝ Ε-ΠΩΟΥ ΠΕ ἦΖΗῚ. (3) ἦΤΕΡΕ-ΠΛ-
 ΓΗἦῚΓῚΛΟ ΕΤ ΝΑΝΟΥΣ ΝΑΥ Ε ΝΕΝΤΑΥΕΙ ἦΣΩΦ, ΛΧΘΟΡῚῚ ἦΥΩ Α-
 ΠΕΥΚΑΛ Ὶ-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 ΨΟΡῚῚ 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 ΜἦῚΤΑΥ 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) θεωρεω to look at, observe. η μορφή
 form, shape. τὸ ὄργανον instrument.

ἢ τεύνοϋ, λῖχῳ ἢ οὐπρὸς εὐχῆν ἐ πλείωτ ἢ ἀγαθός, εἰχῳ ἦμος ἕε,

XXII

(1) "πλείωτ, τνούνε τῆρῶ ἢ τῆνταγαθός, πείωτ ἢ τμε, πῖβαλ ἢ ρεचनाϋ, πῖμααξε ἢ ρετσῳτῆ, ῳτῆ ἐ πεκῳηρε ἢ μερίτ ετε ἀνοκ πε, εἰςονῶ ἦμοκ ετβε πῶβ ἢ νεκβῖχ ετε πλείωτ ἰω-σῆφ πε, ἢτῆῆνοοϋ ναῖ ἢ οὔνοβ ἢ χαίρουβιν μῆ πεχορος ἢ ναγγελος μῆ μίχαηλ, ποῖκονομος ἢ ναγαθον, μῆ γαβρίηλ πῖαι-ῳῆ-νοῦχε ἢ ναῖων ἐ ποῦοεῖν, ἦσεροεῖς ἐ τεψύχη ἢ πλείωτ εἰω-σῆφ, ἦσεχῖ-μοεῖτ ἕα τεσῆν ῳαντῆσοῦωτῆ ἢ πῆαῳῆ ἢ λῖων ἢ κῆκε, λῶ ἦσεπαραγε ἢ νεβῖοοϋ ἐτ ἕτῆτωμ, ναῖ εὔνοβ ἢ ῶτε πε μοῶε ἦῆητοϋ λῶ οὔνοβ ἢ ῶβα πε ναϋ ἦαυμῖος ἐτ ῶῖχῳοϋ. μαρε-πεῖερο ἢ κῶῆτ ἐρ-ῶε ἢ οὔμοοϋ λῶ ἦτε-ῶαλασῆ ἢ ρεῆ-ῳααρ οῦῶ εσενοχλεί. (2) μαρεῳῳπε ῶῆ οὔῆῆτῆημερος ἐῶοϋν ἐ τεψύχη ἢ πλείωτ ἰωσῆφ, ἕε ται τε τεύνοϋ ἐτῆρ-ῆρῖα ἢ πῆα ἦῆητῶ." (3) †ῖχῳ ἦμος ἦητῆ, ῳ ἦμερος ἐτ οὔααβ, ἦαποστο-λος ἐτ σῆαμαατ, ἕε ρῶμε ἦημ ἐτοῦῆαχποῆ ἐ πκοσμος ῶῆεῖμε ἐ ππετ ἦαῆοῦῆ μῆ ππεῶοοϋ. ἐῆῳῆῆρ-πεῆοῦοεῖῳ τῆρῶ ἐῆῳε ἐῆρῖαι ἦσα νελοοῦε ἢ νεῆβαλ, ἐῆῳῆηεῖ ἐῆηαῆοϋ, ῆρ-ῆρῖα ἢ πῆα ἢ πλείωτ ἐτ ῶῆ ἦῆηε ἐ τεύνοϋ ἢ πῆοϋ μῆ τῆημπαραγε ἢ νε-ῶῖοοῦε λῶ τῆηαπολογῖζε ῶῆ πῆγμα ἐτ ῶα ῶτε. (4) πῆηη †

(9) ἡ προσευχή prayer.

XXII. (1) τ.νούνε root. χαίρουβιν Cherubim. ὁ χορός chorus, choir. ὁ οἰκονόμος steward, manager. βαῖ- = ῆαι-. ῳῆ-νοῦχε good news. ροεῖς vb. tr. to guard, keep watch (ε). οῦωτῆ οῦετῆ- οῦοτῆ Q οῦοτῆ vb. tr. to pass through (ἦμοῶ). ῶτομῆ, Q ῶῆτωμ to become dark. ὁ δῆμιος executioner. ρεῆῳααρ demon; as adj. ἐνοχλέω to trouble, disturb. (2) ἦμερος mild, tame; ἦῆτῆημερος calm. (3) τὸ μέρος part; used fig. here of the apostles as Christ's members. εἰῳε ἐῳῆ-ῳῆτῆ Q ῳῆε vb. tr. to hang, suspend (ἦμοῶ); Q with ἦσα: to be captivated by. ελοοῦε prob. pl. of ελω, λλω snare, trap. εἰ + Circum.: to be about to. τ.ῆημπαραγε passage, passing. τ.ῆηαπολογῖζε defense. π.βγμα = π.βημα. ἐτ ῶα ῶτε fear-ful. (4) πῆῆη here as conj.: but, however.

НАΚΤΟΙ ΕΣΤΑΙ ΕΧΝ ΤΒΙΝΧΩΚ ΕΒΟΛ Η ΠΛΕΙΩΤ ΙΩΣΗΦ, ΠΑ ΠΕΙΕΡ-
ΠΡΕΣΥΕ ΕΤ ΗΛΝΟΥΥ.

XXIII

(1) ΛΣΘΩΠΕ ΔΕ, ΝΤΕΡΕΙΧΩ Η ΠΖΛΜΗΝ, ΕΡΕ-ΜΑΡΙΑ ΤΑΜΕΡΙΤ Η
ΗΛΛΥ ΟΥΩΣΗ Η ΝΣΩΙ Η ΤΑΣΠΕ Η ΝΑ-ΗΠΗΥΕ, (2) ΛΥΩ Η ΤΕΥΝΟΥ ΕΙΣ
ΗΙΧΑΝΑ 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 ΕΥΟΥΩΜ 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, ΑΙΤΩΟΥΗ, ΛΙΒΩΚ Ε ΠΣΑ Η ΒΟΛ Η ΠΜΑ Η ΠΡΟ,
ΛΙΒΗΤΥ 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
ΓΑΜΗΤΩΗΡΕ 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.ζελεζιλε death-rattle. πε-
χελεςηс panting, exhaustion. χηυ Q to be bitter, sharp.
(4) †-ηαλγε to be in labor; τ.ηαλκε labor pains. π.ζαх
meaning uncertain; prob. related to ζωх to be in straits,
dying. † ησα to pursue. π.τηυ wind. η ολη woods, forest.
(5) πε.смау temple (of head). (7) τδχα 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 ΝΩΗΡΕ 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 ΛΜΑΖΤΕ Ν ΠΤΟΠ ΣΝΔΥ Ν ΟΥΜΑΠΠΑ Ν ΖΟΛΟΣΙΛΙΚΟΝ ΕΣΤΑΒΕΙΝΥ,
 Λ ΓΑΒΡΙΝΑ ΛΜΑΖΤΕ Ν ΠΚΕΤΟΠ ΣΝΔΥ. ΛΥΑΣΠΑΖΕ Ν ΤΕΨΥΧΗ Ν ΠΑ-
 ΜΕΡΙΤ Ν ΕΙΩΤ ΕΙΩΣΗΦ, ΛΥΤΑΛΣ 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, ΛΙΩΩΪ 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 (ἤμο^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 suppositious 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 $\epsilon\iota\eta$ -, which may be formed freely from nearly any verb, have been systematically excluded, as have many agent nouns with $\rho\epsilon\epsilon$ -.

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 $\kappa\omega\tau$ $\kappa\epsilon\tau$ - $\kappa\omega\tau$ Q $\kappa\omega\tau$ and $\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$ $\epsilon\tau\bar{\eta}$ - $\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$ 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/e 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). θϙ-Ν-λσ n. = λλσ.
- λβλθην, λβιθην, λβλκηνε, λϑεθενε n.m.f. glass.
- λβω (pl. λβοογε) n.f. net (for fishing or hunting).
- λβοκ, λβοκ (f. λβοκε; pl. λβοοκε) n.m. crow, raven.
- λεικ n.m. consecration. χι-λεικ 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.
- λειησ, λησ, ληνσ n.f. greatness, size, quantity.
- λκησ, λκεσ, λκισ n.m. girdle, clothing.
- λκω, λγω, γω n.f. filth; carrion; anything ruined.
- λλ adj. deaf. ϑ-λλ (Q ο Ν λλ) to become deaf.
- λλ n.m. pebble; hail-stone in λλ Ν ηε.
- λλ n. only in λϑ-λλ n.m. a cry (cf. ϑϑ).
- λλλγ, λλεγ, λληγ adj. white.
- λλε λλο^σ Q λληγ (imptv. λλωτῆ) vb. intr. to go up, ascend (to, up to, onto: ε, ερραι ε, εχῆ, ερραι εχῆ); to mount (an animal), to board (a ship); rarely tr. with ἦμο^σ. ρεϑλλε rider.
- λλια n.m. field-mouse or sim.
- λλκε, λλκη n.m. last day of month; Ν λλκε (Ν) on the last day of (+ month name).
- λλοκ n.m. corner, angle; prob. not Sah. (cf. κλχε).
- λλομ n.m. bosom.
- λλογ n.m. child, servant; not properly Sah. (cf. ϑηρε).
- λλοε n.m. thigh.
- λλτκλσ n.m. bone-marrow.
- λλω, ελω (pl. λλοογε, ελοογε) n. snare, trap.
- λλω, λλογ (pl. λλοογε, λλλγε, λροογε) n.f. pupil of eye.
- λλωτ n.f. forced labor; term of service; a measure.
- λλωογε n.pl. bunch (of grapes) or sim.

- 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.
- ΑΝΤΑΣ 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-таπε to behead.

αποτ (pl. απηт) n.m. cup; са η αποτ cup-maker, cup-seller.

απρητε n.f. period of time; η ουκοуι η απρητε for a little while; η ουνος η απρηте for a long time; φ-ουνος η 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 η ηκλαε the end of the earth; 3rd pers. pl. sometimes -ноу); αταρηх^с boundless.

αριке n.m. fault, blame; αταριке blameless; εη-αριке to find fault (with: ε), to blame (ε); рεφεη-αριке fault-finder; μηтρεφεη-αριке criticism.

αριη 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.

αρφηη n.m. lentils.

αс, ααс adj. old (usu. not of people); ηρη αс, еρη-αс old wine; μηтαс oldness; φ-αс to become old.

αсαι, Q αсφου, αсεиφου vb. intr. to become light, slight, casual; to be swift; as n.m. lightness, hastiness, alleviation. εη ουαсαι easily, casually.

αсηη n.m. one's belongings.

αсик, сик n.m. an illness, related to fever, chills.

αсоу n.f. price, value; †-αсоу to pay; φ-αсоу εα to set a price on.

αсηε n.f. language, speech; αсηε η ααс 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.
- ΛΨ, ΛΨΨ, ΛΒ n.m. a fly; ΛΨ Ν ΕΒΙΩ bee; ΛΨ Ν ΟΥΖΟΡ dog-fly.
- ΛΨ, ΛΨΨ, ΛΒ (pl. ΛΨΟΥΙ, ΛΒΟΥΙ) n.m. flesh (human or animal),
 piece of flesh, meat. ΣΑ Ν ΛΨ meat-seller. ΦΑΤ-ΛΨ
 butcher. ΟΥΒΗ-ΛΨ to eat meat. ΦΕΠ-ΛΨ 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, ВАРОТ, БАЛЛОТ, ВАРАТЕ 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.
 БАЦСЕ n.f. heifer.
 БСЕБЕ (БЕБЕ) vb. tr. to pour forth, rain down (НМО^с);
 intr. to well up, be poured forth.
 БСКЕ (pl. БСКНУЕ, БСКЕВУЕ, БСКЕУЕ) n.m. wages; †-БЕКЕ, †
 Н ПЕКЕ to pay, reward; ТАІ-БЕКЕ employer; РЕЧ†-БЕКЕ
 idem. ХІ-БЕКЕ, ХІ Н ПЕКЕ to receive wages; ХІ Е БЕКЕ
 to hire (НМО^с); ХАІ-БЕКЕ hireling. СМН-БЕКЕ to fix
 wages. РНБЕКЕ, РМНБЕКЕ 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.
 БНБ, БНБГ n.m. cave, hole, den, nest (of animals).
 БНКЕ n.m. woof (of loom).
 БННГ, БНННГ n.f. swallow (bird); ХАХ-БННГ swallow-sparrow.
 БНСЕ n.f. bucket, pail.
 БНТ n.m. palm-leaf. БНТ-СНІР n.f. rib.
 БНГ, БББ, ББ n.m. falcon.
 БІР (pl. ВРНУЕ) n.m. basket (of palm-leaf). ВІРЕ, БАІРЕ
 n.f. idem.
 БЪВІАЕ n.f. a single grain (of grain, mustard, sand); a
 single piece (of fruit, etc.).
 БААЕ (f. ВЪАН; pl. ВЪАЕУ, ВЪАЕУЕ) adj. blind; as n. a
 blind person; МНТВЪАЕ blindness; Р-ВЪАЕ 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.

ВОИНе n. harp or sim. musical instrument.

ВОΛΒΛ ΒΛΒΩΛ (p.c. ΒΑΛΒΛ-) vb. tr. to dig, dig up, dig out (НМО); to burrow, delve; vb. intr. to be undermined. ВОΛΒΛ ΕВОΛ vb. tr. to undo, take apart; intr. to be dug up, out.

ВОПТЕ, ΒΑΠТЕ (ΒНТ-) n.f. gourd, cucumber; gourd-garden(?); САРВОПТЕ gourd-seller. ВНТ-Н-ЕΒΛΟБ pumpkin.

ВОСƆ Q to be dry, parched.

ВОУВОУ vb. intr. to shine, glitter; as n.m. shine, glitter.

ВОУZE, ВOZE n.m. eyelid.

ВРВР vb. intr. to boil; ВРВР ΕΖΡΑ: НМО to boil up with, cast up; as n.m. boiling.

ВРЕϷНУ, ВЕРЕϷНУ, ВРϷНУ n.m. coriander seed.

ВРРЕ, ВНРε adj. new, young; МНТВРРЕ youth, newness; Н ВРРЕ adv. anew, recently; Ɔ-ВРРЕ to renew; to become new.

ВРБОУТ, ВЕРЕБОУТ n.f. chariot.

ВΩ n.f. tree (when fruit is specified; otherwise use ϷНН).

ВOK, 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 ВOK ΕΡΑТ to visit; ВOK ZI to undergo (as well as "to go upon").

ВOKЕ vb. tr. to tan (leather: НМО); ΒΑΚ-ϷΑΛΡ tanner.

ВΩΛ ВΕΛ- ВОΛ Q ВНА (± ΕВОΛ 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. ἀτβωλ 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.

σβωλ, σα ἡ βολ, ἡ σβωλ, ἡ σα ἡ βολ, ἡ πσα ἡ βολ (1) prep. (+ ἡ, ε) outside of, beyond, away from; (2) adv. outside, on the outside. θβωλ (1) prep. (+ ἡ) to the outside of; (2) adv. to the end, forever, finally, utterly. εβωλ ἡ prep. from, away from. ειβωλ (1) adv. outside, on the outside, from the outside; (2) prep. (ἡ) outside of, beyond, except for; ετ ειβωλ 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 σβηλ ε/ἡ (1) prep. except for, outside of; (2) conj. except that (+ Conj.). ἡ σβηλ χε except that, unless, if not. ἡεἰ (ἡεἰλλ^ο) prep. (± ἡ) without, except for, beyond.

βωων adj. bad, mainly in fixed expressions such as σ†-βωων (στοι), σογ-βωων (σιογ), θῑ-βωων (θῑρε), βλγον βωων.

βοονε n.f. evil, misfortune; ῑ-βοονε to act badly, evilly (toward: ἡλ^ο); ἡἡτρεῖῑ-βοονε evil-doing.

σιεῑ-βοονε (1) the evil-eye; (2) adj. envious, greedy;

ἡἡτρεῑ-βοονε envy, greed; ῑ-εῑεῑ-βοονε 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 β $\bar{\epsilon}$ ε $\bar{\rho}$ -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) β $\bar{\epsilon}$ τ- (β $\bar{\omega}$ τ- βο $\bar{\omega}$ τ-) Q β \bar{H} τ vb. tr. to pollute (μ \bar{M} ο $\bar{\rho}$), befoul; to abominate. β $\bar{\omega}$ τ ϵ n.f.(m.) abomination; $\bar{\rho}$ -β $\bar{\omega}$ τ ϵ (Q ο \bar{N} β $\bar{\omega}$ τ ϵ) to become hateful; χ $\bar{\iota}$ -β $\bar{\omega}$ τ ϵ to loathe, abominate (ε).

βω $\bar{\omega}$ β $\bar{\epsilon}$ ω- βο $\bar{\omega}$ (βλ $\bar{\omega}$) Q β \bar{H} ω 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. ρ ϵ χ $\bar{\beta}$ ω $\bar{\omega}$ robber, despoiler.

(βω $\bar{\omega}$ ε) β $\bar{\epsilon}$ ε $\bar{\tau}$ - (π $\bar{\epsilon}$ ε $\bar{\tau}$ -) Q β \bar{H} ε vb. tr. to bow (the head).

(βω $\bar{\omega}$ ε \bar{N}) β $\bar{\epsilon}$ ε \bar{N} - Q βλ $\bar{\epsilon}$ ε \bar{N} vb. tr. to roof over (μ \bar{M} ο $\bar{\rho}$), cover with awning. βω $\bar{\omega}$ ε \bar{N} , βλ $\bar{\epsilon}$ 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 $\bar{\rho}$ ε: β $\bar{\rho}$
βλ $\bar{\kappa}$ -: βω $\bar{\kappa}$ ε
βλλ $\bar{\beta}$ χ: βολ $\bar{\beta}$ χ
βλλ $\bar{\omega}$ τ: βλ $\bar{\rho}$ ωτ
βλ \bar{N} ι $\bar{\nu}$ ε: β \bar{N} ι $\bar{\nu}$ ε
βλ \bar{N} τ ϵ : β \bar{O} τ ϵ
βλ \bar{P} α $\bar{\tau}$ ε: βλ $\bar{\rho}$ ωτ
βλ $\bar{\rho}$ τ: βλ $\bar{\rho}$ ωτ
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{P} η $\bar{\nu}$ ε: ββ \bar{P} η $\bar{\nu}$ ε
β $\bar{\epsilon}$ ε $\bar{\epsilon}$: β $\bar{\epsilon}$ εεε
β $\bar{\epsilon}$ ε $\bar{\rho}$ -: βω $\bar{\rho}$ ε
β $\bar{\epsilon}$ κ $\bar{\epsilon}$ (ε)γ $\bar{\epsilon}$: β $\bar{\epsilon}$ κ $\bar{\epsilon}$
β $\bar{\epsilon}$ κ \bar{H} γ $\bar{\epsilon}$: β $\bar{\epsilon}$ κ $\bar{\epsilon}$
β $\bar{\epsilon}$ ρ $\bar{\epsilon}$ ω \bar{H} γ $\bar{\epsilon}$: β $\bar{\rho}$ ε $\bar{\omega}$ \bar{H} γ
β $\bar{\epsilon}$ ρ $\bar{\epsilon}$ β $\bar{\omega}$ ο \bar{Y} τ: β $\bar{\rho}$ ε $\bar{\beta}$ ο \bar{O} Yτ

β $\bar{\epsilon}$ τ-: β $\bar{\omega}$ τ ϵ
β $\bar{\epsilon}$ ε: β \bar{H} ε
β \bar{H} η \bar{N} ε: β \bar{N} η \bar{N} ε
β \bar{H} ρ $\bar{\epsilon}$: β $\bar{\rho}$ ρ $\bar{\epsilon}$
β \bar{H} τ: β $\bar{\omega}$ τ ϵ
β \bar{H} ε: q $\bar{\omega}$ εε
β \bar{I} η $\bar{\nu}$ ε: β \bar{H} η $\bar{\nu}$ ε
β \bar{I} η $\bar{\nu}$ ι $\bar{\nu}$ ε: β \bar{N} ι $\bar{\nu}$ ι $\bar{\nu}$ ε
β $\bar{\rho}$ ρ $\bar{\epsilon}$: β $\bar{\rho}$
βλλ $\bar{\chi}$ ε: βλ $\bar{\chi}$ ε
β \bar{N} -: β \bar{N} η \bar{N} ε
β \bar{N} τ-: β \bar{O} τ ϵ
β \bar{N} τ: q \bar{N} τ
β \bar{O} ι: βλ
β \bar{O} λ: βωλ
β \bar{O} : q \bar{O}
β \bar{O} ο: q \bar{O}
β \bar{O} ο \bar{N} ε: βω $\bar{\omega}$ \bar{N}
β \bar{O} ορ() $\bar{\rho}$: βω $\bar{\rho}$ ρ $\bar{\epsilon}$
β \bar{O} οτ-: β $\bar{\omega}$ τ ϵ
β \bar{O} ρβ $\bar{\rho}$: β $\bar{\omega}$ ρβ $\bar{\rho}$
β \bar{O} τ-: β $\bar{\omega}$ τ ϵ
β \bar{O} τ ϵ : β $\bar{\omega}$ τ ϵ

β \bar{O} τ ϵ : q $\bar{\omega}$ τ ϵ
β \bar{O} ε $\bar{\tau}$: q $\bar{\omega}$ εε
β \bar{P} λ: ββ $\bar{\rho}$ λ
β $\bar{\rho}$ β \bar{O} ρ $\bar{\tau}$: β $\bar{\omega}$ ρβ $\bar{\rho}$
β $\bar{\rho}$ β $\bar{\omega}$ ρ: β $\bar{\omega}$ ρβ $\bar{\rho}$
β $\bar{\rho}$ -: ββ $\bar{\rho}$ λ
β \bar{P} η $\bar{\nu}$ ε: ββ $\bar{\rho}$ λ
β \bar{P} ι-: ββ $\bar{\rho}$ λ
β \bar{P} η $\bar{\nu}$ ο \bar{Y} ε: β $\bar{\rho}$
β \bar{P} η $\bar{\nu}$ ε: ββ \bar{P} η $\bar{\nu}$ ε
β $\bar{\rho}$ ω \bar{H} γ: β $\bar{\rho}$ ε $\bar{\omega}$ \bar{H} γ
β \bar{O} ο \bar{Y} : q \bar{O} ο \bar{Y}
β $\bar{\omega}$: q $\bar{\omega}$
β $\bar{\omega}$ τ ϵ : q $\bar{\omega}$ τ ϵ
βω $\bar{\omega}$ ε: β $\bar{\omega}$ γ $\bar{\epsilon}$ ε
βω $\bar{\omega}$ ε: q $\bar{\omega}$ εε
βω $\bar{\omega}$ ε $\bar{\tau}$: q $\bar{\omega}$ ε $\bar{\tau}$
β $\bar{\rho}$: β \bar{H} ε
γ \bar{N} : β \bar{I} η $\bar{\nu}$ ε
γ \bar{R} ο \bar{M} η $\bar{\nu}$ ε: β \bar{P} ο \bar{O} η $\bar{\nu}$ 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.

ΕΣΗ n. darkness, only in ἄ-εση in grow dark.

ΕΣΗΝ adj. poor, wretched; ΜΗΤΕΒΙΗΝ misery, wretchedness; ἄ-εσιν to become wretched.

ΕΣΙΩ (εβίε-) n.m. honey; εβίω ἦ μέ pure honey; εβίε-200ΥΤ wild honey; ΜΑ ἦ εβίω honey grove.

ΕΣΟΤ (pl. εβᾶτε, εβετε) n.m. month; may be followed directly by month name without ἦ. 2ἄ-εσοτ every month.

ΕΣΡΑ, ΒΡΑ (βρε-, βρι-; pl. εβρηγε, βρηγε, βρηγγε) n.m. seed; εβρα-σῶγε n.f. seed-grain.

ΕΣΡΗΒΕ, ἔβρηβε, εβρηβε, βρηβε n.f. lightning; †-εβρηβε to lightning.

ΕΣΙΒΕ, ΚΙΒΕ, ΚΙΒΕΒΕ n.f. breast; περκιβε n.f.m. idem; †-εκιβε to suckle; χι-εκιβε to be suckled.

ΕΣΑΦ, ΕΛΚΟ n.m. fruit of sycamore.

ΕΣΟΟΛΕ (ελελ-, λελ-, λεελ-, λιλ-) (1) n.m. grape, grape-vine; ελελ-2ἦχ sour grapes; ελελ-φοογε dried grapes, raisins; εῶ ἦ ελοολε grape-vine; ΜΑ ἦ ελοολε vineyard; ειε2-ελοολε idem; ελελ-κημε n.m. bruise. (2) n.f. ton-sil (?); pupil of eye (but cf. αλοογε).

ΕΣΩΒ n.m. heron.

ΕΣΗ n.f. hoe, plow.

ΕΣΗΡΕ n.f. inundation (of the Nile).

ΕΣΗΦ n.m. anvil.

ΕΣΙΣΕ n.m. dill, anise.

ΕΣΗΤ, ΕΙΜΗΤ, ΕΜΗΤΕ n.m. the west.

ΕΣΟΥ, ΑΝΟΥ (pl. εμοογε) n.f. cat.

ΕΣΗ, ΗΣ, ΕΝ interrog. part.; see §29.1.

ενε conditional part. if; see §29.1.

ενε₂, ενε₂ε, ενη₂ε (1) n.m. eternity, age, era; (2) adj. eternal; (3) adv. forever (with neg.: never). 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.

ενη̄, η̄₂ n. eyebrow. η̄χ̄η̄₂, εμη̄η̄₂ n.m. idem.

εου n.m. glory, honor; ρα εου adj. phrase: honorable, glorious. †-εου to glorify, give honor to (να^ρ); as n.m. glorifying; μη̄τρε†-εου glorification. χι-εου to be glorified. μαι-εου desirous of glory.

ενηп, енеп, енеф name of 11th Coptic month.

επρα n.pl. vanities; as adj. vain; as adv. in vain; μη̄т-επρα vanity.

επω n.f. part of door fastening.

ερηт (ρηт, ерρηт, ̄ρηт) vb. tr. to vow, promise, devote (̄мо^ρ; to: на^ρ, е); as n.m. (pl. ерате) vow, promise.

ερηу 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 на^ρ to suckle; ουεμ-ερωте to feed on milk; ρα перωте still sucking, not weaned.

εснт n.m. ground, bottom, lower part; есент adv. down, downward, to the ground; есент е prep. down to, down into; ̄ сент adv. below, down below, at the bottom of (̄мо^ρ); сλ-сент adv. on the lower side, below; as prep. (+ ̄). ρα сент adv. underneath, below ground; prep. (+ ̄) under. ρι сент adv. on the ground, from on the ground. χин сент adv. from below. ̄-сент to go under (̄).

εсоу n.m. (f. есω) sheep; मान-εсоу shepherd.

ет, ете rel. pron.; see Gr. In.

етве (εтвннт^ρ) prep. because of, on account of; concerning, about; for the sake of. етве же conj. because. етве на̄ adv. therefore. етве ου 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, λε, λελ 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, αχω 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: ειβвт

εβibt: ειβвт

εβic: εic

εβioγλ: εioγλ

εβiω: λiω

εβт: ω

εβατε: κωт

εβοτε: κωт

εβот: κωт

εβα-: βαοοε

εβοус: λλω

εβοусс: λiλoooεс

εβω: λλω

εβατε: ηατε

εβαγ: ἦηγ

εβαφo: ηαφo

εβοус: εμοу

εβρυε: ἦρυ

εβсс: ωмс

εβхηε: εηε

εβ: сηс

εβ-: εic

ενε-: ωне

ενηε: εнеε

ενοуη-: εη

εηαip: ηοутс

εηηηp: ηοутс

εοοу: εiω

εοу: εiω

εοуω: εγω

εпeип: εпηп

εпeснт: εснт

εпitḥ: εitḥ

εпоуφλп: οуφλп

εпс: λпс

εp-: εipε

εpαт-: pαт-

εpαte: epηт

εpβε: ωpβ

εpβт: pβт

εpεε: ελpεε

εpηε: λpηε

εpηε: ελpεε

εpḥ: pо

εpо-: ε

εpо: ppo

εpḥ-: ηpḥ

εpηηт: epηт

εpтoч: pтoв

εpω-: pо

εpω, εpωоу: ppo

εс: εic

εсω: εсooу

εт: ω

εтλε: εтoε

εтε: εт

εтβηηт-: εтβε

εтḥ: тpε

εтoот-: тpε

εтoуη-: тoуω-

εтoуω-: тoуω-

εтпε: пε

εтп: ωтḥ

εтpиη: тpиη

εωоу: εiω

εφαte: φωт

εφαγ: εφω

εφo: εφω

εφoтe: φωт

εφoу: εφω

εφт-: εiφε

εφωпe: φωпe

εφωт: φωт

εφтeкo: φтeкo

εφφe: φφe

εφχпe: εφχe

εч-: ωчe

εчpλ: εβpλ

εчpηβε: εβpηβε

εεγ: εεε

εεη: εεη

εεηγ: εεε

€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
 €6AO6: €6O6
 €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.

H1 n.m. ape.

HPI (€PÑ-, PÑ-) n.m. wine. HPI AC, €PÑ-AC old wine. CAУ-HPH, C€-HPH, wine-drinker. P-HPI to become wine.

HPI 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 €PAT' 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€P-, €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; TCAVE-€1AT', TCEVE-€1AT', TCAVO Ñ €1AT' €BOX to instruct, inform; TOYH-€1AT', TOYHE-€1AT' €BOX idem; 41-€1AT' €2PAI to raise eye; 2A €1AT' before one's eyes; K9 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-ΝΕΙΕΒΤ 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; ΜἢΤΗΛΘῆΜΜΕ 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).

εΙΛ-ΤΟΟΤ' ΝCΑ to renounce, despair of (suff. is reflex.).
 εΙΩ, εειω, εΙΟΥ, εΟΥ (pl. εοΟΥ, εωΟΥ, εοΟΥε) n.m.f. ass,
 donkey. εΙΛ-Ν-ΤΟΟΥ wild ass, onager. εΙΛ-ΖΟΟΥΤ idem.
 εΙΩΡΗ (ΙΩΡΗ) Q εΙΟΡΗ (± εΒΟΛ, εΖΡΑΙ) vb. intr. to stare (at:
 ε, ΝCΑ), stare in wonder, be astonished, dumbfounded.
 εΙΩΡΞ (εΙΩΡΑΞ, ΙΩΡΞ) εΙεΡΞ- (ΙΑΡΞ-) εΙΟΡΞ' (ΙΟΡΞ') vb. tr.
 to see, perceive (ΝΜΟ'); to look (toward: ΝCΑ). As n.m.
 sight, vision; view, opinion; ρεφειωρΞ one who can see;
 ΜΗΤΡεφειωρΞ perception; εΙΝεΙωρΞ vision, power to see.
 εΙεΡΞε n.f. ray (of light), sight (of eye).
 εΙΩΤ, ΙΩΤ (εΙΤ-; pl. εΙΟΤε) n.m. father (lit. and fig.);
 pl. parents, forefathers. Often used of abbots, elders
 and other revered persons. ΑΤεΙΩΤ fatherless. Ψ-εΙΩΤ
 to become father. ΜΗΤεΙΩΤ fatherhood, family. ΩΝ-
 εΙΩΤ relative on father's side.

εΙΩΤ, εΙΟΥΤ, ΙΩΤ n.m. barley.

εΙΩΤε n.f. dew.

εΙΩΞε, ΙΩΞε (εΙεΞ-, εΙωΞ-; pl. εΙΑΞΟΥ, εΙΑΞΟΥε) n.m. field.

For εΙεΞ-εΛΟΟΛε, -ΩΗΗ, -βερβωρετ (ζεβορβΨ) see 2nd ele-
 ment. CΨ-εΙωΞε, CΤωΞε n.f. a field measure. ΩΙ-εΙωΞε
 to measure a field; as n.m. a field measure.

εΙΩε εΨΤ- (ΑΨΤ-) ΑΨΤ' (ΑΨ') Q ΑΨε vb. tr. to hang, sus-
 pend (ΝΜΟ'; on: ε; by: ΝCΑ), all ± εΖΡΑΙ. Q to be
 suspended; to be captivated (by: ΝCΑ); to depend (on:
 εΨ); + εΒΟΛ: to overhang.

εΙ: εΙC	εΙεΟΥΑ: εΙΟΥΑ	εΙΟΤε: εΙΩΤ
εΙΑ-: εΙΩ	εΙεΗ-: εΙΟΠε	εΙΟΥ: εΙΩ
εΙΑΑ': εΙΩ	εΙεΡ-: εΙΑ	εΙΟΥΤ: εΙΩΤ
εΙΑΑε: εΙΑεε	εΙεΡ-βΟΟΝε: βΟΟΝε	εΙCΠε: εΙC
εΙΑΡΞ-: εΙΩΡΞ	εΙεΡΟ: εΙΟΟΡ	εΙCΤε: εΙC
εΙΑΤ': εΙΑ	εΙεΡΩΟΥ: εΙΟΟΡ	εΙΤ-: εΙΩΤ
εΙΑΤ': εΙΑ	εΙεΡΞε: εΙΩΡΞ	εΙΩ: εΙΑΑΥ
εΙΑΞΟΥ: εΙωΞε	εΙεΞ-: εΙωΞε	εΙΨΤ: ΩΨΤ
εΙεΗ: εΙΒ	εΙεΞ-εΛΟΟΛε: εΛΟΟΛε	
εΙεΤ: ΩΨΤ	εΙΗ: εΙΩ	
εΙεΤ: εΙεΒΤ	εΙΗΒΤ: εΙεΒΤ	ΙΑΙεε: εΙΑεε
εΙεC: εΙΒ	εΙΜΜε: εΙΜε	ΙεΑΑε: εΙεΑεΑ
εΙεΙΒ: εΙΒ	εΙΜΗΤ: εΜΗΤ	ΙΗΑ: εΙΑΑ
εΙεΑεΙCΑ: εΙεΑεΑ	εΙΟΡΗ: εΙΩΡΗ	ΙΗΨΤ: εΙεΒΤ

ΚΑΙΡΕ n.f. gullet.

ΚΑΚΕ n.m. darkness; $\bar{\rho}$ -ΚΑΚΕ to become dark.

ΚΑΛΛΩΝ n.f. womb; belly.

ΚΑΛΩΕ, ΚΑΛΩΕΛΕ, ΚΑΛΩΛΕ, ΚΕΛΩΕΛΕ n.f. wooden sounding board struck to assemble congregation.

ΚΑΛΚΙΑ, ΚΑΛΚΕΛ, ΚΕΛΚΙΑ, ΓΕΛΓΕΙΑ, ΓΕΙΛΓΕΙΑ n.m. wheel.

ΚΑΛΩΠΟΥ, ΚΑΛΟΠΟΥ, ΒΑΛΟΠΟΥ n.m.f. small dog.

ΚΑΜ n.m. reed, rush.

ΚΑΠ n.m. (1) thread, string, strand; (2) letter (alph.).

ΚΑΡΟΥΣ adj. curled (of hair); meaning not certain.

ΚΑΣ, ΚΕΣ, ΚΗΣ, ΚΙΣ (pl. ΚΕΣ, ΚΑΑΣ) n.m. bone; fruit-stone. ΜΑΡ-ΚΑΣ, ΜΕΡ-ΚΑΣ n.m. bone-setter.

ΚΑΣ n.m. carat (a coin).

ΚΑΣΕ, ΚΕΣΕ, ΚΗΣΕ n.m. shoemaker.

ΚΑΣΚΩ (ΚΟΚΚΕΣ) vb. intr. to whisper (to: ε); as n.m. whispering. ΡΕΚΚΑΣΚΩ whisperer.

ΚΑΤΟ n.f. boat, skiff.

ΚΑΦ n.m. reed, reed pen, reed staff or pole; n.f. = ΜΑ Π ΚΑΦ place where reeds grow. † ΜΜΟ' ε ΠΚΑΦ to fence with reeds.

ΚΑΦΑΒΕΛ n.m. earring.

ΚΑΥ n.m. trunk of tree.

ΚΑΩ n.m. earth, soil; the ground; land, country; $\bar{\rho}$ -ΚΑΩ to turn to dust. ΡΜΝΚΑΩ a man of the earth.

ΚΑΩΚΩ ΚΕΩΚΕΩ- ΚΕΩΚΩΩ' Q ΚΕΩΚΩΩ vb. tr. to hew out, clear, smooth out (ΜΜΟ'); to cause (a wound) to heal; intr. to heal. ΡΕΚΚΕΩΚΕΩ- hewer. ΚΑΩΚΩ ΚΕΩΚΩ- vb. tr. = ΚΑΩΚΩ.

ΚΒΑ n.m. vengeance. $\bar{\rho}$ -ΚΒΑ, ΕΙΡΕ Μ Π(')ΚΒΑ to do vengeance (for: ΝΑ', ΜΝ, ΖΝ). †-ΚΒΑ to avenge. ΧΙ-ΚΒΑ to take vengeance (on: ΜΜΟ', ΖΝ); as n.m. retribution, compensation; ΕΙΡΕ Μ ΠΧΙ-ΚΒΑ, ΧΙ Μ ΠΧΙ-ΚΒΑ to take revenge; ΡΕΧΧΙ-ΚΒΑ avenger.

ΚΒΟ (ΚΒΑ) ΚΒΕ- Q ΚΗΒ vb. tr. to make cool; intr. to

become cool; as n.m. coolness. †-κβο to make cool;
 χι-κβο to become refreshed, get coolness.

κε (1) adj. other, different; prefixed directly to noun,
 as in κερωμε, ζωνκερωμε, περωμε, ηκερωμε. In some
 temporal expressions: next, as in τκερωμε 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 κε (f. τε) as an
 independent element that may be prefixed to pronouns,
 κε λνον even we, or personal names, κε παυλος even
 Paul, or used in vb. cpd. †-κε- before another Inf. or
 Q in sense "also, even to do or be." σε pron. another
 (one), (the) other (one); pl. ζωνκοογε some others,
 (η)κεκοογε the others. κετ (f. κετε) pron. another;
 with def. art. the other. κεογα pron. another one.

κεκε n.m. child; n.m.f. (var. κακε, καακε) pupil of eye.

κελεβιν, κελαβιν, καλαβιν n.m. axe.

κεφαλ, κουφαλ, κολολ n.m. jar, pitcher. κελοολε n. idem.

κεστε n.f. hip, loin.

κηπε, βηπε, βειη n.f. vaulted place, cellar, canopy;
 palate (of mouth). Cf. Gk. κύπη, γύπη.

κιν κεντ- κεντ^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. ακιν immovable. βικιν
 movement. κη-το n.m. earthquake.

κιτε n.f. double drachma (half a stater), coin and weight.
 εις-κιτε one drachma.

κιφου Q to be fat, soft, weak; to be fertile, productive.

καλα, καλα, κληλ n.m. chain, esp. on neck.

καλαϑ̄, κλεϑ̄, κλε̄τ n.f. hood, cowl.

καε, κελη n.m. vessel for liquids.

κᾱλε, κ̄λ n.m. bolt; knee, joint. κελενκεε n.m. elbow;

ελη-κελενκεε bolt-smith, smith. ελη-κᾱλε idem.

κᾱμε n.f. pad, padding.

κλο n.m. poison (for arrows).

κлом n.m. crown, wreath, circle. †-κлом to crown (εχῆ, εἰχῆ). χι-κлом to receive, bear crown; to become a martyr. ρεχχρο-κлом victoriously crowned; χλι-κлом crown-bearer.

κλοολε n.f. cloud.

κλοομε n.f. bruise.

κλψ n. a blow; ᾤ-κλψ ηλ', †-κλψ εχῆ to strike; ωῆ-ῆ-κλψ a blow.

κῆκῆ, κουκῆ, κουμκῆ 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 ῆ, rarely without ῆ. ᾤ-κаме (Q ο ῆ κаме) to become black. κме (?) = κμηме n. darkness. κμη n.m.(f.) Egypt; ῆῆκμη an Egyptian; ῆῆκμη Egyptian (lang.).

κηααγ n.m. sheaf.

κῆνε vb. intr. to be fat, sweet; as n.m. fatness, sweetness. ᾤ-κῆνε to become fat; †-κῆνε to make fat, to salve, anoint.

κнос, κноос, κνωос Q конῆ vb. intr. to become putrid, to stink; as n.m. stench.

κῆτε n.m. fig; εω ῆ κῆτε fig-tree.

κῆε n.f. architectural term, precise meaning not certain: porch, shrine, side (??).

κοεис, κλειс n.m. vessel for liquids.

κοεис, κайс n.m. sheath, case, cover; brick-mold (?).

κοιαεκ, κιαεк, хοια(ε)к, хοιαх name of 4th Copt. month.

κοιε, κайе, κλειе, κοι n.f. field; ῆῆтκοι farmer.

комме, комη, кони, кῆме, κμη(м)е n.m. gum.

κοонῆ, комῆ n.m. blight.

κοου, коуу, κλυ n.m. length of time; ουκοуи ῆ коуу a little while.

κοоз, коэ n.m.(f.) angle, corner; point, tip, prow; piece.

коскῆ кескῆс" εβολ vb. tr. to lay out, extend (ῆно"; also

reflex.); to entwine self (reflex.).

κοτ, κατ n.m. basket.

κοῦι (κοῦ-) (1) adj. small, young; a little, few; used before noun (usually with $\bar{\eta}$) or after (usually without $\bar{\eta}$). May be cpd. as κοῦ- $\bar{\eta}$. κοῦι $\bar{\eta}$ $\zeta\eta\tau$ adj. impatient, easily discouraged. (2) adv., usually $\bar{\eta}$ οὔκοῦι a little; ($\bar{\eta}$) κεκοῦι yet a little, a little more; $\mu\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\sigma\alpha$ οὔκοῦι after a little while; $\zeta\lambda\theta\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}$ οὔκοῦι a little before; $\theta\lambda\tau\bar{\eta}$ οὔκοῦι, $\pi\alpha\rho\alpha$ κεκοῦι almost, more or less; $\pi\rho\sigma$ οὔκοῦι for a little while; $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha$ κεκοῦι occasionally; $\bar{\eta}/\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha$ κοῦι κοῦι little by little; $\bar{\eta}$ -κοῦι (Q ο $\bar{\eta}$ κοῦι) to become small, few, young; $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau$ κοῦι smallness, youth.

κοῦκλε n.f. hood, cowl.

κοῦν(τ)^ς, κοῦοῦν(τ)^ς, κοῦον^ς, κοῦων^ς, κεν^ς n. bosom, breast (suff. obligatory); also sometimes: genitals.

κοῦπ $\bar{\eta}$ n.m. a plant: lawsonia inermis.

