

Introduction to Sahidic Coptic

BY THOMAS O. LAMBDIN

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by Thomas O. Lambdin

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Preface

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

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

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

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

Thomas O. Lambdin

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Abbreviations and Conventions

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

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

Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

Bohairic replaced Sahidic as the standard literary dialect.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Coptic Alphabet

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

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

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

Spelling and Pronunciation

a. The Consonants

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

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

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

ϥ, Ⲑ, and ⲕ occur in Sahidic Coptic words only as combinations of two consonants: ⲛ + ⲉ, ⲧ + ⲉ, and ⲕ + ⲉ respectively. Ⲑ is fairly frequent, e.g. ⲛⲉⲑⲟⲟϥ evil, for ⲛⲉⲧⲟⲟϥ. ϥ and ⲕ 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 ⲕ as *ch* (German

ich, ach).

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

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

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

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

σ was like English *s* in *see*.

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

ϑ was the *sh* of *shall*.

φ was the *f* of *foot*.

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

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

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

ς, 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. αϕ [af] meat.

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

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

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

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

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

men
las
of
tra

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. νογϛ *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. ειωτ [yot] father, ογον [wop] to become pure.

The
Gree

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.

but

small:

αι, λει as in ραιιν [səyn] physician, αιρωτ [αγρōτ] I ran.

spell
for
respe

αγ (rarely λογ) as in ηαγ [naw] to see, αγρωτ [αγρōτ] they ran.

binat
tivel
ροογ.
Copts
lette
nunci:

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

ey (rarely eoy), as in εγῶλε [ewšát^ye] while they were talking.

h₁ as in nh₁ [pey] the house.

h_y (less commonly hoy) as in th_y [tew] wind.

iei, eiei is very rare and is [yi] not [iy], e.g.

z₁ieib [hyib] lamb.

ioy is rare, e.g. cioy [siw] star.

oei, oi as in oyoein [wɔyn] light.

ooy as in mooy [mɔw] water, mooyt [mɔwt] dead.

oi as in exoi [et^yóy] on me; rare except in final position.

woy as in tɔoyh [town] to stand up, exwoy [et^yów] on them.

oyi (rare) as in moyi [nuy] mine; also possibly as [wi] in some words, e.g. koyi [kwi] small.

ooyoy (rare) as in moyoyt [muwt] to kill, moyoy [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 **маллѣ** *má^ʔǎb* thirty, **сеене** *sé^ʔǎpe* remainder, **ѡон** *ǒ^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. **маллы** *má^ʔǎw* mother, **мееѣ** *mé^ʔǎwe* to think. There is no sure way of knowing whether ooy indicates [ɔw] or [ó^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 [-t η] and [-d η]. Thus, ⲄⲚⲧ (to seek me) was pronounced [ʃ η t] and Ⲛⲧ (to bring me) as [ɲt]. The voiced consonants capable of having this syllabic pronunciation are β , λ , μ , ν , 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 β is v , not b). E.g.

ⲧⲚⲪⲟⲧⲙ (we hear) [t η s \acute{o} t η] ⲧⲉⲧ (fish) [t η t]
 Ⲅⲧⲟⲣⲧⲫ (to disturb) [ʃt \acute{o} rt η] ⲕⲣⲙⲣⲙ (to mutter) [kr η mr η]

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. ⲥⲡⲪⲟⲡⲉ [səps \acute{o} pəf] 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. $\text{ⲥⲡⲪⲟⲡⲉ} = \text{ⲥⲡⲪⲟⲡⲉ}$, $\text{ⲉⲄⲙ ⲡⲚⲓ} = \text{ⲉⲄⲙ ⲡⲚⲓ}$. 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 ⲙⲟⲅⲙⲉⲅ are words of the same pattern as ⲥⲟⲛⲥⲡ and ⲥⲟⲗⲥⲗ . This convention may have been adopted to prevent incorrect syllabification: ⲙⲟⲕⲙⲉⲕ could be read as [m \acute{o} k η k] or [m \acute{o} k η ek]. The chief exceptions are indeed words where a different

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

$\text{z}\bar{\text{N}}\ \tau\text{E}\rho\text{M}\bar{\text{N}}\tau\text{A}\tau\text{T}\text{A}\text{K}\text{O} = \text{z}\bar{\text{N}}-\tau\text{E}-\rho-\text{M}\bar{\text{N}}\tau-\lambda\tau-\tau\text{A}\text{K}\bar{\text{O}}$
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 $-\lambda$ and simple $-\text{e}\text{I}$, $-\text{I}$ 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), αζοϋ (curse), and ραζοϋ (dream).

(5) Final -ε is unstressed except in the adjectives introduced in Lesson 15 (thus, αβεε, wise, ελαε, blind, etc.) and in a few miscellaneous words like βεκεε (wages), μντρεε (witness), κντρεε (figs), and ηαμεε (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 η̄ of prefixal elements (e.g. prepositions, particles, articles) is regularly assimilated to η̄ before n and m, e.g.

*ε̄η̄ η̄η̄ι → ε̄η̄ η̄η̄ι in the house
*η̄η̄αε̄ιη̄ → η̄η̄αε̄ιη̄ the signs.

The assimilation of consonant -m also occurs but is not standard, e.g. η̄ε̄η̄η̄ιη̄ιη̄ι for η̄ε̄η̄η̄ιη̄ιη̄ι (our faith). In some texts the particle η̄, which has several grammatical functions, assimilates completely to β, λ, and ρ, e.g. η̄βε̄η̄η̄ιη̄ι → ββε̄η̄η̄ιη̄ι (the young), η̄ρ̄ωμε → ρρ̄ωμε (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 -ε̄: ωη̄λε̄ = ωη̄ε̄ to live. This represents an assimilation to the guttural quality of ε̄.

An alternation between -ω- and -οϋ- in certain word

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

The Spelling of Greek Words

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

$\epsilon\gamma\mu\lambda$ = $\epsilon\eta\mu\lambda$ (βῆμα)
 $\sigma\eta\lambda\eta\eta\omicron\eta$ = $\sigma\eta\lambda\lambda\iota\omicron\eta$ (σπήλαιον)
 $\mu\epsilon\rho\iota\chi\omicron\rho\omicron\varsigma$ = $\mu\epsilon\rho\iota\chi\omega\rho\omicron\varsigma$ (περίχωρος)
 $\omicron\rho\kappa\lambda\eta\eta\omicron\eta$ = $\omicron\rho\gamma\lambda\eta\eta\omicron\eta$ (ὄργανον)
 $\mu\epsilon\rho\epsilon\iota\epsilon\rho\kappa\lambda\zeta\epsilon$ = $\mu\epsilon\rho\epsilon\iota\epsilon\rho\gamma\lambda\zeta\epsilon$ (περιεργάζε-)
 $\dagger\sigma\tau\lambda\zeta\epsilon$ = $\lambda\iota\sigma\tau\lambda\zeta\epsilon$ (διστάζε-)
 $\epsilon\theta\epsilon\rho\iota\omicron\eta$ = $\lambda\iota\theta\epsilon\rho\iota\omicron\eta$ (λίθριον)
 $\kappa\upsilon\rho\iota\varsigma\sigma\lambda\iota$ = $\kappa\eta\rho\upsilon\varsigma\sigma\epsilon$ (κηρύσσει-)
 $\zeta\gamma\lambda\omega\eta\eta$ = $\zeta\eta\lambda\omicron\eta\eta$ (ἡδονή)
 $\mu\iota\theta\epsilon$ = $\mu\epsilon\iota\theta\epsilon$ (πέθε-)
 $\epsilon\sigma\chi\lambda\zeta\epsilon$ = $\zeta\eta\sigma\chi\lambda\zeta\epsilon$ (ἡσυχάζε-)
 $\zeta\epsilon\lambda\mu\iota\zeta\epsilon$ = $\epsilon\lambda\mu\iota\zeta\epsilon$ (ἐλπίζει-)



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	ⲙⲁⲗⲲ	mother
ⲕⲁⲗ	earth, ground	ⲡⲉ	sky, heaven
ⲗⲟⲟⲲ	day	ⲟⲩⲩⲏ	night

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

masculine		feminine	
ⲒⲐⲚ	brother	ⲒⲐⲚⲉ	sister
ⲩⲏⲡⲉ	boy, son	ⲩⲉⲡⲉ	girl, daughter
ⲗⲁⲟ	old man	ⲗⲁⲱ	old woman
ⲟⲩⲗⲟⲡ	dog (male)	ⲟⲩⲗⲟⲡⲉ	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
ⲒⲐⲚ	brother	ⲒⲏⲏⲲ	brothers
ⲕⲟⲓ	ship	ⲉⲕⲏⲲ	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.	τ, τε		

These are attached directly to the noun, as in

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

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

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

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

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

ἴσους, ἕμους	repose	οἱ ἴσους, αἱ ἕμους, τὰ ἴσους	the repose
ἄλλα, ἕτερα	thing	τὰ ἄλλα, αἱ ἕτερα, τὰ ἄλλα	the things

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

κόμην	crown	ἡ κόμη	the crown	αἱ κόμην	the crowns
ἡ γυναῖς	woman	ἡ γυναῖς	the woman	αἱ γυναῖς	the women

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

οὔροσ	dog	οἱ οὔροσ	the dog (pewhor)	οὔροσ	the dogs
ὁ δόμος	road	ὁ δόμος	the road (tehyē)	οἱ δόμοσ	the roads

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

πρωοσιθ	the time	τερομηε	the year
περοουγ	the day	τεγφη	the night (ουφη)
τεγνουγ	the hour (ουνογ)		

Note that ουνογ and ουφη 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: $\alpha\iota\pi\chi\alpha\iota$ on the ship, $\epsilon\pi\eta\iota$ to the house. In this text, however, all prepositions will be printed as separate words: $\alpha\iota$ $\pi\chi\alpha\iota$, ϵ $\eta\eta\iota$. An exception will be made only in the case of the preposition ϵ (to, for) if it is ligatured orthographically to a following $\alpha\gamma$ - as $\epsilon\gamma$ -.

The preposition $\mu\eta$ (with) is used as the conjunction "and" in joining two nouns: $\pi\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$ $\mu\eta$ $\tau\epsilon\varsigma\alpha\iota\mu\epsilon$ the man and the woman.

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

$\pi\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$ $\alpha\iota$ $\pi\chi\alpha\iota$.	The man is on the ship.
$\tau\epsilon\varsigma\alpha\iota\mu\epsilon$ $\alpha\eta$ $\eta\eta\iota$.	The woman is in the house.
$\mu\epsilon\chi\eta\gamma$ $\eta\eta\alpha\gamma$.	The ships are there.

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

Vocabulary 1

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

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

п.рѡмѣ man, person; mankind.	п.птоу mountain;
тѣ.сѣимѣ (pl. нѣ.зѣимѣ) woman, wife.	monastery.
п.зѡло old man, monk.	п.ни house.
ѡло old woman (= т.зѡло).	п.ноуѣ gold.
п.хѡмѣ book, book-roll, document.	z \bar{n} ($z\bar{m}$) in.
п.ѡмѣ stone.	z λ under.
тѣ.зѣн (pl. нѣ.зѣоуѣ) road, way, path.	z i on, upon.
	z $i\chi\bar{n}$ ($z\mathit{i}\chi\bar{m}$) on, upon.
	m \bar{n} with, together with, in the company of; and.

Exercises

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A.1. z i тѣзѣн | 11. z λ н \bar{n} i |
| 2. z i птоу | 12. z $i\chi\bar{n}$ нтоу |
| 3. z \bar{n} тѣзѣн | 13. z \bar{n} н \bar{n} i |
| 4. z \bar{m} ни | 14. m \bar{n} нѣзѣимѣ |
| 5. z λ ни | 15. z i пноуѣ |
| 6. z λ пѡнѣ | 16. пноуѣ m \bar{n} нхѡмѣ |
| 7. z i пхѡмѣ | 17. пзѡло m \bar{n} ѡло |
| 8. m \bar{n} прѡмѣ | 18. прѡмѣ m \bar{n} тѣсѣимѣ |
| 9. m \bar{n} тѣсѣимѣ | 19. нрѡмѣ m \bar{n} нѣзѣимѣ |
| 10. z $i\chi\bar{n}$ нѣзѣоуѣ | 20. нзѡло m \bar{n} нзѡло |
| B.1. пѡнѣ z $i\chi\bar{n}$ тѣзѣн. | 6. ни z $i\chi\bar{n}$ птоу. |
| 2. нзѡло z i тѣзѣн. | 7. нрѡмѣ z $i\chi\bar{n}$ птоу. |
| 3. нзѡло z \bar{m} ни. | 8. тѣсѣимѣ m \bar{n} прѡмѣ. |
| 4. пноуѣ z λ пѡнѣ. | 9. нхѡмѣ z \bar{m} ни. |
| 5. пхѡмѣ z i пѡнѣ. | |

Lesson 2

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

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

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

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

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

2.2 Indefinite nouns cannot be used as subjects of

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

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

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

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

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

$\text{m}\bar{\text{n}}-\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{o}}\text{m}\bar{\text{e}}$ z $\bar{\text{n}}$ $\text{n}\bar{\text{n}}\text{i}$. There is no man in the house.

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

The sentence $\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{o}}\text{m}\bar{\text{e}}$ z $\bar{\text{n}}$ $\text{n}\bar{\text{n}}\text{i}$ is negated by adding $\lambda\bar{\text{n}}$:

$\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{o}}\text{m}\bar{\text{e}}$ z $\bar{\text{n}}$ $\text{n}\bar{\text{n}}\text{i}$ $\lambda\bar{\text{n}}$. The man is not in the house.

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

$\text{n}\bar{\text{n}}\text{i}$ $\bar{\text{n}}$ $\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{o}}\text{m}\bar{\text{e}}$ the house of the man, the man's house
 $\text{t}\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{e}}$ $\bar{\text{n}}$ $\text{t}\bar{\text{e}}\text{c}$ z $\text{i}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{e}}$ the woman's daughter

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

$\text{o}\gamma\bar{\text{x}}\bar{\text{o}}\text{m}\bar{\text{e}}$ $\bar{\text{n}}\text{t}\bar{\text{e}}$ $\text{n}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{x}}\lambda\text{o}$ a book of the monk
 $\text{o}\gamma\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{m}}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{a}}\lambda$ $\bar{\text{n}}\text{t}\bar{\text{e}}$ $\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{f}}\bar{\text{r}}\text{o}$ a servant of the king

Vocabulary 2

$\text{n}.\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{m}}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{a}}\lambda$, $\text{t}.\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{m}}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{a}}\lambda$ ($\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{m}}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{a}}\lambda$)	$\text{n}.\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{r}}\text{o}$ river.
slave, servant.	$\text{n}.\text{t}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{t}}$ fish.
$\text{n}.\bar{\text{f}}\bar{\text{r}}\text{o}$ (pl. $\bar{\text{n}}.\bar{\text{f}}\bar{\text{r}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{y}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{y}}$) king;	$\text{n}.\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{n}}$ name.
$\text{t}.\bar{\text{f}}\bar{\text{r}}\bar{\text{e}}$ queen.	$\text{n}.\text{o}\bar{\text{y}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{n}}$ light.
$\text{n}.\bar{\text{x}}\bar{\text{o}}\text{i}$ (pl. $\text{n}.\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{x}}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{y}}$) ship, boat.	$\text{t}.\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{e}}$ (pl. $\bar{\text{n}}.\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{y}}\bar{\text{e}}$) sky,
$\text{t}\bar{\text{e}}.\bar{\text{m}}\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{w}}$ (pl. $\bar{\text{n}}.\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{y}}\bar{\text{e}}$) harbor.	heaven.
$\text{n}.\bar{\text{m}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{y}}$ water.	$\bar{\text{n}}$ ($\bar{\text{m}}$) of.

ἄτε of.
 οὐκ- there is, there are.
 μὴ-, μήν- there is not,
 there are not.

ἐπε (prep.) about,
 concerning; for the sake
 of, because of.
 ἀν not.

Exercises

- A.1. 1. εἰς τὸ πᾶσι
 2. εἰς τὴν
 3. εἰς τὴν πόλιν
 4. ἐπε πᾶσι
 5. μήν ἄλλοι
 6. εἰς τὴν πόλιν
 7. εἰς τὴν πόλιν
 8. ἐπε πᾶσι
 9. εἰς τὴν πόλιν
 10. εἰς τὸ πᾶσι
- B.1. 1. ἄτε τὴν πόλιν
 2. νεκρῶν τὴν πόλιν
 3. πᾶσι τὴν πόλιν
 4. πᾶσι τὴν πόλιν
 5. ποιοῦν τὴν πόλιν
 6. ποιοῦν τὴν πόλιν
- C.1. 1. οὐκ-οὐδοῦν εἰς τὴν πόλιν.
 2. μήν-τετ εἰς τὴν πόλιν.
 3. μήν-μοο εἰς τὴν πόλιν.
 4. οὐκ-οὐδοῦν εἰς τὴν πόλιν.
 5. οὐκ-εἰς τὴν πόλιν εἰς τὴν πόλιν.
6. μήν-εἰς τὸ πᾶσι.
 7. νεκρῶν εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἀν.
 8. μήν-εἰς τὴν πόλιν.
 9. νεκρῶν εἰς τὸ πᾶσι ἀν.
 10. μήν-νοο εἰς τὴν πόλιν τὴν πόλιν.
11. ἐπε εἰς τὴν πόλιν
 12. εἰς τὴν πόλιν μήν εἰς τὸ πᾶσι
 13. εἰς τὸ πᾶσι μήν εἰς τὸ πᾶσι
 14. εἰς τὸ πᾶσι
 15. εἰς τὸ πᾶσι οὐδοῦν
 16. εἰς τὸ πᾶσι
 17. εἰς τὴν πόλιν
 18. μήν οὐδοῦν
 19. ἐπε οὐδοῦν
 20. ἐπε ποιοῦν
7. πᾶσι τὴν πόλιν
 8. νεκρῶν τὴν πόλιν
 9. ποιοῦν τὴν πόλιν
 10. εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἄτε πᾶσι
 11. οὐδοῦν εἰς τὴν πόλιν
 12. εἰς τὴν πόλιν τὴν πόλιν

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 εἰς πηι → (πρωμε) εἰς εἰς πηι

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

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

τεσζιμε εἰς ζι τεζιη the woman who is on the road

ἡεζλο εἰς εἰς εἰςεεε the monks who are in the monastery

Negation is with εἰς: ἡεζλο εἰς εἰς εἰςεεε εἰς.

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:

νετ εἰς πηι the one who (he who, that which) is in the house

τετ με πηρε the one (f.) who is with the boy

νετ ζι πχοι those who (those things which) are on the ship

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

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

πρωμε εἰς ἡεζλο that man

νεζηνυ εἰς ἡεζλο those ships

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

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

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

ἘΠΙΣΤΟΛΟΟΥΣ the letters ΠΕΨΥΧΟΟΥΣ 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).

τΕ.ΧΩΡΑ	the country	τΕ.ΨΥΧΗ	the soul
ΠΕ.ΦΙΛΟΣΟΦΟΣ	the philosopher	τΕ.ΘΥΣΙΑ	the offering.

Vocabulary 3

- π.†ΜΕ (pl. ΝΕ.ΤΜΕ) town, village.
 π.ΡΟ (pl. Ν.ΡΩΟΥ) door, gate.
 π.ΧΟΕΙC (pl. Ν.ΧΙCΟΟΥC) master, owner, lord;
 w. art., the Lord.
 π.ΝΟΥΤΕ god; w. art., God.
 ΠΕ.ΚΡΟ (ΝΕ.ΚΡΩΟΥ) shore, bank, margin-land.
 π.ΚΑΚΕ darkness.
 π.ΘΗΡΕ son, child, boy.
 τ.ΘΕΕΡΕ daughter, girl.

ἦμαγ (adv.) there, in that place.

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

ἠαερεῖ, ἠηαερεῖ (ἠαερεῖ) in the presence of, before.

Greek nouns:

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

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

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

π.αγγελος (ὁ ἄγγελος) τ.εκκλησια (ἡ ἐκκλησία)
angel, messenger. church.

Proper names:

παυλος (Παῦλος) Paul.

ιησοϋς (Ἰησοῦς) Jesus; almost always abbreviated in
Coptic texts: Ἦ, Ἦε.

Exercises

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A.1. εἰρῆ τεκκλησια | 11. οϋεπιστολη ἦτε παυλος |
| 2. ἠηαερεῖ περο | 12. ἠμαθητης ἦ Ἦ |
| 3. εἠ ηταφος | 13. εἠ πρην ἦ πχοεις |
| 4. μη ἠμαθητης | 14. ἠαερεῖ πνοϋτε |
| 5. προ ἦ πηι | 15. πεκρο ἦ πειερο |
| 6. πχοεις ἦ πχοι | 16. εἰρη πεκρο ἦ θαλασσα |
| 7. ἠχισοϋε ἦ νεχηϋ | 17. εἠ οϋκακε |
| 8. τϋερε ἦ πεἠελλ | 18. εἰρη προ ἦ ηταφος |
| 9. εἰρη προ ἦ πηι | 19. ἠχωμε ἦ πμαθητης |
| 10. οϋεκκλησια ἦτε ηἠμε | 20. ἠρωμε ἦ νετμε |
| B.1. πωνε ετ εἠ τερω | 9. ἠαγγελος ετ εἠ ἠπηϋε |
| 2. ἠμαθητης ετ μη Ἦ | 10. ἠελλο ετ εἠ πτοϋϋ |
| 3. πκακε ετ εἰρη τπολις | 11. ἠρωμε ἦ τπολις ετ ἠμαγ |
| 4. ἠεκκλησια ετ εἠ τπολις | 12. νετμε ετ ἠμαγ |
| 5. ποϋοειν ετ εἠ ἠπηϋε | 13. ἠμαθητης ἦ πρωμε ετ ἠμαγ |
| 6. ἠεἠετ ετ εἠ θαλασσα | 14. ἠηρε ἦ πεἠελλ ετ ἠμαγ |
| 7. πεἠελλ ετ ἠαερεῖ πχοεις | 15. νεχηϋ ετ εἰρη πεκρο ἦ
πειερο |
| 8. πμοϋϋ ετ εἠ πειερο | |

- | | |
|--|---|
| C.1. ΠΡΟΥΤΕ ΖΗ ΤΠΕ. | 7. ΜΗ-ΟΥΘΕΙΝ ΖΗ ΠΚΑΚΕ. |
| 2. ΜΗ-ΕΚΚΛΗΣΙΑ ΖΗ ΠΤΜΕ
ΕΤ ΗΜΛΥ. | 8. ΠΧΘΕΙC Η ΠΗΙ ΖΗ ΠΗΙ ΛΗ. |
| 3. ΟΥΝ-ΟΥΑΓΓΕΛΟC ΖΙΡΗ
ΠΡΟ Η ΠΤΑΦΟC. | 9. ΠΧΟΙ ΖΙΧΗ ΠΕΙΕΡΟ ΛΗ. |
| 4. ΝΕΠΙCΤΟΛΗ ΜΗ ΗΧΘΩΜΕ. | 10. ΗΘΗΡΕ Η ΠΤΜΕ ΖΙ ΤΕΖΙΗ. |
| 5. ΜΗ-ΧΘΩΜΕ ΗΜΛΥ. | 11. ΟΥΝ-ΖΕΝΤΑΦΟC ΖΗ ΝΕΚΡΩΟΥ
ΕΤ ΗΜΛΥ. |
| 6. ΟΥΝ-ΟΥΜΔΘΗΤΗC ΝΤΕ
ΠΑΥΛΟC ΖΙΡΗ ΠΡΟ. | 12. ΟΥΝ-ΟΥΚΑΚΕ ΖΙΧΗ 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.	ΠΕΧΕΙΩΤ	his father	ΤΕΧΜΛΛΥ	his mother
3 fem.	ΠΕCΕΙΩΤ	her father	ΤΕCΜΛΛΥ	her mother
pl. 1 com.	ΠΕΝΕΙΩΤ	our father	ΤΕΝΜΛΛΥ	our mother
2 com.	ΠΕΤΗΕΙΩΤ	your father	ΤΕΤΗΜΛΛΥ	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.	ΝΕΤΗCΝΗΥ
2 fem.	ΝΟΥCΝΗΥ		
3 masc.	ΝΕΧCΝΗΥ	3 com.	ΝΕΥCΝΗΥ
3 fem.	ΝΕCCΝΗΥ		

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:

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

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

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

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

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

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

$\kappa\epsilon\rho\omega\epsilon$ another man $\varsigma\epsilon\eta\kappa\epsilon\rho\omega\epsilon$ (some) other men

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

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

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

Vocabulary 4

$\pi.\varsigma\omicron\eta$ (pl. $\eta\epsilon.\varsigma\eta\eta\upsilon$) brother; often of a brother monk.

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

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

τ.μαλλυ mother.	ἔσα (prep.) behind, in back of.
π.νοβε sin.	ἔν (ἔν) (prep.) in; mostly synonymous with ἐν.
π.ἡρῆ wine.	
π.οεικ bread; piece or loaf of bread.	ἐλᾶτῆ, ἐλᾶτῆ (ἐλᾶτῆ) (prep.) near, with, beside.
π.μα place; ἔν πεῖμα here, in this place.	

Greek nouns:

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

Exercises

- A.1. ἔσα νεφμαθεντис 6. ἔναλᾶρῆ πενχοεις 11. ἔν πεῖρηῆ
 2. ἔλᾶρῆ πευχοεις 7. ἐῖ τευεκκλῆσιλ 12. ἔν νεψсннυ
 3. ἐῖρῆ πεчтлфос 8. εтве петῆтме 13. εтве тенсѠне
 4. ἔн τεψѠερε 9. ἐн тоуπολῖс 14. ἐн пкени
 5. ἔса песѠнре 10. ἐн πεῖкосмос 15. ἐн кема
- B.1. ἔнτολη ἔн νενειote 11. πноуѵ ἔн πευχοεις
 2. пран ἔн пλeиѠт 12. пран ἔн тетῆмаллυ
 3. про ἔн пкени 13. ἐλᾶτῆ τεκεκκλῆσιλ
 4. про ἔн пкени 14. ἐλᾶτῆ νεῖтме
 5. εтве меннове 15. ἐλ нουнове
 6. ἐλᾶтῆ пенни 16. ἔн нет ἔн птме
 7. ἐн оуεῖρηνη 17. τειεπιστολη ἔте паллос
 8. ἔναλᾶρῆ пeneπισκοπος 18. πεῖχοι ἔте пенχοεις
 9. тмаллυ ἔн тс 19. ἐн тлγορα ἔн тποлῖс
 10. πηρῆ ἔн νεῖμοναχος
- C.1. πεнχοεις ἐῖ пχοι λн. 4. ἔн-εῖρηνη ἐн πεῖкосмос.
 2. ἔн-ἡρῆ ἔн πεῖμα. 5. пλeиѠт ἔн тмаллυ ἐн пни.
 3. оуῆ-оуѵтло ἐῖρῆ τεκκλῆσιλ.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 6. ΟΥΝ-ΖΕΝΟΒΙΚ ΗΜΑΥ. | 11. ΠΟΥΣΟΝ ΖΗ ΠΤΑΦΟΣ ΛΗ. |
| 7. ΠΕΝΣΟΝ ΖΙ ΠΕΚΡΟ Η ΘΑΛΛΑΣΣΑ. | 12. ΠΕΤΗΕΙΩΤ ΖΙ ΠΑΧΟΙ. |
| 8. ΟΥΝ-ΟΥΧΟΙ ΖΑΖΤΗ ΠΕΚΡΟ. | 13. ΠΕΝΧΟΙ ΖΗ ΤΕΜΡΩ. |
| 9. ΟΥΝ-ΟΥΖΑΛΩ ΖΙΡΗ ΠΡΟ Η ΠΕΧΗΙ. | 14. ΠΕΧΩΦΩΜΕ ΖΙ ΠΩΝΕ ΕΤ ΗΜΑΥ. |
| 10. ΝΕΝΣΗΝΥ ΖΙΧΗ ΠΤΟΟΥ. | 15. ΜΗ-ΖΙΗ Η ΠΜΑ ΕΤ ΗΜΑΥ. |

Lesson 5

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

ΠΛΕΙΩΤ ΠΕ.	He is my father. It is my father.
ΤΑΜΑΛΥ ΤΕ.	She (It) is my mother.
ΝΑΣΗΝΥ ΝΕ.	They are (It is) my brothers.
ΟΥΡΩΜΕ ΠΕ.	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 *πε* (m.s.), *τε* (f.s.), and *νε* (pl.), the choice of which depends usually on the gender and number of the predicate noun. Simple two-member sentences like the above are relatively rare except in response to such questions as "Who is that?" "What are these?" where an answer giving the predicate alone is sufficient, the subject being understood from the context. Modifiers of the predicate, such as a genitive phrase, may optionally stand after the pronominal subject:

ΠΩΗΡΕ ΠΕ 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 *πε*, *τε*, *νε* are reduced virtually to the status of a copula. If

the predicate is indefinite, the order is almost always predicate + $\eta\epsilon$, the subject being placed before or after the whole unit:

$\omicron\upsilon\varsigma\lambda\acute{2}\ \eta\epsilon\ \pi\lambda\epsilon\iota\omega\tau.$ } My father is a teacher.
 $\pi\lambda\epsilon\iota\omega\tau\ \omicron\upsilon\varsigma\lambda\acute{2}\ \eta\epsilon.$

If the subject and predicate are both definite, the normal position of $\eta\epsilon$, $\tau\epsilon$, $\eta\epsilon$ is between them:

$\pi\epsilon\iota\tau\omega\mu\epsilon\ \eta\epsilon\ \pi\epsilon\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{2}.$ This man is our teacher.

Identification of subject and predicate in this case can be made only on a contextual basis. The rarer order, $\pi\epsilon\iota\tau\omega\mu\epsilon\ \pi\epsilon\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{2}\ \eta\epsilon$, 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 $\eta\epsilon$, $\tau\epsilon$, $\eta\epsilon$ usually assumes the number and gender of the noun immediately preceding it.

All of the preceding sentences are negated by placing $\bar{\eta}$ ($\bar{\eta}$) before the predicate and $\lambda\eta$ before the $\eta\epsilon$, $\tau\epsilon$, $\eta\epsilon$:

$\bar{\eta}\ \pi\lambda\epsilon\iota\omega\tau\ \lambda\eta\ \eta\epsilon.$ It is not my father.
 $\pi\lambda\epsilon\iota\omega\tau\ \bar{\eta}\ \omicron\upsilon\varsigma\lambda\acute{2}\ \lambda\eta\ \eta\epsilon.$ My father is not a teacher.
 $\bar{\eta}\ \pi\epsilon\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{2}\ \lambda\eta\ \eta\epsilon\ \pi\epsilon\iota\tau\omega\mu\epsilon.$ 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 $\epsilon\tau\epsilon$. For the moment we shall restrict ourselves to those clauses where $\epsilon\tau\epsilon$ functions as the subject of the relative clause:

$\pi\tau\omega\mu\epsilon\ \epsilon\tau\epsilon\ \omicron\upsilon\varsigma\lambda\acute{2}\ \eta\epsilon$ the man who is a teacher
 $\pi\tau\omega\mu\epsilon\ \epsilon\tau\epsilon\ \bar{\eta}\ \omicron\upsilon\varsigma\lambda\acute{2}\ \lambda\eta\ \eta\epsilon$ the man who is not a teacher.

The phrase $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\ \pi\lambda\iota\ \eta\epsilon$ is frequently used to introduce explanatory material, much like English "namely, i.e.,

that is to say":

ΠΕΝΘΩΤΗΡ ΕΤΕ ΠΑΙ ΝΕ ΤΣ ΝΕΧΣ our savior, i.e. Jesus Christ

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

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

Vocabulary 5

π.σαζ teacher, master; scribe.	π.ζαι husband.
π.ουνης priest (Christian or otherwise).	τ.εομ power, strength.
π.ζαμφε (pl. Ν.ζαμφηγε) carpenter.	τ.μητε middle, midst;
π.ερνε, π.φνε (pl. Ν.φνηγε) temple.	Ν/ζΝ τμητε Ν in the middle/midst of.
π.μνηφε crowd, throng.	π.εαμουα (f. τ.εαμαυε) camel.
Greek nouns:	μεφακ (adv.) perhaps.
πв.христос (ὁ χριστός) the Christ, regularly abbr. χс.	
π.εуαγγелион (τὸ εὐαγγέλιον) gospel.	
τ.παρενος (ἡ παρθένος) virgin; young woman.	
τ.ορινη (ἡ ὄρεινή) mountain district, hill-country.	
π.αспаcмoc (ὁ ἀσπασμός) greeting.	
π.σωτηр (ὁ σωτήρ) savior, redeemer; sometimes abbreviated as σωρ.	

Proper names:

ελiαβετ Elizabeth.	ζαχαριαс Zacharias.
μαρια Mary.	ιωζαanneс John.
ιωсηφ Joseph.	

Exercises

- A.1. οὐκ ἦν αὐτῷ τὸ πνεῦμα τῆς ἀληθείας. 9. πᾶσι τοῖς ἀποστόλοις ἦν ἡ ἐκείνη ἡμέρα.
 2. οὐκ ἔστιν ἡμεῖς. 10. ἦ οὐκοῦν ἀληθὴς ἡ ἐκείνη ἡμέρα.
 3. οὐκ ἔστιν ἡμεῖς ὡς ἡμεῖς. 11. οὐκοῦν ἡμεῖς.
 4. οὐκ ἔστιν ἡμεῖς. 12. ἦ οὐκοῦν ἀληθὴς ἡ ἐκείνη ἡμέρα.
 5. ἐκείνη ἡμέρα ἡμεῖς. 13. ἦ πνεῦμα τῆς ἀληθείας.
 6. πνεῦμα τῆς ἀληθείας ἡμεῖς. 14. ἐκείνη ἡμέρα ἡμεῖς.
 7. πνεῦμα τῆς ἀληθείας ἡμεῖς. 15. ἦ πνεῦμα τῆς ἀληθείας ἡμεῖς.
 8. τῷ πνεύματι τῆς ἀληθείας ἡμεῖς.
- B.1. ταῦτα ἡμεῖς ὡς ἡμεῖς. 14. ἰωάννης ἡμεῖς πνεῦμα τῆς ἀληθείας.
 2. πᾶσι ἡμεῖς ὡς ἡμεῖς. 15. πᾶσι ἡμεῖς ἰωάννης ἡμεῖς.
 3. οὐκ ἔστιν ἡμεῖς ταῦτα. 16. πνεῦμα τῆς ἀληθείας ἡμεῖς.
 4. καὶ ἡμεῖς ὡς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς. 17. ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς.
 5. πνεῦμα τῆς ἀληθείας ἡμεῖς. 18. πᾶσι ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς.
 6. πνεῦμα τῆς ἀληθείας ἡμεῖς. 19. πᾶσι ἡμεῖς οὐκ ἔστιν ἡμεῖς.
 7. πνεῦμα τῆς ἀληθείας ἡμεῖς. 20. οὐκ ἔστιν ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς.
 8. πνεῦμα τῆς ἀληθείας ἡμεῖς. 21. ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς.
 9. ἐκείνη ἡμέρα ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς. 22. οὐκ ἔστιν ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς.
 10. ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ὡς ἡμεῖς. 23. ἡμεῖς οὐκ ἔστιν ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς.
 11. πνεῦμα τῆς ἀληθείας ἡμεῖς. 24. καὶ ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς.
 12. πνεῦμα τῆς ἀληθείας ἡμεῖς. 25. ἐκείνη ἡμέρα ἡμεῖς καὶ ἡμεῖς.
 13. ἐκείνη ἡμέρα τῷ πνεύματι τῆς ἀληθείας ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς.
- C.1. ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς.
 2. ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ὡς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς.
 3. ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ὡς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς.
 4. ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ὡς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς.
 5. ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ὡς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς.
 6. ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ὡς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς.
 7. ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ὡς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς.
 8. ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς, ἡμεῖς καὶ ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς.
 9. ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς, ἡμεῖς καὶ ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς.
 10. ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς, ἡμεῖς καὶ ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς.

Lesson 6

6.1 The independent personal pronouns.

ΑΝΟΚ	I	ΑΝΟΝ	we
ἮΤΟΚ	you (m.s.)	ἮΤΩΤἩ	you (c.pl.)
ἮΤΟ	you (f.s.)		
ἮΤΟϞ	he, it (m.)	ἮΤΟΟΥ	they (c.pl.)
ἮΤΟϞ	she, it (f.)		

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

ΑΝΟΚ	νε.	It is I.	ΑΝΟΝ	νε.	It is we.
ἮΤΟϞ	νε.	It is she.			

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

ἮΤΟϞ	νε	νε	Χ̄Ϟ.	He is the Christ.		
ἮΤΟϞ	οϞ	νοϞ	τε	νε.	He is a god.	
νε	Ϟ	Ἦ	Ϟ	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	οϞ	Ϟ	Α	Ἡ	Ϟ	(ΑΝ)	I am (not) a carpenter.
ΑΝΟΝ	Ϟ	ε	νοϞ	Ἡ	νε.		We are priests.

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

ΑΝ	Ἡ-	I	ΑΝ-	we		
Ἦ	Ἡ-	you (m.s.)	Ἦ	τε	Ἡ-	you (c.pl.)
Ἦ	τε-	you (f.s.)				

as in

ΑΝ	Ἡ-	οϞ	Ϟ	Α	Ἡ	Ϟ	(ΑΝ)	I am (not) an angel.
Ἦ	Ἡ-	οϞ	Ϟ	Α	Ἡ	Ϟ	νε.	You are a carpenter.
Ἦ	τε	Ἡ-	Ϟ	ε	Ἡ	Ἡ	Ἡ	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:

$\overline{\text{ANT}}-\overline{\text{ΘN}}\epsilon\lambda\lambda \overline{\text{N}} \overline{\text{PXO}}\epsilon\text{IC}$. I am the handmaiden of the Lord.

6.2 The interrogative pronouns.

$\overline{\text{NIM}}$ who? $\lambda\theta$ what? $\overline{\text{OY}}$ what?

These pronouns are used in sentences with $\overline{\text{NE}}$, $\overline{\text{TE}}$, $\overline{\text{NE}}$:

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

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

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

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

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

The personal pronoun may be repeated for emphasis:

$\overline{\text{ANT}}-\overline{\text{NIM}} \overline{\text{ANOK}}?$	Who am I?
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Note that $\overline{\text{NIM}}$ may also be used in ordinary genitive constructions:

$\overline{\text{PNHP}}\epsilon \overline{\text{N}} \overline{\text{NIM}}?$	whose son?
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Vocabulary 6

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

Greek nouns:

π.λλοσ (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).
†ουδαια Judea (ιουδαια; note article).
π.ισραηλ Israel, usually abbreviated as π̄τηλ (use article when it denotes the people).

Exercises

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| A.1. λητ̄-οῡζη̄ελλ η̄τε η̄σηγεμων. | 17. η̄το τε τασ̄εμε. |
| 2. οῡη̄-οῡθωσ η̄μαγ̄ ε̄ι τσωφε. | 18. η̄ οῡθωνε λη̄ πε. |
| 3. η̄τοκ πε πενσᾱε. | 19. ληοκ πε ιωσнφ̄. |
| 4. ληον̄ η̄ε η̄εσесоογ. | 20. πεσογ̄ η̄ η̄χοεис ε̄ιχ̄η̄
η̄ειρω̄με. |
| 5. η̄ ληον̄ λη̄ πε. | 21. λθ̄ πε η̄αι? οῡμαειν̄ πε. |
| 6. η̄τοч πε πεσογ̄ η̄ η̄εσλλοσ. | 22. η̄εθλακ̄ η̄τοч πε πε̄ε̄с̄. |
| 7. η̄τε-η̄ιη̄ η̄το? | 23. οῡη̄με η̄τε τγαλιλαιᾱ πε. |
| 8. λητ̄-οῡλαγγελοσ η̄τε η̄ηοῡτε. | 24. η̄εη̄πε η̄ η̄ιη̄ πε η̄αι? |
| 9. οῡη̄-οῡснφε η̄μαγ̄. | 25. η̄ειθω̄με οῡεγλαγγελιον̄
πε. |
| 10. οῡ πε η̄ειμαειν̄? | 26. η̄τωτ̄η̄ πε. |
| 11. η̄τοч πε η̄οῡε̄αι. | 27. λθ̄ τε τεε̄иη̄? |
| 12. η̄αι πε η̄ηηομοσ̄ η̄ η̄ηηοῡτε. | 28. οῡη̄-οῡε̄η̄σηγεμων̄ ε̄η̄ τсυριᾱ. |
| 13. οῡοῡ πε η̄εγλαγγελιον̄? | 29. λθ̄ τε τεиεом̄? |
| 14. η̄τηλ̄ πε η̄εσλλοσ. | 30. η̄тет̄η̄-ε̄η̄ηοῡη̄η̄ε. |
| 15. η̄ηηοῡ πε. | |
| 16. η̄ιη̄ η̄ε? η̄εσσυγγεη̄η̄ε η̄ε. | |

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|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 31. ὀχλω ἠναλρῆ πζηγεμων. | 41. λθ πε ηκακε ετ ζιχῆ |
| 32. μη-†με ζῆ τορινη ετ ἠμαυ. | τηολις? |
| 33. παι πε πνομος ἠ πῆρο. | 42. ἠτοου ηασνηυ νε. |
| 34. ουῆ-ζεηθουος ζι πτοου. | 43. ηαι νε ἠθλαχε ἠ |
| 35. πειογουειν ουμαειν πε. | πετῆνομος. |
| 36. ἠτος ουπαρενος τε. | 44. ἠκεεσοου ζῆ τσθε. |
| 37. ἠεαμουχ ἠ ηιμ νε? | 45. ηιμ πε πραν ἠ πζηγεμων? |
| 38. ιωζαννης ἠ πεχς λη πε. | 46. ται τε τασηε. |
| 39. ηκερωμε ηακυγγενης πε. | 47. ουμαειν ἠτε τεεθου πε. |
| 40. ἠτοχ πε ηθρηε ἠ πζημθε. | 48. ηιμ τε τμαυ ἠ ιωζαννης? |

Lesson 7

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

λιβωκ	I went	ληβωκ	we went
λκεβωκ	you (m.s.) went	λτετῆβωκ	you (c.pl.) went
λρβωκ	you (f.s.) went		
λϑβωκ	he went	λγβωκ	they went
λςβωκ	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 $\eta\lambda\epsilon\bar{\iota}\omega\tau$). 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:

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

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

$\lambda\eta\beta\omega\kappa\ \bar{\eta}\delta\iota\ \eta\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$ the man went
 $\lambda\varsigma\beta\omega\kappa\ \bar{\eta}\delta\iota\ \tau\epsilon\varsigma\zeta\iota\mu\epsilon$ 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 $\lambda-\omicron\upsilon\dots$ may be spelled $\lambda\gamma\dots$, as in

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

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

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

$\lambda\eta\beta\omega\kappa\ \epsilon\ \eta\epsilon\kappa\rho\omicron$. He went to the shore.
 $\lambda\upsilon\pi\theta\tau\ \epsilon\ \tau\epsilon\kappa\kappa\lambda\eta\varsigma\iota\lambda$. 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) $\vartheta\lambda$ indicates motion to, up to; it is used more frequently with persons than places:

$\lambda\varphi\pi\omicron\tau \vartheta\lambda \pi\epsilon\varphi\epsilon\iota\omicron\tau.$ He ran to his father.
 $\lambda\eta\beta\omega\kappa \vartheta\lambda \pi\epsilon\pi\iota\kappa\omicron\pi\omicron\varsigma.$ We went to the bishop.

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

$\lambda\varphi\lambda\lambda\epsilon \epsilon\chi\bar{\eta} \pi\epsilon\iota\omega.$ He got on the donkey.
 $\lambda\varsigma\zeta\epsilon \epsilon\chi\bar{\eta} \pi\kappa\lambda\zeta.$ She fell on the ground.

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

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

Vocabulary 7

$\beta\omega\kappa$ to go.

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

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

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

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

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

πίμε to weep (for someone: ε, εἰἄ).

ζμοοc to sit down (at: ε).

π.εἰω (pl. η.εοογ) ass, donkey.

π.ε.ζτο (f. τε.ε.ζτορε; pl. ηε.ε.ζτορ) horse.

Ἦεἰ subject marker (see the lesson).

εἴθε ογ why?

The prepositions ε, εἰἄ, φλ, εἰρη, ερη as given in the lesson.

Greek nouns:

πθρονοc (ὁ θρόνος) throne.

τε.τραπεζλ (ἡ τράπεζα) table.