κοῦρ n.m. pivot, hinge.

κοῦρ adj. deaf.

κοῦχοῦ, κοῦνχοῦ, κονχοῦ 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.m. intr. to murmur, mutter in anger or vexation (against: $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$, $\bar{\eta}\sigma\alpha$, ϵ , $\epsilon\zeta\theta\upsilon\bar{\eta}$ 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.m. 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.

κροῦζ, κροζ n. a cake.

κροχ n.m. guile, deceit; ambush; as adj. false, guileful.

$\lambda\tau\kappa\rho\chi$ guileless. $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\kappa\rho\chi$ guile. $\bar{\eta}$ -κροχ (Q ο $\bar{\eta}$ κροχ) to be guileful, lie in ambush (for: ϵ); $\rho\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$ -κροχ

deceiver, traitor. $\text{ca } \bar{\text{N}} \text{ } \kappa\rho\omicron\chi$ deceiver. $\chi\text{I}-\kappa\rho\omicron\chi$ to use guile, lie in wait; $\chi\text{I } \bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\text{O}^\circ \bar{\text{N}} \text{ } \kappa\rho\omicron\chi$ to take by guile. $\kappa\rho\omega\text{M}$ n.m. fire (rare in Sah.). $\kappa\omega\rho\bar{\text{M}}$ n.m. smoke (?). $\kappa\text{COY}\rho$, $\chi\text{OY}\rho$, $\text{COY}\rho$ n.m. finger-ring; key. $\text{ca } \bar{\text{N}} \text{ } \epsilon\kappa\text{COY}\rho$ key-maker.

$\kappa\text{TH}\rho$ n.m. calf.

$\kappa\omega \text{ } \kappa\lambda-$ $\kappa\lambda\lambda^\circ$ ($\kappa\epsilon\epsilon^\circ$, $\kappa\epsilon^\circ$) Q κH vb. tr. to put, place, set ($\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\text{O}^\circ$; with local prep. in plain sense); to appoint, make ($\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\text{O}^\circ$; as: $\bar{\text{N}}$); to obtain, get ($\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\text{O}^\circ$; with reflex. dat. $\text{N}\lambda^\circ$); to preserve, keep; to allow, permit, grant ($\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\text{O}^\circ$; to do: ϵ + Inf. or Circum.; that: $\chi\epsilon$); to bequeathe ($\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\text{O}^\circ$; to: $\text{N}\lambda^\circ$); to leave, abandon ($\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\text{O}^\circ$); to go to (a place). Q to be situated, to lie; to be loose, unrestrained. $\text{M}\lambda \bar{\text{N}} \text{ } \kappa\lambda-$ a place for putting (something).

$\kappa\omega \bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\text{O}^\circ \text{ } \epsilon\text{B}\text{O}\lambda$ (1) to release (to: $\bar{\text{N}}\text{C}\lambda$), loosen; (2) to expel, dismiss; (3) to forgive (w. $\text{N}\lambda^\circ$ of pers.); (4) to leave, abandon; (5) to omit, leave out; (6) intr. to become loose, dissolved; to become desolate, deserted. As n.m. forgiveness, remission; $\text{M}\lambda \bar{\text{N}} \text{ } \kappa\omega \text{ } \epsilon\text{B}\text{O}\lambda$ mercy-seat; $\rho\epsilon\chi\kappa\omega \text{ } \epsilon\text{B}\text{O}\lambda$ one who forgives.

$\kappa\omega \bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\text{O}^\circ \text{ } \epsilon\text{N}\epsilon\text{C}\text{H}\text{T}$ to lower, let down. $\kappa\omega \bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\text{O}^\circ \text{ } \epsilon\text{N}\lambda\text{Z}\text{OY}$ to leave behind. $\kappa\omega \bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\text{O}^\circ \text{ } \epsilon\text{Z}\text{OY}\text{N}$ to put or bring in; to bring into port; $\text{C}\text{I}\text{N}\kappa\omega \text{ } \epsilon\text{Z}\text{OY}\text{N}$ entrance (to a house). $\kappa\omega \text{ } \epsilon\text{Z}\rho\lambda\text{I}$ to put down, lower; to publish, expose, set forth; Q to exist, be, be extant; $\text{C}\text{I}\text{N}\kappa\omega \text{ } \epsilon\text{Z}\rho\lambda\text{I}$ nature, fashion, what is established. $\kappa\omega \text{ } \text{Z}\text{I}\text{B}\text{O}\lambda$ to excommunicate. $\kappa\omega \bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\text{O}^\circ \bar{\text{N}}\text{C}\lambda$ to renounce, leave behind. $\kappa\omega \bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\text{O}^\circ \bar{\text{N}}\text{T}\text{O}\text{O}\text{T}^\circ$ to keep, preserve, hold in esteem (suff. is reflex.); to entrust to (suff. is not reflex.).

$\kappa\omega\text{B} \text{ } \kappa\bar{\text{B}}-$ ($\kappa\epsilon\text{B}-$) $\kappa\omega\text{B}^\circ$ Q $\kappa\text{H}\text{B}$ vb. tr. to double, fold, close by folding ($\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\text{O}^\circ$); intr. to double, become twice the amount; as n.m. double, double amount; repetition.

$\kappa\bar{\text{B}}\text{B}\epsilon$ n. fold, crease. $\kappa\text{O}\text{O}\text{B}\epsilon\chi$, $\kappa\omega\text{B}\epsilon\chi$ n.m. doubling.

$\kappa\omega\text{B}\bar{\text{Z}}$, $\kappa\text{O}\text{O}\text{B}\bar{\text{Z}}$ n. sinew, cord. $\text{B}\bar{\lambda}-\kappa\omega\text{B}\bar{\text{Z}}$ to cut sinews; $\rho\epsilon\chi\phi\epsilon\text{T}-\kappa\omega\text{B}\bar{\text{Z}}$ hamstringer.

- 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 ΚΕΤ- ΚΟΤ^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; + $\epsilon\pi\lambda\alpha\sigma\upsilon$ to turn sthg. back; + $\epsilon\lambda\omicron\upsilon\eta$ ϵ to convert to, bring around to.

(2) vb. reflex. to turn (self) around, to return; to repeat, do again (+ ϵ + Inf. or + coord. vb.); + $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ to turn away; + $\epsilon\pi\lambda\alpha\sigma\upsilon$ to turn back, return; + $\epsilon\lambda\omicron\upsilon\eta$ ϵ to return to; + $\epsilon\lambda\pi\lambda\iota$ 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; $\kappa\omega\tau\epsilon$ $\epsilon\lambda\omicron\upsilon\eta$ 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; $\epsilon\iota\pi\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\omicron\upsilon\kappa\omega\tau\bar{\epsilon}$, $\bar{\rho}-\kappa\omega\tau\bar{\epsilon}$ 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 $\kappa\tau\eta\upsilon$ ($\kappa\tau\omicron\epsilon\iota\tau$, $\kappa\tau\lambda\epsilon\iota\tau$) vb. tr. to cause to turn ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omega$; to: ϵ); this verb has the same range of meanings as $\kappa\omega\tau\epsilon$ above, including reflex. and intr. uses; as n.m. turning, return; $\lambda\tau\kappa\tau\omicron$ irrevocable; $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\pi\epsilon\chi\kappa\tau\omicron$ good conduct.

$\kappa\omega\tau\bar{\upsilon}$ $\kappa\epsilon\tau\bar{\upsilon}-$ $\kappa\omega\tau\bar{\upsilon}$ Q $\kappa\omega\tau\bar{\upsilon}$ 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 κερε- (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	καμοοῦλε: γαμοῦλα	κεεε-: κωφε
καλ ^ε : κω	καηκλω: гинблω	κεεε-: κωφре
καλβε-: κωφβε	καп: боп	кеес: κас
καλκ ^ε : κωκ	καп ^ε : бопе	кеисе: καιсе
καλκс: кеке	καпiхе: глпeихе	кел: бωλ
καλη: бωη	καρλειт: ро	κεεεεε: κалеле
καλс: κас	карφγ: ро	κεленкез: κῶλε
καεиε: κοιε	κас: тκас	келη: κλε
καεис: коeис	καт: кот	κελκiλ: κалκiλ
καиε: κοιε	καγ: кооγ	κελκωλ ^ε : бωбῶ
καисе: κωфс	καγηλκεс: бωηλб	κελληс: χiλλес
καиэ: коeиэ	καγон: бλoγон	келῆ: бῶη
κακ ^ε : κωκ	καγκγ: бλβбλв	кеλμα: белмаi
κακс: кеке	καэ ^ε : κωэ	κελoοε: κелωλ
καλλβηη: κελевηη	καэηγ: κωκ	κελoит: бoеиε
καλλэт: бλλэт	καэῶ: каэкῶ	келт- ^ε : кiт
καληηε: κалеле	καχiγ: бλχiγ	кел ^ε : коγη(т) ^ε
καλωγ: бoеиε	кβλ: κωфβε	кеoγλ: oγλ
καηλγсi: κηηη	кβλ: кво	кел-, кел: бопе
καηλγε: γαηoγλ	кῶεε: κωε	кере-: κωφре
καηηε: κηηη	кῶε-: кво	кесе: κωфс, κасе
καηηηε: κηηη	кε ^ε : κω	кет-: кωт, кωте
καηηηε: γαηoγλ	кῶε ^ε : κω	кет: ке

κετε: κε	κῆνοϋτ: ἄννοϋτ	κοϋον ^ϛ : κοϋν(τ) ^ϛ
κε2κ-: κλ2κ2	κῆοοc: κνοc	κοϋοϋν(τ) ^ϛ : κοϋν(τ) ^ϛ
κε2κε2-: κλ2κ2	κῆτ ^ϛ : ἄνε	κοϋων ^ϛ : κοϋν(τ) ^ϛ
κε2κω2(ϛ): κλ2κ2	κῆωωc: κνοc	κοϋχ ^ϛ : ἄοϋχ
κῆ: κω	κο12ε: κω2	κοχ ^ϛ : ἄωε
κῆβ: κβο	κολ ^ϛ : ἄωλ	κρῆῆτc: κρῆτc
κῆμ: κμομ	κολολ: κελωλ	κρο2: ἄρω2
κῆμε: κομμε, κμομ	κολπ(ϛ): ἄωλπ	κροχ: κροϋχ
κῆπ: ἄωπε	κολπc: κωλπ	κροϋ: κρο
κῆc: κλc	κομ: ἄωμ	κρωω6: ἄρω6
κῆc: κωωc	κομῆ: κοομῆ	κρω2: ἄρω2
κῆc6: κλc6	κομχοϋ: κοϋχοϋ	κταε1τ: κωτε
κῆτ: κωτ, κωτε	κοοβ ^ϛ : κωωβε	κτε-: κωτε
κ1λ2κ: κο1λ2κ	κοοβεϛ: κωβ	κτῆϋ: κωτε
κ1βε: ἐκ1βε	κοοβ2: κωβ2	κτο(ϛ): κωτε
κ1εβε: ἐκ1βε	κοοnc ^ϛ : κωωc	κτοε1τ: κωτε
κ1ν-: ἄν-	κοορε ^ϛ : κωωρε	κϋλμλν: ἄελμλ1
κ1νβλ: ἄνoϋβλ	κοοc ^ϛ : κωωc	κωβεϛ: κωβ
κ1c: κλc	κοοϋε: κε	κωλ: ἄωλ
κλ: κλλε	κοοϋε: κωωϋε	κωλε: ἄωωλε
κλλ: ἄλλ	κοη ^ϛ : ἄωπε	κωλπ: ἄωλπ
κλλ: κρο	κορτε: ἄορτε	κωνc: κωωc
κλβτ: κλλβτ	κορϋῆ: κωρϋ	κωοϋ: κοοϋ
κλελ: κλλλ	κορϛ ^ϛ : ἄορϛ ^ϛ	κωπ ^ϛ , κωπε: ἄωπε
κλεβτ: κλλβτ	κοc: ἄοc	κωρῆ: κρωμ
κλνλ: κλλλ	κοτ ^ϛ : κωτ, κωτε	κωρ2: ἄωρ2
κλ1: κρ1	κοτ: κωτε	κωτ2: ἄωτ2
κλογε: ἄλοοβε	κοτc: κωτε	κωωνc: κωνc
κλ2ε: κωλ2	κοϋκ: ἄοϋχ	κοοϛε: κωωβε
κμε: κμομ	κοϋκε: κωκ	κω2: κοο2
κμημε: κμομ	κοϋκῆ: κῆκῆ	χο1λχ: κο1λ2κ
κῆμε: κομμε	κοϋλωλ: κελωλ	χο1λ(2)κ: κο1λ2κ
κῆτο: κ1μ	κοϋμκῆ: κῆκῆ	
κῆ: χ1ν	κοϋνχοϋ: κοϋχοϋ	

λ

λλ n.m. envy, slander. μῆτλλ slander. 21-λλ to slander (ε); as n.m. slander; ρεϛ21-λλ slanderer; μῆτρεϛ21-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 ὅμῆ a little something. κελλλϋ any other. λλλϋ ν1μ everyone, everything. (2) as adj. any (usu. bef. n. w. ῆ); λλλϋ ῆμωτῆ any of you. (3) Neg. context: none, no one, nothing. (4) As pred. οϋλλλϋ, 2ελλλλϋ = nothing, no one, even when neg. is not present. (5) λτλλλϋ ῆ prep.

lacking, without; (N) λλλγ adv. (not) at all.

λλβοι, λλβαι n.f. lioness; she-bear.

λλιν, λλβιν, λλβιν n.m. steel.

λλκῆ, λλκμε n.f. piece, fragment. (N) λλκῆ λλκῆ into pieces; ᾤ-λλκῆ λλκῆ to break or tear into pieces.

λλκῆτ, λλβῆτ n.f. cauldron.

λλκοοτε, λλκοτε, λλλκοτε n.f. a liquid measure (wine).

λλκῆ n.m. corner, edge, extremity, top.

λλλε (λοολε) λλλω^ε (λλλωω^ε) Q λλλωου (λλλω, λλληγ) vb. tr.

to apply (paint, overlay: ἄμο^ε; to: ε); to paint, smear.

λλμχατῆ, λλχατῆ, λλλμχατ, λλλμχετ n.m. tar, pitch.

λλс n.m. tongue; language (also λспе ἢ λс); any tongue-shaped object. λс снаγ deceitful; ἄἵτλλс снаγ deceit.

λλс n.m. tow, flax.

λλтвῆ, λлтвῆс n.f. a patch; зι-λλтвῆ ε to put a patch on.

λλγο, λλβω n.m.f. sail; curtain, awning. εис-λλγο n.f. half-sail.

λλφανε (pl. λλφνηγ, λλφνηου) n.m. village magistrate.

λλζη n.f. a liquid measure.

λλεε vb. tr. to remove, cause to cease (ε).

λλου (pl. λλλυε, λλυε, λλλγ) n.m.f. young man or woman.

λλμνηθε n.m. warrior, champion.

λλπτηн, λπῆнн, λλпῆнн n.m. saw.

λλон n. earring, bracelet.

λλψ, λιψ n.m. person afflicted with eye-disease.

λλпсе, λεψε, λипсе n.m. fragment.

λλчλιче n.f. crumb, fragment.

λλε n.m. care, anxiety.

λλελλωε Q to be high, tall. λλεε n.m. haughtiness.

λλεε λεβт^ε Q λове (λλε-) vb. intr. to be mad, rage (at:

εзоун ε, ἄсλ; from: ἄтῆ, ελ, εἵ, εитῆ); rarely tr. to make mad. λλε-λλ see λλ. λλε-μλετῆ gluttonous. λλε-сεиме lecherous. λλε-εн greedy; ἄἵτλλε-εн greed; ᾤ-λλε-εн to become hungry, greedy.

λλиτ^ε in ᾤ-λλиτ^ε to veil, cover; ἄ λиτ^ε prep. covering.

ΛΙΛΟΟΖΕ, ΛΕΛΩΖΕ, ΕΛΟΟΖΕ, ΛΟΖΕ n.f. gum resin (or tree).

ΛΙΜΝΗ n.m. portrait, image.

ἄλῆς, ἐλάῆς, ἄλῆς n. jesting, buffoonery.

λο (impvtv. ἀλοκ, f. λο; pl. ἀλωτῆ) 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: ἴμοϛ, ζα, ζαβολ ἦ, ζι, ζῆ, εβολ ζῆ, ζιρῆ, ζιχῆ); sometimes + untranslatable ἴμαλυ. ἀ-πεφάνητο λο ἴμοϛ he fainted.

λοῖζε n.m.(f.) mud, filth.

λοῖβε n.f. cause, excuse, reason; ἀτλοῖβε without cause.

†-λοῖβε ἡλϛ to provide excuse or occasion to. βῆ-λοῖβε to find excuse. βῆ-λοῖβε idem.

λοκ, λοβ n.m. cup, bowl; also as measure. ᾠπ-λοκ idem.

λοκκῆ λεκκωκϛ Q λεκκωκ vb. intr. to become soft; rarely tr. to make soft, smooth (ἴμοϛ); as n.m. softness. λακκῆ n. a kind of confection.

λοομε, λουμε, μοολε n.f.m. bait.

λοοϛ, λοοϛε, λωοϛ, λλϛ n.m. curl; fringe, hem; cluster.

λοοϛε, λοοβε, λοβε Q to be decayed, about to collapse.

λοϛλαῖ n.m. shout. ᾠϛ/εϛ-/νεχ-/τωκ λοϛλαῖ εβολ to shout.

λοϛλαῖ (λοϛλαεϛ, λοβλαεϛ) λεϛλωϛϛ Q λεϛλωϛ, λεϛλωϛῆ (± εβολ) vb. intr. to rot, perish by decay or corruption; vb. tr. to destroy, cause to rot (ἴμοϛ); as n.m. decay, rot.

λοϛλαῖ vb. tr. to rub, crush, oppress (ἴμοϛ).

λοϛλαῖ (λοβλεχ) λεϛλωϛϛ (λεβλωβϛ) Q λεϛλωϛ (λεβλωβ) vb.

intr. to languish, be sickly; vb. tr. to make sick (ἴμοϛ); as n.m. sickness.

λοβ, λαβ n. in ῆ-λοβ ε to importune; ἡῆτλοβ persistence.

λοβλεβ n.m. girder, frame, joint.

λωβϛ, Q λωβϛ vb. intr. to glow red-hot; tr. to heat red-hot (ἴμοϛ); as n.m. glow.

λωβϛ n.m. crown, battlement; as vb. tr. to crown, adorn.

λωκ, Q ληκ vb. intr. to become soft, be fresh.

λωκῆ (λωβῆ, λωχ, λοϛχ) λχ-λοκϛ vb. tr. to bite, stab,

- pierce (ἄμο^ο); + ἄσα: to bite or snap at; as n.m. bite.
 πεφλωκεῖ biter, biting. πῦρ-ἄ-λωκεῖ piercing blow.
 ἄωκυθ, Q λοκυθ vb. intr. to be weak, ineffectual; as n.m.
 weakness.
 ἄωμῆ (λαμῆς) Q λομῆ vb. intr. to become foul, to stink; as
 n.m. foulness, putrescence.
 ἄωτε (λωωτε) vb. intr. to become hard, callous (of skin).
 ἄωμε (λωωμ, λωμ) Q λοομε (λομε) vb. intr. to wither, fade;
 to become filthy, dirty, muddy; as n.m. filth; withered
 appearance. ἀτλωμε unfading. Q also λαλαμ.
 ἄωσ (λωσ) λες- Q λαλας(ε) vb. tr. to crush, bruise (ἄμο^ο);
 vb. intr. to become crushed, bruised.
 ἄωzῆ λεςzῆ- λoзm^ο Q λoзῆ vb. tr. to boil (ἄμο^ο); vb. intr.
 to be boiled. λαzμεс n. boiled food (?).
 ἄωx λex- λox^ο Q λox vb. tr. to crush, bruise (ἄμο^ο); to
 lick (ἄμο^ο); vb. intr. to be sticky, adhesive; to stick
 (to: ε, εzογῆ ἄ).
 ἄωxῆ (λωxῆ, λoxῆ) λoxῆ^ο (λωxῆ^ο, λo6κ^ο, λoxῆ^ο) Q λoxῆ vb.
 intr. to become sticky, adhesive; to stick (to: ε); vb.
 tr. to stick, join (ἄμο^ο; to: ε); also to lick.
 ἄωxzῆ λexzῆ- λoxzῆ^ο Q λoxzῆ (1) vb. tr. to crush (ἄμο^ο); intr.
 to be crushed, effaced; as n.m. anguish, oppression;
 (2) vb. tr. to lick (ἄμο^ο).
 ἄω6ε λes6- λo6^ο Q λη6 vb. tr. to hide (ἄμο^ο); reflex. idem.
 ἄzηη (ἄzῆῆ, ελzηη, ῆzηη) vb. intr. to roar; as n.m. roaring.
 ἄzω6, ἄzωω4 n.m. steam, vapor.

ἄλακοτε: λακοοτε	ἄληθη: λενηη	λεειη: λαηη
ἄλαγ: λελογ	ἄλογε: λαλογ	λεελ-: ελοολε
ἄλας(ε): λωως	ἄλαγ: λoογ	λελ-: ελοολε
ἄλε-: λιβε	ἄλεγε: λελογ, λαλογ	λελλγε: λελογ
ἄλελ: λαλοη	ἄληηη: ἠηηη	λελωzε: ληλοοzε
ἄλεω: λαγω	ἄληηηη: ἄληηηηη	λες-: λωως
ἄλελλ: λoκλῆ	ἄλελεz: λεzλεz	λετ: λατ
ἄληη: λαλε	ἄλεμεс: λoзῆ	λεφλοφῆ: λoφλῆ
ἄλεω: λαλε	ἄλεηηῆ: ἄλεηηηηῆ	λε6-: λω6ε
ἄλεωγ: λαλε	ἄλε: λo6	λε6λεω6(ε): λoκλῆ
ἄλεω(ω) ^ο : λαλε	ἄλεῆηη: ἄλεῆηηη	λη6: λω6ε
ἄλες: λωμῆ	λεβηη: λιβε	ληη: ῆηη

ΛΙΑ-: ΒΛΟΟΛΕ	ΛΟΟΒΕ: ΛΟΟЧЕ	ΛΟΒΛΕΧ: ΛΟΧΛΕΧ
ΛΙΨ: ΛΕΨ	ΛΟΟΛΕ: ΛΑΛΕ	ΛΩΗ: ΛΩΩМЕ
ΛΙΨΕ: ΛΕΠСЕ	ΛΟΟΜΕ: ΛΩΩМЕ	ΛΦС: ΛΩΦС
Λ̄К-: ΩΛ̄	ΛΟΥΞ: ΛΦΚ̄	ΛΦΟΥ: ΛΟΟΥ
Λ̄Ξ-: ΛΦΚ̄	ΛΟΥΜΕ: ΛΟΟМЕ	ΛΩΩΤΕ: ΛΩΤЕ
Λ̄ΛΗЧ: Λ̄ΛΗВ	ΛΟΞΕ: ΛΙΛΟΟΞЕ	ΛΩΧ̄: ΛΩΧ̄
Λ̄ΛΗМ: ΒΛΟΜΛ̄	ΛΟΧТ(°): ΛΩΧ̄	ΛΩΧ̄: ΛΩΧ̄
Λ̄ΛΩМ: ΒΛΟΜΛ̄	ΛΟΞΤΕ: ΡΑΞΤЕ	ΛΩΦЕ: ΛΦΚ̄
ΛΟΒΕ: ΛΙΒЕ	ΛΟΧΞ°: ΛΩΧ̄	Λ̄ΞΗ: Λ̄ΞΗМ
ΛΟΒΕ: ΛΟΟЧЕ	ΛΟБ: ΛΟК	Λ̄ΞΩМ: ΞΛΩМ
ΛΟΒΛΕЧ: ΛΟЧΛ̄	ΛΟБ°: ΛΩБЕ	Λ̄ΞΩЧ: ΞΞΩБ
ΛΟΜЕ: ΛΩΩМЕ	ΛΟБК°: ΛΩХ̄	

M

MA n.m. place; often in spec. senses: dwelling-place, temple or shrine; ΠΕΙΜΑ this world; ΠΚΕΜΑ the other world. π(°)MA ΠE it is (one's) lot or duty (to do: ε). For cpds. of MA Π see 2nd element. ε ΠMA Π prep. to, toward; regarding, concerning; instead of, in the place of. ΕΥMA to one place, together. ΚΑΤΑ ΠMA in various, different places. ΩΔ ΠEИMA so far, up to now/here. ΞΑ ΠMA Π as regards. MA ΠИМ everywhere. ΚΑ-(Π)MA ΝΑ° to give an opportunity to. Π-ΠMA Π to take the place of, succeed. †-MA ΝΑ° to allow, permit, give opportunity to. ΧΙ-MA ΠΤ̄Π to usurp the place of. Β̄Π-MA to find opportunity. See also §23.2.

MA MA- ΜΑΤ° (ΜΗΕΙ°) imptv. of †, q.v. See also §26.3.

ΜΑΛΒ (ΜΑΛΒ-, ΜΑΒ-; f. ΜΑΛΒЕ) number: thirty. See §30.7.

ΜΑΛΥ, ΜΑΥ n.f. mother; also fig. and as title. Ω̄Π-ΜΑΛΥ, Ω̄ΗΠ Π ΜΑΛΥ child having same mother as another. ΑΤ-ΜΑΛΥ motherless. Π-ΜΑΛΥ to become mother.

ΜΑΛΧЕ n.m. ear; handle. ΚΑ-ΜΑΛΧЕ ε, ΡΙΚЕ Π ΠΜΑΛΧЕ ε to give ear to, incline ear to.

ΜΑΛΧЕ, ΜΑΧЕ (ΜΑΧ-) n.f. a dry measure.

ΜΑΓΙΝ n.m. sign, mark; wonder, miracle. Π-ΜΑΓΙΝ to become marked, remarkable; to indicate (ε). ΡΕЧEИPE Π ΠΜΑΓΙΝ wonder-worker. †-ΜΑΓΙΝ to indicate, point at, signify (ε); to give a sign (to: ΝΑ°); ΡЕЧ†-ΜΑΓΙΝ augur.

- χΙ-ΜΑΕΙΝ to practice divination, augury; as n.m. divination; ΡΕΦΧΙ-ΜΑΕΙΝ augur, diviner; ΜΝΤΡΕΦΧΙ-ΜΑΕΙΝ augury, divination.
- ΗΛΚΟΤ, ΜΑΚΩΤ, ΜΑΚΛ(Λ)Τ, ΜΑΓΛΑ n.m. lance, javelin.
- ΗΛΚῚ, ΜΑΧ, ΜΟΚῚ n.m. neck. †-Π(Ψ)ΜΑΚῚ ΖΛ to submit to.
- ΗΛΘῚ-ΜΑΚῚ adj. stiff-necked; ΜΝΤΗΛΘῚ-ΜΑΚῚ stiff-neckedness; Ὶ-ΗΛΘῚ-ΜΑΚῚ to be stiff-necked.
- ΜΑΝΘΑΛΕ, ΜΑΝΘΑΛΗ, ΜΑΝΧΑΛΕ n.m. pick, hoe; winnowing fan.
- ΗΛΡΟΥΘΕ, ΜΕΡΟΥΘΕ, ΜῚΟΥΘΕ n.f. jawbone.
- ΜΑΡΧΩΧΕ (pl. ΜΑΡΧΟΟΧΕ) n. name of woman's garment.
- ΜΑΤΕ in ΕΜΑΤΕ, ΜΜΑΤΕ adv. very much, greatly; only.
- ΜΑΤΕ (ΜΑΛΑΤΕ, ΜΕΤΕ) Q ΜΑΤΘΟΥ vb. tr. to reach, attain, obtain, enjoy (ΜΜΟΨ); intr. to hit the mark, be successful (in doing: Ε, Ν + Inf.); as n.m. success. †-ΜΑΤΕ = ΜΑΤΕ tr.
- ΜΑΤΟΙ, ΜΑΤΟΕΙ n.m. soldier. Ὶ-ΜΑΤΟΙ (Q ο Ν) to become a soldier. ΜΝΤΜΑΤΟΙ soldiering, warfare.
- ΜΑΤΟΥ n.f. poison. ΒΛΚ-ΜΑΤΟΥ poisonous, venomous.
- ΜΑΥΛΛΨ, ΜΑΥΑΤΨ intens. pron. self, self alone, oneself; used positionally to preceding n. or pron.; see §28.3.
- ΜΑΦΕ n.f. balance, scales.
- ΜΑΦΟ in ΕΜΑΦΟ adv. very, greatly. ΜΜΑΦΟ idem.
- ΜΑΦῚΤ, ΜΑΦΕῚΤ n.m.f. cable.
- ΜΑΖ, ΜΑΛΖ n.m. nest, brood. ΜΑΖ-ΟΥΛΛ, -ΒΑΛ, ΜΕΖ-ΟΥΗΛ n.m. idem.
- ΜΑΖΕ n.m. cubit. ΓΙC-ΜΑΖΕ half cubit.
- ΜΑΖΕ n.m. flax. ΕΦΡΑ-ΜΑΖΕ linseed.
- ΜΑΖῚ n.m. bowels, intestines. ΜΕΖΤ-Ο great intestine.
- ΜΑΧΕ n.m. axe, pick.
- ΜΑΧΚΕ, ΜΙΧΚΕ, ΜΕΚΧΕ, ΜΙΧΕ n. a woman's garment.
- ΜC, ΜΕΕ, ΜΗΕ n.f. truth, justice; freq. as adj. true, real, genuine; truthful, righteous. ΜΝΤΜΕ truth, righteousness. ΜΑΜΕ adv. truly, in fact. ΖΝ ΟΥΜΕ idem. ΡΗΜΜΕ an honest person. Ὶ-(Τ)ΜΕ to become true, verified.
- ΧC-/ΧΙ-(Τ)ΜΕ to speak the truth; ΜΗΤ (archaic) adj. true.

МЕ (МЕІ) МЕРЕ- МЕРІТ' (p.c. МАІ-) vb. tr. to love, desire, wish (ММО'); МЕРЕ- may be used with another Inf. ґΟΥ- МЕРІТ' worthy of love. For cpds. with МАІ- see 2nd element. As n.m. love. МЕРІТ (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 ЕЗОҪН 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. МЕЛЛТЕ) 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.

МЕҪЕ- МЕҪЛ' vb. not to know; usu. in МЕҪЕ-НИМ so-and-so, such-and-such; МЕҪЛК, МНҪЛК adv. perhaps.

МЕҪТИВ̄ n.m. hinge of door.

МЕЗРО n.m. manure; РЕЧ†-МЕЗРО one who manures.

МЕХПӨНЕ, МЕХПӨӨНЕ, МЕҪПӨНЕ n.m.f. ulcer, eruption.

МЕБТОЛ n.m. tower.

МН, МІ n.f. urine; МН ̄ МООҪ idem. МН ОЕК excrement. ̄-МН to urinate; to defecate. МА ̄ ̄-МН anus; latrine.

МННҪЕ 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. СОҪ-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; MNTPN-(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. ὄ-ἄκαλ to suffer pain. ἄκαλ ἄ ζήτ vb. intr. to be pained or troubled at heart; as n.m. pain, grief. †-ἄκαλ ἄ ζήτ to grieve, vex (ἄλ'). μοκζε, μοκζε n.f. grief.
- ἄλλαι (pl. ἄλλοι) n.m. battle, -array, troops; quarrel. εἰ-ἄλλαι (Q ἄλλαι εἰ) εἰσθ to set up battle-array. χι-ἄλλαι to fight; ρεχχι-ἄλλαι fighter.
- ἄλλυ adv. there, in that place; from there, therefrom; thence. εἰσθ ἄλλυ thence, from there. εἰσθ 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 ἄλλο ἄλλο.
- ἄλλ-, ἄλλ- pred. of nonexistence: there is/are not (§2.2); used before indef. subj. in Present System (§18.1); for ἄλλ-εἰσθ, ἄλλ-εἰσθ see εἰσθ.
- ἄλλον, ἄλλον neg. part. no (in answer to question); (εἰσθ) ἄλλον ἄλλον adv. if not, otherwise; χι ἄλλον, χι 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, ἄλλρη (pl. ἄλλρεε) n.m. witness, testimony. ἄλλ- ἄλλρη n.f. testimony; ἄ-ἄλλρη to testify, bear witness; to testify (about: ἄλλο', εἶσε, εἰσ; to a person: ἄλ'; against: ε; for, in behalf of: ε, ε, ἄλλ).
- ἄλλο impvtv. vb. (sing. ἄλλο, ἄλλο, ἄλλο; pl. ἄλλοι) 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.

MOO ϕ E (MO ϕ E) vb. intr. to walk, go; used with many prep.
and adv. in normal senses; as n.m. going, journey. Note
MOO ϕ E M \bar{N} to consort with; MOO ϕ E \bar{N} CA to be in the

- following of. **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. **ΜΟΥΡ Μῆ** to be at enmity with. **ΜΑ ἢ ΜΟΥΡ** prison. **ΜΑΡ, ΜΑΑΡ, ΜΕΡ, ΜΗΡ** n.m. bundle. **ΜΑΙΡΕ, ΜΗΡΕ** n.f. idem. **Μῆρε** n.f. chain, bond, joint. **ΜΟΥΡ** n.f. binding, restriction; purse. For cpds. with **ΜΑΡ-** see 2nd element. **ΜΟΥC** n.m. strap, band; belt, girdle; thong. **ΡΕΧΤΑΜΙΕ-ΜΟΥC** strap-maker.

ΜΟΥCΚ ΜΑCΚ Q **ΜΟΥC** vb. tr. to strike (**ἤΜΟΥ**).

ΜΟΥΤ, ΜΟΥΤΕ n.m. sinew, nerve; joint; neck, shoulders.

ΜΟΥΤΕ vb. intr. to call, name (ε, rarely **ἤΜΟΥ**); see Vocab.

17 for usage. As n.m. call, incantation. **ΡΕΧΜΟΥΤΕ** enchanter; **ΜῆΤΡΕΧΜΟΥΤΕ** enchantment. **ΜΟΥΤΕ ΕΧῆ/ΟΥΒΕ** to call upon, to; **ΜΟΥΤΕ ΕΒΟΛ** to call out; to summon. **ΜΟΥΤΕ Ε-ΖΟΥΝ** to call in (to: ε); to invite in.

ΜΟΥΘῆ ΜΕΘῆ- ΜΟΥΤ Q **ΜΟΥῆ** (p.c. **ΜΑΘῆ-**) vb. tr. to examine, search out (**ἤΜΟΥ**); to visit; reflex. (± **ΕΒΟΛ**) to reflect, ponder. As n.m. consideration, opinion. **ΑΤΜΟΥΤ** inscrutable.

ΜΟΥΖ ΜΕΖ- (**ΜΑΖ-**) **ΜΑΖ** (Q **ΜΕΖ** (**ΜΗΖ**)) vb. tr. to fill (**ἤΜΟΥ**; with: **ἤΜΟΥ**, **Ζῆ**, **ΕΒΟΛ Ζῆ**); to fulfill, complete; to pay, repay (debt: **ἤΜΟΥ** ± **ΕΒΟΛ**; with: **Ζῆ**; person: obj. suff. only); vb. intr. to become full, filled (of, with: **ἤΜΟΥ**, **Ζῆ**, **ΖΑ**, **ΖΙΤῆ**); to get paid; + **ΕΖΡΑΙ** to flood (of the Nile); as n.m. fullness, contents; inundation. **ΜΕΖ-Ρῆ** to fill the mouth (with: **ἤΜΟΥ**, **Ζῆ**, ε, **ΕΧῆ**). **ΜΕΖ-ΤΟΥΤ** to fill hand, seize (**ἤΜΟΥ**). **ΜΕΖ-ΖΗΤ** to become sated. For **ΜΕΖ-** as ordinal prefix see §30.7.

ΜΟΥΖ vb. intr. to look (at: ε).

ΜΟΥΖ vb. intr. to burn, glow (with fuel: **ἤΜΟΥ**).

ΜΟΥΧῆ (**ΜΟΥΧῆ, ΜΟΥΧῆ**) **ΜΕΧῆ- ΜΟΥΧῆ** (**ΜΟΥΧῆ, ΜΟΥΧῆ**) Q **ΜΟΥΧῆ** (**ΜΟΥΧῆ, ΜΑΧῆ**) vb. tr. to mix (**ἤΜΟΥ**; with: **Μῆ**); intr. to be mixed (with: ε, **Μῆ**, **ΖΙ**, **Ζῆ**). As n.m. mixture.

ΡΕΧΜΟΥΧῆ mixer, confuser, disturber.

ΜΟΥΤΕ, ΜΟΥΤΕ n.pl. parts, neighborhood. **ΜΟΥΤΕ** idem.

ΜΟΥΧῆ, ΜΑΧῆ, ΜΟΥΧῆ (and -4 for -2) 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, μερῶ, 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, ἐμτω, ἦτο n.m.f. depth (of the sea); βωκ ἦ ἦτω to founder, sink; βινβωκ ἦ ἦτο shipwreck.

ἦϣιρ, ἐμϣιρ, μεϣιρ n. name of 6th Coptic month.

ἦϣῶτε, μιϣῶτε n.f. comb.

ἦ2ααγ, ἦ2αογ n.m. tomb, cavern.

ἦ2ιτ, ἐμ2ιτ n.m. north. ε ἠεν2ιτ northward. ἦ ἠεμ2ιτ ἦ on the north of. ελ-ἦ2ιτ (on) the north side. τηγ ἦ ἦ2ιτ northwind.

ἦχα2ῥ, ἦχατῥ, ἦχα2ῥ n.f. mortar (vessel).

ἦχωλ, ἐμχωλ n.m. onion.

ἦ: εινε	μαχῥ: μοxῥ	μεϣῶνε: μεxῶνε
μαα2: μα2	μαxῥ: μοxῥ	μεϣῥ-: μογῥῥ
μααρ: μογρ	μεε: με	μεϣῶε: ῥῥε
μαατε: ματε	μει: με	με2(-): μογ2, μα2
μαβ-: μαβ	μεκμογκ ^ϕ : μοκμεκ	με2ε: μη2ε
μαγδα: μαкот	μεκῥ-: μογкῥ	με2ῥ-: μα2ῥ
μαι-: ме	μεкxε: μαкxε	μεxῥ-: μογxῥ
μαιρε: μογρ	μελατε: μελωτ	μηε: ме
μακα(λ)τ: μαкот	μελῥ(-): μογλῥ	μηε1 ^ϕ : ма
макωт: макот	μελ2ε: μογλ2	μηηε: μηηε
ман-: мооге	мене-: мооге	μηηсе: мисе
манε(-): мооге	менк-: моγнк	μηηте: мηте
манну: мооге	μερ: μογρ	μηη(ε): μογη
манооут: мооге	μερ-: μογρ	μηре: μογρ
маноу-: мооге	μερε-: ме	μηρῶ: ἦροϣ
маноγογ ^ϕ : мооге	μεριτ(ϕ): ме	μηρῥ: μογλῥ
манxλλε: манβале	μερῥ: ἦροϣ	μηсе: мисе
μαρ(-): μογρ	μερῥ: μερε2	μηт: ме
μαρнс: рнс	μεс-: мисе	μηте: мηт
μαс(-): мисе	месιο(ϕ): мисе	ми: мη
μαсе: мисе	месιω: мисе	μιω: мιο ^ϕ
μαст ^ϕ : мисе	месте(-): моcте	μιωῥἦ: мιο ^ϕ
μαск ^ϕ : μογск	мест-/ϕ: мисе	μιxке: μαxкε
μαсῥ-: моcте	местη: моcте	μιϣῶτε: μῥῥῶτε
μαт ^ϕ : ма	местω ^ϕ : моcте	мῥ2: μογλ2
μαтἦ-: ἦтон	месонт: местἦ2ηт	ἦλοο2: ἦλλ2
ματοει: матοι	месογρη: месορη	ἦмате: мате
μαтωγ: ματε	месωρη: месορη	ἦηεитἦ: μο
μαγ: μααγ	μεте: ματε	ἦηηε: μηηε
μαγат ^ϕ : μαγλλ ^ϕ	метἦ-: ἦтон	ἦηἦ-: мἦ-
μαϣεрт: маϣῥт	μεтρη: мἦтре	ἦμο: μο
μαϣῥ-: μογῥῥ	меγε: μεγε	ἦμο ^ϕ : ἦ
μα2-/ϕ: μογ2	меγт-: μογογт	ἦмон: мἦ
μαxῥ: μογxῥ	μεϣλ ^ϕ : μεϣε	ἦноοτε: ἦноγт
μαx-: μααxε	μεϣλк: μεϣε	ἦNOTE: ἦноγт
μαxε: μααxε	μεϣιρ: ἦϣιρ	ἦηт-: мηт

ΜΝΤΑ ^ς : ΜΝ	ΜΟΚ̄: ΜΟΥΚ̄	ΜΟΧΚ ^ς : ΜΟΥΧ̄
ΜΝΤΑϞε: ϞΟΥ	ΜΟΤε: ΜΟΥΤ	ΜΟΧΚ̄: ΜΟΧ̄
ΜΝΤε-: ΜΝ	ΜΟΤ̄: Μ̄ΤΟΝ	ΜΟΧΤ(°): ΜΟΥΧ̄
ΜΝΤΗ: †ΟΥ	ΜΟΤΝ ^ς : Μ̄ΤΟΝ	ΜΟΧ̄: ΜΟΧ̄
ΜΝΤΟΥε: ΟΥΑ	ΜΟΤΝεϞ: Μ̄ΤΟΝ	ΜΟΧε(°): ΜΟΥΧ̄
ΜΝΤρεϞ: ΜΝΤρε	ΜΟΥ: ΜΟΥε	Μ̄Π̄-: Μ̄Π̄
ΜΟΙΔε: ΜΟεΙε	ΜΟΥεΙ: ΜΟΥΙ, ΜΟΥε	Μ̄-: ΜΟΥ
ΜΟΚ̄: ΜΑΚ̄	ΜΟΥεΙΗ: ΜΟΥ	Μ̄ΡΔ: Μ̄ΡΔ
ΜΟΚ ^ς : ΜΟΥΚ̄	ΜΟΥεΙΟΟΥε: ΜΟΥ	Μ̄ΡΟΥε: Μ̄Ρ
ΜΟΚ̄: ΜΚΔε	ΜΟΥΗεΙε: ΜΟΥ	Μ̄Ρρε: ΜΟΥ
ΜΟΚεϞ: ΜΚΔε	ΜΟΥΙ: ΜΟΥε	Μ̄Ρωε: Μ̄Ρωε
ΜΟΔε(°): ΜΟΥΔ̄	ΜΟΥΝ̄: ΜΟΥΝ̄	Μ̄Ρω: Μ̄Ρω
ΜΟΝ ^ς : ΜΟΥΝ̄	ΜΟΥΗεΙΟΟΥε: ΜΟΥ	Μ̄Ϟε: Μ̄Ϟ
ΜΟΟε: ΛΟΟΗε	ΜΟΥΡ̄: ΜΟΥΔ̄	Μ̄ϞΟΟε: Μ̄ϞΔε
ΜΟΥΤ: ΜΟΥ	ΜΟΥΡΧΝΔε: ΧΝΔε	Μ̄ϞΠε: Μ̄ϞΠε
ΜΟΥΤ ^ς : ΜΟΥΟΥΤ	ΜΟΥΤ̄: Μ̄ΤΟΝ	Μ̄ΤΟ: Μ̄Τ
ΜΟΥϞ(τ)ε: ΜΟΥτε	ΜΟΥΧ̄: ΜΟΥΧ̄	Μ̄: Μ
ΜΟΥ ^ς : ΜΟΥ	ΜΟΥΧ̄: ΜΟΥΧ̄	Μ̄Δ: Μ̄ΠΔ
ΜΟῩ: ΜΟΥ	ΜΟΥε: ΜΟΥε	Μ̄Ϟε: Ϟε
ΜΟΥϞ: Μ̄ΡϞ	ΜΟΥΤ(°): ΜΟΥϞ̄	Μ̄ΧΔ̄: Μ̄ΧΔ̄
ΜΟϞε: ΜΙϞε	ΜΟε ^ς : ΜΟΥε	Μ̄Χ̄: εΝ̄

N

̄ prep. marking the genitive; see 2.3.