Exercises

1. λ-νεcннγ βωκ ε τπολἰc.
2. πθρη λχει ε πενηἰ.
3. λcβωκ Ἦεἰ τεcσνε ερη προ Ἦ τεκκλἰcλ.
4. λγει Ἦcλ νεγθρηε.
5. λ-τεcμλλγ μοοθε ε πταφοc.
6. λ-νεcμλἰθηἰc λλε ε πχοἰ.
7. λcβωκ φλ κεcοη.
8. λνεἰ ερη πεcηἰ.
9. λcμοοθε Ἦεἰ τε εἰἄ πεκρο Ἦ ελλἰccλ.
10. Ἦμονλχοc λγλλε ε πτοογ.
11. λ-νεcμλἰθηἰc πωτ ε κεμλ.
12. λcφληλ εἴθε νεcθρηε.
13. εἴθε ογ λτετἰπῶτ εἰἄ τεεἰη?
14. λημοοθε ἮἮ ηεηεἰομε ε πἰμε.
15. λγελλο βωκ φλ πεπἰcκοποc.
16. λcφληλ εἴθε ηεηηοβε.
17. λcεἰ Ἦεἰ εἰελλ Ἦηλερη πεcχοεἰc.
18. λcλλε Ἦεἰ ηεηχοεἰc ε τηε.

19. ετβε ου ακρωτ ησα πλειωτ?
20. ετβε ου αρριμε ετβε ηρωμε ετ ημαυ?
21. λϑεμοос εχη νεκρο η πειρο.
22. λ-ελαω ριμε ε πεсθηρε.
23. λυεμοос μη νεусηηу.
24. λιμοоде ει τεεин μη таθεερε.
25. λυεωк ει τεεин εт ηмау ε тполіс.
26. λ-πεϑεто пот θα τεεтore.
27. λϑале εχη πεϑεто ηβι πεπισкопос.
28. τεηмау лсеи θα ηηρο η тполіс.
29. ληθλη ελ νεηсηηу εт εηη πтоу.
30. λιριме εχη ηανове.
31. λ-ηηρο εμοос εχη πεϑеронос.
32. λ-ηηаηηηс εμοос ειρηη про η ηηи.
33. λυηωт ηβι ηθηре εи τεεин ε теηρω.
34. λ-пейω мооде ηса πεϑχοεіс.
35. ληале εχη ηηηооу.
36. λυεмоос ε τεηрапеза ηβι теϑεεиμε μη ηεϑεεре.
37. λ-εηρωме ει ελετηη τεκкηηсіа.
38. εтβε ου λкмооде ηса пейω εіχηη τεεин?
39. λ-тс εμοос ελετηη ηεϑηаηηηс.
40. λυмооде ηβι ηθоос ηса ηεуεсооу.
41. λ-ηελмоуа пот ε тсωде.
42. ληθλη ε оумавиη.
43. λ-ηαλос η тполіс ει θα ηεηηεμωη η †ουαηа.
44. λ-тθεεре εμοос μη ηεссуггенис.
45. λϑεωк ηβι ηεηηεμωη ε тсуриа.
46. ηаи ηε ηηоуте η ηηηа.

Lesson 8

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

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

The adverbs may be used alone, as in

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

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

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

εΒΟΛ 21	away from on, out from on, away from at.
εΒΟΛ 21Τ̄Ν	(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.
ε2ΡΑΙ ε	up to, down to.
ε2ΡΑΙ εX̄Ν	up onto, down upon.
εΠΕCHT ε	down to, down into, down onto, down on.
εΠΕCHT εX̄Ν	down onto, down on.
εΠA2ΟΥ ε	back to.
εΘΗ ε	ahead to, forward to.

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

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

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

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

Vocabulary 8

$\theta\lambda\lambda\epsilon$ to speak, talk (to, with: $\epsilon, \mu\bar{\eta}$; about: $\epsilon, \epsilon\lambda, \epsilon\tau\upsilon\epsilon$; against: $\mu\epsilon\lambda, \omicron\upsilon\beta\epsilon$); as n.m.: word speech; matter, affair.

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

τ. ρι cell (of a monk).

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

ρακοτε Alexandria.

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

ουβε (prep.) against, opposite.

αυω (conj.) and.

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

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

Exercises

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A.1. ζιτῆ νεκθληλ | 16. ζιρῆ τεφρι |
| 2. ουβε νεκσνηυ | 17. ετβε πουριμε |
| 3. εβολ ζιτῆ τειζιη | 18. ζῆ νεφπωτ |
| 4. εβολ ε πειερο | 19. εפעст ε θαλασσα |
| 5. εβολ ζῆ τπολιс | 20. εפעст ε πμοου |
| 6. εβολ ζι τετραπεζλ | 21. επαζου ε πευτμε |
| 7. εтβε πεφζωε | 22. εөн ε πтоου |
| 8. ουβε νετῆθλαхе | 23. εβολ ζι πεнма |
| 9. ζιτῆ νεφθλαхе | 24. εεραи εхῆ πεεто |
| 10. εζοуη ε ρακοτε | 25. εβολ ζιτῆ про η πηи |
| 11. εεραи ε πεнма | 26. εβολ ζῆ πεиμα |
| 12. εεραи εхῆ πтоου | 27. ουβε праη η πῆρο |
| 13. εζοуη ε таρι | 28. εβολ ζιτῆ πховис |
| 14. ελ νειζβηυε | 29. εтβε πεтῆπωт |
| 15. θλ νεφмаөηтнс | |
| B.1. αυτωουη, αυπωт εβολ. | 4. λφεμοос αυω λφθλαхе ηῆ
ηρωме. |
| 2. ληεи εζοуη, ληεμοос. | |
| 3. λφвθк επαζου ε πεφτμε. | 5. λιτωουη εβολ ζι τετραπεζλ. |

6. λημοοφε εβοϋν ε ρακοτε.
7. πκερωμε λϑαλε εζραι εχμ̄ πειω.
8. ετβε ου αρπωτ εβολ ζμ̄ ποϋνι?
9. λ-πελλο βωκ εβοϋν ε τεϑρι.
10. ετβε ου ατετ̄ωλαχε ησα πενχοεις? 100
11. λιζμοос ζλζτ̄μ̄ πλειωτ.
12. λϣωλαχε ζλ πεϋνρ̄π̄.
13. οῡν-ζενοοϋ μ̄ν̄ ζενετωφ ημ̄λϣ.
14. λϑει επεснт εβολ ζι пвнмλ.
15. λϣτωοϋν η̄βι η̄ρωμε εζραι εχμ̄ η̄ρρο.
16. λιϣλαχε ετβε ηανове.
17. λ-νεζιome μοοφε επεснт ε некρο.
18. ληβωк εζραι ε ηενтме.
19. λспωт εβολ ζιτ̄η̄ η̄ρωме εт η̄μ̄λϣ.
20. ληβωк εβοϋν η̄ηλζρ̄μ̄ πεπισκοпос.
21. ετβε ου λκβωк εηλζοϋ ε тагора?
22. λϑβωк εβολ ζμ̄ πεikosμос.
23. λсϣлаχε μ̄н̄ тесмλλϣ εтβε несϣнре.
24. λϣαλε η̄βι η̄ρωме εζραι εχμ̄ ηεϣετωφ.
25. λϣωлаχε ε ποεικ μ̄н̄ η̄г̄ε̄т.
26. λϣωлаχε ουβε ηεϑενтолн.
27. λϣτωοϋν εβολ ζι пεθρονос.
28. λημοοφε εөн̄ ζμ̄ πκαке.
29. λϑαλε εζραι ε пвнмλ.
30. λϣωлаχε εтβε ηεζβнϋε η̄ η̄μοναχос.

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 *ερϝ* before pronominal suffixes. The mark *ϝ* 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:

<i>Ⲛ</i>	<i>Ⲛⲙⲟϝ</i>	<i>ε</i>	<i>ερϝ</i>	<i>ερⲚ</i>	<i>ερϝ</i>
<i>ⲥⲚ</i>	<i>Ⲛⲥⲏⲧϝ</i>	<i>ⲥⲓⲭⲚ</i>	<i>ⲥⲓⲭϝ</i>	<i>ⲏⲕⲁⲥρⲚ</i>	<i>ⲏⲕⲁⲥρⲁϝ</i>
<i>ⲥⲗ</i>	<i>ⲥⲗρϝ</i>	<i>εⲭⲚ</i>	<i>εⲭϝ</i>	<i>ⲥⲗⲥⲧⲚ</i>	<i>ⲥⲗⲥⲧⲏϝ</i>
<i>ⲥⲓ</i>	<i>ⲥⲓϝ(ϝ)ϝ</i>	<i>ⲥⲓⲧⲚ</i>	<i>ⲥⲓⲧⲟⲟⲧϝ</i>	<i>ⲟϤⲃε</i>	<i>ⲟϤⲃⲏϝ</i>
<i>ⲏⲚ</i>	<i>ⲏⲚⲙⲕⲁϝ</i>	<i>ⲚⲈⲕⲗ</i>	<i>ⲚⲈϝ</i>	<i>εⲧⲃε</i>	<i>εⲧⲃⲏⲏⲧϝ</i>
<i>ϭⲗ</i>	<i>ϭⲗρϝ</i>	<i>ⲥⲓρⲚ</i>	<i>ⲥⲓρϝ</i>		

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

1) In *ερϝ* and *ⲥⲗρϝ* the final syllable *-ρϝ* is an original part of the preposition; it was lost in the normal pronominal form. *ϭⲗρϝ* is on analogy with these.

2) *Ⲛⲥⲏⲧϝ* and *ⲥⲓϝ* were originally compounds: *Ⲛⲥⲏⲧϝ* in the belly (of), *ⲥⲓϝ(ϝ)* on the back (of). The prepronominal form *ⲥⲚ* was originally a noun meaning "interior" (cf. the *ⲥⲟϤⲏ* of *εⲥⲟϤⲏ*); *ⲥⲓ* was a simple preposition.

3) *ⲥⲓⲭϝ* and *εⲭϝ* are *ⲥⲓ* and *ε* with the noun *ⲭϝ* (head, top); the noun is reduced to *-ⲭ-* in *ⲥⲓⲭⲚ* and *εⲭⲚ*, which also contain the genitival *Ⲛ*.

4) *ⲥⲓρϝ* and *ερϝ* are *ⲥⲓ* and *ε* with the noun *ρϝ* mouth, door; the latter is reduced to *ρ* in *ⲥⲓρⲚ* and *ερⲚ*, with genitival *Ⲛ*.

5) $\epsilon\iota\tau\omicron\omicron\tau'$ is $\epsilon\iota$ plus the noun $\tau\omicron\omicron\tau'$ (hand); the latter is reduced to $-\tau-$ in $\epsilon\iota\tau\bar{\eta}$, with genitival $\bar{\eta}$.

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

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

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

Typical inflections of these prepositions are as follows:

$\epsilon\rho\omicron\iota$	to me	$\epsilon\rho\omicron\bar{\eta}$	to us
$\epsilon\rho\omicron\kappa$	to you (m.s.)	$\epsilon\rho\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$	to you (pl.)
$\epsilon\rho\omicron$	to you (f.s.)		
$\epsilon\rho\omicron\chi$	to him	$\epsilon\rho\omicron\omicron\gamma$	to them
$\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$	to her		

$\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\mu\lambda\iota$	with me	$\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\mu\lambda\bar{\eta}$	$\bar{\eta}\epsilon\tau$	in me	$\bar{\eta}\epsilon\tau\bar{\eta}$
$\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\mu\lambda\kappa$	etc.	$\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\mu\eta\tau\bar{\eta}$	$\bar{\eta}\epsilon\tau\bar{\kappa}$	etc.	$\bar{\eta}\epsilon\tau\bar{\eta}\tau\eta\tau\bar{\eta}$
$\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\mu\epsilon$			$\bar{\eta}\epsilon\tau\epsilon$		
$\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\mu\lambda\chi$		$\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\mu\lambda\gamma$	$\bar{\eta}\epsilon\tau\bar{\chi}$		$\bar{\eta}\epsilon\tau\omicron\gamma$
$\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\mu\lambda\varsigma$			$\bar{\eta}\epsilon\tau\bar{\varsigma}$		

$\omicron\gamma\upsilon\eta\iota$	against me	$\omicron\gamma\upsilon\eta\bar{\eta}$
$\omicron\gamma\upsilon\eta\kappa$	etc.	$\omicron\gamma\upsilon\epsilon\tau\eta\tau\bar{\eta}$
[$\omicron\gamma\upsilon\eta\tau\epsilon$]		
$\omicron\gamma\upsilon\eta\chi$		$\omicron\gamma\upsilon\eta\gamma$
$\omicron\gamma\upsilon\eta\varsigma$		

$\epsilon\tau\upsilon\eta\eta\tau$	because of me	$\epsilon\tau\upsilon\eta\eta\tau\bar{\eta}$
$\epsilon\tau\upsilon\eta\eta\tau\bar{\kappa}$	etc.	$\epsilon\tau\upsilon\epsilon\tau\eta\tau\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}$
$\epsilon\tau\upsilon\eta\eta\tau\epsilon$		
$\epsilon\tau\upsilon\eta\eta\tau\bar{\chi}$		$\epsilon\tau\upsilon\eta\eta\tau\omicron\gamma$
$\epsilon\tau\upsilon\eta\eta\tau\bar{\varsigma}$		

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

$\epsilon\iota\omega\omega\tau$	ON ME	$\epsilon\iota\omega\omega\eta$, $\epsilon\iota\omega\eta$
$\epsilon\iota\omega\omega\kappa$, $\epsilon\iota\omega\kappa$	ETC.	$\epsilon\iota\text{-}\tau\eta\gamma\tau\bar{\eta}$
$\epsilon\iota\omega\omega\tau\epsilon$		
$\epsilon\iota\omega\omega\upsilon$, $\epsilon\iota\omega\upsilon$		$\epsilon\iota\omega\omega\upsilon$
$\epsilon\iota\omega\omega\varsigma$, $\epsilon\iota\omega\varsigma$		

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

Vocabulary 9

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

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

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

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

21ce to grow weary, exhausted; to be troubled, afflicted.

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

2ko to grow hungry; as n.m.: hunger, famine.

п.κλ2 earth, ground.

п.θλ festival, feast day.

πε.200γ day; ἡ ποογ (adv.) today (note loss of 2);

θλ ποογ up until today, until now.

πε.6λo6 bed.

μννcα (μννcω') (prep.) after (of time); μννcωc (adv.)
afterward.

Greek words

αε (δέ) postpositive conjunction: but, however.

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

τ.συναγωγη (ἡ συναγωγή) synagogue.

Exercises

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

E.g. ετβε πε12ωε → εтвннтѣ.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| A.1. εxн пκλ2 | 16. 2λ пλ6λo6 |
| 2. oγβε пeγxωe1c | 17. μννcα пeнпoт |
| 3. 21 пeч6λo6 | 18. 2н тeчp1 |
| 4. 21pн птλφoс | 19. 21xн пeκxο1 |
| 5. μννcα пeчmoγ | 20. 2λ пeтн21ce |
| 6. нλ2pн пnoγтe | 21. εтвe нθλ |
| 7. 2н н61epo | 22. 21pн тeκκλнc1λ |
| 8. 21тн н6121ce | 23. θλ т2λλo |
| 9. e нтѣт | 24. oγβε нλθλxε |
| 10. εтвe пeγ2ko | 25. нλ2pн тeчнλλγ |
| 11. e пeсpλн | 26. 21тн пoγoβ1н |
| 12. θλ нeч2н2λλ | 27. 2λ2тн тeмpω |
| 13. 21xн пκλ2 | 28. εxн пβннλ |
| 14. нcα пeчθнpε | 29. н пmoγ |
| 15. 21тн пe2ko | 30. μννcα пθλ eт ннλγ |

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| B.1. εβολ ζιϖων | 6. ζλζτην | 11. ηηλζρλι |
| 2. ηημλι | 7. ερλι εχων | 12. ετβηητκ |
| 3. εβολ ηζηη-τηυτη | 8. ουβε-τηυτη | 13. ηλζρε |
| 4. ουβηι | 9. ηηηηηη | 14. ζιϖκ |
| 5. ετβηηηη | 10. επεσητ εχϖι | 15. ηημλν |

- C.1. λ-πμου ϖπε ζη ηκοσμοε εβολ ζιτη ηεηηοβε.
2. ηηηησλ ηλι δε λχμου ηβι ηρρο ετ ηημλν.
3. λ-πθηρε ζε επεσητ εχη ηκλζ.
4. ετβε ου λ-ηειζισε ϖπε ηημοι?
5. ληηκοτκ εχη ηεβλοε, ληριηε.
6. λ-ηρωηε ζων εζουν ε ηημε ετ ζιχη ητοου ετ ηημλν.
7. ηηηησσ δε λυζε ε ηευθηρε ζη ησυηλγϖγη.
8. λυμου ηβι ηρωηε η τηηπολιε ζλ ουζκο.
9. λ-ουϖλ ϖπε η ηειηλ η ηεζοου ετ ηημλν.
10. ληζισε ζιτη ηεζκο λυϖ λητϖουν, ληεϖκ ε κεηημε.
11. ληϖλχε ηηημλν ετβε ηηϖϖμε ετ ζη ηπολιε.
12. λιζισε, ληηκοτκ, ληϖληλ ε ηηουτε ετβε ηειϖλχε.
13. ληζων εζουν ηβι ηεζοου η ηϖλ.
14. λ-ηζλλο μου ζιρη ηρο η τηηρι.
15. λυζκο λυϖ λυβι εηλζου ε ηημε.
16. ηηηησσ δε λ-τηηπολιε ζε εβολ ζιτοοτϖ.
17. λητϖουν ηβι ηθηρε εβολ ζι ηκλζ, ληηϖτ ϖλ ηεηειϖτ.
18. ηηηησλ ηειϖλχε λ-ηηηηοβιε ηκοτκ.
19. λσϖπε δε λςε ε ηηουε ζλ ηεβλοε.
20. λ-ηεηηυ ζων εζουν ε τηηρω.

Lesson 10

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

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

Many verbs, especially those denoting perception, employ ϵ :

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

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

$\lambda\gamma\vartheta\iota\omicron\bar{\nu} \bar{\nu}\sigma\lambda \tau\epsilon\gamma\epsilon\sigma\iota\omicron\bar{\nu}.$	He looked for his wife.
$\lambda\gamma\vartheta\iota\omicron\bar{\nu} \bar{\nu}\sigma\omega\sigma.$	He looked for her.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

εἰτοοτῑ ἢ ἡῑρο	by (through the agency of) the king
ετοοτογ ἢ ἡεγσῑηγ	to (into the hands of) his brothers
ἤτοοτῑ ἢ ἡεγσῑηε	from (from the hand of) his wife.

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

Vocabulary 10

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

- ϘΩΤῆ to hear, listen to (ε); to obey (ΝΑ*, ΝСА).
 ϘΙΝΕ to seek, look for, inquire after (ΝСА); to visit
 (ε); to greet (ε).
 ΕΙΝΕ to find (ἸΜΟ*).
 † to give (ἸΜΟ*); to entrust (ἸΜΟ*; to: ΕΤῆ); † ΟΥΒΕ,
 † Μῆ to fight with; † ἸΜΟ* ΕΒΟΛ to sell (to: ε, ΝΑ*).
 ΧΙ to take, receive (ἸΜΟ*).
 ϘΙ to lift up, take, bear, carry (ἸΜΟ*); ϘΙ Μῆ to agree
 with; ϘΙ ΖΛ to bear, tolerate.
 ΤΕ.ϘΤΗΝ garment, tunic.
 Τ.ΖΟΒΙΤΕ, Π.ΖΟΒΙΤΕ garment, cloak.
 ΠΕ.ΖΡΟΟΥ sound, voice.
 ἸΤῆ (ἸΤΟΟΤ*) from; used in a wide variety of expressions,
 but very frequently with verbs of receiving, accepting,
 hearing. The separative notion lies in the verbal
 idiom; thus, with other verbs it has the sense of
 (being) near, by, with, in the hand of.
 ΕΤῆ (ΕΤΟΟΤ*) to; used frequently with verbs of
 entrusting, giving, handing over, transmitting.

Exercises

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| A.1. ΛϘ† ΝΑΙ Ἰ ΟΥϘΤΗΝ. | 15. ΑΝΝΑΥ ΕΥΧΟΙ ἸΜΑΥ. |
| 2. ΛΙ† ΝΑϘ Ἰ ΠΛΧΟΙ ΕΒΟΛ. | 16. ΛΥϘΙΝΕ ΝΣΩΙ Ζῆ ΤΑΓΟΡΛ. |
| 3. ΛΙ† Ἰ ΠΝΟΥΒ ΕΤΟΟΤῆ. | 17. ΑΝΕΙΝΕ ἸΜΟϘ ΕΧῆ ΠΕΚΡΟ
Μῆ ΠΕΝΣΛΖ. |
| 4. ΑΝ† Μῆ ἸΡΩΝΕ ΕΤ ἸΜΑΥ. | 18. ΛΙϘΙΝΕ ΕΡΟϘ Ζῆ ΤΕϘΡΙ. |
| 5. ΛΥ† ΟΥΒΗΝ. | 19. ΑϘΝΑΥ ΕΥΔΓΓΕΛΟΣ. |
| 6. ΛϘ† Ἰ ΠΝΟΥΒ Ἰ ΠΕϘϘΗΡΕ. | 20. ΛΙΧΙ ἸΜΟΟΥ ἸΤΟΟΤῆ Ἰ
ΠΛΕΙΩΤ. |
| 7. ΛΥϘΙ Ἰ ΠΩΝΕ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΙΡΩϘ. | 21. ΛΥΧΙ ἸΜΟϘ ἸΤΟΟΤ. |
| 8. ΛϘϘΙ Ἰ ΠΕϘϘΗΡΕ ΕΖΡΛΙ. | 22. ΑΝ† ἸΜΟС ΕΤΟΟΤΕ. |
| 9. ἸΠΕΝϘΙ ἸΜῆΜΑΥ. | 23. ΑϘΕΙΝΕ ἸΜΟϘ ΖΛ
ΠΕϘΕΛΟΒ. |
| 10. ΛϘϘΙ Ἰ ΠΕϘΕΛΟΒ, ΑϘΕΩΚ ΕΒΟΛ. | 24. ΠΕϘΕΙΩΤ ΔΕ ἸΠΕϘΕΩΚ
ΕΖΟΥΝ. |
| 11. ΛΥΚΩΤ Ἰ ΟΥῤΠΕ ἸΜΑΥ. | |
| 12. ἸΠΟΥϘΩΤῆ ΝСА ΠΕΥΧΟΕΙϘ. | |
| 13. ΛΙϘΩΤῆ ε ΠΕΖΡΟΟΥ Ἰ ΠΟΥΝΗΒ. | |
| 14. ἸΠΙϘΩΤῆ ΕΤΒΕ ΠΕСМОΥ. | |

25. ετβε ου ηπετηηκοτκ?
26. ληχι ελ ηε ισε ετ ημαυ.
27. ηπεσεων ερουν ε πταφος.
28. ηπιτ η παοεεε εвол.
29. ηπιτ ηε η τειθтηη.
30. εтβε ου ηπεεε θарοι?
31. ηπεηθλхе ηηмау.
32. εтβε ου λγт ηηηηтη?
33. ηπεεεε ерон ηмау.
34. ηпоуале ε ηεуχοι.
35. ηπεтηхи η ηεεεηηοηη ηηοοηοу η ηεтηεεεε.
36. ηπεεтθοуη εвол ει ηκλε.
37. λεεωтη ε ηεуεροоу, λεηωт εвол.
38. λγчи ηεεε ηηηηε ηη ηεηεεεεε.
39. ηπεεεωтη ε ηεεθλхе.
40. λεхи η παεεεεε.
41. ηπε-ηεεηλθηηεεε εωтη ηλч.
42. ηπε-ηλθηηε εε εηλεоу.
43. λεεωтη εтβε ηλε ηηοοтη η ηλсон.
44. λчт η ηεεηηηη εηοοηοу η ηεεηλθηηεεε.
45. λγεεηε ηηοч η тηηε η ηηηηεε.
46. λ-ηεεηηεεε кωт ηλη η οуηε ηмау.
47. ηεθλк λ-поуεεε ηοу.
48. ληηλγ ε ηεοоу η ηεεεεε ηη ηεεεεε.
49. λγηωт ηηηηηη ε ηοηηηη.
50. λεθλхе ηηηηεε εтβε ηεуλγггелιον.

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 ΗΜΟΝ. + ΛΙΓΝΤ. I found him.

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

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

†	†-	†ΑΑ'	to give
x ₁	x ₁ -	x ₁ Τ'	to take
γ ₁	γ ₁ -	γ ₁ Τ'	to raise, carry
θ ₁	θ ₁ -	θ ₁ Τ'	to measure.

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

Object pronouns are attached to these verbs as

follows:

ΧΙΤ	ΧΙΤ̄	ΤΑΛΤ	ΤΑΛΝ
ΧΙΤ̄	ΧΙ-ΤΗΥΤ̄	ΤΑΛΚ	†-ΤΗΥΤ̄
ΧΙΤΕ		ΤΑΛΤΕ	
ΧΙΤ̄	ΧΙΤΟΥ	ΤΑΛΥ	ΤΑΛΥ
ΧΙΤ̄		ΤΑΛС	

Note that ΤΗΥΤΗ (2nd pers. pl.) is attached to the prenominal form of the infinitive; the prepronominal form is also found: ΧΙΤ-ΤΗΥΤ̄.

Vocabulary 11

- ϑΙ ϑΙ- ϑΙΤ^ε to measure (ἤμο^ε); to measure out; as n.m.: measure, weight, extent; moderation.
- сΙ to become sated, filled (with: ἤμο^ε).
- κω (1) to put, place, set (ἤμο^ε); (2) to leave, abandon (ἤμο^ε); κω ἤμο^ε ἦσα to leave, abandon, renounce; κω ἤμο^ε ἦσα^ε εβολ to forgive (someone: ἦσα^ε; something: ἤμο^ε).
- εΙΝε to bring (ἤμο^ε; to a person: ἦσα^ε, ϑα); εΙΝε εβολ to publish.
- Τ̄ἦμοογ to send (ἤμο^ε; to a person: ἦσα^ε, ε); Τ̄ἦμοογ ἦσα to send for.
- με to love, come to love (ἤμο^ε).
- μΙσε to bear (a child: ἤμο^ε); as n.m.: giving birth; offspring, progeny, one born.
- ϑωνε to fall ill, become sick; as n.m.: sickness, disease.
- ρλϑε to rejoice (at, over: ε, εχ̄ἦ, εεραΙ εχ̄ἦ); as n.m.: joy, gladness.
- τε.γϑη night (ογϑη).
- π.ελτ silver, money, coins.
- πε.ϑβηρ, τε.ϑβεερε (pl. νε.ϑβεερ) friend, companion.
- εματε (adv.) very, very much, exceedingly; also ἤματα.

Exercises

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

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

3. ληκω η̄ νενθβεερ̄ η̄ςων̄ ζ̄η̄ η̄με, ληβκ̄ β̄εν̄ ε̄ πτοογ̄.
4. μη̄η̄ςως̄ δε̄ λγθ̄ωνε̄ η̄β̄ῑ η̄ζ̄λλο, λγμογ̄.
5. λγρλθ̄ε̄ εματε̄ η̄η̄μᾱῑ εχ̄η̄ η̄μογ̄ η̄ η̄ρρο.
6. λγμε̄ η̄ τ̄εσζ̄ιμε̄ ετ̄ η̄η̄λγ̄ εματε̄.
7. λ-ππογ̄τε̄ τ̄η̄η̄οογ̄ η̄ η̄εγ̄η̄ομοσ̄ εροογ̄.
8. λγτ̄η̄η̄οογ̄ η̄β̄ῑ η̄επισκοποσ̄ η̄ςᾱ η̄η̄οη̄λχοσ̄.
9. λιθ̄ῑ η̄λγ̄ η̄ η̄οβ̄ικ̄ η̄η̄ η̄η̄ρ̄η̄.
10. η̄ρ̄ωμε̄ λγθ̄ῑ η̄ τ̄ςωθ̄ε̄.
11. μη̄η̄-θ̄ῑ ζ̄η̄ η̄εγ̄θ̄λχε̄.
12. λγσῑ, λγτ̄ωογ̄η̄ εβολ̄ ζ̄ῑ τετραπεζᾱ, λγβ̄οκ̄ εβολ̄.
13. λγτ̄η̄η̄οογ̄ η̄ η̄εζ̄ῑομε̄ η̄η̄ η̄εγ̄θ̄η̄ρε̄ εβολ̄ ζ̄η̄ η̄με.
14. ετ̄βε̄ ογ̄ η̄η̄ε-ππογ̄τε̄ κω̄ η̄η̄τ̄η̄ η̄ η̄ετ̄η̄η̄οβε̄ εβολ̄?
15. λη̄σῑ η̄ η̄εγ̄θ̄λχε̄ λγω̄ λη̄τ̄η̄η̄οογ̄ η̄η̄μογ̄ εβολ̄.
16. λη̄ρλθ̄ε̄ εζ̄ρ̄ᾱῑ εχ̄η̄ η̄θ̄λχε̄ η̄ η̄εη̄χοβ̄ις̄.
17. λγβ̄ῑη̄ε̄ η̄ η̄εγ̄θ̄η̄ρε̄ ερ̄η̄ τ̄ρῑ η̄ η̄η̄οη̄λχοσ̄.
18. λγβ̄ῑη̄ε̄ η̄ η̄εζ̄ατ̄ θ̄αρ̄ον̄ ζ̄η̄ τ̄εγ̄θ̄η̄.
19. λς̄μ̄ις̄ε̄ η̄ η̄εσ̄θ̄η̄ρε̄ η̄ η̄με̄ ετ̄ η̄η̄λγ̄.
20. η̄η̄εσ̄μ̄ις̄ε̄ η̄η̄μογ̄ η̄ η̄ε̄ῑμᾱ.
21. λ-η̄ε̄η̄εζ̄αλ̄ με̄ η̄ η̄θ̄εερε̄ η̄ η̄εγ̄χοβ̄ις̄.
22. ετ̄βε̄ ογ̄ η̄η̄εβ̄ῑη̄ε̄ η̄ᾱῑ η̄ η̄η̄κ̄ωθ̄η̄ε̄?
23. λγβ̄ῑη̄ε̄ η̄ η̄εγ̄εντολη̄ εβολ̄.
24. λγβ̄ῑη̄ε̄ η̄η̄μο̄ῑ η̄ᾱε̄ρ̄ᾱγ̄.
25. ετ̄βε̄ ογ̄ λκ̄τ̄η̄η̄οογ̄ η̄ςω̄ῑ?

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:

ენტαιϥωτḥ	which I heard	ენტανϥωτḥ
ენტακϥωτḥ	etc.	ენტατετḥϥωτḥ
ენტαρϥϥωτḥ		
ენტαϥϥωτḥ		ენტαϥϥωτḥ
ენტαϥϥωτḥ		
ენტα-πρωμε ϥωτḥ		

These forms are very frequently spelled with ḥ for initial εν-, as ḥται-, ḥτακ-, etc.

The relative pronoun εντ- of the preceding paradigm and ετ, 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	πρωμε ενταϥϥωκ
the man whom I saw → the man who I saw him	πρωμε ενταινϥϥω ϥρωϥ
the man to whom I gave the money → the man who I gave the money to him	πρωμε ενταιϥ-πϥατ νϥϥ
the boat into which we climbed → the boat which we climbed into it	πϥωι εντανϥϥω ϥρωϥ
the sound which they heard → the sound which they heard it	πϥρωϥ ενταϥϥωτḥ ϥρωϥ

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

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

πρωμε ενταγτωογν λυω λφεωκ εβολ the man who arose and left.

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

πρωμε ερε ηπερηωτ εβολ the man who did not flee
 ηχωμε ερε ηπερεινε ημοου the books which he did not find

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

the one who (or: he who) went	πενταφεωκ
the one (m.) whom they sent	πενταυτημοου ημοφ
the one (m.) to whom I gave the money	πενταιτη-πελατ ηαφ
that (m.) which I took from you	πενταιχιτη ητοοτκ
those who took it (m.)	πενταυχιτη
the one (f.) whom they entrusted to us	τενταυταλς ετοοτη

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

σω	σε-	σοο'	to drink
κω	κα-	καλ'	to put, place
ειω	ειλ-	ειλλ'	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.), εε (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 εε, as in

ΛΗΧΟΟΣ ΧΕ ΗΠΙΝΑΥ ΕΡΟΛ. He said, "I have not seen him."

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

$\eta\pi\iota\chi\epsilon-\eta\lambda\iota$. I did not say these things.

Vocabulary 12

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

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

$\chi\omega$ $\chi\epsilon-$ $\chi\omicron\omicron'$ to say ($\eta\mu\omicron'$).

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

ω or $\omega\omega$ to become pregnant, to conceive ($\eta\mu\omicron'$).

$\theta\lambda$ 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; $\epsilon\omega$ $\eta\bar{\eta}$ to wait with, stay with.

$\eta.20$ face.

$\tau.0\upsilon\epsilon\rho\eta\tau\epsilon$ foot.

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

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

$\eta.\nu\omega$ hair.

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

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

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

Exercises

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

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 14. πεθνηρ ενταυθω εροϋ | 24. πελατ εντα-πενχοβις |
| 15. πελλο εντατετνεω εροϋ | θιτνε ннтн |
| 16. πεστο εντακταλϋ και εβολ | 25. πρωμε нτακκω ηλϋ н |
| 17. πεωωμε ενταρκταλϋ εχн | неϋнове εβολ |
| тетраπελα | 26. нρωме ενταυει θαροκ зн |
| 18. ηλποτ нταιϋω εβολ нзнтн | теуθн |
| 19. терωте нтаϋω εβολ нзнтс | 27. неϋннυ ενταϋμεριτοу |
| 20. неθβεер нτανκταλϋ неωн | 28. πρωме εντακηλϋ ε πεϋзо |
| 21. ηθαχε ενταϋραθε εϋωϋ | 29. нρωме εντα-пепископос |
| 22. тесzιme εντασεια-неϋουερηте | θληλ εϋωу |
| 23. πεω ενταιϋι нμοϋ | 30. пμλθнтнс ενταυποτ неωϋ |

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| B.1. нентаυθω зн ηтне ет нмау | 9. нентаυzωн εzoун ерн печнι |
| 2. пентаϋϋω εβολ зн ηειαποτ | 10. пентаϋтннооу нμοι θαρωтн |
| 3. пентаϋηλ ηαι λуω λϋт ηαι | 11. тентаϋμεριтс |
| н оуοεικ | 12. нентаυεια-неуzοειτε |
| 4. пентаϋχε-неiθαχε | 13. нете нпоуϋωтн ε ηθαχε |
| 5. тентаϋω нμοι | 14. пентаιϋοοϋ ннтн |
| 6. нентанθω εροоу | 15. нете нпечтннооу нмооу |
| 7. пентаϋсе-перωте | 16. нете нпоуеине нмооу εβολ |
| 8. нентаυβωκ εβολ ε тполις | |

- C.1. λσειω η πεϋзо мн неϋμαλχε.
2. λϋχοοϋ χε ηπιηλϋ εροϋ.
3. мннса ηαι δε λϋω ηβι тесzιme.
4. λϋριme εтве неϋθβεер ενταυμοу zι тезιн.
5. πελλο δε ηπεϋϋω εβολ зн ηηρн.
6. мннса ηθα η прн ληβωκ εβολ.
7. λ-тθεере ειω η πεϋϋω зн ημοоу η ηειερο.
8. λ-прн ει εzрαι εχн πтооу.
9. εтве оу ηпетнеиа-нетнzo?
10. λϋχοοϋ ηλн χε ηπενχιтн.
11. ληθω ηнмау зн теуθн ет нмау.
12. λϋθαχε ηнман εтве неϋϋннυ εтe ηпоуеи ннмаϋ.
13. λ-прн θλ λуω λнтωоун, ληβωκ εβολ.
14. λιϋωтн ε ηειθαχε зн ηαμαλχε.

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

НТЕРИΝΔΥ ΕΡΟϢ, ΔΙΠΟΤ ΘΑΡΟϢ. When I saw him, I ran to him.
 НТЕРΕϢΧΟΚ Η ΝΕϢϢΩΒ ΕΒΟΛ, ΔϢΕΩΚ ΕΒΟΛ. When he had completed his work, he left.

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

НТЕРΙϢΩΤΗ	when I heard	НТЕРΗϢΩΤΗ
НТЕРΕΚϢΩΤΗ	etc.	НТЕРΕΤΗϢΩΤΗ
НТЕРΕϢΩΤΗ		
НТЕРΕϢΩΤΗ		НТЕРΟΥϢΩΤΗ
НТЕРΕϢϢΩΤΗ		

НТЕРΕ-ΠΡΩΜΕ ϢΩΤΗ when the man heard

Alternate spellings, such as НТЕРΕΙ-, НТЕРΚ-, НТЕРϢ-, are common.

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

НТЕРΙΤΗΒΙΝΕ ΗΜΟϢ when I did not find him

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

НТЕРΕΤΗ-ΠΡΩΜΕ ΟΥΩΘΕ when the man did not answer

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

НТЕРΙϢΩΤΗ Ε ΝΕϢΘΑΧΕ, ΔΙΡΙΝΕ. } I wept when I heard
ΔΙΡΙΝΕ НТЕРΙϢΩΤΗ Ε ΝΕϢΘΑΧΕ. } his words.

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

Ⲣⲧⲉⲣⲓϥⲟⲩⲏ ⲉ ⲡⲉⲓⲣⲟⲟⲩ ⲁⲓⲱ ⲁⲓⲛⲁⲩ ⲉ ⲡⲉⲓⲣⲟ . . .
 when I heard his voice and saw his face . . .

13.2 Relative clauses with ⲡⲉ, ⲧⲉ, ⲛⲉ. Contrast the two sentences:

ⲁ-ⲡⲁⲅⲓⲟⲩⲧ ⲕⲁⲁⲧ ⲡⲏⲙⲁⲩ. My father left me there.
 ⲡⲁⲅⲓⲟⲩⲧ ⲡⲉ ⲅⲛⲧⲁⲓⲕⲁⲁⲧ ⲡⲏⲙⲁⲩ. 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 ⲡⲉ, ⲧⲉ, ⲛⲉ followed by the relative form of the verb. ⲡⲉ, ⲧⲉ, ⲛⲉ usually combine with the relative form to produce ⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲓ-, ⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲕ-, etc.:

ⲡⲁⲅⲓⲟⲩⲧ ⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲓⲕⲁⲁⲧ ⲡⲏⲙⲁⲩ.

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

ⲡⲁⲅⲓⲟⲩⲧ ⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲓⲕⲁⲁⲧ ⲡⲏⲙⲁⲩ. It was my father who left me there.
 ⲡⲁⲅⲓⲟⲩⲧ ⲡⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲓⲕⲁⲁⲧ ⲡⲏⲙⲁⲩ. My father is the one who left me there.

The second sentence is a normal ⲡⲉ sentence: ⲡⲁⲅⲓⲟⲩⲧ is the subject, ⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲓⲕⲁⲁⲧ ⲡⲏⲙⲁⲩ is the predicate.

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

ⲛⲓⲛ ⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲓⲓⲧⲏⲛⲟⲟⲩ ⲡⲏⲙⲟⲕ? Who sent you? Who was it that sent you?
 ⲟⲩ ⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲕⲧⲁⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲩ? What did you give to them? What was it that you gave to them?

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

given above.

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

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

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

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

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

ΛΥΤΗΝΟΟΥ ΗΜΟΙ ΘΑΡΟΚ. I have been sent to you.

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

ΛΥΤΗΝΟΟΥ ΗΜΟΙ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΙΤῆ ΠῚΡΟ. I have been sent by the king.

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

κωτ	κετ-	κοτ'	to build
χωκ	χεκ-	χοκ'	to complete
ζωπ	ζεπ-	ζοπ'	to hide, conceal
ωπ	επ-	οπ'	to count.

Transitive verbs of this pattern are quite common.

Vocabulary 13

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

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

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

to: ε), to reckon as.

ῥωλ βελ- βολ' (1) to loosen, unfasten, undo (ἦμο');;

(2) to interpret, explain (ἦμο'); ῥωλ εβολ = (1) and also: to nullify, annul (ἦμο').

τωμ τεν- τον' to close, shut (ἦμο').

οὔωμ οὔεν- οὔον' to eat (ἦμο'; partitive: εβολ εἰ);

οὔωμ ἦσα to gnaw at.

ῥωπ ῥεν- ῥον' (1) to receive, accept (ἦμο'; from: ἦτῆ);

(2) to buy (ἦμο'; for a price: ελ).

οὔωμ to open (ἦμο', ε).

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

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

π.ελλ eye.

π.ηλγ time, hour.

π.νογζ rope.

Greek nouns:

τε.χηρα (ἡ χήρα) widow.

π.ορφανος (ὁ ὀρφανός) orphan.

τ.σαρξ (ἡ σὰρξ) flesh.

τ.πύλη (ἡ πύλη) gate.

Proper names:

Δαυειδ David (sometimes abbreviated ΔΑΔ).

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

Exercises

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A.1. πλποτ ενταιῥονῆ ἦτοοτῆ | 7. τῆγλη ενταγβεκ εβολ |
| 2. πεημλ ενταϣτωογν εβολ εἰωωϣ | εἰτοοτῆ |
| 3. πζωε ενταϣωκ ἦμοϣ εβολ | 8. πζωε εντακῥαχε ελροϣ |
| 4. πηἰ ενταγκοτῆ ἦηλγ | 9. τεχηρα ενταἰτ ηλс ἦ |
| 5. πνογῆ εντανζοπῆ ελ πωηε | πελτ |
| 6. πωηε ενταϣεε ενεϣητ εχἦ | 10. πεῖλο ενταγζωη εζοογν ε |
| ηλογερηε | τεϣρἰ |
| B.1. λἰβεκ ε ρακοτε ε ηλγ ε πλεἰωτ. | |

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

14. ⲁ-ⲛⲉϥⲁⲟⲣ ⲟϥⲟⲙ ⲛ ⲛⲁϥ.
15. ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲉϥⲁⲉ ⲉⲣⲟⲟϥ, ⲁϥⲃⲟⲗ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲛ ⲛⲉϥⲛⲟϥⲁ.
16. ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲓⲛⲁϥ ⲉⲣⲟϥ, ⲁⲓⲛⲁ ⲁⲗⲣⲟϥ.
17. ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲉϥϫⲟϥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲛ ⲛⲉⲓϫⲁϫⲉ, ⲁϥⲧⲟⲙ ⲛ ⲛⲉϥⲃⲁⲗ, ⲁϥⲙⲟϥ.
18. ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲉϥⲛⲁϥ ⲉⲣⲟⲟϥ, ⲁϥϫⲟⲟⲥ ⲛⲁϥ ⲕⲉ ⲉⲧⲉⲃ ⲟϥ ⲁⲧⲉⲧⲛⲉⲓ ⲉ ⲛⲉⲓⲛⲁ?
19. ⲁ-ⲛⲉϥⲁⲟⲣ ⲟϥⲟⲙ ⲛⲥⲁ ⲧⲥⲁⲣⲁ ⲛ ⲛⲉⲓⲱ.
20. ⲁⲥⲟⲩⲛⲉ ⲁⲉ ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲉ-ⲛⲛⲁϥ ⲛ ⲛⲉⲥⲙⲓⲥⲉ ⲁⲟⲛ ⲉⲁⲟϥⲛ, ⲁⲥⲃⲟϥ ⲉ ⲛⲛⲓ ⲛ ⲧⲉⲥⲙⲁⲗϥ.
21. ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲟϥⲛⲁϥ ⲉ ⲛⲟϥⲟⲃⲓⲛ ⲛ ⲛⲉϥⲁⲟ ⲁϥⲱ ⲁϥⲥⲟⲧⲛ ⲉ ⲛⲉϥϫⲁϫⲉ, ⲁϥⲁⲉ ⲉ ⲛⲕⲁⲁ, ⲁϥⲁⲉⲛ-ⲛⲉϥⲁⲟ.
22. ⲉⲧⲉⲃ ⲟϥ ⲁⲧⲉⲧⲛⲉⲱⲗ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲛ ⲛⲉⲛⲧⲟⲗⲛ ⲛ ⲛⲉⲧⲛⲉⲓⲟⲧⲉ?
23. ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲉⲧⲛⲉⲁⲉ ⲉ ⲧⲉⲥⲟⲩⲉⲣⲉ ⲛⲛⲁϥ, ⲁⲥⲣⲓⲛⲉ.
24. ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲉϥⲧⲛⲟϥⲟⲙ ⲛ ⲛⲣⲟ ⲛ ⲧⲉϥⲣⲓ, ⲁⲓⲃⲟϥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ.

Lesson 14

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

First Perfect: ⲁ-ⲛⲁⲓ ⲟⲩⲛⲉ ⲉⲧⲃⲛⲛⲧⲕ.

This happened because of you.

Second Perfect: ⲛⲧⲁ-ⲛⲁⲓ ⲟⲩⲛⲉ ⲉⲧⲃⲛⲛⲧⲕ.

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: $\bar{\eta}\tau\alpha\iota\sigma\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$, $\bar{\eta}\tau\alpha\kappa\sigma\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$, etc.