̄ (ΝΔ^ς) prep. to, for (dative; see 10.2); also in ΜΑ ΝΔΙ^ς
Give me (+ pron. suffix).

̄ linking noun and adjective (15.1), noun and noun (23.2).

̄ linking noun to proleptic suffix (10.4).

̄ ... ΔΝ negation; see Grammatical Index.

̄ (Μ̄ΜΟ^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 ̄ out of, from within; (6) as marker of direct object (10.1); (7) partitive: of.

ΝΑ (ΝΔΔ, ΝΔε, ΝΔΙ) vb. intr. to have pity (on: ΝΔ^ς, εΔ); as n.m. pity, mercy, charity. εΙρε ̄ ΟΥΝΔ, ̄-ΠΝΔ to treat charitably, kindly (Μ̄Ν, εεραΙ εΧ̄Ν). ΔΤΝΔ pitiless; ̄-ΔΤΝΔ (Q ο ̄) to become pitiless. Μ̄ΤΝΔ pity, charity; ̄-Μ̄ΤΝΔ to do charity; Ϟ̄-Μ̄ΤΝΔ to distribute charity; †-Μ̄ΤΝΔ to give charity; ΧΙ-Μ̄ΤΝΔ to receive charity; ϞΔ(Δ)Τ-Μ̄ΤΝΔ to ask for charity. ΝΔ-ΗΤ adj. compassionate; ̄-ΝΔ-ΗΤ to be compassionate; ΜΔΙ-ΝΔ-ΗΤ

charity-loving; $\overline{\text{MNTNA}}-\text{HT}$ pity, charity.

HA vb. intr. to go (to: ϵ , ϵPAT°); $\text{HA } \epsilon \text{ TON}$ to go whither?

$\text{HA } \epsilon\text{ZOYN}$ to enter (ϵ , $\text{O}\Delta$); $\text{HA } \epsilon\text{ZPAI}$ to go up. $\text{HA} \dots$

HHY to come and go.

HAA- (HAE-) HAA° pred. adj. to be great (29.2).

HAEIO , HAIO , HEIO n.f. peg, stake.

HAAKE n.f. labor pains; pains in general. †-HAAKE to be in labor (with: $\overline{\text{MHO}}^\circ$).

HANOY- (HANE-) HANOY° pred. adj. to be good, fair, just.

HANOYC impers. it is good, right (ϵ , $\epsilon\text{TP}\epsilon$). $\text{NET HANOY}\epsilon$

that which is good; $\text{MAI-NET HANOY}\epsilon$ loving what is good;

$\overline{\text{P-}}\text{NET HANOY}\epsilon$ to do good (to: HA° ; $\overline{\text{MH}}$); $\text{PEY}\overline{\text{P-}}\text{NET HANOY}\epsilon$

benefactor; $\overline{\text{MHTPEY}\overline{\text{P-}}}\text{NET HANOY}\epsilon$ benefaction.

HAPPE , HEPPE n.f. grain, seed.

HAT , NET , HHT n.m. loom, web.

HAY (imptv. AHAY) vb. tr. to look at, see, behold (ϵ ;

that: $\text{x}\epsilon$); to seek out, get. $\text{HAY } \epsilon\text{EOA}$ to be able to

see (i.e. not be blind). As n.m. sight, vision, view.

$\text{ATNAY } \epsilon\text{PO}^\circ$ unseen, unseeable. PECHAY seer.

HAY n.m. time, hour. $\text{HAY } \overline{\text{N}} \text{ } \text{OHP}\overline{\text{N}}$ early morning. $\text{HAY } \overline{\text{M}}$

MEPE noon. $\text{HAY } \overline{\text{N}} \text{ } \text{POY}\text{ZE}$ evening. HOY- may be used

for HAY in the preceding expressions. $\text{OYNOS } \overline{\text{N}} \text{ } \text{HAY}$ a

long time. $\overline{\text{N}} \text{ } \text{HAY } \text{NIM}$ always. $\overline{\text{N}} \text{ } \text{XO } \overline{\text{N}} \text{ } \text{HAY}$ when? $\overline{\text{M}} \text{ } \text{PEI-}$

HAY at that time, just then. $\text{O}\Delta \text{ } \text{HAY}$ until (+ Rel.).

$\text{XIN } \text{HAY}$ since, from the time that (+ Rel.). $\overline{\text{P-}}\text{HAY}$ to

become time. TNAY , THNAY when? $\text{O}\Delta \text{ } \text{THNAY}$ until when?

$\text{HAY}\overline{\text{E-}} \text{ } \text{HAY}\overline{\text{O}}^\circ$ pred. adj. to be many, much (29.2).

$\text{HA}\text{ZTE } \overline{\text{N}}\text{ZET- } \text{Q } \overline{\text{N}}\text{ZOT}$ ($\overline{\text{N}}\text{ZOT}$) 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. ATNAZTE unbelieving; $\overline{\text{P-}}\text{ATNA}\text{ZTE}$ to be

mistrustful, unbelieving. PECHAZTE believer. $\overline{\text{N}}\text{ZOT}$ n.

trust, faith; $\text{o } \overline{\text{N}}\text{ZOT}$ (Q) to be trustworthy.

HAXZE , HAXZE , $\text{HA}(\text{A})\text{XE}$, NEXE n.f. tooth.

HECH , HCH , HEEB , $\text{HH}(\text{H})\text{C}$, $\text{HH}(\text{H})\text{B}$ n.m. sailor.

$\text{HECE}\overline{\text{O}}^\circ$ 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.
- ΝΕΖΠΕ** 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.

(НОУВ̄) 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; ̄-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. ЗАТ̄-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.

НОУТ̄ (НОУЧ̄) НЕТ̄- (НЕТ̄-) Q НОТ̄ (НОТ̄) vb. tr. to loosen, relax (НМО^с); НЕТ̄-РФ^с, НЕТ̄-Н(°)ZO to smile; vb. intr. to become relaxed, loosened; (subj. face, mouth) to smile. As n.m. relaxation.

НОУДН̄ НЕДН̄- НОДН^с (НАДН^с) Q НОДН̄ vb. tr. to frighten (НМО^с), overawe; intr. to be frightened. НОУДН̄ ВВОЛ, Н СЛВОЛ to frighten away (from: НМО^с).

НОУД̄ НОДС^с vb. tr. to numb; to strike, rebuke; as n.m. numbness. НОДС̄ n.m. one who strikes.

НОУД̄ vb. intr. to become heavy, hard, difficult. Cf. НДОТ.

НОУЧ̄ Q НОЧ̄ vb. intr. to be good. НЕЧ̄- pred. adj. to be good. НОЧРЕ, НОВРЕ n.f. good, profit, advantage; ̄-

- 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 , $\epsilon\tau\bar{\text{N}}$, $\bar{\text{N}}\tau\bar{\text{N}}$, $\gamma\bar{\text{N}}$, εβολα $\gamma\bar{\text{N}}$, εβολα $\gamma\iota\tau\bar{\text{N}}$); 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. $\text{M}\bar{\text{N}}\tau\text{N}\omega_2\chi$ falsehood. $\epsilon\lambda$ $\bar{\text{N}}$ $\text{M}\bar{\text{N}}\tau\text{N}\omega_2\chi$ 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 $\bar{\text{c}}\bar{\text{f}}$ $\text{N}\epsilon_2\bar{\text{c}}\text{-}$ Q $\text{N}\omega_2\bar{\text{c}}$ vb. intr. to become angry, furious (at, against: ϵ , $\epsilon\chi\bar{\text{N}}$); as n.m. wrath. $\bar{\text{f}}\text{-}\text{N}\omega_2\bar{\text{c}}$ to make angry.

ρεγνοу6ε̄ wrathful person. †-ноу6ε̄ нλ^ε to make angry.
 нλ6εε n. wrath.

но6н6εε н66н6εε- н66ноу6ε^ε vb. tr. to reproach, mock (н̄но^ε);
 as n.m. reproach; ̄-но6н6εε to become a reproach.

но6 adj. big, great, large; elder (son, brother, sister);
 bef. or aft. n. with н̄; aft. n. without н̄; as n.m.
 great person or thing, old person. н̄н̄тно6 greatness;
 seniority; ̄-н̄н̄тно6 to do great things. ̄-но6 (Q o н̄)
 to become great; to grow up, become of age; нλ1-̄-но6
 ambitious. но6 ε greater, older than; ̄-но6 ε to be-
 come older than, superior to. ̄-оуно6, φωпε н̄ оуно6 to
 become great. но6 н̄ ρωμε full-grown; old; as n.m. el-
 der, notable; н̄н̄тно6 н̄ ρωμε old age. но6 н̄ с21мε sim.

н̄тє н̄тλ^ε prep. expressing genitive and possession; Gr. In.
 н̄тн6, єнтн6 n.m. plant, herb, weed; ̄-н̄тн6 to become
 weedy. χ1-н̄тн6 to sow plants.

н̄то indep. pers. pron. you (f.s.).

н̄тоκ indep. pers. pron. you (m.s.).

н̄тооу indep. pers. pron. they; cf. н̄точ.

н̄тооун̄, н̄тωоун̄ adv. then, next, thereupon; therefore, so.

н̄тос indep. pers. pron. she, it (f.); cf. н̄точ.

н̄точ (1) indep. pers. pron. he, it (m.); (2) adv. but, ra-
 ther, on the other hand; again, further; н̄тос and н̄тооу
 may be used sim. with f. or pl. subject reference.

н̄точ н̄точ нє he (it) is one and the same.

н̄тωтн̄ indep. pers. pron. you (pl.).

н̄ωот (єнωот) Q нλω̄т vb. intr. to become hard, strong, dif-
 ficult; Q to be hard, harsh, difficult. нλω̄т-2ρλ^ε im-
 pudent. нλω̄т-(н̄)-2нт hard-hearted; н̄н̄тнλω̄т-2нт hard-
 heartedness; ̄-нλω̄т-2нт (Q o н̄) to become hard-hearted.
 As n.m. harshness, boldness; 2н̄ оун̄ωот harshly, rough-
 ly; †-н̄ωот н̄/ε н(ε)2нт to encourage. нλω̄тє n.f.
 strength, protection; ̄-нλω̄тє (Q o н̄) to become pro-
 tector.

н̄61 particle introducing subject in post-verbal position.

Н-: П-	NETĀ: NOYTĀ	NOY: NOY2E
Н̄-: EINE	NEΘΠ̄-: NOYΘΠ̄	NOYBĀ: NOY4T̄
НА': Н	NE4: NE64	NOYΘH̄: OYΘH̄
НА-: ПА-, Λ	NE4P̄-: NOY4P̄	NOYOEI: OYOEI
НАА: НА	NE4T̄': N14E	NOY4: NOYB
НААУ: E1AAU	NE2(-): NOY2E	NOY4E: NOY4P̄
НААХ(2)E: НААХ2E	NE2M̄-: NOY2M̄	NOY4T̄: NOYTĀ
НАE-: НАА-	NEX-: NOYXE	NOY2: NOY2E
НАE: НА	NEXE: НААХ2E	NOYX: NOYXE
НА1: ПА1; НА	NE6C̄-: NOY6C̄	NOΘΠ(°): NOYΘΠ̄
НА1АТ': E1A	NH: NH	NOΘC̄': NOYΘC̄
НАМ: NOM	NHBE: NHHBE	NO4P̄: NOY4P̄
НАТ': NOYT	NHBT: NOYBT	NO4P̄E: NOY4P̄
НАΘΠ': NOYΘΠ̄	NHHB: NE64	NOX': NOYXE
НАΘT̄(-): NΘOT	NHH4: NE64	NOX': NOYXK̄
НАΘTE: NΘOT	NHT: NAT	NOXK': NOYXK̄
НАΘTIMME: E1ME	NH2: NE2	NOX6': NOYXK̄
НАΘTMME: E1ME	NH2: NOY2E	NO6C̄: NOY6C̄
НА4T': N14E	NHY: E1	NCA BHΛ: BWA
НА2': NOY2E	NHX: NOYXE	NCA BOLA: BWA
НА2B': NOY2B̄	N1AAU: E1AAU	NCA N BOLA: BWA
НА2(E)B: NOY2B̄	N1BE: NHHBE	NĀ': EINE
НА2M(°): NOY2M̄	N1BE: N14E	NĀΛ': NTE-
НА2PA': 2O	N14E: NHHBE	NTE: TWE
НА2P̄N̄: 2O	N14T': N14E	NĀN̄: TWE
НА2Q̄: NOY2B̄	NΛIKT': ΛIKT'	NTOOT': TWE
НА6CE: NOY6C̄	NM̄: M̄N̄	NTOOYN: NTOOYN̄
NB X̄-, NB X̄ΛΛ': BWA	NM̄M̄Λ': M̄N̄	NW2: NOY2
NE: NE	NOBPE: NOY4P̄	NW2E: NOY2E
NE: ENE	NOBT': NOYBT	NZ̄: NE2, ENZ̄
NE1AAU: E1AAU	NOEIT: NOYT	N2ET-: NA2TE
NE1W: NA1E1W	NOTB̄: NOYTĀ	N2HT': 2N̄
NE1PE: NA1PE	NOTM̄: NOYT̄M̄	N2OT: NA2TE
NET: NAT	NOTQ̄: NOYTĀ	N2OYT: NA2TE
NETE-: NOYTĀ	NOY': ΠW'	NXE: XE

O

o, ω adj. great; archaic except as final element in cpds.:

see E1EP0, PPO, 2XΛO, 2XΛW, PTO, 2POYO.

OB̄N̄, OBEN, ABEN n.m. alum.

OB2E, OBZ̄ n.m. tooth, tusk; (?) hoe.

OEIK n.m. (1) bread; loaf or piece of bread; (2) dung (cf.

MH). MA N KA-/t-/OY62-OEIK storeroom, pantry. P-OEIK to become bread. PECTAMIE-OEIK baker.

OEIK n.m. reed.

OEME, 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, αμε n.m.f. clay, mud. ᾤ-ομε to become mud.

αμ-πῆρϑ red clay; αμ-ελατ white clay. ουαμ-ομε n.f.

name of a rodent; gangrene, ulcer; ᾤ-ουαμ-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, οε 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.

οσε, οοσε, οεσε n.m. courtyard; cattle pen, fold; pasture; herd, flock.

ο: ειρε

οε^ρ: ωρε

οβε: ειβε

οβην: οβῆ

οβτ(^ρ): ωβῆ

οβϑε: οβϑ

οι: λιλι

οιλειε: οιλειε

ολεκε: ωλκ

ολκε: ωλκ

ολκε: ωλ

ομκ^ρ: ωμκ

ομκ^ρ: ωμκ

ομϑ^ρ: ωμϑ

ομϑε: ωμϑ

ομε: λμε

οομε: ομε

οομϑ: ωμϑ

οοεε: οεε

ορρε^ρ: ωρρε

οεεε: οεεε

οτε: οοτε

οτε^ρ: ωεε

ορε^ρ: ωρε

οϑ: λϑλι

οε: οοε

οετ^ρ: ωεε

οεεε: ωεε

οεεε: ωεε

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, ναι dem. pron. this, these; see 5.2.

παιψε, παψε, πεψε, πιψε 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, παπαι n.m. bird, chicken.

παопе, ποопе, паапе name of 2nd Coptic month.

παρμουτε, παρμου† name of 8th Coptic month.

παρ̄μο̄το̄π̄, παρεμο̄то̄π̄, -зог, -зат(π̄) name of 7th Coptic mo.

πατ n.f. leg, shin, knee, foot. κ̄αх-πατ to bend the knee.

παταλλас n. unknown ethnic (?) term, abusive; prob. = pagan.

παφне, паφни, паоуни name of 10th Coptic month.

παφ n.m. trap, snare. παφ̄ n. idem.

παφон̄с, пафон̄с, пахон̄с name of 9th Coptic month.

παζερε, паз̄р̄ n.m.(f.) drug, medicament; paint, color. ̄р-

паз̄ре to heal, cure (ε); ̄реч̄р̄-паз̄ре magician; м̄н̄т̄реч̄р̄-

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, νε pron./copula. See Gr. In.

πε (pl. πηγε) n.f. sky, heaven. Note adj. use in αυαν н̄

πε sky-blue, αλ н̄ πε hailstone(s), ρ̄м̄не man of heaven.

ζρου-н̄-πε thunder, ζουоу н̄ πε rain. т̄не that which is

above; εт̄не 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). ̄р̄-т̄не to sur-

mount, rise above (н̄мо̄). н̄ пет̄не н̄, з̄н̄ пет̄не н̄ prep.

above, over. ̄р̄-пет̄не = ̄р̄-т̄не.

πει, πι n.f. kiss. †-πει to kiss (ε, ер̄н̄, εх̄н̄).

πειρε (пире) Q πορε (πρειωου, περιωου) ± εвол vb. intr.

to decide, settle (a matter: $\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\text{O}'$); to relieve, free (from: $\epsilon\text{B}\text{O}\lambda \bar{\text{N}}$, $\epsilon\text{B}\text{O}\lambda \text{z}\bar{\text{N}}$, $\text{z}\lambda$); vb. intr. to strive for or reach satisfaction or agreement (with: $\text{M}\bar{\text{N}}$); to reach conclusion; to be relieved of or freed from ($\epsilon\text{B}\text{O}\lambda \epsilon$, $\epsilon\text{B}\text{O}\lambda \bar{\text{N}}$, $\epsilon\text{B}\text{O}\lambda \text{z}\bar{\text{N}}$). $\text{M}\lambda\text{O}\epsilon$ n.m. part, portion. $\text{M}\lambda\text{O}\epsilon\bar{\text{T}}$ n.f. clod, lump.

$\text{M}\text{O}\bar{\text{N}}$ ($\text{M}\text{O}\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{T}}$, $\text{M}\text{O}\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{E}}$) $\text{M}\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{N}}-$ ($\text{M}\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{N}}-$, $\text{M}\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{E}}-$) Q $\text{M}\bar{\text{H}}\bar{\text{N}}$ vb. intr.

to pour, be poured, flow ($\pm \epsilon\text{B}\text{O}\lambda$: out, forth); as n.m. pouring, outflow.

$\text{M}\text{O}\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{K}}$ ($\text{M}\text{O}\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{T}}$, $\text{M}\text{O}\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{E}}$) $\text{M}\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{G}}-$ ($\text{M}\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{K}}-$) $\text{M}\text{O}\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{K}}'$ vb. tr. ($\pm \epsilon\text{B}\text{O}\lambda$) to draw, bail (water, breath: $\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\text{O}'$); to move, transfer, carry ($\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\text{O}'$; onto, upon: $\epsilon\text{X}\bar{\text{N}}$; from: $\text{z}\bar{\text{N}}$; into: $\epsilon\text{z}\text{O}\gamma\bar{\text{N}} \epsilon$).

$\text{M}\text{O}\bar{\text{P}}\bar{\text{K}}$ $\text{M}\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{K}}-$ ($\text{M}\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{P}}\bar{\text{K}}-$) $\text{M}\text{O}\bar{\text{P}}\bar{\text{K}}'$ ($\pm \epsilon\text{B}\text{O}\lambda$) vb. tr. to pluck out, uproot ($\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\text{O}'$; from: $\text{z}\bar{\text{N}}$); vb. intr. to be uprooted, destroyed. As n.m. plucking out.

($\text{M}\text{O}\bar{\text{P}}\bar{\text{E}}$) Q $\text{M}\text{O}\bar{\text{P}}\bar{\text{E}}$ vb. intr. to stretch, strain (uncertain).

$\text{M}\text{O}\bar{\text{P}}\bar{\text{E}}$ n.f. curtain (?), mat (?). $\text{M}\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{P}}\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{P}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{C}}\bar{\text{T}}$ Q to be stiff (of hair).

$\text{M}\text{O}\bar{\text{P}}\bar{\text{O}}$ $\text{M}\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{O}}-$ ($\text{M}\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{P}}\bar{\text{O}}-$) $\text{M}\text{O}\bar{\text{P}}\bar{\text{O}}'$ Q $\text{M}\text{O}\bar{\text{P}}\bar{\text{O}}$ vb. tr. to spread, stretch, extend ($\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\text{O}'$; $\pm \epsilon\text{B}\text{O}\lambda$ out, forth); with ϵ , $\epsilon\text{X}\bar{\text{N}}$, $\text{z}\bar{\text{I}}$, $\text{z}\bar{\text{I}}\text{X}\bar{\text{N}}$, $\text{M}\lambda\text{z}\bar{\text{P}}\bar{\text{N}}$, $\text{O}\gamma\bar{\text{V}}\bar{\text{E}}$ in normal senses; vb. intr. to spread, extend, be spread (prep. as preceding). As n.m. thing spread, mat, coverlet; + $\epsilon\text{B}\text{O}\lambda$: spreading, extending. $\text{M}\lambda \bar{\text{M}} \text{M}\text{O}\bar{\text{P}}\bar{\text{O}}$ couch, bed. $\text{M}\text{O}\bar{\text{P}}\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{T}}$ n.f. spread table. $\text{M}\bar{\text{H}}\bar{\text{O}}$ n.m. thing spread, mat, cloak, cover.

$\text{M}\text{O}\bar{\text{P}}\bar{\text{X}}$ $\text{M}\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{X}}-$ ($\text{M}\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{P}}\bar{\text{X}}-$) $\text{M}\text{O}\bar{\text{P}}\bar{\text{X}}'$ Q $\text{M}\text{O}\bar{\text{P}}\bar{\text{X}} \pm \epsilon\text{B}\text{O}\lambda$ vb. tr. to divide, separate ($\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\text{O}'$; from: ϵ , $\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\text{O}'$; into: ϵ ; in half: $\epsilon \tau(\bar{\text{I}})\text{M}\bar{\text{H}}\bar{\text{T}}\bar{\text{E}}$; vb. intr. to divide, become divided; to part, depart. As n.m. ($\pm \epsilon\text{B}\text{O}\lambda$) parting, separation; $\epsilon\bar{\text{I}}\bar{\text{P}}\bar{\text{E}} \bar{\text{N}} \text{O}\gamma\bar{\text{N}}\text{M}\text{O}\bar{\text{P}}\bar{\text{X}}$ to make a division; $\bar{\text{T}}-\text{M}\text{O}\bar{\text{P}}\bar{\text{X}}$, $\bar{\text{T}} \bar{\text{N}} \text{O}\gamma\bar{\text{N}}\text{M}\text{O}\bar{\text{P}}\bar{\text{X}}$ idem. $\lambda\bar{\text{T}}\text{M}\text{O}\bar{\text{P}}\bar{\text{X}}$ undivided, indivisible; $\bar{\text{T}}-\lambda\bar{\text{T}}\text{M}\text{O}\bar{\text{P}}\bar{\text{X}}$ to become inseparable (with: ϵ); $\text{M}\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{T}}\lambda\bar{\text{T}}\text{M}\text{O}\bar{\text{P}}\bar{\text{X}}$ indivisibility. $\text{M}\lambda \bar{\text{M}} \text{M}\text{O}\bar{\text{P}}\bar{\text{X}}$ frontier. $\text{M}\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{C}}\bar{\text{H}}\text{M}\text{O}\bar{\text{P}}\bar{\text{X}}$ divider.

$\text{M}\text{O}\bar{\text{T}}$, Q $\text{M}\bar{\text{H}}\bar{\text{T}}$ 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 ($\bar{\nu}\mu\sigma'$).
 πωθνε (πωνε) πεενε- (πενε-) ποονε' (π $\lambda\lambda$ νε') Q ποονε (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. πωθνε
 εβολ n.m. removal, change, death. $\lambda\tau\pi\omega\theta\eta\epsilon$ immovable,
 unchangeable; $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\lambda\tau\pi\omega\theta\eta\epsilon$ immutability. ρεϑπωθνε, ρεϑ-
 ποονεϑ changeable person; $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\rho\epsilon\vartheta\pi\omega\theta\eta\epsilon$ changeableness.
 πωθνε $\epsilon\varsigma$, ποονε $\epsilon\varsigma$ n.f. movement.
- πωθπε παπε- παπω' vb. tr. to make bricks (τωβε). $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\pi\lambda\pi\epsilon$ -
 τωβε brick-making. $\mu\lambda$ $\bar{\nu}$ παπε-τωβε brickyard. παπε $\iota\tau$
 n. brick-maker.
- πωθρε περε- ποορ' vb. tr. to dream (+ $\rho\lambda\sigma\gamma$). ρεϑπωθρε
 dreamer.
- πωθ (πωθε) πεθ- ποθ' Q πηθ 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. $\lambda\tau\pi\omega\theta$ undivided, in-
 divisible; ρεϑπωθ divider. $\pi\lambda\theta\epsilon$, $\pi\eta\theta\epsilon$, $\pi\theta\epsilon$ ($\pi\lambda\theta$ -,
 $\pi\theta$ -) n.f. half, division; $\pi\lambda\theta\epsilon$ $\bar{\nu}$ τε $\gamma\omega\gamma\eta$ midnight. $\bar{\rho}$ -
 $\pi\lambda\theta\epsilon$ (Q ο $\bar{\nu}$) to be half, midway (+ $\bar{\nu}$ + Inf. or w. Cir-
 cum.); also cpd. as $\bar{\rho}$ - $\pi\lambda\theta$ -, as in $\bar{\rho}$ - $\pi\lambda\theta$ - $\mu\omega\gamma$ be half dead.
- πωθ $\bar{\nu}$ πεθ $\bar{\nu}$ - ποθ $\bar{\nu}$ ' Q ποθ $\bar{\nu}$ vb. tr. to ordain ($\bar{\nu}\mu\sigma'$; as: $\bar{\nu}$);
 vb. intr. to serve as priest; as n.m. service, ordina-
 tion. ρεϑπωθ $\bar{\nu}$ servant. $\pi\lambda\theta\eta\epsilon$ n.f. service.
- πωθ $\bar{\epsilon}$ (πωθ $\bar{\theta}$) πεθ $\bar{\epsilon}$ - ποθ $\bar{\epsilon}$ ' (π $\lambda\theta\epsilon\bar{\epsilon}$ ') Q ποθ $\bar{\epsilon}$ (πο $\epsilon\bar{\theta}$) 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. πλ₂C̄ 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, λλρλT̄ 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. λTπε₂T̄-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 (N̄MO); 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
πλρεμ2OT̄N̄: πλρN̄2OT̄N̄

πλσε: π1σε
πλCT̄: π1σε
πλT̄C̄: πλ6C̄
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
πεν(ε)-: πωN̄, πωωN̄C̄
πεν1πε: βεν1πε
περε-: πωωρε
περε1φου: πε1ρε
περιβε: εκ1βε

πεс(τ)-: πισε	пок ^с : πω6ε	πο6ε: πω6ε
πετβε: τωφβε	пок(ε): πλκε	πῆγ-: (πωνκ̄)
πεтπε: πε	ποке: πω6ε	πῆη: πῆηη
πεθooγ: 2ooγ	ποκῆ: πλκε	πῆηε-: πωφηε
πεφε: πλйφε	ποлк ^с : πωλῶ	πρεiωoγ: πειρε
πε2-: (εω2)	πολх ^с : πωλῶ	πρεсpαcт̄: πωpῶ
πεχλ ^с , πεχε-: χω	πολ6ῶ: πωλῶ	πρηφ: πωpῶ
πнс: πисε	поone ^с : πωφηε	πῆ6ε: πλ6ε
πнγε: πε	поoneс: πωφηε	ψαит-: ψιc
πηφε: πωφ	поone: πλone	πcтaιoγ: ψιc
πi: πei	поop ^с : πωφpe	πωνῆ: πωνκ̄
πiηiηe: βeηiηe	πooγ: 2ooγ	πωηε: πωφηε
πicт ^с : πисε	ποpe: πειpe	πωνῶ: πωνκ̄
πiφε: πλйφε	ποpφῶ: πωpῶ	πωcφ̄: πωφῶ
πκε: κε	ποce: πисε	πωφη(ε): πωφηε
πλo6: πωλῶ	ποcφ ^с : πωφῶ	πωxκ̄: πωxῶ
πoγ ^с : πω6ε	ποxῆ: πωxῶ	πωxῆ: πωxῶ
πoγe: πω6ε	πo6 ^с : πω6ε	

P

πα n.m. state, condition; cpd. with n. or vb. to give abstract or local sense, e.g. πα-(ῆ)-φλ the east, πα-ω2ῶ the harvest. φλ πα to the extent (of: ῆ), until (+ Rel.), even.

παite n.f. kin, kindred. πῆπαite kinsman. χi-παite to be akin.

παη, πiη (peη-, pῆ-; πiη^с, pῆт^с, peηт^с, παηт^с) n.m. name, fame, reputation. †-pῆт^с (ε) χε, †-pῆ-παη χε to call, name. λт†-παη ηλ^с unnamed. For μογτε see Vocab. 17. таγe-πiη^с to pronounce name, call by name. πῆηπαη dignitary, notable. 2ooγ ῆ παη holiday, name-day.

παηпei, παηпi, παηпi n. ring.

παηφηe, παημoγηe n.m. part of a door.

παcтe n.m. morrow. παcтe, παcтe, ῆ παcтe, ε παcтe, ῆ пeч-παcтe on the morrow, tomorrow. ῆcλ/μῆηηcλ (пeч)παcтe after tomorrow. φλ (пeч)παcтe until tomorrow.

παcoγ n.f. dream. ῆ-παcoγ to dream. peчoγe2-παcoγ interpreter of dreams.

παт^с n.m. foot; lowest part, bottom. pῆ(ῆ)παт^с footman. κλ-παт^с to set foot; + εβoλ to set out. μοoγe ῆ παт^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. $\rho\iota\rho \bar{\text{N}} \tau\omicron\omicron\upsilon$ wild swine. $\text{M}\lambda\text{M}\epsilon\text{-}\rho\iota\rho$ swineherd. $\sigma\lambda \bar{\text{N}} \rho\iota\rho$ pig-dealer.

$\rho\bar{\text{K}}\rho\iota\kappa\epsilon$, $\zeta\rho\bar{\text{K}}\rho\iota\kappa\epsilon$ 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'; pl. рωου) n.m. mouth; door, gate; edge (of sword);
ατρω' not speaking the language. κω н̄ рω', κλ-рω' (Q
κλραεит) to remain silent; κλ-рωч n. silence; ατκλ-рωч
never silent; χι-рωч to block off, obstruct (н̄мо'); to
interrupt. пλ-пρo doorkeeper. з̄λнρo n.m. doorway.

рλ-, рє- forms fractions w. foll. no.: рλ-θoм̄н̄т a third.
єр̄н̄ (єрω') prep. to the entrance of. з̄ιρ̄н̄ (з̄ιρω') prep.
at the entrance of, on, at. з̄λρ̄н̄ (з̄λρω') prep. before,
usu. of setting food before. εβολ з̄ιρ̄н̄ from before.

рoεиc, Q рнc vb. intr. to remain awake, vigilant; to watch,
keep watch (over: ε); to guard (ε; from: ε, εβολ з̄н̄);
as n.m. guard, watch. рєчрoεиc watchman. мλ н̄ рoεиc
watch, watch-tower. ουθн н̄ рoεиc vigil; ̄ουθн н̄ рoεиc
to keep vigil.

рoм̄пє, рλм̄пє (р̄н̄пє-; pl. р̄н̄пooує) n.f. year. εиc зєнρoм̄пє
many years ago. н̄ ουρoм̄пє for a year. κλτλ рoм̄пє per
year. (н̄) тρoм̄пє this year. т̄̄рoм̄пє, т̄н̄рoм̄пє, тє-
рoм̄пє yearly, annually. ̄р̄-χ н̄ рoм̄пє to reach age of x;
to pass x years.

рooує, λрooує n.m. stubble. c̄б̄-рooує n.f. stalk.

рooунє n.m. virginity, virgin. м̄н̄т̄рooунє idem; puberty.

рooуθ n.m. care, concern, anxiety. κλ-рooуθ нλ' to exer-
cise care (suff. is reflex.). нєχ-рooуθ ε to transfer
cares to. ̄р̄-рooуθ (Q о н̄) to become a care/concern
(for: нλ'); to become anxious (нλ' reflex.); to give
heed (to: нλ'). чι-рooуθ to take heed, take care (to,
for: ε, εтвє, нλ', зλ, or poss. prefix); as n.m. care,
anxiety; чλι-рooуθ guardian, one who cares (for: зλ);
м̄н̄т̄чλι-рooуθ providence. αтρooуθ carefree; м̄н̄т̄αтρooуθ
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.
 ἼΠΕ, ΕΡΠΕ (pl. ἼΠΗΥΕ) n.m. temple. ΘΩΛ ἦ ΟΥἼΠΕ, Θῶ-ἼΠΕ to
 rob a temple. ΡΕΦΘῶ-ἼΠΕ, ΘῶΛ-ἼΠΕ temple-robber.
 ἼΡΡΟ, ΕΡΟ (f. ἼΡΡΩ, ΕΡΩ; pl. ἼΡΡΟΥ, ΕΡΟΥ) n.m.f. king,
 queen; as adj. royal. ΜἼΠΕΡΟ, ΜἼΠἼΡΟ (pl. -ἼΡΡΟΥ,
 -ΕΡΟΥ) kingdom. Ἴ-ἼΡΡΟ (Q ο ἦ) to become king; to rule
 (over: ΕΧἦ). ΕΙΡΕ ἦΜΟ⁸ ἦ ἼΡΡΟ to make king.
 ἼΡΩ, ΕΡΩ n.f. fold (for sheep or cattle).
 ἼΡΩΒ, ΕΡΩΒ, (ε)ΡΩΒ n.m. grain measure.
 ἼΡΩ, ΕΡΩ 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 (ἦΜΟ⁸); vb.
 intr. to burn (aft., in pursuit of: ἦΣΑ, 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). ΑΤΡΩΜΕ friendless; without a person; ΜἼΠ-
 ΑΤΡΩΜΕ friendlessness. ΜΑΙ-ΡΩΜΕ kind. ΜΑΣΤΕ-ΡΩΜΕ mis-
 anthropic. ΜἼΠΡΩΜΕ humanity; humanitas. Ἴ-ΡΩΜΕ to be-
 come man. For cpds. in Ρἠ-, ΡΕΦ- see 2nd elem.; cf. 27.2.
 ΡΩΤ ΡΕΤ- Q ΡΗΤ vb. intr. to sprout, grow (subj. plants
 etc.); to become covered with vegetation, become over-
 grown (with: ἦΜΟ⁸); as n.m. (pl. ΡΑΤΕ) vegetation; wool.
 ΡΩΘΕ ΡΕΘῆ- ΡΑΘῆ⁹ vb. tr. to satisfy, make content (ἦΜΟ⁸);
 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.
 Ἴ-ΠΡΩΘΕ to become enough, do enough, suffice.
 ΡΩΣΕ, Q ΡΑΣΕ vb. tr. to wash, clean (ἦΜΟ⁸); ΡΑΣῆ n.m.f.
 fuller, launderer.

ρωστ̄ ρεστ̄- ραστ̄ (ροστ̄) Q ραστ̄ vb. tr. to strike, strike down, kill, cast down (ἄμο^ρ; upon, on: ε, ερουν ε, εχ̄ν, εερᾱι εχ̄ν; also + επεσ̄ητ); vb. intr. to be struck, fall; Q to lie. As n.m. stroke, blow. ραστ̄ε n.f. slaughter. ρωον, ερωον n.m. cloak, covering.

ρ̄-: ε̄ιρε
 ρ̄-ᾱναλ̄: ᾱναλ̄
 ρλ-: ρο
 ρλκ(τ̄)-/ε: ρικε
 ρλκτ̄ε: ρικε
 ρλκε̄: ρωκε̄
 ρλμπε: ρομπε
 ρλμπ̄ι: ραμπε̄ι
 ρλμτ̄ε: ρλμ
 ρλτε: ρωτ
 ρλωτ̄ε: (ρωωε)
 ρλζε: ρωζε
 ρλζε̄: ρωζε̄
 ρλζετ̄ε: ρωζετ̄
 ρλζετ̄ε: ρωζετ̄
 ρβε: ωρ̄ε
 ρβε̄: ε̄βρηβε̄
 ρε-: ρο

ρε-μ̄ητ̄: μ̄ητ̄
 ρεκ(τ̄)-: ρικε
 ρεκτ̄ε: ρικε
 ρεμ-: ρωμε
 ρεμ-: ρλμ
 ρεντ̄ε: ρλμ
 ρεωτ̄ε: ρωωε
 ρηε: λρηε
 ρηλ: ριρ
 ρηε: ροε̄ιε
 ρητ̄: ερητ̄
 ρηε: ρλμ
 ριν(ε̄): ρλμ
 ρμ-: ρωμε
 ρμ̄ε̄ιη: ριμ̄ε̄
 ρμ̄ε̄ιοο̄ε: ριμ̄ε̄
 ρμ̄πε-: ρομπε
 ρμ̄ποο̄ε: ρομπε

ρ̄μ̄ραω: ρλω
 ρ̄μ̄ο̄ε̄: ο̄ο̄ε̄ιε
 ρ̄μ̄ο̄ε̄: ο̄ο̄ε̄ιε
 ρ̄μ̄-: ρλμ
 ρ̄μ̄-, ρ̄μ̄τ̄ε: ρλμ
 ροκε: ρικε
 ροκε̄: ρωκε̄
 ροο̄τ̄: ο̄ο̄ροτ̄
 ροζε̄: ραζε̄
 ρπ-: ηρ̄π̄
 ρπλε: λε
 ρρ̄-: ριρ
 ρρ̄ητ̄: ερητ̄
 ρωε̄, ρωο̄ε̄: ρο
 ρωμ: ηρ̄ωμ
 ρετ̄: ρετ̄
 ρε̄ημ: λε̄ημ
 ρε̄-: ωρ̄ε̄

C

εα n.m. side, direction, part. (ε̄) εα εα η̄ιμ on every side, everywhich way. η̄ιεα (μ̄η̄) η̄ᾱι, η̄ε̄ιεα ... (μ̄η̄) η̄ᾱι, η̄εα η̄εα, η̄ιεα ... η̄ικεεα this way and that, this side and that. For the cpds. of εα (ε̄) indicating direction or location, see 2nd element and §28.7. κεεα elsewhere, apart. (ε̄) εα ο̄υεα aside, apart, alone. (ε̄) εα λλλγ̄ η̄ εα on any (no) side. η̄εα (η̄εωε̄) 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. μ̄η̄η̄εα (μ̄η̄η̄εωε̄) prep. after (of time); μ̄η̄η̄εωε̄ adv. afterward.

εα, Q εαε̄ιοο̄ε vb. intr. to become beautiful; as n.m. beauty. εαε̄ιε, εᾱιε, εαε̄ιη adj. beautiful (bef. or aft. n., usu. w. η̄); η̄/ε εαε̄ιε adv. thoroughly. ρ̄-εαε̄ιε (Q ο̄ η̄) to become beautiful. μ̄η̄η̄εαε̄ιε beauty. †-εα to beautify (ε, η̄λ^{ε̄}).

ca n.m. in cpds. maker of, dealer in, possessor of. See 2nd element and §23.2.

caanō (canō) ca(λ)no- canoyō^o vb. tr. to nourish, rear, tend, maintain (mno^o); 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 canaōf.

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^o; 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. pñ-ncew 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, caranboō, callabwoō 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.

ca2ñ- vb. tr. to bring near.

- CA₂NE** n.m. supply, provisions. **oye₂-ca₂ne** to command (something: **hmo**^o; someone: **na**^o, **etn**; to do: **e**, **etpe**); as n.m. command.
- ca₂te** vb. tr. to kindle, to burn; as n.m. fire. **atca₂te** unheated. **ma n ca₂te** kitchen.
- ca₂oy** (**ca₂oye**) **c₂oyf-** (**c₂oyep-**) **c₂oyop^o** Q **c₂oyop^o** vb. tr. to curse (**hmo**^o); as n.m. curse; **e/za nca₂oy** under a curse. **x₁-ca₂oy** to be cursed. **pe₄ca₂oy** curser.
- ce₂ve** **ce₂ve-** **ce₂bht^o** Q **ce₂bhy(t)** vb. tr. to circumcise; as n.m. circumcision. **atce₂ve** uncircumcised; **o n atce₂ve** Q to be uncircumcised. **mn₁atce₂ve** being uncircumcised.
- ce** n.m. door.
- ce₂x₁te**, **ce₂vt₂te**, **ce₂q₁te** vb. intr. to roll about.
- ce₂ok**, Q **ce₂ok** vb. intr. to become few, small; as n.m. fewness, smallness. **ce₂ke** n.m. fewness.
- ce₂we**, **ce₂ve**, **we₂we** n.f. shield.
- ce** affirmative particle: yes, yes but; indeed, verily.
- ce₂ene**, **ce₂ne**, **ce₂ne** vb. intr. to remain over, be left over (of, from: **e**, **z₂n**). As n.m.f. (also **ce₂hne**, **ce₂ne**) remainder, rest; often with redundant **-ke-**.
- ce₁**, **ce₁** n.f. name of a tree (oak?).
- ce₂en₁n** n.m. (1) spleen; (2) little finger or toe.
- ce₂ep₂op** Q to be displayed.
- ce₂th**, **ce₂te**, **ce₂nt₂te** n. state in development of fig.
- ce₂ec₂o₂^o** Q **ce₂ec₂o₂** vb. tr. to plane, rub down.
- ce₂ve**, **ce₂q₁te** n.f. reed. **ce₂ve n pa₁t^o** shin-bone; greave. **ce₂ve n x_o** reed flute.
- ce₂hne**, **ce₂hnh**, **ce₂hne** n.f. granary, bin.
- ce₂ht**, **ce₂ote** Q to be spun. **ce₂ht₂te** n.f. spun fabric.
- ce₂hy** (**ce₂oy-**) n.m. time, season, age. **n n₁ce₂hy** at this time. **n o₂ce₂hy** once, at one time. **n ce₂hy n₁m** always. **n/z₂n n₁ce₂hy** at the time when. **ka₁ta ce₂hy** from time to time. **at₁ce₂hy** timeless. **ce₂oy-** is cpd. with no. to indicate day of month or other specified period. **ce₂oy₁ = ce₂oy-o₂y₁**.
- ce₂q₁te**, **ce₂ve** 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, сeр(ε) n.m. leaven.