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

$\bar{\eta}\tau\alpha\kappa\tau\bar{\eta}\nu\theta\omega\upsilon \bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\varsigma \epsilon\tau\epsilon\epsilon \omicron\upsilon?$ Why did you send him?
 $\bar{\eta}\tau\alpha\varphi\epsilon\iota\eta\epsilon \bar{\eta} \tau\epsilon\iota\epsilon\iota\sigma\tau\omicron\lambda\eta \epsilon \eta\iota\mu?$ To whom did he bring this letter?

But if the interrogative phrase is placed first, as is usually the case with $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\epsilon \omicron\upsilon$, the first tense is used:

$\epsilon\tau\epsilon\epsilon \omicron\upsilon \lambda\alpha\kappa\tau\bar{\eta}\nu\theta\omega\upsilon \bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\varsigma?$

14.2 Further remarks on interrogative pronouns and adverbs. The interrogative pronouns $\eta\iota\mu$ (who?) and $\omicron\upsilon$ (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:

$\bar{\eta}\tau\alpha\text{-}\omicron\upsilon \vartheta\omega\eta\epsilon?$ What happened?
 $\bar{\eta}\tau\alpha\text{-}\eta\iota\mu \beta\omega\kappa \epsilon\lambda\omicron\upsilon\eta?$ Who went in?

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

$\bar{\eta}\tau\alpha\kappa\eta\lambda\upsilon \epsilon \eta\iota\mu?$ Whom did you see?
 $\bar{\eta}\tau\alpha\kappa\tau\alpha\lambda\alpha\varphi \bar{\eta} \eta\iota\mu?$ To whom did you give it?
 $\bar{\eta}\tau\alpha\varphi\kappa\alpha\text{-}\omicron\upsilon \bar{\eta}\mu\alpha\upsilon?$ What did he put there?

The construction introduced in § 13.2 is used much more frequently than the preceding: $\eta\iota\mu \eta\epsilon\tau\alpha\varphi\beta\omega\kappa \epsilon\lambda\omicron\upsilon\eta?$ $\eta\iota\mu \eta\epsilon\tau\alpha\kappa\eta\lambda\upsilon \epsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma?$

The interrogative adverbs $\tau\omega\eta$ (where?), $\epsilon \tau\omega\eta$ (whither?), $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda \tau\omega\eta$ (whence?), and $\tau\bar{\eta}\nu\lambda\upsilon$ (or $\tau\eta\lambda\upsilon$, when?) occur regularly in post-verbal position with a second tense:

ἤΤΑ-ΠΕΚΕΙΩΤ ΕΘΚ Ε ΤΩΝ? Where did your father go?
 ἤΤΑΥΜΟΥ ΤῆΝΑΥ? 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 μ or ν:

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

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

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

Vocabulary 14

ΜΟΥΡ ΜΕΡ- ΜΟΡ' to bind, tie (someone: ἤΜΟ' or suff.; with: ἤΜΟ', ζῆ; to: ε, εχῆ, εζογν ε).

ΜΟΥΧΕ (or ΜΟΥΧ) ΝΕΧ- ΝΟΧ' to cast, throw (ἤΜΟ'; at, into: ε); ΜΟΥΧΕ ΕΘΟΛ to discard, throw away, abandon; ΜΟΥΧΕ επεσнт to cast down.

ΟΥΩΖ ΟΥΕΖ- ΟΥΛΖ' (1) to put, place, set (ἤΜΟ'); ΟΥΩΖ εχῆ to add to, augment; (2) intrans.: to settle, dwell, reside (in: ζῆ; with: Μῆ).

ΟΥΩΘ ΟΥΕΘ- ΟΥΛΘ' to want, wish, desire (ἤΜΟ'); as n.m.: wish, desire; ἤ πεφογωθ of his own volition, as he wished. ΟΥΕΘ- may be compounded with another infinitive: ΟΥΕΘ-εἰ to wish to come, ΟΥΕΘ-σωτῆ to wish to hear.

ΜΟΥΖ ΜΕΖ- ΜΛΖ' ± ΕΘΟΛ (1) to fill (something: ἤΜΟ' or suff.; with: ἤΜΟ', ζῆ, ΕΘΟΛ ζῆ); (2) intrans.: to become filled, full (of, with: ἤΜΟ'). An indefinite noun after ἤΜΟ' (that with which something is filled) normally has no article.

† ἤΜΟ' ζἰ to put (a garment: ἤΜΟ') on, to dress.
 νε.снаγζ bond, fetter.

πε.θτεκο (pl. νε.θτεκωου) prison.

τ.ρῆειν (N.ρῆειοουε) tear(s).

τ.ειχ hand.

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

τῆναι, τῆναι (adv.) when?

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

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

Exercises

1. Ἡπουουωθ ε зων εзоун ерон.
2. Ἡτα-πεκειωт μου τῆναι?
3. ασθωπε δε Ἡτεριχωк εвол Ἡ παzωε, λιτωουν, λιτωк εвол.
4. нηм пентаунохѣ ε πεθτεκο? пенсаz пе.
5. λ-Ἡπηνυε μουz Ἡ ουοειν.
6. Ἡтаσει εзоун ε пейкосмос Ἡ πεчоуωθ.
7. λιτωλ εвол Ἡ неснауz ептаумер-прωме Ἡзнтоу.
8. Ἡтакѣ Ἡ πεсхηма zιωк τῆναι?
9. ηαι νε Ἡθλχε ептауωπε Ἡ πεзооу ет Ἡмай.
10. Ἡтакоуωz зἩ τειπολιc τῆναι?
11. ασθωπε δε Ἡтересze ероч, асѣтѣ, асвок εвол ἩἩмай.
12. Ἡтаρзопоу των?
13. λυμορѣ Ἡ ηλοуернте мἩ ηλειх λуω λυкаат Ἡмай zι πεкро.
14. нηм пентатетἩθеп-ηαι Ἡтоотѣ?
15. ηαι пе ηмоу ептачоуауѣ.
16. Ἡπεчоуωz εхἩ ηzат ептачтаач ηау.
17. мἩἩса ηαι δε λчмоуz Ἡ ρθε.
18. λ-тєкканица моуz Ἡ неzрооу Ἡ пηηηε.
19. Ἡта-ηηм калч зἩ πεθτεκο?
20. ἩтатетἩнех-неизовите εвол етве оу?
21. λ-Ἡрωме μουρ Ἡ ημονахос ε πεzто.
22. λ-нечвал моуz Ἡ ρῆειн.
23. Ἡтачоуωθ ε ηау ε ηηм?
24. Ἡта-нетἩиоте zε εвол етве неунове.
25. мἩἩсѣс δε ηηει εзоун ε тсyнагѣη.

26. λ-πεγχοι μοу2 η μοου.
27. ου πεντακομοη η ποου?
28. ητεριτωη η προ, λι2μοос λυω λιωη η η2ατ ενταυταα4 ηα1.
29. λ-νεу2оор ουωη ηса ηεουερηте.
30. ηα1 ηε ηωηε ενταυнох4 εβολ.
31. ηта-ηηα ηηηε тηηηαу?
32. ηηη πεντα4εωλ εβολ η ηε1сηαу2?
33. λ-ηεη1скопос ηорη η ηεсхηηα.
34. ηтаηηα-ηенηηε ηсωη εтве ηε2ко.
35. ηηη πεντα4ουα2κ 2η ηεηηα?
36. λсουε2-тесηεερε εхη ηε6ло6.
37. λ-ηε4ηα4ε ηα2ου η ηαηε.
38. ηта-ηε121се 2ε εхωη εтве ου?
39. ηтауουωη η тпυηη η тпoλ1с тηηηαу?
40. ου πεντα4ηηε ηηηок 21рηη тпυηη?
41. ληηου4ε η ηηου2 εηεсηт ε ηκλ2.
42. ηηουουεη-сωтηη ε ηαηα4ε.
43. ηηηηαу ε тεхηηα ηα ποου.
44. ληουηη ε ηкотκ.

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:

ΟΥΝΟΣ $\bar{\text{N}}$ ΠΟΛΙΣ, ΟΥΠΟΛΙΣ $\bar{\text{N}}$ ΝΟΣ	a large city
ΠΑΜΕΡΙΤ $\bar{\text{N}}$ ΘΗΡΕ, ΠΑΘΗΡΕ $\bar{\text{N}}$ ΜΕΡΙΤ	my beloved son
ΠΣΑΒΕ $\bar{\text{N}}$ ΡΘΜΕ, ΠΡΘΜΕ $\bar{\text{N}}$ 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 ΝΟΣ great, ΚΟΥΙ small, ΘΗΜ small, ΘΟΥ first, ΣΑΒ last, and ΜΕΡΙΤ beloved.
- 2) A few adjectives may be used after a noun *without* the linking $\bar{\text{N}}$. These include ΛΣ old, ΝΟΣ great, ΚΟΥΙ small, ΘΗΜ small, ΟΥΩΤ single, ΟΥΩΒΘ 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.

ΚΑΜΕ	fem. ΚΑΜΗ	pl. —	black
ΣΑΒ	ΣΑΗ	ΣΑΒΕΥ(ε)	last
ΣΑΒΕ	ΣΑΒΗ	ΣΑΒΕΕΥ(ε)	wise
ΒΑΛΕ	—	ΒΑΛΕΕΥ(ε)	lame
ΜΕΡΙΤ	—	ΜΕΡΑΤΕ	beloved
ΘΟΥ\bar{\text{N}}	ΘΟΥΠΕ	—	first

ⲥⲠⲮⲉⲓⲧ	ⲥⲠⲮⲉⲓⲧⲉ	ⲥⲠⲮⲁⲧⲉ	first
ⲉⲡⲏⲙⲟ	ⲉⲡⲏⲙⲟ	ⲉⲡⲏⲙⲟⲓ	alien, foreign

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

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

ⲡⲣⲟⲙⲉ Ⲡ ⲁⲒⲗⲁⲟⲥ	the good man
ⲧⲉⲥⲓⲙⲉ Ⲡ ⲁⲒⲗⲁⲟⲥ	the good woman

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

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

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

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

ⲡⲣⲟⲙⲉ Ⲡ ⲥⲏⲕⲉ Ⲡ ⲁⲓⲕⲁⲓⲟⲥ	the righteous poor man
ⲡⲛⲟⲃ Ⲡ ⲡⲣⲟ Ⲡ 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:

ⲛⲉⲃⲓⲛⲏ	the poor man	ⲛⲉⲃⲓⲛⲏ	the poor (people)
ⲛⲉⲓⲥⲏⲕⲉ	this poor man	ⲧⲉⲓⲥⲏⲕⲉ	this poor woman
ⲟⲩⲥⲁⲃⲉ	a wise man	ⲥⲏⲥⲁⲃⲉⲉⲉⲮⲉ	wise men

When the first noun in a genitive construction is followed

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

$\eta\theta\eta\rho\epsilon \bar{\eta} \epsilon\lambda\lambda\epsilon \bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon \rho\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$ the man's crippled child.

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

$\omicron\upsilon\lambda\gamma\lambda\theta\omicron\varsigma \eta\epsilon.$	He is good.
$\bar{\eta} \zeta\epsilon\eta\lambda\gamma\lambda\theta\omicron\varsigma \lambda\eta \eta\epsilon.$	They are not good.
$\rho\rho\omega\mu\epsilon \omicron\upsilon\lambda\gamma\lambda\theta\omicron\varsigma \eta\epsilon.$	The man is good.
$\bar{\eta}\rho\omega\mu\epsilon \zeta\epsilon\eta\lambda\delta\iota\kappa\lambda\iota\omicron\varsigma \eta\epsilon.$	The men are just.
$\omicron\upsilon\gamma\eta\omicron\varsigma \tau\epsilon \tau\epsilon\iota\eta\omicron\lambda\iota\varsigma.$	This city is large.

15.3 The cardinal numbers from one to five are

one	masc.	$\omicron\upsilon\lambda$	fem.	$\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\iota$
two		$\varsigma\eta\lambda\upsilon$		$\varsigma\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon$
three		$\theta\omicron\mu\bar{\eta}\tau$		$\theta\omicron\mu\tau\epsilon$
four		$\tau\tau\omicron\omicron\upsilon$		$\tau\tau\omicron\epsilon, \tau\tau\omicron$
five		$\dagger\omicron\upsilon$		$\dagger\epsilon, \dagger$

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

$\theta\omicron\mu\bar{\eta}\tau \bar{\eta} \chi\omicron\iota$	three ships
$\eta\theta\omicron\mu\bar{\eta}\tau \bar{\eta} \bar{\rho}\rho\omicron$	the three kings
$\tau\epsilon\iota\theta\omicron\mu\tau\epsilon \bar{\eta} \rho\omicron\mu\eta\epsilon$	these three years

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

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

$(\eta)\omicron\upsilon\lambda \rho\rho\omega\mu\epsilon, (\eta)\omicron\upsilon\lambda \bar{\eta} \rho\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$ (the) one man.

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

$\varsigma\omicron\eta \varsigma\eta\lambda\upsilon, \eta\varsigma\omicron\eta \varsigma\eta\lambda\upsilon$	two brothers, the two brothers
$\varsigma\omicron\eta\epsilon \varsigma\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon, \tau\varsigma\omicron\eta\epsilon \varsigma\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon$	two sisters, the two sisters.

Vocabulary 15

- νοσ large, great, important.
 κοῦ small, little; also of quantity: a little (e.g. οὐκοῦ ἢ οὐκ a little bread); with pl.: few (e.g. ἑκοῦ ἢ ἄμα a few books).
 μερίт (pl. μεράτε) beloved.
 σοφ (f. σοφῆ; pl. σοφῆς) wise.
 ἄλλε (pl. ἄλλεσῶ) lame, crippled.
 ἄνε poor.
 ἐνν poor, wretched, miserable.
 τε.ροме (pl. ἢ.ρηποοῦ) year; (ἢ) τροме this year.
 ἢ οὔροме for a year. ἢ ὄομε ἢ роме for three years.
 π.εвот (pl. π.εβάτε, π.εβετε) month.
 π.φνε φнм small child (a frequent fixed expression).
 πωε to reach, attain (ε, φλ).

Greek adjectives:

- ἀγαθός (ἀγαθός) good.
 δίκαιος (δίκαιος) just, righteous.
 πιστός (πιστός) faithful, true, believing.
 ἀπιστός (ἀπιστός) unbelieving.
 πονηρός (πονηρός) bad, wicked.
 And the numbers given in the lesson.

Exercises

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| A.1. οὐχηρά ἢ ἄνε | 11. οὐκοῦ ἢ ἄφ |
| 2. τεинос ἢ πῦλη | 12. οὐχἄφ ἢ σοφῆ |
| 3. οὐχἄλλ ἢ πιστός | 13. νεφῆαθηтс ἢ πιστός |
| 4. οὐφρο ἢ δίκαιος | 14. нето ἢ ἄλλε |
| 5. πείλλος ἢ ἀπιστός | 15. ἑνεῖομε ἢ ἐνн |
| 6. φἄλλ ἢ πονηρά | 16. παίκαιος ἢ ροме |
| 7. οὔнос ἢ ἄνεφн | 17. таμερίт ἢ μάφ |
| 8. пенμερίт ἢ εἶот | 18. οὐκοῦ ἢ φтеко |
| 9. πκοῦ ἢ τέт | 19. неβнφс ἢ πоннрон |
| 10. οὐβάλλε ἢ ἄνε | 20. ἢφἄне ἢ ἢсоφῆς |

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 21. πεινος ἢ νόμος | 26. печѡнре ἢ бале |
| 22. πσавε ἢ δίκαιος | 27. ἡρῆειοοуе ἢ ἡ2нке |
| 23. ἡπαρθενος ἢ савн | 28. ἡπονηρος мἡ ἡαглаѡс |
| 24. ненмерате ἢ ѡнре | 29. оуевинн ἢ орфланос |
| 25. πμннѡе ἢ λпistos | 30. тес2име ἢ пistos |
-
- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| B.1. ѡмἡт ἢ χοi | 10. снлуг снлуг |
| 2. ѡмте ἢ ѡтнн | 11. печвал снлуг |
| 3. пейѡмἡт ἢ 2ооу | 12. ромпе сἡте |
| 4. чтооу ἢ 2овите | 13. евог снлуг |
| 5. печтооу ἢ тооу | 14. пейѡу ἢ евог |
| 6. чтое ἢ хнра | 15. ѡу ἢ коуi ἢ χοi |
| 7. теичтое ἢ ентолн | 16. ѡу ἢ рѡме ἢ аглаѡс |
| 8. оуа ἢ монлхос | 17. с2име сἡте ἢ аглаѡс |
| 9. оуеi ἢ пуаn | 18. пἡро снлуг |
-
- | |
|--|
| C.1. ἡтакпѡ2 е теiполis тἡнлуг? |
| 2. λυκѡт ἢ оукоуi ἢ полis ἡмлуг. |
| 3. λноуѡ2 ἡмлуг ἢ чтое ἢ ромпе. |
| 4. ἡтарѡт ἡἡмлуг етве оу? |
| 5. оу пе прлн ἢ пѡме енлтетἡпѡ2 ероч ἢ теуѡн ет ἡмлуг? |
| 6. ннм пентлчѡine ἡсѡi? |
| 7. пал пе пезрооу ἡ пенмерит ἢ ѡнре. |
| 8. λiѡт ἡ п2лт ἡ невинн. |
| 9. ἡпиоуѡѡ е ѡлхе мἡ пбале ет ἡмлуг. |
| 10. оу пе пѡi енлчпѡ2 ероч ἡбi пeи2ἡло ἡ δикαιос? |
| 11. ἡтакнохоу евол тѡн? |
| 12. λiѡѡ 2ἡ пeуѡме ἡ оуромпе. |

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?

$\bar{\eta} \lambda\theta \bar{\eta} \tau\epsilon \lambda\kappa\epsilon\iota\mu\epsilon \bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\upsilon?$ 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; $\tau\omega\epsilon \mu\iota\mu$ everything; $\uparrow\mu\epsilon \mu\iota\mu$ every village. Pronominal resumption is usually in the plural:

$\theta\lambda\lambda\epsilon \mu\iota\mu \epsilon\pi\tau\alpha\kappa\omega\tau\bar{\eta} \epsilon\rho\omicron\upsilon$ everything which we heard
 $\tau\omega\epsilon \mu\iota\mu \bar{\eta} \rho\omicron\eta\eta\rho\omicron\mu \epsilon\pi\tau\lambda\upsilon\epsilon\iota\pi\epsilon \bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\upsilon$ 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†-ΑΛΛΑΥ ΝΑΙ. He gave me nothing.

ΑΛΛΑΥ also appears with the indefinite article: ΟΥΑΛΛΑΥ.

ΑΛΛΑΥ is often used adjectively:

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

ἩΠΙΘΕΠ-ΑΛΛΑΥ Ἡ ΧΘΩΜΕ ἩΤΟΟΤῶ. I received no book from him.

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

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

ΑΝΓ-ΟΥΑΛΛΑΥ. I am nothing.

ΖΕΝΑΛΛΑΥ ΝΕ ΝΕΥΝΟΥΤΕ. Their gods are nothing.

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

ἩΠΙΘΑΧΕ ΝἩΝΑϞ (Ἡ) ΑΛΛΑΥ. 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 ΤΗΡϞ 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)

ΠΚΟΣΜΟС ΤΗΡῶ the whole world, all the world

ΑΥΕΙ 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 ΤΗΡΤῶ. 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	CAOYE
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 $\bar{\eta}$ ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron$):

ΟΥΑ $\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}$ ΡΩΜΕ one of the men ΟΜΗΤ $\bar{\eta}$ ΝΕΧΗΥ three of
 ΟΜΗΤ $\bar{\eta}$ ΜΟΟΥ 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 ΕΘΚ ΘΑ ΠΑΡΧΙΕΠΙΣΚΟΠΟΣ. A certain man went to the
 archbishop.

Vocabulary 16

ΘΕ (τ.2ε) manner, way. $\bar{\eta}$ ΘΕ $\bar{\eta}$ prep. like, in the manner of; with pron. suff.: $\bar{\eta}$ ΤΑ2Ε like me, as I do. $\bar{\eta}$ ΤΕ12Ε in this way, thus.

Τ.ΜΙΝΕ kind, sort, type, species. ΑΘ $\bar{\eta}$ ΜΙΝΕ of what sort? $\bar{\eta}$ ΤΕ1ΜΙΝΕ of this sort, such.

ΝΕ.ΟΥΘΕΙΘ time, occasion. $\bar{\eta}$ ΟΥΘΕΙΘ ΝΙΜ every time, always. $\bar{\eta}$ ΟΥΟΥΘΕΙΘ once, on one occasion (in the past). $\bar{\eta}$ ΝΕΟΥΘΕΙΘ at this/that time.

ΝΕ.ΜΤΟ ΕΒΟΛ presence. $\bar{\eta}$ ΝΕΜΤΟ ΕΒΟΛ $\bar{\eta}$ in the presence of; with pron. suff.: $\bar{\eta}$ ΠΛΗΤΟ ΕΒΟΛ in my presence.

And the words and expressions treated in the lesson.

Greek words and names:

τε.χωρα (ἡ χώρα) land, country.

τ.ερημος (ἡ ἐρημος) desert, wilderness.

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

μωυσις (Μωυσις) Moses. high-priest.

π.αρχιεπισκοπος (ὁ ἀρχιεπίσκοπος) archbishop.

Exercises

- A.1. 20EINE N TEIMINE 21. N CAGHE N POMPE
 2. COOY N ECOOY 22. N EE N OY2M2AA N NICTOC
 3. N2AT THP4 23. ANON THP4
 4. OYA N N6ALLEEYE 24. N2HKE N THOIC THPOY
 5. OYAGH N MINE N BOOY? 25. 2N AAY N MA
 6. N CAGH N 2OOY 26. OMON N NOE N XOI
 7. TEGH THP4 27. OYA HMOOY
 8. 2OE NIM ENTAIOMPOY 28. OXHE NIM ENTAXOOU
 9. OYCHHE N TEIMINE 29. OYAGH N MINE N OMNE?
 10. NETME THPOY NTE TCYPIA 30. OMOC CNAY
 11. N NEMTO EBOA N 31. 2IXN AAY N 2IH
 PARXIEPEYC 32. N NECHTO EBOA
 12. N EE N OYNOE N CAYE 33. AAY N KAPOC
 13. N2AT THP4 34. CTOOY N MLEIN
 14. POME NIM ENTACHAY EPOOY 35. E AGH N OI?
 15. OMTE N MINE 36. 2N TECHOPA AYH 2N NECHME
 16. OYON NIM ET 2N TCYNAΓOΓH 37. N OMON N EBOT
 17. PNOOC N MOCHC THP4 38. 2N OYNOE N PAGH
 18. COE N CAGH 39. OYAPXIEPEYC N PONHPOC
 19. TEIMHTE N ENTOAN 40. NENOMEP THPOY
 20. NECHPA THPOY NTE PEIKOCMOC
- B.1. HPIKA-AAY EXH TETPAPEZA. 10. A-OYA EI OAPOC 2N
 2. OYN-20EINE N TEIMINE 2N 2EYOH.
 POIC NIM. 11. ACEO MH OYA N NEC-
 3. HTAKBINE N HEK2AN N AGH N 2E? CΥΓΓENHC.
 4. OYAGH N MINE NE PEIXOMME? 12. ETBE OY HTAPEIRE N
 5. 2N AGH N OYOBID ACMICE N TEI2E?
 NECOMPE? 13. N OYOBID A-PAPXH-
 6. ANF-NIM ANOK? ANF-OYAAAY. EPICKOPOC EI E NEMTOOY.
 7. HNECH-OYAAAY NAI. 14. AYEINE N PEYIT N POME
 8. ANKA-OYON NIM HCON. E2OYN EPOC.
 9. 2ENAAAY NE NEYXHE N 15. HTAYTHNOOY HMOI E
 PONHPOH. PEIΛOC THP4.

16. $\bar{\eta}\pi\iota\mu\epsilon\rho\epsilon-\lambda\lambda\lambda\upsilon \bar{\eta} \pi\mu\lambda \epsilon\tau \bar{\eta}\mu\lambda\upsilon.$
 17. $\lambda-2\omicron\epsilon\iota\eta\epsilon \vartheta\omega\eta\epsilon \epsilon\mu\lambda\tau\epsilon \bar{\eta} \pi\epsilon\omicron\upsilon\omicron\epsilon\iota\vartheta.$
 18. $\bar{\eta}\pi\epsilon\upsilon\tau-\lambda\lambda\lambda\upsilon \bar{\eta} \omicron\beta\iota\kappa \mu\lambda\eta\eta.$
 19. $2\bar{\eta} \lambda\vartheta \bar{\eta} \omicron\upsilon\omicron\epsilon\iota\vartheta \lambda\tau\epsilon\tau\bar{\eta}\pi\omega\tau \epsilon \pi\epsilon\iota\mu\lambda?$
 20. $\eta\bar{\eta}-\lambda\lambda\lambda\upsilon \eta\bar{\mu}\mu\lambda\upsilon \bar{\eta}\mu\lambda\upsilon.$

Lesson 17

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

$\mu\omicron\omicron\vartheta\epsilon \bar{\eta}\varsigma\omega\iota.$	Walk behind me.
$\mu\epsilon\rho-\pi\chi\omicron\iota \epsilon \pi\omega\eta\epsilon.$	Tie the boat to the rock.
$\mu\epsilon\rho\epsilon-\pi\chi\omicron\epsilon\iota\varsigma.$	Love the Lord.
$\varsigma\omega\tau\bar{\eta} \epsilon \eta\lambda\vartheta\lambda\chi\epsilon.$	Listen to my words.

Negation is with the prefix $\bar{\eta}\pi\bar{\eta}-$:

$\bar{\eta}\pi\bar{\eta}\vartheta\lambda\chi\epsilon \eta\bar{\mu}\mu\lambda\upsilon.$	Don't speak with them.
$\bar{\eta}\pi\bar{\eta}\beta\omega\kappa \epsilon \tau\pi\omicron\lambda\iota\varsigma.$	Do not go to the city.
$\bar{\eta}\pi\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\kappa\omicron\tau\bar{\kappa} \bar{\eta} \pi\epsilon\iota\mu\lambda.$	Do not lie down here.

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

$\eta\lambda\upsilon:$ $\lambda\eta\lambda\upsilon$ look, see	$\chi\omega:$ $\lambda\chi\iota-$, $\lambda\chi\iota'$ say, speak
$\omicron\upsilon\omega\eta:$ $\lambda\upsilon\omega\eta$ open	$\epsilon\iota\eta\epsilon:$ $\lambda\eta\iota-$, $\lambda\eta\iota'$ bring
$\epsilon\iota\pi\epsilon:$ $\lambda\pi\iota\pi\epsilon$, $\lambda\pi\iota-$, $\lambda\pi\iota'$ do, make	

The verb $\mu\lambda$, $\mu\lambda-$, $\mu\lambda\tau'$ (or $\mu\eta\epsilon\iota'$) is used as the imperative of τ , but τ may also be used. The imperative of $\epsilon\iota$ (to come) is expressed by $\lambda\mu\omicron\upsilon$, which has distinct feminine and plural forms: f. $\lambda\mu\eta$, pl. $\lambda\mu\eta\epsilon\iota\tau\bar{\eta}$.

17.2 The vocative is expressed by using a noun with the definite article or a possessive prefix: $\eta\bar{\eta}\rho\omicron$ O king! $\eta\lambda\vartheta\eta\pi\epsilon$ O my son! The Greek vocative particle ω (Gk. ω) may also be used, but not before a designation of God.

17.3 Infinitives of the type $\mu\iota\varsigma\epsilon$, with stressed

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

MIcE	MEC(Ṯ)-	MACT'	to bear (a child)
eiϩE	eiṮ-	λϩT'	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:

eiPE	Ṯ-	λλ'	to do, make
eiNE	Ṽ-	ṼT'	to bring
ϩiNE	ϩṼ-	ϩṼT'	to seek, inquire
eiNE	ḠṼ-	ḠṼT'	to find.

The final Ṽ of Ṽ-, ϩṼ-, and ḠṼ- may be assimilated to Ṽ before a following *n* or *m*. Note that in ṼT', ϩṼT' and ḠṼT' the syllabic Ṽ is the stressed vowel of the word. Ṯ- is often written as ep-. Suffixes are added to these forms regularly: ḠṼT, ḠṼTK, ḠṼTe, ḠṼTṮ, ḠṼTḠ, ḠṼTḠ, ḠṼ-TḠYTḠ, ḠṼTOY. λλ' is inflected like Tλλ' in §11.2.

17.4 There is a certain ambiguity surrounding the terms *transitive* and *intransitive* in classifying Coptic verbs. The strictest definition of a transitive verb requires (1) that its direct object be marked with the "preposition" Ṽ (ṼMO') and (2) that the general equivalence κωT ṼMOϩ = κωTṮ 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 ṼCA (e.g. cōTṼ e, ϩiNE ṼCA). Thus cōTMEϩ = cōTṼ

εροϋ and εϋϋτϋ = εϋινε ηρωϋ are taken as fully equivalent to the criterion κωτ ηρωϋ = κωτϋ above. A verb like λμλστε (to seize) is considered transitive because its direct object is marked by ηρωϋ, 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 ηλϋ and ειμε (to understand), both of which normally have an object with ε, but neither of which has prenominal or presuffixal forms. In other words, as long as there is no lexical contrast requiring the preposition ε to have the semantic force of a true preposition (for, in regard to), we have generally labeled verbs with ε-objects as *transitive* in the glossary of this work. Some subjectiveness remains, however, and one can sympathize with W. E. Crum in his desire to drop the terms *transitive* and *intransitive* altogether (*op. cit.*, p. vii).

Vocabulary 17

- ελρεεϋ vb. tr. to guard, watch (ε; from: ε, εβολ εη); to keep, observe, preserve (ε).
- ειμε vb. tr. to understand (ε); to know, realize (that: κε).
- εϋϋε vb. tr. to serve, worship (ηλϋ); as n.m. service, worship.
- μωυτε vb. tr. to call (ε), summon, name. Note the constructions:
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| λϋμωυτε εροϋ κε ιωελνηηε. | They named him John. |
| λϋμωυτε ε ηεεραη κε ιωελνηηε. | They called his name John. |
| λϋμωυτε εροϋ η ηραη η ηεε-
ειωτ. | They named him after his
father. |
- λμλστε vb. tr. to grasp, seize, take possession of, take captive (ηρωϋ); to learn by heart.
- η.χλκε (pl. η.χιχεεεε) enemy.
- η. μλωι soldier.
- τε.εω (pl. ηε.εωωωε) teaching, instruction, doctrine.

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

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

Greek words:

π. διαβολος (ὁ διάβολος) the devil.

τε. ψυχη (ἡ ψυχή) soul.

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

τ. παραβολη (ἡ παραβολή) parable.

ακκαρτος (ἀκάθαρτος) unclean.

Exercises

- | | |
|--|--|
| A.1. <u>καποτ εντα ιεβ̄ητ̄α η̄μαυ</u> | 6. <u>κκαρπος εντα σ̄η̄τ̄η̄ η̄ πεσ̄α ι</u> |
| 2. <u>πνομος εντα-πχοβ̄ις τααϑ</u> | 7. <u>πκαχε εντα-η̄ματα ι φ̄η̄τ̄η̄</u> |
| <u>η̄ μωϑ̄υςη̄ς</u> | 8. <u>π̄ατ̄ ετε η̄πε-η̄ματα ι β̄η̄τ̄η̄</u> |
| 3. <u>εωβ̄ νιμ εντα γααῡ η̄β̄ι</u> | 9. <u>πεντασμαστ̄η̄ ε πεσ̄α ι</u> |
| <u>η̄μαθη̄η̄ς</u> | 10. <u>πενταῡη̄του φ̄αρ̄ον</u> |
| 4. <u>πθη̄ρε εντασμαστ̄η̄</u> | 11. <u>πεντατετ̄η̄ααϑ</u> |
| 5. <u>πеп̄η̄ᾱ η̄ ακκααρτον</u> | 12. <u>πεντανε̄η̄του η̄μαυ</u> |
| <u>ενταϑ̄η̄οχ̄η̄ εβολ</u> | |
| B.1. <u>σ̄ωτ̄η̄ ε τασ̄εω.</u> | 14. <u>η̄π̄φ̄η̄ε η̄ η̄π̄ρο η̄ πονη̄ρος</u> |
| 2. <u>σε-τερ̄ωτε, π̄αθη̄ρε.</u> | <u>ετ̄ η̄μαυ.</u> |
| 3. <u>η̄ᾱ η̄α ι, π̄αχοβ̄ις.</u> | 15. <u>μερ-νεϑ̄οῡερ̄η̄τε ε̄η̄ νεις̄ναῡε.</u> |
| 4. <u>η̄π̄ρ̄χοος η̄ ααῡ η̄ ρ̄ωμε.</u> | 16. <u>χιτ̄η̄ φ̄α παρ̄χιερεϑ̄ς.</u> |
| 5. <u>εαρεε ε νειεντολη̄ τη̄ρου.</u> | 17. <u>αμαε̄τε η̄μ̄οϑ̄.</u> |
| 6. <u>φ̄η̄ε η̄ π̄χοβ̄ις πεκ̄η̄οῡτε.</u> | 18. <u>αμαῡ ε π̄ρη̄ ε̄η̄ τη̄ε.</u> |
| 7. <u>η̄π̄ρ̄εω εροι.</u> | 19. <u>μ̄οῡτε ε πεκ̄σον, π̄θη̄ρε.</u> |
| 8. <u>εια-πεκ̄εο.</u> | 20. <u>εαρεε ερον ε η̄ματα ι.</u> |
| 9. <u>η̄π̄ρ̄εωκ̄ ε τερ̄η̄μος.</u> | 21. <u>η̄π̄ρ̄εω η̄ παμ̄το εβολ.</u> |
| 10. <u>εαρεε ε ταψ̄υχη̄, π̄αχοβ̄ις.</u> | 22. <u>† η̄αϑ̄ η̄ οϑ̄κοϑ̄ι η̄ μ̄οϑ̄.</u> |
| 11. <u>μα-η̄κα νιμ η̄ νεβ̄ιη̄η̄.</u> | 23. <u>αρι-πα ι η̄ ταεε.</u> |
| 12. <u>εω η̄η̄μα ι ε̄η̄ τεϑ̄υη̄.</u> | 24. <u>αη̄ι-μη̄τ̄ η̄ ρ̄ωμε ε πε̄ιμα.</u> |
| 13. <u>αη̄ι-σοϑ̄ η̄ ματοι η̄η̄μακ̄.</u> | |

25. ἢ οὐοείῃ νἰμ ἀρίρε ἢ τεγῆε. 28. λῦων ἢ προ.
 26. ἀμνεἰτἢ ἐζοῦν ε πεγῆπε. 29. ἢπῆτεμ-προ.
 27. ἀμν θῆροί, τῆεερε. 30. ἔω ἢἢμαἰ ἢ θμοῦν ἢ εβοτ.
- C.1. ἢποῦεἰμε ε ἢπαρβολη ενταγχοοῦ νἰγ.
 2. λῦαμαῆτε ἢμογ ἢβἰ ἢματαἰ, λῦμορῆ, λῦνοχῆ ε πεῃτεκο.
 3. ἢποῦεἰμε ἢβἰ πμνηῃε γε ἢτογ πε πεχρίστος.
 4. ἢθῆαγε νε νἰἰ ἢ παἰαβολος. ἢπῆσοτμοῦ.
 5. ἀεἰμε ἢ πεοῦοείῃ γε λ-πεεἰωτ μοῦ.
 6. νἰμ πενταγῆρεῆ ερωτἢ εβολ ῆἢ ἢχιῆεεῦε?
 7. ἢтересω, λῦἢтс ε πнἰ ἢ тесσῶне.
 8. ἀγχῶк εβολ ἢ незооῦ ἢ πεгῃἢῃε.
 9. λῦμοῦτε εροι ἢ прἰἰἢ ἢ таηἰἰῦ.
 10. λῦμοῦτε ε прἰἰἢ ἢ пῃнре γε тс.
 11. λἰῃἢῃε νἰγ ἢ сἰῃῃε ἢ ромне.
 12. οῦἰἰἰῦ πε ῆῃε νἰμ ενтакἰἰῦ. 16. ἢтакмоῦτε ε νἰм?
 13. λ-παἰαβολос ἢтῆ ε тернмос. 17. ἢтἰтетἢἢἢт ἢ λῃ ἢ ῆε?
 14. εтве оῦ ἢпетἢεἰме ε нἰсвῃ? 18. ἢтакἢἢ-пеἰχῃῃме τῃн?
 15. λἰἰἰῦ γε ἢ пхῃῃме тнрῆ. 19. οῦἰῃ ἢ мἰне те теἰсвῃ?

Lesson 18

18.1 The First Present (Pres. I):

†рἰме	I am weeping	тἢрἰме	we are weeping
кἰме	you (m.s.) are weeping	тетἢрἰме	you (pl.) are weeping
тῆрἰме	you (f.s.) are weeping		weeping
чἰме	he is weeping	сῆрἰме	they are weeping
сἰме	she is weeping		

With nominal subject: прῳме рἰме the man is weeping
 οῦἢ-οῦрῳме рἰме a man is weeping.

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

τερ- or τῆ-. οὔν 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: †εἶπε I understand, †νᾶν I see, etc.

The First Present is negated with ᾠ before the subject pronoun and ἄν after the verb: ᾠεἶπε ἄν I am not weeping. The second pers. ᾠκρῖπε ἄν usually appears as ᾠρῖπε ἄν, with r for κ by assimilation to the preceding ᾠ and with a shift of the supralinear stroke: ᾠρῖπε to ᾠῖπε (i.e. from εng- to neg-). A similar shift of the stroke occurs in the 3rd pers. sing.: ᾠτῖπε ἄν, ᾠῖπε ἄν. ᾠ is optional before a nominal subject: (ᾠ) πῶμε ρῖπε ἄν. An indefinite subject requires the negation ᾠᾠ; no ἄν is used: ᾠᾠ-(οὔ)ρῶμε ρῖπε 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 εἶναι and εἶ are not used in the First Present.

With the sole exception of οὔωσθαι (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:

<u>†εἶναι</u> <u>πᾠ</u>	I am in the house.
<u>ᾠεἶναι</u> <u>πᾠ ἄν</u>	They are not in the house.

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

†НАΡΙΜΕ, ΚΗΑΡΙΜΕ ...	Neg. ⲚⲧНАΡΙΜΕ ΛΗ, ⲚΓΗΑΡΙΜΕ ΛΗ ...
ΠΡΩΜΕ НАΡΙΜΕ	(Ⲛ) ΠΡΩΜΕ НАΡΙΜΕ ΛΗ
ΟΥΝ-ΟΥΡΩΜΕ НАΡΙΜΕ	ⲚⲚ-ΡΩΜΕ НАΡΙΜΕ

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 **τετнл-** for expected **тетнл-**.

18.3 The term *intransitive* as applied to Coptic verbs requires a further comment (cf. § 17.4). Coptic has many intransitive verbs, such as verbs of motion (ει, εωκ, μοοϣε) and verbs denoting activities involving no direct object (ριμε, ηκοτκ, 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) Ⲛⲧερεϥⲁⲟⲕ Ⲛ Ⲛεϥϩⲟⲟϥ εβⲟλ when he had completed his days
- 2) Ⲛⲧερε-Ⲛεϥϩⲟⲟϥ ⲁⲟⲕ εβⲟλ when his days were completed.

(1) is the normal active transitive use of **ⲁⲟⲕ εβⲟλ**; (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:

- ⲭⲟⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ *intr.* to be completed, finished, fulfilled; to die.
 ⲉⲃⲟⲡ *intr.* to hide (oneself).
 ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ *intr.* to be melted, scattered, dispersed; to come undone, be loosened; to go to pieces.
 ⲧⲟⲙ *intr.* to shut, close (subject: door, eyes, mouth, etc.).
 ⲟⲩⲟⲛ *intr.* to open.
 ⲟⲩⲟⲩ *intr.* to settle, dwell; to alight (on: ⲉⲓⲭⲚ̅, ⲉⲛⲉⲥⲏⲧ ⲉⲓⲭⲚ̅).
 ⲙⲟⲩⲉ *intr.* to become filled, full (of, with: ⲡⲙⲟⲩ̅).

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

ⲕⲟⲧⲉ ⲕⲉⲧ- ⲕⲟⲧ̅ to turn.

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

ⲟⲩⲟⲩⲉ ⲟⲩⲉⲃⲉ- ⲟⲩⲟⲩ̅ 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:

ⲡⲓⲦⲧⲉⲩⲉ	ⲡⲓⲦⲧⲉⲟⲩⲱ	to believe (ⲉ)
ⲉⲛⲓⲧⲓⲙⲁ	ⲉⲛⲓⲧⲓⲙⲁⲱ	to rebuke (ⲛⲁⲩ̅)
ⲡⲓⲦⲣⲁⲩⲉ	ⲡⲉⲓⲣⲁⲩⲟⲩⲱ	to tempt (ⲡⲙⲟⲩ̅)
ⲛⲏⲦⲧⲉⲩⲉ	ⲛⲏⲦⲧⲉⲟⲩⲱ	to fast
ⲁⲣⲭⲓ	ⲁⲣⲭⲱ	to begin (+ ⲡ̅ + Inf.: to begin to do something).

Vocabulary 18

- κωτε κет- κοτ^с vb. tr. to turn (ἴμο^с; away: εβολ; back: επλ2ου); intr. to rotate, circulate; to surround, go around (ε); to consort (with: μῆ).
- с2λ1 vb. tr. to write (ἴμο^с; on, in: ε, εхῆ, 21, 21хῆ, 2ῆ; to: ηλ^с, ε, φλ); to register; to draw, paint; as n.m. writing, letter.
- εωφ^т vb. intr. to look, glance (at: ε, εхῆ, ἠσα, ε2ουη ε); εωφ^т (εβολ) 2ηт^с to look forward to, expect, await. Often with εβολ, ε2ουη, ε2ρλ1, εпеснт.
- с0ουῆ vb. tr. to know (ἴμο^с; about: εтве; how to: ῆ + Inf.; that: хε); to recognize, be acquainted with; as n.m. knowledge.
- μεεуε vb. intr. to think, suppose (that: хε; about: ε); to ponder, consider (often + εβολ); as n.m. thought, mind.
- κωте n.m. neighborhood, surroundings; ῆ/2ῆ ηκωте ῆ in the neighborhood of, near, around; pron. obj. are expressed w. poss. prefixes: ῆ ηεчκωте around him.
- 2ηт^с prep. forward to, before; used idiomatically with certain verbs, like εωφ^т above and ηωт εβολ to flee (2ηт^с: from); anticipatory suffix is required.
- εβολ хε, εтве хε conj. because.
- п.хлε1ε desert, wilderness.
- те.εροомне, ηε.εροомне dove.
- εῆλε (pl. εῆλεεу, εῆλεуε) adj. blind.
- And the Greek verbs in §18.5 above.

Exercises

- (1) λ-ηεч2ωε хωк εβολ. (2) ссηληου2 ῆ ραφε ἠβ1 ηенψухη.
 (3) ἠ-η1с1теуε εрок λη. (4) †ηλ2ωп 2ῆ ηхлε1ε. (5) λ-ηλ1εβολос ηε1ρλ2ε ἠμоч ῆ сλφ^т ῆ 2ооу. (6) ηенῆῆ ῆ λκλθλρ-тон оуφφ λη ε ε1 εβολ. (7) ῆ ηεоуоε1φ ηε1космос тηρ^т ηλ-εφλ εβολ. (8) λ-ηεῆλε хоос хε ηλ ηλ1, ηхл0ε1с. (9) λ-ηηλу ῆ ηεчφῆφε хωк εβολ. (10) ἠтῆηλουφ2 λη 2ῆ тε1хφрλ.

- (11) †мееуе же нток оуаикаиос пе. (12) нвал н нваллеуе
 нлоуон. (13) кмееуе же анф-ним? (14) етве оу тетнкоте мн
 зенрфме н теимине? (15) л-нечснлуз вол евол н нечоуернте.
 (16) лузоп нби неснну е нмлатои н нффо. (17) етве оу
 кепитима нли? (18) нтетнаеине ан е нечпаравоан. (19)
 нсенанпистеуе е нџахе ан. (20) нхижеуе накте е пен†ме.
 (21) л-тпе оуон, ачеи евол нби оуноб н оуоеин. (22) л-
 тесзине археи н риме. (23) мџак сенакет-тнштн епазоу.
 (24) нџоос зарез е нецооу зн тџе. (25) л-нечвал том зн
 пмоу. (26) сенлоуџ зн пкоте н етлнн. (27) †нанех-пач е
 неузоор. (28) тннаноуте ероч н пран н печеишт. (29) анџеп-
 тепистоан ентаксзай нмос нан. (30) етве оу тетнннстеуе н
 оуоеиџ ним? (31) л-несвал моюз н рнецооуе. (32) нсеги
 тезин ан. (33) нтеречџтн е педрооу, ачџџт евол. (34)
 †рине евол же л-пасон мою. (35) л-теброомпе оуџ ехн
 пнма. (36) семееуе же нточ пе пеџт. (37) нтесооун ан н
 сзай. (38) епитима нлу етве неунове. (39) тнџџт евол
 знтџ н пецооу ет нмау. (40) нпечоуџ е ннстеуе. (41) л-
 пепнл еи епеснт еџџ н џе н оуброомпе. (42) нли не нџахе
 ентачсзай нмооу зн пџџме. (43) нтнцооун ан н нџахе н лл.
 (44) †цооун же нток пе пџнре н пноуте. (45) лузон езоун е
 тпунн луџ лутомџ. (46) нџзн пни ан. (47) тнцооун же оуноб
 те теџсџ. (48) †напшт евол знтоу е пхлеие. (49) ачзко
 емате евол же ачннстеуе н џмоун н зооу. (50) етве оу теи-
 хнра н знке моџе нџџи? (51) ачархи н џахе мн пнннџе.
 (52) ачкте н нзнке евол. (53) †цооун ннок. нток пе
 пайавонос. (54) етве оу кпеиразе нмои н теизе? (55) нсеи
 печкте ан. (56) тетнацооун же нтаиф-нали етве-тнштн.
 (57) †наџн н нехну ет зн темрџ. (58) нтерн-оуџ е вок
 евол, лукотн епазоу е пенни.

Lesson 19

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

πρῶμος εἰ ρίη	the man who is weeping
οἱ ἄκουοι ἐ μῶν λόγων	those who hear my words
οἱ στρατιῶται εἰ λαμβάνουσι τὸν πόλεμον	the soldiers who will seize him
οἱ ἄνθρωποι εἰ φέρουσιν τὸ ἀργύριον	the men who will bring the silver.

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

εἰ	who/which I ...	εἰμ
εἰσ	who/which you ...	εἰσεμ
εἴτε(ρ)	etc.	
εἴ		εἴτω (note this form)
εἴτε		

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

Study the following examples carefully:

οἱ λόγοι εἰς οὓς ἐγὼ γράφω	the words which I am writing
πρῶμος εἰς ᾧ ἐρεῖτε	the man whom you are seeking
ἡ πόλις ἐν ᾗ κατασκηνώσουσιν	the city in which they are settling
τὸ παιδίον ἐν ᾧ ἄσκει τὸν πόλεμον	the child whom he will leave behind
οἱ ἐντολαὶ εἰς ἃς ἐπιτάσσεται ἡμῖν	the commandments which he will give to us
τὸ ἀργύριον εἰς ᾧ ἐπιτίθει τὸν πόλεμον	the money which your father will entrust to you

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

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

сѡтн̄ сѡтн̄- сѡтн̄'

When the final consonant of the infinitive is a *b l m n x* consonant, the presuffixal form is usually written with -e- before the suffixes -т, -к, -q, -с: сѡтмеч, сѡтмет, сѡтмек, etc. When the final consonant is -z, spelling alternates between -z and -λz in the unbound form: оуѡнλz or оуѡнz̄.

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

оуѡz̄н̄	оуѡz̄н̄-	оуλz̄н̄'	to repeat
тѡz̄н̄	тѡz̄н̄-	тλz̄н̄'	to invite

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

моуоут	мѡут-	мооут'	to kill
ноуz̄н̄	нѡz̄н̄-	нλz̄н̄'	to rescue.

Vocabulary 19

- ѡиѡе ѡѡ̄(т)- ѡѡ̄т' vb. tr. to change, alter (н̄мо'); intr. and reflex. to change, be altered (to: e; into: z̄н̄; in form: н̄ смот).
- λz̄ѡрλт' vb. reflex. to stand (before: e; against: e, exн̄, оуѡe; with: мн̄).
- оуѡнz̄ оуѡнz̄- оуѡнz̄' (often + еѡλ) vb. tr. to reveal, make manifest (н̄мо'; to: нλ', e); reflex. to appear, reveal self; intr. to appear, become manifest.
- ѡλн̄ ѡλн̄- ѡλн̄' (usually + еѡλ) vb. tr. to reveal (н̄мо'; to: e, нλ'); vb. intr. to become revealed, known, clear.
- рѡкz̄ рѡкz̄- рѡкz̄' vb. tr. to burn (н̄мо'); vb. intr. to burn.
- нѡz̄т̄ нѡz̄т̄- нλz̄т' vb. intr. and reflex. to bow, prostrate self.
- нѡ.смот form, likeness, appearance; character, behavior.

тс.смн voice, sound.

π.κωστ̄ fire.

ε̄ρρε adj. new, young; ἦ ε̄ρρε recently, anew.

ᾱс adj. old (not used of persons).

Greek words

тс.γραφη (ἡ γραφή) writing, scripture.

т.ε̄οῡс̄ια (ἡ ἐξουσία) power, authority.

т.πισ̄тис (ἡ πίστις) faith, trust.

π.μυσ̄т̄η̄ρῑον (τὸ μυστήριον) mystery.

Exercises

A. (1) πῶνε ε̄το̄ῡμο̄ῡр ἦ π̄χοι ε̄ρο̄с (2) π̄χω̄ме ε̄το̄ῡλ̄θ̄ε̄
 (3) π̄зо̄ε̄ῑте ε̄т̄ε̄т̄ ἦ̄мо̄с з̄ῑω̄с (4) π̄ε̄т̄ε̄к̄о ε̄то̄ῡη̄λ̄о̄х̄к̄ ε̄ро̄с
 (5) π̄мо̄о̄у ε̄т̄ мо̄ӯз ἦ̄ π̄ε̄η̄χο̄и (6) ἦ̄ρ̄ω̄ме ε̄т̄ η̄λ̄п̄о̄т̄ ε̄ π̄х̄λ̄ε̄ӣε̄
 (7) т̄ε̄х̄ω̄р̄а ε̄т̄ἦ̄η̄з̄η̄т̄ε̄ (8) η̄ε̄т̄ η̄λ̄о̄ӯλ̄а̄з̄о̄ӯ ἦ̄с̄ω̄с (9) т̄ε̄п̄ӣс̄т̄о̄η̄
 ε̄т̄η̄ᾱс̄з̄а̄ӣ ἦ̄мо̄с θ̄ᾱρ̄о̄к̄ (10) т̄ε̄з̄ӣη̄ ε̄то̄ῡмо̄о̄θ̄ε̄ з̄ӣω̄с̄ (11) π̄с̄λ̄з̄
 ε̄т̄ε̄ ἦ̄т̄ε̄т̄ἦ̄с̄о̄о̄ӯἦ̄ ἦ̄мо̄с λ̄η̄ (12) η̄ε̄т̄ η̄λ̄λ̄з̄ε̄р̄а̄т̄о̄ӯ ἦ̄ π̄ε̄ч̄ἦ̄т̄о̄ ε̄во̄λ
 (13) π̄с̄о̄η̄ ε̄т̄ἦ̄η̄λ̄а̄μ̄о̄р̄ε̄ ἦ̄ η̄ε̄с̄η̄η̄η̄λ̄а̄ (14) ἦ̄р̄о̄ ε̄т̄ἦ̄п̄о̄т̄ ε̄во̄λ з̄η̄т̄ε̄
 (15) η̄ε̄т̄ о̄ӯω̄η̄ ἦ̄ ἦ̄β̄ᾱλ ἦ̄ ἦ̄β̄λ̄л̄ε̄ε̄ӯ (16) ἦ̄ρ̄ω̄ме ε̄т̄ε̄к̄ω̄т̄ε̄ η̄ἦ̄μ̄а̄ӯ
 (17) ἦ̄θ̄ᾱх̄ε̄ ε̄то̄ӯε̄θ̄-с̄о̄т̄мо̄ӯ (18) т̄ε̄х̄о̄ӯс̄ӣа ε̄т̄ε̄р̄ε̄-π̄η̄о̄ӯт̄ε̄ η̄λ̄-
 т̄а̄λ̄с̄ η̄λ̄с̄ (19) т̄п̄ӣс̄т̄ӣс̄ ε̄т̄ε̄ӣη̄ε̄ ἦ̄мо̄с з̄ἦ̄ т̄ε̄ӣс̄з̄ӣη̄ε̄ (20) т̄ε̄-
 ε̄ро̄о̄η̄п̄е̄ ε̄т̄к̄η̄λ̄η̄λ̄а̄ӯ ε̄ро̄с̄ (21) т̄ε̄θ̄т̄η̄η̄ ε̄т̄ε̄т̄ἦ̄η̄о̄ӯх̄ε̄ ἦ̄мо̄с ε̄во̄λ
 (22) η̄ε̄т̄ε̄т̄η̄ε̄п̄ӣт̄ӣη̄λ̄ η̄λ̄ӯ (23) π̄μ̄ӯс̄т̄η̄р̄ӣо̄η̄ ε̄т̄ε̄т̄η̄λ̄б̄о̄λ̄η̄ε̄ η̄λ̄η̄ ε̄-
 во̄λ (24) π̄η̄ӣ ε̄то̄ӯη̄ᾱр̄о̄к̄ε̄т̄ ἦ̄β̄ε̄ӣ ἦ̄μ̄ᾱт̄о̄ӣ (25) π̄с̄λ̄з̄ ε̄т̄η̄λ̄о̄ӯλ̄з̄т̄
 ἦ̄с̄ω̄с̄ (26) ἦ̄х̄ӣх̄ε̄ε̄ӯε̄ ε̄т̄ к̄ω̄т̄ε̄ ε̄ т̄ε̄п̄п̄о̄λ̄ӣс̄ (27) π̄в̄η̄η̄а̄ ε̄т̄ε̄т̄η̄λ̄-
 λ̄з̄ε̄р̄а̄т̄ε̄ з̄ӣх̄ω̄с̄ (28) η̄ε̄т̄ π̄ε̄ӣр̄а̄з̄ε̄ ἦ̄μ̄ω̄т̄ἦ̄ (29) π̄κ̄ω̄з̄т̄ ε̄т̄ε̄р̄ε̄-
 п̄η̄о̄ӯт̄ε̄ η̄λ̄η̄о̄х̄ε̄ ε̄х̄ἦ̄ π̄к̄λ̄з̄ (30) т̄ε̄с̄м̄η̄ ε̄т̄ε̄р̄с̄ω̄т̄ἦ̄ ε̄ро̄с̄ (31) ἦ̄-
 м̄а̄т̄о̄ӣ ε̄т̄ η̄λ̄к̄о̄т̄к̄ ε̄п̄λ̄з̄о̄ӯ (32) π̄зо̄ε̄ӣте ἦ̄ ε̄р̄ре̄ ε̄т̄ε̄т̄η̄λ̄θ̄о̄п̄ε̄ (33)
 η̄ε̄т̄ π̄ω̄з̄т̄ ἦ̄μ̄о̄о̄ӯ ἦ̄η̄λ̄з̄р̄а̄к̄ (34) т̄ε̄г̄р̄а̄φ̄η̄ ε̄т̄п̄ӣс̄т̄е̄ӯε̄ ε̄ро̄с̄ (35)
 π̄з̄λ̄т̄ ε̄т̄ε̄р̄ε̄-π̄θ̄η̄р̄ε̄ η̄λ̄з̄ε̄ ε̄ро̄с̄ (36) π̄р̄ω̄ме ε̄т̄ б̄ω̄θ̄т̄ ε̄зо̄ӯη̄ ε̄ро̄η̄
 (37) π̄η̄λ̄ε̄ӣη̄ ε̄то̄ӯη̄λ̄о̄ӯо̄η̄з̄ε̄т̄ ε̄во̄λ (38) т̄ε̄с̄з̄ӣη̄ε̄ ε̄т̄ε̄η̄ε̄ ἦ̄мо̄с̄
 (39) η̄ε̄с̄η̄о̄т̄ ε̄т̄ε̄о̄ӯω̄η̄ε̄ ἦ̄мо̄с̄ ε̄во̄λ ἦ̄з̄η̄т̄ε̄ (40) η̄ε̄зо̄о̄ӯ ε̄т̄ε̄т̄η̄λ̄-
 η̄η̄с̄т̄е̄ӯε̄ ἦ̄з̄η̄т̄о̄ӯ

B. (1) ἦ̄п̄р̄ε̄θ̄ε̄-λ̄λ̄λ̄ӯ ἦ̄ ἦ̄θ̄ᾱх̄ε̄ ε̄т̄к̄η̄λ̄б̄ἦ̄т̄о̄ӯ з̄ἦ̄ π̄ε̄ӣх̄ω̄μ̄ε̄. (2)
 λ̄ӯη̄о̄б̄ ἦ̄ μ̄ӯс̄т̄η̄р̄ӣо̄η̄ о̄ӯω̄η̄ε̄ η̄η̄т̄ἦ̄ (3) ἦ̄ η̄ε̄зо̄о̄ӯ ε̄т̄ ἦ̄μ̄а̄ӯ с̄ε̄η̄λ̄-

Other uses will be taken up in a later lesson.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The relative forms $\eta\tau\epsilon$ $\varphi\vartheta\epsilon$, $\eta\tau\epsilon$ $\varphi\vartheta\epsilon$, what is proper (neg.: $\eta\tau\epsilon$ / $\eta\tau\epsilon$ $\mu\epsilon\varphi\vartheta\epsilon$) 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>ΔΣΦ-ΑΝΑΨ ΕΤΡΕΨΕΙ ΕΖΟΥΝ Ε ΝΕΙΚΟΣΜΟΣ.</p>	<p>It pleased him to come (i.e. he came willingly) into this world.</p>
<p>ΔΣΦ-ΑΝΑΨ Μ ΠΜΗΝΨΕ ΕΤΡΕΨΝΑΨ Ε ΠΑΙ.</p>	<p>It pleased the crowd (for them) to see this.</p>
<p>ΛΙΦ-ΑΝΑΙ ΕΤΡΑΨΩΤΗ Ε ΝΕΚΨΑΨΕ.</p>	<p>It pleased me to hear your words.</p>

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

<p>ΛΙΦ-ΖΝΑΙ ΕΤΡΑΨΖΑΙ ΝΑΚ Η ΝΕΙΨΑΨΕ.</p>	<p>I wanted to write to you (about) these things.</p>
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Φ-ΖΝΑΨ is not used in the First Present; Φ-ΑΝΑΨ has no such restriction.

20.3 The verb νεχε-, νεχαΨ, followed by its subject, is equivalent to χω in the First Perfect, but is used only to report speech, with χε:

<p>νεχε-πζλλο χε ...</p>	<p>The old man said, "...</p>
<p>νεχαΨ ηαι χε ...</p>	<p>He said to me, "...</p>

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

<p>σολσλ</p>	<p>σλσλ-</p>	<p>σλσλΨ</p>
<p>ψτορτφ</p>	<p>ψτφτφ-</p>	<p>ψτφτφΨ</p>

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:

<p>ψμψε</p>	<p>ψμψε-</p>	<p>ψμψητΨ</p>	<p>to serve</p>
<p>σζαι</p>	<p>σεζ-</p>	<p>σζαιΨ</p>	<p>to write</p>
<p>σοογη</p>	<p>σογη-</p>	<p>σογωηΨ</p>	<p>to know</p>

6ωλπ̄ εβολ̄ π̄βῑ π̄φλχε̄ π̄ πενχοεис̄. (4) λϣϑ̄ε̄т̄ π̄βῑ παλαβολος̄
 ε̄π̄ песмот̄ π̄ ουαγγελος̄ π̄ πουοειν̄. (5) λϣε̄ων̄ εεοӯн̄ ε̄ π̄ρ̄ο,
 λϣπ̄αε̄т̄, λϣω̄ π̄πεч̄χε̄-λλ̄ӯ π̄ φλχε̄. (6) λϣ̄ те̄ теис̄н̄ ε̄т̄с̄ωт̄π̄
 ерос̄? (7) λε̄ε̄рат̄к̄ π̄π̄н̄αῑ ουβ̄н̄ϣ̄. (8) λϣ̄т̄ ε̄ιωω̄ϣ̄ π̄ те̄φ̄т̄н̄ π̄
 ас̄ ε̄п̄т̄αῑнох̄ε̄ εβολ̄. (9) π̄т̄ак̄ε̄ӣε̄ π̄ π̄ε̄ῑχ̄ω̄ω̄ε̄ π̄ ас̄ т̄ων̄?
 (10) λϣ̄ε̄ε̄рат̄оӯ π̄ π̄ε̄п̄т̄о̄ εβολ̄ π̄ π̄н̄о̄с̄ π̄ ρ̄ρ̄о. (11) λϣ̄χο̄о̄с̄ π̄βῑ
 п̄ε̄χ̄λο̄ χε̄ т̄ωοӯн̄т̄, п̄αφ̄н̄ре̄. π̄π̄ρ̄π̄αε̄т̄к̄ π̄ те̄ῑε̄ε̄. (12) τε̄т̄н̄ᾱн̄ӯ
 ε̄ не̄те̄ π̄πε̄т̄π̄н̄ᾱӯ ε̄ροοӯ φ̄ᾱ проӯ. (13) с̄ε̄п̄ᾱρο̄к̄ε̄ε̄ ε̄π̄ οῡно̄с̄ π̄
 κ̄ω̄ε̄т̄ π̄ πε̄ε̄οοӯ ε̄т̄ π̄н̄ᾱӯ. (14) λϣ̄т̄ωοӯноӯ, λϣ̄к̄отоӯ ε̄ε̄ρ̄αῑ ε̄
 п̄εӯт̄н̄ε̄. (15) π̄π̄ε̄ч̄к̄от̄ε̄ ε̄ λ̄ε̄ ε̄ п̄εӯχο̄ῑ. (16) π̄π̄ρ̄к̄от̄к̄ ε̄
 φ̄λχε̄ π̄ н̄αῑ π̄ λ̄ᾱӯ π̄ ρ̄ω̄ε̄.

Lesson 20

20.1 The Inflected (Causative) Infinitive.

т̄ρ̄ᾱс̄ω̄т̄π̄	that I hear	т̄ρ̄ε̄п̄с̄ω̄т̄π̄
т̄ρ̄ε̄к̄с̄ω̄т̄π̄	that you hear	} т̄ρ̄ε̄т̄ε̄т̄π̄с̄ω̄т̄π̄ т̄ρ̄ε̄т̄π̄с̄ω̄т̄π̄
т̄ρ̄ε̄с̄ω̄т̄π̄	etc.	
т̄ρ̄ε̄ϣ̄с̄ω̄т̄π̄		т̄ρ̄ε̄ӯс̄ω̄т̄π̄
т̄ρ̄ε̄с̄с̄ω̄т̄π̄		
т̄ρ̄ε̄-π̄ρ̄ω̄ε̄ с̄ω̄т̄π̄	that the man hear	

Negation is with π̄н̄- placed either before the whole expression or before the infinitive: π̄н̄т̄ρ̄ᾱс̄ω̄т̄π̄ or т̄ρ̄ᾱт̄π̄с̄ω̄т̄π̄ 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

†οῡω̄ϣ̄ ε̄ ε̄ω̄ π̄ π̄ε̄ῑμ̄ᾱ. I want to remain here.

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

It is not incorrect, however to say †ΟΥΘΩ ΕΤΡΑΕΩ 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 ..."

Λ-ΠΕΟΥΟΒΙΩ ΧΘΚ ΕΒΟΛ ΕΤΡΕΝΕΩΚ ΕΒΟΛ.

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

ΛϢ† ΝΛϢ Η ΤΕΧΟΥΣΙΑ ΕΤΡΕϢΝΟΥϢΕ ΕΒΟΛ Η ΖΕΝΠΗΛ Η ΑΚΛΑΡΤΟΝ.
 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 ΠΤΡΕϢΜΟΘΩΕ while/as he was walking
 εΗ ΠΤΡΕ-ΠΟΥΗΗΒ ΘΛΗΛ as the priest was praying.

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

ΛϢΘΠΕ ΔΕ εΗ ΠΤΡΕϢΠΘΩΕ εΗ ΠΕΡΠΕ ...

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

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

ΗΠΗΣΑ ΤΡΑΝΔΥ ΕΡΟΟΥ after I saw them, ...
 ΗΠΗΣΑ ΤΡΕ-ΠΕϢΕΙΩΤ ΕΘΚ ΕΒΟΛ after his father left, ...

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

τῆνοογ τῆνεγ- τῆνοογ* to send.

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

Vocabulary 20

$\text{co}\lambda\text{c}\bar{\lambda}$ $\text{c}\bar{\lambda}\text{c}\bar{\lambda}$ - $\text{c}\bar{\lambda}\text{c}\omega\lambda^*$ vb. tr. to console, comfort ($\eta\mu\omicron^*$);
intr. to be comforted; as n.m. consolation.

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

$\text{co}\eta\text{c}\bar{\eta}$ $\text{c}\bar{\eta}\text{c}\bar{\eta}$ - $\text{c}\bar{\eta}\text{c}\omega\eta^*$ vb. tr. to beseech, entreat ($\eta\mu\omicron^*$),
often followed by $\epsilon\tau\eta\epsilon$ -. The unbound and prenominal
forms also occur as $\text{co}\eta\bar{\epsilon}$ and $\text{c}\epsilon\eta\bar{\epsilon}$ -. As n.m. prayer,
entreaty.

$\omicron\gamma\omega\theta\bar{\epsilon}$ $\omicron\gamma\epsilon\theta\bar{\epsilon}$ - $\omicron\gamma\omega\theta\epsilon^*$ vb. tr. to respond to ($\eta\mu\omicron^*$, $\eta\lambda^*$); to
answer.

$\chi\eta\omicron\gamma$ $\chi\eta\epsilon$ - $\chi\eta\omicron\gamma^*$ vb. tr. to ask, question ($\eta\mu\omicron^*$; for: ϵ ;
about: $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\epsilon$).

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

$\mu\omicron\text{c}\tau\epsilon$ $\mu\epsilon\text{c}\tau\epsilon$ - $\mu\epsilon\text{c}\tau\omega^*$ vb. tr. to hate.

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

Greek words:

$\eta\text{.}\omega\mu\eta$ ($\tau\acute{o}$ $\sigma\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha$) body.

$\eta\text{.}\eta\epsilon\iota\tau\alpha\sigma\mu\omicron\varsigma$ (δ $\eta\epsilon\iota\tau\alpha\sigma\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$) temptation.

And the impersonal expressions $\gamma\lambda\eta\bar{\epsilon}$, $\omega\theta\epsilon$, $\omicron\gamma\bar{\eta}$ - (ω) $\omicron\mu$,

$\eta\bar{\eta}$ - (ω) $\omicron\mu$.

Exercises

A. (1) $\mu\eta\bar{\eta}\text{c}\lambda$ $\tau\eta\epsilon$ - $\omega\eta\eta\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\nu\bar{\eta}\eta\epsilon$ $\epsilon\omega\kappa$ $\epsilon\omega\lambda$ (2) $\gamma\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\tau\eta\epsilon\gamma$ -
 $\omega\lambda\bar{\eta}$ $\epsilon\omega\lambda$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\iota\mu\gamma\text{c}\tau\eta\eta\text{r}\iota\omicron\eta$ (3) $\gamma\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\tau\eta\epsilon$ - $\eta\omicron\gamma\eta\eta\eta\epsilon$ $\lambda\gamma\epsilon\tau\gamma\bar{\eta}$ $\gamma\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}$
 $\eta\epsilon\eta\eta\epsilon$ (4) $\mu\eta\bar{\eta}\text{c}\lambda$ $\tau\eta\epsilon\epsilon\zeta\lambda\iota\text{coy}$ $\gamma\bar{\eta}\chi\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\chi\omega\mu\epsilon$ (5) $\gamma\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\tau\eta\epsilon\gamma\eta\omicron\gamma\chi\epsilon$

Lesson 21

21.1 The Imperfect.

HEIKOT	I was building	HEHKOT
HEKKOT	you were building	NETETĪKOT
HEPEKOT	etc.	
HECHKOT		HECHKOT
HECKOT		
HEPE-ΠΩME KOT the man was building		

The Imperfect is optionally, but often, followed by an untranslatable *ne*: HEIKOT HE, HEKKOT HE, etc. Negation is with *an*: HEIKOT AN (HE), HEKKOT AN (HE), 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. HEYCOOYŪ 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:

ΠΩME ETE HEYMOOYE 21 TE2IH	}	the man who was walking
ΠΩME ENEYMOOYE 21 TE2IH		on the road
ΠH1 ETE HEYKOT HMO4	}	the house which they were
ΠH1 ENEYKOT HMO4		building

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

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

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

Inf. κ_ωτ to build Q. κ_ητ to be built (i.e. in a fully constructed state)
 Inf. ζ_ωη to hide Q. ζ_ηη to be hidden, secret.

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

(a) type κ_ωτ: Q. κ_ητ; μο_υρ: Q. μ_ηρ

η _η	to be reckoned, ascribed to (ε)	μ _η ζ, μ _ε ζ	to be full
χ _η κ (ε _β ολ)	to be finished, done, perfect	ο _υ ηζ	to live, dwell, be bound
β _η λ	to be loosened, un-done, untied, dissolved	τ _η μ	to be shut
θ _η η	to be received, acceptable	ο _υ ηη	to be open

(b) type κ_ωτ_ε: Q. κ_ητ; πο_υχ_ε: Q. μ_ηχ

κ_ητ to be turned, turning, circulating
 μ_ηχ to be lying, reclining (esp. at table); to be

(c) type μ_ισ_ε: Q. μο_σε

μο_σε to be born θ_οσ_ε to be different, various

(d) type σ_ωτ_{η̄}: Q. σ_οτ_{η̄}; π_ωζ_{τ̄}: Q. π_λζ_{τ̄}

ο _υ ο _{η̄} ζ	to be manifest, clear, plain
β _ο λ _{η̄}	to be known, revealed, clear
ρ _ο κ _{ζ̄}	to be burned, destroyed by fire
π _λ ζ _{τ̄}	to be prostrated, bowing

(e) type σ_ολ_σχ̄: Q. σ_χσ_ωλ; θ_οτ_ορ_{τ̄}: Q. θ_οτ̄_ορ

σ_χσ_ωλ to be consoled θ_οτ̄_ορ to be disturbed, upset.

Otherwise, there is some irregularity:

κ_ω: Q. κ_η to be situated, lying; to be

с2λ1: Q. сн2 to be in writing, written

с1: Q. снγ to be sated, full.

Note that κη, 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:

νερε-προ τμη νε.	The door was shut.
Ἰ+ῶτῆτωρ λη.	I am not disturbed.
πρωμε ннх 21 ηκλ2.	The man is lying on the ground.
Ἰρωμε ετ μηρ	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 2N + a noun with the indefinite article occur very frequently as adverbs:

2N ουχωκ εβολ	completely	2N ουραῶε	joyfully
2N ουῶῆνε	suddenly	2N ου21σε	with difficulty,
2N ουβειη	hurriedly		anxiously
2N ουμε	truly	2N ουῶτορτῆ	agitatedly

For ῶῆνε, με, and βειη see the Vocabulary below.

Vocabulary 21

μουν vb. intr. (± εβολ) to remain, last, endure; as n.m. perseverance, continuing. 2N ουμουν εβολ continuously.
 σμου, Q σμαμαατ vb. tr. to bless (ε); Q to be blessed.
 σωε σεε- σοε Q снγ vb. tr. to paralyze; Q to be paralyzed.
 τε.уноу (ουноу) hour. Ἰ τεуноу adv. immediately, forthwith.
 τεноу adv. now. ῶλ τεноу until now. χιν τεноу from now on.

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

Lesson 22

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

(A) $\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}\tau\lambda\iota$	I have	$\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}\tau\lambda\eta$	(B) $\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}\dagger$	$\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}\tau\bar{\eta}$
$\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}\tau\lambda\kappa$	you have	$\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}\tau\eta\tau\bar{\eta}$	$\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}\tau\bar{\kappa}$	$\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon\tau\bar{\eta}$
$\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon$	etc.		$\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon$	
$\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}\tau\lambda\gamma$		$\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}\tau\lambda\upsilon$	$\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}\tau\bar{\tau}$	$\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}\tau\omicron\upsilon$
$\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}\tau\lambda\varsigma$			$\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}\tau\bar{\varsigma}$	

$\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}\tau\epsilon\text{-}\mu\bar{\eta}\omega\mu\epsilon$ the man has

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

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

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

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

(A) $\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}\tau\lambda\gamma \bar{\eta}\mu\lambda\upsilon \bar{\eta} \omicron\upsilon\varsigma\epsilon\iota\mu\epsilon$ 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, -c̄ f.s. -c c.pl. -coϛ

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

We have seen that the genitive is expressed with ΝΤε after indefinite nouns (ΟΥ2Ν2ΑΛ ΝΤε Ν̄ΡΟ), nouns with demonstrative prefixes (ΠΕΙΧΘΩΜΕ ΝΤε ΠΑCΟΝ), and nouns with a following modifier (ΠΘΗΡΕ Ν̄ ΒΑΛΕ ΝΤε ΠΡΩΜΕ). ΝΤΑ* is used similarly when the possessor is pronominal:

ΟΥ2Ν2ΑΛ ΝΤΑΙ	a servant of mine
ΠΕΙΧΘΩΜΕ ΝΤΑΚ	this book of yours
ΘΟΜΗΤ Ν̄ ΘΗΡΕ ΝΤΑϛ	three sons of his

ΝΤε, ΝΤΑ* may be used predicatively:

ΟΥΝ-ΟΥΝΟ6 Ν̄ ΗΙ ΝΤΑϛ.	He has a large house.
ΝΗΙ ΕΤ ΝΤΑϛ	the house that belongs to him.

ΘΟΟΝ ΝΑ* is also sometimes used to predicate possession:

ΜΝ-2ΑΤ ΘΟΟΝ ΝΑΙ. I have no money.

The occasional use of ΝΜΟ* to indicate possession should also be noted. We have already seen an instance of this in the idiom ΟΥΝ-/ΜΝ-6ΟΜ ΝΜΟ* lit., there is/is-not power in.

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

Ἰβωωμε ετε νογч не	the books which are his
πωι не.	It is mine.
πειχοι ποч не.	This ship is his.
ногк не.	They are yours.
τωк те.	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:

НА-ΠΑΕΙΩΤ	the affairs of my father
НЕЧΩНРЕ Μῆ ΝΑ-ΠΕЧОН	his children and those of his brother
НА-ΤΠΟΛΙC	the inhabitants of the city
НА-ΤΕΙΜΙΝΕ	people of this sort

22.3 The qualitative (continued). Many intransitive verbs of motion or position (e.g. **μοοθε**, **λ2ερατ**, **2μοοc**) do not have a strong contrast in meaning between infinitive and qualitative, the process and state involved being about the same thing. **λ2ε** and **2μοοc** are in fact qualitative forms that have usurped the role of the infinitives **ω2ε** and **2μῆce** for all practical purposes. But note the following:

Inf. βωк	Q. βнк	to be going, be on the way there
ει	ннγ	to be coming, be on the way here, be about to come, be about to arrive
πωт	пнт	to be fleeing, running, in pursuit
2ωн	2нн	to be near, nigh, at hand
6ω	6εεт	to remain, wait, stay, be
ноγн	ннн	to be enduring, lasting, continual
λλe	λλнγ	to be riding, mounted

The infinitives **ει** and **βωк** may not be used in the First Present and Imperfect; only the qualitatives **ннγ** and **βнк** appear in these conjugations. For the other verbs the

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

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

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

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

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

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

Vocabulary 22

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$\eta\lambda\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ lifetime.

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

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

π. 2HT heart, mind, intellect.

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

ῥοοп Q to be, to exist; a predicate adj. is introduced with ἦ and has no article: нечῥοοп ἦ πoннpoc he was wicked.

Exercises

A. (1) мἦтaн eιpннн зἦ пeиmа. (2) oḡἦтe-плeиoт oмoḡн ἦ xoi. (3) oḡἦтaи ἦmаḡ ἦ oḡkoḡи ἦ зaт. (4) oḡἦтaч зaз ἦ xῶoмe. (5) oḡἦтaḡ ἦmаḡ ἦ cooḡ ἦ ecooḡ. (6) мἦтoḡ-oεиk. (7) oḡἦтḡ-oḡzoeитe ἦ aс. (8) oḡἦтe ἦmаḡ ἦ oḡzаи? (9) oḡἦ-тaс ἦmаḡ ἦ cлḡḡ ἦ oḡнpе. (10) oḡἦ†-oḡḡтнн ἦ вḡpе.

B. (1) пeиcлoв пoи пe. ἦ пoк aн пe. (2) пaxoi мἦ пa-пaсoн (3) нa-пḡa (4) пeчтaфoc мἦ нa-нeчeиoтe (5) пaoεиk мἦ пa-нaḡвeep (6) тeиcнчe тoк тe. (7) нeиaпнт noḡoḡ пe. (8) пnoḡz пoн пe. (9) пeннi мἦ пa-тexнpа (10) пnoḡв ἦ пo aн пe.

C. (1) λḡῶ ἦ тeḡнoḡ λḡoḡxаи ἦбi пeт oḡнe. (2) пoḡpан нaḡoḡп xиn тeнoḡ ḡa eнeз. (3) λḡaиaи ἦбi пḡoмe зἦ нeчzooḡ. (4) aнкoтἦ e кнмe зἦ oḡбeпн. (5) пzῶв λḡἦкaз eмaтe eжoн. (6) нḡмoтἦ aн epoн eтpенчi зa нeиἦкooz. (7) ἦпeчcε-нpἦ eнeз зἦ пeчaзe тнpḡ. (8) a-пzнт ἦ пḡpо ἦ кнмe ἦḡoт oḡвнḡ. (9) ceoḡox ἦбi нeкḡнpе. (10) нeчḡaxe мἦ нeчzвнḡe нaḡḡ. (11) cмoкz eтpаниcтeḡвe e нeкḡaxe мἦ нa-нeкḡвeep. (12) λḡ-мoḡz ἦ пeἦἦa eт oḡaaв. (13) ἦтepἦпoз e тпoлиc, a-пaзнт ἦтoн. (14) cзaи нaн eтвe пeкoḡxаи. (15) †нaсmоḡ e пeк-pан eт oḡaaв. (16) нeнxиxεeḡe oḡ. (17) пaaзe xиk eвoл. (18) пpo ἦ пeчнi oḡнн. (19) пeчpан oи зἦ тeиxῶpа тнpḡ. (20) λḡкa-пeчepoнoc eхἦ пвнmа.

D. (1) нeнзтḡḡp зкaεит. (2) нepε-тḡ aнḡ eхἦ oḡeиῶ. (3) тeчczиnε eет. (4) нeḡбeет мἦ нeḡcḡггeннc. (5) нeḡceooḡ нeḡḡoḡп зἦ тcḡḡe пe. (6) тeиx ἦ пxoεиc нeсḡoḡп нἦmач пe.

(7) $\text{нєрє-нє}200\text{Υ } \bar{\text{н}} \text{ нєснїсє } 2\text{нн } \text{є}20\text{Υн.}$ (8) $\text{п}2\text{н}г\text{є}μ\text{ωн} \text{нн}Υ \text{ є}$
 $\text{р}λ\text{к}0\text{тє}$ (9) $\text{нє}ϕ\text{ω}0\text{0п} \text{λє} \text{пє} \text{ } 2\bar{\text{н}} \text{ } \bar{\text{н}}\text{χ}λ\text{їє} \text{ } \text{ϕ}λ \text{ } \text{нє}200\text{Υ } \bar{\text{н}} \text{ } \text{нє}ϕ0\text{Υ}μ\text{ωн}2$
 $\text{є}0λ \bar{\text{н}} \text{ } \bar{\text{п}}\bar{\text{т}}\bar{\text{н}}\bar{\text{λ}}.$ (10) $\text{нєрє-}2λ2 \bar{\text{н}} \text{ } \text{р}ω\text{μє} \text{ } \text{пнт} \text{ } 2\text{ї} \text{ } \text{тє}2\text{нн.}$ (11) $\bar{\text{н}}\text{†-}$
 $2\text{κ}λ\text{є}ї\text{т} \text{ } λ\text{н.}$ (12) $\text{нє}ϕ\text{ω}0\text{0п} \text{λє} \text{пє} \bar{\text{н}} \text{ } \text{нєсн}λ\text{Υ } \bar{\text{н}} \text{ } λ\text{ї}κλ\text{ї}0\text{с} \bar{\text{н}} \text{ } \text{нє}μ\text{т}0$
 $\text{є}0λ \bar{\text{н}} \text{ } \text{п}п0\text{Υтє.}$ (13) $\bar{\text{н}}\text{ϕ}00\text{с} \text{ } \text{внκ} \text{ } \text{є} \text{ } \text{п†}μ\text{є.}$ (14) $0\text{Υ}\bar{\text{н}}-2λ2 \bar{\text{н}}$
 $\text{т}̄\text{єт} \text{ } 2\bar{\text{н}} \text{ } \text{θ}λλλ\text{с}сλ.$ (15) $\text{п}μ0\text{н}λ\text{χ}0\text{с} \text{ } \text{нє}ϕ2\text{μ}00\text{с} \text{ } 2\bar{\text{н}} \text{ } \text{тє}ϕ\text{рї.}$ (16)
 $\bar{\text{н}}\text{μ}λ\text{т}0\text{ї} \text{ } λλ\text{н}Υ \text{ } 2\text{ї}χ\bar{\text{н}} \text{ } \text{п}χ0\text{ї.}$ (17) $\text{нєрє-п}0\text{Υ}н\text{н}в \text{ } \text{ϕ}λ\text{н}λ \text{ } \bar{\text{н}}\text{тєрїє}ї$
 $\text{є}20\text{Υн.}$ (18) $\text{нєрє-}0\text{Υ}н0\text{б} \bar{\text{н}} \text{ } \text{сн}ϕє \text{ } 2\bar{\text{н}} \text{ } \text{нє}ϕ6\text{ї}χ.$ (19) $\text{п}μ0\text{μ}0\text{с} \bar{\text{н}}$
 $\text{п}χ0\text{є}ї\text{с} \text{ } \text{μнн} \text{ } \text{є}0λ \text{ } \text{ϕ}λ \text{ } \text{нїє}н\text{є}2. \text{ (20) } \bar{\text{н}}\text{тєрє}ϕ\text{н}λ\text{Υ} \text{ } χ\text{є} \text{ } \text{с}в\text{єт}, \text{ } λϕ\bar{\text{н}}\text{т}̄$
 $\text{є} \text{ } \text{пє}ϕ\text{нї.}$

Lesson 23

23.1 The Circumstantial.

$\text{є}ї\text{с}ω\text{т}\bar{\text{н}}$	I, hearing	$\text{є}н\text{с}ω\text{т}\bar{\text{н}}$
$\text{є}κ\text{с}ω\text{т}\bar{\text{н}}$	you, hearing	$\text{єтєт}\bar{\text{н}}\text{с}ω\text{т}\bar{\text{н}}$
$\text{єрєс}ω\text{т}\bar{\text{н}}$	etc.	
$\text{є}ϕ\text{с}ω\text{т}\bar{\text{н}}$		$\text{є}Υ\text{с}ω\text{т}\bar{\text{н}}$
$\text{є}с\text{с}ω\text{т}\bar{\text{н}}$		

$\text{єрє-п}ρ\text{ω}μ\text{є} \text{с}ω\text{т}\bar{\text{н}}$ 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 ΖΑΞΤΗ ΠΕΡΠΕ, ΛΙΝΑΥ ΕΥΝΟΣ Η ΜΗΗΘΕ.
 Standing near the temple, I saw a great crowd.

(2) object complement:

ΛΥΞΕ Ε ΠΡΩΜΕ ΕΓΧΕΜΟΟΣ ΖΗ ΤΑΓΟΡΑ.
 They found the man sitting in the marketplace.

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

(3) complement to the entire main clause:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ΑΧΛΟ ΕΣΡΙΜΕ. She stopped crying.

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

ΑΧΟΥΘΘΕ ΗΛΥ, ΕΓΧΩ ΗΜΟΣ ΧΕ ... He answered them, saying ...

The Circumstantial is not negated. Instead, the

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

$\epsilon\text{-}\eta\text{†}\text{c}\omega\text{T}\bar{\eta}\ \lambda\eta$ I, not hearing
 $\epsilon\text{-}\eta\text{f}\text{c}\omega\text{T}\bar{\eta}\ \lambda\eta$ you, not hearing

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

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

$\text{o}\gamma\lambda\eta\text{o}\text{T}\ \bar{\eta}\ \text{z}\lambda\text{T}$ a silver cup
 $\text{o}\gamma\mu\lambda\ \bar{\eta}\ \chi\lambda\epsilon\text{i}\epsilon$ a desert place
 $\eta\epsilon\text{q}\text{c}\eta\text{o}\text{T}\ \bar{\eta}\ \text{c}\omega\mu\lambda$ his corporeal form (lit. body-form)
 $\text{o}\gamma\epsilon\text{i}\epsilon\text{p}\text{o}\ \bar{\eta}\ \kappa\omega\text{z}\bar{\eta}$ a fiery river

Such items are very frequent, but not as freely formed as their English counterparts. In some cases two translations are possible: $\text{o}\gamma\lambda\eta\text{o}\text{T}\ \bar{\eta}\ \eta\text{p}\bar{\eta}$ a wine cup or a cup of wine. Note that, as with adjectives, the construction differs from the genitive by the absence of an article on the second noun.

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

$\eta\lambda\ \bar{\eta}$ (place of), as in $\eta\lambda\ \bar{\eta}\ \vartheta\omega\eta\epsilon$ dwelling place
 $\eta\lambda\ \bar{\eta}\ \text{o}\gamma\omega\mu$ eating place, refectory
 $\eta\lambda\ \bar{\eta}\ \mu\text{o}\omega\vartheta\epsilon$ road, path
 $\eta\lambda\ \bar{\eta}\ \kappa\lambda\text{-}\text{o}\epsilon\text{i}\kappa$ pantry (place for putting bread)
 $\text{c}\lambda\ \bar{\eta}$ (seller of, vendor of, dealer in), as in
 $\text{c}\lambda\ \bar{\eta}\ \text{T}\bar{\epsilon}\text{T}$ fish-monger $\text{c}\lambda\ \bar{\eta}\ \eta\text{p}\bar{\eta}$ wine-seller
 $\text{c}\lambda\ \bar{\eta}\ \lambda\text{q}$ meat-seller $\text{c}\lambda\ \bar{\eta}\ \text{z}\lambda\text{T}$ dealer in silver.

A glance through the final Glossary will provide dozens of

further examples.

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

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

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

Vocabulary 23

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

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

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

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

$\pi.\omega\epsilon$ wood.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

handicraft.