с1p, с λ e1p(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 $\overline{\text{ч}}$, 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- сλ2т* (сe2т*) vb. tr. reflex. to remove self, withdraw; vb. intr. to be removed, displaced.

с16e = с06 intr.

скλ1 сeк- сoк* vb. tr. to plow (ḡmo*; with: ḡmo*, 2ḡ); as n.m. plowing. 2ḡḡḡ ḡ скλ1 plow. рeчскλ1 plowman.

ск1м, сe1м n.m. grey hair; рḡск1м grey-haired man.

скoркḡ сḡркḡ- сḡркoр* 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. сκαρακ1р, скoрaк1р, скeλλaк1р n. steep slope.

сκλт, сκλλт, oт, с2λт n.m. marriage gift (from groom).

сλλaтe vb. intr. to stumble, slip; as n.m. stumbling. †- сλλaтe to cause to stumble (нλ*).

сλoпλeп сλeпλoп* (± eвoл) vb. tr. to tear asunder.

сλoбλḡ, Q сλeбλoḡ (сλeкλoḡ) vb. tr. to make smooth (ḡmo*); vb. intr. to become smooth; as n.m. smoothness.

смλγ n.m. temples (of head); eyelids.

смλ2 n.m. bunch (of fruit, flowers, etc.).

смн n.f. voice, sound. †-смн to give voice, utter sound.

x1-смн to listen (to: e). λтсмн voiceless, soundless.

xλсḡ-смн loquacious.

см1нe смḡ- (смeн-) смḡт* Q смoнḡ 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. смḡ-тooт* мḡ to consort with. см1нe ḡmo* мḡ to settle (sthg.) with, to come to an agreement with.. on... см1нe ḡmo* e to fabricate against. смḡтḡ e to resolve on (n. or Inf.).

смḡe vb. intr. to make an appeal (to: нλ*, 2λ2тḡ; for, concerning: 2λ, eрλ1 2λ, eтḡe); to make an accusation (against: e, oḡḡe); as n.m. appeal, accusation. λнсмḡe n. ordinance.

сmot n.m. form, likeness; appearance; pattern; character;

customary behavior. $\text{CMOT } \bar{N}$ a kind of, sort of. AT-CMOT formless. $\bar{P}-(\text{OY})\text{CMOT}$ to become as though ($\text{x}\epsilon$); $\bar{P}\text{-CMOT } \bar{NIM}$ to assume every aspect; $\bar{P}\text{-}\bar{N}\epsilon\text{ICMOT}$ to behave thus; $\bar{P}\text{-}\bar{N}\epsilon\text{CMOT } \bar{N}$ 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{NMO}°).

CNAI vb. intr. to be afraid (of: ZHT°).

CNAI (f. $\text{c}\bar{N}\bar{T}\epsilon$) number: two (§15.3). $\bar{M}\bar{N}\bar{T}\bar{C}\bar{N}\bar{O}\bar{O}\bar{Y}\bar{C}$ (f. $\text{-c}\bar{N}\bar{O}\bar{O}\bar{Y}\bar{C}\epsilon$) twelve, and sim. with higher nos. \bar{N} $\bar{N}\epsilon\text{CNAI}$, \bar{N} $\bar{T}\bar{C}\bar{N}\bar{T}\epsilon$ adv. both together. $\bar{M}\bar{E}\bar{Z}\bar{C}\bar{N}\bar{A}\bar{I}$ (f. $\text{-c}\bar{N}\bar{T}\epsilon$) second. ZO CNAI adj. two-edged. ZHT CNAI doubt; $\bar{P}\text{-ZHT CNAI}$ to become doubtful; $\bar{M}\bar{N}\bar{T}\bar{Z}\bar{H}\bar{T}$ CNAI state of doubt. $\bar{P}\text{-CNAI}$ to become two; $\bar{M}\bar{N}\bar{T}\bar{P}\bar{E}\bar{C}\bar{P}\text{-CNAI}$ duality.

$\text{CNOY}\bar{C}$, $\text{CNOY}\bar{B}$ n. last year.

$\text{CNO}\bar{C}$, $\text{CNO}\bar{B}$ (pl. $\text{c}\bar{N}\bar{O}\bar{O}\bar{C}$) n.m. blood. $\text{ATCNO}\bar{C}$ bloodless. $\bar{P}\text{-CNO}\bar{C}$ to become blood.

$\bar{C}\bar{N}\bar{C}\bar{N}$ ($\text{c}\bar{E}\bar{N}\bar{C}\bar{E}\bar{N}$) 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; $\lambda\bar{X}\bar{N}$ $\dagger\text{-CO}$ unsparingly. $\bar{M}\bar{N}\bar{T}\lambda\bar{T}\dagger\text{-CO}$ lack of restraint.

$\text{CO}\bar{B}\bar{N}$ vb. intr. to fan, make cool breeze.

$\text{CO}\bar{B}\bar{T}$ n.m. wall, fence. $\text{KTE-CO}\bar{B}\bar{T}$ ϵ to wall.

$\text{CO}\bar{B}\bar{T}\epsilon$ ($\text{CO}\bar{C}\bar{T}\epsilon$) $\text{c}\bar{E}\bar{T}\epsilon\text{-}$ ($\text{c}\bar{E}\bar{B}\bar{T}\epsilon\text{-}$) $\text{c}\bar{E}\bar{T}\bar{O}\bar{T}^\circ$ Q $\text{c}\bar{E}\bar{T}\bar{O}\bar{T}$ vb. tr. to prepare, make ready (\bar{NMO}° ; for: ϵ); vb. intr. to become ready, prepared; vb. reflex. to get ready. As n.m. preparation, what is prepared; furniture; $\bar{P}\text{-CO}\bar{B}\bar{T}\epsilon$ to make preparations. $\lambda\bar{T}\bar{C}\bar{E}\bar{T}\bar{O}\bar{T}^\circ$ unfurnished.

$\text{CO}\bar{E}\bar{I}\bar{T}$ n.m. fame, report. $\bar{P}\text{-CO}\bar{E}\bar{I}\bar{T}$ (Q o \bar{N}) to become famous. $\dagger\text{-CO}\bar{E}\bar{I}\bar{T}$ 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.

- coei⁹, 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- cekcok⁹ vb. tr. to pull, stretch.
 col n.m. wick. ma n̄ †-col wick-opening.
 (colcā) cācā- cēacōa⁹ vb. tr. to adorn (m̄mo⁹; with: z̄n̄).
 colcā cācā- cācōa⁹ Q cācōa vb. tr. to comfort, console
 (m̄mo⁹; for, concerning: e, etbe, exn̄, za); vb. intr. to
 become comforted, consoled, encouraged; as n.m. conso-
 lation; amusement, diversion. 9one (Q 9oon) n̄ colcā
 become a consolation. xi-colcā to take comfort.
 colā, corā, coliv, colā n.m. sieve.
 comē vb. intr. to look, see, behold (rare in Sah.).
 con (cñ-, cen-; pl. cny) n.m. brother (lit., fig.); nos n̄
 con elder brother; koyi n̄ con younger brother; con n̄
 eiwt uncle; 9n̄-con nephew; con n̄ moone foster-brother.
 Freq. as monk's title. m̄ntcon brotherhood, brotherli-
 ness. m̄ntmai-con brotherly love.
 conte 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.
 cooyñ coyn- (coywn-, coyen-) coywn⁹ vb. tr. to know (m̄mo⁹,
 e; about: etbe; that: xē; how to: n̄ + Inf.); to recog-
 nize, be acquainted with; to know sexually; as n.m.
 knowledge. 9p̄n-cooyñ foreknowledge. atcooyñ ignorant;
 m̄ntatcooyñ ignorance; p̄-atcooyñ (Q o n̄) to be ignorant
 (of: e, m̄mo⁹). p̄n̄ncooyñ an acquaintance. xi-cooyñ to
 get knowledge.
 cooytñ coytñ- (coytwn-) coytwn⁹ Q coytwn vb. tr. to make
 straight, straighten (m̄mo⁹); ± eboi: to stretch (m̄mo⁹;
 to: e, 9a, ezoyn e); vb. intr. to become straight,
 erect; to stretch; to be right (for: e; with: m̄n). As

n.m. uprightness. $\bar{\alpha}\bar{\nu}$ οὐροοῦτῆ uprightly; forthwith.

$\bar{\nu}$ οοοῦτῆ just now. ϵ πσοοῦτῆ straight, on target.

οοοῦτῆ n.f. egg; crown of head. μοοῦ $\bar{\nu}$ οοοῦτῆ egg-white.

οοοῦτῆ (οοῦτῆ) $\sigma\lambda\alpha\epsilon-$ $\sigma\lambda\alpha\omega$ (1) vb. tr. to set upright, set up ($\bar{\nu}\mu\omicron$); vb. intr. to be set up, set upright. (2) vb. tr. to correct, reprove ($\bar{\nu}\mu\omicron$); vb. intr. to be corrected, reprovied.

οοοῦτῆ $\sigma\lambda\alpha\epsilon-$ $\sigma\lambda\alpha\omega(\omega)$ Q $\sigma\lambda\alpha\eta\upsilon$ vb. tr. to remove; usu. reflex. w. $\epsilon\kappa\omicron\lambda$: to depart, withdraw; also w. $\epsilon\pi\lambda\alpha\omicron\upsilon$, $\epsilon-\sigma\omicron\upsilon\eta$, $\epsilon\sigma\tau\lambda\iota$. As n.m. departure.

οοῖ ($\sigma\bar{\nu}-$, $\sigma\epsilon\bar{\nu}-$; pl. $\sigma\omega\omicron\pi$, $\sigma\omicron\omicron\pi$) n.m. time, occasion; turn, round (e.g. of reading or prayer). $\sigma\omicron\pi\dots\sigma\omicron\pi$ now ... again (oft. with $\mu\epsilon\bar{\nu}\dots\lambda\epsilon$). ϵ π $\sigma\omicron\pi$ occasionally; all at once. $\bar{\nu}$ π $\sigma\omicron\pi$ at the time when (+ Rel.). $\bar{\nu}$ π $\epsilon\iota\sigma\omicron\pi$ on this occasion. $\bar{\nu}$ οῦ $\sigma\omicron\pi$ on one occasion, once. $\bar{\nu}$ οῦ $\sigma\omicron\pi$ $\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\omicron\pi$ from time to time. $\alpha\iota$ οῦ $\sigma\omicron\pi$ altogether, all at one time. $\kappa\lambda\tau\lambda$ $\sigma\omicron\pi$ from time to time. ($\bar{\nu}$) $\kappa\epsilon\sigma\omicron\pi$ again. $\bar{\nu}$ π $\epsilon\iota\kappa\epsilon\sigma\omicron\pi$ yet once more. οὔμνηθε/ $\alpha\lambda\alpha$ $\bar{\nu}$ $\sigma\omicron\pi$ many times. τῆπ $\sigma\omicron\pi$ idem. $\sigma\omicron\pi$ $\eta\iota\mu$ always.

οοῖ $\sigma\bar{\nu}\bar{\sigma}$ - ($\sigma\epsilon\bar{\nu}\bar{\sigma}-$) vb. tr. and n.m. = $\sigma\omicron\pi\bar{\sigma}$ q.v. $\bar{\nu}-\sigma\omicron\pi\bar{\sigma}$ to make prayer. $\chi\iota-\sigma\omicron\pi\bar{\sigma}$ to receive comfort.

οοῖ $\bar{\nu}$ $\sigma\bar{\nu}\bar{\sigma}\bar{\nu}$ - $\sigma\bar{\nu}\bar{\sigma}\bar{\omega}\bar{\nu}$ Q $\sigma\epsilon\bar{\nu}\bar{\sigma}\bar{\omega}\bar{\nu}$ vb. tr. to entreat, implore ($\bar{\nu}\mu\omicron$, ϵ); to pray (for: $\epsilon\tau\bar{\nu}\epsilon$, $\epsilon\chi\bar{\nu}$, $\alpha\lambda$, $\alpha\iota\chi\bar{\nu}$); to comfort; as n.m. prayer, entreaty, consolation.

οοῖ $\bar{\nu}$, $\sigma\alpha\tau\bar{\nu}$ n.m. dregs.

οοῖ $\bar{\tau}$, $\sigma\alpha\tau\bar{\tau}$ n.m.f. wool.

οοῖ, οοῖ τ , $\sigma\alpha\tau$, $\sigma\alpha\lambda\tau\epsilon$ n.m. dung, excrement.

οοῖ $\bar{\nu}\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\nu}$, $\sigma\alpha\tau\bar{\nu}\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\nu}$, οοῖ(2) $\bar{\nu}$ n.m. tool, weapon; + $\bar{\nu}$ $\eta\iota\theta\epsilon$ weapon.

οοῖ $\bar{\nu}\bar{\tau}$ n.m. price, value; $\eta\lambda\theta\bar{\omega}\bar{\epsilon}-\sigma\omicron\upsilon\eta\bar{\tau}$ of great value (vb.).

οοῖο n.m. grain, wheat.

(οοῖο $\lambda\omicron\upsilon\lambda$) οοῖο $\lambda\omicron\upsilon\lambda$ (οοῖο λ , οοῖο λ) Q οοῖο λ vb. tr. to wrap ($\bar{\nu}\mu\omicron$; in: $\bar{\nu}\mu\omicron$, $\alpha\bar{\nu}$; around: ϵ).

οοῖ $\bar{\nu}\epsilon$ (οοῖ $\bar{\nu}-$, $\sigma\epsilon\bar{\nu}-$ $\sigma\alpha\tau-$ $\sigma\bar{\nu}-$) n.f. thorn, spike, dart, awl, needle. For cpds. see 2nd element.

οοῖο υ n.m. point, moment.

- соб, снбб, сббб n.m. fool; adj. foolish. сх- сбб foolish talk. мн-тс сбб folly. т- сбб to become a fool; to make a fool.
- собн (скен-) n.m. ointment. мн-тс сббн anointing. пес- сббн to make ointments; $\text{пас-}/\text{речпес-}$ сббн perfumer. скен-б- пнсе cooking grease.
- сн-, сеп- n.f. year, in date formulas, prefixed to number, e.g. зн (т)сн-чтоб in the 4th year.
- снп (pl. снпooуе) n.m. rib. внт- снп rib. $\text{н}/\text{з}$ са-снп нмо° prep. beside. з оуснп aside.
- спотоу n.m. lips; shore, edge (used as sg. or pl.).
- срач, серев n.m. wound, sore.
- срит срат $^{\circ}$ (срит $^{\circ}$) vb. tr. to glean (нмо°); to ravage.
- сромн срнр ом° Q срнр ом vb. tr. to daze, stupefy (нмо°); vb. intr. to become dazed, move dazedly; as n.m. stupefaction.
- срочреч (сроврев) сречр оч° (ср евр ов°) vb. tr. to dissipate (нмо°); vb. intr. to wither, fall useless; as n.m. falling, withering. сречр иче , с р чр иве , сречреч n. droppings, crumbs.
- с р че (с р ве) Q сроч т (сров т) vb. intr. to be at leisure, unoccupied; to have time for, be occupied with (е); as n.m. leisure, perseverance. мн-т с р че lack of leisure.
- стевале з n. tool, utensil.
- стнм n.m. stibium, antimony, kohl.
- сто ! (с т- , с т а - , с т е-) n.m. smell, fragrance, incense; с т- ноу че perfume, incense; с т- ан idem; с т- в ом н stench; т- сто ! to stink.
- с т т т n.m. trembling.
- ст в n.f. river bank.
- ст от vb. intr. to tremble (at: знт° , зл); as n.m. trembling.
- с в n. (mat of) soaked reeds.
- с в (соу) с е- (с еу- , соу-) соо $^{\circ}$ vb. tr. to drink (нмо°); as n.m. drinking. м н с в place for drinking. р ечс е-/с ау- a drinker of.

сѡβε vb. tr. to mock, deride, ridicule (нмо^с); vb. intr. to laugh (at: ехн, нсλ), to sport (with: мн); as n.m. laughter, derision, sport. речсѡβε mocker, jester. ѡх-сѡβε jesting speech.

сѡβε, сѡпе n.f. edge, fringe.

сѡвѣ совѣ- совз^с Q совѣ vb. tr. to make leprous; vb. intr. to become leprous; as n.m. leprosy. совѣ n.m. leper.

сѡк сѡк- (сѡ-, сѡк-) сѡк^с Q снк (1) vb. tr. to pull, draw (нмо^с); to beguile, attract; to protract, draw cut; 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 зλ to submit to, move along with. сѡк as n.m. drawing; (± εβολ) death.

сѡλπ сѡπ- (сѡπ-) сѡλπ^с Q сѡλπ (± εβολ) vb. tr. to break off, cut off (нмо^с); to decide; vb. intr. to be broken off, cut off; to burst, break; as n.m. separation. сѡπе n. strip.

сѡλѣ сѡλѣ^с Q сѡλ(ε)ѣ vb. tr. to smear (нмо^с; on: ε) to wipe out, obliterate; as n.m. obliteration.

сѡм сѡм^с (сѡм^с) Q снм to pound, press, subdue.

сѡмт (сѡмнт) сѡмт^с (сѡмнт^с) Q сѡм(н)т vb. tr. to stretch, extend (нмо^с; ± εβολ); to bind (to: ε); vb. intr. to be stretched; to delay, tarry.

сѡне n.f. sister. нѡб/коуι н сѡне elder/younger sister.

сѡне н мазѣт real sister; сѡне зλ еиѡт step-sister.

сѡнк (сѡнѣ, сѡнк, сѡнѣ) vb. tr. to suck (нмо^с).

сѡнт (сѡфнт) сѡнт- (сѡнт-) сѡнт^с (сѡфнт^с) Q сѡнт vb. tr. to found, create (нмо^с); vb. intr. to be created; as n.m. creature, creation. λтсѡнт^с uncreated. речсѡнт creator. ѡλ-сѡнт first in creation. сѡнте n.f. foundation; кλ-сѡнте to lay a foundation; сѡн-/+сѡнте idem.

сѡнт n.m. custom. нсѡнт н незиѡме menstruation. еipe н нсѡнт 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. **снаγз** n.m. bond, fetter.
- сѡуγз** **сѡуγз**- **сѡуγз** Q **сѡуγз** vb. tr. (± εзουγн) 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; **ѳ-псѡуγз** to attend service; **на н сѡуγз** meeting place. **сѡуγзѣ** n.f. congregation, collection; **ѳ-сѡуγзѣ** to be collected.
- сѡп** **сѳ-** (сеп-) **сѡп** vb. tr. to dip, soak (нмо^с; in: зн).
- сѡр** **сѳ-** (сер-) **сѡр** Q **снр** (p.c. сар-) ± **εвоλ** vb. tr. to scatter, spread, extend, distribute (нмо^с); **сѡр** **нса** to spread (report) against; vb. intr. to scatter, spread, esp. of sunlight; as n.m. (± εвоλ) spreading, laying out.
- сѡрн** **серн-** **сѡрн** Q **сѡрн** vb. tr. to lead astray, mislead. lose (нмо^с; ± εвоλ); **сѡрн** **нмо** **нтоот** (reflex.) to lose; vb. intr. to go astray, get lost, err (from: зн, н савол н); as n.m. error. **речсѡрн** one who leads astray. **моу-н-сѡрн** torrent. **сѳме** n. wanderer, vagrant. **сѡрнec** n.f. error.
- сѡс** **сѡс** Q **снс** vb. tr. to upset, overthrow (нмо^с); vb. intr. to be overthrown.
- сѡт** **сѡт** (сѡот^с, сѡт^с) (1) vb. intr. or reflex. to repeat, do again (+ ε + Inf. or + Circum.); (2) vb. intr. to reach (to: е; ± εвоλ).
- сѡте** **сет-** **сѡт** (сѡот^с, сѡт^с) vb. tr. to rescue, redeem (нмо^с; from: нтн, е, зн, εвоλ зн); as n.m. ransom, price. **ѳ-сѡте** to redeem. **хн-сѡте** to receive ransom. **речсѡте** redeemer.
- сѡтн** **сетн-** **сѡтн** vb. tr. to hear, listen to (ε); to obey, heed (на^с, нса); to hear from, at hand of (етн, нтн, зитн); as n.m. hearing, obedience. **лтсѡтн** unhearing, disobedient; **ннтлтсѡтн** disobedience; **ѳ-лтсѡтн** (Q о н) to be disobedient. **ннтречсѡтн** obedience. **сѳмнт**, **сетмнт**, **смнт** adj. obedient; **лтсѳмнт** disobedient; **ннтсѳмнт**

obedience; $\bar{\text{P}}\text{-C}\bar{\text{T}}\text{MHT}$ (Q o $\bar{\text{N}}$) to be obedient.

$\text{COT}\bar{\text{N}}$ $\text{CET}\bar{\text{N}}$ - COTN^{c} Q $\text{COT}\bar{\text{N}}$ vb. to choose, select ($\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}^{\text{c}}$); Q to be chosen, elect; excellent, exquisite; often in comparative w. ϵ , $\bar{\text{N}}$ ZOYO : to be better, choicer, more advantageous. As n.m. chosen or elect person; oft. adj.

$\text{MHTCOT}\bar{\text{N}}$ election, choice; superiority.

$\text{COT}\bar{\text{P}}$, Q $\text{COT}\bar{\text{P}}$ vb. intr. to turn, twist.

$\text{COT}\bar{\text{V}}$ $\text{CET}\bar{\text{V}}$ - COTV^{c} Q $\text{COT}\bar{\text{V}}$ vb. tr. to purify, filter, strain, pour ($\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}^{\text{c}}$; \pm ϵVOL); vb. intr. to be purified, pure, clear; to pour. As n.m. purity. $\text{PEVCOT}\bar{\text{V}}$ purifier.

COWME COME^{c} vb. tr. to rub, polish.

COWY CEEC- (CEEVE- , CEC-) COOY^{c} (COOV^{c} , COY^{c}) Q COOY vb. tr. to defile, pollute ($\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}^{\text{c}}$); vb. intr. to become defiled, polluted; as n.m. pollution, abomination.

COW CEW- (WEC-) COW^{c} vb. tr. to strike. $\text{C}\bar{\text{A}}\text{W}$ ($\text{C}\bar{\text{W}}\text{-}$, $\text{W}\bar{\text{C}}\text{-}$, $\text{C}\bar{\text{C}}\text{-}$, $\text{W}\bar{\text{C}}\text{-}$, $\text{W}\bar{\text{E}}\text{-}$, $\text{W}\bar{\text{T}}\text{-}$; pl. CHWE) n.m.f. blow, stroke; sore, wound; $\bar{\text{P}}\text{-C}\bar{\text{A}}\text{W}$ (Q o $\bar{\text{N}}$) to cover, be covered, with sores, wounds. $\dagger\text{-C}\bar{\text{A}}\text{W}$ to give a blow (to: NA^{c}). $\text{X}\bar{\text{I}}\text{-C}\bar{\text{A}}\text{W}$ to be wounded. For cpds. w. reduced form + $\bar{\text{N}}$ see 2nd element.

COW CEW- (WEC-) COW^{c} (WOC^{c}) Q CHW (WHC) vb. tr. to despise, scorn ($\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}^{\text{c}}$); vb. intr. to be despised, scorned, humbled; as n.m. shame, contempt, scorn. PEVCOW one who scorns; MHTPEVCOW scorn. $\dagger\text{-COW}$ NA^{c} to scorn, despise. $\text{X}\bar{\text{I}}\text{-COW}$ to be scorned.

COWE vb. tr. to drag ($\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}^{\text{c}}$); vb. intr. to drag, creep.

COWE n.f. field, open country. PHNCOWE country man.

$\text{COW}\bar{\text{M}}$ ($\text{WOC}\bar{\text{M}}$) Q $\text{COW}\bar{\text{M}}$ ($\text{WOC}\bar{\text{M}}$) vb. intr. (\pm $\bar{\text{N}}$ ZHT) to be faint, (for: $\bar{\text{N}}\text{CA}$; from: $\text{Z}\bar{\text{A}}$), discouraged; to be annoyed (at, with: ϵ , MN); as n.m. faintness.

$\text{COW}\bar{\text{T}}$ $\text{CEW}\bar{\text{T}}$ - $\text{COW}\bar{\text{T}}^{\text{c}}$ ($\text{C}\bar{\text{A}}\text{W}\bar{\text{T}}^{\text{c}}$) Q $\text{COW}\bar{\text{T}}$ ($\text{C}\bar{\text{A}}\text{W}\bar{\text{T}}$) vb. tr. to stop, hinder ($\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}^{\text{c}}$; from: ϵ + [neg.] Inf.); vb. intr. to stop, be hindered, impeded (from: ϵ + Inf.).

$\text{COW}\bar{\text{V}}$ $\text{CEW}\bar{\text{V}}$ - $\text{COW}\bar{\text{V}}^{\text{c}}$ Q $\text{COW}\bar{\text{V}}$ vb. tr. intr. = COW despise, q.v.

COW_2 n.m. deaf person. $\bar{\text{P}}\text{-COW}_2$ to become deaf.

$\text{COW}_2\epsilon$ $\text{C}\bar{\text{A}}_2\bar{\text{T}}$ - $\text{C}\bar{\text{A}}_2\bar{\text{T}}^{\text{c}}$ Q $\text{C}\bar{\text{A}}_2\bar{\text{T}}$ ($\text{C}\bar{\text{A}}_2\bar{\text{T}}$) vb. tr. to weave ($\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}^{\text{c}}$, ϵ ;

- onto: ε2ΟΥΝ ε); as n.m. weaving. $\text{c}\lambda_2\bar{\tau}$ - in cpds.: weaver of. $\text{c}\lambda_2\bar{\tau}$ n.m. weaver.
- $\text{c}\omega_2\bar{\eta}$ $\text{c}\lambda_2\bar{\eta}$ 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 , $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$, $\text{z}\iota$, $\text{z}\iota\chi\bar{\eta}$, $\text{z}\bar{\eta}$; 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. $\text{z}\iota\text{I}\bar{\eta}\bar{\epsilon}$) n.f. woman, wife; female. $\text{z}\iota\text{I}\bar{\eta}\bar{\epsilon}$ 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.
- $\text{c}\bar{\delta}\bar{\rho}\lambda_2\bar{\tau}$ ($\text{c}\bar{\delta}\bar{\rho}\epsilon_2\bar{\tau}$, $\omega\bar{\delta}\bar{\rho}\lambda_2\bar{\tau}$, $\text{c}\bar{\omega}\bar{\delta}\bar{\rho}\lambda_2\bar{\tau}$) vb. intr. to pause, become still, quiet, tranquil; also reflex. with $\bar{\eta}\text{MO}^\circ$; as n.m. quiet, rest; $\text{z}\bar{\eta}$ $\omega\gamma\text{c}\bar{\delta}\bar{\rho}\lambda_2\bar{\tau}$ at rest, quietly.

$\text{c}\lambda_2\bar{\tau}^\circ$: $\text{c}\omega\bar{\tau}$
 $\text{c}\lambda_2\bar{\tau}^\circ$ / -: $\text{c}\text{I}\bar{\eta}\bar{\epsilon}$
 $\text{c}\lambda_2\bar{\tau}\epsilon$: $\text{c}\lambda_2\bar{\tau}\epsilon$

$\text{c}\lambda_2\bar{\eta}\lambda$: $\epsilon\bar{\omega}\lambda$
 $\text{c}\lambda_2\bar{\nu}\omega$ (°): $\bar{\tau}\text{c}\lambda_2\bar{\nu}\omega$
 $\text{c}\lambda_2\bar{\nu}\omega\lambda$: $\epsilon\bar{\omega}\lambda$

$\text{c}\lambda_2\bar{\epsilon}\text{I}\bar{\epsilon}$: $\text{c}\lambda$
 $\text{c}\lambda_2\bar{\epsilon}\text{I}\bar{\omega}\omega\gamma$: $\text{c}\lambda$
 $\text{c}\lambda_2\bar{\epsilon}\text{I}\bar{\rho}$ (ϵ): $\text{c}\text{I}\bar{\rho}$

CAK: COK
 CAK-: COK
 CAKT^o: CIKE
 CAKO: C2AI
 CAAABOYU: CAPABOYU
 CAM^o: COKH
 CAH-N-BOL: BWA
 CANOYU^o: CAANU
 CANU: CAANU
 CAP-: COP
 CAP-: COYP
 CAPM: COPM
 CAPO: CALO
 CAPT: COPT
 CACE: CAACE
 CAT: COT
 CAT-^o: CITE
 CAT^o: CINE
 CAT^o: COTE
 CATBE4: COTBE4
 CATE: CATO
 CAU-: CO
 CAU-HPI: HPI
 CAU: COU
 CAUE: CIEU
 CAUT: COUE
 CAU(T)^o: COUPT
 CA2(^o): C2AI
 CA2E-: COO2E
 CA2E1: C2AI
 CA2HY: COO2E
 CA2M(^o): CO2M
 CA2MBC: CO2M
 CA2P(^o): CO2P
 CA2T^o: CIE
 CA2T(-/^o): CO2E
 CA2T^o: C2AI
 CA2O(^o): COO2E
 CA2Q: CA2
 CBETE: CEBHNT
 CBHNT: CEBHNT
 CBK: CBOK
 CBO: TCABO
 CBOOY: CBO
 CBOYI: CBE
 CBPOOY: POOY
 CBTE-: CBTE
 CBTOT(^o): CBTE
 CBW: CBE
 CB: COOY
 CB-: CO

CBET: CAT
 CBG4-: CBW4
 CBK-: CBKI
 CBKOT: KOT
 CBABAM: BABOM
 CBEN-: CON
 CBEN-: CINE
 CBEN, CENH: CHNE
 CBENCEN: CHCN
 CBEP-: COP
 CBEP-: CIP-
 CBEP: CEBE
 CBEP-: COPC
 CBEP-: COYP
 CBEP(E): CIP
 CBEPB: CPAC
 CBET-: COTE
 CBET-/^o: CITE
 CBTMHT: COTM
 CEY-: CO
 CEY-: CO
 CEY-: COOY
 CE4-: COW4
 CE2-: C2AI
 CE2-: CIE
 CE2T^o: C2AI
 CE2T^o: CIE
 CEE: COE
 CHEB: CHE
 CHEE: CIE
 CHHP: CEBE
 CHPE: CEBE
 CHPE: CIP
 CHT: CAT
 CHT: CITE
 CHY: CI
 CHU: COU
 CH4E: CHE
 CH4E: CIE
 CH2: C2AI
 CHEE: COE
 CIAOYN: CIOOYN
 CIBE: CIE
 CIHY: TCIO
 CIK: ACIK
 CINE: CEBE
 CIT^o: CITE
 CITE: CETH
 CINE: CO2M
 CKAPAKIP: CKOKP
 CKELAKIP: CKOKP
 CKEN-: COEN

CKHP: CBHP
 CKORAKIP: CKOKP
 CLBTE: CBTE
 CLKAKOK: CLOBAB
 CLPE: COLP
 CL4TE: CBTE
 CM-: CIM
 CMAAT: CMOY
 CMAMAAT: CMOY
 CMEN-: CMINE
 CMHT: COTM
 CMN-: CMINE
 CMNT^o: CMINE
 CMONT: CMINE
 CMOCIM: CIMCIM
 CN-: CON
 CNA2: CON2
 CNHY: CON
 CNKO: TCENKO
 CNOB: CNO4
 CNOOY(C): CNAU
 CN-: CINE
 CNT-/^o: CINE
 CNT: CONT
 CNT: CNAU
 CNTE: CETH
 CNW4: CNO4
 CO: COOY
 COBK: CBOK
 COE: COOY
 COE12: COE1U
 COK^o: CBKI
 COKE: CIKE
 COLIB: COLP
 COME^o: COME
 COMNT(^o): COMT
 COO^o: CO
 COOK: COK
 COOK: CIKE
 COOT^o: COT
 COOT^o: COTE
 COOT: COT
 COOT^o: CINE
 COOTE: CITE
 COO2C: COOY2
 COO4(^o): COW4
 COPMBC: COPM
 COPQ: COLP
 COT^o: COTE
 COT^o: CINE
 COTE: CATE
 COTE: CHT

СОТЄ: СІТЄ	С҃РАРОΟΥЄ: АРОΟΥЄ	СΩΛ҃҃: СΩΛ҃҃
СОТ҃҃: СОТВЄЧ	С҃РАТ҃҃: СРІТ	СΩМ҃҃: СΩМ҃҃
СОТ₂҃҃: СОТВЄЧ	С҃Р҃Є: С҃Р҃Є	СΩМ҃҃: СΩМ҃҃
СОУ(-): СΩ	С҃Р҃В҃ННЄ: В҃ННЄ	СΩМ҃҃Т: СΩМ҃҃Т
СОУ-: ΘΟΥ	С҃Р҃ЄЧРІЧЄ: СРОЧР҃҃	СΩН҃҃: СΩН҃҃
СОУ-: СІΟΥ, СН҃҃	С҃Р҃МЄ: СӨР҃Н	СΩПЄ: СΩВЄ
СОУА: СН҃҃	СРОВРЄВ: СРОЧР҃҃	СΩМ҃҃Т: СΩМ҃҃Т
СОУВ҃ННЄ: В҃ННЄ	СРОВТ: С҃Р҃Є	СΩ-: СΩ
СОУЄΛΟΥΩΛ҃: СОУΟΛΟΥΛ	СРОЧТ: С҃Р҃Є	СΩВЄ: С҃Є
СОУЄН-: СООУ҃Н	СР҃҃РІВЄ: СРОЧР҃҃	СΩЄ: ΩЄ
СОУΛΩΛ(҃): СОУΟΛΟΥΛ	С҃Є-: СΩ	СΩНЄ: Ω҃НЄ
СОУ҃Н-: СООУ҃Н	СТААТЄ: ТААТЄ	СΩОТ: СХАТ
СОУ-ΟΥНР: ОУНР	СТАІ-: СТОІ	СΩЧЄ: СΛΩ҃҃
СОУСОΟΥΩЄ: ΘΟΥСОΟΥΩЄ	СТЄ-: Т҃ЄТО	СΩ҃҃РА₂Т: С҃҃РА₂Т
СОУТ҃Н-: СООУТ҃Н	СТЄ-: СТОІ	С₂АІС҃: С₂АІ
СОУТΩН(-/҃): СООУТ҃Н	С҃҃ЄІΩ₂Є: ЄІΩ₂Є	С₂АІТ҃: С₂АІ
СОУΩН-/҃: СООУ҃Н	СТН҃҃: Т҃ЄТО	С₂АТ: СХАТ
СОЧ҃: СΩЧ	С҃†-: СТОІ	С₂НТ: С₂АІ
СОЧТЄ: СОВТЄ	С҃ТМНТ: СΩТ҃Н	С₂ΩΟΥРТ: С₂ΑΟΥ
СО₂Є: СОВ₂Є	СТО(҃): Т҃ЄТО(҃)	С₂ΩΟΥР҃: С₂ΑΟΥ
С҃П-: СОН	СТΩ₂Є: ЄІΩ₂Є	СБІМ: СКІМ
С҃ПЄ-: СОНЄ	СӨО: Т҃ЄТО	СΒΟΛ: ΩΒΟΡ
С҃Р-: СОУР	СӨК: СӨК	

Т

- Т-, тє- def. art. fem. sing.; see 1.3.
- ТА- absolute rel. fem. sing.; see 22.2.
- ТААТЄ (ТООТЄ) vb. intr. to shine (with: $\bar{\text{H}}\text{M}\text{O}^{\circ}$; \pm $\text{E}\text{B}\text{O}\Lambda$).
- ТААТЄ, СТААТЄ vb. tr. to clap (hands); to spread ($\bar{\text{H}}\text{M}\text{O}^{\circ}$).
- ТАВІР n.m. sanctuary (of the temple).
- ТАЄІО (ТАІО) ТАЄІЄ- (ТАІЄ-) ТАЄІО $^{\circ}$ (ТАІО $^{\circ}$) Q ТАЄІН҃҃, ТАН҃҃
vb. tr. to honor, pay respect to ($\bar{\text{H}}\text{M}\text{O}^{\circ}$); 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. РЄЧ-
ТАЄІО honored person. †-ТАЄІО (НА $^{\circ}$) to honor, give com-
plimentary gift to. ХІ-ТАЄІО to receive honor or gift.
- ТАІ adv. here, in this place.
- ТАІВЄ, ТННВЄ, ТНВЄ n.f. chest, coffin; pouch, pocket.
- ТАКО ТАКЄ- ТАКО $^{\circ}$ Q ТАКН҃҃ (ТАКН҃҃Т) vb. tr. to destroy, put
an end to ($\bar{\text{H}}\text{M}\text{O}^{\circ}$); 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 $\epsilon\tau\rho\lambda\iota$) to lift, raise up, offer up, send up ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron^\circ$; upon: $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$, $\tau\iota-\chi\bar{\eta}$); 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: $\tau\bar{\eta}$, $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ $\tau\bar{\eta}$); 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. $\tau\omicron\upsilon\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\alpha\mu$ 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. ($\bar{\eta}$) $\tau\alpha\mu\rho\omicron$ $\tau\iota$ $\tau\alpha\mu\rho\omicron$ 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, ερρα); (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; мнѣтлзг^ς incomprehensibility. рсг-τλзг- catcher. τλзг (с)рлт^ς to set up, establish (ἥμο^ς); as n.m. establishment, right order.
- τлзт, τлзтѣ, тлз n.m. lead.
- τлзтѣ (τлзт) тѣзтѡз^ς Q тѣзтѡз vb. tr. to mix, confuse (ἥμο^ς); as n.m. mixture, confusion.
- τлхо vb. tr. to judge, condemn; as n.m. judgement.
- τлхрφ τлхрг- τлхрφ^ς Q τлхргυ (τлхрлвйт) vb. tr. to strengthen, affirm, confirm, make fast (ἥμο^ς; in, with: зт; 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; зт оу-τлхрφ firmly, certainly. †-τлхрφ to give strength. хи-τлхрφ to receive confirmation.
- τлг, тлк n.m. lump, cake.
- τлгсс, тлтсс n.f. sole of foot; foot-print. џѣ-тлгсс n.f. foot-print. хи-τлгсс нса to follow. атхи-τлгсс not to be tracked.
- твλ n.m. ten thousand; see 30.7. гистрλ five thousand.
- тѣво тѣвг- тѣво^ς Q тѣвгυ vb. tr. to make pure, purify (ἥмо^ς: of, from: ε, εβολ зт, зл); vb. intr. to become pure, clean, clear; as n.m. purity, purification; зт

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; $\mu\eta\pi\rho\epsilon\eta\uparrow$ 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). $\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\alpha$: 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. $\tau\lambda\epsilon\iota\sigma\upsilon$, $\tau\lambda\iota\sigma\upsilon$ fifty. $\eta\epsilon\zeta\uparrow\sigma\upsilon$ fifth. $\eta\epsilon\zeta\tau\lambda\iota\sigma\upsilon$ 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. $\epsilon\lambda\bar{\alpha}\tau\bar{\eta}$ - (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, $\epsilon\bar{\nu}$). 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: ησα); also w. εβολ, εζοϋη, εζραι.

ΤΗ₂, ΤΗΛ₂, ΤΕΗΛ₂ n.m. wing, fin; also fig. of building, ship, etc. $\bar{\eta}$ -ΤΗ₂ to become winged. πετ-ΤΗ₂ (Q ρητ η ΤΗ₂) idem. χι-ΤΗ₂ to take wing.

ΤΩΤΕ ΤΕΤΕ- ΤΕΤΩΒ^ς vb. tr. to form, fashion, fabricate.

ΤΟΕ, ΤΟ, ΤΟΙΕ, ΤΛ, ΤΛΕ n.f. part, portion, share. χι-ΤΟΕ to partake of ($\epsilon\bar{\nu}$). ηλι-ΤΟΕ η ζοϋο covetous. ηητηλι-ΤΟΕ η ζοϋο covetousness.

ΤΟΕ, ΤΟ n.f. spot. $\bar{\eta}$ -ΤΟ (Q ο η ΤΟ) to become spotted.

ΤΟΕΙΣ, ΤΟΙΣ, ΤΟΕΙΣΣ n.f. piece of cloth, patch, rag; purse.

ΤΟΕΙΤ vb. intr. to mourn (for: ϵ , εχ $\bar{\eta}$); 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 , ηη, εχ $\bar{\eta}$); 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. ρεχτοντη diviner.

ΤΟΝ₂^ς Q ΤΟΗ $\bar{\eta}$ vb. reflex. to become entangled (in: ϵ); to

converse (with: $\overline{m\bar{n}}$).

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-. $\overline{p\bar{m}\bar{n}}$ τοου mountain man. $\overline{\sigma\bar{a}n\tau\bar{o}u}$
n.m. mountainous country. τουειη pl. of τοου.

τοου τεу- тоуоу^с vb. tr. to buy.

тоуоc n.m. shoe, sandal; pair of shoes. $\overline{m\bar{o}y\bar{c}} \bar{n}$ тоуоc shoe-
lace. $\overline{\sigma\bar{o}p} \bar{n}$ тоуоc shoe-sole.

тоуоyte тоунт^с Q тоунт vb. tr. to collect, gather.

топ, тон n.m. edge, border, hem; keel; bosom, embrace.

торт \bar{r} т \bar{r} т \bar{r} - т \bar{r} т $\bar{w}\bar{r}$ Q т \bar{r} т $\bar{w}\bar{r}$ vb. tr. to drive in (nail, sword:
 $\bar{n}\bar{m}\bar{o}$ ^с; into: ϵ , $\overline{\sigma\bar{n}}$); to pierce ($\bar{n}\bar{m}\bar{o}$ ^с, ϵ).

тоуа n.m.f. doorpost, lintel.

тоуеio (тоуio) тоуio^с vb. tr. to repay, give back ($\bar{n}\bar{m}\bar{o}$ ^с);
as n.m. repayment. $\overline{\chi\bar{o}w\bar{m}\bar{e}} \bar{n}$ тоуеio bill of divorce.

(тоуно) тоун- (тоунε-) тоуно^с (тоуноу^с) vb. tr. to open.

тоуноc (тоуноуc) тоуνεc- тоуноc^с vb. tr. to awaken, raise
up, set up ($\bar{n}\bar{m}\bar{o}$ ^с; from: $\epsilon\bar{v}\bar{o}\bar{\lambda}$ $\overline{\sigma\bar{n}}$); to incite ($\bar{n}\bar{m}\bar{o}$ ^с; against:
 $\epsilon\chi\bar{n}$); as n.m. raising; $\overline{p\bar{e}\bar{c}\bar{t}\bar{o}u\bar{n}\bar{e}\bar{c}}$ - one who raises.