Greek words:

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

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

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

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

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

Exercises

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

ТАГОРА (3) ОΥΡΩΜΕ ΕΦΟΥΗΣ ΖΙ ΠΧΛΕΙΕ (4) ΟΥΖΗΖΑΛ Ε-ΝΨΩΤΗ
 ΛΗ ΗΣΑ ΠΕΧΧΟΒΙC (5) ΟΥΘΗΡΕ ΘΗΜ ΕΨ ΟΥΒΕ ΠΕΨΩΝ (6) ΟΥΖΑΛΩ
 ΕCCHC (7) ΟΥΖΗΤ ΕΨΑΨΤ (8) ΟΥΕΙΡΗΗΗ Ε-ΝΨΗΗΗ ΕΒΟΛ ΛΗ (9)
 ΟΥCZΙΜΕ ΕCΒΕΤ (10) ΖΕΝΖΗΚΕ ΕΥΖΚΛΕΙΤ (11) ΟΥΖΙΗ Ε-ΝΨΜΟΤΗ
 ΛΗ (12) ΟΥΠΗΑ ΕΦΟΥΑΛΒ (13) ΠΕCΟΥΟ ΕΤ ΚΗ ΖΗ ΤΑΠΟΗΗΗ
 (14) ΟΥΜΗΗΘΕ ΕΦΟΨ (15) ΟΥΜΑΤΟΙ ΕΨΑΛΗΥ ΕΨ ΟΥΖΤΟ

Β. (1) ΖΕΨΑΧΕ Η ΜΕ (2) ΟΥΡΟ Η ΖΕΝΙΠΕ (3) ΟΥCΨΩC Η ΘΕ
 (4) ΟΥΗΙ Η ΘΗΕ (5) ΖΕΨΗΑΥΖ Η ΒΕΝΙΠΕ (6) ΗΨΑΧΕ Η ΜΕΤΑΗΟΙΑ
 (7) ΠΑΜΑ Η ΘΨΠΕ (8) ΟΥCΜΟΤ Η ΑΓΓΕΛΟC (9) ΤΠΙCΤΙC Η ΜΕ
 (10) ΟΥCΗΨΕ Η ΚΩΖΤ (11) ΟΥΜΥCΤΗΡΙΟΗ Η ΝΟΥΤΕ (12) ΠΕΗΜΑ Η
 ΟΥΨΜ (13) ΖΕΗΜΑΤΟΙ Η ΧΑΧΕ (14) ΟΥΑΠΟΤ Η ΕΡΨΤΕ (15) ΟΥΜΑ
 Η ΖΑΡΕΖ

С. (1) ΕΝΖΜΟΟC ΖΗ ΤΑГОРА, ΑΗΗΑΥ Ε ΠΖΗΓΕΜΩΗ ΕΨΩΗ ΕΖΟΥΗ.
 (2) ΨΗΑΩ Η ΠΕΙΜΑ ΕΙΩΨΤ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΗΤΨ Η ΠΕΖΟΥ Η ΠΧΟΒΙC. (3)
 ΕΡΕ-ΠΕCΗΗΥ ΜΟΟΨΕ Ε ΘΕΠΕCΤΕ, ΑΥΖΕ ΕΥΡΩΜΕ ΕΨΜΟΟΥΤ ΕΨΚΗ ΖΙΧΗ
 ΠΚΑΖ. (4) ΑΥΜΟΥΗ ΕΒΟΛ ΕΥΕΙΠΕ Η ΠΕCΟΥΟ Ε ΤΑΠΟΗΗΗ. (5)
 ΑΨΤΗ! ΗΨΟΥΨ ΛΗ Ε CΨΤΗ Ε ΖΕΨΑΧΕ Η ΤΕΙΠΠΕ. (6) ΑΗΗΑΥ
 ΕΡΟΨ ΕΨΗΚ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΗ ΘΕΠΕCΤΕ. (7) ΗΨΤΑΗ CΟΥΟ ΖΗ ΤΕΑΠΟΗΗΗ,
 ΑΑΑ ΟΥΨΤΑΗ ΗΗΑΥ Η ΖΑΖ Η ΘΕ. (8) CΨΤΗ Ε ΗΨΑΧΕ Η ΤΑΤΑΠΡΟ,
 ΕΒΟΛ ΧΕ ΖΕΠΠΕ ΗΕ. (9) ΑΙΗΑΥ Η ΟΥΟΥΖΟΡ ΕΨΙ Η ΟΥΚΟΥΙ Η
 ΒΡΟΟΠΠΕ ΖΗ ΤΕΨΑΠΡΟ. (10) ΑΥΕΙ ΨΑΡΟΨ ΗΒΙ ΝΕΤ ΟΥΗΖ ΖΗ
 ΤΠΕΡΙΨΦΡΟC Η ΠΙΟΡΑΑΗΗC ΤΗΡΟΥ. (11) ΗΑΙ ΗΕ ΗΡΑΗ Η ΠΕCΗΗΥ
 ΕΤ ΗΠ Ε ΚΗΜΕ. (12) ΠΕΙCΟΥΗ ΛΗ ΠΕ ΧΕ ΠΕΙΨΩΜΕ ΝΟΥΚ ΗΕ.
 (13) ΕΗΖΗΗ ΕΖΟΥΗ Ε ΤΠΟΛΙC, ΑΗΗΑΥ ΕΥΜΗΗΘΕ ΕΦΟΨ ΕΨΠΗΤ ΕΒΟΛ
 ΖΙΤΗ ΤΠΥΛΗ. (14) ΕΨΜΟΟΨΕ ΖΑΖΤΗ ΠΕΡΠΕ, ΑΨΗΑΥ ΕΥΒΑΛΒ Η ΖΗΚΕ
 ΕΨΤ ΕΒΟΛ Η ΠΕΨΩΒ Η ΒΙΧ. (15) ΗΗ-ΒΟΗ ΗΜΟΗ Ε ΝΟΥΧΕ ΕΒΟΛ Η
 ΖΕΗΑΑΙΜΩΗ Η ΑΚΑΘΑΡΤΟΗ. (16) ΑΨΟΥΨ ΕΨΖΑΙ ΑΨΩ ΑΨΩΨΤ ΕΖΟΥΗ
 Ε ΠΡΟ Η ΤΕΨΡΙ. (17) ΖΑΠC ΕΡΟΗ ΕΤΡΕΗΛΟ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΗ ΠΕΙΜΑ. (18)
 ΑCΩ ΕCΡΠΠΕ ΕΨΗ ΠΜΟΥ Η ΠΕCΜΕΡΙΤ Η ΖΑΙ. (19) ΑΨΛΟ ΕΨΕΙΠΕ
 ΗΑΗ Η ΠΕΨΩΒ Η ΒΙΧ. (20) ΤC ΔΕ, ΕΨΗΚ ΕΒΟΛ Η ΠΗΑ ΕΦΟΥΑΛΒ,
 ΑΨΚΟΨΤ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΗ ΠΙΟΡΑΑΗΗC, ΕΨΜΟΟΨΕ ΖΗ ΠΕΠΗΑ ΖΙ ΤΕΡΗΜΟC Η ΖΑΖ
 Η ΖΟΥ, ΕΥΠΕΙΡΑΖΕ ΗΜΟΨ ΖΙΤΗ ΠΑΙΒΟΛΟC, ΑΨΩ ΗΠΕΨΟΥΕΗ-ΑΑΑΥ ΖΗ
 ΗΕΖΟΥ ΕΤ ΗΗΑΥ. ΗΤΕΡΟΥΨΚ ΔΕ ΕΒΟΛ, ΑΨΚΟ. (21) ΑΙΖΜΟΟC
 ΕΙCΖΑΙ Η ΨΟΜΤΕ Η ΟΥΝΟΥ. (22) ΑΥΜΟΥΗ ΕΒΟΛ ΕΥΡΠΠΕ Η ΤΕΨΗ

ΤΗΡΕ. (23) ΠΠΕΝΘ ΕΝΘΑΝΑ ΠΤΕΡΠΣΩΤΗ Ε ΝΑΙ. (24) Π ΤΕΥΝΟΥ
 ΛΣΟΥΘ ΕΣΘΩΝΕ ΛΥΘ ΛΣΟΥΧΑΙ. (25) ΛΙΛΟ ΕΙΤ Π ΖΕΝΟΒΙΚ ΝΑΥ.
 (26) ΛΥΘΑΧΕ ΝΗΜΑΥ ΕΧΕΠΙΤΜΑ ΝΑΥ. (27) ΜΗ-ΟΥΧΑΙ ΘΟΟΠ Π ΝΕΤΕ
 ΠΣΕΣΩΤΗ ΛΗ ΠΣΑ ΝΕΧΕΝΤΟΛΗ. (28) ΛΥΛΖΕΡΑΤΟΥ ΖΛΖΤΗ ΝΕΧΕΡΕ
 ΕΥΡΙΜΕ. (29) ΛΧΕΠΙΤΜΑ ΝΑΥ ΕΧΧΩ ΠΜΟΣ ΧΕ, "ΗΠΡΘΑΧΕ Π ΛΑΛΥ
 Π ΡΩΜΕ ΕΤΒΕ ΠΕΙΖΩΒ."

Lesson 24

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

- (1) emphasis on an adverbial element:

ΕΡΕ-ΝΑΙ ΘΟΟΠ ΠΜΟΙ ΕΤΒΕ ΝΑΝΟΒΕ.

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

- (2) preceding various interrogative expressions:

ΕΚΘΙΝΣ ΠΣΑ ΝΙΜ? Whom do you seek?

ΕΧΡΙΜΕ Ε ΟΥ? Why is he weeping?

ΕΧΤΩΝ? Where is he?

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

ΕΧΤΩΝ ΠΕΚΕΙΩΤ? Where is your father?

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

Clauses containing second tense forms are negated with ΛΗ:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

11 m.	<i>μητουε</i> ; f. <i>μητουει</i>	15 m. f.	<i>μητη</i>
12 m.	<i>μητснооус</i> ; f. <i>μηтснооус</i> (ε)	16 m. f.	<i>μηтасε</i>
13 m. f.	<i>μηтθомтс</i>	17 m. f.	<i>μηтсλθч</i> (ε)
14 m. f.	<i>μηтλчтс</i>	18 m. f.	<i>μηтθμνηε</i>

Construction is the same as that of the units:

μηтθомтс η ρомε thirteen men

Vocabulary 24

ρωετ̄ ρεετ̄- ραετ̄ Q *ραετ̄* vb. tr. to strike, kill (*μημο*^ε); to strike down, cast down.

сβετ̄ε сβετ̄- сβετ̄ωτ̄ Q *сβετ̄ωτ̄* vb. tr. to prepare, make ready (*μημο*^ε; for: ε); intr. and reflex. to get ready.

χιεε χεετ̄- χλст̄ Q *χοεε* (± *εεραи*) vb. tr. to raise up, exalt (*μημο*^ε; over: ε, *εχη*, *ειχη*); intr. to be exalted; as n.m. heights. *πεт хоεε* the Almighty.

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

κιη κεητ̄- κεηт̄ vb. tr. to touch (ε; with: ε); to move, shift, stir (*μημο*^ε, ε); vb. intr. to move, stir, be moved.

θιηε vb. intr. to be ashamed (about: *εтве*); as n.m. shame. *θιηε εηт̄* to revere, be humbled before.

θουεит̄ Q to be empty, vain.

εοοу Q to be bad, wicked.

тонт̄η т̄ηт̄η- т̄ηт̄ων Q *т̄ηт̄ων* vb. tr. to liken, compare (*μημο*^ε; to: ε, *μη*, *εχη*).

сωт̄η сεт̄η- сот̄η Q *сот̄η* vb. tr. to choose, select (*μημο*^ε); Q also = to be excellent, exquisite.

μουοут̄ μευт̄- муоут̄ vb. tr. to kill (*μημο*^ε).

п.т̄ηηεε finger.

ε ου why? for what reason?

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, тс, 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	λϑϑωτῆ	Neg.	ἠπεϑϑωτῆ
Perf. I Rel.	εἰτλϑϑωτῆ		ετε ἠπεϑϑωτῆ
Perf. I Circum.	ε-λϑϑωτῆ		ε-ἠπεϑϑωτῆ
Pluperfect	ἠε-λϑϑωτῆ		ἠε-ἠπεϑϑωτῆ (ἠε)
Second Perfect	ἠτλϑϑωτῆ		ἠτλϑϑωτῆ λη

The imperfect of the First Perfect (*ἠε-λϑϑωτῆ*) 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-λϑϑωτῆ, λϑϑωτῆ ...	Having sat down, he wrote ...
ληε ερωε ε-λϑωτῆ.	We found him dead (lit., having died).

(b) First Future	ϑηλϑωτῆ	πρωε ηλϑωτῆ
Fut. I Rel.	ετῆηλϑωτῆ	ετερε-πρωε ηλϑωτῆ
Fut. I Circum.	εϑηλϑωτῆ	ερε-πρωε ηλϑωτῆ
Fut. I Imperfect	ἠεϑηλϑωτῆ	ἠερε-πρωε ηλϑωτῆ
Second Future	εϑηλϑωτῆ	ερε-πρωε ηλϑωτῆ

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

εἰηλϑωε ερωε, λϑωτῆ ερωε.	As I was about to leave, he summoned me.
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ΑΝΖΕ ΕΡΟΨ ΕΓΝΑΜΟΥ. We found him on the point of death.

The imperfect of the First Future describes an action as imminent in past time:

ΝΕΙΝΑΛΛΕ Ε ΠΧΟΙ (ΝΕ). I was about to get on the ship.

This form is commonly called the *imperfectum futuri*. The Second Future (ΕΓΝΑCΩΤῆ) 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-ΟΕΙΚ ῆΜΑΨ, ΑΝΕΘΚ ΕΒΟΛ. There being no food there,
we left.

ΑΝΖΕ ΕΡΟΨ Ε-Μῆ-ΒΟΜ ῆΜΟΨ Ε ΨΛΧΕ. We found him unable to
speak.

The imperfect forms simply place the state in past time:

ΝΕ-ΟΥῆ- (OR ΝΕΥῆ-) ΟΥΡΩΜΕ ῆΜΑΨ (ΝΕ). There was a man.

ΝΕΥῆΤΑΨ ΖΑΖ ῆ CΖΙΜΕ (ΝΕ). He had many wives.

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

Relative	ετε ουσα2 πε	ετε η ουσα2 αν πε
Circumstantial	ε-ουσα2 πε	ε-η ουσα2 αν πε
Imperfect	νε-ουσα2 πε	

The circumstantial and imperfect are used as above.

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

ουρωμε ε-αχκετ-ουνη	a man who had built a house
ουμυστηριον ευναβοληπ̄ εβολ	a mystery which is about to be revealed
ουχηρα ε-μητας φηρε ημαυ	a widow who has no son
ουφηρε ε-ουχηρα τε τεγμαλυ	a boy whose mother is a widow

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

25.2 The Conjunctive.

(η) τασωτη	ητησωτη	ητε-προμε σωτη
ηγσωτη	ητετησωτη	
ητεσωτη		
ηχσωτη	ηεσωτη	
ηεσωτη		

ηγ-, ηχ-, and ηε- also appear frequently as ηγ̄-, ηχ̄-, ηε̄-. The conjunctive is used to continue the force of a preceding verbal prefix. In a sense, it is no more than an inflected form of the conjunction "and." It is especially frequent after a First Future or an Imperative:

†ηαβωκ ηταφλαχε ηημαχ.	I shall go and speak with him.
ζηοοσ ηγσωτη ε ταεβω.	Sit down and listen to my teaching.
αηι-ηχωμε ητετηταλυ ηαχ.	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

ΖΑΝΕ̄ ΕΡΟΝ ΕΤΡΕΝΒΟΚ ΗΤΗΘΑΧΕ ΗΨΜΑΨ.

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:

ΛΗΨ ΕΡΟΙ ΗΤΑΝΑΨ ΕΡΟΨ. Bring him to me so that I may see him.
ΜΑ ΝΑΨ ΗΨΕΟΥΘΜ. 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 -ΤΗ- before the Infinitive. If the Conjunctive continues a negative verb, however, the negation may carry over.

Vocabulary 25

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

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

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

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

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

ΘΜΕ̄ ΘΜΕ̄- ΘΜΕ̄^ς Q ΘΜΕ̄ vb. tr. to sink, dip, immerse (ΗΜΟ^ς); intr. to sink (into: ΨΗ, ε, ΕΞΟΥΝ Ε).

շօլ, Q շնլ vb. intr. to fly.	т.օօ և ևօօլе grape-vine.
п.օհն tree.	т.օօ tree, vine. օօ is used
п.տար branch.	when type of tree is men-
п.ևօօլе grape.	tioned; use օհն otherwise.
п.շափտ (pl. շափտե) bird.	п.մա և ևօօլе vineyard.
т.ժենեփօր roof.	

Exercises

- (1) քմա և ևօօլе օսնս լի եօլ շև քիմե. (2) ե-լստակօ և տօլիս, լսլօ եօլ. (3) շափտ ետրեկօվե ուչ և օսմա և ևկօտկ. (4) լստաշե-ևօհրե եսմիք ևնաշրև քնդեմօն. (5) լիմեիտև ևտեիտեօտև ե տեչօօ. (6) նեաշերատ և քօլե եիօօփտ ե քմիմօ. (7) լի լաօկ ևտաօիտի. (8) ներե-նեհնս եիմ և քկարօս ե տօլիս ևսեփ ևմօլ եօլ շև տաօրա. (9) նեյնարօշտ ևմօլ ևճի ևմալօի և խալե. (10) լ-քափտ շօլ ե տքե լսլօ լսօլօշ եխ օստար ևտե քօհն. (11) ուլի նե ևօալե ետաչսշալիսօլ շի քկաշ շև քեչտիմե. (12) ե-լստօլն ևճի քալե, լսօկ եօլ երալօ. (13) նե-օլն-տաչ ևմալ և օլկօլի և օհրե եչնե. (14) սենատաշօլ ևսեոխե ե քօտեկօ. (15) նե-օլնիստօս նե քեյրօ. (16) կնալիմե ևսօլի և քեշօլ ետ ևմալ ևդիմեիմե ևմօլ. (17) ևիևքա լի ետրեչսօտի. (18) լիշե ե քմա և ևօօլե եչտակնս. (19) ե-լ-օմիտ և եօտ օլեիմե, լսկօտե ե քեհնի. (20) նե-մև-օլօմ ևմօլ ե տաշե-նեչօլեեր. (21) ե-լսօլիտ եխ քեչսօն, լստօլն եխչ, լսմօլօլի. (22) ներե-ևալալե և տքե օլօմ եօլ շև նեօլե. (23) լիմալ ե քեչօլի ելօմե եքեիտ և Յալալա. (24) ևտաչեի ե տակօ. (25) եիմևկօտկ, լ-քաշևալ եիմ ուլի և տեկեիստօլն. (26) լսլալե շև օլեիմ ե տքենեփօր. (27) նեյն-օլրօ ևսալե ե-օլնտաչ օմիտ և օհրե. (28) լիմալ և օլնօլ և շափտ ելօլնշ շիև օլեօ և ևօօլե. (29) տևնալսլ ևտիմեիմե ևտիմիմե եմալե. (30) լսկիմ ե նեչտիմե ե ևալ և ևալե. (31) և տեյնօլ լսլօ ելօլի. (32) լսլեի ե նեղալեմ եօլ խե նե-լսլօտի ետե քմիսե և քեհտիք. (33) լ-քալօլի օմե շև քեիերօ. (34) նե-օլն-օլնօլ և օտօրտի շև տօլիս. (35) լ-ևալալե օլշ եխ տքենեփօր և քմի. (36) նեյնքա և օլն և քեևնալ ետ օլալե շև քեյնտ. (37) նեյլի և ևտար ևսեոլլե ևմօլ շի տեշիմ.

Reading

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

ⲛⲉ-ⲟⲩⲛ̅-ⲟⲩⲗⲁ ⲉⲛ̅ ⲕⲏⲙⲉ ⲉ-ⲟⲩⲛ̅ⲧⲗⲁⲥ ⲛ̅ⲙⲗⲩ ⲛ̅ ⲟⲩⲟⲩⲛ̅ⲣⲉ ⲉⲥⲥⲏⲉ. ⲗⲩⲱ ⲗⲥ-
 ⲉⲓⲛⲉ ⲛ̅ⲙⲟⲥ, ⲗⲥⲕⲗⲗⲁⲥ ⲉⲛ̅ ⲧⲣⲓ ⲛ̅ ⲗⲛⲗ ⲙⲗⲕⲗⲣⲓⲟⲥ, ⲗⲩⲱ ⲗⲥⲕⲗⲗⲁⲥ ⲉⲥⲣⲓⲙⲉ
 ⲉⲗⲉⲧⲛ̅ ⲡⲣⲟ, ⲗⲥⲱⲕ ⲉ ⲡⲟⲩⲉ. ⲛⲉⲗⲗⲟ ⲗⲉ ⲗⲥⲱⲟⲩⲧ̅ ⲉⲱⲟⲗ, ⲗⲥⲛⲗⲩ ⲉ
 ⲡⲕⲟⲩⲓ ⲛ̅ ⲟⲩⲛ̅ⲣⲉ ⲉⲥⲣⲓⲙⲉ, ⲗⲩⲱ ⲡⲉⲕⲗⲥ ⲛⲗⲥ ⲕⲉ, "ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲉⲛⲧⲗⲁⲥⲛ̅ⲧ̅ⲕ̅ ⲉ
 ⲛⲉⲓⲙⲗ?" ⲛ̅ⲧⲟⲥ ⲗⲉ ⲡⲉⲕⲗⲥ ⲕⲉ, "ⲡⲗⲉⲓⲱⲧ ⲛⲉ. ⲗⲥⲛ̅ⲧ, ⲗⲥⲛⲟⲕⲧ̅ ⲉⲱⲟⲗ,
 ⲗⲥⲱⲕ." ⲡⲉⲕⲉ-ⲛⲉⲗⲗⲟ ⲛⲗⲥ ⲕⲉ, "ⲧⲱⲟⲩⲛ̅ⲧ̅ ⲛ̅ⲓⲛⲱⲧ ⲛ̅ⲓⲧⲗⲁⲉⲟⲥ." ⲗⲩⲱ
 ⲛ̅ ⲧⲉⲩⲛⲟⲩ ⲗⲥⲟⲩⲕⲗⲗⲓ, ⲗⲥⲧⲱⲟⲩⲛ̅, ⲗⲥⲧⲗⲁⲉ-ⲡⲉⲥⲉⲓⲱⲧ, ⲗⲩⲱ ⲛ̅ ⲧⲉⲓⲉ
 ⲗⲥⲱⲕ ⲉ ⲡⲉⲩⲛⲓ ⲉⲩⲣⲗⲟⲉ.

Note: The term *ⲗⲛⲗ* is a title of respect, ultimately from Aramaic *'abbā*, father. *ⲙⲗⲕⲗⲣⲓⲟⲥ* 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. ⲧ̅-ⲉⲟⲟⲩ to praise, ⲕⲓ-ⲉⲗⲛⲧⲓⲥⲙⲗ to be baptized. Meanings are for the most part predictable from those of the components.

The verbs most frequently occurring in compounds are ⲧ̅- to give, ⲕⲓ- to take, ⲥⲓ- to raise, carry, ⲉⲛ̅- to find, ⲕⲗ- to put, and ⲡ̅- to do, make. Some examples:

ⲧ̅-ⲕⲗⲣⲏⲟⲥ to produce fruit

ⲧ̅-ⲙⲉⲧⲗⲛⲟⲓⲗ to repent; to humble or abase one's self

ⲧ̅-ⲉⲟⲟⲩ ⲛⲗ̅ to praise

ⲧ̅-ⲥⲱⲟⲩ ⲛⲗ̅ to teach someone (something: ⲉ)

ⲕⲓ-ⲥⲱⲟⲩ to receive instruction, be taught (something: ⲉ)

ⲉⲛ̅-ⲛ̅ⲧⲟⲛ to find rest

6N-20B MN to have dealings with

6N-6OM (6N-6OM) to have power, prevail (over); to be able (to do: ε + Inf.)

41-POYΘ to take heed, be concerned (for, about: ε, NΛ*, εTBE, 2Λ).

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

ḡ-NOBE to sin (against: ε)

ḡ-NΛI to do this, thus

ḡ-OY to do what?

ḡ-X N POME (X is a number) has two meanings: (1) to reach the age of X; (2) to pass X years.

In the second group of ḡ- compounds ḡ- has the meaning "to become," e.g. ḡ-ḡPO to become king (over: εXN). The second element may be virtually any noun or adjective in the language, so that a complete catalogue is impossible. Qualitatives are uniformly o N, as in o N ḡPO to be king.

Further examples:

ḡ-2XΛO to grow old; o N 2XΛO to be old

ḡ-2HΓEMON to become governor; o N 2HΓEMON to be governor.

ḡ-XOEIC to become lord, master (over: ε, εXN); o N XOEIC to be lord, master.

The distinction between these two groups is often blurred, however, with qualitatives of the o N type being extended to the first group as well, e.g. ḡ-ΘHHPε to marvel, become amazed (at: HMO*, ε, εTBE, εXN), to admire; Q o N ΘHHPε to be amazed.

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

ḡ-NOBΘ to forget (N)

ḡ-PMEEYE to remember (N)

†-Θε NΛ* to provide the means to someone (so that: ε, εTPE).

In the case of \bar{p} - $\pi\omega\bar{\sigma}\bar{\omega}$, \bar{p} - $\pi\mu\epsilon\epsilon\gamma\epsilon$, and many others of this type a pronominal object is expressed by a possessive prefix on the noun: \bar{p} - $\pi\epsilon\gamma\omega\bar{\sigma}\bar{\omega}$ to forget him, \bar{p} - $\pi\epsilon\gamma\mu\epsilon\epsilon\gamma\epsilon$ to remember him.

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

(1) the type \bar{p} - $\pi\mu\epsilon\epsilon\gamma\epsilon$, with the definite article on the noun. In the Bipartite Conjugation the full form of the infinitive is used. Contrast

$\lambda\bar{i}\bar{p}$ - $\pi\epsilon\gamma\mu\epsilon\epsilon\gamma\epsilon$. I remembered him.
 $\dagger\epsilon\bar{i}\bar{r}\epsilon\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\epsilon\gamma\mu\epsilon\epsilon\gamma\epsilon$. I remember him.

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

$\lambda\bar{i}\bar{t}$ - $\tau\omega\tau\bar{\epsilon}$. I helped her.
 $\dagger\bar{t}$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\omega\tau\bar{\epsilon}$. I am helping her.

26.2 The element ϑ -, $\epsilon\vartheta$ -, originally a full verb "to know, know how to," may be prefixed to any infinitive to express "can, be able." E.g.

$\bar{\eta}\pi\epsilon\gamma\omega\bar{\sigma}\bar{\omega}\kappa$ He was not able to go.
 $\bar{\eta}\dagger\bar{\eta}\lambda\vartheta\dagger$ - $\tau\omega\tau\bar{\epsilon}$ $\lambda\bar{\eta}$. I shall not be able to help you.

It occurs redundantly and optionally in the compounds of $\zeta\omega\bar{\mu}$: $\omega\gamma\bar{\eta}$ - (ϑ) $\zeta\omega\bar{\mu}$, $\mu\bar{\eta}$ - (ϑ) $\zeta\omega\bar{\mu}$, $\zeta\bar{\eta}$ - (ϑ) $\zeta\omega\bar{\mu}$.

26.3 Infinitives of the type $\tau\lambda\kappa\omega$. There is a fairly large group of verbs whose infinitives begin with τ - and end in $-\omega$, e.g. $\tau\lambda\kappa\omega$ $\tau\lambda\kappa\epsilon$ - $\tau\lambda\kappa\omega$ Q $\tau\lambda\kappa\eta\gamma$ to destroy. At an older stage of Egyptian these verbs were compound causatives with a form of \dagger (to give) plus a verbal form inflected by suffixation. Thus, the original construction

involved two verbs (e.g. I *caused* that he *pay* a fine) which coalesced into a single verb with two objects (I caused *him* to pay a *fine*). Traces of the older construction survive in Sahidic, e.g. Luke 3:14 $\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{E}}-\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{Y}}$ oce Do not make anyone pay a fine (i.e. suffer a loss). $\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{O}}$ $\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{E}}-$ is the causative of † itself. The lack of an object marker on the second object is characteristic of the construction, but the absence of an article in this particular example stems from its association with the compound verb †- 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:

$\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{O}}$ $\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{E}}-$ $\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{O}}^{\circ}$ vb. tr. to tell, inform ($\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{O}}^{\circ}$; of, about: e , eTBe ; that: xG); causative of eime .

$\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{L}}\overline{\text{O}}$ $\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{L}}\overline{\text{E}}-$ $\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{L}}\overline{\text{O}}^{\circ}$ Q $\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{L}}\overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{Y}}$ ($\pm \text{e}2\text{p}1$) vb. tr. to cause to go up, cause to board, cause to mount; to raise up, offer up, send up ($\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{O}}^{\circ}$); caus. of ale .

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

$\overline{\text{T}}$ + g results in initial x :

xno xne- xno° vb. tr. to give birth to ($\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{O}}^{\circ}$); to acquire, obtain, get ($\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{O}}^{\circ}$; often with reflex. dative na° for one's self); caus. of gnne .

xpio xpie- xpio° Q xpiht vb. tr. to put to shame, to blame, scold, reproach ($\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{O}}^{\circ}$; for: eTBe , exN , zA); caus. of pine .

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

kto kte- kto° Q kthY vb. tr. to turn; this verb has become completely synonymous with its base kote .

A few verbs have retained a final -c or -oy (a frozen subject suffix):

xooY xey- xooY° vb. tr. to send ($\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{O}}^{\circ}$; to: epat° , na° , exN , gA); + eox away, out, off; + zAen ahead.

τῆνοογ to send (already introduced). Originally ποογ meant "to cause to go" (caus. of ποε to go) and τῆνοογ meant "to cause to bring" (caus. of εἶνε).

τοὔνος τοὔνες- τοὔνος^ς vb. tr. to awaken, arouse, raise up (ἦμο^ς); caus. of τῶογν (probably).

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

Vocabulary 26

(The compound verbs given in 26.1, the prefix πο- in 26.2, and the verbs ταμο, ταλο, τανσο, χπο, χπιο, κτο, ποογ, and τοὔνος in 26.3)

οβῶ εβῶ- οβῶ^ς Q οβῶ vb. tr. to forget, overlook, neglect (ἦμο^ς); intr. to sleep, fall asleep; as n. forgetting, sleep.

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

π.ροοῶ care, concern, anxiety. π-ροοῶ (Q ο π) to become/be a care or concern (for: μα^ς).

τε.ῶηρε wonder, amazement, miracle.

†-τοοτ^ς, † ἦ τοοτ^ς to help, assist (object suffix is required; nominal object with ἦ).

τε.ῶυσα (ἡ θυσα) offering, sacrifice.

π.βαπτισμα (τὸ βάπτισμα) baptism. †-βαπτισμα to baptize.

Exercises

- (1) πειῶην δε ηῆ†-καρπος λη. (2) ηῆβῆ-βom λη ε τακο ἦ νε-ψυχη ἦ ἡδικαιος. (3) πεισα2 πειῆχι-εβῶ ἦτοοτῶ. (4) λη†-μετανοια εχῶ ἦμος χε λιπ-νοβε, παχοεις. (5) τῆηαχισε ἦμοχ εν†-εοογ ἦ πεχραν ετ ουααβ. (6) εἶηαπ-ογ? (7) ἦτερεχπ-μητснооус ἦ ромне, λ-νεχειοτε ἦτῶ ε перне. (8) с2а1 ηα1 ηῆταμο1 εтве ηε2βηуε εтῆεἶρε ἦμοογ ἦμαγ. (9) λγῶ ἦ τεῶноγ λ-твῶ ἦ ελοοε †-2а2 ἦ καρπος. (10) εηηαδῆ-ἦтон των ἦ πεικοςμος? (11) χ1-ροοῶ εтве ηειῶηре ἦтетῆ2арε2 ерооγ εβoλ 2ῆ ππεθoογ. (12) ηεχ†-εβῶ ηαγ ε ηентoλη ἦ ηχοεις.

(13) Πτοϋωϑ λη ε βη-ζωβ μη ηλ-τειμινε. (14) Μπιρ-нове
 ερωτη ενεεε. (15) Πτοϋ πετ ηλτ-ητον ηαν. (16) ηελλητ δε
 ηπεϑωβη-βομ ε ζωλ εβολ. (17) ε-λϑει εζοϋη ε περπε, λϑηλλο
 η οϋϑϋςια. (18) σεηασμοϋ ερωϑ ησετ-εοοϋ ηλϑ. (19) η πε-
 οϋοειϑ τεηηλϑβη-βομ ε τανζε-ηετ μοοϋτ. (20) ηαι πε ημα
 ετϑηηλϑπο η πεσϑηρε ηηητϑ. (21) ϑϑε ερωτη ετρεηεηηϑι-ροοϋϑ
 ζλ ηεηηρα μη ηορϑανος. (22) λϑηπο ηλϑ η ηκα ηιμ εηηλ-
 πεϑηητ οϋλϑοϋ. (23) ητακρ-οϋ εη ηποης? (24) εηηλτ-εβω
 ηηηη ε οϋ? (25) λ-ηεϑϑλϑε ηποοοϋ λϑω λϑηωτ εβολ. (26) ηπε-
 ησον βη-ζωβ μη ηρωμε η ηπερϑωρος. (27) ε-λϑηωκ εβολ η
 πεϑζωβ, λϑκτοϑ ε πεϑημε. (28) ληρ-μηητωοητε η ροηηε εηηηϑε
 ηλϑ. (29) ηηηηλϑοοϋ ημοκ ζαηη ετρεκσοβτε ηαν η οϋμα. (30)
 ηταηεηηρ-ηαι ε οϋ? (31) ληρ-ηατοη ερε-ζηρϑηης ο η ηηηεμωη.
 (32) ητερεϑτοϋηος ημοκ, λσοϋηαι η τεϋηοϋ. (33) εϑο η εηλο,
 μη-βομ ημοϑ ε βωκ εϋποης εσοϋηϋ. (34) σεηει ησεηακο η
 ηειρπε. (35) ηηηρ-ηωβϑ η ηεητολη η ηημοκ. (36) λϋταζοϑ
 εημοοϑε μη ηεηηαηηης. (37) ηηηρ-ηωβϑ η ηλτ-εβω. (38)
 τοϋωϑ ε ηαμοκ ηε πεϑηηρε οϋοϑ. (39) ηιμ ηεηηλϑτ-εε ηηηη
 ετρεηεηηκωτ η οϋηη η ηεημινε? (40) ηηηρ-ηεηηεϋε ηταηηοβϑκ.
 (41) κηηρ-ηοεης ε ηεημοκηεκ η ηοηηροη. (42) λ-ηεηηαηηης
 ηαλοϑ ε ηηοη. (43) ητεροϋςωηη ε ηαι, λϋρ-ϑηηηρε. (44) οϋ
 πετ ηλτ-εε ηαν ετρεηηηηεϑ ηλ ηεηηεεε? (45) ηλζηκ ελρηη ηηρ-
 ηοεης εηη ηεηεηοϋςια ηηροϋ. (46) ητεηηρ-ηεηηεϋε, ληηρκει
 η ρημε. (47) ητερε-ηεζοοϋ η πεηηηε ηωκ εβολ, λςηπο η
 οϋηηηρε η πεεηαι. (48) ηεβηηϋε η ηαικαιοκ ηηηηο η ηεοοοϋ.
 (49) τεηηησοοϋη ητεηηρ-ϑηηηρε. (50) ητοϑ λε η οϋηοϋτε λη
 πε ητε ηετ μοοϋτ, ληηη ηετ οηε. (51) οϋηοβ η ϑηηηρε τε ηαι.

Lesson 27

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

$\lambda\tau\sigma\omicron\omicron\gamma\bar{\eta}$	ignorant	$\lambda\tau\sigma\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$	disobedient
$\lambda\tau\mu\omicron\gamma$	immortal	$\lambda\tau\tau\alpha\kappa\omicron$	imperishable
$\lambda\theta\eta\tau$	senseless, foolish	$\lambda\tau\beta\omicron\mu$	powerless, impotent
		$\lambda\tau\omicron\gamma\omega\eta\bar{\eta}$	$\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ 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.

$\lambda\tau\eta\lambda\gamma$	$\epsilon\rho\omicron$	unseeable, unseen
$\lambda\tau\phi\lambda\chi\epsilon$	$\epsilon\rho\omicron$	ineffable; without $\epsilon\rho\omicron$: speechless
$\lambda\tau\kappa\iota\mu$	$\epsilon\rho\omicron$	immovable.

The resumptive pronoun agrees with the modified noun:

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

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

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

$\rho\epsilon\gamma\bar{\eta}-\mu\omicron\upsilon\beta\epsilon$	sinner	$\rho\epsilon\gamma\phi\bar{\eta}\omicron\epsilon$	server, worshipper
---	--------	--	--------------------

ρεχροοοϋτ dead person ρεχχιοϋε thief
 ρεχτακο destroyer; perishable

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

οϋς2ιμε η̄ ρεχ̄-νοβε a sinful woman
 οϋπνεϋμα η̄ ρεχτακο a destructive spirit
 τεισαρ2 η̄ ρεχτακο this perishable flesh,

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

(b) ρη-, ρηη-, a reduced form of ρομε η̄, man of:

ρηηκημε an Egyptian
 ρηη2ητ a wise, discerning person
 ρηηναζαρεε a person from Nazareth
 ρητων a person from where? as in η̄τετη̄-2εηρηητων?
 Where are you from?

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

μητοϋηηε	priesthood	μητρηηη2ητ	wisdom, prudence
μητερο	kingdom, kingship;	μητ2αλο	old age (of a man)
	the spelling μητ̄ρο is	μητ2αλω	old age (of woman)
	less frequent.	μητνοε	greatness; seniority
μητσαβε	wisdom	μητμοναχοε	monkhood
μητβ̄ρε	youth; newness	μηταττακο	imperishability;
			incorruptibility.

μητ- is also used to designate languages:

μητρηηκημε	Egyptian	μητοϋεειενιν	Greek
μητ2εβραιοε	Hebrew	μητ2ρωμαιοε	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. εινναϋ sight, vision; εινοϋομ food (pl. εινοϋοομ). These are so predictable in meaning that they have been systematically excluded from the Glossary

εΙΒΩΤΗ	ΕΝΕΩΤΗ	neg. ἮΝΑΩΤΗ	ἮΝΕΝΩΤΗ
εΚΕΩΤΗ	εΤΕΤΝΕΩΤΗ	ἮΝΕΚΩΤΗ	ἮΝΕΤἸΩΤΗ
εΡΕΩΤΗ		ἮΝΕΩΤΗ	
εΦΕΩΤΗ	εΥΕΩΤΗ	ἮΝΕΦΩΤΗ	ἮΝΕΥΩΤΗ
εΣΕΩΤΗ		ἮΝΕΣΩΤΗ	
ερε-προμε σωτη		Ἦνε-προμε σωτη	

The negative forms are also spelled as *ενηλ-*, *ενηεκ-* etc. The 1st pers. sing. also occurs as *Ἦνεϊσωτη*.

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: *εφεσωτη* 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:

Ἦνεκπειραξε ε πχοεις πεκνουτε.

You shall not tempt the Lord your God.

ετετηελαρεε ε νεϊεντολη.

You shall keep these commandments.

One of the most frequent uses of the Third Future is to express purpose or result after the conjunctions *χε* and *χεκλ(λ)ς*:

λΙς2λΙ ΝΗΤΗ *χεκλς* εΤΕΤΝΕσωΥἸ-ΝΕΝΤΑΥΦΩΠΕ ἸΜΟΙ Ἰ ΠΕΙΜΑ.

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

ΤἸΝΑΤἸΝσοΟΥἸ ερωτη *χε* εφεωλαχε ἸἸμητη.

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:

λΙςἸσωΠἸ *χεκλς* Ἦνεφχοος ε λλἸΥ.

We entreated him not to tell it to anyone.

Lesson 28

28.1 The Habitual and its negative.

ΘΛΙCΩΤΗ	ΘΛNCΩΤΗ	Neg. ΜΕΙCΩΤΗ	ΜENCΩΤΗ
ΘΛKCΩΤΗ	ΘΛTEΓHCΩΤΗ	ΜEKCΩΤΗ	ΜETETHCΩΤΗ
ΘΛP(ε)CΩΤΗ		ΜEPεCΩΤΗ	
ΘΛCΩΤΗ	ΘΛYCΩΤΗ	ΜECΩΤΗ	ΜEYCΩΤΗ
ΘΛCCΩΤΗ		ΜECCΩΤΗ	
ΘΛPε-ΠPOME CΩΤΗ		ΜEPε-ΠPOME CΩΤΗ	

The Habitual (or *praesens consuetudinis*) describes an action or activity as characteristic or habitual. It may usually be translated by the English general present (I write, I work, etc.):

ΘΛYMOYTE EPOT XE IOZANHC	They call him John.
ΘΛPε-TCOFIA OYΩZ ZH ΠZHNT	Wisdom resides in the heart
Η ΠΛIKAIOTC.	of the righteous.
ΜECε-HPH.	He doesn't drink wine.

The Habitual forms a regular system with the converters:

relative:	{	εΘΛCΩΤΗ	Neg. εTE ΜECΩΤΗ
		εTE ΘΛCΩΤΗ	
circumstantial:		ε-ΘΛCΩΤΗ	ε-ΜECΩΤΗ
imperfect:		NE-ΘΛCΩΤΗ	NE-ΜECΩΤΗ
second tense:		εΘΛCΩΤΗ	<u> </u>

The Habitual is basically tenseless (hence the designation *aorist* in some grammars) and gains its translation value from the context. The imperfect converter makes a past tense explicit, e.g. NE-ΘΛCZAI he used to write. Note that subject resumption is required in the relative form: ΠPOME εΘΛCΦ-ΠΛI 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 $\pi\epsilon$, $\tau\epsilon$, $\nu\epsilon$ + 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 $\Delta\epsilon$ is ubiquitous in this function. Fronted personal pronouns are always in the independent form. E.g.

$\lambda\text{NOK } \Delta\epsilon \text{ } \overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{C}} \text{ } \overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{I}}.$ *Me* he didn't find.
 $\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{C}} \Delta\epsilon \text{ } \lambda\overline{\text{Y}}\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{Z}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{P}}.$ *His son*, however, they killed.
 $\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{K}} \Delta\epsilon \text{ } \overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{T}} \text{ } \overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{K}} \text{ } \lambda\overline{\text{N}} \text{ } \overline{\text{M}} \text{ } \overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{Z}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{T}}.$ I will not give the money
to *you*.

The independent pronouns may be used appositionally to emphasize any suffixed pronoun, e.g. $\overline{\text{Z}}\overline{\text{M}} \text{ } \overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{R}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{M}} \Delta\epsilon \text{ } \lambda\text{NOK}$ but when *I* heard; $\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{B}}\overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{K}} \text{ } \overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{K}}$ for *your* sake. We have already mentioned the repetition in $\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{K}}\text{-}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{M}} \text{ } \overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{K}}?$ Who are you? They may even stand before a relative clause, as in $\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{A}} \text{ } \lambda\text{NOK} \text{ } \overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{C}}$ the place which *I* am in.

The particles ϵIC and $\epsilon\text{IC } \overline{\text{Z}}\overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{E}}$ add a certain vividness or immediacy to a following statement. If an element is topicalized, ϵIC generally occurs before nouns and $\epsilon\text{IC } \overline{\text{Z}}\overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{E}}$ before pronouns.

$\epsilon\text{IC } \overline{\text{Z}}\overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{E}} \text{ } \lambda\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{F}}\text{-}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{Z}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{A}} \text{ } \overline{\text{M}} \text{ } \overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{X}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{C}}.$

Behold, I am the maidservant of the Lord.

εις ζηητε εκεθωνε εκκω η ρωκ.

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

εις ζηητε γενω ητεχπο 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 ηπενηλυ εροϕ.

We have not seen him *for* three years.

28.3 Emphatic and intensive pronouns.

(a) μαυλλ^ς, μαυλτ^ς, less frequently ουλλ(τ)^ς, is used in apposition to a preceding noun or pronoun: alone, sole, self, only. E.g.

ανοκ μαυλλτ	I alone, I by myself, only I
ηλϕ μαυλλϕ	to him alone, to him only
η̄ρο μαυλλϕ	the king himself, the king alone.

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

ητοκ δε ζωωκ, ηφηρε, σεημουτε εροκ ηε πεπροφηтис η̄ πεт хосе. And you, moreover, my son, will be called the prophet of the Most High.

εις ειςαβετ τοусуггенис η̄тос ζωωс он αсω η̄ ουφηρε η̄ η̄ τεсм̄η̄т̄η̄λω. Behold, Elisabeth your kinsman has also conceived a child in her old age.

The form ζωωϕ also serves as an adverb/conjunction "however, on the other hand" without any pronominal force. η̄точ is used likewise.

(c) ἑμῖν ἑμοῦ, an intensive pronoun, used in apposition to a preceding pronoun, usually possessive or reflexive:

παῖτι ἑμῖν ἑμοῖ my own house
 εἰς τὸν περὶ τῆς ἑμῖν ἑμοῦ in his own village.

28.4 The reciprocal pronoun "each other, one another" is expressed by possessive prefixes on -εῤῥῆνυ (fellow, companion), e.g.

ἀλλήλοισιν ἑνῆνερῆνυ. We fought with one another.
 περὶ ἀλλήλων ἑνῆνερῆνυ. They were talking with each other.

28.5 Further remarks on -κε-. In addition to the use of -κε- as an adjective "other, another" introduced in 4.3, -κε- may have a purely emphasizing function, e.g.

ἡκερὼς 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. εἷ or κετ, f.s. κετῆ, c.pl. κοοῦς. These occur alone mostly in negative expressions, e.g. ἤπιναλ εἷ εἷ I saw no one else. Otherwise the articles are added, as in τκετῆ the other one (f.), ἡκοοῦς the others, εἰκοοῦς some others. For the indefinite singular κεοῦς and f. κεοῦς, another (one), are used.

28.6 Nouns with pronominal suffixes. It was noted earlier that there is a small group of nouns which take pronominal suffixes in a possessive sense. Among the more important of these are

(a) χω head, mostly replaced by λη in normal usage, occurs frequently in compound expressions. The prepositions εχῆ, εχω and εἰχῆ, εἰχω have already been introduced. Note also ελλῆ, ελλω before, in front of; εἰ-χω to raise one's head; κλ-χω to submit (reflex.), to compel (not reflex.); τ-χω εεοῦν ε to submit to; οὔε-χω to bow the head. There are other similar verbal compounds.

(b) $\epsilon\iota\lambda$, $\epsilon\iota\lambda\tau'$ eye; mainly in compounds, e.g. $\kappa\tau\epsilon\epsilon\iota\lambda\tau'$ to look around; $\mu\epsilon\zeta\epsilon\iota\lambda\tau'$ $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron'$ to stare at; $\tau\omicron\upsilon\eta\epsilon\iota\lambda\tau'$ $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ to instruct, inform; cf. also $\mu\alpha\iota\lambda\tau'$ in the following lesson.

(c) $\rho\omega'$ mouth. The unbound form $\eta.\rho\omicron$ appears often in the sense of "door, entrance," but in the sense of "mouth" it is usually replaced by $\tau\lambda\eta\rho\omicron$ except in compounds, e.g. the prepositions $\epsilon\rho\bar{\eta}$, $\epsilon\rho\omega'$ and $\zeta\iota\rho\bar{\eta}$, $\zeta\iota\rho\omega'$; $\kappa\lambda\text{-}\rho\omega'$, $\kappa\omega\bar{\eta}\rho\omega'$ to become/remains silent (Q $\kappa\lambda\rho\lambda\epsilon\iota\tau$); $\tau\bar{\eta}\text{-}\rho\omega'$ idem (as *imptv.*); $\chi\iota\text{-}\rho\omega\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron'$ to obstruct, block.