тоуо тоуо^с vb. tr. to show, teach (to someone: $\bar{n}\bar{m}\bar{o}$ ^с; some-
thing: ϵ ; or vice versa); intr. to learn. Also = тауо.

тоуо^с n. bosom. $\epsilon\tau\bar{o}u\bar{n}$ - , $\epsilon\tau\bar{o}u\bar{e}\bar{n}$ -; $\epsilon\tau\bar{o}u\bar{w}$ ^с prep. at, near,
beside. $\overline{\sigma\bar{i}\tau\bar{o}u\bar{n}}$ - , $\overline{\sigma\bar{i}\tau\bar{o}u\bar{e}\bar{n}}$ -; $\overline{\sigma\bar{i}\tau\bar{o}u\bar{w}}$ ^с idem.

тоуот, тоуооте n.m. pillar; idol.

тоухо тоухε- тоухо^с Q тоухηу vb. tr. to make whole ($\bar{n}\bar{m}\bar{o}$ ^с);
to save, rescue (from: ϵ , $\epsilon\tau\bar{n}$, $\bar{n}\bar{m}\bar{o}$ ^с, $\overline{\sigma\bar{n}}$, $\epsilon\bar{v}\bar{o}\bar{\lambda}$ $\overline{\sigma\bar{n}}$, $\overline{\sigma\bar{i}\tau\bar{n}}$);
intr. to be saved, safe; as n.m. safety, salvation.

тра, бра n.f. extremity (of limbs); joint.

т $\bar{r}\bar{b}\bar{n}\bar{i}\bar{n}$, т $\bar{h}\bar{r}\bar{b}\bar{n}\bar{i}\bar{n}$, т $\bar{e}\bar{r}\bar{v}\bar{e}\bar{e}\bar{i}\bar{n}$, т $\bar{e}\bar{r}\bar{c}\bar{e}\bar{e}\bar{i}\bar{n}$ n.m. papyrus plant.

тре, трη n.m.f. kite (bird).

трим, етрим n.m. clover.

трир n.f. oven.

тро трε- 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(т)** vb. tr.
 to make wise, teach, show (**ἦμο** of person; **ε** of thing
 taught or vice versa); as n.m. teaching, instruction.
μῆντρεчτσαβο teaching. **цаво** (**сво**) **цаво** to learn (**ε**).
- τσαβιο** (**тцаио**) **τσαιε-** **τσαβιο** Q **τσαиη(т)** vb. tr. to make
 beautiful.
- τцано** (**тцно**) **τцане-** **τцано** Q **τцанη(т)** vb. tr. to set in
 order (**ἦμο**); to adorn; to furnish, provide; as n.m.
 propriety, order. **μαι-τцано** fond of adorning self.
- тсёко тсёке-** **тсёко** Q **тсёкη(т)** vb. tr. to diminish (**ἦμο**).
- тценко** (**тцнко, снко**) **тценко** vb. tr. to nurse, suckle
 (**ἦμο**); **ατтценко** not giving milk (of breasts).
- тџо** (**тџеио**) **тџие-** **тџо** Q **тџиη(т)** vb. tr. to sate,
 make satisfied (**ἦμο**; with: **ἦμο**, **ἔἢ**).
- тсо тсе-** **тсо** Q **тсη(т)** vb. tr. to give a drink to, slake
 thirst of, water (**ἦμο**; with: **ἦμο**); as n.m. watering.
μα ἦ тсо drinking-place; **ρεчтсо** drink-giver.
- тџто** (**сто, сџо**) **тџте-** (**сте-**) **тџто** (**сто**) Q **тџтη(т)**
 vb. tr. to bring back, return (**ἦμο**); reflex. to go
 back. **тџто εβολ** vb. tr. to reject, throw out (**ἦμο**);
 as n.m. rejection. **тџте εβολ, сте εβολ, стεβολ** n. what
 is rejected. **тџто επαγοу** to turn (**ἦμο**) back; also re-
 flex. **сџо** in **μα ἦ сџо** n.m. lodging, retreat.
- тте-** **тто** vb. tr. to cause to give, require of (**ἦμο**).
- тџџ тџџ-** (**тџс-**) **тџџ** vb. tr. to goad, incite (**ἦμο**, **ε**);
 as n.m. pricking of conscience, compunction.
- тџџџ** (**тџџџ**) **тџџџ-** (**тџџџ-**) **тџџџ** vb. tr. to pray, make en-
 treaty (to: **ἦμο**; for: **ε, εтџε, εхἦ, εџραи εхἦ, ἔλ**); as
 n.m. prayer, entreaty. **ρεчтџџџ** one who prays, suppliant.
- тџк тџк-** **тџк** Q **тџк** vb. tr. to strengthen, confirm (**ἦμο**);
 to stiffen, thicken; vb. intr. to become strong, firm,
 thick; vb. reflex. to strengthen oneself. **тџк εџοуη** 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 Q токῆ (такῆ) vb. tr. to pluck (ἄμο^ο); to draw (sword). τωκῆ ἢ ζητ to become troubled.
- τωκῆ (τωεῆ, τωτῆ) τεκῆ- токῆ (тоεῆ) 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 τολη^ο Q тоλη vb. tr. to defile, besmirch, pollute (ἄμο^ο); vb. intr. to become defiled etc. (with, by: ζῆ, ἄμο^ο); as n.m. stain, pollution. †-τωλη ε to stain. λττωλη stainless, unpolluted.
- τωλῆ, Q тоλῆ vb. intr. to become stuck, sink (in: ε, ζῆ).
- τωμ τεμ- (τῆ-) том^ο Q тημ vb. tr. to close, shut (ἄμο^ο); vb. intr. idem.
- τωμ, Q тημ vb. tr. to sharpen; vb. intr. to become sharp.
- τωμῆт (τωμῆ), Q томῆт vb. intr. to meet, befall (someone: ε, εзоуη ε); as n.m. meeting, event.
- τωμῆт vb. intr. to become amazed, stupefied.
- τωμῆ τεμῆ- (τῆс-) томῆ (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 (**ἄμο'**; 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 (**ἄμο'**; 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** (**ταρῆν**, **ταρῆν**) vb. intr. to become sober, alert.

τορῆν **τερῆν-** **τορῆν'** Q **τηρῆν** (**τερῆν**) ± **εὖολ** vb. tr. (rare) to stiffen, fix; intr. to become stiff, hard, firm, fixed. **αττορῆν** adj. limp. **ταρῆν-εἰν** impudent; **ἄτηρῆν-εἰν** impudence.

τορῆν **τετῆν-** **τορῆν'** Q **τητῆν** vb. tr. to join together, mingle (**ἄμο'**); to level; vb. intr. to be agreeable, to agree (with: **ἄν**; 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)τητῆν**, **τετῆν-π(ῆ)τητῆν** to persuade, satisfy. **τορῆν ἄ τητῆν** to consent, agree; as n.m. consent, agreement; **αττορῆν ἄ τητῆν** unconvinced.

τορῆν, **τορῆν**, **τορῆν** n.f. fringe, border (of garment).

τορῆν, **τορῆν** n.f.m. brick; **ἄτηρῆν-τορῆν** to make bricks.

τορῆν, **τερῆν-** **τορῆν'** vb. tr. to repay, requite (**ἄμο'**; to: **ἄν'**; 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, εзоуи ε), to cling; τῶсβε ἄмо^ς εвоλ to publish. (2) vb. tr. to plant (ἄмо^ς); as n.m. planting.

τωσ τῆс- τοσ^ς Q τῆс vb. tr. to limit, bound, determine (ἄмо^ς); to appoint, assign, destine (ἄмо^ς; to, for, over: ε, εзоуи ε, εхῆ, λλ^ς); vb. intr. to become fixed, limited, determined; to be moderate. As n.m. ordinance, destiny; manner, fashion; affair, matter. λττωσ unli- mited; immoderate. ῑ-(п)τωσ to prepare, put in order. †-(п)τωσ to give orders (to: λλ^ς, ε), provide (for: ε, λλ^ς). ρεχτωσ commander. тос, τῶс (pl. τῶс, тоос ?) 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; хи-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, зи, зῆ); vb. intr. to become mixed, disturbed, clouded; as n.m. mixture, disturbance. λττωс unmixed, distinct. мῆи-τωс meddlesome. ρεχτωс meddler, mixer; мῆтρεχτωс confusion.

τωс n.m. chaff.

- τω2ε τλ2ε' Q τλ2ε vb. tr. to moisten, soak. ελβ n.m.
 leaven; ̄-ελβ, χ1-ελβ to become leavened. λτελβ un-
 leavened.
- τω2η τλ2η' vb. tr. to chase, pursue (̄μο', ησα).
- τω2η τε2η- τλ2η' Q τλ2η (± ε2ογν) to summon (̄μο'; to: ε,
 εχ̄η); to knock (on, at: ε); as n.m. calling, convocation.
- τω2τ τε2τ- τλ2τ' (το2τ') Q τλ2τ vb. tr. to anoint (̄μο';
 with: ̄μο', 21, 2η); to pour (̄μο'; on: ε); as n.m.
 anointing. χ1-τω2τ 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).
- τω6τ το6τ' (τλ6τ') Q το6τ 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.
- ε̄κκο ε̄κκε- ε̄κκο' Q ε̄κκη vb. tr. to afflict, treat badly
 (̄μο'); as n.m. affliction, ill-treatment.
- εμο vb. tr. to warm (̄μο').
- ε̄κκο ε̄κκε- ε̄κκο' Q ε̄κκοειτ 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) ε̄ποε- ε̄ποε' vb. tr. to terrify, oppress.
- τ6λειο (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 ἢ βλεῖε to be disgraceful.
 βλ n.m. ugliness.

τ-: π-	τενοу: оуноу	тнооу ^о : тῆнооу
τλ: τοε	τεп-: тѡπε, тѡп	тноу ^о : тῆнооу
τλ-: πλ-	τεпῆ, теппε: тλпῆ	тῆромπε: ромπε
τλλпс̄: тѡп	терβλγιν: тῆβһин	то: тоε
τλλτε: тоотε	терβεεин: тῆβһин	тоβε: тѡβε
τλε: тоε	терко(о): тарко	тоіε: тоε
τλειоу: †оу	терчеεин: тῆβһин	ток ^о : тѡβε
τλi: πλi	теу-: тооу	тол: тλλ
τλк: тλε	теу: тһу	томῆт: тѡмῆт
τλк ^о : тѡк	теуноу: оуноу	тонне, тонноу: тѡноу
τλкῆ: тѡкῆ	теѡε: тѡѡ	тоноу: тѡноу
τλкῆ̄: тѡεῆ̄	теѡεεу: тѡѡε	тонѡ: тѡноу
τλз: тѡкс̄	теεтѡε(о): тλзтε̄	тооб ^о : тѡβε
τλλλ ^о : тῆно	теε-: тѡβεε	тообе(с/4): тѡβεε
τλλзεт-: τλλзоуτ	тн: те, пн	тоок ^о : тѡβεε
τλλзнт: знт	-тн: †оу	тоомε: тѡмε
τλλзһуτ: τλλзоуτ	тһβε: тλiβε, тһнβε	тоот ^о : тѡре
τλпен: тλпῆ	тһεт̄: тῆт	тооте: тλλτε
τλпс̄: тѡп	тһнβε: тλiβε	тооуε: зтооуε
τλро: тλλо	тһпп: тѡп	топ ^о : тѡпе, тѡп, тѡп
τλрз̄: тѡрз̄	тһк: тѡβεε	топс̄: тѡп
τλсβλλ: тѡс	тһп: тѡп	торе: тѡре
τλтсε: тλбсεε	тһрβһин: тῆβһин	торк̄: тѡεр
τλѡ: тλзт̄	тһчт̄: тῆт	тоте: тѡте
τλѡε-ѡрк̄: ѡрк̄	тһз: тѡз	тотс̄: тѡкс̄
τλз-/ ^о : тѡз	тһε: тѡβεε	тоуһт(о): тооуτε
τλзβ(о): тѡзε̄	†: †оу	тоуһ-: тоуѡ ^о
τλзε: тiзε	†ε: †оу	тоуһε-: тоуһн
τλзһу: тλзо	†к: тѡк	тоуһεс-: тоуһнос
τλзм(о): тѡзῆ	†пε: тѡπε	тоуооте: тоуѡт
τλзῆ̄: тѡрз̄	тλооβε: βλооβεε	тоурһс: тһу
τλзс ^о : тѡзс̄	тλоε: βλоε	тоу: тѡѡ
τλбн(о): тѡбῆ	тλтiλε: тλтλ	тоб(о): ток, тѡк
τλбс ^о : тѡбс̄	тλѡβε: βλооβεε	тоб ^о : тѡβεε
тῆβε: тѡѡβεε	тһε-/ ^о : тῆмо	тобс ^о , тобс̄: тѡкс̄
тῆνεу: тῆнн	тһε: †мε	тре-: тро
тῆнооуε: тῆнн	тһо(о): тῆмо	тῆiооу: тῆре
тῆс: †εс̄	тῆпсоп: соп	трн: трε
те: пе	тһλ-: тλно	тῆрко ^о : тарко
теεε: тһнβεε	тһλ: тῆно	тῆоу: тѡрѡ
теβε-: тѡβεεε	тһεу-: тῆнооу	тῆоуῆῆ: тѡрῆ
теεс̄: †εс̄	тһн: εiтῆ	тῆромπε: ромπε
тек-: тѡβεεε	тῆнνεу-: тῆнооу	тῆѡрѡѡ: тѡрῆ
тенλ-: тλно	тһо(о): тῆно	тсѡо ^о : тсλво
тенλз: тῆз	тһом: тλом	тсεεε-: тсλво

Τ̄CNO: TCANO	TOP: TOPH, TOSH	TOC̄: TOK̄C
TTO': TTE-	TOP̄: TOP̄	ΘAB: TΩZ̄B
TW': ΠW'	TOT̄P̄: TOP̄T̄	ΘANO': ENO
TWBΛZ: TWBZ̄	TOT̄C̄: TOK̄C̄	ΘENO': ENO
TWBG: TΩBEG	TOT̄TE: TOTE	ΘENHY: ENO
TOK̄P̄: TΩP̄	TΩG: TOK	ΘIHY: ΘIO
TOMT̄: TOMNT̄	TΩGG: TΩGG	ΘOYOT, ΘΘ: ΘOYOT
TΩNA, TΩNE: TΩNOY	TΩGG: TOK	TXΛEIO: XΛEIO
TΩH: TON		

OY

oy interrog. pron. what? less commonly: who? oy epō what does it profit (me, you, etc.)? oy ḡ what of (partitive)? oyoy what? (with indef. art.). P-oy to do what? to be like what? εTBG oy why? εTBG oy ḡ ZWB idem. oy MH oy this and that, such and such.

oy indef. art. sing. See 2.1.

oYA (f. oyei) (1) indef. pron. one, someone; (2) one (the number); see 15.3. For -oye in MHTOYE eleven, etc.; see 24.3. oYA oYA one by one. oYA ... oYA ... one ... the other. ZENOYA oYA some (pl.), a few. E NOYA distributive: one each. NOYA NOYA each one. KEOYA another one. P-KEOYA to become another, be altered. MHTOYA unison. P-oYA to become one; to unite with (MH).

oYA n.m. blasphemy; as adj. blasphemous. XI-/XE-oYA to blaspheme (against: E, E2OYN E). PEXI-oYA blasphemer. MHTPEXI-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. ḡ 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.

OYAZI2HT, OYAZEIH adj. cruel. MHTOYAZI2HT cruelty. P-oYAZI2HT to become cruel.

OYAZME n.f. storey (of a house or structure).

οὐβαθ, Q οὐβῶ vb. intr. to become white; as n.m. whiteness. οὐβῶ adj. white (aft. n., with or without $\bar{\eta}$); $\bar{\rho}$ -οὐβῶ to become white.

οὐβε (οὐβῆ) prep. against; toward, opposite.

οὐε, Q οὐνε vb. intr. to become distant, far, far-reaching (\pm εβολ); οὐε ε to be distant from; idem with prep. $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron$, εβολ $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron$, εβολ $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron$, εβολ $\bar{\eta}\mu$. As n.m. distance; οὐε επесит distance downward. ε ποуе to a distance (from: $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron$). $\bar{\eta}$ ποуе at a distance. $\bar{\eta}1/\bar{\eta}2$ ποуе idem.

οὐе number one in higher numbers (11, 21, etc.).

οὐεεиενιν n.m. Greek. $\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\tau\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\epsilonиенιν$ n.f. Greek (language).

οὐεине vb. intr. to pass by (subj. usu. period of time).

ατοуеине not passing, permanent.

οὐεиε οὐаст vb. tr. to saw ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron$). $\rho\epsilon\sigma\upsilon\epsilonиε$ sawyer.

οὐεиτε (οὐεετε) vb. intr. to waste away, dry up; vb. tr. to dry up, make waste away ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron$), \pm εβολ.

οὐελοуελε vb. intr. to howl.

οὐεрште, οὐрште n.f. foot, leg (of person, animal, object).

οὐер $\bar{\tau}$, οὐ $\bar{\rho}\tau$, οὐар $\bar{\tau}$ n.f.m. rose.

οὐеε-расоу interpreter of dreams.

οὐеεро n.f. doorpost.

οὐнр (f. οὐнре) interrog. adj. how much? how many? how great? οὐнр не N? How great is N? (also exclam.). $\bar{\rho}$ -οὐнр to become how much/many? to amount to how much? $\bar{\eta}$ οὐнр by how much? to what extent? λ οὐнр how long? how much more so (in syllogistic statement). соу-οὐнр such and such a day. $\mu\epsilon\bar{\sigma}\omicron\upsilon\eta\bar{\rho}$ the how-many-eth?

οὐнте n.f. calamity.

οὐ $\bar{\chi}$ ле, οὐελλе n.f. melody, music.

οὐ $\bar{\chi}$ пе n. depression in skin (left by disease or sim.).

οὐмот, Q οὐом $\bar{\tau}$ (οὐом $\bar{\eta}\bar{\tau}$) vb. intr. to become thick, swollen; as n.m. thickness, swelling.

οὐ $\bar{\eta}$ - existential predicate: there is/are. See Gr. In.

οὐн $\lambda\mu$ n.f. right hand, the right side; $\epsilonи\bar{\chi}$ $\bar{\eta}$ οὐн $\lambda\mu$ the right hand; ε οὐн $\lambda\mu$ to the right. $\bar{\eta}\bar{\sigma}\lambda/\bar{\eta}1$ οὐн $\lambda\mu$ $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron$

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(Ε)ΟΥΟΙ, †-Π(Ε)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.
 ΜΠΟΥΟΙΕ husbandry. ΝΑ Ν ΟΥΟΙΕ farm. ΡΠΟΥΟΙΕ far-
 mer, peasant (var. ΡΠΟΥΕ, ΡΠΟΥΑ). †-ΟΥΟΙΕ to farm.
 ΟΥΟΙΝ n.m. light; dawn; eyesight. ΑΤΟΥΟΙΝ without light.
 †-ΟΥΟΙΝ to shine, make light (for: Ε, ΝΑ; on: ΕΧΝ,
 εΙΧΝ). ΡΕ†-ΟΥΟΙΝ one who gives light, illuminator.
 ΧΙ-ΟΥΟΙΝ to get, receive light.
 ΟΥΟΙΤ n.m. pillar.
 ΟΥΟΙΩ n.m. time, occasion. ΝΟΥΟΙΩ ΕΤ ΗΜΑΥ at that time.
 Ν ΠΙΝΟΕ Ν ΟΥΟΙΩ all this while. Ν ΟΥΜΗΘΕ Ν ΟΥΟΙΩ
 for a long time; Ν ΟΥΟΙΩ ΝΙΜ always. Η ΠΙΟΥΟΙΩ, Η
 ΝΟΥΟΙΩ at this/that time. Ν (ΟΥ)ΟΥΟΙΩ at one time
 (in the past). ΩΔ ΟΥΟΙΩ later on, at a later time. εΝ
 ΝΟΥΟΙΩ 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.: $\bar{\text{H}}\text{OYON}$, zEN-oyon some, some such. оуон ним everyone (s. or pl.).

оуоозе, оуозе n.f. scorpion.

оуообе, оуобе n.f. cheek, jaw.

оуон, Q оуаав vb. intr. to become pure, innocent, holy (of, from: ϵ , $\epsilon\text{VOL z}\bar{\text{H}}$); as n.m. purity; $\text{z}\bar{\text{H}}\text{oyoyon}$ purely; xI-oyon to acquire purity, be hallowed. пет оуаав who/what is holy, esp. a saint; used with art. or poss. prefixes. оуинь n.m. priest (Christian or pagan); $\bar{\text{F}}\text{-oyinh}$ to become a priest. $\bar{\text{H}}\bar{\text{H}}\text{TOYINH}$ priesthood.

оуосф n.m. oar. речсек-оуосф, речсок $\bar{\text{H}}\bar{\text{H}}\text{OYOC}\bar{\text{F}}$ oarsman.

оуостн, Q оуестон to become broad, wide, extensive; rarely tr.: to broaden. As n.m. breadth.

оуотоует, Q оуетоуот vb. intr. to become green, pallid; as n.m. greenness, herbs; pallor.

оуоѳоуеѳ оуеѳоуѳ Q оуеѳоуѳ vb. tr. to beat, strike.

оуоч n.m. lung.

оуооуебе оуебоуеб vb. tr. to chew, crush ($\bar{\text{H}}\text{MO}$).

оуpac n. crutch.

оурот, Q роурт vb. intr. to become eager, ready, glad; Q to be fresh, flourishing; as n.m. zeal, enthusiasm, eagerness, gladness; $\text{z}\bar{\text{H}}\text{oyoyrot}$ gladly, eagerly. † оурот to gladden; to incite, arouse (someone: $\text{H}\bar{\text{A}}$).

оурѳ n.m. bean.

оурѳе, оуерѳе n.f. watch, watch-tower. $\text{HNOY}\bar{\text{F}}\bar{\text{H}}\text{E}$ n.m. guard.

оус n.m. bald person; $\bar{\text{H}}\bar{\text{H}}\text{TOYC}$ baldness.

оутаз n.m. fruit, produce (rare in Sah.).

оуте (оутѳ) prep. between, among; often in proleptic construction; оуте x $\bar{\text{H}}\bar{\text{H}}$ y, оуте x $\bar{\text{H}}\bar{\text{H}}$ оуте y, оутѳ x оутѳ y between x and y. $\epsilon\text{VOL oute}$ from among, from between.

оуте is often followed by TMHTE in same constructions.

оуѳ n.m. news, report. $\bar{\text{H}}\text{-HOY}\bar{\text{H}}\bar{\text{H}}$ $\bar{\text{H}}\bar{\text{A}}$ 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. $\epsilon\iota\nu\chi\iota$ -οῦω Annunciation. $\epsilon\bar{\nu}$ -ποῦω, $\epsilon\bar{\nu}$ -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 ($\bar{\nu}\mu\omicron^*$). $\lambda\tau\omicron\omega$ unceasing, unending. †-οῦω to cease; to make cease ($\bar{\nu}\mu\omicron^*$); 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 ($\bar{\nu}\mu\omicron^*$); as n.m. sprout, blossom. $\chi\iota$ -οῦω to conceive (a child: $\bar{\nu}\mu\omicron^*$); as n.m. conception.
- οὔωλῆ οὔωλῆ- οὔωλῆ Q οὔωλῆ vb. tr. to put to shame, humiliate, defeat ($\bar{\nu}\mu\omicron^*$); 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 ($\bar{\nu}\mu\omicron^*$); 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; $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\lambda\tau\omicron\omega\mu$ being without food. $\mu\lambda\iota$ -οὔωμ fond of eating; $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\mu\lambda\iota$ -οὔωμ fondness for eating; $\mu\lambda$ $\bar{\nu}$ οὔωμ eating place, refectory. $\rho\epsilon\varphi\omicron\omega\mu$ glutton; $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\rho\epsilon\varphi$ -οὔωμ gluttony. $\epsilon\iota\nu\omicron\omega\mu$ (pl. $\epsilon\iota\nu\omicron\gamma\omicron\omicron\mu$) n.m.f. food.
- οὔων, Q οὔων (imptv. $\lambda\omicron\omega\omega\bar{\nu}$, οὔωμ-) vb. tr. to open ($\bar{\nu}\mu\omicron^*$, ϵ); vb. intr. to open (out on, towards: ϵ , $\epsilon\chi\bar{\nu}$, $\epsilon\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\chi\bar{\nu}$, $\bar{\nu}\alpha$, 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 (𐌸𐌹𐌹𐌹; to: ε, ε2ΟΥΝ ε, 𐌹𐌹). As n.m. (+ εΒΟΛ) manifesting, showing, declaration; ε̅𐌹 𐌹ΟΥΟΥΩΝ̅ εΒΟΛ openly, publicly. 𐌹-ΛΤΟΥΩΝ̅ εΒΟΛ invisible, not manifest. 𐌹-ΛΤΟΥΩΝ̅ εΒΟΛ to become invisible.

ΟΥΦΡ̅ 𐌹ΟΥΡ̅𐌹 vb. 𐌹. tr. to send (Boh., rare in Sah.).

ΟΥΦΡ̅ 𐌹ΟΥΕΡ̅- 𐌹ΟΥΡ̅ε Q 𐌹ΟΥΡ̅ vb. tr. to set free, renounce a claim on; vb. intr. to be free, not responsible.

ΟΥΕΡ̅ n.m. free space.

ΟΥΩC̅ 𐌹ΟΥΕC̅- 𐌹ΟΥOC̅ Q 𐌹ΟΥOC̅ 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. 𐌹ΟΥC̅ε n.f. idleness.

ΟΥΩΤ 𐌹ΟΥΕΤ- 𐌹ΟΥΕΤ̅ vb. tr. to make soft, weak; vb. intr. to become green, fresh, raw, soft, weak. 𐌹ΟΥΟΤε, 𐌹ΟΥΟΟΤε n.m. greens, herbs; 𐌹𐌹 𐌹 𐌹ΟΥΟΤε garden.

ΟΥΩΤ (f. 𐌹ΟΥΟΤε, rare) adj. single, sole, one and the same; usu. aft. n. with 𐌹. 𐌹ΟΥ 𐌹 𐌹ΟΥΩΤ each one, a single one. 𐌹𐌹𐌹𐌹 𐌹 𐌹ΟΥΩΤ singleness, unity. 𐌹-𐌹ΟΥ 𐌹 𐌹ΟΥΩΤ to make one, amount to one and the same thing (with: 𐌹𐌹).

ΟΥΩΤ̅ 𐌹ΟΥΕΤ̅- 𐌹ΟΥΟΤ̅ Q 𐌹ΟΥΟΤ̅ vb. tr. to pass through (𐌸𐌹𐌹𐌹); to transform, translate, exchange; to remove, make/let pass; vb. intr. to change, be altered (usu. of place or situation); 𐌹ΟΥΩΤ̅ ε to change into, to surpass; Q to surpass. 𐌹ΟΥΩΤ̅ εΒΟΛ to cross over, spread over. 𐌹ΟΥΩΤ̅ ε2ΟΥΝ to pass in (into: ε). 𐌹ΟΥΩΤ̅ ε2ΡΛΙ to pass beyond. 𐌹ΟΥΩΤ̅ (forms as above) vb. to pour (into: ε; upon: εX̅𐌹; down on: εΠΕC̅HT 21).

ΟΥΩΤ̅ (forms as above) vb. to pierce. 𐌹ΟΥΑΤ̅ε n.f. hole.

ΟΥΩΤ̅𐌹 𐌹ΟΥΟΤ̅𐌹 vb. tr. to pour; as n.m. libation. 𐌹ΟΥΩΤ̅𐌹 εΒΟΛ to pour forth (tr. and intr.); as n.m. libation.

ΟΥΩΤ̅ 𐌹ΟΥΕΤ̅- 𐌹ΟΥΟΤ̅ε Q 𐌹ΟΥΟΤ̅ε vb. tr. to cast (metal), to pour (water), to draw (water); as n.m. anything cast or molten. 𐌹𐌹 𐌹 𐌹ΟΥΩΤ̅ε crucible, melting-pot. 𐌹εC̅ΟΥΩΤ̅ε 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, ῥα); as n.m. prosperity, plenty. ῥῆ ογογοολες in abundance.
- ογωφμε (ογφμε) ογοομ^ς (ογομ^ς) vb. intr. to break down (emotionally); reflex.: to accommodate (someone: ἡν).
- 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 ἦ ρητ heart's desire; ἦ π(ῶ)ογωψ on one's own; voluntarily, willingly.
- ογωφ n.m. cleft, gap; interval, pause, holiday; πογωφ ἦ τμητε Thursday (?). κλ-ογωφ to set an interval; † ογωφ idem. ῑ-ογωφ ε to wait for. (ἦ) ογεψἦ prep. without.
- ογωψε ογεψε- ογοψε^ς vb. tr. to answer (someone: ε, ηλ^ς, rarely suff.). ογωψε ἡν to converse with. ογωψε ἦσα to repeat after (in response). ογωψε ογβε to testify against. ογωψε as n.m. answer.
- ογωψε (ογωψε) to consume, be consumed (fire, heat).
- ογωψἦ ογεψἦ- ογοψἦ^ς Q ογοψἦ vb. tr. to knead, mix, compound (ἤμο^ς; with: ἡν, ῥι, ῥῆ). as n.m. dough. ηλ ἦ ογωψἦ 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, ηλ^ς); ογωψτ εχἦ/ῥα to worship, do obeisance at. ψογ-ογωψτ

adj. to be revered. οὐλαστει n.f. worship.

οὐωθῆ οὐεθῆ- οὐοθῆ^ς (οὐλαστῆ^ς) Q οὐοθῆ 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 2λ 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 ἄσα to follow. (3) intr. to live, dwell, reside, be situated, be; οὐω2 ε live etc. with, by; οὐω2 εχῆ, ε2ρλ1 εχῆ to live etc. on, upon; οὐω2 μη to live etc. with; sim. with 2λ, 2ἄ, 21, and 21xῆ. As n.m. place where one stops, stands, dwells. μα ἄ οὐω2 idem. 61νοὐω2 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, ηλ^ς, ἄσα); to contradict, object to (οὐβε, 2λ, 21); 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. 61νοὐω2ῆ opposition. οὐλ2με4 n.m. interpreter.

οὐωχε (οὐωαχε) οὐεεχε- (οὐεχ-) οὐοοχ^ς (οὐοχ^ς) vb. tr. to cut out, cut off (ἄμο^ς).

οὐω6 n. (pl.) architectural term: entrance, portico.

οὐω6ῆ οὐε6ῆ- οὐο6ῆ^ς Q οὐο6ῆ vb. tr. to break, break down, destroy; vb. intr. to break, be broken. As n.m. destruction, breakage. λτοὐω6ῆ unbroken.

οὐω6ε vb. to collect (a contribution); as n.m. collection.

οὐωλ n.m. a loan; ε ποὐωλ on loan. † ε ποὐωλ to give

on loan (to: $\mu\lambda^{\circ}$); $\chi\iota$ ϵ $\mu\omicron\gamma\omega\lambda\eta$ 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.

$\omicron\gamma\lambda$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\omicron\gamma\omega\tau$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\tau$	$\omicron\gamma\epsilon\sigma\tau\omega\eta$: $\omicron\gamma\omicron\sigma\tau\bar{\eta}$	$\omicron\gamma\omicron\sigma\tau\epsilon$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\tau$
$\omicron\gamma\lambda\lambda\beta$: $\omicron\gamma\omicron\eta$	$\omicron\gamma\epsilon\tau^{\circ}$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\tau$	$\omicron\gamma\omicron\sigma\epsilon^{\circ}$: $\omega\sigma\bar{\tau}$
$\omicron\gamma\lambda\mu\omicron\mu\epsilon$: $\omicron\mu\epsilon$	$\omicron\gamma\epsilon\tau-$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\omega\tau\epsilon$	$\omicron\gamma\omicron\tau\epsilon$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\tau$
$\omicron\gamma\lambda\rho\bar{\tau}$: $\omicron\gamma\epsilon\rho\bar{\tau}$	$\omicron\gamma\epsilon\tau\omicron\gamma\omega\tau$: $\omicron\gamma\omicron\tau\omicron\gamma\epsilon\tau$	$\omicron\gamma\omicron\tau\gamma\epsilon$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\tau\bar{\tau}$
$\omicron\gamma\lambda\sigma\tau^{\circ}$: $\omicron\gamma\epsilon\iota\sigma\epsilon$	$\omicron\gamma\epsilon\tau\bar{\tau}$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\tau\bar{\tau}$	$\omicron\gamma\omicron\tau\gamma^{\circ}$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\tau\bar{\tau}$
$\omicron\gamma\lambda\sigma\tau\epsilon$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\sigma\bar{\tau}$	$\omicron\gamma\epsilon\theta\bar{\eta}$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\theta$	$\omicron\gamma\omicron\theta\sigma\epsilon$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\theta\bar{\tau}$
$\omicron\gamma\lambda\tau\beta\epsilon$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\tau\bar{\tau}$	$\omicron\gamma\epsilon\theta\omicron\gamma\omega\theta$: $\omicron\gamma\omicron\theta\omicron\gamma\epsilon\theta$	$\omicron\gamma\omicron\gamma\beta\epsilon\gamma$: $\omicron\gamma\lambda\gamma\beta\epsilon\gamma$
$\omicron\gamma\lambda\tau\gamma\epsilon$: $\omega\tau\bar{\tau}$	$\omicron\gamma\epsilon\theta\sigma\epsilon$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\theta\bar{\tau}$	$\omicron\gamma\omicron\gamma\beta\epsilon$: $\omicron\gamma\omicron\omicron\beta\epsilon$
$\omicron\gamma\lambda\theta\sigma\epsilon$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\theta\bar{\tau}$	$\omicron\gamma\epsilon\beta\bar{\tau}$: $\omega\beta\bar{\tau}$	$\omicron\gamma\omicron\gamma\beta$: $\omicron\gamma\chi\lambda\iota$
$\omicron\gamma\lambda\theta\tau\epsilon$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\theta\bar{\tau}$	$\omicron\gamma\eta\eta\beta$: $\omicron\gamma\omicron\eta$	$\omicron\gamma\rho\omega\eta$: $\bar{\eta}\rho\omega\eta$
$\omicron\gamma\lambda\gamma\mu\epsilon$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\gamma\bar{\eta}$	$\omicron\gamma\eta\eta$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\eta$	$\omicron\gamma\tau\omega^{\circ}$: $\omicron\gamma\tau\epsilon$
$\omicron\gamma\lambda\gamma\mu\epsilon\gamma$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\gamma\bar{\eta}$	$\omicron\gamma\eta\gamma$: $\omicron\gamma\epsilon$	$\omicron\gamma\omega$: $\epsilon\gamma\omega$
$\omicron\gamma\lambda\chi\epsilon$: $\lambda\chi\epsilon$	$\omicron\gamma\lambda\omega\eta$: $\bar{\eta}\rho\omega\eta$	$\omicron\gamma\omega\mu\epsilon$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\omega\mu\epsilon$
$\omicron\gamma\epsilon\epsilon\iota\eta$: $\omicron\gamma\omicron\epsilon\iota\epsilon$	$\omicron\gamma\bar{\eta}$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\eta$	$\omicron\gamma\omega\tau$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\omega\tau\epsilon$, $\omega\tau$
$\omicron\gamma\epsilon\epsilon\tau\epsilon$: $\omicron\gamma\epsilon\iota\tau\epsilon$	$\omicron\gamma\omicron\mu^{\circ}$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\omega\mu\epsilon$	$\omicron\gamma\omega\tau\bar{\tau}$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\tau\bar{\tau}$
$\omicron\gamma\epsilon\iota$: $\omicron\gamma\lambda$	$\omicron\gamma\omicron\mu\eta\tau\epsilon$: $\omicron\gamma\omicron\mu\tau\epsilon$	$\omicron\gamma\omega\tau\bar{\tau}$: $\omega\tau\bar{\tau}$
$\omicron\gamma\epsilon\iota\eta$: $\omicron\gamma\omicron\epsilon\iota\epsilon$	$\omicron\gamma\omicron\mu\bar{\eta}\tau$: $\omicron\gamma\omicron\mu\omicron\tau$	$\omicron\gamma\omega\omega\chi\epsilon$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\omega\chi\epsilon$
$\omicron\gamma\epsilon\eta\bar{\tau}$: $\gamma\bar{\eta}\tau$	$\omicron\gamma\omicron\omicron\lambda\epsilon\sigma$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\omega\lambda\epsilon$	$\omicron\gamma\omega\theta\bar{\eta}$: $\omega\theta\bar{\eta}$
$\omicron\gamma\epsilon\rho\bar{\tau}$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\rho\bar{\tau}$	$\omicron\gamma\omicron\omicron\mu^{\circ}$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\omega\mu\epsilon$	$\omicron\gamma\gamma$: $\omega\gamma$
	$\omicron\gamma\omicron\omicron\mu\tau\epsilon$: $\omicron\gamma\omicron\mu\tau\epsilon$	$\omicron\gamma\gamma\omega\rho\epsilon$: $\omicron\gamma\omega\rho$

ω

ω interj. O, Oh.

$\omega\beta\bar{\tau}$, $\omega\gamma\bar{\tau}$ n.m. goose.

$\omega\beta\bar{\omega}$ $\epsilon\beta\bar{\omega}$ - $\omicron\beta\bar{\omega}$ Q $\omicron\beta\bar{\omega}$ (1) trans.: to forget, overlook, neglect (ϵ); Q to be forgotten, neglected; also used reflexively. (2) intr. to sleep, fall asleep; Q to be asleep. As n.m. forgetfulness; sleep. $\bar{\rho}$ - $\eta\omega\beta\bar{\omega}$ to become forgetful, to forget; n. obj. with $\bar{\eta}$; pron. obj. with suff. in $\bar{\rho}$ - η° $\omega\beta\bar{\omega}$; as n.m. forgetfulness. $\rho\epsilon\gamma\bar{\rho}$ - $\eta\omega\beta\bar{\omega}$ one who forgets. $\epsilon\beta\bar{\omega}\epsilon$, $\bar{\eta}\beta\bar{\omega}\epsilon$ n.f. forgetfulness,

carelessness, sleep; $\bar{\rho}$ -εβθε to be forgetful; †-εβθε, † $\bar{\eta}$ ουεβθε ε ηητ $\bar{\eta}$ to make forgetful; χ ι $\bar{\eta}$ ουεβθε to be forgetful. οβθ $\bar{\epsilon}$ n.f. forgetfulness.

ωκ $\bar{\eta}$ ηητ to be content.

ωκ $\bar{\eta}$ εκ $\bar{\eta}$ - Q οκ $\bar{\eta}$ vb. intr. to become dark, gloomy, changed for the worse (toward: ε, ε2ΟΥΝ ε); rarely tr. to darken, alter; as n.m. sadness, gloom.

ωλ ολ ϵ Q ηλ (mainly Boh.) to lay hold of, take, gather in ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\epsilon$); reflex. to withdraw (\pm ερ $\omicron\epsilon$ 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. ολ $\bar{\epsilon}$ n.f. what is collected.

ωλ $\bar{\kappa}$, Q ολ $\bar{\kappa}$ vb. intr. to become bent, turned aside, distorted (toward: ε); also with adv. εβολ, επεσητ, ε2ΡΛΙ, $\bar{\eta}$ ςλ ηλ2ΟΥ. ωλ $\bar{\kappa}$ θλ, ελ $\bar{\kappa}$ -/ $\bar{\lambda}$ κ-θλ to turn up nose, sneer (at: $\bar{\eta}$ ςλ). ολκ $\bar{\epsilon}$, ολεκ $\bar{\epsilon}$ n.f. bend, corner.

ωλ $\bar{\eta}$ ολ $\eta\epsilon$ Q ολ $\bar{\eta}$ vb. tr. to clasp, embrace (ε, ε2ΟΥΝ ε).

ωμ $\bar{\kappa}$ ем $\bar{\kappa}$ - ομκ ϵ vb. tr. to swallow ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\epsilon$); intr. to be swallowed.

ωμ $\bar{\epsilon}$ ем $\bar{\epsilon}$ - ομ ϵ Q ομ $\bar{\epsilon}$ vb. tr. to sink, submerge, dip ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\epsilon$); vb. intr. to sink, be submerged, dive (into: ε, ε2ΟΥΝ ε, $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\epsilon$, 2λ, 2 $\bar{\eta}$), \pm εβολ, επεσητ. As n.m. sinking, diving, baptism. ρεϑωμ $\bar{\epsilon}$ diver. емсе, $\bar{\eta}$ се n. submersion.

ωμ $\bar{\chi}$ ем $\bar{\chi}$ - ομ $\chi\epsilon$ vb. tr. to wean ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\epsilon$; from: εβολ 2 $\bar{\eta}$).

ωηε n.m.(f.) stone. ηλ $\bar{\eta}$ ωηε stony place. $\bar{\rho}$ -ωηε to become (like) stone. 2ι-ωηε to throw stones (at: ε). ηεχ-ωηε idem. ελκ-ωηε stone-thrower. θλτ-ωηε quarry. εηε- $\bar{\eta}$ -ηε precious stone, gem.

ωη $\bar{\kappa}$ οηκ ϵ (οηκ ϵ , οητ ϵ) vb. tr. and reflex. to leap (ε: at, upon; 2ιχ $\bar{\eta}$ from on; ε2ΡΛΙ up; ε2ΡΛΙ εκ $\bar{\eta}$ up onto; ε2ΡΛΙ 2 $\bar{\eta}$ /2λ/2ι up from; εβολ out).

ωη $\bar{\tau}$ (ωη $\bar{\epsilon}$) vb. intr. to be pinched, contracted.

ωη $\bar{\theta}$, Q οη $\bar{\theta}$ (οον $\bar{\theta}$) vb. intr. to become dazed, astonished, dumb with astonishment; to gape (at: $\bar{\eta}$ ςλ). ωη $\bar{\theta}$ εβολ to muse, be in a trance. οη $\bar{\theta}$ $\bar{\epsilon}$ 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.
- ωρϑ̄, Q ορϑ̄ (ζορϑ̄) 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; ἄλι-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: ἂν, ἂν); as n.m. reading. μαῖ-ωω fond of reading; περωω reader, lector. εἰνωω art of reading.
- (ωω) οω^ο (ἂνω^ο, ονω^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, ογγ n.m. lettuce.
- ωγε (ωεε) εγ- ογ^ο (οε^ο) vb. tr. to press (ἤμο^ο; on, onto: επεσῆτ ε, ἐζοῦν ε, εἰν). γε ἦ ωγε fuller's club.
- ωγῆ (ωεῆ) εγῆ- (εεῆ-) ογῆ^ο (οεῆ^ο) 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, ἂνε, Q ἂνε vb. intr. to stand, stay, remain (with: behind: εἰἂνε); to wait (for: ε, μα^ο); ωεε οὔβε to stand against, resist, oppose; idem with εβολ ε, ἦβολ ε. ἂνερατ^ο (reflex. suff.) to stand (ε: before), to attend, to resist; ἂνερατ^ο εἰν, ἂνερατ^ο stand upon, at, beside; to stand against, resist. ἂνερατ^ο μῆ to stand with. Also w. οὔβε against, ἂνερατ^ο at, ἂνερατ^ο, ἂνερατ^ο before, in the presence of. μα ἦ ἂνερατ^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 (ο_χἔ^ρ, ο_τἔ^ρ) vb. tr. to choke, throttle (ἤμο^ρ).