(d) $\tau\omicron\omicron\tau'$ hand, already commented upon in §10.4. The more important verbal compounds include $\dagger\text{-}\tau\omicron\omicron\tau'$ (Vocab. 26), $\kappa\lambda\text{-}\tau\omicron\omicron\tau'$ $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ to cease (doing: Circum.), and $\zeta\iota\text{-}\tau\omicron\omicron\tau'$ to begin (see Vocab. below).

28.7 The nouns underlying the directional adverbs of Lesson 8 are used in several other important adverbial and prepositional expressions. With $\bar{\eta}$, $\zeta\iota$, and $\kappa\lambda$ they form adverbs of static location: e.g. $\bar{\eta}\ \epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ outside, $\zeta\iota\ \zeta\omicron\upsilon\eta$ inside, $\kappa\lambda\text{-}\eta\epsilon\sigma\eta\tau$ underneath, below. Each of these may be converted into a prepositional phrase by adding $\bar{\eta}$, $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron'$: $\zeta\iota\ \epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda\ \bar{\eta}$ outside of, beyond; $\kappa\lambda\text{-}\zeta\omicron\upsilon\eta\ \bar{\eta}$ within, inside of. Nearly all the possible combinations occur: ($\bar{\eta}$, $\zeta\iota$, $\kappa\lambda$) + ($\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$, $\zeta\omicron\upsilon\eta$, $\zeta\rho\lambda\iota$ up, $\zeta\rho\lambda\iota$ down, $\eta\epsilon\sigma\eta\tau$, $\tau\eta\epsilon$, $\eta\lambda\zeta\omicron\upsilon\gamma$, $\eta\theta\omega\iota$) \pm $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron'$ (sometimes also + ϵ). Their meanings are usually obvious from the context. The noun $\eta.\kappa\lambda$ in these expressions means "side, direction." It is the same $\kappa\lambda$ we have in $\bar{\eta}\kappa\lambda$ and $\mu\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\kappa\lambda$. Note also the phrase ($\bar{\eta}$) $\kappa\lambda\ \kappa\lambda\ \eta\iota\mu$ on every side, everywhich way.

Vocabulary 28

($\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, $\epsilon\iota\varsigma\ \zeta\eta\eta\tau\epsilon$, $\mu\lambda\gamma\lambda\lambda'$, $\zeta\omega\omega'$, $\bar{\eta}\mu\iota\eta\ \bar{\eta}\mu\omicron'$, $\kappa\lambda\text{-}\rho\omega'$, $\tau\bar{\eta}\text{-}\rho\omega'$, $\zeta\epsilon\eta\kappa\omicron\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$, $\bar{\eta}\kappa\omicron\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$, $\text{-}\epsilon\rho\eta\gamma$ from the lesson)

$\kappa\omega\omicron\upsilon\zeta\ \kappa\epsilon\gamma\zeta\text{-}\kappa\omicron\omicron\upsilon\zeta'$ Q $\kappa\omicron\omicron\upsilon\zeta$ vb. tr. ($\pm\ \epsilon\zeta\omicron\upsilon\eta$) to gather, collect ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron'$; at: ϵ , $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$, $\zeta\bar{\eta}$); intr. idem.

σαλνθ̄ σαλνθ̄- σανουθ̄ Q σαλαθ̄ vb. tr. to nourish, rear,
tend to (ἡμοῦ); Q to be well-fed.

π.αριке fault, blame. εἰ-αριке ε to find fault with, blame.
ρουζε evening. ε/ἡ/21 ρουζε in the evening. ὡα ρουζε until
evening.

2τοοуε dawn, morning. ε/ἡ/21 2τοοуε at dawn.

ραστε tomorrow. праств, ἡ ραств, ε ραств, ἡ πεчраств adv.
tomorrow.

21-тоот̄ to begin, undertake (to do: ε + Inf.); for 21-
see Glossary sub 21оуε.

он adv. again, further, moreover.

Exercises

- (1) ἡμ̄ πε πειρἡἡνουτε εθλυμοуτε ероч же ιω2λνннс? (2) ἡτοч
де 2ωωч ηλει θарон ἡ πεчраств. (3) λн2ε ероч ечмооуε μαγλ-
λч ε εεεεεε. (4) λ-2оβιηε πистеуе ероч, 2εηκοоуε де ἡпоу-
πистеуе. (5) μερε-ἡδικλιος σωτἡ ε ἡθλαже ἡ ἡρεчἡ-нове. (6)
не-θаре-ἡμοναхос †-неу2ωε ἡ εix εвол 2ἡ не2ооу ет ἡмау.
(7) нере-оуноε ἡ мннθε сооу2 21рἡ печнi. (8) ἡπἡεἡ-αριке
εроi, ηλειωт. ἡπiἡ-λλλу. (9) ἡ ρоу2ε λ-псон кточ он ε теч-
рi. (10) мἡ-λλλу ἡ профнтнс θнп 2ἡ πεч†ме ἡμiн ἡмоч. (11)
λнок де 2ω †ηλ21-тоот̄ ε с2λi ἡ ἡθλαже етλγθωπε. (12)
θλчсλλнθ̄ ἡ нечθнре ἡ εε ἡ оуεiωт ἡ λγλθос. (13) λчхоос
ηλi же тἡ-рфк ηἡεωк εвол. (14) λкеiре ἡ ηλi ἡток μαγλλк?
(15) ἡμ̄ пет ηλсλноуθ̄ἡ ε-λ-ηεηεiоте μοу? (16) λчкλ-рωч,
ἡπεчоуεθ̄ε-λλλу. (17) ιω2λнннс де 2ωωч λчмоуη εвол ечоуη2
21 ηхλεiε. (18) ἡтере-роу2ε де θωπε, нечμλθηтнс λусωоу2
2ἡ пма ет ἡмау. (19) ἡ†оуθ̄ λη етρεкεω ἡ ηεiμα. котк ε
пекнi ἡμiн ἡмок. (20) λу21-тоот̄оу ε кωт ἡ оуноε ἡ рἡε ере-
течλπε ηλпω2 ε тπε μαγλλс. (21) λ-θомἡт ἡмооу εω ηἡηλi,
ἡκοоуε де λуκтооу ε тполiс. (22) ἡκοоуε де сн2 2ἡ кεχθωме.
(23) ἡρεчἡ-нове де μεусλλнθ̄-неуθнре 2ἡ ηεηтоλн ἡ ηχοεiс.
(24) λуκотоу он ε сἡсωпἡ. (25) етве оу тетἡἡиθε мἡ ηεтἡ-
εрну ἡ теi2ε? (26) 21 2тооуε де λ-ἡрωме ἡ тполiс сωоу2
ε тагорλ. (27) λсἡ-2оте εвол же λ-пес2λi εἡ-αριке ерос.

(28) ΝΙΜ ΠΕΘΑΥΤΑΛΛΕ-ΠΣΛΕΙΝ ΜΑΥΛΛΑ? (29) ΑΝΣΕ Ε ΝΕΝΣΗΥ
ΕΥΣΑΝΑΘΤ ΤΗΡΟΥ Ε-ΜΝ-ΟΥΑ ΕΥΣΚΛΕΙΤ ΝΣΗΤΟΥ. (30) ΤΝΝΑΘ ΕΝ-
ΘΑΝΑ ΘΑ ΡΟΥΣΕ.

Reading

(from the Sayings of the Fathers)

Α-ΟΥΑ Ν ΝΕΝΕΙΟΤΕ ΤΝΝΟΥ Ν ΠΕΧΜΑΕΝΤΗΣ Ε ΜΕΣ-ΜΟΥ. ΝΕΡΕ-
ΤΘΩΤΕ ΔΕ ΠΕ ΟΥΝΥ Ν ΤΡΙ ΜΜΑΤΕ. ΑΥΡ-ΠΘΕΘ ΔΕ Ε ΧΙ-ΠΝΟΥΣ
ΝΜΜΑΥ. ΝΤΕΡΕΧΕΙ ΔΕ ΕΧΝ ΤΘΩΤΕ, ΑΧΕΙΜΕ ΧΕ ΝΠΕΧΕΙΝΕ ΝΜΜΑΥ Ν
ΠΝΟΥΣ. ΑΧΕΙΡΕ Ν ΟΥΘΑΝΑ, ΑΥΜΟΥΤΕ ΕΥΧΘ ΜΜΟΣ ΧΕ, "ΠΘΗ,
ΠΛΕΙΩΤ ΠΕΤ ΧΘ ΜΜΟΣ ΧΕ, 'ΜΟΥΣ Ν ΠΑΓΓΙΟΝ Ν ΜΟΥ.' ΑΥΘ Ν
ΤΕΥΝΟΥ Α-ΠΜΟΥ ΕΙ ΕΠΘΩΙ, Α-ΠΣΟΝ ΜΟΥΣ Ν ΠΕΥΘΘΟΥ, ΑΥΘ Α-
ΠΜΟΥ ΣΜΟΣ ΟΝ Ε ΠΕΧΜΑ.

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

μεσ-μου to fetch water.

π.αγγιον (τὸ ἀγγεῖον), π.θωθου names of vessels.

Lesson 29

29.1 The Conditional and conditional clauses.

εἰθλσцтῃ	if I hear	εθλσцтῃ
εκθλσцтῃ	if you hear	εтетῃθλσцтῃ
ερεθλσцтῃ	etc.	
εϑθλσцтῃ		εϑθλσцтῃ
εсθλσцтῃ		
εрθλσ-промε сцтῃ		

Negation is with -тῃ-: εϑθλσнтῃсцтῃ, εрθλσнтῃ-промε сцтῃ.
θλσ may be omitted in the negative: εϑтῃсцтῃ, εретῃ-промε
сцтῃ. The Conditional occurs only in the protasis of con-
ditional sentences. Only the Infinitive may occur in the
verbal slot.

Conditional sentences in Coptic fall formally into two clearly defined groups: (1) real, and (2) contrary-to-fact. The protasis of real conditional sentences in present time has a variety of forms:

(a) a clause with the Conditional:

ЕКΘΑΝΠΙСТΕΥΕ 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	ΚΠΙСТΕΥΕ Ε ΝΑΙ	}	if you believe this	
"	ЕКΠΙСТΕΥΕ Ε ΝΑΙ			
"	ЕКΘΑΝΠΙСТΕΥΕ Ε ΝΑΙ	}	if you are his father	
"	ΝΤΟΚ ΠΕ ΠΕЧΕΙΩΤ			
"	ΟΥΝΤΑΚ ΠΖΑΤ			if you have the money
"	Ν НΠΘΑ ΛΗ			if I am not worthy

(c) the Circumstantial alone often serves as protasis:

ΕΝΗ ΠΕΙΜΑ, ... since we are here, ...

The apodosis of such conditions may be any variety of verbal clause appropriate for the required sense (e.g. Fut. I, II, III; Habitual; Imperative). The apodosis may optionally be introduced with ειε (εειε). For examples, see the exercises.

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

ε-νεχο Ν Ρρο	if he were king
ε-νε-ΝТОЧ ΠΕ ΠРро	if he were the king
ε-νε-ΟΥНТАΝ ΟΥРро	if we had a king
ε-νετετНМ ΠΕИМА	if you were here

In past time ε-νε- is followed by the affirmative Second Perfect or negative First Perfect:

ε-νε-ντακτ-πζατ ναι if you had given me the money
 ε-νε-ηπεκχι-πζατ if you had not taken the money

If the clause is nonverbal, ε-νε- alone is used. Thus, ε-νεκμ πειμα means both "if you were here" and "if you had been here."

The conditional prefix ε-νε- is not to be confused with the particle ενε which serves to introduce a question, e.g. ενε ακηαυ εροϑ? Did you see him?

The apodosis of both tenses is in the imperfect of the Future:

ε-νεκπιστευε, νερε-παι ναϑωπε αν.

If you believed, this would not happen.

ε-νε-ντακπιστευε, νερε-παι ναϑωπε αν.

If you had believed, this would not have happened.

The Greek conjunctions ειμητι (ει μη τι) and και (καιν) are also used to introduce protases of both real and contrary-to-fact conditions.

Ἦσαβηλ γε (except that, unless, if not) is often used to introduce the protasis of a contrary-to-fact condition; the clause usually contains a Pres. I, Perf. I, or non-verbal predication:

Ἦσαβηλ γε κπιστευε if you did not believe
 " ακπιστευε if you had not believed
 " Ἦτοκ πε παειωτ if you were not my father

29.2 Inflected predicate adjectives. There is a small set of predicate adjectives inflected by means of pronominal suffixes or by proclisis to a nominal subject, e.g.

νεσε-τεϑεζιμε. His wife is beautiful.
 νεσωε. She is beautiful.

The more important of these are ναλ- ναλ' great, νανοϑ- νανοϑ' good, νεσε- νεσω' beautiful, νεσεωω' wise, ναϑε- ναϑω' numerous, νεσω' ugly. When used in relative clauses, they are treated like the First Present: ηρωμε ετ νανοϑϑ

the good man, $\pi\rho\omega\mu\epsilon \epsilon\tau\epsilon \eta\epsilon\sigma\epsilon\text{-}\tau\epsilon\tau\epsilon\sigma\iota\mu\epsilon$ the man whose wife is beautiful. They may also be preceded by the imperfect and circumstantial converters: $\eta\epsilon\text{-}\eta\lambda\eta\nu\omicron\upsilon\tau\epsilon$ ($\eta\epsilon$) he was good; $\omicron\upsilon\text{-}\rho\omega\mu\epsilon \epsilon\text{-}\eta\lambda\eta\nu\omicron\upsilon\tau\epsilon$ ($\eta\epsilon$) a good man. $\eta\lambda\iota\lambda\tau'$ (blessed is/are) belongs to this group, but a following nominal subject must be anticipated with a suffix: $\eta\lambda\iota\lambda\tau\omicron\upsilon \bar{\eta} \bar{\eta}\rho\epsilon\tau\bar{\eta}\text{-}\epsilon\iota\rho\eta\eta\eta$ 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: $\eta\omicron\sigma \epsilon \eta\lambda\iota$ greater than this, $\sigma\lambda\beta\epsilon \epsilon \eta\epsilon\tau\sigma\eta\eta\upsilon$ wiser than his brothers. In addition to simple adjectives, both Coptic and Greek, the predicate adjectives of the preceding paragraph as well as appropriate qualitatives and other verbal constructions may be used in this construction. E.g.

$\eta\epsilon\tau\omicron \bar{\eta} \eta\omicron\sigma \epsilon \eta\epsilon\tau\sigma\eta\eta\upsilon$.	He was more important than his brothers.
$\tau\chi\omicron\sigma\epsilon \epsilon \eta\epsilon\tau\chi\omicron\sigma\epsilon\iota\sigma$.	He is more exalted than his master.
$\eta\epsilon\tau\omicron \bar{\eta} \omicron\upsilon\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\iota\eta \epsilon \eta\rho\eta$.	It was brighter than the sun.
$\eta\epsilon\sigma\omega\sigma \epsilon \tau\epsilon\sigma\omega\mu\epsilon$.	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: $\eta\eta\omicron\sigma \bar{\eta} \sigma\omicron\upsilon\omicron$ the greater.

The Greek preposition $\eta\alpha\rho\alpha$ (or $\bar{\eta} \eta\alpha\rho\alpha$) may be used instead of ϵ . Suffixes may be attached: $\eta\alpha\rho\iota$, $\eta\alpha\rho\kappa$, $\eta\alpha\rho$ 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 $\lambda\zeta\epsilon\rho\lambda\tau'$. Other compounds include $\zeta\lambda \rho\lambda\tau'$ prep. under, at the foot of; $\kappa\lambda\text{-}\rho\lambda\tau'$ to set foot (+ $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$: to start out); $\mu\omicron\omicron\theta\epsilon \bar{\eta} \rho\lambda\tau'$ to go on foot.

(b) $\zeta\rho\lambda'$ is the presuffixal form of two words: (1) $\zeta\omicron \zeta\rho\lambda'$ face; (2) $\zeta\rho\omicron\upsilon \zeta\rho\lambda'$ voice. Both of these words

are common in their unbound forms. Compounds worth noting are $\epsilon_2\text{p}\bar{\text{N}}$ $\epsilon_2\text{p}\lambda^*$ prep. toward (the face of); $(\bar{\text{N}})\text{N}\lambda_2\text{p}\bar{\text{N}}$ $(\bar{\text{N}})\text{N}\lambda_2\text{p}\lambda^*$ prep. in the presence of; $\chi_1-2\text{p}\lambda^*$ (Q $\chi_1-2\text{p}\lambda\epsilon_1\tau$) to amuse oneself, be diverted, distracted (suff. is reflex.); $\chi_1-2\text{p}\lambda^*$ to raise one's voice, utter (\pm ϵBOL , $\epsilon_2\text{p}\lambda_1$).

(c) 2H^* is the presuffixal form of (1) 2HT heart, mind, and (2) 2HT tip, edge. Compounds using the form include $\dagger-2\text{H}^*$ to observe, pay attention to (ϵ , $\epsilon\chi\bar{\text{N}}$); $\vartheta\bar{\text{N}}-2\text{H}^*$ to have pity (on: $\epsilon\chi\bar{\text{N}}$, $\epsilon_2\text{p}\lambda_1$ $\epsilon\chi\bar{\text{N}}$); and the prep. $2\lambda_2\text{T}\bar{\text{N}}$ $2\lambda_2\text{T}\bar{\text{H}}^*$.

(d) 2HT^* is the presuffixal form of (1) $\tau.2\text{H}$ belly, womb, and (2) $\tau.2\text{H}$ frnt. 2HT^* (belly, womb) may be used in its plain sense, as in $2\bar{\text{N}}$ $2\text{HT}\bar{\text{C}}$ in her womb; otherwise it appears only as part of the prep. $2\bar{\text{N}}$ $\bar{\text{N}}2\text{HT}^*$. 2HT^* (front) is used as a preposition with certain verbs, e.g. $\vartheta_1\text{NE}$ 2HT^* , $\bar{\text{P}}-2\text{OTE}$ 2HT^* .

(e) $\tau\text{OY}\omega^*$ (bosom) is found in the prepositions $\epsilon\tau\text{OY}\bar{\text{N}}$ - $\epsilon\tau\text{OY}\omega^*$ and $2_1\text{TOY}\bar{\text{N}}$ - $2_1\text{TOY}\omega^*$ near, beside. The latter is frequent in the relative construction NET $2_1\text{TOY}\omega^*$ neighbor, e.g. NET $2_1\text{TOY}\omega^*\chi$ his neighbor.

Other nouns used with pronominal suffixes are $\lambda\text{PH}\chi^*$ end, $\text{KOY}\bar{\text{N}}(\tau)^*$ bosom, $\text{P}\text{IN}(\tau)^*$ name, $\text{COY}\bar{\text{N}}\tau^*$ price, and $\vartheta\lambda\lambda\text{NT}^*$ nose. The Glossary may be consulted for these.

Vocabulary 29

($\epsilon\vartheta\omega\text{NE}$, $\epsilon\vartheta\chi\epsilon$, $\bar{\text{N}}\text{C}\lambda\text{B}\text{H}\lambda$ $\chi\epsilon$, $\text{N}\lambda\text{NOY}^-$, $\text{NEC}\epsilon^-$, $\text{N}\lambda\vartheta\epsilon^-$, $\text{N}\lambda\text{I}\lambda\tau^*$, $\bar{\text{N}}$ $2\text{OY}\text{O}$ ϵ , $\chi_1-2\text{p}\lambda^*$, $\vartheta\bar{\text{N}}-2\text{H}^*$ $\epsilon\chi\bar{\text{N}}$, NET $2_1\text{TOY}\omega^*$ from the lesson) $\omega\text{C}\bar{\text{K}}$, Q $\omega\text{C}\bar{\text{K}}$ vb. intr. to delay, tarry; to be prolonged, continue; + Circum.: to continue (doing).

COOZE $\text{C}\lambda_2\epsilon^-$ $\text{C}\lambda_2\omega(\omega)^*$ Q $\text{C}\lambda_2\text{HY}$ vb. reflex. + ϵBOL to withdraw, leave (from: $\bar{\text{N}}\text{MO}^*$).

TAMIO TAMIE^- TAMIO^* Q TAMINY vb. tr. to create, make; to prepare, make ready ($\bar{\text{N}}\text{MO}^*$); as n.m. creation, creature.

$\epsilon\bar{\text{E}}\text{BIO}$ $\epsilon\bar{\text{E}}\text{BIE}^-$ $\epsilon\bar{\text{E}}\text{BIO}^*$ Q $\epsilon\bar{\text{E}}\text{BINY}$ vb. tr. to humble, humiliate; intr. and reflex. to become humble; as n.m. humility

(often + $\bar{\text{N}}$ zHT).

ne.zMOT grace, gift, favor; gratitude. op-zMOT NTN to give thanks to (for: exN , z1 , zA); on-zMOT to find favor.

opN (f. opne) adj. first, before or after n. with $\bar{\text{N}}$. $\bar{\text{N}}$ opN adv. formerly, at first.

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

zN oyopx adv. firmly, surely, certainly, diligently.

Exercises

A. (1) $\text{etve nekobvbio N zHT chlop-ztnc exok}$. (2) $\text{nim pentachtamio N ptop N pome}$? (3) $\text{nlwe-neipome N zoyo eron}$. (4) $\text{nesce-teipolis N zoyo}$. (5) nalatoy N nzhke . (6) $\text{A-pnoyte tamie-tne mN pkaz}$. (7) $\text{nim ne net zitoxok}$? (8) $\text{tai te ttopne N entolan}$. (9) $\text{nanoy-t-zaz N metanola}$. (10) $\text{senasmooy erok N zoyo e pome nim}$. (11) $\text{neyntay oyczime e-nesoc emate}$. (12) $\text{astamio nly N oykoyi N binoyom}$. (13) $\text{nalat N pentach-on-zmot nnozrN pxobis}$. (14) oy net nlwobviox ? (15) $\text{oy netnalyay xe enooyxai}$? (16) $\text{clze-thytn eboi nmoi}$.

B. (1) $\text{echlanent, chanooyot nmoi}$. (2) $\text{ekchancotpt, eie nashny nlwon Nmate}$. (3) $\text{ekchanklat e bok, tnaktoi e oint}$. (4) $\text{echlanzon etootk etrekas, ekelas zN oyopx}$. (5) $\text{edope nmatoi ei ezoyN e tholis, senaraytn thrN}$. (6) $\text{edope chotN e teksh, chaczoy}$. (7) $\text{edope oynthtn zenobik nmay eyf-zoyo erotN, tetnetlay N net zlavit}$. (8) $\text{erchlan-nesshy ktooy e ptme zi royz, tnlwobk nmay}$. (9) $\text{edxe pekewt epitma nak, nnekwon}$. (10) $\text{edxe pekson f-peooy nak, eket-ppet nanoych nly}$. (11) $\text{erchlan-tekshne ei oaroi N rast, tnatamos etve peiyaxe}$. (12) $\text{e-ne-oydikaios ne ntok, neknaire N teize an}$. (13) $\text{ar6N-zmot nnozrN pnoyte}$. (14) $\text{e-nekN peima, nere-pasom namoy an ne}$. (15) $\text{tnop-zmot ntootk za peknoe N na}$. (16) $\text{e-ne-ntaivime xe ntok ne ppro, neinapazt nlyrak ne eiwine zhtk}$. (17) $\text{edxe koc k eko N rechf-nove, nsenlop-zthy exok an N pezoooy et nmay}$. (18) $\text{edope seire N net nanoych, senabN-zmot nnozrN pxobis}$. (19) $\text{e-ne-nta-neizice ock, nennamoy}$

πε. (20) εἴπωπε εὐπιστεύε εἰς οὐρανὸν, σενασῶσφωλου. (21) ὄψε
 ερον εἰρηνωπ-εμοτ ἡτοοτῆ ἡ οὐοειῶ νιμ. (22) εἰπε ερον
 εἰρηνη-τοοτοῦ ἡ νητ εἰτοῦων. (23) σμοκῆ εἰσαι ἡ μῆτρμῆ-
 κημε. (24) εἰς πεινοε ἡ μαεἰν παδωλῆ εβολ ηητῆ. (25)
 ἡσαβηα εε ἡτοκ πε παεἰωτ, ηεἰναμοοῦτκ.

Reading

(from the Sayings of the Fathers)

1. ἀρχοος ἡεἰ οὐεῶλο εε "εἰ πἰρασμοε νιμ ἡπῆεἰ-αριεε
 ε-ρῶμε, ἀλλὰ εἰ-αριεε εροκ μαῦλακ εκκω ἡμοε εε 'ερε-ηαι
 ὄοοη ἡμοἰ εἰεε ηανοε.'"

2. ἀ-οῦα ἡ ἡεῶλο εοκ ὄα κεεῶλο ἀῶ πεεαε ἡ πεεμαεηηεε
 εε, "ταμἰο ηαν ἡ οὐκοῦἰ ἡ ἀρῶἰη." ἀῶ ἀηταμἰοε. πεεαε εε,
 "εεἰ-εενοεἰκ ηαν." ἀῶ ἀεεορποῦ. ἡτοοῦ δε ἀῶμοῦη εβολ
 εῦῶαεε εε ηεἡηἡκον ἡ ηεεοοῦ ηηῆ ἡη τεῦῶη ηηῆ.

3. ἀρχοος ἡεἰ ἡεῶλο εε, "κην ηαμε ερῶαν-οῦαγγελοε
 οῦῶηαε ηακ εβολ, ἡπῆῶηε εροκ, ἀλλὰ εἰεἰοκ ἡῆχοοε εε,
 'ἡἡηῶα λη ε ηαῦ ε ηαγγελοε ε-αιῶηε εἰ ἡηοε.'"

New words: η.πἰρασμοε (ὁ πειρασμός) temptation.

η.ἀρῶἰη lentils.

εῶἡ εεἰ-εεἰ-εεἰ vb. tr. to moisten.

ἡηἡκον = ηνεῦμαηἡκον spiritual matter(s).

Lesson 30

30.1 The Injunctive (also called the Optative):

ΜΑΡΙCΩΤΗ	let me hear	ΜΑΡΝCΩΤΗ	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 $\text{Ἰ}\bar{\text{η}}\bar{\text{η}}\bar{\text{η}}$ - with the corresponding form of the Inflected Infinitive: $\text{Ἰ}\bar{\text{η}}\bar{\text{η}}\bar{\text{η}}\text{τρ}\epsilon\epsilon\upsilon\omega\kappa$ don't let him go, $\text{Ἰ}\bar{\text{η}}\bar{\text{η}}\bar{\text{η}}\text{τρ}\epsilon\upsilon\mu\omicron\omicron\upsilon\tau\bar{\eta}$ don't let them kill him. The Injunctive is tripartite and is used only with the Infinitive. The free form of the 1st person, $\text{ΜΑΡ}\bar{\text{Ο}}\bar{\text{N}}$, is used alone in the sense "Let's go."

30.2 The Future Conjunctive of Result (also called the Finalis).

—————	ΤΑΡΝCΩΤΗ	ΤΑΡΕ-ΠΡΩΜΕ CΩΤΗ
ΤΑΡΕΚCΩΤΗ	ΤΑΡΕΤΝCΩΤΗ	
ΤΑΡΕCΩΤΗ		
ΤΑΡΕCΩΤΗ	ΤΑΡΟΥCΩΤΗ	
ΤΑΡΕCΩΤΗ		

$\bar{\eta}$ may occur optionally before all of these forms. For the 1st person sing. the simple Conjunctive τα- may be used.

The Future Conjunctive is basically a result clause; it is especially frequent after an Imperative, e.g.

CΩΤΗ ΕΡΟΙ ΤΑΡΕΚῒ-CΑΒΕ. Listen to me and you will become wise (or: so as to become wise).

Although the Conjunctive itself may occasionally have the

value of a result/purpose clause after an Imperative, the Future Conjunctive always has this meaning. The nuance of the form can best be understood if it is viewed as the transformation of an underlying conditional sentence:

ΛΜΟΥ ΤΑΡΕΚΝΑΥ ← ΕΚΘΑΝΕΙ ΕΕΙΕ ΚΝΑΝΑΥ.

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

ΝΙΜ ΠΕΝΤΑΧΝΑΥ ΕΡΟΘ ΤΑΡΕΘΩΛΧΕ ΕΡΟΘ?

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 ΤΑΡΗΘΩΛΧΕ ΝΗΜΑΘ?

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 (ΕΤΡΕΘ-
 ΘΩΤΗ, ΣΗ ΠΤΡΕΘΩΤΗ, ΜΗΝΕΑ ΤΡΕΘΩΤΗ). Characteristic of this category is (1) negation with -ΤΗ-, and (2) the use of the Infinitive only.

A further clause conjugation is ΘΑΝΤΘΩΤΗ (until he hears):

ΘΑΝΤΘΩΤΗ	until I hear	ΘΑΝΤΗΘΩΤΗ
ΘΑΝΤΚΩΤΗ	until you hear	ΘΑΝΤΕΤΗΘΩΤΗ
ΘΑΝΤΕΘΩΤΗ	etc.	
ΘΑΝΤΘΩΤΗ		ΘΑΝΤΟΥΘΩΤΗ
ΘΑΝΤΕΘΩΤΗ		
ΘΑΝΤΕ-ΠΡΩΜΕ ΘΩΤΗ	until the man hears	

Translation is regularly with "until," e.g.

Τῆνδεω ἢ πεῖμα θῶντῆρι. We shall remain here until he comes.

Similar in appearance to a clause conjugation is the form $\chi\iota\eta(\bar{\eta})\tau\lambda\epsilon\sigma\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$ (from the time that he heard). This consists, however, of the conjunction $\chi\iota\eta$ followed by the Second Perfect. Even more frequent are the compound expressions with $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\ \theta\epsilon$ and $\bar{\eta}\ \theta\epsilon$ (as, according as, just as), both of which are followed by relative constructions, e.g.

λυσε ερωχ ἢ ἑε ἦταρχοος ναυ.

They found it just as he had told them.

κατα ἑε ενταλλαδς νητην, ετετνελλας εωτ-τηυτην...

According as I have done to you, you too are to do ...

κατα ἑε ετ σηε ετσηητη

as it is written concerning him

κατα ἑε ετουναδσωτην ἦμος

according as they would be able to hear (i.e. understand)

The feminine resumptive -c in these constructions refers back to $\theta\epsilon$ and should not be translated as a pronominal object. If a real pronominal object is required, the resumptive -c is omitted, e.g.

κατα ἑε ἦτα-παειωτ τῆνοουτ, ανοκ εω τχοου ἦμωτην.

Just as my Father sent me, so I too am sending you.

Other constructions with $\theta\epsilon$ are treated similarly, e.g.

ταῖ τε ἑε ἦτα-πχοεῖς λαο ναῖ.

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):

λιτρευει εεουν.

I caused them to enter.

τῆνατρεκρῖμε.

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:

$\overline{\text{ἤπατῆς ὠτῆ}}$	$\overline{\text{ἤπατῆς ὠτῆ}}$	$\overline{\text{ἤπατε-προμε ὠτῆ}}$
$\overline{\text{ἤπατῆς ὠτῆ}}$	$\overline{\text{ἤπατετῆς ὠτῆ}}$	
$\overline{\text{ἤπατε ὠτῆ}}$		
$\overline{\text{ἤπατῆς ὠτῆ}}$	$\overline{\text{ἤπατοῦς ὠτῆ}}$	
$\overline{\text{ἤπατῆς ὠτῆ}}$		

It may occur in circumstantial clauses with the circumstantial converter ϵ -; the resultant form appears ambiguously as ϵ - $\overline{\text{ἤπατε}}$ - or simply $\overline{\text{ἤπατε}}$ -. In this usage it is best translated as an affirmative clause with "before":

$\overline{\text{τῆν ἡμέραν}} \epsilon$ - $\overline{\text{ἤπατε}} \overline{\text{πρὸς}} \epsilon$ $\overline{\text{τὴν πόλιν}}$.

We shall overtake him before he reaches the city.

With the imperfect converter $\overline{\text{νε-ἤπατῆς ὠτῆ}}$ 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.

$\overline{\text{ἔρχε}} \overline{\text{ἡ}}$ $\overline{\text{ἡ}}$ $\overline{\text{ἔρχε}}$ $\overline{\text{ἡ}}$ $\overline{\text{ἔρχε}}$.	Go home!
$\overline{\text{πίνε}}$ $\overline{\text{ἡ}}$.	Drink!

Verbs with which this occurs with some frequency are noted in the Glossary.

30.7 Higher numbers, ordinals, and fractions.

20	$\overline{\text{κοῦτος}}$ (f. $\overline{\text{κοῦτες}}$)	$\overline{\text{κοῦτος}}$ -	70	$\overline{\text{ἑβδοκ}}$, $\overline{\text{ἑβδ}}$, $\overline{\text{ἑβδ}}$
30	$\overline{\text{ἑξήκοντα}}$ (f. $\overline{\text{ἑξήκοντα}}$)	$\overline{\text{ἑξήκοντα}}$ -	80	$\overline{\text{ὀγδοήκοντα}}$, $\overline{\text{ὀγδ}}$ -
40	$\overline{\text{ἑξήκοντα}}$		90	$\overline{\text{ενενήκοντα}}$
50	$\overline{\text{ἑξήκοντα}}$		100	$\overline{\text{ἑκατ}}$ 200 $\overline{\text{ἑκατ}}$
60	$\overline{\text{ἑξήκοντα}}$		1000	$\overline{\text{χιλ}}$ 10,000 $\overline{\text{μυ}}$

The tens combine with the forms of the units used in the 'teens (§24.3). The $\overline{\text{-τ}}$ - of $\overline{\text{-τη}}$ (5) is not repeated after

another -τ-:

ΧΟΥΤΟΥΕ	21	ΜΑΒΨΙΤΕ	39
ΧΟΥΤΗ	25	ΘΥΕΤΗ	75

An intrusive -τ- appears before -ΛΥΤΕ (4) and -ΛΣΕ (6):

ΜΑΒΤΑΥΤΕ	34	ΣΕΤΑΣΕ	66
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The numbers $\theta\epsilon$ 100, $\theta\omicron$ 1000, and $\tau\beta\lambda$ 10,000 are masculine:

$\theta\omicron$ $\sigma\eta\lambda\upsilon$	2000	$\mu\eta\tau\sigma\eta\omicron\omicron\upsilon\sigma$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\beta\lambda$	120,000
$\theta\omicron\mu\eta\tau$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\theta\omicron$	3000		

Proclitic forms of the units are frequent here, e.g.

$\theta\eta\tau$ - $\theta\omicron$	3000	$\sigma\epsilon\gamma$ - $\theta\omicron$	6000
-------------------------------------	------	---	------

Combinations of these higher numbers with tens and units vary in form, e.g.

$\theta\epsilon$ $\mu\lambda\lambda\epsilon$ = $\theta\epsilon$ $\mu\eta$ $\mu\lambda\lambda\epsilon$	130
$\sigma\epsilon\gamma$ - $\theta\omicron$ $\lambda\gamma\omega$ $\theta\mu\omicron\gamma\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\theta\epsilon$	6800

Ordinal numbers are formed from the cardinals with the prefix $\mu\epsilon\tau$ -. The ordinals are treated as adjectives before the noun with linking $\bar{\eta}$. Gender distinctions are maintained:

$\mu\mu\epsilon\tau\sigma\eta\lambda\upsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\omicron\omicron\upsilon\gamma$	the second day
$\tau\mu\epsilon\tau\sigma\eta\tau\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\rho\omicron\mu\eta\epsilon$	the second year

For "first" the adjectives $\theta\omicron\upsilon\tau\bar{\eta}$ (f. $\theta\omicron\upsilon\tau\eta\epsilon$) and $\tau\omicron\upsilon\gamma\epsilon\iota\tau$ (f. $\tau\omicron\upsilon\gamma\epsilon\iota\tau\epsilon$) are used.

Fractional numbers worth noting are $\tau.\mu\lambda\theta\epsilon$ (half) and $\sigma\omicron\sigma$, $\sigma\iota\sigma$ - (half). Other fractions are expressed by $\rho\epsilon$ -prefixed to the denominator, as in $\rho\epsilon$ - $\mu\eta\tau$ one-tenth, or with $\omicron\gamma\omega\eta$ ($\omicron\gamma\eta$ -), as in $\omicron\gamma\eta$ - $\bar{\eta}$ - $\tau\omicron\omicron\upsilon\gamma$ a fourth.

30.8 The remote (or further) demonstrative pronouns (that) are m.s. $\mu\eta$, f.s. $\tau\eta$, and pl. $\mu\eta$. These occur much less frequently than $\mu\lambda\iota$, $\tau\lambda\iota$, $\mu\lambda\iota$ because of the preference for using phrases with $\epsilon\tau$ $\bar{\eta}\mu\lambda\upsilon$, such as $\mu\epsilon\tau$ $\bar{\eta}\mu\lambda\upsilon$.

The prefixal forms $\mu\iota$ -, τ -, and $\mu\iota$ - are usually described as the reduced forms of $\mu\eta$, $\tau\eta$, and $\mu\eta$, parallel

in usage to *nei-*, *tei-*, and *nei-*. While such a formal relationship may exist, the use of *ni-*, *†-*, and *ni-* in standard Sahidic is quite restricted. The form *ni-* occurs mainly in a few temporal and local adverbial expressions, such as *ⲛ ⲛⲓⲟϥⲟⲓⲱ* (at that time) and *ⲛⲓϭ* (that side, as opposed to this side). The form *ni-* occurs most frequently in expressions involving comparison with *ⲛ ⲟⲉ ⲛ* (like) or *ⲡ-ⲟⲉ ⲛ* (to become like); it sometimes corresponds more closely to an English generic noun, e.g. *ⲛ ⲟⲉ ⲛ ⲛⲓⲉⲣⲟⲟⲙⲛⲉ* like doves, like a dove. It is also found in the expression *ϩⲗ ⲛⲓⲉⲛⲉⲣⲥ*. Elsewhere *ni-*, *†-*, and *ni-* are frequent as scribal variants of *nei-*, *tei-*, *nei-* or have the force of an emphatic article.

30.9 When it is necessary to express a durative or continuous process or state in the future, a periphrastic construction is employed using the Circumstantial. Contrast

<i>ⲕⲛⲗⲟϥⲟⲛ</i>	you will become holy
<i>ⲕⲛⲗⲟⲱⲛⲉ ⲉⲕⲟϥⲗⲗⲉ</i>	you will be holy
<i>ⲉⲕⲉⲕⲗ-ⲣⲟⲕ</i>	you shall become silent
<i>ⲉⲕⲉⲟⲱⲛⲉ ⲉⲕⲕⲟ ⲛ ⲣⲟⲕ</i>	you shall remain silent

The difference is sometimes slight, but not infrequently spelled out. The same construction occasionally appears with other tripartite conjugational forms. A full discussion of the aspectual problem involved here lies beyond the scope of this book.

30.10 Greek conjunctions, adverbs, and prepositions that occur frequently in Coptic (for reference only). The term *postpositive* means that the word in question must follow immediately after the first element of the sentence, as in *ⲡⲣⲟⲙⲉ ⲗⲉ ⲗⲓⲃⲟⲕ*.

ⲗⲗⲗ ⲁⲗⲗⲁ but, rather.

ⲗⲣⲗ ⲁⲣⲁ (introduces question).

ⲕⲗⲣ ⲓⲁⲣ for, because, since (postpositive).

ΔΕ ΔΕ but, however (postpositive).

ΕΙΜΗΤΙ ΕΙ ΜΗ ΤΙ (1) if not, unless, except that (+ Conj.);

(2) elliptically, e.g. ΜΠΟΥΧΕΥ-ΣΗΛΙΑΣ ΘΑ ΑΛΛΥ ΜΜΟΥ
ΕΙΜΗΤΙ Ε ΣΑΡΕΠΤΑ Elias was not sent to any of them
except Sarepta. Note the independent pronoun in this
usage: ΜΝ-ΑΛΛΥ Ν ΡΩΜΕ ΝΑΕΙΜΕ ΕΡΟΧ ΕΙΜΗΤΙ ΔΝΟΚ No one
will understand it but me.

ΕΙΤΕ ... ΕΙΤΕ ΕΪΤΕ ... ΕΪΤΕ either ... or.

ΕΠΕΙ ΕΠΕΙ because, since.

ΕΠΕΙΔΗ ΕΠΕΙΔΗ because, since, when.

ΕΠΕΙΔΗΠΕΡ ΕΠΕΙΔΗΠΕΡ inasmuch as, since.

ΕΤΙ ΕΤΙ yet, still, while yet (+ Circum.).

Η Η or.

ΚΑΙ ΓΑΡ ΚΑΙ ΓΑΡ for truly.

ΚΑΙΤΟΙ ΚΑΙΤΟΙ although, albeit.

ΚΑΝ ΚΑΝ even if.

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

ΜΕΝ ... ΔΕ ΜΕΝ ... ΔΕ balances two statements: on the one
hand ... but on the other. Both postpositive.

ΜΗ ΜΗ introduces a rhetorical question presuming a simple
yes or no answer.

ΜΗΠΟΤΕ ΜΗΠΟΤΕ so that not, lest (+ Conj.).

ΜΗΠΩΣ ΜΗΠΩΣ so that not, lest (+ Conj.).

ΜΗΤΙ ΜΗΤΙ like ΜΗ, but with strong element of surprise.

ΜΟΛΙΣ ΜΟΛΙΣ hardly, scarcely.

ΟΥΝ ΟΥΝ therefore (postpositive).

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

ΟΥΤΕ ... ΟΥΤΕ ΟΥΤΕ ... ΟΥΤΕ neither ... nor.

ΠΡΟΣ ΠΡΟΣ (prep.) used like ΚΑΤΑ.

ΠΩΣ ΠΩΣ how? why?

ΤΟΤΕ ΤΟΤΕ then, thereupon, next.

ΣΟΔΑΝ ΟΤΑΝ when, whenever, if (+ Cond.).

20C0N, N20C0N ὅσον as long as (+ Circum.).

20C ὡς (1) as if; (2) although; (3) when, while as (all + Circum.).

20CTE ὡστε so that (+ Conj. or Infl. Inf.).

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

30.11 Final remarks on Coptic conjunctions and particles.

(a) The main coordinating conjunctions are λγω and μ̄. μ̄ is used primarily to join nouns or nominalized expressions; λγω is used elsewhere. λγω is sometimes used for μ̄, but this poses no particular translation problem. λγω often appears redundantly before the Conjunctive or before the apodosis of a conditional sentence. When nouns have no article (for whatever reason), they may be joined with the preposition 21 instead of μ̄, as in μ̄-ΜΟΥ 21 ΟΒΙΚ Μ̄ΛΥ There is neither water nor food. 21 is also used to form compound nominal expressions of a special type, e.g. CΑΡΧ 21 CΝΟC flesh and blood. These expressions function as a unit: any article occurs only with the first word, as in 26NCΑΡΧ 21 CΝΟC NE They are flesh and blood.

(b) The main uses of the conjunction xe have already been introduced: (1) in naming-constructions (see Vocab. 17); (2) to introduce noun clauses (object clauses) after appropriate verbs of speaking, perception, and the like; (3) to introduce purpose/result clauses with the Second or Third Future. xe is also frequent in the sense "for, since, because," which is less ambiguously expressed by εβολ xe and ετβε xe. In many instances xe is the equivalent of English "namely, i.e." in introducing explanatory appositions, e.g. ογϑυCΙΑ ... xe ογC0ε1ϑ N ερ̄NϑΔN an offering ... namely a pair of turtle-doves. xe is also used in some compound conjunctions, such as NCAβNΛ xe (if not, unless) and N 0ε xe (as if, as though).

(c) εϑxe and ετε, in addition to their role in

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

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

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

(f) ησα may mean "except" after a negative statement: ηπε-λλαу ημοоу тѣво ησα ηαιμαη ησυρος 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.

ηεзооу етерε-ηαι ηαθουη the day *when* this will happen
 εη ηεзооу ηтауεουη on the day *when* he looked.

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

Vocabulary 30

τεηηλ vb. intr. to rejoice (over: εхη); as n.m. joy.

таθo таθe- таθo' vb. tr. to increase (ημο'); often prefixed to another Inf.: to do something more, much. таθe-οειθ to preach, proclaim (ημο').

тѣво тѣβε- тѣво' Q тѣβηу vb. tr. to purify, cleanse, heal (ημο'; of, from: ε, εβολ εη, ελ); as n.m. purity, purification.

тауо тауe- тауо' (± εβολ) vb. tr. to send forth, cast forth, proclaim, tell (ημο'). тауe-καρηос to produce fruit.

таеio таеie- таеio' Q таеиу vb. tr. to honor, respect. value, esteem (ημο'); Q to be honored etc., valuable.

тахpo тахpe- тахpo' Q тахpηу vb. tr. to strengthen, confirm (ημο'); intr. to become strengthened, firm, resolute.

n.con time, occasion. η ουcon once. ει ουcon all at once, altogether. η κεcon again. con ηиη always, on every occasion. η ελε η con many times, often. κατα con η

xocε tet nλf-2λeivc̄ epo. (25) cwtñ e naθaxε tapεktaxpο zñ
 tπictic zñ ouwp̄x̄. (26) λ-πxοeic tλθe-πeचना nñmac. (27)
 ouzooyt mñ ouc2ime λctamiooy ñ6i πxοeic. (28) ñtaçei e
 tβbooy evoλ zñ neynoβε. (29) mapñpλθe ññteλna ññt-εoooy
 naç. (30) ññp-xpia λn ñ nekθaxε et taειny. (31) ne-ouñ-
 taç zεn2m2λλ ñ zooyt mñ zεn2m2λλ ñ c2ime. (32) ouñ-6om Δe
 ñ πnoyte e tλθe-2mot nim. (33) παi ne πpan eñta-παγγελοc
 ταλç naç e-mpate-tεचनाλλy ωω ñmoç zñ θn. (34) πeizoεite
 taειny ñ zooyo e πn. (35) λcf-xnpa θantcf-2μενεταçte ñ
 romπε. (36) θλyxooc xe ενεχι-κλοm zñ ñπnyε zλ neino6 ñ
 zice.

The Lord's Prayer

πeνeioτ et zñ ñπnyε, mapε-πekpan ouon. tekññt̄p̄o mapεcei.
 nekoyθ mapεçθωπε ñ θe et̄zñ tne ñçθωπε¹ on zixñ nka2.
 πeνοeik et ny² ñf̄t̄ ñmoç nan ñ πoooy, ñf̄kw nan evoλ ñ net
 epou³ ñ θe zωon on et̄ñkw evoλ ñ nete ouñtan epoooy, ñf̄t̄-
 xit̄n εzoyn e πeipacmoc λλλλ ñf̄na2mñ⁴ evoλ zitoot̄ ñ πponh-
 poc, xe tōk te t6om mñ π6oooy θλ ni6e6z. zλmhn.

1. The repetition of the verb is apparently an attempt to clarify what was felt as an awkward construction in the Greek.
2. et ny 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 epou "those things which are due from us," nete ouñtan epoooy "those from whom we have (something) due."
4. noy2ñ vb. tr. to rescue, save.

Reading Selections

Introductory Remarks

A. Luke I - V

The text given here is based on that of G. Horner, *The Coptic Version of the New Testament in the Southern Dialect, otherwise called Sahidic or Thebaic* (Oxford, 1911-24), Vol. II, pp. 3-95. The only orthographic changes made are in the division of the words in order to bring the text into conformity with the style of the present work. The Coptic version should be studied in conjunction with the original Greek; only in this way can the reader gain a clear understanding of the translation techniques employed and of the influence the original has had on the grammar, vocabulary, and style of the Coptic translation. The opening verses are rather difficult, but the remainder of the text is fairly simple and straightforward.

B. Apophthegmata Patrum

The Sahidic version of the *Apophthegmata Patrum*, or *Sayings of the Fathers*, survives in a single manuscript, parts of which are preserved in five different European libraries. The largest fragment, some forty-four leaves, now in the Biblioteca Nazionale of Naples, was published by G. Zoega in his *Catalogus codicum copticorum manuscriptorum qui in Museo Borgiano Velitris adservantur* (Rome, 1810). Sayings from this particular set of pages are often denoted by the siglum Z. These and the smaller fragments of Paris, Vienna, Venice, and London have all been assembled and edited by M. Chaîne, *Le manuscrit de la version copte en dialecte sahidique des "Apophthegmata Patrum"* (Cairo, 1960). The enumeration and text of this edition, which is unfortunately not without printing errors, have been followed for the selections given here. Chaîne supplies a French translation of the text and a valuable concordance of each "saying" with extant Greek and Latin versions, which the interested reader may wish to consult.

The contents of the Sayings are quite varied, including anecdotes about individual desert Fathers, the miracles they unwittingly performed because of their excessive virtue, their pithy statements on the perfections and imperfections of fellow-monks and the monastic way of life, and even quite serious digressions on important theological issues of the day. The collection is probably no more "historically authentic" than any similar collection of traditional material, but it does, as a whole, shed light on the early days of Christian monasticism and on the personalities of the dedicated men and women of the Egyptian desert communities.

Apart from a revision of word division, very few changes have been made in the text: (1) $\alpha\bar{\nu}$ and $\alpha\epsilon\bar{\nu}$ have been adjusted throughout; (2) $\theta\omega\bar{\nu}\epsilon$ for the unusual $\theta\omega\omega\bar{\nu}\epsilon$, *passim*; (3) $\bar{\nu}\epsilon\kappa-$ for $\bar{\nu}\epsilon\kappa-$ on the first $\epsilon\sigma\theta\eta\tau\eta\rho\iota\omicron\bar{\nu}$ of No. 5; (4) $\lambda\gamma\alpha\epsilon$ for $\lambda\alpha\alpha\epsilon$ in No. 17; (5) $\epsilon\bar{\nu}\tau\omicron\lambda\eta$ for $\bar{\nu}\tau\omicron\lambda\eta$ in No. 24; (6) $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}\sigma\gamma\bar{\nu}\kappa\lambda\eta\tau\iota\kappa\omicron\varsigma$ for $\bar{\nu}$ $\epsilon\bar{\nu}\sigma-$ in No. 26; (7) $\omicron\gamma\omicron\omega\bar{\nu}$ for $\omicron\gamma\omega\bar{\nu}$ in No. 31; (8) $\lambda\alpha\alpha\omicron\rho\bar{\nu}$ for $\lambda\alpha\alpha\omicron\bar{\nu}$ in No. 38; (9) two lines transposed in No. 38 (a printing error in *Chaine*); (10) restore $[\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron\alpha]$ for *Chaine's* $[\epsilon\epsilon\omicron\lambda]$ in No. 70; (11) $\rho\epsilon\alpha\bar{\nu}-\alpha\omega\bar{\epsilon}$ for $\rho\epsilon\alpha\alpha\omega\bar{\epsilon}$ in No. 175; (12) $\alpha\omega\sigma\ \alpha\epsilon$ for $\alpha\omega\sigma\bar{\chi}$ in No. 175; (13) $\omicron\gamma\sigma\chi\mu\alpha$ for $\omicron\gamma\omicron\chi\mu\alpha$ in No. 175; (14) $\alpha\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}\pi\eta\gamma\epsilon$ for $\alpha\bar{\nu}\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}\pi\eta\gamma\epsilon$ in No. 175. Note the frequent use of $\bar{\nu}\alpha\eta\tau'$ for $\alpha\eta\tau'$ in this text.

C. Wisdom of Solomon

The text given here is based on P. de Lagarde, *Aegyptiaca* (Göttingen, 1883), pp. 65-82. *Sapientia Solomonis*, or *The Wisdom of Solomon*, well preserved in Greek, Latin, Syriac, Coptic, and Armenian versions, is an intertestamental work in the tradition of Hebrew wisdom literature (Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Ben Sirach), but by a writer well acquainted with the major schools of Greek philosophy. The date and provenance of the work are both disputed, and the interested reader may consult the discussion in R. H. Charles, *The Apocrypha and Pseudepigrapha of the Old Testament* (Oxford, 1913), Vol. I, pp. 518-68, where an annotated translation and an extensive bibliography may also be found. The short essay of Moses Hadas in *The Interpreter's*

Dictionary of the Bible (Abingdon Press, Nashville, 1962), *sub* Wisdom of Solomon, may also be read with profit. No changes have been made in the text other than in the division of the words. The minor restorations of Lagarde have been accepted without comment.

D. The Life of Joseph the Carpenter

As an apocryphal work dealing with the life, but mainly the death, of Joseph, the father "according to the flesh" of Jesus, *The Life of Joseph the Carpenter* is one of that large number of spurious gospels, acts, epistles, etc. that sprang from the imaginative pens of Christian writers attempting to fill in biographical details missing from the canonical New Testament. Although useless in a quest for "the historical Jesus," each of these works has its own intrinsic interest, reflecting as it does the peculiar doctrinal, nationalistic, sectarian, or other preoccupations of its writer and his circle. *The Life of Joseph* is fully preserved in a Bohairic Coptic version and a brief Arabic paraphrase, both of which were published by P. de Lagarde, *Aegyptiaca* (Göttingen, 1883), together with the Sahidic version of Chapters 14-21.1. Two further fragments (Chapters 5-8.1; 13) of the Sahidic version were published by F. Robinson, *Coptic Apocryphal Gospels* (Texts and Studies IV, 2; Cambridge, 1896), where a full translation of the Sahidic version may be found. The second fragment (Chap. 13) has been omitted from the text given here because of its poorly preserved state. S. Morenz has devoted a short monograph to the study of certain motifs in this text, especially the Egyptian background of the death scene in Chapters 21-23; that work, *Die Geschichte von Joseph dem Zimmermann* (Texte und Untersuchungen 56; Berlin, 1951) also contains a German translation of Chapters 14-24.1 of the Sahidic version. The text is presented as it appears in the published sources except for the division of the words. There are many unusual spellings, but the reader should be able to cope with them by this stage. The text is narrated by Jesus, who delivers a brief aside to his apostles in 22:3.

ΕΥΑΓΓΕΛΙΟΝ ΚΑΤΑ ΛΟΥΚΑΣ

Chapter I

(1) ΕΠΕΙΔΗΠΕΡ Α-ΖΑΖ ΖΙ-ΤΟΤΟΥ Ε ΣΖΑΙ Ν ΝΘΑΧΕ ΕΤΒΕ ΝΕΖΒΗΥΕ
 ΕΝΤΑΥΤΩΤ Ν ΖΗΤ ΖΡΑΙ ΝΖΗΤΝ, (2) ΚΑΤΑ ΘΕ ΕΝΤΑΥΤΑΑΣ ΕΤΟΟΤΝ
 ΝΒΙ ΝΕΝΤΑΥΝΑΥ ΖΝ ΝΕΥΒΑΛ ΧΙΝ Ν ΘΟΡΠ, Ε-ΛΥΘΩΠΕ Ν ΖΥΠΕΡΕΤΗΣ
 Ν ΠΘΑΧΕ, (3) ΔΙΡ-ΖΝΑΙ ΖΩ, Ε-ΛΙΟΥΛΖΤ ΝΣΑ ΖΩΒ ΝΙΜ ΧΙΝ Ν
 ΘΟΡΠ ΖΝ ΟΥΦΡΧ, ΕΤΡΑΣΖΑΙΣΟΥ ΝΑΚ ΟΥΑ ΟΥΑ, ΚΡΑΤΙΣΤΕ ΘΕΟΦΙΛΕ,
 (4) ΧΕΚΑΣ ΕΚΕΕΙΜΕ Ε ΠΩΡΧ Ν ΝΘΑΧΕ ΕΝΤΑΥΚΛΘΗΓΕΙ ΝΜΟΚ ΝΖΗΤΟΥ.
 (5) ΑΥΘΩΠΕ ΖΝ ΝΕΖΟΟΥ Ν ΖΗΡΩΛΗΣ ΠΡΟ Ν ΨΟΥΛΑΙΑ ΝΒΙ ΟΥΗΝΒ
 Ε-ΠΕΧΡΑΝ ΠΕ ΖΑΧΑΡΙΑΣ, ΕΧΗΠ Ε ΝΕΖΟΟΥ Ν ΔΒΙΑ, Ε-ΟΥΝΤΤ
 ΟΥΣΖΙΜΕ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΝ ΝΘΕΕΡΕ Ν ΑΛΡΩΝ Ε-ΠΕΣΡΑΝ ΠΕ ΕΛΙΣΑΒΕΤ.
 (6) ΝΕΥΘΟΟΠ ΔΕ ΠΕ Ν ΠΕΣΝΑΥ Ν ΔΙΚΑΙΟΣ Ν ΠΕΜΤΟ ΕΒΟΛ Ν
 ΠΝΟΥΤΕ, ΕΥΜΟΘΘΕ ΖΝ ΝΕΝΤΟΛΗ ΤΗΡΟΥ ΜΝ ΝΑΙΚΑΙΩΜΑ Ν ΠΧΟΕΙΣ
 ΕΥΟΥΛΛΒ. (7) ΑΥΘ ΝΕ-ΜΗΝΤΟΥ ΘΗΡΕ ΝΜΑΥ ΠΕ, ΕΒΟΛ ΧΕ ΝΕ-ΟΥΔΕΡΗΝ
 ΤΕ ΕΛΙΣΑΒΕΤ, ΑΥΘ ΝΤΟΟΥ Ν ΠΕΣΝΑΥ ΝΕ-ΑΥΑΙΑΙ ΠΕ ΖΝ ΝΕΥΖΟΟΥ.
 (8) ΑΣΘΩΠΕ ΔΕ ΖΝ ΠΤΡΕΦΘΗΘΕ ΖΝ ΤΤΑΖΙΣ Ν ΝΕΧΖΟΟΥ Ν ΠΕΜΤΟ
 ΕΒΟΛ Ν ΠΝΟΥΤΕ, (9) ΚΑΤΑ ΠΣΩΝΤ Ν ΤΜΗΤΟΥΗΝΒ ΑΣΡΑΤΩΑ Ε
 ΤΑΛΕ-ΘΟΥΖΗΝΕ ΕΖΡΑΙ, Ε-ΑΥΕΘΚ ΕΖΟΥΝ Ε ΠΕΡΠΕ Ν ΠΧΟΕΙΣ.

1. ΕΠΕΙΔΗΠΕΡ (ἐπειδήπερ) conj. inasmuch as. ΤΩΤ ΤΕΤ-
 ΤΟΤ^ε Q ΤΗΤ to become agreeable; to agree (on, upon, to: ε,
 εχΝ; with: ΜΝ); ΤΩΤ Ν ΖΗΤ ΖΡΑΙ ΖΝ to become agreeable,
 acceptable to or among.

2. π. ΖΥΠΕΡΕΤΗΣ (ὕπηρετης) assistant; custodian.

3. ΚΡΑΤΙΣΤΕ: voc. of ΚΡΑΤΙΣΤΟΣ (κράτιστος): O most
 excellent Theophilos.

4. ΚΛΘΗΓΕΙ ΝΜΟ^ε ΖΝ (καθηγέομαι) to instruct in.

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

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

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

9. π. ΠΣΩΝΤ custom; εἶρε Ν ΠΣΩΝΤ to follow the custom.
 ΑΣΡΑΤΩΑ: it became his turn; an impers. expression, the
 exact analysis of which is uncertain. π. ΘΟΥΖΗΝΕ incense.

(10) λῦω νερε-πμνηθε τηρῆ ἢ πλωοο φληλ ἢ πσα ἢ वोळ ἢ ппλῦ
 ἢ πφουγνηε. (11) λ-παγγελοο δε ἢ πχοβιοο οὔφνηε нач εβολ
 εчлзєратῆ ἢ сл оунам ἢ пєвѹсlαcтнpиoн ἢ πφουγνηε.

(12) λчѡтортῆ де ἢβι злхлpиαc ἢтерєчнлῦ, λῦω λῦ2оτє зє
 є2pαl єжѡч. (13) пєхє-παγγελοο δε нач жє

ἢпῤῥ-2оτє злхлpиαc, жє λῦсѡтἢ є пєкcoпῆ. λῦω тєкcзlмє
 єлlсλєт снлжпo нак ἢ οὔφнрє, ἢῤῡоῦтє є пєчpαн жє
 lѡzлнннc. (14) οὔἢ-οῦpλѡє нλѡпє нак ἢἢ οὔтєλнл, λῦω
 οὔἢ-2лz нλpλѡє єжἢ пєччпo. (15) чнлῤ-οῦнoв глp ἢ
 пємтo εβολ ἢ πχοβlс, λῦω ἢнєчсє-нpἢ зl сlкєpα, λῦω
 чнλмoῦz εβολ зἢ пєпἢλ єт οὔλλє χlн єчzἢ знтῆ ἢ
 тєчнлλῦ. (16) λῦω чнлктє-οῦμннѡє ἢ ἢφнрє ἢ пἢнλ є
 πχοβlс пєῦноῦтє. (17) λῦω ἢтoч чнλмoοѡє зλ тєчzн зἢ
 пєпἢλ ἢἢ тєoм ἢ знλlαc, є κтo ἢ ἢzнт ἢ ἢєlотє є
 нєῦφнрє λῦω ἢλтсѡтἢ зἢ тἢἢῤῤἢzнт ἢ ἢλlκαlоc, є cѡтє
 ἢ οὔλλoс ἢ πχοβlс єчсῆтѡт.

(18) λῦω пєхє-злхлpиαc ἢ пαγγєлoс жє

zἢ οῦ ἢнλєlмє є пλl? λноκ глp λlῤ-zḗλo λῦω тλcзlмє
 λcλlλl zἢ нєc2oоῦ.

(19) λ-παγγελοο δε οὔφнῆ, пєхлч нач жє

λноκ пє глβpиnλ, пєт λzєpαтῆ ἢ пємтo εβολ ἢ пноῦтє.
 λῦтἢноoῦт є φλжє ἢἢнλκ λῦω є тλѡє-οβlѡ нак ἢ наl.

(20) єlс зннтє єкєѡпє єκκѡ ἢ pѡκ, ἢἢἢ-ѡбoм ἢноκ є
 φλжє φλ пєzооῦ єтєрє-нλl нλѡпє, єтєє жє ἢпῤlстєῦє є
 нλѡλжє, нλl єт нλжѡκ εβολ зἢ пєῦoῦοβlѡ.

(21) πλωοο δε нєчєѡѡῤ знтῆ ἢ злхлpиαc пє, λῦω нєῦῤ-ѡпнрє
 ἢтєрєчѡсῤ zἢ пєрпє. (22) ἢтєрєчєl δε εβολ, ἢпєчѡбἢ-бoм є

11. пє.ѡῦсlαcтнpиoн (τὸ θεοισιαστήριον) altar.

13. п.сoпῆ entreaty, prayer; сoпῆ сєпῆ- or сoпcἢ сἢсἢ-
 сἢсѡпῆ Q сἢсѡп to entreat, implore (ἢмоῦ).

15. п.сlкєpα (τὸ σῖκεpα) strong drink.

22. χѡpἢ, Q χopἢ to make a sign, beckon (to: є, οῦє;
 with: ἢмоῦ, zἢ). ἢпo, єμпo adj. dumb, mute; ῤ-ἢпo (Q o ἢ
 ἢпo) to become mute.

ϑαχε νῆμαγ, λγω λγειме χε ἤταχναγ εγβωλῆ βολα зῆ περπε.
 ἤτοχ λε печωρῆ οὐβнγ пе, λγω λγβω βχο ἤ емпо. (23) λсθωπε
 де ἤтере-незοογ ἤ печθῆϑе χωк βολа, λγβωк εзрлг с печнл.

(24) ἠῆῆса ηсггзоογ де λсω ἠβг εлгсавет течсггме, λγω
 λсгопс ἠ †ογ ἠ βот, εсхω ἠмос (25) χε

таг те өс ἠта-пхоегс λλс ηλг зῆ пегзоογ ἠтаγβωϑῆ
 ε чг ἠ пλноβнб βολа зῆ ἠρωме.

(26) зῆ пмегсзоογ де ἠ βот λγχοογ ἠ гаврлнλ паггелос βολа
 згтῆ пноуге εγполгс ἠте тгλλгλλλλ ε-песрлн пе ηλзареθ,

(27) ϑλ ογπαρεснос ε-λγϑῆ-тоотс ἠ ογзлг ε-печрлн пе гωснф
 βολа зῆ пнл ἠ λλλ, λγω прлн ἠ тпареенос пе марлλ. (28) λγω
 ἠтеречвωк ηλс εгογн, пехлч ηλс χε

χлгρε, теηтλсβῆ-знот. пхоегс ἠῆме.

(29) ἠтос де λсθтортῆ εхῆ пϑαχε, λγω несмокмек ἠмос χε
 ογλϑ ἠ мгне пе пеллсплсмос. (30) пехε-паггелос ηλс χε

ἠпῆῆ-зотс, марлλ. λрβгне глр ἠ ογзмот ἠηλзрῆ пноуге.

(31) λγω εгс зннте теηλω, ἠтехпо ἠ ογϑнре, ἠтемоуге ε
 печрлн χε тс. (32) ηλг чηλϑωπε ἠ ογноб, λγω сεηλмоуге

ероχ χε пϑнре ἠ пет χосε. пхоегс пноуге ηλ† ηλч ἠ
 пεθροнос ἠ λλγεгλ печεгωт. (33) λγω чηλῆ-ῆρο εхῆ пнл
 ἠ гλкωβ ϑλ ггевεз, λγω ἠἠἠ-злн ηλϑωπε ἠ теχнῆtero.

(34) пехε-марлλ де ἠ паггелос χε

ἠ λϑ ἠ зε ηλг ηλϑωπε ἠмог? ἠпелсογῆ-зοογт.

(35) λ-паггелос ογϑῆβ, пехлч ηλс χε

ογпῆλ εγογλλβ пет ηнγ εзрлг εхω, λγω тβом ἠ пет χосε
 тет ηλῆ-злгвсс еро. εтве ηλг петηλхпоч чоγλλβ.

25. ηοβнб ηεβηεβ- ηεβноγб^ε to mock, reproach (ἠμο^ε);
 as n.m. reproach, scorn.

27. ϑῆ-тоот^ε ηλ^ε lit., to grasp the hand of (someone)
 for, i.e. to betroth (a woman) to (a man); the Q is ex-
 pressed as тоотс ϑηп ηλч, she is betrothed to him (II, 5).

28. χлгρε (χαῖρε) Greetings. 33. Text has чηλῆρο.

34. соγῆ-зοογт to know a man (sexually); соογῆ + зοογт.

σενάμουτε ερωχ же πωηρε ἦ πνουτε. (36) λυω εις
 ελιςαвет τουσυγγενηс ἦτοс ζωωс он λσω ἦ ουωηρε зἦ
 теснἦт зλω, λυω песнезсооу ἦ εвот пе пλi, тλi
 εωλγνοуτε ерос же тλβρηη, (37) же ἦне-λλλλу ἦ ωλхе
 ῤ-лтвон ἦнλзрἦ πноуτε.

(38) пехлс ле ἦβi мλрiλ хс

εις зһһте λнῤ-εἸзлλ ἦ пхоεις. мλресωπε нλi кλтλ
 пекωλхе.

λυω λ-пλγγελοс вωк εвол зiтooтс. (39) λстωоуηс ле ἦβi
 мλрiλ зἦ ηειзooу, λсвωк ε тоpиηη зἦ ουβени ε тпoλic ἦ
 †оуλλλiλ. (40) λсвωк εзоуη ε пнi ἦ зλхλрiλс, λсλспλзе ἦ
 ελiсλвет. (41) λсωωπε ле ἦтере-ελiсλвет сωтἦ ε пλспλсмoс
 ἦ мλрiλ, λ-πωηρε ωηη кiм зрλi ἦзһтс, λυω λ-ελiсλвет мoуz
 εвол зἦ пепἦλ ет оуλλλв. (42) λсqι-зрλс εвол зἦ оуηoб ἦ
 снη, пехлс хс

тесмλмλλт ἦтo зἦ ηезiомε, λυω чснλмλλт ἦβi пκλρпoс ἦ
 зһте, (43) же λнῤ-ηиη ληок же ере-тмλλу ἦ пλхоεις εi
 срλт? (44) ειс зһһте гλр ἦтере-теснἦ ἦ ποуλспλсмoс
 тλze-нλмλλхе, λ-πωηρε ωηη кiм зἦ оутелнλ ἦзһт.

(45) λυω нλiλтс ἦ тентλсπiстеуе же оуἦ-оуχωк εвол
 нλωωπε ἦ ηентλχωооу нλс зiтἦ пхоεις.

(46) λυω пехε-мλрiλ хс

λ-тλψуχη χiсε ἦ пхоεις. (47) λ-пλпἦλ телнλ εхἦ πноуτε
 пλсωтнр; (48) же λчбωῤ εхἦ пееῤβiо ἦ тεqzἦзлλ, ειс
 зһһте гλр χиη теноу сεнλтмλiоi ἦβi гeneλ ηиη, (49) же
 λчсiре нλi ἦ зеннἦтнoб ἦβi петеуἦ-бom ἦмoч, λυω
 печрλη оуλλλв. (50) псчнλ χиη оуχωη ωλ оуχωм εхἦ ηет

40. λспλзе (ἀσπάζομαι) to greet.

48. тмλiо тмλiε- тмλiо Q тмλiηу to justify (ἦμoс), to
 consider just or justified; intr. to become justified.
 г. гeneλ (ἡ γενεά) generation.

50. п.χωм generation.

ῥ-20TC 2HTῥ. (51) λ4ε1ρε ἦ οὐ60M 2ἦ πε46βο1; λ4xωφρε
εβολ ἦ ἦxλac1-2HT 2ἦ πMεγeγ ἦ νεγ2HT. (52) λ4φopῥ ἦ

ἦλ4γHacTHC 2ἦ νεγῥopHC; λ4x1ce ἦ HET ῥῥβ1Hγ.

(53) λ4TC1e-HET 2KλeIT ἦ λ4λῥOHC; λ4xεγ-ἦῥἦMλO

cγῥoγeIT. (54) λ4†-TOOTῥ ἦ πἦλ πε42ἦ2λλ e ῥ-πMεeγe

ἦ πHλ (55) KATA ῥe eHTA4ῥλxε Mἦ HENE1OTE λBPA2AM Mἦ

πe4cπepMA ῥλ eHE2.

(56) λ-MAP1A λe 6ω 2λ2THC ἦ ῥOMἦT ἦ eBOT, λγω λCKOTῥ

e2PA1 e πCCH1. (57) λ-πeOγOe1ῥ λe xOK eBOλ ἦ eλ1cABET

CTpeCM1ce, λγω λcxπO ἦ oγῥHpe. (58) λγcωTἦ λe ἦ61

HecῥἦPAγH Mἦ HeccyγγeHHC xε λ-πxOΓ1c Tλῥe-πe4Hλ ἦMλAc,

λγPAῥe ἦMλAc. (59) λcῥωπe λe 2ἦ πMε2ῥMOγH ἦ 2OOγ λγe1

eγHλcῥῥe ἦ πῥHpe ῥHHC. λγMOγTe epO4 ἦ πPAH ἦ πe4e1OT xε

2λxAP1Ac. (60) λ-Te4Mλλγ λe oγωῥῥ, πeXAc xε

ἦMHC. λλλλ eγHλMOγTe epO4 xε 1ῥ2λHHC.

(61) πeXλγ λe HAc xε

Mἦ-λλλγ 2ἦ TOγPAITe eγMOγTe epO4 ἦ πe1PAH.

(62) Hεγxῥἦ λe oγῥe πe4e1OT xε

KOγῥ-MOγTe epO4 xε H1M?

51. πe.6βο1 arm (of man), leg (of animal). xωφpe xεepe-xoop^ε Q xoopε (+ εβολ) to scatter, disperse (ἦMO^ε); also more generally: to bring to naught.

52. ῥopῥῥ ῥῥῥῥ- ῥῥῥῥ^ε Q ῥῥῥῥ to overturn, upset (ἦMO^ε); as n.m. overthrow, destruction. π.λ4γHacTHC (ὁ δυνάστης) ruler.

53. λ4λῥOHC (τὸ ἀγαθόν) n. good, what is good.

55. πe.cπepMA (τὸ σπέρμα) seed; offspring, issue.

58. ῥἦPAγH cpd. of ῥἦ- (27.2) and T.PAγH neighborhood, town-quarter; hence: neighbor.

59. cῥῥe cῥῥe- cῥῥHT^ε Q cῥῥHγ to circumcise (ἦMO^ε); as n.m. circumcision. 60. ἦMHC No. eῥωπe ἦMHC otherwise.

61. T.PAITe kin, kindred; ῥἦPAITe kinsman.

(63) ΛΗΘΙΤΕΙ ΔΕ Η ΟΥΠΙΝΑΚΙΣ, ΛΥΣΤΑΙ ΕΥΧΩ ΗΜΟΣ ΧΕ ΙΩΣΑΝΗΝΣ
 ΠΕ ΠΕΥΡΑΝ. ΛΥΩ ΛΥΡ-ΘΠΗΡΕ ΤΗΡΟΥ. (64) Λ-ΡΩΥ ΔΕ ΟΥΩΝ Η
 ΤΕΥΝΟΥ ΜΗ ΠΕΥΛΑΣ, ΛΥΘΑΧΕ, ΕΥΣΜΟΥ Ε ΠΝΟΥΤΕ. (65) ΛΥΣΟΤΕ ΔΕ
 ΘΩΠΕ ΕΧΗ ΟΥΟΝ ΝΙΜ ΕΤ ΟΥΗΣ ΖΗ ΠΕΥΚΩΤΕ, ΛΥΩ ΖΗ ΤΟΡΙΝΗ ΤΗΡΥ
 Η ΤΟΥΔΑΙΑ ΝΕΥΘΑΧΕ ΠΕ ΖΗ ΝΕΙΘΑΧΕ ΤΗΡΟΥ. (66) Λ-ΝΕΝΤΑΥΣΩΤΗ
 ΔΕ ΤΗΡΟΥ ΚΑΔΥ ΖΗ ΠΕΥΖΗΤ, ΕΥΧΩ ΗΜΟΣ ΧΕ

ΕΡΕ-ΠΕΙΘΗΡΕ ΘΗΜ ΝΑΡ-ΟΥ?

ΚΑΙ ΓΑΡ ΤΒΙΧ Η ΠΧΟΕΙΣ ΝΕΣΘΟΟΠ ΗΗΜΑΥ ΠΕ. (67) Λ-ΧΛΧΑΡΙΔΣ
 ΔΕ ΠΕΥΕΙΩΤ ΜΟΥΣ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΗ ΠΕΠΗΑ ΕΤ ΟΥΛΛΕ, ΛΥΠΡΟΦΗΤΕΥΣ, ΕΥΧΩ
 ΗΜΟΣ (68) ΧΕ

ΥΣΜΑΝΑΤ ΗΒΙ ΠΝΟΥΤΕ Η ΠΤΗΧ, ΧΕ ΛΥ6Η-ΠΕΥΘΙΝΣ ΛΥΩ ΛΥΕΙΡΕ
 Η ΟΥΣΩΤΕ Η ΠΕΥΛΑΟΣ. (69) ΛΥΤΟΥΝΟΣ Η ΟΥΤΑΠ Η ΟΥΧΑΙ ΝΑΝ
 ΖΗ ΠΗΙ Η ΛΑΥΕΙΑ ΠΕΥΖΗΖΑΛ. (70) ΚΑΤΑ ΘΕ ΗΤΑΥΘΑΧΕ ΖΙΤΗ
 ΤΤΑΠΡΟ Η ΝΕΥΠΡΟΦΗΤΗΣ ΕΤ ΟΥΛΛΕ ΧΙΝ ΕΝΕΣ, (71) Η ΟΥΟΥΧΑΙ
 ΕΒΟΛ ΖΙΤΗ ΝΕΝΧΑΧΕ ΛΥΩ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΗ ΤΒΙΧ Η ΟΥΟΝ ΝΙΜ ΕΤ ΜΟΣΤΕ
 ΗΜΟΝ, (72) Ε ΕΙΡΕ Η ΟΥΝΑ ΜΗ ΝΕΝΕΙΟΤΕ, Ε Ρ-ΠΜΕΕΥΣ Η
 ΤΕΥΔΙΑΘΗΚΗ ΕΤ ΟΥΛΛΕ, (73) ΠΑΝΑΘ ΗΤΑΥΘΡΚ ΗΜΟΥ Η ΔΕΡΑΣΑΝ
 ΠΕΝΕΙΩΤ, Ε Τ-ΘΕ ΝΑΝ (74) ΔΧΗ ΣΟΤΕ, Ε-ΑΝΝΟΥΣΗ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΙΤΗ
 ΝΕΝΧΑΧΕ, Ε ΘΗΘΕ ΝΑΥ (75) ΖΗ ΟΥΟΥΟΝ ΜΗ ΟΥΑΙΚΑΙΟΣΥΝΗ Η
 ΠΕΥΗΤΟ ΕΒΟΛ Η ΝΕΝΖΟΟΥ ΤΗΡΟΥ. (76) ΗΤΟΚ ΔΕ ΖΩΘΚ,

63. ΛΙΤΕΙ (αίτέω) to ask, ask for. Π.ΠΙΝΑΚΙΣ (ὁ πίναξ)
 writing-tablet.

65. ΘΑΧΕ ΖΗ to talk of, about.

66. ΚΑΙ ΓΑΡ (καὶ γάρ) conj. for, for truly.

67. ΠΡΟΦΗΤΕΥΣ (προφητεύω) to prophesy.

68. ΣΩΤΕ ΣΕΤ- ΣΟΤ' to redeem, rescue (ἦμος'); as n.m.
 redemption; ΕΙΡΕ Η ΟΥΣΩΤΕ ΝΑ' to make a redemption for.

69. Π.ΤΑΠ horn; trumpet.

72. ΕΙΡΕ Η ΟΥΝΑ ΜΗ to do a kindness to, for. Τ.ΔΙΑΘΗΚΗ
 (ἡ διαθήκη) will, testament, covenant.

73. Π.ΑΝΑΘ (pl. Η.ΑΝΑΥΘ) oath. ΘΡΚ ΟΡΚ' to swear (an
 oath: ἦμος'; by: ἦμος'; to: ε, ΝΑ').

75. Τ.ΔΙΚΑΙΟΣΥΝΗ (ἡ δικαιοσύνη) justice, righteousness.

παθῆτε, σεναμοῦτε εἶρος καὶ πεπρωφῆτης ἢ ππετ χοσε.
 κηαμοοφε γαρ zi εν ἢ πχοεис ε совте ἢ нечзιοоуе;
 (77) ε † ἢ οуσοоуἢ ἢ οуχαἰ ἢ печалос zἢ пкω εвол ἢ
 неунове (78) εтве тмἢтḡἢ-зтнч мἢ пна ἢ пенноуτε zἢ
 нетечнлбἢ-пенḡине ἢзнтоу ἢб1 поуоеин εвол zἢ пхисс,
 (79) ε ̄-оуосин ε нет zмоос zἢ пкаке мἢ нет zмоос zἢ
 ελιβῆ ἢ пмоу, ε сооуἢ ἢ неноуернте ε теzin ἢ †рннн.
 (80) пḡнре δε ḡнн лчлγzанε λγω лчбἢ-бom zἢ пенἢл. нечḡооп
 де пе zἢ ἢхлис ḡл неzооу ἢ нечоуḡнz εвол ἢ пἢхл.

Chapter II

(1) λсḡḡπε δε zἢ неzооу ет ἢмау λγдогма е1 εвол z1тἢ п̄ро
 λγгоустос етре-то1коуменн тнрῆ сzл1 ἢса нестме. (2) тл1
 те тḡорпе ἢ αποгрлφн ентасḡḡπε ере-кyр1нос о ἢ знґенḡн ε
 тсyр1л. (3) λγω неyвнк тнроу пе поул поул ε сzл1ч ἢса
 течпол1с. (4) λчвок еzрл1 зḡḡч ἢб1 1ωснф εвол zἢ тгλλ1λλ1л
 εвол zἢ нлзлреε тпол1с ε †оуλλ1л ε тпол1с ἢ λλyε1л,
 теḡλyмоуτε ерос же внѠεен, же оyεвол zἢ пн1 пе мἢ тпλтr1л
 ἢ λλyε1л, (5) етρεчтллч εzоyн мἢ нλr1л, тетере-тоотῆ ḡнп
 нлч, есест. (6) λсḡḡπε δε zἢ птpeγḡḡπε zἢ пна ет ἢмау
 λγжок εвол ἢб1 неzооу етресн1с. (7) λсxпо ἢ несḡнре,

79. сооyἢ соyἢ- соyἢ^с Q соyἢ to straighten,
 stretch out (ἢмо^с); intr. to become straight, upright;
 сооyἢ ἢмо^с ε to direct toward, make fit for.

80. λγzанε (αὐξάνω) to grow up.

1. π.λοгма (τὸ δόγμα) decree. т.ο1коуменн
 (ἡ ο1κουμένη) the world. сzл1 ἢса to register by, according
 to; note the medio-passive intransitive use of сzл1.

2. т.λпогрлφн (ἡ ἀπογραφή) enrollment, registry.

4. т.пλтr1л (ἡ πατριά) family, clan; people, nation.

5. тллч εzоyн reflex.: to register himself (from †).

7. бḡḡε бεεεε- боол^с Q бооле to swathe, clothe (ἢмо^с).

т.тоε1с rag, piece of cloth; swaddling-clothes. жто жте-
 жто^с Q жтнγ to lay down (ἢмо^с). п.оyомῆ manger.

(23) $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha$ $\theta\epsilon$ $\epsilon\tau$ $\sigma\eta\varsigma$ $\gamma\eta$ $\pi\eta\mu\omicron\sigma$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\chi\omicron\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ $\chi\epsilon$ $\gamma\omicron\omicron\upsilon\tau$ $\eta\iota\mu$ $\epsilon\tau$
 $\eta\lambda\omicron\upsilon\omega\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\omicron\omicron\tau\epsilon$ $\epsilon\upsilon\eta\lambda\omicron\mu\omicron\upsilon\tau\epsilon$ $\epsilon\rho\omicron\chi$ $\chi\epsilon$ $\pi\epsilon\tau$ $\omicron\upsilon\lambda\lambda\alpha\upsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\chi\omicron\epsilon\iota\varsigma$,
 (24) $\lambda\upsilon\omega$ ϵ \dagger $\bar{\eta}$ $\omicron\upsilon\theta\upsilon\varsigma\iota\alpha$ $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha$ $\pi\epsilon\eta\tau\lambda\upsilon\chi\omicron\omicron\upsilon\chi$ $\gamma\eta$ $\pi\eta\mu\omicron\sigma$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\chi\omicron\epsilon\iota\varsigma$
 $\chi\epsilon$ $\omicron\upsilon\varsigma\omicron\epsilon\iota\theta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\epsilon\rho\bar{\eta}\pi\theta\omega\lambda\eta$ η $\mu\alpha\varsigma$ $\sigma\eta\lambda\upsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\epsilon\rho\omicron\omicron\mu\pi\epsilon$. (25) $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ $\gamma\eta\eta\tau\epsilon$
 $\lambda\epsilon$ $\eta\epsilon\upsilon\bar{\eta}$ - $\omicron\upsilon\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$ $\pi\epsilon$ $\gamma\eta$ $\theta\epsilon\iota\epsilon\rho\upsilon\varsigma\alpha\lambda\eta\eta\mu$ ϵ - $\pi\epsilon\tau\rho\alpha\eta$ $\pi\epsilon$ $\varsigma\upsilon\mu\epsilon\omega\eta$. $\lambda\upsilon\omega$
 $\pi\epsilon\iota\rho\omega\mu\epsilon$ $\eta\epsilon\gamma\alpha\iota\kappa\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma$ $\pi\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\rho\epsilon\tau\theta\bar{\eta}\theta\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\eta\omicron\upsilon\tau\epsilon$, $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\omega\theta\bar{\tau}$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$
 $\gamma\eta\tau\bar{\tau}$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\sigma\omicron\lambda\varsigma\bar{\lambda}$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\bar{\eta}\eta\bar{\lambda}$, ϵ - $\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}$ - $\omicron\upsilon\eta\pi\bar{\eta}\bar{\lambda}$ $\epsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon\lambda\lambda\alpha\upsilon$ $\theta\omicron\omicron\pi$ $\eta\bar{\eta}\mu\alpha\chi$,
 (26) ϵ - $\lambda\upsilon\tau\alpha\mu\omicron\chi$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ $\gamma\iota\tau\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\epsilon\pi\bar{\eta}\bar{\lambda}$ $\epsilon\tau$ $\omicron\upsilon\lambda\lambda\alpha\upsilon$ $\chi\epsilon$ $\eta\bar{\tau}\eta\lambda\mu\omicron\upsilon$ $\lambda\eta$
 ϵ - $\eta\pi\bar{\tau}\eta\lambda\upsilon$ ϵ $\pi\epsilon\bar{\chi}\bar{\varsigma}$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\chi\omicron\epsilon\iota\varsigma$. (27) $\lambda\upsilon\omega$ $\lambda\chi\epsilon\iota$ $\gamma\eta$ $\pi\epsilon\pi\bar{\eta}\bar{\lambda}$ ϵ $\pi\epsilon\rho\pi\epsilon$.
 $\gamma\eta$ $\pi\tau\rho\epsilon$ - $\bar{\eta}\varsigma\iota\omicron\tau\epsilon$ $\lambda\epsilon$ $\chi\iota$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\theta\eta\rho\epsilon$ $\theta\eta\mu$ $\epsilon\gamma\omicron\upsilon\eta$, $\bar{\tau}\bar{\varsigma}$, $\epsilon\tau\rho\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon\iota\rho\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$
 $\pi\epsilon\omega\eta\bar{\tau}$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\eta\mu\omicron\sigma$ $\gamma\lambda\rho\omicron\chi$, (28) $\bar{\eta}\tau\omicron\chi$ $\lambda\epsilon$ $\lambda\chi\iota\tau\bar{\tau}$ ϵ $\pi\epsilon\tau\gamma\lambda\eta\eta\rho$,
 $\lambda\eta\varsigma\mu\omicron\upsilon$ ϵ $\pi\eta\omicron\upsilon\tau\epsilon$, $\epsilon\tau\chi\omega$ $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\sigma$ (29) $\chi\epsilon$

$\tau\epsilon\eta\omicron\upsilon$ $\kappa\eta\lambda\kappa\omega$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\epsilon\kappa\gamma\bar{\eta}\gamma\alpha\lambda$, $\pi\chi\omicron\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha$ $\pi\epsilon\kappa\theta\alpha\chi\epsilon$ $\gamma\eta$
 $\omicron\upsilon\varsigma\epsilon\iota\rho\eta\eta\eta$, (30) $\chi\epsilon$ λ - $\eta\lambda\upsilon\alpha\lambda$ $\eta\lambda\upsilon$ ϵ $\pi\epsilon\kappa\omicron\upsilon\chi\lambda\iota$, (31) $\pi\lambda\iota$
 $\epsilon\eta\tau\alpha\kappa\varsigma\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\tau}\omega\bar{\tau}\bar{\tau}$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\epsilon\mu\tau\omicron$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}\lambda\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ $\tau\eta\rho\omicron\upsilon$, (32) $\pi\omicron\upsilon\theta\omicron\epsilon\iota\eta$
 $\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon\omega\lambda\bar{\eta}$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}\gamma\epsilon\theta\eta\omicron\varsigma$ $\lambda\upsilon\omega$ ϵ $\pi\epsilon\omicron\omicron\upsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\pi\epsilon\kappa\lambda\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ $\pi\bar{\eta}\eta\bar{\lambda}$.

(33) $\pi\epsilon\tau\epsilon\iota\omega\tau$ $\lambda\epsilon$ $\mu\bar{\eta}$ $\tau\epsilon\chi\mu\alpha\lambda\upsilon$ $\eta\epsilon\upsilon\bar{\tau}$ - $\theta\eta\eta\rho\epsilon$ $\pi\epsilon$ $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\epsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon\chi\omega$
 $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\omicron\upsilon$ $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\eta\eta\tau\bar{\tau}$. (34) λ - $\varsigma\upsilon\mu\epsilon\omega\eta$ $\lambda\epsilon$ $\varsigma\mu\omicron\upsilon$ $\epsilon\rho\omicron\omicron\upsilon$, $\pi\epsilon\chi\lambda\chi$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\mu\alpha\rho\iota\alpha$
 $\tau\epsilon\chi\mu\alpha\lambda\upsilon$ $\chi\epsilon$

$\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ $\pi\lambda\iota$ $\kappa\eta$ $\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\epsilon$ $\mu\bar{\eta}$ $\omicron\upsilon\tau\omega\omicron\upsilon\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\gamma\lambda\gamma$ $\gamma\eta$ $\pi\bar{\eta}\eta\bar{\lambda}$, $\lambda\upsilon\omega$ $\omicron\upsilon\mu\lambda\epsilon\iota\eta$
 ϵ $\omicron\upsilon\omega\gamma\bar{\eta}$ $\gamma\iota\omega\omega\chi$. (35) $\bar{\eta}\tau\omicron$ $\lambda\epsilon$ $\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}$ - $\omicron\upsilon\varsigma\eta\chi\epsilon$ $\eta\eta\upsilon$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ $\gamma\iota\tau\bar{\eta}$
 $\tau\omicron\upsilon\psi\upsilon\chi\eta$, $\chi\epsilon\kappa\lambda\varsigma$ $\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon\omega\lambda\bar{\eta}$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ $\bar{\eta}\beta\iota$ $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron\kappa\mu\epsilon\kappa$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\gamma\lambda\gamma$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\gamma\eta\tau$.