ω: ωω, ο
ω₈: ωϣ
ω₈ε: ωϣε
ω₈ἔ: ωϣἔ

ω_Νἔ: ω_Νἔ
ω_Ρἔ: ω_Ρἔ
ω_ϣ: ἄω₈
ω_ϣἔ: 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 ἄϣ_λ excommunicated. ϣ_λ ω great festival. ἄ₂ο_ϣ 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; ἄ₁ἄ₁ἔ_ϣἔ-ϣ_λ occasion of festival; ἔ-ϣ_λ to give communion.

ϣ_λ, ϣ_ε (ϣ_λἄ₁ἔ^ρ, ϣ_λἄ₁ἔ^ρ, ϣ_λἄ₁ἄ₁ἔ^ρ, ϣ_λἄ₁ἔ^ρ, ϣ_εἄ₁ἔ^ρ) n.m. nose.

ḡ_ωε ἄν ϣ_λ, ḡ_ε-ϣ_λ, χ_εϣ-ϣ_λ, ḡ_ε-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.

ϠΑΑΒ, ϠΑΑΓ, ϠΟΟΒ n.m. skin.

ϠΑΑΡ, ϠΑΡ (pl. ϠΑΑΡΕ) n.m. skin, hide, leather. ΒΑΚ-ϠΑΑΡ tanner. ΟΥΛΜ-ϠΑΑΡ ulcer, sore. ΡΗΝϠΑΑΡ man of skin (i.e. the purely physical person).

ϠΑΑΡ, ϠΑΡ, ϠΑΑΡΕ, ϠΑΡΕ n.m. price; Ρ-ϠΑΑΡ to fix a price, bargain (for: ε); †-ϠΑΑΡ idem.

ϠΑΑΡΕ (ϠΑΙΡΕ, ϠΑΑΡ) ϠΑΡ^ρ Q ϠΑΡ vb. tr. to smite (εΡΟ^ρ); as n.m. blow, stroke; ΡΕΥϠΑΑΡΕ demon, smiter; ΜΗΤΡΕΥϠΑΑΡΕ devilry. ΜΗΤϠΟΟΡ idem.

ϠΑΙ n.m. fortune. ΠϠΑΙ also as name of a god.

ϠΑΙ adj. new (after noun, with Ν).

ϠΑΙΡΕ n.f. couch, cohabitation; Ρ-ϠΑΙΡΕ to lie down.

ϠΑΙΡΕ n.f. sheepfold.

ϠΑΑ n.m. myrrh.

ϠΑΑΙΟΥ, ϠΑΑΗΥ, ϠΑΡΙΟΥ n.m. administrative official (title).

ϠΑΛΟΟΥ n.f. water-wheel or the like.

ϠΑΡΒΑ, ϠΑΒΡΑ, ϠΑΥΡΑ n.m. scorching heat; ΤΗΥ Ν ϠΑΡΒΑ scorching wind; ο Ν ϠΑΡΒΑ to be scorched, parched; †-ϠΑΡΒΑ to scorch (εΞΟΥΝ ε).

ϠΑΡΚΕ n.m. lack of water, drought; Ρ-ϠΑΡΚΕ to be dried up.

ϠΑΥ, ϠΑΟΥ, ϠΟΥ- n.m. use, value; as adj. useful, suitable, fitting, virtuous; ΑΤϠΑΥ useless, worthless, obscene; Ρ-ϠΑΥ (Q ο Ν) to be useful, suitable (for: ε, ΗΑ^ρ, εΧΝ); to become prosperous; ΜΗΤϠΑΥ usefulness; propriety, modesty; Ρ-ΑΤϠΑΥ to become useless, worthless, vain; ΜΗΤ-ΑΤϠΑΥ worthlessness. ϠΟΥ- worthy of, fit for (in cpds.).

ϠΑΥ n.m. measure, extent; ε/Ν/ϠΑ ΠϠΑΥ Ν to the extent of; ΗΑ ΠϠΑΥ Ν for about (the extent of).

ϠΑΥ (pl. ϠΗΥ) n.m. trunk, stump; piece, lump; (Ν) ϠΑΥ ϠΑΥ into many pieces; εΙΡΕ ΗΜΟ^ρ Ν ϠΑΥ ϠΑΥ to divide into many pieces.

ϠΑΥΕ, ϠΑΑΥΕ, ϠΑΒΕ, ϠΕΥΕ, ϠΕΒΕ, ϠΗΥΕ, ϠΗΒΕ, ϠΙΥΕ, 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; επεσχη εχῆ to speak down (from above).
 ϑλχε μη to speak with. ϑλχε ἄχα to speak against, ma-
 lign. Also with ἡλζρῆ before, οϋβε against, ζα concer-
 ning, 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; ρεϑχε-νοε ῆ ϑλχε braggart.
 ζαζ ῆ ϑλχε verbosity, garrulousness; μητζαζ ῆ ϑλχε idem.
 ῑ-ζαζ ῆ ϑλχε to be garrulous. ῑ-οϋϑλχε ῆ οϋϑτ μη to
 make an agreement with. ταϑε-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'). ρεϑϑλχε eloquent person. ца
 ῆ ϑλχε babbler. εινϑλχε speech, saying, tale.
- ϑβε, ϑϑε, 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 συ-). μητϑβηρ n.f. friendship, community.
 ῑ-ϑβηρ (Q ο ῆ) to be friend, partner (to, with: μη, ε).
- ϑβεω, ϑϑω n.f. tale, fable; as adj. fabled, fabulous. ϑεχ-
 ϑβεω, ϑχ-ϑβεω telling of tales; ρεϑχε-ϑβεω teller of tales.
- ϑβεωτ, ϑβοτ (pl. ϑβεατε) n.m. rod, staff; ϑλι-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 βωκ.
- 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.

- ϑε**, **ϑα** prep. by (in swearing an oath).
ϑεβινυ, **ϑεββινυ**, **ϑβειαιειτ**, **ϑββιαειτ** (all Q) to be changed, different (from: ε; in regard to: ε̄N̄). **ϑβειω**, **ϑβιο**, **ϑββιω**, **ϑββιο**, **ϑεβιω**, **ϑεββιω**, **ϑεβιω** n.f. change, exchange, requital; **ϑββειω** to replace, be instead (of: **ββμο**); **χι-(τ)ϑββειω** to take requital, be repaid.
ϑεει (= **ϑε** + **ει**) to go and come, be carried to and fro, wander. As n. derangement, madness.
ϑελεετ n.f. bride, daughter-in-law; marriage. **ϑελεετ** (Q o N) to become a bride; to make a marriage (for: ε; with: **μN̄**; to: **να**). **μα N̄ ϑελεετ** bridal-chamber, marriage. **πα-τϑελεετ** bridegroom (may take def. art.).
ϑενχε, **ϑN̄χε**, **ϑN̄βε**, **ϑN̄(N)χε**, **ϑN̄βε**, **ϑιχε** n.f. fish-scale.
ϑN̄βε, **ϑιβε** n.m. rust, verdigris. **ϑN̄βε** to become rusted.
ϑN̄ι, **ϑN̄ει**, **ϑαι** n.m. pit, cistern.
ϑN̄M n. sign, omen; only in cpds.: **χι-ϑN̄M** to divine, read omens; **ρεχχι-ϑN̄M** diviner, augur; **μN̄τρεχχι-ϑN̄M** divination. **ϑN̄M** to divine.
ϑN̄M adj. small, few, young, humble (bef. n. with **N̄**; aft. n. without **N̄**). **N̄ οϑN̄M** adv. a little. **N̄ τειζε ϑN̄M λN̄** not only, not merely. **κοϑι ϑN̄M** little child. **ϑN̄M ϑN̄M** little by little, (by, into) small amounts. **ϑN̄M ϑN̄M** (Q o N) to make small. As n. small person, thing, quantity.
ϑN̄N n.m. tree. **ειλζε-ϑN̄N** grove. **μα N̄ ϑN̄N** idem.
ϑN̄ρε (**ϑN̄-**; f. **ϑερε**, **ϑN̄ρε**; pl. **ϑN̄ρυ**, **ϑN̄ρεϑ**) n.m.f. son, daughter, child; young of animals. **ϑN̄ρε ϑN̄M** small child. baby; a youth. **ϑερε ϑN̄M** f. idem. **μN̄τϑN̄ρε ϑN̄M** childhood, infancy. **λϑN̄ρε** childless; **μN̄τλϑN̄ρε** childlessness. **μN̄τϑN̄ρε** status of son. **ϑN̄ρε** (Q o N) to become a child. **ϑN̄-**, **ϑN̄-**, **ϑεN̄-** son of, daughter of, in various cpds.; see 2nd element: **-ειωτ**, **-ηλλυ**, **-σον**, **-σωνε**, **-οϑωτ**, **-σοϑυτ**. **ϑN̄οϑυλ(ι)**, **ϑεN̄οϑυλ**, **ϑοϑοϑυλ** n.m.f. nephew, niece.
ϑN̄τϑ, **ϑεN̄τϑ**, **ϑN̄τϑ** n.m. name of a plant.
ϑN̄ϑε (pl. ? **ϑοϑυε**) n.f. altar.
ϑι (**ϑει**) **ϑι-** **ϑιτ** Q **ϑN̄ϑ** vb. tr. to measure, weigh (**ββμο**);

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 $\bar{\nu}$) 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: $\bar{\nu}$, $\bar{\nu}\bar{\nu}$; in form: $\bar{\nu}$ $\sigma\mu\omicron\tau$); 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. $\vartheta\lambda\beta\bar{\nu}\bar{\nu}\bar{\nu}\bar{\nu}$ 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 , $\bar{\nu}\bar{\nu}$; for, after: $\bar{\nu}\sigma\lambda$; 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.

$\vartheta\iota\eta\epsilon$ $\vartheta\epsilon\bar{\nu}(\bar{\tau})-$ ($\vartheta\bar{\nu}-$) $\vartheta\bar{\nu}\tau'$ vb. tr. to seek, ask, ask for, inquire after, about ($\bar{\mu}\mu\circ'$, $\bar{\nu}\sigma\lambda$); $\vartheta\iota\eta\epsilon$ ϵ to visit, inquire after, greet, bid farewell; $\vartheta\iota\eta\epsilon$ $\bar{\mu}\mu\circ'$ ϵ to ask someone for something; $\vartheta\iota\eta\epsilon$ $\bar{\mu}\mu\circ'$ $\bar{\nu}\sigma\lambda/\epsilon\tau\beta\epsilon$ to ask someone about. Also with $\bar{\nu}\tau\bar{\nu}$ from; $\bar{\nu}\lambda$ for; $\bar{\nu}\bar{\nu}$ in, among, into; $\bar{\nu}\iota\tau\bar{\nu}$ through. As n.m. inquiry, request; news, report. $\vartheta\bar{\mu}-\eta\circ\chi\epsilon$ good news. $\mu\lambda$ $\bar{\nu}$ $\vartheta\iota\eta\epsilon$ 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. $\epsilon\iota\eta\epsilon$ $\bar{\nu}$ $\eta(\bar{\nu})\vartheta\iota\eta\epsilon$, $\epsilon\bar{\mu}-\eta(\bar{\nu})\vartheta\iota\eta\epsilon$ 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: $\epsilon\tau\beta\epsilon$, $\epsilon\chi\bar{\nu}$, $\bar{\nu}$, $\bar{\nu}\lambda$, $\bar{\nu}\iota$); rarely tr. to put to shame. $\vartheta\iota\eta\epsilon$ $\bar{\nu}\eta\tau'$ $\bar{\nu}$ to stand in shame before, to revere. As n.m. shame. $\lambda\tau\vartheta\iota\eta\epsilon$

- unashamed; $\bar{\rho}$ - $\lambda\tau\omega\iota\eta\epsilon$ to be unashamed; $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\rho\epsilon\chi\omega\iota\eta\epsilon$ shyness, modesty. \dagger - $\omega\iota\eta\epsilon$ to put to shame ($\eta\lambda\acute{\alpha}$); $\rho\epsilon\chi\dagger$ - $\omega\iota\eta\epsilon$ one who puts to shame. χ - $\omega\iota\eta\epsilon$ to be ashamed (of: $\epsilon\tau\beta\epsilon$, $\acute{\alpha}\bar{\nu}$; $\epsilon\chi\bar{\nu}$; before: $\bar{\mu}\eta\lambda\acute{\alpha}\rho\bar{\nu}$). $\omega\bar{\nu}\iota\eta\tau$ (f. $\omega\bar{\nu}\iota\epsilon\epsilon\tau\epsilon$) modest person. $\omega\iota\eta\epsilon$, $\omega\eta\eta\epsilon$ (f. $\omega\epsilon\epsilon\eta\epsilon$) adj. small. $\acute{\alpha}$ (ϵ) $\rho\omega\iota\eta\epsilon$ young servant, youth (opp. of $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron$); $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\acute{\alpha}\bar{\rho}\omega\iota\eta\epsilon$ state of youth.
- $\omega\iota\tau\epsilon$ ($\omega\omega\tau$) $\omega\epsilon\tau$ - ($\omega\lambda\lambda\tau$ -) $\omega\lambda\tau'$ ($\omega\lambda\lambda\tau'$, $\omega\iota\tau'$) vb. tr. to demand, extort ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron'$, ϵ ; from: $\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron'$; for, on account of: $\acute{\alpha}\lambda$). $\omega\iota\tau\epsilon$ $\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron'$ $\bar{\nu}$ $\omicron\gamma\omicron\epsilon$ to exact a fine from. $\omega\epsilon\tau$ - $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\eta\lambda$ to beg for charity.
- $\omega\kappa\alpha\kappa$ n.m. cry, shout; χ - $\omega\kappa\alpha\kappa$ $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ to cry out (to: ϵ , $\epsilon\chi\bar{\nu}$, $\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\rho\lambda\iota$ ϵ). $\lambda\omega\kappa\alpha\kappa$ to cry out (= $\lambda\omega$ - $\omega\kappa\alpha\kappa$, cf. $\omega\omega$), \pm $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ (ϵ , $\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\rho\lambda\iota$ ϵ). χ - $\omega\kappa\alpha\kappa$, $\lambda\omega\kappa\alpha\kappa$ n.m. cry.
- $\omega\kappa\iota\lambda$, $\omega\kappa\eta\lambda$ n. curl of hair.
- $\omega\kappa\lambda\kappa\epsilon\lambda$, $\omega\kappa\eta\lambda\kappa\epsilon\lambda$ n.m. gnashing, grinding of teeth.
- $\omega\kappa\lambda\iota\lambda$, $\omega\kappa\epsilon\lambda\iota\lambda$, $\omega\kappa\lambda\epsilon\lambda$, $\omega\kappa\iota\lambda\epsilon\iota\lambda$, $\omega\delta\lambda\epsilon\iota\lambda$, $\omega\beta\iota\lambda\epsilon\iota\lambda$ 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.
- $\omega\lambda\lambda\acute{\alpha}$, $\omega\omicron\lambda\bar{\epsilon}$ vb. intr. to be afraid. $\omega\lambda\acute{\alpha}\bar{\nu}$, $\omega\lambda\chi$ n. fear, in cpd. $\eta\epsilon\acute{\alpha}$ - $\omega\lambda\acute{\alpha}\bar{\nu}$, $\eta\lambda\acute{\alpha}$ - $\omega\lambda\acute{\alpha}\bar{\nu}$ to emit fear, be terrified; also as n.m. terror; $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\eta\eta\epsilon\acute{\alpha}$ - $\omega\lambda\acute{\alpha}\bar{\nu}$ terror.
- $\omega\lambda\eta$ to creep (into: $\acute{\alpha}\bar{\nu}$).
- $\omega\lambda\eta$ - in $\omega\lambda\eta$ - $\omicron\upsilon\chi\dagger$ - $\eta\omicron\upsilon\chi\epsilon$ to enjoy the odor of incense.
- $\omega\lambda\eta\lambda$ ($\omega\lambda\bar{\lambda}$) vb. intr. to pray (to: ϵ , $\eta\lambda\acute{\alpha}$, $\omega\lambda$; for: ϵ , $\epsilon\tau\beta\epsilon$, $\epsilon\chi\bar{\nu}$, $\acute{\alpha}\lambda$, $\acute{\alpha}\iota\chi\bar{\nu}$); as n.m. prayer.
- $\omega\lambda\iota\epsilon$, $\omega\lambda\epsilon\epsilon$, $\omega\delta\lambda\iota\epsilon$ 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.
- $\omega\lambda\acute{\alpha}$, $\omega\epsilon\lambda\bar{\epsilon}$, $\omega\lambda\epsilon\acute{\alpha}$ n.m. twig, shoot; stave, wand.
- $\omega\lambda\bar{\beta}\omicron\mu$, $\epsilon\lambda\beta\lambda\mu$, $\omega\lambda\bar{\tau}\lambda\mu$, $\omega\epsilon\lambda\tau\lambda\mu$, $\omega\epsilon\lambda\tau\epsilon\mu$, $\omega\lambda\lambda\tau\epsilon\mu$ n.f.m. mustard.
- $\omega\mu\lambda$, Q $\omega\omicron\omicron\mu\epsilon$ ($\omega\omicron\mu\epsilon$) vb. intr. to be light, fine, subtle; as n.m. fineness, subtlety. $\omega\omega\omicron\mu\epsilon$ adj. light, fine.
- $\omega\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron$, $\omega\mu\omicron$, $\omega\mu\omega$ (f. $\omega\bar{\mu}\mu\omega$; pl. $\omega\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron\iota$) n.m. stranger; as adj. strange. ϵ $\rho\omega\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron$ abroad (motion); $\acute{\alpha}\iota$ $\rho\omega\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron$ abroad (static); $\acute{\alpha}\bar{\nu}$ $\rho\omega\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron$ idem. $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\omega\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron$ strangeness, foreignness. $\mu\lambda\iota$ - $\omega\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron$ hospitable; $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\mu\lambda\iota$ - $\omega\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron$ hospitality; $\bar{\rho}$ - $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\mu\lambda\iota$ -

- 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). **‾-ΘΟΥΥ** to shut, lock.
- ΘΟΥΘΥ**, **Q ΘΥΘΟΥ** meaning uncertain: to burrow (?).
- ΘΟΥΧΝΕ**, **ΘΛΧΝΕ** vb. tr. to consider (**НМО**); to take counsel concerning (**ε**, **εχН**; with: **МН**). As n.m. counsel, design, plan, advice. **ΛТΘΟΥΧΝΕ** ill-considered; **МНТΛТΘΟΥΧΝΕ** being without counsel, at a loss, reckless. **εΙρε Ν ΟΥΘΟΥΧΝΕ** **‾-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.
- ΘУНРЕ** n.f. wonder, amazement; miracle; as adj. wonderful, marvelous; **2λ ΘУНРЕ** wonderful; **2Н ОУΘУНРЕ** wondrously. **‾-ΘУНРЕ** (**Q о Н**) to become amazed, to marvel (at: **НМО**, **ε**, **εТБε**, **εχН**, **ε2РА1 εχН**, **НСА**, **2Н**).
- ΘУ** n.f. menstruation; **‾-ΘУ** (**Q о Н**) to be menstruous.
- ΘУНЕ**, **сУНЕ** in **2Н ОУΘУНЕ** suddenly, all of a sudden.
- ΘУС**, **ΘУН** (pl. **ΘУНУ**) n.m. mast of a ship.
- ΘУ** n. nest.
- ΘУСКО**, **εΘУТЕКО** (pl. **ΘУТЕΚΟΥ**) n.m. prison.
- ΘУНН**, **ΘУН** n.f. garment, tunic.
- ΘУТ** n.m. weaver; warp (on loom).
- ΘУТР‾** **ΘУТ‾** **‾-ΘУТ‾** **Q ΘУТ‾** 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 ОУΘУТ‾** hastily, quickly, anxiously. **ΛТΘУТ‾** undisturbed, untroubled; **МНТΛТΘУТ‾** tranquillity; **‾-†-ΘУТ‾** 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-ᠰᠣ** 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 (± **ᠶᠨᠶᠢᠨᠲᠤ**). **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. **ᠠᠲ᠓᠐ᠠᠶ** **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; **ᠲ-᠓᠐ᠠᠯᠰ** to set a mark or boundary.
- ᠓᠐ᠠᠯᠰ** **᠓᠐ᠠᠯᠰ** **᠓᠐ᠠᠯᠰ** Q **᠓᠐ᠠᠯᠰ** vb. tr. to cut (ᠨᠮᠣ); Q to be sharp, sharpened, cutting. Cf. **᠓᠐ᠠᠯᠰ**.
- ᠓᠐ᠠᠮ** n.m. tax, tribute; **ᠲ-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** **ᠨᠶᠲ᠐ᠠᠮᠶ** infirmary. **ᠲ-᠓᠐ᠠᠮᠶ** to become sick; **ᠶᠶᠶ᠐ᠠᠮᠶ** sick person. For cpds.

in 𐎱𐎠-, 𐎱𐎠-, 𐎱𐎠- see 2nd element.

𐎱𐎠𐎠 (𐎱𐎠𐎠) Q 𐎱𐎠𐎠 vb. intr. to quarrel (with: 𐎠𐎠, 𐎠𐎠𐎠); as n.m. quarreling.

𐎱𐎠𐎠 𐎱𐎠𐎠- (𐎱𐎠𐎠-) 𐎱𐎠𐎠 Q 𐎱𐎠𐎠 vb. tr. to plait (𐎠𐎠𐎠).
𐎱𐎠𐎠 n.f. plaited work.

𐎱𐎠𐎠 (𐎱𐎠𐎠) 𐎱𐎠𐎠- (𐎱𐎠𐎠-) 𐎱𐎠𐎠𐎠 (𐎱𐎠𐎠𐎠) Q 𐎱𐎠𐎠 (𐎱𐎠𐎠) vb. intr. to come together, join; vb. tr. to join, connect (𐎠𐎠𐎠; to, with: 𐎠, 𐎠𐎠, 𐎠𐎠); to convey (to: 𐎱𐎠); as n.m. union, unity. 𐎠𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎱𐎠𐎠 jointly, in unison.

𐎱𐎠 only in 𐎱𐎠𐎠𐎱𐎠, 𐎱𐎠𐎠𐎱𐎠, 𐎱𐎠𐎠𐎱𐎠 moment, instant; 𐎠𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎱𐎠𐎱𐎠 suddenly.

𐎱𐎠 𐎱𐎠- (𐎱𐎠-, 𐎱𐎠-) 𐎱𐎠𐎠 (𐎱𐎠𐎠) Q 𐎱𐎠𐎠 vb. tr. to receive, accept, take, bear, suffer (𐎠𐎠𐎠; for, on behalf of: 𐎠𐎠, 𐎠𐎠; from: 𐎠𐎠𐎠, 𐎠𐎠𐎠); to buy (for a price: 𐎠𐎠; with: 𐎠𐎠). Freq. w. ethical dative. Q also = to be acceptable. As n.m. acceptance, purchase. 𐎠𐎠𐎱𐎠, 𐎠𐎠𐎱𐎠 which cannot be limited or contained. 𐎱𐎠𐎠 n.f. reception, entertainment.

𐎱𐎠𐎠 (𐎱𐎠𐎠), Q 𐎱𐎠𐎠 vb. intr. to become, come into existence; to happen, take place, occur; to last, endure; Q to be, exist. 𐎠𐎠𐎱𐎠𐎠 impers. it happened that (foll. by coord. vb.). For 𐎱𐎠𐎠 as aux. vb., see §30.9. 𐎱𐎠𐎠 𐎠, 𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠 𐎠 to be for, intended for, destined for; 𐎱𐎠𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎠 (1) to be in; (2) to happen to (a person); (3) to be + pred. noun. 𐎱𐎠𐎠 𐎠𐎠 𐎠 to act as (𐎠) for (𐎠𐎠). 𐎱𐎠𐎠 𐎱𐎠 to last until; 𐎱𐎠𐎠 𐎠𐎠 to receive, get, have; 𐎱𐎠𐎠 𐎠𐎠 to be/live in the time of. 𐎱𐎠𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎠 to be in the care, the charge of. 𐎱𐎠𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎠, 𐎠𐎠𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎠 to come into existence through, by means of. As n.m. existence, being. 𐎠𐎠 𐎠𐎠 𐎱𐎠𐎠 dwelling place, residence. 𐎱𐎠𐎠 if, when, since, because.

𐎱𐎠𐎠, 𐎱𐎠𐎠, 𐎱𐎠𐎠, 𐎱𐎠𐎠, 𐎱𐎠𐎠 n.m. cucumber.

𐎱𐎠𐎠 n.m. arm, foreleg; shoulder; name of constellation.

𐎱𐎠𐎠 𐎱𐎠𐎠 (𐎱𐎠𐎠) Q 𐎱𐎠𐎠 vb. tr. to stop up, to pile up.

𐎱𐎠𐎠 𐎱𐎠𐎠- (𐎱𐎠𐎠-) 𐎱𐎠𐎠𐎠 Q 𐎱𐎠𐎠 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 ἄ νεφραστε tomorrow morning, the morning of the next day; πηλυ ἄ ὄφρ̄ the morning. ὄφρ̄ (f. ὄφρ̄νε) adj. first, earliest; used before of after n., with ἄ; ὄφρ̄-ἄ idem. ἄ ὄφρ̄, ἄ ὄφρ̄ adv. early. ἄ ὄφρ̄ adv. formerly, at first; ἄ ὄφρ̄ ἄ prep. before. χιη (ἄ) ὄφρ̄, χιη ε ὄφρ̄ from the beginning. ῥ-ὄφρ̄ (Q ο ἄ) 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 (ἄμο^ο).

ὄφς, ὄφς, ὄφς (pl. ὄφς, ὄφς) n.m. shepherd, herdsman; ἄφς shepherd.

ὄφς, ὄφς (pl. ὄφς, ὄφς) n.m. trader, merchant; ἄ ἄ ὄφς emporium; ἄφς trade, commerce; ῥ-ὄφς to trade, deal, traffic (in: ἄ); εἰνεφ-ὄφς trade, profit.

ὄφς ὄφς- (ὄφς-) vb. tr. to muzzle. ὄφς, ὄφς n.m. a muzzle, halter.

ὄφς, ὄφς n.f. well, cistern.

ὄφς n.m. flour, dough.

ὄφς ὄφς- (ὄφς-) Q ὄφς vb. tr. to close, seal (ἄμο^ο; against: εῤ); vb. intr. to be shut, sealed. ὄφς (ὄφς) Q ὄφς vb. tr. idem. ὄφς n.m. gate, what is shut. ὄφς-ὄφς n.pl. joints.

ὄφς, ὄφς n.f. cliff, precipice.

ὄφς ὄφς- ὄφς(ο)ν^ο Q ὄφς vb. tr. to exclude, deprive (of: ε, εῤ ἄ ἄ); to remove (ἄμο^ο; from: ε).

ὄφς (ὄφς) ὄφς- (ὄφς-) ὄφς (ὄφς) Q ὄφς (ὄφς, ὄφς) (1) vb. tr. to cut (ἄμο^ο); to slaughter, slay (with: ἄ ἄ). ὄφς εῤ to cut off, cut short; to excommunicate; to decide; as n.m. excommunication, cutting off. ὄφς εῤ εῤ to condemn. ἄ ὄφς εῤ sharply, briefly. ὄφς- in cpds.: who, which cuts (see 2nd elem.). ὄφς as n.m. what is cut; sacrifice; decision, verdict. ἄφς uncut. ῥεφς (εῤ) cutter, sacrificer.

(2) vb. intr. to lack (for: ε, ἴμοϛ, ἄν); to want, be lacking; as n.m. lack, need, shortage; ἀτρωωτ without needs. ὑλλτ ἄ, ὑλλτ ἄ, ὑλλτε prep. short of, lacking; excepting, apart from. ὑλλτε, ὑλλτῆ n.f. part cut off, portion. ὑλλτῆ, ὑλλτῆ n.f. cut, ditch. ὑτλ vb. intr. to become faulty, deficient; to have defects; as n.m. defect, fault, deficiency.

ὑωωε ὑεεεε- (ὑεεεε-) ὑοοεϛ (ὑοοεϛ) Q ὑοοεε (ὑοοεε) vb. tr. to strike, smite, wound (ἴμοϛ); vb. intr. to be wounded (in: ε); as n.m. blow, wound. ὑελ n.m. blow, wound; ῥ-ὑελ to wound; ὑελ-εἶχ to clap the hands.

ὑωῦ ὑεῦ- ὑοῦϛ Q ὑηῦ (± εβολ) vb. tr. to scatter, spread (ἴμοϛ; esp. of odor, by wind); vb. intr. idem.

ὑωῦ ὑεῦ- Q ὑηῦ vb. tr. to twist (rope etc.); as n.m. twisting; torture (?).

ὑωῦ ὑεῦ- ὑοῦϛ (ὑλῦϛ) Q ὑηῦ (± εβολ, εἰρλι) vb. tr. to make equal (ἴμοϛ; to: ε, μἄ); to make level, straight; to lay out straight; Q to be equal (to: ε, μἄ, οὔβε). As n.m. equality, sameness, equal status.

ὑωϛ ὑεϛ- ὑοϛϛ Q ὑηϛ vb. tr. to devastate, lay waste, destroy (ἴμοϛ); vb. intr. to become desert, laid waste, destroyed; as n.m. devastation, destruction. ὑωωϛε, ὑωωβε n.m. barrenness, poverty.

ὑωϛῑ, ὑοϛῑ n.m. hollow of hand; handful.

ὑωϛῑ ὑεϛῑ- Q ὑοϛῑ vb. intr. to err, make a mistake (in: ἴμοϛ, ε, ἄν); as n.m. error, fault. ἀτρωωϛῑ unerring. ὑλϛτε adj. wicked, iniquitous; μἄτὑλϛτε iniquity; ῥ-μἄτ-ὑλϛτε to sin (against: ε). ὑοϛῑῆ, ὑοβῑῆ, ὑλϛῑῆ n. error.

ὑωῑῆ ὑεῑῆ- ὑοῑῆϛ vb. tr. intr. to wither, scorch.

ὑωχε vb. intr. to contend, wrestle, struggle (with: μἄ, οὔβε); as n.m. contest. μλ ἄ ὑωχε arena; ρεϛὑωχε contender. ὑοεἶχ n.m.f. athlete, gladiator, contender; μἄτὑοεἶχ athleticism; ῥ-ὑοεἶχ to become an athlete, contender. ὑοεἶχῑ n.m. athlete, contender.

ὑωχἄ ὑεχἄ- ὑοχἄ Q ὑοχἄ vb. tr. to leave as a remainder,

ϩ61λ61λ: ϩκλ1λ

ϩ60λ: ϩ60ρ

ϩβρλ2τ: ϩβρλ2τ

4

- 41 (461) 41- (461-) 41τ^ρ Q 4HY vb. tr. to take, carry, bear, sustain (ἄμο^ρ, 2λ); oft. w. eth. dat. (ε, ηλ^ρ). Used w. many prep. and adv. in normal senses. 41 μῆ to agree with. 41 2λ to tolerate, bear, endure. 41 ἄμο^ρ εβολ to take away, remove (from: ἄμο^ρ, 2ῆ). 41 ἄμαγ to carry etc. from there (± 2ῆ, 21xῆ: from, from on). For 41- and 4λ1- in vb. and nom. cpds. see 2nd element. ϩε441 one who bears (may have object); μῆτρε441 state or condition of bearing.
- 4ῆτ, 5ῆτ, 4εῆτ, ογῆτ n.m.f. worm. ῆ-4ῆτ to become wormy. 40, 50, 500, 401 n.f. canal, water conduit.
- 4τοογ, 5τοογ (4τεγ-, 4τογ-; f. 4τοε, 4το, 5το) number: four. μῆτλ4τε fourteen. με24τοογ (f. -4τοε, -4το) fourth. See §§15.3; 24.3; 30.7.
- 4ω, 5ω, ογω, 4ωε n.m. hair. ϩλτ-4ω, ϩητ ῆ 4ω hairy. ογ6ε-4ω to let hair grow.
- 4ωτε, 5ωτε n.f.m. sweat. †-4ωτε to sweat.
- 4ωτε (5ωτε, 5οτε) 4ετ- 4οτ^ρ vb. tr. to wipe away, off; to obliterate, destroy (ἄμο^ρ). 4ωτε εβολ (1) idem; (2) intr. to be wiped out, destroyed. λτ4ωτε εβολ uneffaceable, ineradicable.
- 4ω6ε (5ω6ε) 4ε6- 4ο6^ρ Q 4η6 (5η6) vb. intr. and reflex. to leap, spring (εβολ, εἰ6εητ, 60η, 62ογῆ, 62ρλ1); as n.m. impetuosity; ϩε44ω6ε impetuous person. 4ο6ε, 5ο6ε n. leaping, dancing; esp. in x1-4ο6ε to dance; μῆτρε4-5ο6ε haste.
- 4ω6ε (5ω6ε) 4ε6- 4ο6^ρ Q 4η6 vb. tr. to seize, snatch, rob (ε, ἄμο^ρ); ϩε44ω6ε violent person. 4ο6ετ n. robber.
- 4ω6ε (5ω6ε) rare variant of 4ω6ε to leap q.v.

4λ1-: 41

4εῆτ: 4ῆτ

4HY: 41

4λ1: 5λ1

4ετ-: 4ωτε

4η6: 4ω6ε

461, 461-: 41

4ε6-: 4ω6ε

41τ^ρ: 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, 2AeGY, 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-2AeIBEC to make shade (for, over: e, exn̄, 2Ix̄n̄). x1-2AeIBEC 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 2M2AA, 2M2EA n.m.f. idem; m̄NT2M2AA status of slave or servant; p̄-2M2AA 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. εΙΡЕ $\bar{\text{N}}$ 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. $\text{X}\text{I}-2\Lambda\text{П}$, XI $\bar{\text{N}}$ 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.
 2ΛΠOPK, 2ΛΠOPT n.f. saddle, saddle-cloth.
 2ΛΠC, 2OΠC impers. vb. (\pm He) it is necessary (for some-
 one: ε; to do: ε, εTPE). See §20.2.
 2ΛPE2 (λPE2, 2APH2E, CPε2, EPH2) vb. tr. to keep, observe,
 preserve, be careful about (ε); to guard, watch, keep
 (ε; from: ε, εBOλ $\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\text{O}^{\circ}$, εBOλ 2 $\bar{\text{N}}$); as n.m. watch, guard,
 caution; $\text{M}\bar{\text{N}}\text{T}\lambda\text{T}2\Lambda\text{P}\epsilon\text{2}$ heedlessness; $\text{M}\lambda$ $\bar{\text{N}}$ 2ΛPE2 place of
 watch, guardhouse; PεЧ2ΛPE2 guard, watcher, watchman.
 2ΛP12ΛPO $^{\circ}$ 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, $\bar{\text{P}}-\text{BO}\lambda$ $\bar{\text{N}}$ 2ΛC1E to drown, be drowned.
 2ΛT, 2ΛTE, 2ΛAT n.m. silver; silver coin(s), money; as adj.
 silver, white. $\text{M}\lambda\text{I}-2\Lambda\text{T}$ 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, 2AAATE 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, 2OP 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 (BOPBḤ) 2BḤBḤ- (BḤBḤ-) 2BḤBOP* (2OYEPYOP*) Q
BḤBOP (BḤBOPḤ) 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-BḤBOP unoccu-
pied land; E1O2-BEBOP idem or sim.

2EOP n.f. left hand; as adj. left. (N) CA 2EOP, 2I

2EOP on, to the left.

2EΩ 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 EP* NCX to find something in the possession of.

2E, 2IH n.f. way, manner. TAI TE 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} $\tau(\epsilon)\zeta\epsilon$ like (e.g. me), as (I) do, in (my) way or manner. \bar{N} $\tau(\epsilon)\zeta\epsilon$ $\tau(\epsilon)\zeta\epsilon$ 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; $\bar{\rho}-\tau(\epsilon)\zeta\epsilon$ to resume one's former appearance. $\dagger-\theta\epsilon$ to provide means (to: $\bar{N}\lambda^{\epsilon}$; 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.
- $\zeta\epsilon\eta\sigma\epsilon\tau\epsilon$ n.f. monastery, convent. Many variant spellings: ϵ , η for $\epsilon\epsilon$; $-\eta$ for $-\epsilon$; $\zeta\eta$ for $\zeta\epsilon$.
- $\zeta\eta$, $\epsilon\zeta\eta$, $\zeta\eta$ ($\zeta\eta\tau^{\epsilon}$) n.f. front, forepart, beginning; $\zeta\eta\tau^{\epsilon}$, ϵ $\zeta\eta\tau^{\epsilon}$ prep. forward (to), before, into the presence of; used idiomatically with certain verbs. $\epsilon\theta\eta$ adv. forward, ahead, in advance; \dagger $\epsilon\theta\eta$ to advance, progress. $\bar{N}\sigma\chi-\theta\eta$ adv. formerly, henceforth. $\zeta\lambda$ $\theta\eta$, $\zeta\lambda$ $\tau(\epsilon)\zeta\eta$ 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; $\zeta\iota$ $\theta\eta$ $\bar{N}\mu\omicron^{\epsilon}$ in front of, before, on the front of; $\bar{\rho}-\zeta\iota\theta\eta$ $\bar{N}\mu\omicron^{\epsilon}$ to precede.
- $\zeta\eta$ ($\zeta\eta\tau^{\epsilon}$) 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. $\bar{N}\zeta\eta\tau^{\epsilon}$ 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 , $\epsilon\tau\beta\epsilon$, $\epsilon\chi\bar{N}$, $\bar{N}\lambda^{\epsilon}$, $\zeta\iota\chi\bar{N}$); $\rho\epsilon\chi\bar{\rho}-\zeta\eta\beta\epsilon$ 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. $\sigma\dagger-\zeta\eta\eta\epsilon$ idem;

†-с†-зННс to offer (burn) incense. ๑ΟΥ-зННс incense;
 тААс-๑ΟΥ-зННс сзрАІ, †-๑ΟΥ-зННс сзрАІ to offer incense.
 зНТ (зТН^с; pl. зТсЕУ) tip, edge, end; зТН^с н̄ is the pre-
 ferred construction before nouns.

зНТ n.m. north. с зНТ, ензНТ, АНзНТ adv. northward.

тАнзНТ, зАнзНТ adv. (on) the north side. сА н̄ зНТ idem.

зНТ (зТН^с) n.m. heart, mind. А-нсчзНТ сІ ероч he came to
 his senses. мн̄ТзНТ н̄ оуѡт unanimity, being of a single
 mind; ̄-зНТ н̄ оуѡт to become unanimous. зНТ снАу doubt;
 мн̄ТзНТ снАу doubt, hesitation; ̄-зНТ снАу to become
 doubtful, hesitant. зНТ ๑НМ impatience; мн̄ТзНТ ๑НМ
 idem; ̄-зНТ ๑НМ to become impatient. АТзНТ senseless;
 мн̄ТАТзНТ senselessness; ̄-АТзНТ to become senseless.
 вАА-зНТ guileless, simple; мн̄ТвАА-зНТ guilelessness.
 рн̄н̄зНТ wise, a wise person; мн̄Трн̄н̄зНТ wisdom, under-
 standing; ̄-рн̄н̄зНТ to become wise. ๑с̄-н̄-зНТ anguish.
 кѡ н̄ зТН^с, кА-зТН^с to set one's heart or mind (on, to:
 с, схн̄, зІ), to be confident (in); кА-зТН^с евоА to re-
 lax, become careless. ̄-зТН^с to regret, repent (con-
 cerning: с, схн̄, н̄сА); АТ̄-зТН^с unrepentant; мн̄Треч̄-
 зТН^с, мн̄Т̄-зТН^с repentance. сск-нзНТ н̄ to persuade.
 †-зТН^с to observe, notice, pay attention to, heed (с,
 схн̄, зІ, зн̄); мн̄ТАТ†-зТН^с heedlessness; реч†-зТН^с atten-
 tive; мн̄Треч†-зТН^с attentiveness. ๑н̄-зТН^с to pity, have
 pity (on, for: схн̄, сзрАІ схн̄, зА); мн̄Т๑н̄-зТН^с pity,
 mercy; ̄-๑н̄-зТН^с to be merciful. For nouns and vbs.
 cpd. with н̄ зНТ see 1st element. зАзТн̄, зАТн̄ (зАзТН^с,
 зАТН^с) prep. with, near, beside.

зНУ, зНОУ n.m. profit, benefit, usefulness, advantage.

мАІ-зНУ profit-loving. ̄-зНУ to be profitable, useful
 (to: нА^с). †-зНУ to give profit or benefit (to: нА^с);
 to gain profit or benefit (in, by, from: н̄МО^с, с, мн̄,
 зн̄). сн̄-зНУ to find profit or benefit (in: с, зн̄).

зНсс to be disturbed, concerned.

зІ зІТ^с (зАТ^с) vb. tr. to beat, thresh, rub (н̄МО^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. $\bar{\rho}\bar{\eta}(\bar{\eta})\tau\bar{\iota}\eta$ 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; $\mu\bar{\eta}\bar{\tau}\rho\epsilon\epsilon\bar{\rho}\text{-}\tau\bar{\iota}\kappa$ magic, wizardry. $\tau\lambda\kappa\omega$ n.m. magician; $\mu\bar{\eta}\bar{\tau}\tau\lambda\kappa\omega$ 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).
- $\tau\bar{\iota}\bar{\rho}$, $\tau\epsilon\bar{\iota}\bar{\rho}$ n.m. street, town quarter, road. ϵ $\eta\tau\bar{\iota}\bar{\rho}$ 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. $\bar{\text{t}}-\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{c}\bar{\text{e}}$ 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. $\text{z}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{n}}-\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{c}\bar{\text{e}}$ 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; $\text{a}\bar{\text{t}}\text{z}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{n}}-\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{c}\bar{\text{e}}$ unsympathetic; $\text{r}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{c}}-\text{z}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{n}}-\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{c}\bar{\text{e}}$ one who labors etc.; $\text{m}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{t}}\text{z}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{n}}-\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{c}\bar{\text{e}}$ 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 ($\bar{\text{n}}$ $\text{b}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{x}}$).

$\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\bar{\text{k}}\bar{\text{o}}$ ($\text{e}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{k}}\bar{\text{o}}$) 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.

$\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{x}}\bar{\text{l}}\bar{\text{o}}$ (f. $\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{x}}\bar{\text{l}}\bar{\text{o}}$, $\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{x}}\bar{\text{l}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{y}}$; pl. $\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{x}}\bar{\text{l}}\bar{\text{o}}\text{i}$) n.m.f. an old person, elder; esp. an older monk; as adj. old (bef. or aft. noun with $\bar{\text{n}}$). $\text{m}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{t}}\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{x}}\bar{\text{l}}\bar{\text{o}}$ (of women: $\text{m}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{t}}\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{x}}\bar{\text{l}}\bar{\text{o}}$) old age. $\bar{\text{r}}-\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{x}}\bar{\text{l}}\bar{\text{o}}$ (Q o $\bar{\text{n}}$ $\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{x}}\bar{\text{l}}\bar{\text{o}}$) to become old.

$\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{l}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{l}}\bar{\text{e}}$, $\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{l}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{l}}$, $\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{l}}\bar{\text{e}}$, $\text{z}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{l}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{l}}\bar{\text{e}}$ vb. tr. to bear, carry

(ἵμο^ς), usu. on surface of water; intr. to be borne, carried; to float.

ἐλομαῖν n.m. entanglement, snare.

ἐλοολε vb. tr. to nurse (a child: ἵμο^ς); to carry a child during pregnancy or infancy. περὶ ἐλοολε n. nurse.

ἐλον n.m. a vessel (for pouring).

ἐλοπλῆ (ἐλοπλεν) ἐπλῶν^{ος} Q ἐπλεπλῶν vb. tr. to weary, plague (ε, εκπῆ); intr. to become weary, despondent; as n.m. weariness, distress.

ἐλοστῆ, ἐλοστη n.m. mist; π-ἐλοστῆ to become misty, dark; †-ἐλοστῆ to darken.

ἐλοῦλωοῦ Q to be high, exalted.

ἐλος, Q ἐολῶ to become sweet, delightful; ἐλλῶ- in cpds.: sweet in, sweet of (e.g. -φάξε speech, -ήτη heart). As n.m. sweetness, delight. ἡπὶ τὸ ἐλος idem. †-ἐλος to make sweet, pleasant. ἐελεε, ἐξεε n.f. sweetness. ἐλεεε n.f. idem.

ἐλωμ, ἐλωμ, ἐλωμ n.m. louse, flea.

ἐλωεῖ vb. intr. to be easy, pleasant.

ἐμε number: forty (see §30.7). περὶ με π 200γ Lent. μερμεε fortieth.

μεμεε number: eighty (see §30.7).

ἐμμε in π-ἐμμε to steer, guide (ἵμο^ς). π-ἐμμε n.m. guidance. ἀπ-ἐμμε unguided. περὶ π-ἐμμε pilot, guide.

ἐμπτωρε, ἐμετορε, ἐβετορε etc. n.m. sign, token; password.

ἐμωμ (φωμωμ) Q ἐμη to become hot; as n.m. fever, heat.

ἐμμε n.f.m. heat, fever; †-ἐμμε to give off heat.

ἐμοοο vb. intr. to sit, sit down, be seated (± ἐρῆ); to dwell, remain. Used with most prep. in normal senses.

μα π ἐμοοο (1) seat; (2) privy, latrine; (3) anus.

ἐνημεοοο manner of sitting, dwelling. ἐμαίε n.m. buttocks.

ἐμοτ n.m. grace, gift, favor; gratitude, thanks, credit.

ἀτμεοτ graceless, thankless. π-ἐμοτ, εἶρε π οὐμεοτ to grant a favor, give grace, give as a gift. †-ἐμοτ to

- give grace, to benefit, be kind to (на^с); † нмо^с н^с 2МОТ to give as a gift or favor. 9π-2МОТ нтн to thank, give thanks to (for: ехн, 21, 22); as n.m. thanksgiving; λт9π-2МОТ ungrateful; р649π-2МОТ a grateful person; 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 agent, 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, 2НААУ, 2НАОУ 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; $\lambda \tau \chi 1-20$ impartial; $\mu \bar{N} \tau \lambda \tau \chi 1-20$ impartiality; $\rho \epsilon \chi \chi 1-20$ one who is partial. $\chi 1-2 \rho \lambda'$, $\chi 1 \bar{N} 20$ (Q $\chi 1-2 \rho \lambda \epsilon \iota \tau$), 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: $\mu \bar{N}$, $2\bar{N}$); $\mu \bar{N} \tau \chi 1-2 \rho \lambda'$ distraction; $\rho \epsilon \chi \chi 1-2 \rho \lambda'$ 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; $\epsilon \beta \alpha \lambda \epsilon 2 \rho \bar{N}$ out to; $\epsilon 2 \theta \gamma \bar{N} \epsilon 2 \rho \bar{N}$ in to, before, at, against. $\mu \lambda 2 \rho \bar{N}$, $\bar{N} \mu \lambda 2 \rho \bar{N}$, (\bar{N}) $\mu \lambda 2 \rho \lambda'$ in the presence of, before. $21 \rho \lambda'$ 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. $\dagger-20 \epsilon \iota \mu$, $\gamma 1-20 \epsilon \iota \mu$ 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. $2 \iota \beta \epsilon \gamma$, $2 \iota \beta \epsilon \gamma \epsilon$) 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). $\theta \omega \rho 2\lambda 20 \mu \bar{N} \tau$ to buy with money. $\chi 1-20 \mu \bar{N} \tau$ to accept a bribe. $\mu \lambda 1-20 \mu \bar{N} \tau$ money-loving; $\mu \bar{N} \tau \mu \lambda 1-20 \mu \bar{N} \tau$ love of money; $\mu \bar{N} \tau-20 \mu \bar{N} \tau$ hatred of money. $\bar{\rho}-20 \mu \bar{N} \tau$ to become copper; $\rho \epsilon \gamma \bar{\rho}-20 \mu \bar{N} \tau$ 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.

$20 \theta \lambda \epsilon$ n.f.(m.) moth. $\bar{\rho}-20 \theta \lambda \epsilon$ to become moth-eaten, to perish. $\lambda \tau \bar{\rho}-20 \theta \lambda \epsilon$ incorruptible, indestructible.

$20 \theta \gamma$ n.m. day. $\bar{N} \mu \epsilon 20 \theta \gamma$ in, during the day. $\bar{N} \theta \gamma 20 \theta \gamma$

for a day. 2N OY2OOY EBOA 2N OY2OOY from day to day.
 XIN 2OOY E 2OOY idem. 2OOY 2OOY, NE2OOY NE2OOY idem.
 P-2OOY to spend a day. nooy adv. today; M nooy idem;
 MNHCA nooy from today onward; Qa nooy until today; XIN
 nooy (± EBOA, EPAAI) from today onward. nooy N 2OOY
 adv. today (used as nooy above).

2OOY Q to be bad, wicked, putrid. neOOY, NET 2OOY used
 as nominal: what is bad; evil, wickedness (may take
 def. or indef. art.). P-neOOY, EP E M neOOY to do
 evil; PEP-neOOY evil-doer; MNTPEP-neOOY wickedness;
 CA M neOOY evil-doer; MNTCA M neOOY evil.

2OYT, E2OYT, ZEOYT, ZEYT (ZOYT-) n.m. male (of men or
 animals); freq. as adj., aft. n., with or without N:
 male, wild, savage. ZOYT-C2IME male-female, bisexual.
 MNT2OYT maleness.

2OYT N n.m. road, highway; a furlong.

2OYQ to abuse, curse (E, EXN).

2ON, 2OON (2AN-) n.m. marriage feast; bridle-chamber.

2OCB, 2OCBE n.f. market; PMN2OCB market-man.

2OCN, 2OCNM, 2OCME, 2ACN, 2OCEN n.m. natron.

2OTE, 2OT, 2OTE, 2OT in M N(°)2OTE, M N2OTE N in the
 vicinity of, in the presence of.

2OTE n.f. fear; as adj. fearful. AT2OTE fearless; MNTAT-
 2OTE fearlessness; P-AT2OTE to become fearless. 2A
 2OTE in fear; fearful, fearsome (as pred.). P-2OTE (Q
 O N 2OTE) to become afraid (of: E, EXN, ETBE, 2AEN N,
 EBOA 2N, 2HT° N); PEP-2OTE fearing, respectful; MNT-
 PEP-2OTE fear, respect. T-2OTE to terrify, frighten
 (E, NA°, EXN); PEP-2OTE dreadful. X1-2OTE to frighten
 (HMO°).

2OTE n.f. hour, moment; P-2OTE to spend time.

2OTC, 2ATC n.f. a vessel or measure.

2OT2T 2ET2T- 2ET2OT° Q 2ET2OT vb. tr. to examine, investi-
 gate, inquire into (HMO°, E, NCA, 2N); as n.m. inquiry,
 question; AT2ET2OT° unfathomable; PEP2OT2T inquirer;

ΜἨΤΡΕΨΟΤΕ̄ inquiry.

ΨΟΨΙΤ (f. ΨΟΨΙΤΕ, ΨΟΨΙΤΕ; pl. ΨΟΨΑΤΕ) adj. bef. or aft. n. with ἄ: first, foremost, leading. ΨΟΨΙΤΕ n.f. beginning; ΨἌ ΤΕΨΟΨΙΤΕ in the beginning; ΨΙΝ ΤΕΨΟΨΙΤΕ from the beginning.

ΨΟΨΗΤ (pl. ΨΟΨΑΤΕ) n. passenger, crewman (?).

ΨΟΨΝ n.m. inner part, interior. ἄ ΨΟΨΝ ἄΜΟ° prep. inside, within (spatial or temporal). ἄ-Ψ(°)ΨΟΨΝ ε to enter. εΨΟΨΝ adv. to the inside, into, toward: εΨΟΨΝ ε prep. to, toward, into; εΨΟΨΝ is also used to reinforce εΨΡἄ, εΧἄ, ΝΑ°, ΝΑΨΡἄ, ϙΑ, ΨΑ. ἄΨΟΨΝ adv. within, inside (static location); ἄΨΟΨΝ ΨΑ under; ἄΨΟΨΝ Ψἄ in: ἄΨΟΨΝ ἄΜΟ° in. εΑ-ΨΟΨΝ adv. inside, within; + ε/ἄΜΟ° idem as prep. εΑ ἄ ΨΟΨΝ n.m. inner part, interior. ϙΑ ΨΟΨΝ ε prep. until. ΨΙ ΨΟΨΝ adv. within; εΤ ΨΙ ΨΟΨΝ adj. phrase: inner, interior. ΡἄἄΨΟΨΝ title of official.

ΨΟΨΟ 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. ΨΟΨΕ- as proclitic form of adj., used like preceding entry. ΨΟΨΟ ε, ΨΟΨΕ more than, beyond. ε ΨΟΨΟ ε, ε ΨΟΨΕ (ε) more than, rather than. ε ἄΨΟΨΟ adv. greatly, very. ἄ ΨΟΨΟ adv. much, greatly, very, much more so; ἄ ΨΟΨΟ ε more than. ἄ ΨΟΨΟ ἄ ΨΟΨΟ idem (emphatic). ἄ-ΨΟΨΟ 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-ΨΟΨΕ- proclitic form of preceding.

ΨΟΨΡΕ- (ΨΟΨΡ-, ΨΟΨΡΩ-) ΨΟΨΡΟ° (ΨΟΨΡΩ°) vb. tr. to deprive (someone: suff. obj.) of (ἄΜΟ°, ε).

ΨΟΨΡΙΤ, ΨΟΨΙΤ (pl. ΨΟΨΑΤΕ) n.m. watchman, guardian. Αἄ ἄ ΨΟΨΡΙΤ head-watchman.

ΨΟΨΨ n.m. vetch, pulse.

ΨΟΨΨΕ n.m. untimely birth.

ΨΟΨ, ΨΟΨ, ΨΟΨ, ΨΟΨ (f. ΨΟΨ, ΨΟΨ; pl. ΨΟΨΙ) n.m.f. snake.

ΨΟΨΨΨ (ΨΟΨΨΕΧ, ΨΟΨΨ) ΨΕΧΨΨΨ- (ΨΕΧΨΨ-) ΨΕΧΨΩΧ° Q ΨΕΧΨΩΧ vb.

tr. to distress, restrict, straiten (НМО^o); to compel, force; vb. intr. to become distressed, restricted, narrow; as n.m. distress, need.

2 ПОТ, 2 ПӨТ n. a fathom.

2 РА (ӨРА) vb. tr. to drive, compel (НМО^o, НСА), ± БВОЛ.

2 РА1, 2 РЕ n.m. upper part (very rare as n.); 2 РА1 reinforces other prep., no diff. in meaning. Ө2 РА1 adv. upward (see §8.1). Ө2 РА1 forms cpds. with many prep. (including Б, БХН, Ө2 РН, ОУББ, СА, ЗА, З1, ЗН), usually, but not necessarily, with the added nuance of "up," e.g. up to, up onto, etc. Н2 РА1 adv. above (static; §28.7). also freq. cpds., as in Н2 РА1 БХН up on, etc. СА-2 РА1 adv. above, on the upper side. ЦА 2 РА1 adv. upward; ЦА 2 РА1 Б up to, even to. З1 2 РА1, З1 2 РЕ adv. upward. СА-2 РЕ n.m. in Б П(°)СА-2 РЕ prep. above.

2 РА1 n.m. lower part, rare except in cpds.: Ө2 РА1 adv. downward, down; Ө2 РА1 Б down to, into, onto; Ө2 РА1 БХН down onto. Н2 РА1 adv. below. СА-2 РА1 adv. downward, down. ЦА 2 РА1 Б prep. down to.

2 РБ n.m. form, likeness; Х1-2 РБ to assume a form, likeness.

2 РБӨТ, 2 РВӨТ, 2 РВООӨБ n.f. staff, stout stick.

2 РЕ, 2 РЕБ (pl. 2 РНУБ, 2 РЕОУБ) n.m.f. food (of man or animals); Р-2 РЕ (Q О Н 2 РЕ) to become food; †-2 РЕ, † Н ОУ2 РЕ to give food (to: НА^o). Х1-2 РЕ to get food.

2 РЕВ n.m. chisel.

2 РНРЕ n.m.(f.) flower. Р-2 РНРЕ to bloom, blossom. ТЕК-2 РНРЕ БВОЛ idem. ОУАН-2 РНРЕ beetle (lit., flower-eater).

2 РНБ, 2 РНХ vb. intr. to become still, calm, quiet.

2 РИМ n.m. pelican.

2 РМАН, 2 ЕРМАН n.m. pomegranate (tree or fruit); БӨ Н 2 РМАН pomegranate tree.

2 РОК (2 РАК) Q 2 ОРК vb. intr. or reflex. to become still, calm, quiet; to cease; rarely tr. to still. As n.m. stillness, quiet; †-2 РОК to calm, quiet (НА^o). 2 ОРК adj. silent, quiet.

- 2POOY (2POY-, 2P̄-; 2PA') n.m. voice; sound, noise, cry.
 AT2POOY voiceless; C2A1 AT2POOY a consonant. NEX-
 2POOY, MOYXE N OY2POOY (± EBOA) to let out a cry. CEK-
 2POOY to snort. †-2POOY (± EBOA) to speak, give voice,
 promise; C2A1 EY†-2POOY a vowel. EY-2POOY EBOA to make
 a sound, utter a cry. 41-2POOY, 41-2PA' (± EBOA, E2PA1)
 to raise one's voice, to utter, speak. X1 N 2PA' to
 cry out; X1 N NE2POOY to hear the sound (of). MNT-
 NAYP̄-2POOY being hard-voiced. 2POY-N-NE n.m. thunder.
 2POY-BA1 n.f. thunder; †-2POY-BA1 to thunder. 2POYO,
 2POY@ boastful talk; MNT2POYO boastfulness; P̄-MNT2POYO
 to boast.
- 2PONPEH vb. tr. to flap or spread (wings); to blink (eyes).
 2POYXEB 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.
- 2POXPX 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, E2@A1) to become fat. As n.m. fat.
- 2TH n.f. shaft of spear; mast.
- 2TIT n.m. onion.
- 2TO, 2T@, E2TO (f. 2TOPPE, 2TOOPPE; pl. 2T@OP, E2T@OP, 2TOP)
 n.m.f. horse. MAC N E2TO foal. MANG-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/2N 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; PEY P-2WB worker; MH TPEY P-2WB work, labor; OY P-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.

PEY 2WBK 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.

2BK 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-πε** n.m. rain.
- 20Π 26Π 20Π'** Q **2HP** vb. tr. to hide, conceal (**MMO'**; from: **ε**); intr. to hide, become hidden (from: **ε**). As n.m. hiding; **2N OY20Π** in hiding, secretly; **2N n20Π** idem; **N 20Π** idem. **AT20Π** unhidden. **MA N 20Π** hiding-place.

- 20nṡ n.m. palm-branch with hanging dates.
 20p 2p̄- 2op' Q 2np vb. reflex. to guard against, take heed for (ε).
 20p 2p̄- (2ep-) 2op' vb. tr. to milk; 2p̄-εp̄ote idem.
 20p the god Horus.
 20pḅ (20p̄) 2opḅ' Q 2op(ε)ḅ vb. tr. to break (ḡmo'); intr. to be broken.
 20pḅ, Q 20pḅ vb. intr. to sit quietly (as in ambush).
 20pḥ, Q 20pḥ vb. intr. to sleep, doze.
 20pḥ 2p̄n- (2epḥ-) 2opn' Q 20pḥ vb. tr. to soak, drench, wet (ḡmo'; with: 2n̄, ḡmo'); also intr.: to become wet.
 20pḥ (20λḥ, 20pḥ) 2epḥ- 2opḥ' Q 20pḥ (20pḥ) vb. tr. to heap up, pile up (ḡmo'); to put into order, arrange; vb. intr. to be heaped up, put into order; as n.m. order, harmony. 2pox vb. idem (rare).
 20c, 20oc, 20yc n.m. thread, cord.
 20c 2ec- 2oc' vb. tr. to block up, cover up, stop up (ḡmo'; εxḥ, 2ixḥ); vb. intr. to be blocked up etc.
 20c vb. intr. to sing, make music; as n.m. song; pε420c 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) 2etḅ- 2otḅ' Q 20tḅ vb. tr. to kill (ḡmo'); 20tḅ n̄cλ to massacre. 2λtḅ in cpd.: slaying, as in 2λtḅ-φnpε child-slaying. As n.m. slaughter, murder; corpse; pε420tḅ slayer, murderer; mḥtpε420tḅ murder, slaughter; p̄-pε420tḅ to slay (ε). 2λtḅεc n.f. slaying; thing slain.
 20te vb. to bruise, pierce.
 20te, 20t n.f. rod, pole; φε n̄ 20t wooden pole.
 20tḥ (20nḥ) 2etḥ- 2otḥ' (2onḥ') Q 20tḥ vb. intr. to set, sink (of celestial bodies); to become reconciled (to, with: ε, mḥ); vb. tr. to reconcile (ḡmo'; to, with: ε, mḥ); as n.m. reconciliation; sunset. mλ n̄ 20tḥ 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. $\rho\epsilon\upsilon\omega\tau\bar{\rho}$ hireling. $\omega\tau\bar{\rho}$ (pl. $\omega\tau\rho\epsilon\upsilon$, $\omega\tau\rho\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon$) 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. $\omega\omega\upsilon$ adv. (no pron. agreement) on the other hand, however (expressing contrast or opposition).

$\omega\omega\kappa$ ($\omega\omega\kappa$) $\epsilon\kappa$ - $\omega\omega\kappa'$ ($\omega\omega\kappa\kappa'$) Q $\omega\omega\kappa$ vb. tr. to gird, arm ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omega'$; with: $\omega\bar{\mu}$, $\bar{\mu}\mu\omega'$; for, against: ϵ , $\upsilon\upsilon\epsilon$), \pm $\epsilon\upsilon\omega\lambda$, $\epsilon\omega\upsilon\eta\kappa$. $\omega\omega\kappa$ $\bar{\mu}\mu\omega'$ $\bar{\mu}$ $\mu\lambda\tau\omega\iota$ to gird someone as a soldier. As n.m. girding, breastplate, protective armor.

$\omega\omega\kappa\epsilon$ ($\omega\omega\kappa\epsilon$, $\omega\omega\omega\kappa$, $\omega\omega\omega\kappa$) $\epsilon\kappa\epsilon\kappa$ - ($\epsilon\kappa\epsilon\kappa$ -, $\epsilon\kappa\epsilon\kappa$ -) $\omega\omega\kappa'$ ($\omega\omega\omega\kappa\kappa'$) 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 $\omega\omega\mu$ ($\omega\omega\omega\mu$) vb. intr. to become lean, thin; + $\epsilon\upsilon\omega\lambda$: to pine away, be blighted.

$\omega\omega\upsilon$ $\epsilon\omega\upsilon$ - $\omega\omega\upsilon'$ Q $\omega\omega\upsilon$ vb. tr. to distress, afflict ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omega'$, ϵ); intr. to be distressed (by, with: $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\epsilon$, $\omega\lambda$, $\mu\bar{\mu}$, $\bar{\mu}\tau\bar{\mu}$); as n.m. distress, straits. $\omega\omega\upsilon\tau$ n.f. constraint.

$\omega\omega\upsilon\tau$ ($\omega\omega\upsilon\tau$, $\omega\omega\upsilon\tau$) $\epsilon\omega\upsilon\tau$ - $\omega\omega\upsilon\tau'$ ($\omega\omega\upsilon\tau'$) vb. tr. to steal ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omega'$; from: $\bar{\mu}\tau\bar{\mu}$, $\omega\iota$, $\omega\bar{\mu}$, $\epsilon\upsilon\omega\lambda$ $\omega\bar{\mu}$); as n.m. theft. $\rho\epsilon\upsilon\omega\upsilon\tau$ thief.

($\omega\omega\upsilon\tau$) $\epsilon\omega\upsilon\tau$ - $\omega\omega\upsilon\tau'$ \pm $\epsilon\upsilon\omega\lambda$ 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.

$\omega\omega\omega\tau$, $\omega\omega\omega\bar{\tau}$ 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- 2oxπ̄ vb. tr. to shut (ἴμοσ'), shut in, enclose;
as n.m. shutting, sealing.

2ω6ε̄ (2ω6ε̄, 2ωκῆ) 2ε6ε̄- (2ε6ῆ-) 2ο6ε̄ Q 2ο6ε̄ (2ο6ε̄) vb. tr.
to wither, destroy (ἴμοσ'); vb. intr. to wither away,
fade, expire. 2λ6ε̄- in cpds.: weak in, feeble of.
As n.m. feebleness. λτ2ω6ε̄ unfading.

2xοπxπ̄ (xοπxπ̄, 2no6ησ̄) vb. intr. to feel, grope (for: ε,
ε2ογῆ ε).

2λ: 2ο	2λpο': 2λ	2ε: 2η, 62ε
2λλκ: 2λκ	2λpοy2ε: pοy2ε	2εββε: 2εβε
2λλη: 2ωωηε	2λpο': pο	2εβετωpe: 2ηητωpe
2λλτ: 2λτ	2λpῶ-: 2pῶ	2εβτ̄: 2ηβτ̄
2λλτε: 2λτε	2λpῶητ: 2λῶητ	2εβσω: 2ωβτ̄
2λλγε: 2λγε	2λσε1ε: 2λc1ε	2εβω1: 21βω1
2λβ': 2ωβ	2λση: 2οση	2εβωων: 2ε-
2λβε: 2οβε	2λστ̄-/': 21σε	2εε: 2ε
2λβ1οy1: 21βω1	2λτ': 21τε, 21	2εε1τ: 2λε1τ
2λβλεελε: 2λyλεελε	2λτε̄-: 2ωτ̄ε̄	2ε1λε1βε: 21ε1β
2λβολ: βολ	2λτβεc: 2ωτ̄ε̄	2ε1εε: 21ε1β
2λβε̄-: 2ωβε̄	2λτε: 2λτ	2ε1ε1τ: 21ε1τ
2λε1η: 2λε	2λτηy: τηy	2εκ-: 2ωκ, 2ωωκ, 2ωωκε
2λεεy: 2λε	2λτη̄: τωpe	2εκε-: 2ωωκε
2λεοy: 2λε	2λτοοτ': τωpe	2ελε1λε: 2λοε1λε
2λεy(ε): 2λε	2λτ̄: 2ωτ̄	2ελκοy: 2λκοy
2λη: 2λε	2λτpeεy(ε): 2ωτ̄	2ελμε2ε: 2λληη2ε
2λ1βε: 21ε1β	2λτpec: 2ωτ̄	2ελεε: 2λοε
2λ1η: 2λε	2λτc: 2οτc	2εμε: 2ημε
2λκηλq̄: 2λκλq̄	2λῶ1τ: 2λῶητ	2εμετωpe: 2ηητωpe
2λκο: 21κ	2λῶc: 2ωῶ	2εμx̄: 2μοx̄
2λλ-: 2ωωλε	2λx: 2ωx	2ενη(η)τε: 2ενεετε
2λλατε: 2λλητ	2λxη̄, 2λxω': xω'	2ενηγ': 2ωνκ̄
2λληκ: 2λλακ	2βλ1: 21βε	2ενηε1ε: 21νε
2λλκοy: 2λκοy	2βεβε: 21βε	2ενοyqε: 2ε-
2λλλοyс: 2λλοyс	2βεβτ̄: 2ωβετ̄	2εοyτ: 2οοyτ
2λλδ-: 2λοε	2βηηητε: cτ̄βηηητε	2εpβooεε: 2εβωτ
2λη: 2ωωμε	2βηyε: 2ωβ	2εpe: 2pe
2ληητωpe: 2ηηητωpe	2βок: 2ωβεκ̄	2εpῶ-: 2pῶ
2ληκλq̄: 2λκλq̄	2βooс, 2βoc: 2ωβεc̄	2εpῶε: 2pῶ
2ληηητ: ηητ	2βoγ1: 2oγ, 21βω1	2εp21pe: 21p
2ληpο: pο	2βoε: 2ωβεκ̄	2ετ-: 21τε
2ληп: 2oп	2εc: 2ηβετ̄, 2ωβετ̄	2εyτ: 2οοyτ
2ληπc: 2ωβετ̄	2εcooyε: 2ωβετ̄	2εx̄x̄-: 2ox̄2x̄
2λpe1oπε: ε1oπε	2εcω: 2ωβετ̄	2ε6ῆ-: 2ω6ε̄
2λpηy: λpηy	2εω: 2oγ	2ηβ(β)ε: 2εβε
2λpη2ε: 2λpε2	2εωc, 2εωoc: 2ωβεc̄	2ηβc: 2ωβεc̄
2λpη̄: pο	2εωων: 2ε-	

2HE: 2E
 2HEIT: 2AEIT
 2HBE: 2HBE
 2HHPG, 2HHTG: 6IC
 2HIBE: 2HBE
 2HK: 2WOK
 2HKE: 2KO
 2HME: 2OEM
 2HMĀ: 2MC
 2HMĀ: 2MOX
 2HM: 2MOM
 2HNBTG: 2ENEBTE
 2HNT: 2ONT
 2HOY: 2HY
 2HRZPR: 2IP
 2HT: 2H
 2HTE: 6IC
 2HY: 2E
 2HYBE: 2EBE
 2HX: 2AX
 2I-: 2IOE
 2IABE, 2IAEIBE:
 2IEIB
 2IB, 2IBG: 2IEIB
 2IBOL: 6AL
 2IBOYI: 2IBOI
 2IEEVE: 2IEIB
 2IEEY(E): 2OI
 2IEY: 2IE
 2IEIABE, 2IEIBE:
 2IEIB
 2IH: 2IE, 2E, 2H
 2IHBG: 2IEIB
 2IHOUY: 2IE
 2IHY: 2IE, 2IH
 2IL: 2A
 2IME: 2HME, 2IME
 2IMH: 2OEM
 2INIE: 2INE
 2IOME: 2IME,
 2IOME
 2IOOYE: 2IH
 2IPZPR: 2IP
 2IPN: PO
 2IPOYZE: POYZE
 2IPW: PO
 2IT: 2IEIT
 2IT: 2I, 2IOYE
 2ITN: TPGE
 2ITOOT: TPGE
 2ITOYN-: TOYW
 2ITOYW: TOYW

2IOW: 2I
 2IZPA: 2O
 2IXN, 2IXW: XW
 2KAEIT, 2KOEIT: 2KO
 2LEEILAE: 2LOEILAE
 2LHGE: 2LOG
 2LOM: 2LOM
 2LOYW: OYW
 2LGE: 2LOG
 2N-: 2AN, 2ON
 2MALIC: 2MOOC
 2MEY, 2MHY: 2AM
 2MME: 2HME, 2MOM
 2MTOP: 2MNTOP
 2N2AL, 2N2EA: 2AA
 2NX: 2MOX
 2NAY: 2NAY
 2NT: 2INE
 2O: 2A
 2OB: 2OY
 2OBE: 2IBE
 2OBT: 2OYT
 2OEILAE: 2OEIRG
 2OIBEG: 2AEIBEG
 2OK: 2WOK, 2WOKG
 2OKP: 2KO
 2OL: 2WALG
 2OLB: 2LOG
 2OMET: 2OMNT
 2OMT: 2OMNT
 2OMTOP: 2MNTOP
 2OMX: 2MOX
 2OOK: 2WOKG, 2WOK
 2Ooke: 2WOKG
 2OOL: 2WALG
 2OOP: 2ON
 2OP: 2OY, 2AN
 2OPC: 2ANP
 2OPT: 2WTP
 2OPG: 2WPE
 2OPK: 2POK, 2WPK
 2OPW: 2POW, 2WPE
 2OPY: 2WPE
 2ORX(): 2WPE
 2OCE: 2ICE
 2OCHM: 2OCM
 2OYATE: 2OYEIT,
 2OYHT
 2OYE-: 2OYO
 2OYEITE: 2OYEIT
 2OYEPoyW: 2WORBP
 2OYITE: 2OYEIT

2OYNPE: 2OYO
 2OYR-: 2OYRE-
 2OYRATG: 2OYRIT
 2OYRW(W): 2OYRE-
 2OYC: 2OC
 2OYT-: 2OYUT
 2OW: 2W
 2OX: 2WX
 2OXX: 2OX2X
 2OBB: 2WB
 2OBV: 2WB
 2OBB, 2POXN:
 2XONP
 2POT: 2POT
 2PA: 2O, 2POOY
 2PAK: 2POK
 2PE: 2PAI
 2PEOYE: 2PE
 2PHYE: 2PE
 2PHW: 2POW
 2PKRIKE: PKRIKE
 2POYB(B)AI: 2POOY
 2POYNPE: 2POOY
 2POYO, 2POYW:
 2POOY
 2POYWP: 2WORBP
 2PW-: 2POW
 2TH: 2HT
 2TOOPG: 2TO
 2T: 2TO
 2TPG: 2TO
 2TOP: 2TO
 2TPW: 2AEPW
 2W: 2O
 2W: 2OW
 2WB: 2OY
 2WBT: 2WYT
 2WK: 2WOK
 2WK(E): 2WOKG
 2WKH: 2WB
 2WALG: 2WALG, 2WA
 2WLB: 2WP
 2WLB: 2WAL
 2WM: 2WOME
 2WME: 2WOME,
 2IOME
 2WNT: 2WOK
 2WNT: 2ONT
 2WPT: 2WTP
 2WPIT: 2OYRIT
 2WPY: 2WPE

2OT: 2OT6, 2OT, 2OT6
 2OT6: 2OT, 2OTE
 2OΛ6: 2OΛ
 2OOC: 2OC

2OΩ4: 2OΩ^φ
 2O2B: 2O2B̄
 2O4: 2OB

2O6B: O6B̄
 2O6B̄: 2O6B̄
 24O: 2O4

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, 6O2b̄) 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 λia name of a bird.

xλxe (xλaxe), Q xλxω(oγ) vb. intr. to become rough, hard,
 harsh. λtxλxe not harsh (of voice).

xλxc (pl. xixεeγ, xixεeγe, xixεoγ, xinxεeγ, xinxεeγe, xih-
 xγe) n.m.f. enemy. mλi-xλxe loving enmity, quarrelsome;
 m̄n̄txλxe enmity (toward: ε2oγn̄ e). p̄-xλxe (Q o n̄) to be
 at enmity (with: e, 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**, **χεπнз**, **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. **ρεχнр** 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** = **χιν**. **χιν X ε/φ/φλзрαι ε Y** from X to Y. **χιν X εβολ/εзрαι** from X onward. **χιν** is

occasionally preceded by ε, ἦ, εἰ, εἰ.

- x1nxh n.m. emptiness, nothingness; ε πκινxh in vain, for no purpose, for no reason. ἦ x1nxh idem.
 x1oye vb. tr. to steal (ἦμο^ε; from: εἰ, εβολ εἰ); to rob (ε, ἦα); as n.m. theft, fraud. ἦ x1oye adv. stealthily secretly; unbeknownst (to: ε). εἰ ἦμο^ε ἦ x1oye to steal. μα ἦ x1oye secret place. πεqx1oye, αἰ ἦ x1oye thief.
 x1p n.m. brine; salted fish. ανx1p brine-lotion (as soap).
 x1ce xεc̄- xact^ε (xict^ε) Q xoce (± εεραἰ) vb. tr. to raise up, exalt (ἦμο^ε; over, above: ε, εxἦ, εἰxἦ); vb. intr. to become exalted, raised up; as n.m. height(s), top. πετ xoce the Most High (of God). x1ce ἦ εἰτ to become arrogant, proud, vain; xaci-εἰτ proud, arrogant; ἦ-xaci-εἰτ to become vain, proud; ἦτxaci-εἰτ pride, arrogance.
 xoce n.m. exalted person or place.
 x1ce n.f. back, spine.
 x1ce, xece, xhce n.f. a land measure.
 x1y adj. sparing, niggard.
 x1z n.m. spittle.
 x1xω1, εἰxω1 n. single lock or braid of hair.
 xλωm, xλωb, xλωc n.m. brazier.
 xnaay n.pl. testicles.
 xἦ, xεn, x1n, xε conj. or. xἦ ἦμον/ἦne or not. xἦ ἦπωp or rather.
 xna (xεna, xne) xne- xεna^ε vb. tr. to quench, put out (ἦμο^ε); intr. to be quenched. ατxna unquenchable.
 xna^ε vb. tr. to send, send away.
 xna^ε (xno^ε, xnaa^ε) vb. tr. to strike (with: ἦ or zero).
 xnaγ (xnaay) vb. intr. to delay (in doing: ε); as n.m. sloth. ατxnaγ without delay; ἦτxnaγ promptness; πεqxnaγ sluggard; ἦτπεqxnaγ sloth, delay.
 xnaε (pl. xnaayε) n.m. forearm, wing; force, violence. ἦ xnaε with effort. †-xnaε na^ε to treat violently. εἰ ἦμο^ε ἦ xnaε to force, compel. εἰ ἦ οyxnaε to use force; ἦτx1 ἦ xnaε force, violence; πεqx1-xnaε violent; ἦτπεq-

- 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. **χ2;** 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.
χοκχ2, χεκχ2* Q **χεκχ2κ** (**χεκχ2κ2**) vb. tr. to stamp, brand,
 mark (**ημο***); as n.m. stamp, brand.
χολ2 Q to be least, smallest.
χολχ2 (**χολχελ**) **χ2χ2-** **χ2χ2*** vb. tr./intr. to drip, let drip.

- xolx̄ xelx̄- (x̄x̄-) x̄x̄ωλ Q x̄x̄ωλ vb. tr. to hedge in (ἤμο^ο); as n.m. hedge.
- xoolεc n.f. moth. ᾠ-xoolεc to become moth-eaten, decayed.
- xool (xool, xal) xel- (xool-, xal-) xool^ο (xool^ο) vb. tr. to send (ἤμο^ο; to: ε, ερατ^ο, εχῆ, ηλ^ο, θλ) ± εβολ out, off, away; ερουν in; εραι up; ελῶν ahead. xool ἦσα to send after.
- xoolt adj. base, lowly, rejected. ἠῆtxoolt, ἠῆtpeq^oxoolt baseness. ᾠ-xoolt to become base, lowly.
- xoolc n.m. papyrus.
- xol n.m. bowl, dish.
- xolx̄p̄ εεεωp̄ Q xepxωp̄ vb. tr. to overcome; Q to be hard.
- xoolt (xoolt-, xalt-, xot-, xot-; f. xoolte, xoolote) number: twenty. See 30.7.
- xool (xool, xoolc, xoolc) xel- Q xol (xol) vb. tr. to burn, scorch (ἤμο^ο); intr. to be sharp, bitter; as n.m. burning, ardor. xool ἦ εηt n.m. warmth of heart, esp. in εῆ οoxool ἦ εηt warmly, sincerely, ardently.
- xool (xool) xol^ο Q xol vb. intr. to be costly, rare; tr. to value.
- xoolε vb. intr. to limp.
- xoolxool, εoolεool vb. intr. to fly (or sim., of birds).
- xooltῆ in ἦ xooltῆ headlong, over the edge.
- xoolx̄p̄ (xolx̄p̄, xoolx̄p̄) xelx̄p̄ Q xelx̄p̄ vb. tr. to burn, cook; intr. idem.
- xol-, xol- n.m.f. hour; usually prefixed to number, as in xol-ἠῆtoye the 11th hour. ἦ ηηλῶ ἦ xol-X at about the Xth hour.
- xol-, xol- vb. must; usually prefixed to Inf., as in qnaxol-εωκ; rarely impers.: it is necessary (that: εpe).
- xol xolε- xol^ο Q xolnt vb. tr. to blame, scold, reproach (ἤμο^ο; for: εtve, εχῆ, ελ, εῆ); as n.m. blame, reproach. ἠῆtxolnt modesty.
- xol xolε- xol^ο vb. tr. (1) to beget, give birth to (ἤμο^ο); (2) to acquire, get, obtain (ἤμο^ο), 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. хoор Q to be strong, bold, hard. хлр-вaа bold of sight, staring; мнѣтхлр-вaа staring. хлр-знт firm of heart, bold; мнѣтхлр-знт courage, boldness; †-мнѣтхлр-знт to give courage (to: на°); хи-мнѣт-хлр-знт to take courage. хoорe, хoор, хoр adj. strong, bold (bef. or aft. n. with н). †-хoорe to become strong. мнѣтхoорe strength, prowess.

хто (ѣто) хтe- хто° (ѣто°, ѣтa°) Q хтнѣ (ѣтнѣ) vb. tr. to lay down (нмо°; on: е, ехн, зн, зихн); intr. to lie down. хто e нѣоне 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; eзоyn ехн unto; eзpaи 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; зpaи зихн on, upon.

хo хe- хo° vb. tr. to sing; as n.m. song. рѣчхo (pl. рѣч-хoоyе) singer, minstrel.

хo хe- (хи-) хoo° (imptv. лхи-, лхи°) vb. tr. to say, speak (нмо°; to: е, на°; about, concerning: е, eтвe, ехн, eзpaи ехн; against: нca, oувe). аѣхo, аѣхoo° 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; мн†λтxокн 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, εzoγн ε); to sew together. xолк εβολ as n.m. stretching, strain; extent; endurance, continuation. xлак n.m. strain; punishment. xолкc 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. xолн(ε)c, xопн(ε)c n. care, distraction.

xолэ xлэ- xолэ' vb. tr. to cut, prune.

xолэ (xоллэ, xоплэ) xелэ- xолэ' (± εβολ) vb. tr. to draw, scoop (ἥμο'). xолэεc, xолэc, xол(ε)c n.f. vessel for pouring.

xом n.m. generation. xин xом оλ xом, εγxом н нxом, н зен- xом н xом from generation to generation. оλxε н 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 н xонт place of testing. xонтc n.f. trial, test. xнит in xи-xнит to test, try (ἥμο', нcл); as n.m. test, trial; речxи-xнит tester.

xонч (офонч) Q xоонеч 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.

- xop xop'** vb. tr. to study, examine. As n.m. spy, scout.
xop xep- xop' Q **xnp** vb. tr. to sharpen; as n.m. sharpness.
xopn Q **xopn** vb. intr. to make a sign (to: **ε**, **ουε**; with: **nno'**, **zN**), to beckon; vb. tr. to indicate (**nno'**); as n.m. sign, indication.
xopn Q **xopn** vb. tr. to urge on, hasten (**nno'**); intr. to ride fast, hasten (after: **ncA**). **MA N xopn** training stable. **pepxopn** rider.
xopn vb. intr. to stumble, trip. **xpon** n.m. obstacle, impediment; **ATxpon** unimpeded; **F-xpon** to become an obstacle, difficulty; **†-xpon** to trip up (**nA'**), cause difficulty for; **x1-xpon** to stumble, trip, be impeded.
xoc Q **xnc** vb. tr. to load, pack (**nno'**; with: **nno'**); intr. to become hard, solid.
xote (**xot**) **xet- xot'** (\pm **εzoyn**) vb. tr. to pierce, penetrate (**nno'**; to, as far as: **ε**, **θA**, **zN**); as n.m. penetration, separation.
xote Q **xote** vb. intr. to fail, cease.
xowe (**xowe**, **xoe**) **xeeε-** **xoos'** vb. tr. to reach, pass, surpass (**nno'**); **ATxoos'** impassable.
xowe (**xoke**, **xoyoyke**) **xeeke-** (**xek-**) **xook'** vb. tr. to sting, prick, goad (**nno'**). **xookeq** n.m. goad.
xowle Q **xoolle** vb. intr. to be hindered.
xowle (**xole**) **xeele-** (**xele-**) **xool'** (**xol'**) vb. tr. to gather, harvest (**nno'**); as n.m. harvest. **pepxowle** harvester. **xAlle** n. gleanings, left-over crops.
xowne, **xome** n.m. book, document, book-roll, sheet of parchment; as adj. book- (with parts or types of books); **xowme** **N** **ωθ** reading book.
xowpe (**xope**) **xeepe-** (**xepe-**, **εep-**) **xoop'** (**xop'**) Q **xowpe** vb. tr. to scatter, disperse (**nno'**); + **εvol** idem; to hinder, bring to naught (**nno'**); as n.m. scattering, dissolution.
xowbe (**xobe**) **xee-** **xob'** (**xox'**, **xAk'**) Q **xne** vb. tr. to dye, stain (**nno'**; with: **zN**, **εvol zN**); intr. to become dyed, stained; as n.m. dyeing; **pepxee-** dyer of. **xneε**, **xnke**,

хекε n.m. purple dye; as adj. purple; ειεν-хн6ε purple embroidery; сλ η хн6ε seller of purple.

χω2 (χο2) хε2- Q хн2 vb. tr. to touch (ε, ε2ΟΥН ε); as n.m. touching, contagion. ατχω2 ερο^ε untouchable.

χω2 хε2- хλ2^ε Q хн2 vb. tr. to smear, anoint (ημο^ε, ε; with: ημο^ε, εη).

χω2η хε2η хλ2η^ε Q хλ2η vb. tr. to defile, pollute (ημο^ε); to become defiled, polluted (with, by: εη, εβολ εη); as n.m. pollution, uncleanness. ατχω2η undefiled. ρε4- χω2η defiled person.

χωχ, ληχωχ n.m. head, chief. φη-χωχ headache. φ-χωχ to become head, chief.

χλλνε: χλνε
 χλλте: χλте
 χλλхе: χλхе
 χλв: χλв
 χλε: χλεε
 χλειβεc: χεβвс
 χλεит: χоеит
 χλ1-: χ1
 χλ1ε: χλ1ε
 χλκ^ε: χωω6ε
 χλκ: χок
 χλκη^ε: χωκη
 χλμη: βλχμη
 χλνη: χλνε
 χλρ-: χρο
 χλс1-: χ1с
 χлст^ε: χ1св
 χлтвε: χлтче
 χλγ(-): χооγ
 χλγт-: χоγт
 χλ2^ε: χω2
 χλ2η(ε): χω2η
 χλ2χ: χλ2χ
 χλχω(оγ): χλχε
 χλχ2: χλ2χ
 χβηλ: χεβηλ
 χεc: χεвс
 χε: χη, ге
 χε-: χо, χω, χ1
 χεβвεc, χεβвс: χεβвс
 χεβελ: χεβηλ
 χεβεε-: χωω6ε
 χεεεε-: χωωκε

хееεε-: хөөεε
 хеере: хнре
 хеере-: херо, хөөре
 хек-: хөөке
 хекε: хн6ε
 хεεε-: хөөεε
 хεεεχ-: бөөχ
 хελληc: хελ2ηc
 хελληc: χ1λλεc
 хен: χ1η
 хεηλ(ε): χηλ
 хенεтннте: хое
 хенов, хено4: χно4
 хеноγογ^ε: χноγ
 хентннте: хое
 хенн2: хемпез
 хере-: хөөре
 хереε-: херо
 херо-: хω
 херω(ε): херо
 херχφ: хнр
 хεcε: χ1сε
 хεcт-: χ1сε
 хет-: хωте
 хεγ-: χооγ
 хεγ4-: χоγ4
 хεγφλ: φλ
 хε2χω2^ε: χλ2χ2
 хεχ-: бөөхе
 хεε-: хωω6ε
 хн: χ1ηχη
 хнв: χоγ4
 хнвс: χεввс

хннвс: хεввс
 хнвεc: хεввс
 хнкε: хωω6ε
 хннн: хн6ε
 хнпез: хемпез
 хнcε: χ1сε
 хнт: χλте
 хнγ: χ1, χо
 хн4: χоγ4
 хн6: хωω6ε
 хн6ε: хωω6ε
 х1-: χ1, χо, хω
 х1βηλ: хεβηλ
 х1η: χη
 х1ηογ^ε: χηογ
 х1ηογ^ε: χηογ
 х1ηтнγ: тнγ
 х1ηεεγ(ε): χλхе
 х1ηεεε: χλхе
 х1ηχ1η: бηεη
 х1οορ: ε1οορ
 х1пε2: хемпез
 х1ρω4: ρо
 х1т^ε: χ1, хоеит
 х1сοογ(ε): хое1с
 х1ст^ε: χ1сε
 х1хеεεγ(ε),
 х1хеογ: χλхе
 χλλε: хωωε
 χλληc: хελ2ηc
 χλλ2с: хελ2ηc
 χηχη: бηεη
 χη: χ1η, χηογ

ΧΝΑΛΥ: ΧΝΑΥ, ΧΝΟΟΥ	ΧΟΟΛΕ: ΧΩΩΛΕ	ΧΡΟΠ: ΧΩΡῆ
ΧΝΑΥ2: ΧΝΑ2	ΧΟΟΝΕ: ΧΛΝΕ	ΧΡΛΕΙΤ: ΧΡΟ
ΧΝΕ(-): ΧΝΑ, ΧΝΟΥ	ΧΟΟΝΕ4: ΧΩΝῆ	ΧΡΟΕΙΤ: ΧΡΟ
ΧΝΗ: ΧΝΕ	ΧΟΟΡ': ΧΩΩΡΕ	ΧῚ: ΧΟΕΙC
ΧΝΙΤ: ΧΩΝῆ	ΧΟΟΡ': ΧΩΡ	ΧΤΑΙ: ΧΛΤΕ
ΧΝΟ': ΧΝΔ'	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: ΧΛΤΕ	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
Χοοке4: ΧΩΩΚΕ	ΧΠΙЕ-: ΧΠΙΟ	Χω6Е: ΧΩΩ6Е
Χοολ': ΧΩΩΛΕ	ΧΠИТ: ΧΠΙΟ	Χ2ОC: 62ОC

6

6ΛΒ6ΛΒ, 6Λ46Λ4, ΚΛ4ΚΛ4, 6ΛΒ6ΗΒ n. chick-pea.

6ΛΛ2Ὶ, ΚΛΛΛ2Ὶ n.f. pot.

6ΛΛΕ, 6ΛΛΗ (pl. 6ΛΛΕΟΥ, 6ΛΛΕΟΥΕ, 6ΛΛΕΟΥΕ) adj. lame, crippled; ΜῆΤ6ΛΛΕ 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. ΜῆΤ-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, ΓΗΠΤ^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. ΓΙΠΕ $\bar{\eta}$ 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 Ἡ ΟΥΝΑΜ
 right hand. 2Λ Τ(°)61Χ under one's control. Ἰ-ΗΟ6 Ἡ
 61Χ to become generous. †-61Χ to promise (someone: ΝΔ°).
 6Λ, 6ΛΛ n.m. a weapon (exact meaning not clear).
 6ΛΛ, 6ΛΟ, ΚΛΛ in †-εΛΛ to sway, stagger.
 6ΛΙΑ n.m. burnt-offering.
 6ΛΜ, 6ΕΛΜ, 6ΛΛΜ, ΚΕΛΜ n. dry sticks, twigs.
 6ΛΟ n.m. vanity, futility.
 6ΛΟΜΛΜ 6ΛἸΛΩΜ- (6ΛΕΜΛΩΜ-) 6ΛἸΛΩΜ° (6ΛΕΜΛΩΜ°) Q 6ΛἸΛΩΜ (6ΛἸ-
 ΛΟΜἸ, ΛἸΛΩΜ, ΛἸΛΗΜ) vb. intr. to become twisted (up with,
 up in: ε, 2Ἡ); 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) 6ΛΛΕ- Q 6ΛΛΩΟΥ (ΚΑΛΛΩΟΥ, 6ΑΛΛΗΥ, 6ΑΛΛΗΥΤ, 6Λ-
 ΛΟΟΥΤ) vb. intr. to dwell, sojourn, reside (at, in: ε);
 ΜΔ Ἡ 6ΟΕΙΛΕ dwelling-place, inn. ἸἸἸ6ΟΕΙΛΕ sojourner,
 lodger; Ἰ-ἸἸἸ6ΟΕΙΛΕ (Q ο Ἡ) to become a sojourner. (2)
 (additional forms: 6ΑΛΛΩ°, 6ΑΛΛΩΦ°; Q ΚΕΛΟΙΤ) to deposit
 (ἸΜΜΟ°; with: ε), entrust to. 6ΟΕΙΛΕ n.m. sojourn,

residence; furnishings; deposit.

60A n.m. (1) a lie; (2) a liar. 𐀀-60A to lie, be false;
 𐀀𐀁𐀂 𐀃𐀄𐀅 𐀆 60A to make false, present or take as false.
 𐀇𐀈-60A to tell a lie; 𐀉𐀊𐀋-60A sincere; 𐀌𐀍𐀎𐀏𐀐𐀑-60A sin-
 cerity; 𐀒𐀓𐀔𐀕-60A liar; 𐀖𐀗𐀘𐀙𐀚𐀛-60A lying.

60A𐀜 n.f. woolen garment.

60A𐀝 𐀞 vb. reflex. to abstain from. 60A𐀟 n.m. abstinence.

60A𐀠 (60A𐀡𐀢) 60A𐀣𐀤 (60A𐀥𐀦𐀧, 𐀨𐀩𐀪𐀫) Q 60A𐀬 vb. tr.

to spread to dry (𐀭𐀮𐀯); as n.m. spreading to dry.

60M n.f. power, strength, might, authority. 𐀴60M power-

less; 𐀵𐀶𐀷𐀸60M powerlessness, inability; 𐀹-𐀴60M (Q 0

𐀰) to become powerless; 𐀱𐀲𐀳60M mighty man. 𐀴-60M 𐀵𐀶𐀷

to lose strength, be exhausted. 𐀹-60M, 𐀵𐀶𐀷 𐀸 𐀹𐀺60M to

do wondrous deeds. 𐀵𐀶𐀷 𐀸 𐀹(𐀺)60M to do one's utmost.

𐀻-60M to give power (to: 𐀼𐀽). 𐀾𐀿𐀰-60M 𐀱𐀲𐀳 (one) has

the strength, power, ability (to do: 𐀴, 𐀵𐀶𐀷); 𐀸𐀹𐀺-𐀻60M

𐀱𐀲𐀳 idem; (one) is able (to do: 𐀴, 𐀵𐀶𐀷); (𐀸)𐀹𐀺-𐀻60M

𐀱𐀲𐀳 neg. of preceding. 𐀼𐀽-60M, 𐀾𐀿-60M to find strength,

to be able (to do: 𐀴); to prevail (over: 𐀴, 𐀵𐀶𐀷, 𐀸𐀹𐀺

𐀼𐀽, 𐀾𐀿, 𐀺𐀻𐀼). 𐀽6𐀾-60M idem.

60M𐀿 (60M𐀽𐀾) 60M𐀿𐀽𐀾 vb. tr. to touch, grope for (𐀽); as

n.m. sense of touch. 𐀴60M𐀿𐀽𐀾𐀿 untouchable.

60N n.m. low place, hollow. 60O𐀽 n.f. idem.

60N𐀿 n. violence, might, force, usu. only in cpd. 𐀴 𐀵

60N𐀿 to use violence, act violently; to harm, hurt, ill-

treat, constrain (𐀭𐀮𐀯); as n.m. violence, iniquity;

𐀱𐀲𐀳 𐀴 60N𐀿 idem; 𐀹-𐀴 𐀵 60N𐀿 to act violently; 𐀶𐀷𐀸

𐀴 60N𐀿 violent, harmful; 𐀹𐀺𐀻𐀼𐀽𐀾 𐀴 60N𐀿 violence.

60O𐀽𐀿 n.f. thigh.

60O𐀽𐀾, 6A𐀽𐀾 n.f. hair-cloth, sack cloth; as measure: a

sack. 𐀴 𐀵 60O𐀽𐀾 sack-seller. 𐀴𐀵(𐀶)-60O𐀽𐀾 weaver

of sacks.

60O𐀽𐀾𐀿, 6A𐀽𐀾𐀿 a term of contempt; slave (?).

60P, 𐀴𐀵 n.f. sole of foot, foot.

60P n.f. a cutting instrument.

60ne, 60n, 6ane, 6anH, 6aneI n. small vessel, small amount;

6one 6one little by little.

6opTe, kopTe, 6apTe n.f. knife, sword. aT6opTe without a knife; uncut.

6op4' (kop4') vb. tr. to nip off.

6opX, 6opXe n.m. filth. F-6opX (Q o N) to become filthy.

6oc, koc n.m. half. ou6oc (added to a quantity) and a half.

6ic-, 6ec- cpd. form, as in 6icTnHBe half a fingerbreadth.

6ocN n.m. darkness, stormy darkness.

6oc6T (6oc6ec) vb. intr. to dance; as n.m. dancing.

6or n.f. size; age; form, sort. N TeI6or of this sort,

such. a9 N 6or of what sort? F-T6or (Q o N) to become like (N or poss. prefix).

6ouH n.m. kind of locust.

6oux, kouX, 6ox, 6ou6, kouk n.m. safflower, cardamum.

6ou6Q (6ou6e9) 6e96e9- 6e96e9' Q 6e96e9 vb. tr. to sprinkle.

6ox6X (6ox6ex) 6ex6ox' (6eT6ox', 6eT6e6') Q 6ex6oxT vb. tr.

to cut, smite, slaughter (MMO'); as n.m. cutting etc.

6pH vb. tr. to dig (MMO').

6pHe n.f. diadem, sceptre.

6pHe n.f. dowry.

6poomne, 6epoomne n.m.f. dove, pigeon. Mac F 6poomne baby dove. 6pH9aH n.f. turtledove.

6poomne, 6poomne n.m. name of a vessel and measure.

6pob, 6pob (pl. 6pob, 6pob, 6pob, 6pob) n.m. seed;

sperm; progeny. aT6pob without seed, without progeny.

xI-6pob to be impregnated.

6pOz, 6pOz, 6pOz, 6pOz n.m. need, want, lack. F-6pOz to be in want (of: N); as n.m. need.

6o Q 6eet (6eHT) vb. intr. (1) to remain, wait (for: e, nA'; with: mN; in, within: 2N); (2) to continue, persist (in doing: Circum.); (3) to cease, stop, cease functioning.

6oX 6X- (6eX-) 6oX' (6oOX', 6oOX') Q 6eX vb. tr. to collect, gather. 6e46X-9e wood-gatherer.

6oX (6oX) 6X- 6oX' (6oOX') Q 6eX vb. tr. to roll up (like

- a scroll: $\overline{\text{MMO}}^{\circ}$); intr. to roll up, back; to curl up.
 $\epsilon\omega\lambda$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omega\lambda$ to turn back, return (tr. or intr.).
- $\epsilon\omega\lambda\overline{\text{P}}$ ($\kappa\omega\lambda\overline{\text{P}}$) $\epsilon\upsilon\lambda\overline{\text{P}}$ - ($\epsilon\overline{\lambda\text{P}}$ -) $\epsilon\omega\lambda\overline{\text{P}}^{\circ}$ ($\kappa\omega\lambda\overline{\text{P}}^{\circ}$) Q $\epsilon\omega\lambda\overline{\text{P}}$ ($\kappa\omega\lambda\overline{\text{P}}$) \pm $\epsilon\upsilon\omega\lambda$
 vb. tr. to uncover, reveal ($\overline{\text{MMO}}^{\circ}$; to: ϵ , $\overline{\text{NCA}}$); vb. intr.
 to become revealed, uncovered, manifest; as n.m. revelation, uncovering; $\lambda\tau\epsilon\omega\lambda\overline{\text{P}}$ covered. $\epsilon\lambda\lambda\overline{\text{P}}$ - in cpd. one
 who uncovers.
- $\epsilon\omega\lambda\overline{\text{X}}$ ($\chi\omega\lambda\overline{\text{X}}$) $\epsilon\overline{\lambda\text{X}}$ - ($\epsilon\epsilon\lambda\overline{\text{X}}$ -, $\chi\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\chi$ -) $\epsilon\omega\lambda\overline{\text{X}}^{\circ}$ ($\epsilon\omega\lambda\overline{\text{X}}^{\circ}$, $\chi\omega\lambda\overline{\text{X}}^{\circ}$) Q
 $\epsilon\omega\lambda\overline{\text{X}}$ ($\chi\omega\lambda\overline{\text{X}}$) vb. tr. to entangle, ensnare ($\overline{\text{MMO}}^{\circ}$; in, with:
 ϵ , $\overline{\text{MMO}}^{\circ}$); reflex. and intr. to become entangled, entwined;
 to adhere, be swathed (in: $\overline{\text{MMO}}^{\circ}$, $\epsilon\overline{\text{N}}$); as n.m. entanglement.
- $\epsilon\omega\text{M}$, $\epsilon\omega\text{M}$, $\kappa\omega\text{M}$ (pl. $\epsilon\omega\omega\text{M}$, $\kappa\lambda\lambda\text{M}$) n.m. garden, vineyard, pro-
 perty. $\epsilon\text{M}\epsilon$, $\epsilon\text{M}\text{H}$ (pl. $\epsilon\text{M}\text{H}\gamma$, $\epsilon\text{M}\text{H}\omega\gamma$, $\epsilon\text{M}\epsilon\epsilon\gamma$) n.m. gardener,
 vinedresser. $\lambda\tau\epsilon\text{M}\epsilon$ untilled; $\text{M}\overline{\text{N}}\tau\epsilon\text{M}\epsilon$ vinedressing.
- $\epsilon\omega\text{H}\lambda\epsilon$, $\epsilon\omega\gamma\text{H}\lambda\epsilon$, $\epsilon\omega\text{H}\overline{\text{C}}$, $\epsilon\omega\gamma\text{H}\lambda\epsilon\epsilon\text{C}$, $\kappa\lambda\gamma\text{H}\lambda\kappa\epsilon\text{C}$ n.m. cloak.
- $\epsilon\omega\text{H}\overline{\text{T}}$, Q $\epsilon\omega\text{H}\overline{\text{T}}$ vb. intr. to become angry, furious, raging
 (at, against: ϵ , $\epsilon\chi\overline{\text{N}}$); as n.m. wrath, anger, fury. $\lambda\tau$ -
 $\epsilon\omega\text{H}\overline{\text{T}}$ incapable of anger; $\text{M}\overline{\text{N}}\tau\lambda\tau\epsilon\omega\text{H}\overline{\text{T}}$ ability to control
 one's anger. $\rho\epsilon\epsilon\omega\text{H}\overline{\text{T}}$ wrathful, quick-tempered person;
 $\text{M}\overline{\text{N}}\tau\rho\epsilon\epsilon\omega\text{H}\overline{\text{T}}$ quick-temperedness. \dagger - $\epsilon\omega\text{H}\overline{\text{T}}$ to provoke to
 anger ($\text{H}\lambda^{\circ}$); $\rho\epsilon\epsilon\dagger$ - $\epsilon\omega\text{H}\overline{\text{T}}$ one who provokes to anger; $\text{M}\overline{\text{N}}\tau$ -
 $\rho\epsilon\epsilon\dagger$ - $\epsilon\omega\text{H}\overline{\text{T}}$ 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.
- $\epsilon\omega\text{H}\overline{\text{C}}$ ($\epsilon\omega\epsilon$) $\epsilon\overline{\text{H}}\epsilon$ - ($\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon\overline{\text{C}}$ -) vb. tr. to wring, nip off. $\epsilon\omega\text{H}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{N}}$
 ($\epsilon\omega\text{H}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{N}}$) $\epsilon\overline{\text{H}}\epsilon\overline{\text{N}}$ - idem.
- $\epsilon\omega\omega\gamma$ $\epsilon\omega\omega\gamma^{\circ}$ Q $\epsilon\text{H}\gamma$ ($\epsilon\text{H}\omega\gamma$) vb. tr. to make narrow; intr. to
 become narrow, crowded; as n.m. narrowness.
- $\epsilon\omega\omega\gamma$ $\epsilon\epsilon\gamma$ - vb. tr. to push; + $\epsilon\upsilon\omega\lambda$: to put (a ship: $\overline{\text{MMO}}^{\circ}$)
 to sea, to set sail, push off.
- $\epsilon\omega\omega\gamma\epsilon$, Q $\epsilon\omega\omega\gamma\epsilon$ vb. tr. to twist, make crooked ($\overline{\text{MMO}}^{\circ}$); intr.
 to become crooked, twisted. $\epsilon\overline{\text{N}}$ $\omega\gamma\epsilon\omega\omega\gamma\epsilon$ crookedly.
- $\epsilon\omega\text{P}\epsilon$ ($\kappa\omega\text{P}\epsilon$, $\vartheta\omega\text{P}\epsilon$, $\epsilon\omega\text{P}$, $\kappa\omega\text{P}$) $\epsilon\epsilon\text{P}$ - ($\epsilon\overline{\text{P}}$ -, $\vartheta\lambda\text{P}$ -, $\epsilon\omega\text{P}$ -, $\epsilon\omega\text{P}$ -,
 $\epsilon\lambda\text{P}$ -, $\kappa\epsilon\text{P}$ -) $\epsilon\omega\text{P}^{\circ}$ ($\epsilon\lambda\text{P}^{\circ}$, $\kappa\lambda\text{P}^{\circ}$, $\kappa\omega\text{P}^{\circ}$, $\kappa\omega\text{P}^{\circ}$, $\epsilon\omega\text{P}^{\circ}$) Q $\epsilon\text{H}\text{P}$
 ($\kappa\text{H}\text{P}$, $\epsilon\epsilon\text{P}$, $\kappa\epsilon\text{P}$) vb. tr. (1) to seize, take ($\overline{\text{MMO}}^{\circ}$); to

take up, begin (from: $\chi\iota\bar{\nu}$, $\bar{\alpha}\bar{\nu}$); (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 $\epsilon\omega\eta\bar{\tau}$ vb. intr. to look, glance, gaze (at: ϵ , $\epsilon\bar{\alpha}\omicron\gamma\bar{\nu}$

ε, εχ $\bar{\eta}$, $\bar{\eta}\sigma\lambda$, $\eta\eta\tau^{\epsilon}$); to pay heed (to: ε); to look forward (to: ε); as n.m. look, glance. $\epsilon\omega\theta\tau$ εβολ idem; as n.m. idem. $\mu\lambda \bar{\eta} \epsilon\omega\theta\tau$ a look-out.

$\epsilon\omega\chi\bar{\epsilon}$ ($\epsilon\omega\chi\bar{\nu}$) $\epsilon\epsilon\chi\bar{\epsilon}$ - $\epsilon\omega\chi\bar{\epsilon}$ Q $\epsilon\omega\chi\bar{\epsilon}$ ($\epsilon\omega\chi\bar{\nu}$, $\epsilon\lambda\chi\bar{\epsilon}$) vb. intr. to become small, less; to diminish, wane, be reduced; vb. tr. to lessen ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omega^{\epsilon}$); as n.m. diminution, inferiority.

$\epsilon\omega\chi\epsilon$ ($\epsilon\omega\omega\chi\epsilon$) $\epsilon\epsilon\chi$ - Q $\epsilon\eta\chi$ vb. tr. to dig ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omega^{\epsilon}$).

$\epsilon\omega\epsilon$ vb. intr. to swell. $\epsilon\omega\gamma\epsilon$ n. swelling, boil.

$\epsilon\omega\epsilon$ $\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon$ - ($\epsilon\epsilon\chi$ -) $\epsilon\omega\epsilon^{\epsilon}$ ($\epsilon\lambda\epsilon^{\epsilon}$, $\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon^{\epsilon}$, $\kappa\omega\chi^{\epsilon}$) Q $\epsilon\eta\epsilon$ ($\epsilon\eta\chi$) vb. tr.

bake, roast ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omega^{\epsilon}$). $\epsilon\lambda\lambda\epsilon\epsilon$, $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\epsilon$, $\epsilon\omega\omega\epsilon$ n.m.f. baked loaf.

$\epsilon\zeta\omega\sigma$, $\epsilon\zeta\omega\zeta$, $\chi\zeta\omega\sigma$, $\psi\zeta\omega\sigma$, $\epsilon\bar{\chi}\zeta\omega\sigma$, $\psi\bar{\chi}\zeta\omega\sigma$, $\omega\chi\omega\sigma$, $\epsilon\zeta\omega\sigma\epsilon$, $\epsilon\lambda\zeta\omega\sigma\epsilon$
n.f. gazelle.

$\epsilon\lambda$: $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota\omega$	$\epsilon\lambda\zeta\omega\sigma$: $\epsilon\zeta\omega\sigma$	$\epsilon\epsilon\gamma$ -: $\epsilon\omega\omega\gamma$
$\epsilon\lambda\bar{\nu}$ -: $\epsilon\bar{\nu}\bar{\nu}\bar{\epsilon}$	$\epsilon\lambda\zeta\omega\zeta$: $\chi\lambda\zeta\omega\zeta$	$\epsilon\epsilon\chi$ -: $\epsilon\omega\omega\chi\epsilon$
$\epsilon\lambda\lambda\mu\epsilon$: $\epsilon\omega\omega\mu\epsilon$	$\epsilon\lambda\zeta\bar{\omega}$, $\epsilon\lambda\zeta\bar{\omega}\zeta$: $\chi\lambda\zeta\omega\zeta$	$\epsilon\epsilon\chi$ -: $\epsilon\omega\epsilon$
$\epsilon\lambda\lambda\epsilon\epsilon$: $\epsilon\omega\epsilon$	$\epsilon\lambda\chi\bar{\epsilon}$: $\epsilon\omega\chi\bar{\epsilon}$	$\epsilon\eta\eta\tau$: $\epsilon\omega$
$\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota\epsilon$, $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota\eta$: $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota\omega$	$\epsilon\lambda\epsilon^{\epsilon}$: $\epsilon\omega\epsilon$	$\epsilon\eta\eta$: $\epsilon\eta\omega\eta$
$\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota\omega$: $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota\omega$	$\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\epsilon$: $\epsilon\omega\epsilon$	$\epsilon\eta\eta\tau^{\epsilon}$: $\epsilon\iota\eta\epsilon$
$\epsilon\lambda\lambda^{\epsilon}$: $\epsilon\omega\omega\lambda\epsilon$	$\epsilon\bar{\epsilon}$ -: $\epsilon\omega\omega\bar{\nu}\bar{\epsilon}$	$\epsilon\eta\omega\gamma$: $\epsilon\omega\omega\gamma$
$\epsilon\lambda\lambda$: $\epsilon\bar{\lambda}$	$\epsilon\epsilon\omega\epsilon$: $\epsilon\bar{\nu}\omega\iota$	$\epsilon\eta\pi$: $\epsilon\omega\pi\epsilon$
$\epsilon\lambda\lambda\epsilon$ -: $\epsilon\omega\epsilon\iota\lambda\epsilon$	$\epsilon\bar{\epsilon}\omega\lambda$, $\epsilon\bar{\epsilon}\omega\epsilon$: $\omega\lambda$	$\epsilon\eta\pi\epsilon$: $\kappa\eta\pi\epsilon$
$\epsilon\lambda\lambda\epsilon\epsilon\gamma(\epsilon)$: $\epsilon\lambda\lambda\epsilon$	$\epsilon\epsilon$: $\kappa\epsilon$	$\epsilon\eta\gamma$: $\epsilon\omega\omega\gamma$
$\epsilon\lambda\lambda\epsilon\gamma\epsilon$: $\epsilon\lambda\lambda\epsilon$	$\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon\lambda\epsilon$ -: $\epsilon\omega\omega\lambda\epsilon$	$\epsilon\eta\chi$: $\epsilon\omega\epsilon$, $\epsilon\omega\omega\chi\epsilon$
$\epsilon\lambda\lambda\eta$: $\epsilon\lambda\lambda\epsilon$	$\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon\mu\epsilon$ -: $\epsilon\omega\omega\mu\epsilon$	$\epsilon\iota\epsilon\iota\epsilon$: $\epsilon\iota\epsilon$
$\epsilon\lambda\lambda\eta\gamma(\tau)$: $\epsilon\omega\epsilon\iota\lambda\epsilon$	$\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon\tau$: $\epsilon\omega$	$\epsilon\iota\eta$: $\epsilon\iota\epsilon$
$\epsilon\lambda\lambda\iota\lambda$: $\kappa\lambda\lambda\kappa\iota\lambda$	$\epsilon\epsilon\iota\lambda\epsilon\iota\lambda$: $\kappa\lambda\lambda\kappa\iota\lambda$	$\epsilon\iota\eta\mu\omega\gamma\tau$: $\epsilon\iota\eta\mu\omega\gamma\tau$
$\epsilon\lambda\lambda\mu\lambda$: $\epsilon\lambda\mu\lambda\iota$	$\epsilon\epsilon\lambda\epsilon$ -: $\epsilon\omega\omega\lambda\epsilon$	$\epsilon\iota\eta\zeta\omega\gamma\tau$: $\epsilon\iota\eta\zeta\omega\gamma\tau$
$\epsilon\lambda\lambda\omega\omega\gamma\tau$: $\epsilon\omega\epsilon\iota\lambda\epsilon$	$\epsilon\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota\lambda$: $\kappa\lambda\lambda\kappa\iota\lambda$	$\epsilon\iota\eta$ -: $\epsilon\iota\eta\epsilon$
$\epsilon\lambda\lambda\omega\pi\omega\gamma$: $\kappa\lambda\lambda\omega\pi\omega\gamma$	$\epsilon\epsilon\mu\epsilon$ -: $\epsilon\omega\omega\mu\epsilon$	$\epsilon\iota\eta\tau\lambda\omega$: $\epsilon\iota\eta\epsilon\lambda\omega$
$\epsilon\lambda\lambda\bar{\eta}$ -: $\epsilon\omega\lambda\bar{\eta}$	$\epsilon\epsilon\mu\zeta\omega\gamma\tau$: $\epsilon\iota\eta\zeta\omega\gamma\tau$	$\epsilon\iota\pi\eta$: $\epsilon\epsilon\pi\eta$
$\epsilon\lambda\lambda\omega^{\epsilon}$, $\epsilon\lambda\lambda\omega\omega^{\epsilon}$:	$\epsilon\epsilon\eta$ -: $\epsilon\iota\eta\epsilon$	$\epsilon\iota\sigma$ -: $\epsilon\omega\sigma$
$\epsilon\omega\epsilon\iota\lambda\epsilon$	$\epsilon\epsilon\omega\gamma\eta\lambda$: $\epsilon\iota\omega\gamma\eta\lambda$	$\epsilon\iota\chi\omega\iota$: $\chi\iota\chi\omega\iota$
$\epsilon\lambda\lambda\omega\omega\gamma$: $\epsilon\omega\epsilon\iota\lambda\epsilon$	$\epsilon\epsilon\tau^{\epsilon}$: $\epsilon\iota\eta\epsilon$	$\epsilon\iota\epsilon\lambda\omega$: $\epsilon\iota\eta\epsilon\lambda\omega$
$\epsilon\lambda\mu\lambda\gamma\lambda\epsilon$: $\epsilon\lambda\mu\omega\gamma\lambda$	$\epsilon\epsilon\eta\epsilon\lambda\omega$: $\epsilon\iota\eta\epsilon\lambda\omega$	$\epsilon\bar{\lambda}$ -: $\epsilon\omega\omega\lambda\epsilon$
$\epsilon\lambda\pi$ -, $\epsilon\lambda\pi^{\epsilon}$: $\epsilon\omega\pi\epsilon$	$\epsilon\epsilon\eta$ -, $\epsilon\epsilon\eta$: $\epsilon\omega\pi\epsilon$	$\epsilon\lambda\lambda\zeta$: $\epsilon\bar{\lambda}\zeta$
$\epsilon\lambda\pi\epsilon$, $\epsilon\lambda\pi\eta$, $\epsilon\lambda\pi\epsilon\iota$:	$\epsilon\epsilon\eta\eta$: $\kappa\eta\pi\epsilon$	$\epsilon\bar{\lambda}\lambda\bar{\eta}$: $\epsilon\bar{\lambda}\bar{\eta}$
$\epsilon\omega\pi\epsilon$	$\epsilon\epsilon\eta$ -: $\chi\omega\omega\eta\epsilon$	$\epsilon\lambda\omega$: $\epsilon\lambda\lambda$
$\epsilon\lambda\pi\iota\chi\epsilon$, $\epsilon\lambda\pi\iota\chi\omega\gamma$:	$\epsilon\epsilon\eta\epsilon\bar{\eta}$: $\epsilon\lambda\pi\epsilon\eta$	$\epsilon\lambda\omega\tau\epsilon$: $\epsilon\lambda\omega\tau$
$\epsilon\lambda\pi\epsilon\iota\chi\epsilon$	$\epsilon\epsilon\eta\lambda\epsilon\epsilon$: $\epsilon\omega\eta\bar{\epsilon}$	$\epsilon\lambda\omega\omega\epsilon$: $\epsilon\lambda\omega\tau$
$\epsilon\lambda\pi\tau\epsilon$: $\epsilon\omega\eta\tau\epsilon$	$\epsilon\epsilon\eta\eta\epsilon$: $\epsilon\omega\eta\bar{\epsilon}$	$\epsilon\lambda\omega\tau$: $\epsilon\lambda\omega\tau$
$\epsilon\lambda\tau\zeta\epsilon$: $\epsilon\omega\tau\zeta$	$\epsilon\epsilon\eta\omega\eta\pi\epsilon$: $\epsilon\eta\omega\omega\eta\pi\epsilon$	$\epsilon\lambda\omega\gamma$: $\epsilon\lambda\omega$
$\epsilon\lambda\gamma\eta\epsilon$: $\epsilon\omega\omega\gamma\eta\epsilon$	$\epsilon\epsilon\eta\omega\omega\bar{\nu}$: $\epsilon\eta\omega\omega\bar{\nu}$	$\epsilon\lambda\omega\epsilon$: $\epsilon\lambda\omega\omega\epsilon$
$\epsilon\lambda\gamma\omega\eta$: $\epsilon\lambda\omega\gamma\omega\eta$	$\epsilon\epsilon\eta\omega\omega\bar{\nu}$: $\epsilon\eta\omega\omega\bar{\nu}$	$\epsilon\bar{\lambda}\chi$ -: $\kappa\omega\lambda\bar{\chi}$
$\epsilon\lambda\gamma\omega\gamma\omega\eta$: $\epsilon\lambda\omega\gamma\omega\eta$	$\epsilon\epsilon\eta\epsilon\omega\eta^{\epsilon}$: $\chi\omega\eta\chi\bar{\eta}$	$\epsilon\eta\epsilon$: $\kappa\omega\mu$
$\epsilon\lambda\gamma\eta\epsilon$: $\epsilon\omega\omega\gamma\eta\epsilon$	$\epsilon\epsilon\sigma$ -: $\epsilon\omega\sigma$	$\epsilon\eta\epsilon\epsilon\gamma$: $\epsilon\omega\eta$
$\epsilon\lambda\gamma\epsilon\lambda\gamma$: $\epsilon\lambda\bar{\nu}\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\lambda}\bar{\nu}$	$\epsilon\epsilon\tau\epsilon\omega\chi^{\epsilon}$, $\epsilon\epsilon\tau\epsilon\omega\epsilon^{\epsilon}$: $\epsilon\omega\chi\bar{\epsilon}$	

6MH: 6WM	6OOM6: 6WOM6	6POEIT: XPO
6MHY: 6WM	6OONE: 6NON, 6ON	6PHHΘAN: 6POOMPE
6MHMOYT: 6INMOYT	6OY ^o : 6WOY	6POO6: 6PO6
6H2OYT: 6IN2OYT	6OY6: 6WOY6	6PΩ2: 6PΩ2
6H6H: 6H6H	6OY4: 6H6E	6PΩ6: 6PO6
6H-: 6IN-, 6INE	6OXXE: 6WXXE	6COYF: KCOYF
6H: XIN	6OO6E: 6W6	6WB: 6H6E
6HAT: 6ONT	6ON: 6ONE	6WB6: 6W66E
6HT ^o : 6INE	6ON-/ ^o : 6ONE	6WΛE: 6WΛE
6H6EΛO, 6H6EΛO:	6ONC: 6ONE	6WΛ6EΛO: 6IN6EΛO
6IN6ΛO	6OPXE: 6OPX	6WN: 6NON
6H6H-: 6WH6	6OP6C: 6OP6	6WH6: 6WNΛ6
6OΛE6: 6WΛE	6OTHC: 6OTH	6WH6H: 6WH6
6OΛX: KΛAX	6OYHΛ6 (6C): 6ONΛ6	6WH-/ ^o , 6WH: 6WHE
6OΛ6 ^o : 6WΛX	6OY6: 6OYX, 6W6	6WPΩ: KWPΩ
6OΛ6: 6WP6	6OY6OY: XOYXOY	6WP4: KWP4
6OM: 6WM	6O2C: 62OC	6W2T: 6WT2
6O6B: 6H6E	6O26: XΛ2X2	6WX: 6OYX
6OOL ^o : 6WΛE	6OX4: 6WX6	6WX6: 6WXXE
6OOL ^o : 6WΛ	6OX2 ^o : 6WXXE	6WX4: 6WX6
6OOL6: 6WΛE	6H-: 6WHE	6W6: 6WH6
6OOL6C: 6WΛE6	6PΛ: TPΛ	
6OOM: 6WM	6PO: XPO	

Addenda

ει εβολ 2H to survive (an ordeal), come through successfully.

(HO2NH) HE2HOY2^o Q HE2HOY2 vb. tr. to shake, shake down.

HOH H to assist.

CH2O in HOY-H-CH2O lukewarm water.

2ΛEIO, ΛEIO part. yea, verily; also of entreaty.

BEPE-: BOPPE

ΛΛAM: ΛWOME

PAKTE: PIKE

CHNΛHT: CHNHT

TOYEH: TOOY

WOP: WAPPE

2ΛEΛHEIN: ΛEΛHEIN

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.
βάσις 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.

γραμματεύς 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.

δώρον n. gift.

ἔαρ n. springtime.

ἑβδομάς f. week.

ἔθνος n. nation, people.

εἰ μή 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.
- δοκοῦντινος m. gold coin.
- δλοσηρικὸς silken.
- δομοίως adv. likewise.
- δομολογία f. confession.
- δοργανον n. instrument.
- δοργή f. wrath.
- δορεινή f. hill-country.
- δορφανὸς m. orphan.
- δοσον as long as (+ Circum.), while.
- δοταν when, whenever, if (+ Cond.).
- δοῦν therefore.
- δοῦδέ and not, nor.
- δοῦτε ... οῦτε neither ... nor.
- δοψώνιον n. wages.
- δοπάθος n. suffering.
- δοπανοῦργος m. villain.
- δοπαντοκράτωρ m. the Almighty.
- δοπάντως wholly, completely.
- δοπαραβολή f. parable.
- δοπαραγγέλλω to order, command.
- δοπαράγω to pass by, away.
- δοπαράδεισος m. Paradise, Eden.
- δοπαρακαλέω to exhort.
- δοπαράνομος lawless, unjust.
- δοπαρθένος f. virgin.
- δοπαρρησία f. freedom, openness.
- δοπάσχα n. Passover.
- δοπατριά f. family, clan, nation.
- δοπεῖθω to persuade.
- δοπειράζω to tempt, experience.
- δοπειρασμὸς m. temptation.
- δοπεριεργάζομαι to be overly
concerned.
- δοπερίχωρος f. surrounding country-
side.
- δοπίναξ m. writing-tablet.
- δοπιστεύω to believe.
- δοπίστις f. faith, trust.
- δοπιστὸς faithful, true.
- δοπλανάω to err.
- δοπλάνη f. error, erring.
- δοπλάσσω to form, mould.
- δοπλὴν except; but, however.
- δοπνεῦμα n. spirit.
- δοπνευματικά n. spiritual matters.
- δοπόλις f. city.
- δοπονηρὸς bad, wicked.
- δοπόρνη f. prostitute.
- δοποτήριον n. wine-cup, cup of wine.
- δοπρεσβύτερος m. elder.
- δοπροάστειον n. suburbs, environs.
- δοπροκόπτω to progress, advance.
- δοπρὸς in accordance with.
- δοπροσευχή f. prayer.
- δοπροφητεῦω to prophesy.
- δοπροφήτης m. prophet.
- δοπύλη f. gate.
- δοπῶς how? why?
- δοσάββατον n. sabbath.
- δοσαῖτιον n. keg.
- δοσάρξ 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).
 ὡς (see 30.10).
 ὥστε (see 30.10).
 ὠφελία f. advantage, profit.

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The field of Coptic studies has never been a particularly neglected area, and with the resurgence of interest brought about by recent Manichaean and Gnostic finds, the bibliography of the field has expanded to enormous proportions. We shall restrict ourselves here to mentioning a few essential bibliographical, grammatical, and lexical works with which the student who wishes to continue his studies should become familiar.

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First Present		Rel. of Pres. I		Circumstantial ¹	
†	т̄н	е†	ет̄н	е†	ен
к	тет̄н	ет̄к	етет̄н	ек	етет̄н
те(р), т̄р		ете		ер(е)	
ч	се, соу	ет̄ч	етоу	еч	еу
с		ет̄с		ес	
zero-N		етере-N		ере-N	
Imperfect		Fut. I		Fut. II	
не†	нен	†на	т̄н ² (н)а	еина	енна
нек	нетет̄н	кна	тет̄н ² (н)а	екна	етет̄н ² (н)а
нере		тена, тера		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	н̄нен	неина	ненна
еке	ететне	н̄нек	н̄нет̄н	некна	нетет̄нна
ере		н̄не		нерена	
ече	еуе	н̄неч	н̄неу	нечна	неуна
есе		н̄нес		несна	
ере-N		н̄не-N		нере-N на-	
Perfect I		Neg. Perf. I		Perfect II ²	
а†	ан	н̄п†	н̄п̄н	н̄та†	н̄тан
ак	атет̄н	н̄пек	н̄пет̄н	н̄так	н̄татет̄н
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	
ϩΛΙ	ϩΛΝ	ΜΕΙ	ΜΕΝ	ΜΑΡΙ	ΜΑΡᾺ
ϩΛΚ	ϩΛΤΕῚ	ΜΕΚ	ΜΕΤΕῚ	—	—
ϩΛΡ (ε)		ΜΕΡ ε		—	
ϩΛϸ	ϩΛΥ	ΜΕϸ	ΜΕΥ	ΜΑΡεϸ	ΜΑΡΟΥ
ϩΛϚ		ΜΕϚ		ΜΑΡεϚ	
	ϩΛΡε-N		ΜΕΡε-N		ΜΑΡε-N
Conditional		Conjunctive		Fut. Conj. of Res. ¹	
εΙϩΛΝ	εΝϩΛΝ	(Ὰ) ΤΑ	ᾺΤᾺ	—	ΤΑΡᾺ
εΚϩΛΝ	εΤΕῚϩΛΝ	ᾺΓ, ᾺΓ	ᾺΤΕῚ	ΤΑΡεΚ	ΤΑΡεῚ
εΡεϩΛΝ		Ὰτε		ΤΑΡε	
εϸϩΛΝ	εΥϩΛΝ	Ὰϸ, Ὰϸ	Ὰσε	ΤΑΡεϸ	ΤΑΡΟΥ
εϚϩΛΝ		ᾺϚ, ᾺϚ		ΤΑΡεϚ	
	εΡϩΛΝ-N		Ὰτε-N		ΤΑΡε-N
Temporal		"Until"		"Not yet"	
ᾺΤεΡΙ	ᾺΤεᾺ	ϩΛΝ† ²	ϩΛΝᾺ	ᾺΠΛ†	ᾺΠΛᾺ
ᾺΤερεΚ	ᾺΤερεῚ	ϩΛΝᾺΚ	ϩΛΝτεῚ	ᾺΠΛᾺΚ	ᾺΠΛτεῚ
ᾺΤερε		ϩΛΝτε		ᾺΠΛτε	
ᾺΤερεϸ	ᾺΤεροΥ	ϩΛΝᾺῚ	ϩΛΝτοΥ	ᾺΠΛᾺῚ	ᾺΠΛτοΥ
ᾺΤερεϚ		ϩΛΝᾺϚ		ᾺΠΛᾺϚ	
	ᾺΤερε-N		ϩΛΝτε-N		ᾺΠΛτε-N
Inflected Infinitive					
ΤΡΑ	ΤΡεΝ				
ΤΡεΚ	ΤΡετεῚ				
ΤΡε					
ΤΡεϸ	ΤΡεΥ				
ΤΡεϚ					
	ΤΡε-N				

¹ May have prefixed Ὰ-.

² Or ϩΛΝΤΑ.

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