(36) $\eta\epsilon$ - $\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}$ - $\omicron\upsilon\eta\pi\rho\omicron\phi\eta\tau\eta\varsigma$ $\lambda\epsilon$ $\chi\epsilon$ $\lambda\eta\eta\lambda$ $\tau\theta\epsilon\epsilon\rho\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\phi\lambda\eta\omicron\upsilon\eta\lambda$ $\tau\epsilon$

23. τ . $\omicron\omicron\tau\epsilon$ womb.

24. $\tau\epsilon$. $\theta\upsilon\varsigma\iota\alpha$ (η $\theta\upsilon\sigma\iota\alpha$) sacrifice. η . $\varsigma\omicron\epsilon\iota\theta$ pair.
 $\tau\epsilon$. $\epsilon\rho\bar{\eta}\pi\theta\omega\lambda\eta$ turtle-dove. η (η) conj. or. η . $\mu\alpha\varsigma$ the young
of any animal.

28. η . $\gamma\lambda\eta\eta\rho$ embrace, arms.

32. η . $\gamma\epsilon\theta\eta\omicron\varsigma$ ($\tau\omicron$ $\xi\theta\upsilon\omicron\varsigma$) nation, people.

34. $\omicron\upsilon\omega\gamma\bar{\eta}$ $\gamma\iota$ to contradict, object to; note $\omicron\upsilon\omega\gamma\bar{\eta}$ $\omicron\upsilon\gamma\epsilon$
in the same meaning.

36. The exact function of $\tau\epsilon$ is not clear; it is not
required in the sentence as it stands. $\tau\epsilon$. $\phi\upsilon\lambda\eta$ (η $\phi\upsilon\lambda\eta$)
tribe, people, nation. τ . $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\rho\omicron\upsilon\eta\epsilon$ virginity; η . $\rho\omicron\omicron\upsilon\eta\epsilon$

εβολ 2N τεφυλη N λσнр. ται δε λσα1αι 2N 2εN200Y ε-ναφωου,
 ε-λσρ-σαφче N ρомπε mN пεс2αι χιν тесmπтpооyне (37) λγω
 λσρ-хнрλ φανтср-2μενετα4те N ρомπε. ται δε mεссN-περπε
 εβολ, εсφmφε N τεγφн mN пε200Y 2N 2εNNHCTEIA mN 2εNCOπC.
 (38) 2N τεγNOY δε ет mмаγ λσα2εpαтс, λсεx20Mολογε1 m
 πxοε1с, λγω пεсφλxε mN οyON n1M ет бωφт εβολ 2HTT m πсωте
 N θ1λHm. (39) Nτεpοyχωк δε εβολ N61 2ωB n1M кατA πMOMOC
 N πxοε1с, λyκтOоY ε2pα1 ε тrλλ1λλ1λ ε τεyπOλ1с nλzαpεθ.
 (40) πφнре δε φHm λq1λ1, λγω пεq6m-6OM, ε4Mε2 N COφ1λ,
 εpe-тexαp1с N πNOYTe 21xωq. (41) ηεpe-ηεqε10те δε BHK пe
 тpрoмπε ε θ1λHm N πφλ m πпacxλ. (42) Nτεpεqρ-mHтcNOOYс δε
 N ρомπε, εyλaBωк ε2pα1 кατA πсωNт m πφλ, (43) λγω
 Nτεpοyχωк εβολ N ηε200Y, εyλaκтOоY, λq6ω N61 πφнре φHm тс
 2N θ1λHm. mπoyε1Mε δε N61 ηεqε10те, (44) εyηεεyε xε q2N
 тε21H NmMAY. Nτεpoyρ-oy200Y δε N MOOφε, λyφ1Hε Nсωq 2N
 ηεycyγγeнHс mN ηεт COOYH mMOOY. (45) λγω NτεpoyтH2ε epOq,
 λyκтOоY ε2pα1 ε θ1λHm εyφ1Hε Nсωq. (46) λсφωπε δε mNHCλ
 φOMHт N 200Y λy2ε epOq 2N πεрπε, εq2MOOC N тHηте N NCA2,
 ε1сωтH epOoY, εqXHOY mMOOY. (47) λyρ-φпнре δε тHPOY N61

virgin, virginity.

37. с1Hε сN- сλλт* to pass through, across; с1Hε mMO*
 εβολ to leave, pass out of. т.ηHCTEIA (η νηστε1α) fasting.

38. εx20Mολογε1 (έξομολογέω) to confess, acknowledge.

40. т.сOφ1λ (η σοφ1α) wisdom. тe.καp1с (η χάp1с) grace.

41. тpрoмπε, тNрoмπε adv. yearly, annually. n.пacxλ
 (т0 пάσχα) Passover.

42. εyλaBωк 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-oy200Y N MOOφε lit., to spend a walking-day, i.e.
 to walk for a day.

НСТ СΩΤΗ ΕΡΟС ΕΧΝ ΤΕСННТСΑΒΕ ΜΗ ΝΕСΒΙΝΟΥΘΩΒ. (48) ΛΥΝΑΥ
 ΔΕ ΕΡΟС, ΑΥΡ-ΘΠΗΡΕ. ΠΕΧΕ-ТЕСНΑΛΥ ΝΑС ΧΕ

ΠΑΘΗΡΕ, НТАΚР-ΟΥ ΝΑΝ ЗΙ ΝΑΙ? ΕΙС ЗННТЕ ΑΝΟΚ ΜΗ
 ΠΕΚΕΙΩТ ΕΝΜΟΚΖ Н ЗНТ ΕΝΘΙΝΕ НСФК.

(49) ΠΕΧΑС ΔΕ ΝΑΥ ΧΕ

ΕΤΒΕ ΟΥ ΤΕТНΘΙΝΕ НСФΙ? НТЕТНСООУН ΑΝ ΧΕ ΖΑΠС ΕΤΡΑΒΩ
 ΖН ΝΑ-ΠΑΕΙΩТ?

(50) НТООУ ΔΕ НΠΟΥΕΙΜΕ Ε ΠΘΑΧΕ НТАСХООС ΝΑΥ. (51) ΑСΕΙ ΔΕ
 СПЕСНТ НННАУ ΕЗРАΙ Ε ΝΑΖΑΡΕΘ, ΑΥΘ ΝΕСΩТН НСФΟΥ. ΤΕСНΑΛΥ
 ΔΕ ΝЕСЗΑРЕЗ Ε ΝΕΙΘΑΧΕ ТΗРОУ ΖН ПЕСЗНТ. (52) ТС ΔΕ
 НЕСПРОКОПТЕΙ ΖН ТСОФΙΑ ΜΗ ΘΗΛΙΚΙΑ ΜΗ ΤΕΧΑΡΙС ΝΑЗРН ПНОУТЕ
 ΜΗ НРΩМЕ.

Chapter III

(1) ΖН ТСНМНТН ΔΕ Н ΘНГЕΜΟΝΙΑ Н ТИВІРИОС ΚΑΙСАР, ΕСΘ Н
 ЗНГЕΜΩΝ ΕΧН ΤΟΥΛΛΙΑ ΝΒΙ ΠΟΝΤΙОС ΠΙΛΑΤОС, ΕРЕ-ЗНΡΩΔΗС О Н
 ТЕТΡΑАРХНС ΕΧН ТГАΛΙΑΛΙΑ, ΕРЕ-ΦΙΛΙΠПОС ПΕСОН ПТЕТРААРХНС
 ΕΧН ΙΔΟΥΡΑΙΑ ΜΗ ТТРАХΩΝИТІС Н ΧΩΡΑ ΜΗ ΛΥСΑΝΙΑС ПТЕТРААРХНС
 ΕΧН ТАΒΙΛΗНН, (2) ΕРЕ-ΑΝΝΑС ΠΑΡΧΙΕΡΕУС ПЕ ΜΗ ΚΑΙΦΑС,
 Α-ΠΘΑΧΕ Н ПНОУТЕ ΘΩΠЕ ΘΔ ΙΩЗΑΝННС ПΘΗРЕ Н ЗΑΧΑРИАС ЗАТЕ
 ТЕРННОС. (3) ΑСΕΙ ΕЗРАΙ Ε ТПЕРІХОРОС ТΗРС Н ΠΙΟΡΑΔΗНС

48. ЗΙ ΝΑΙ adv. in this way, thus.

52. проκοптеи (προκόπτω) to progress, advance. ΘΗΛΙΚΙΑ
 (ἡ ἡλικία) age, time of life.

1. сн- or сеп-, proclitic form of a f. noun meaning
 year in date formulas: тсн-мнтн the fifteenth year.
 ΘНГЕΜΟΝΙΑ (ἡ ἡγεμονία) rule, administration. п.тетраархнс
 (ὁ τετράρχης) tetrarch, petty prince. The circumstantial
 clauses ΕΡΕ-ΦΙΛΙΠПОС ... and ΕΡΕ-ΑΝΝΑС ... are not
 grammatically correct as they stand.

2. ЗАТЕ, ЗАТН ЗАТООТ^г prep. near, by, with; a synonym
 of ЗАЗТН, with which it is virtually interchangeable.

3. кypccaи (κηρύσσω) to announce, proclaim.

- εϰΚΥΡΙΣΣΑΙ ἢ ΠΕΛΠΤΙΣΜΑ ἢ ΜΕΤΑΝΟΙΑ ἢ ΚΑ-ΝΟΒΕ ΕΒΟΛ, (4) ἢ
 ΘΕ ΕΤ СН2 21 ΠΧΩΩΜΕ ἢ ἸϫΑΧΕ ἢ ΗСЛΙΑС ΠΕΠΡΟΦΗΤΗΣ ΧΕ
 ТЕСМН ἢ ΠΕΤ ωϫ ΕΒΟΛ 2ἢ ΤΕΡΗΜΟС ΧΕ СḒТЕ-ТЕ21Н ἢ
 ΠΧΟΕΙС; СООУТἢ ἢ ΝΕϸΜΑ ἢ ΜΟΟϫΕ. (5) ΕΙΑ ΝΙМ ΝΑΜΟΥ2,
 ἸΤΕ-ΤООУ ΝΙМ 21 С1Вἢ ΝΙМ ΘḒΒ10; ΑΥΩ ΝΕΤ 600ΜΕ ΝΑϫΩΠΕ
 ΕΥСООУТΩН Μἢ ΝΕΤ ΝΑϫἢ Ε 2ΕΝ2100УΕ ΕΥСΛΕΒΛΩ6. (6) ΑΥΩ
 ΠΕ00У ἢ ΠΧΟΕΙС ΝΑ0УΩΝ2 ΕΒΟΛ, ἸΤΕ-САРḒ ΝΙМ ΝΑУ Ε
 ΠΟΥΧΑ1 ἢ ΠΝΟΥΤΕ.
 (7) ΝΕϸΧΩ 6Ε ἢΜΟС ΠΕ Ν ἢΜННϫΕ ΕΤ ΝНУ ΕΒΟΛ Ε ΒΑΠΤΙ2Ε ΕΒΟΛ
 21Τ00ἢ ΧΕ
 ΝΕΧΠ0 ἢ ΝΕ2ϸΩ, ΝΙМ ΠΕΝΤΑϸΤΑΜΩἢ Ε ΠΩТ ΕΒΟΛ 2Нἢ ἢ
 ТОРГН ΕΤ ΝНУ? (8) ΔΡ1-2ΕΝΚΑΡΠΟС ΔΕ ΕΥἢΠϫΑ ἢ ΤΜΕΤΑΝΟΙΑ,
 ἢΤΕἢἢἢΑΡΧΕ1 ἢ ΧΟΟС ΧΕ ΟΥἢἢΤΑΝ ΠΕΝΕΙΩТ ΔΒΡΑ2ΑМ. †ΧΩ
 ἢΜΟС ΝΗἢ ΧΕ ΟΥἢ-60М ἢ ΠΝΟΥΤΕ Ε ΤΟΥΝЕС-2ΕΝϫΗРЕ ἢ
 ΔΒΡΑ2ΑМ ΕΒΟΛ 2ἢ ΝΕ1ϫΕ. (9) Χ1Н ТΕΝΟΥ ΠΚΕΛΕВ1Н КН 2Α
 ТΝΟΥΝΕ ἢ ἢϫНН. ϫНН ΝΙМ ΕΤΕ ἢϸΝΑ†-ΚΑΡΠΟС ΔН Ε-ΝΑΝΟΥϸ
 СЕНАΚООРЕϸ ἢСΕΝΟХἢ Ε ΠΚΩ2ἢ.
 (10) Α-ἢΜННϫΕ ΔΕ ΧΝΟΥϸ, ΕΥΧΩ ἢΜΟС ΧΕ
 ΟΥ 6Ε ΠΕἢἢΑΛΛΑϸ ΧΕ ΕΝΕ0УΧΑ1?
 (11) Αϸ0УωϫḒ, ΕϸΧΩ ἢΜΟС ΝΑУ ΧΕ
 ΠΕТЕ ΟΥἢἢἢ-ϫἢНН СἢἢТЕ ΜΑΡΕϸ†-ΟΥΕ1 ἢ ΠΕТЕ ΜἢἢΑϸ, ΑΥΩ
 ΠΕТЕ ΟΥἢἢἢ-0Ε1К ΜΑΡΕϸΕ1РЕ ОН 21 ΝΑ1.
 (12) Α-2ΕΝΚΕΤΕΛΩΝΗС ΔΕ 61 Ε Χ1-ΒΑΠΤΙСΜΑ ΕΒΟΛ 21Τ00ἢ.

4. ωϫ εϫ- ωϫ^ϫ εβολ to cry out; to read, recite.

5. π.ε1α valley, ravine. τ.с1вἢ hill. 600ΜΕ Q of
 6ωωΜΕ to twist, pervert (ἢΜ0^ϫ); intr. to become crooked,
 twisted. сλεβλω6 Q of сλ0блḒ to make smooth; intr. to
 become smooth.

7. βαπτίζω (βαπτίζω) to baptise; note active form with
 passive meaning. 20ϸ (f. 2ϸω; pl. 280У1) n.m. snake,
 serpent. τ.οργн (ἡ ὀργή) wrath.

9. π.κελεβ1н axe. τ.ноуне root. κωϫρε κεερε- κoor^ϫ
 to cut down.

12. π.τελώνηс (ὁ τελώνηс) tax-collector.

ἤμοϥ εβολ ριτοοτῆ ετβε ρηρωδιαϑ, εἰμε ἦ πεϑϑον λυω ετβε
 ρωβ νιμ ἦ πομηρον εντα-ρηρωδιηϑ λλυ, (20) λϥοϥεϑ-πεικε βχἦ
 νεϑκοοϥε τηροϥ: λϥετῆ-ιωϑλνηηϑ εϑοϥν ε ποτεκο. (21) λϥωπε
 δε ρἦ πtre-παλοϑ τηρῆ χι-ελαπτιϑμα λυω ἦτερε-τῆ χι, λϥωληλ,
 λ-τπε οϥωη. (22) λ-πεπἠλ ετ οϥλλε ει επεϑητ βχωϥ ρἦ
 οϥϑμοτ ἦ ϑωμα ἦ εε ἦ οϥεροομη, λυω λϥϑμη ωπε εβολ ρἦ
 τπε χε

ἦτοκ πε παρηρε, παμεριτ. ἦταιοϥωῶ ἦρητῆ.

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

Chapter IV

(1) τῆ δε εϑχηκ εβολ ἦ πἠλ εϥοϥλλε, λϥκοτῆ εβολ ρἦ
 πιορλληηϑ, εϥμοοϥε ρἦ πεπἠλ ρι τηρημοϑ (2) ἦ ρμε ἦ ροοϥ,
 εϥπειραϑε ἤμοϥ ριτη παλαβολοϑ, λυω ἦπῆοϥεμ-λλλυ ρἦ νεϑοοϥ
 ετ ἦμλϥ. ἦτεροϥωκ δε εβολ, λϥϑκο. (3) πεχε-παλαβολοϑ νλϥ χε
 εϥχε ἦτοκ πε παρηρε ἦ πποϥτε, λϥιϑ ἦ πεἰωηε χε
 εϥεῖ-οεικ.

(4) λϥοϥωῶῆ νλϥ ἦβι τῆ χε

ϥχηϑ χε ερε-πρωμε νλωηῆ λη ε ποεικ ἦματε.

(5) λϥχιτῆ δε εϑραι, λϥτοϥοϥ ε ἦμἠτερωοϥ τηροϥ ἦ
 τοικοϥμενη ρἦ οϥϑτιγηη ἦ οϥοειϥ. (6) πεχε-παλαβολοϑ δε
 νλϥ χε

†† νλκ ἦ τεἰεϥοϥϑια τηρῆ μἠ πεϥεοοϥ, χε ἦταϥταϑ νλι,
 λυω ωλιταϑ ἦ πεϥοϥωῶ. (7) ἦτοκ βε εκωλνοϥωῶῆ ἦ
 παἠτο εβολ, ϑηωπε νλκ τηρῆ.

20. ωτῆ ετῆ- οτῆ^ϑ Q οτῆ (± εϑοϥν) to imprison, enclose, shut in (ἤμο^ϑ).

22. ἦταιοϥωῶ is Perf. II since this is an independent clause.

5. τοϥο τοϥο^ϑ to show, teach (someone: ἤμο^ϑ; something: ε). τε.ϑτιγηη (ἡ ϑτιγηη) moment.

7. οϥωῶῆ to worship, greet, kiss (ἤμο^ϑ, νλ^ϑ).

- (8) λ-ἰϛ οὐφϑβ̄, πεχα4 να4 же
 4CH2 же εκηαουφϑβ̄ ἢ πχοε1с некноуτε, λγω εκηαφῃϑε να4
 οὐαα4.
- (9) λ4ἢτῃ̄ δε ε̄ ε̄1εροϋсλλημ, λ4τλ2ο4 ερ1τῃ̄ 21xἢ πтἢ2 ἢ
 перпе, πεχα4 να4 же
 εϑже ἢток пе пϑнре ἢ πноуτε, 4ο6῀ εпеснт 21xἢ пе1μα,
 (10) 4CH2 γαρ же 4ηα2ωη ετοοτοϋ ἢ не4αγγελοс εтвннт῀
 εтρεϋ2αρε2 εрок. (11) λγω сεηα41т῀ εxἢ неϋβ1x, мнпote
 н῀xωpἢ εϋωηε ἢ текоуεpнтε.
- (12) λ-ἰϛ δε οὐφϑβ̄, πεχα4 να4 же
 λγχοοс же ἢнекпе1ραze ἢ πχοε1с некноуτε.
- (13) ἢтεpε4xεк-пе1ραсμοс δε η1м εβολ, λ-πα1αβολοс сλ2ω4
 εβολ ἢμο4 ϑλ οϋοϋοε1ϑ. (14) λγω λ4κτο4 ἢβ1 ἰϛ 2ἢ τ6ομ ἢ
 пепἢλ ε̄ тγλ1λ1λ1λ. λ-псое1т ε1 εβολ 2ἢ тпεp1xωpοс тнp῀
 εтвннтῃ̄. (15) ἢто4 δε не4†-сεω пе 2ἢ неϋсϋηαγωγн,
 εpε-ρωμε η1м †-εοοϋ να4. (16) λ4ε1 ε2p1 ε̄ ηα2αpα, пма
 εητλϋсληοϋϑῃ̄ ἢ2ηтῃ̄, λγω λ4εωк ε2οϋη каτλ пе4сωηт 2ἢ
 ηс2οοϋ ἢ псλββατοη ε̄ тсϋηαγωγн. λ4тωοϋη δε ε̄ ωϑ. (17) λγ†
 ηα4 ἢ πxωωμε ἢ ηсλ1αс пεpρoφнтнс. λ4οϋωη ἢ πxωωμε, λ42ε ε̄
 пма εт сн2 (18) же
 пепἢλ ἢ πχοε1с ε2p1 εxω1. εтβε пλ1 λ4τλ2с῀,
 λ4тἢηοοϋт ε̄ εϋαγγελ1ze ἢ ἢ2ηкε, ε̄ тλϑε-οε1ϑ ἢ οϋκω
 εβολ ἢ ἢλ1xμλλωтοс мἢ οϋηλϋ εβολ ἢ ἢβλλε, ε̄ xοοϋ ἢ ηεт
 οϋοϑῃ̄ 2ἢ οϋκω εβολ, (19) ε̄ тλϑε-οε1ϑ ἢ теpομпε ἢ
 πχοε1с εт ϑηп.

8. π.тἢ2 wing; wing of a building. 4ω6ε 4ε6- 4ο6^ε
 Q 4ηε to leap, move quickly; reflex. idem.
11. xωpἢ to stumble; tr. to strike (ἢμο^ε) against (ε).
14. п.сое1т fame, report.
16. п.сλββατοη (τὸ σάββατον) the sabbath.
18. τω2῀ τε2῀- тλ2с^ε Q тλ2῀ to anoint (ἢμο^ε; with: 2ἢ,
 ἢμο^ε). п.λ1xμλλωтοс (ὁ ἀλχμλλωтοс) prisoner, captive.
 οϋωϑῃ̄ οϋεϑῃ̄- οϋοϑ4^ε Q οϋοϑῃ̄ to wear down, destroy; also
 intr. to be worn down, destroyed.

(29) λΥΤΩΟΥΝ, λΥΝΟΧΨ̄ ΕΒΟΛ ΠΒΟΛ Ἡ ΤΠΟΛΙΣ, λΥἩΤΨ̄ ΘΛ ΠΚΟΟΞ Ἡ ΠΤΟΟΥ ΕΤΕΡΕ-ΤΕΥΠΟΛΙΣ ΚΗΤ ΖΙΧΩΨ̄ ΖΩΣΤΕ ΕΤΡΕΥΝΟΧΨ̄ ΕΒΟΛ ἩΧΟΨ̄ΤἩ. (30) ἩΤΟΨ̄ ΔΕ ΛΨ̄ΕΙ ΕΒΟΛ ΖἩ ΤΕΥΜΗΤΕ, ΛΨ̄ΒΩΚ.

(31) ΛΨ̄ΕΙ ΕΠΕΣΗΤ Ε ΚΑΦΑΡΝΑΟΥΜ ΤΠΟΛΙΣ ἩΤΕ ΤΓΑΛΙΛΑΙΑ, ΛΨ̄Ω ΠΕΨ̄-ΣΒΩ ΠΕ ΖἩ ἩΣΑΒΒΑΤΟΝ. (32) λΥΨ̄-ΘΠΗΡΕ ΔΕ ΤΗΡΟΥ ΕΞΡΑΙ ΕΧἩ ΤΕΨ̄ΣΒΩ, Ψ̄Ε ΝΕΡΕ-ΠΕΨ̄ΘΛΨ̄Ε ΘΠΟΠ ΠΕ ΖἩ ΟΥΕΞΟΥΣΙΑ. (33) λΨ̄Ω ΠΕΨ̄Ἡ-ΟΥΡΩΜΕ ΠΕ ΖἩ ΤΣΥΝΑΓΩΓΗ ΕΡΕ-ΟΥΠἩΛ Ἡ ΛΑΙΜΟΝΙΟΝ Ἡ ΑΚΛΘΑΡΤΟΝ ἩΖΗΤΨ̄. λΨ̄Ω ΛΨ̄ΧΙ-ΘΚΑΚ ΕΒΟΛ ΖἩ ΟΥΝΟΒ Ἡ ΣΗΗ (34) Ψ̄Ε

ΛΞΡΟΚ ἩἩΜΑΝ, ΤΨ̄ ΠΡἩΝΑΖΑΡΕΘ? ΑΚΕΙ Ε ΤΑΚΟΝ. †ΣΟΟΥἩ Ψ̄Ε ἩΤΚ-ἩΙΗ ἩΤΚ, ΠΕΤ ΟΥΛΛΕ Ἡ ΠΠΟΥΤΕ.

(35) λ-ΤΨ̄ ΔΕ ΕΠΙΤΙΜΑ ΝΑΨ̄, ΕΨ̄Ω ἩΜΟΣ Ψ̄Ε ΤἩ-ΡΩΚ ἩΨ̄ΕΙ ΕΒΟΛ ἩΖΗΤΨ̄.

ΛΨ̄ΝΟΥΨ̄Ε ἩΜΟΨ̄ ἩΒΕΙ ΠΑΛΙΜΟΝΙΟΝ Ε ΤΗΗΤΕ, ΛΨ̄ΕΙ ΕΒΟΛ ἩΖΗΤΨ̄ Ε-ΗΠΨ̄ΒΛΑΠΤΕΙ ἩΜΟΨ̄ ΛΛΛΥ. (36) λΨ̄ΘΤΟΡΤΨ̄ ΔΕ ΘΠΠΕ ΕΧἩ ΟΥΟΝ ἩΗ, λΨ̄ΘΛΨ̄Ε ἩἩ ΝΕΨ̄ΕΡΗΥ, ΕΨ̄Ω ἩΜΟΣ Ψ̄Ε

ΟΥ ΠΕ ΠΕΙΘΛΨ̄Ε? Ψ̄Ε ΖἩ ΟΥΕΞΟΥΣΙΑ ἩἩ ΟΥΒΟΜ ΦΟΥΕΞ-ΣΑΞΝΕ Ἡ ΝΕΠἩΛ Ἡ ΑΚΛΘΑΡΤΟΝ, ΣΕΗΗΥ ΕΒΟΛ.

(37) λ-ΠΣΟΒΙΤ ΔΕ ΜΟΘΨ̄ ΕΤΒΗΗΤΨ̄ ΖἩ ΜΑ ἩΗ Ἡ ΤΠΕΡΙΧΩΡΟΣ.

(38) λΨ̄ΤΩΟΥΝ ΔΕ ΕΒΟΛ ΖἩ ΤΣΥΝΑΓΩΓΗ, ΛΨ̄ΒΩΚ ΕΞΟΥΝ Ε ΠΗ Ἡ ΣΙΜΩΝ. ΤΨ̄ΩΜΕ ΔΕ Ἡ ΣΙΜΩΝ ΝΕΨ̄Ἡ-ΟΥΝΟΒ Ἡ ΖΜΟΝ ΖΙΩΨ̄Σ ΠΕ. λΨ̄ΣΕΠΣΨ̄ΠΨ̄ ΔΕ ΕΤΒΗΗΤΨ̄. (39) λΨ̄ΛΞΕΡΑΤΨ̄ ΖΙΧΩΨ̄, ΛΨ̄ΕΠΙΤΙΜΑ Ἡ ΠΕΞΜΟΝ, ΛΨ̄ΚΑΛΣ. Ἡ ΤΕΥΝΟΥ ΑΣΤΩΟΥΝ, ΑΣΑΙΑΚΟΝΕΙ ΝΑΥ.

29. π.κooξ angle, corner. ἩχοΨ̄τἩ adv. headlong.

33. χι-θκκκ εβολ to cry out; πε.θκκκ cry, shout.

34. Note use of reduced form Ἡτκ for Ἡτοκ.

35. επιτιμα να* (ἐπιτιμάω) to rebuke, reprove. βλαπτει Ἡμο* (βλάπτω) to harm, injure.

36. ουεξ-σαξνε to order, command (να*; that: ε, ετρε).

38. τ.θωμε mother-in-law; π.θομ father-in-law. ζμομ, Q ζημ to become hot; πε.ζμομ heat, fever.

39. διακονει να* (διακονέω) to wait on, serve.

(40) ερε-πρη δε ναζωτῆ, οὐον νιμ ετε οὐῆτοῦ-ρῶμε εὐθῶνε
 2ῆ 2ενηθῶνε εὐθῶνε λῦῆτοῦ ναγ. ἦτογ δε λχταλε-τοοτῆ εχῆ
 πογλ πογλ ἦμοοῦ, λχταλ6οοῦ. (41) νερε-ἦλαιμονιον δε νηγ
 εβολ 2ῆ 2λ2 πε, εϋχι-θκακ εβολ, εϋχῶ ἦμος χε

ἦτοκ πε πῶηρε ἦ πνοῦτε.

λγῶ νεχепитима ναγ ε-ηῆκῶ ἦμοοῦ λη ε θλαχε, χε νεϋσοοῦῆ
 χε ἦτογ πε πεῆς. (42) ἦтере-2τοοῦε δε θῶπε, λχει εβολ,
 λχεθκ εῦμα ἦ χαιε. νερε-ἦμνηθε δε θῶνε ἦσῶχ πε. λγει
 θαρоч, λγλμα2τε ἦμογ ε τῆεθκ ε κλλγ. (43) ἦτογ δε πεχλч
 ναγ χε

2λпс етраеуаггелize ἦ ἦкеполis ἦ тῆῆтеро ἦ πноῦτε,
 χε ἦтауτῆнооῦт γар е пей2ῶε.

(44) нечкнрyссe δε πε 2ῆ ἦсyнагῶгн ἦ †ουαλια.

Chapter V

(1) λсθῶπε δε 2ῆ πtre-πμνηθε θοῦο εχῶч ἦсесῶтῆ ε πῶλχε ἦ
 πноῦτε, ἦτογ δε нечλ2εpλтῆ πε 2λтῆ тλiμнн ἦ гeнннсареῶ.

(2) λчнаγ ε χοi снаγ εῦμοονε 2λтῆ тλiμнн, ε-λ-ἦοῦῶ2ε πε
 ει ε2pλi 2iθoῦγ, εῦειῶ ἦ νεῦθῶннγ. (3) λчлле δε ε ογλ ἦ ἦχοi

40. 2ῶтῆ 2εтῆ- 2отп* Q 2отῆ vb. tr. to reconcile,
 adjust (ἦμο^ε; to: ε, μῆ); intr. (1) to become reconciled;
 (2) to set (of the sun, etc.). Note ρῶμε in indef. pron.
 sense "anyone," with plural resumption in εὐθῶνε.

1. θοῦο θοῦε- θοῦε* vb. tr. to pour, empty out (ἦμο^ε;
 out of: εβολ 2ῆ); intr. to flow, pour forth. т.λiμнн
 (ἡ λίμνη) lake.

2. μοονε μενε-, μανε- Q μανοοῦт vb. tr. to bring
 (boat) to land, into port; to moor (ἦμο^ε; at, to: ε);
 intr. to come to land, into port, be moored. п.οῦῶ2ε
 fisherman. пе.θне (pl. не.θннγ) net.

3. 2iνε to row (εβολ ἦ: away from).

(13) λϰϰΟΥΤΗ-ΤΕϰΒΙΧ ΔΕ ΕΒΟΛ, λϰΧΩϰ ΕΡΟϰ, ΕϰΧΩ ΗΜΟϰ ΧΕ
†ΟΥϰΘ. ΤΒΕΟ.

λϰΩ Η ΤΕϰΝΟΥ λ-ΠϰΩΒΞ ΚΑΛϰ. (14) ΗΤΟϰ ΔΕ λϰΠΑΡΑΓΓΕΙΛΕ Ηλϰ
ΧΕ

ΗΠΡΧΟΟϰ Ε ΑΛΛΥ, ΑΛΛΑ ΒΩΚ, ΗΓΤΟΥΟΚ Ε ΠΟΥΗΗΕ, ΗΓΤΑΛΟ
ΕΞΡΑΙ ΖΑ ΠΕΚΤΒΕΟ ΚΑΤΑ ΘΕ ΕΝΤΑϰΟΥΕΞ-ϰΑΖΗΕ ΗΜΟϰ ΗΒΙ
ΜΟΥϰΗϰ ΕΥΗΗΤΗΗΤΡΕ ΗΛΥ.

(15) ΝΕΡΕ-ΠΘΑΧΕ ΔΕ ΜΟΟϰΗ Η ΖΟΥΟ ΕΤΒΗΗΤΨ, λϰΩ ΝΕΡΕ-ΗΗΗΗϰ
ϰΩΟΥΞ ΕΖΟΥΗ Ε ϰΩΤΗ ΕΡΟϰ λϰΩ Ε ΤΑΛΒΟΥϰ ΖΗ ΝΕϰϰΩΗΕ.

(16) ΗΤΟϰ ΔΕ ΝΕϰϰΙΞΕ ΗΜΟϰ ΠΕ Ε ΖΕΗΗΑ Η ΧΑΙΕ, ΕϰϰΛΗΑ.

(17) ΑϰϰΩΠΕ ΔΕ, Εϰ†-ϰΒΩ Η ΟΥΖΟΥϰ, ΕΡΕ-ΖΕΗΦΑΡΙϰΑΙΟϰ ΖΜΟΟϰ
ΜΗ ΖΕΗΗΟΜΟΔΙΔΑϰΚΑΛΟϰ, ΗΑΙ ΕΝΤΑϰΕΙ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΗ ΨΜΕ ΗΜ ΗΤΕ
ΤΓΑΛΙΛΑΙΑ ΗΗ †ΟΥΛΛΑΙΑ ΗΗ ΘΙΛΗΗ, ΝΕΡΕ-ΤΒΟΗ ΔΕ Η ΠϰΟΕΙϰ ϰΟΟΠ
ΠΕ ΕΤΡΕϰΤΑΛΒΟ. (18) ΕΙϰ ΖΕΗΡΩΜΕ ΔΕ λϰΗ-ΟΥΡΩΜΕ ΖΙΧΗ ΟΥΒΛΟΒ
ΕϰΗΕ, λϰΩ ΝΕϰϰΗΗΕ ΠΕ ΗϰΑ ΧΙΤΨ ΕΖΟΥΗ Ε ΚΑΛϰ Η ΠΕϰΗΗΤΟ ΕΒΟΛ.

(19) Ε-ΗΠΟΥΞΕ ΔΕ Ε ΤΕΖΗ Ε ΧΙΤΨ ΕΖΟΥΗ ΕΤΒΕ ΠΗΗΗϰ, λϰΒΩΚ
ΕΞΡΑΙ Ε ΤΧΕΝΕΠΩΡ, λϰΧΑΛΑ ΗΜΟϰ ΕΠΕϰΗΤ ΖΙΤΗ ΗϰΕΡΑΜΟϰ ΗΗ
ΠΕΒΛΟΒ Ε ΤΕϰΗΗΤΕ Η ΠΕΗΤΟ ΕΒΟΛ Η ΤΨ. (20) λϰΗΛΥ ΔΕ Ε
ΤΕϰΠΙϰΤΙϰ, ΠΕΧΑϰ ΧΕ

ΠΡΩΗΕ, ΝΕΚΗΩΒΕ ΚΗ ΗΛϰ ΕΒΟΛ.

(21) λ-ΝΕΓΡΑΗΗΑΤΕϰϰ ΔΕ ΗΗ ΝΕΦΑΡΙϰΑΙΟϰ ΑΡΧΕΙ Η ΜΟΚΗΕΚ,
ΕϰΧΩ ΗΜΟϰ ΧΕ

ΗΜ ΠΕ ΠΑΙ ΕΤ ΧΙ-ΟΥΛ? ΗΜ ΠΕΤΕ ΟΥΗ-ΒΟΗ ΗΜΟϰ Η

13. χωξ, Q χηξ vb. tr. to touch (ε).

14. παραγγείλε ηλ^ρ (παραγγέλλω) to order, command.

16. ϰιξε ϰεξ- ϰαξτ^ρ vb. reflex. to withdraw, go away;
also intr. to be removed.

17. ηε.φარიϰαίοϰ (οἱ φαρισαῖοι) Pharisees. η.ηομολι-
Δϰϰαλοϰ (ὁ νομοδιδάϰκαλοϰ) teacher of the law.

19. η.κεραμοϰ (ὁ κέραμοϰ) tile.

21. ηε.γραηηατεϰϰ (ὁ γραηηατεϰϰ) scribe, clerk. χι-ουλ,
χε-ουλ to blaspheme (against: ε); η.ουλ blasphemy.

κλ-νοβε εβολ ἦσα πνουτε μαγαλα?

(22) ἦτερσ-τῶ δε εἶνε ε νευμοκнек, пexлч нaγ xe
 λερωτῆ тетῆνεεуе зῆ netῆzнт? (23) λφ гaр пет motῆ ε
 χοос пе, xe неκновс κн нaк εβολ, xῆ ε χοос пе, xe
 τωοун ἦμοоφe? (24) xεκac δε εтетнееεне xe ουῆτε-
 пφнре ἦ прoне ελοуcиa зixῆ пkaз ε κλ-ноβε εβολ —
 пexлч ἦ пет снб xe

εixω ἦμοc нaк xe τωοун ἦчи ἦ пекглоб; εок ε пекни.

(25) ἦ τεуноу δε λчтωοун ἦ пeуῆто εβολ, λччi ἦ пeчглоб,
 λчвok ε пeчнi εчт-вооу ἦ πноуτε. (26) λγῤ-φннре δε тнpoу,
 λγт-вооу ἦ πноуτε, λγмоуz ἦ зoтe, εγxω ἦμοc xe,
 λннaγ ε зeнφннре ἦ πoоу.

(27) мῆῆca нaи λчeи εβολ, λчнaγ εyтeλoннc ε-пeчpaн пе
 λeyεi εчzмооc зῆ пeчтeλoннoн. пexлч нaч xe oγλzῆ ἦcωi.

(28) λчкa-ἦкa δε нiм ἦcωч, λчтωοун, λчoγλzῆ ἦcωч.

(29) λγω λ-λeyεi ῤ-oуноб ἦ φoпῆ epoч зῆ пeчнi. пeуῆ-
 oунннφe δε ἦ тeλoннc мῆ зeнkoоyε нῆмaγ εyннx.

(30) λ-пeφaрicaтoс мῆ пeгpaннaтeуc κpῆpῆ εzоун ε
 пeчнaэнтнc, εγxω ἦμοc xe

εтвe oу тетῆoуoм λγω тетῆcω мῆ ἦтeλoннc λγω
 ἦpεчῤ-ноβε?

(31) λ-тῶ δε oуφφῆ, пexлч нaγ xe

нет тнк ῤ-xpиa λн ἦ пcлeиn, λλλa нет мoкz̄ нет ῤ-xpиa
 нaч. (32) ἦтaиci λн ε тeзῆ-ἦaиkaтoс λλλa ἦpεчῤ-ноβε

23. xῆ conj. oт.

27. п.тeλoннoн (τὸ τελώνιον) tax-house.

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

30. κpῆpῆ vb. intr. to murmur, complain (against: ε,
 εzоун ε, εxῆ, ἦca).

31. τoк тек- ток' Q тнк vb. tr. to strengthen, confirm;
 reflex. and intr. to become strong, firm, hale, hardy.

32. тoзῆ тeзῆ- тaзн' Q тaзῆ vb. tr. to summon (ἦμο',
 ε); vb. intr. to knock at the door. метaнoи (μετανοέω)
 to repent.

ε ΜΕΤΑΝΟΕΙ.

(33) ἸΤΟΟΥ ΔΕ ΠΕΧΛΥ ΝΑΥ ΧΕ

ἸΜΔΘΗΤΗΣ Ἡ ἸΩΣΑΝΝΗΣ ΝΗΣΤΕΥΕ Ἡ ΖΑΖ Ἡ ΣΟΠ ΛΥΩ ΣΕΣΟΠ̄,
ἸΤΟΟΥ ΜἩ ΝΑ-ΝΕΦΑΡΙΣΑΙΟΣ. ΝΟΥΚ ΔΕ ΟΥΩΗ, ΣΕΣΩ.

(34) ΠΕΧΕ-Τ̄ ΝΑΥ ΧΕ

ΜΗ ΟΥἩ-ΒΟΜ ἸΜΩΤἩ ΕΤΡΕ-ἸΘΗΡΕ Ἡ ΠΜΑ Ἡ ΘΕΛΕΕΤ ΝΗΣΤΕΥΕ,
ΕΡΕ-ΠΑ-ΤΘΕΛΕΕΤ ἩἸΜΑΥ? (35) ΟΥἩ-ΖΕΝΖΟΟΥ ΔΕ ΝΗΥ ΕΥΝΑΧΙ
Ἡ ΠΑ-ΤΘΕΛΕΕΤ ἸΤΟΟΤΟΥ. ΤΟΤΕ ΣΕΜΑΝΗΣΤΕΥΕ ΖἩ ΝΕΖΟΟΥ ΕΤ
ἸΜΑΥ.

(36) ΛΧΩ ΔΕ ΝΑΥ Ἡ ΚΕΠΑΡΑΒΟΛΗ ΧΕ

ΜΕΡΕ-ΛΛΑΥ ΣΧΠ-ΟΥΤΟΕΙΣ ΖΙ ΟΥΘΤΗΝ Ἡ ΘΛΙ ἩἶΤΟΡΠ̄ ΕΥΘΤΗΝ
Ἡ ΠΧ̄ΒΕ. ΕΘΩΠΕ ἸΜΟΝ, ΧΝΑΠΕΖ-ΤΚΕΘΤΗΝ Ἡ ΘΛΙ, ΛΥΩ ἸΤΕΤἩ-
ΤΤΟΕΙΣ Ἡ ΘΛΙ Ἡ-ΘΛΥ Ε ΤΗΧ̄ΒΕ. (37) ΛΥΩ ΜΕΡΕ-ΛΛΑΥ ΝΟΥΧΕ
Ἡ ΟΥΗΡἩ Ἡ ΒἩΡΕ Ε ΖΕΝΑΣΚΟΣ Ἡ ΛΣ. ΕΘΩΠΕ ἸΜΟΝ, ΘΑΡΕ-
ΠΗΡἩ Ἡ ΒἩΡΕ ΠΕΖ-ἸΑΣΚΟΣ, ἩἶΠΩΝΕ ΕΒΟΛ, ἩΤΕ-ἸΚΕΛΑΣΚΟΣ
ΤΑΚΟ. (38) ΛΛΑΛ ΕΘΛΥΝΕΧ-ΗΡἩ Ἡ ΒἩΡΕ Ε ΖΕΝΑΣΚΟΣ Ἡ ΒἩΡΕ.
(39) ΜΕΡΕ-ΛΛΑΥ ΔΕ ΟΥΕΘ-ΗΡἩ Ἡ ΒἩΡΕ, ΕΥΣΕ-ΗΡἩ ΛΣ.
ΘΛΧΧΟΟΣ ΓΑΡ ΧΕ ΝΕΥἩ-ΠΕΡΠ-ΛΣ.

34. τ.Θελεет bride; μα Ἡ Θελεет bridal chamber;
(п.)πα-тθεлеет the groom.

36. σωλп̄ сχп- солп̄ Q солп̄ vb. tr. to break off, cut off
(ἸΜΟ^ο); intr. to break, burst. θλι adj. new. τωρἩ τорп̄^ο
Q торп̄ vb. tr. to sew (ἸΜΟ^ο; to: ε). п.пχ̄βε rag; θтнн Ἡ
пχ̄βε tattered garment. п.θλυ use, value, profit; Ἡ-θλυ
to be useful, of value, to prosper.

37. п.аскoc (ὁ ἀσκός) wineskin. πων(ε) пἩ-, пен- пон^ο
Q пнн (± εβολ) vb. tr. to pour (ἸΜΟ^ο); intr. to pour, flow.

Aprophthegmata Patrum

3. α-ΟΥΣΟΝ ΧΝΕ-ΟΥΖΛΟ ΧΕ, "ΠΛΕΙΩΤ, ΕΤΒΕ ΟΥ ΔΝΟΚ ΠΛΖΗΤ ΝΛΘΤ, ΝΦΡ-ΖΟΤΕ ΔΝ ΝΖΗΤΦ Η ΠΝΟΥΤΕ;" ΠΕΧΕ-ΠΖΛΟ ΝΛΦ ΧΕ, "†-ΜΕΒΥΕ ΧΕ ΕΡΘΑΝ-ΠΡΩΜΕ ΑΜΑΖΤΕ Η ΠΕΧΠΙΟ ΖΗ ΠΕΦΖΗΤ, ΦΝΛΧΠΟ ΝΛΦ Η ΘΟΤΕ Η ΠΝΟΥΤΕ." ΠΕΧΕ-ΠΣΟΝ ΝΛΦ ΧΕ, "ΟΥ ΠΕ ΠΕΧΠΙΟ;" ΠΕΧΕ-ΠΖΛΟ, "ΧΕΚΑΣ ΕΡΕ-ΠΡΩΜΕ ΝΛΧΠΙΕ-ΤΕΦΨΥΧΗ ΖΗ ΖΩΒ ΝΙΜ, ΕΦΧΩ ΗΜΟС ΝΛС ΧΕ, 'ΔΡΙ-ΠΜΕΒΥΕ ΧΕ ΖΑΠС ΕΡΟΝ ΠΕ ΕΤΡΕΝΑΠΑΝΤΑ¹ Ε ΠΝΟΥΤΕ, ' ΝΦΧΟΟС ΟΝ ΧΕ, 'ΛΖΡΟΙ ΔΝΟΚ ΜΗ ΡΩΜΕ?' ΕΡΘΑΝ-ΟΥΑ ΔΕ ΜΟΥΝ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΗ ΝΛΙ, СΗНУ ΝΛΦ ΗΒΙ ΘΟΤΕ Η ΠΝΟΥΤΕ."

4. ΛΦΧΟΟС ΗΒΙ ΑΠΑ ΠΟΙΜΗΝ ΧΕ, "Α-ΟΥΣΟΝ ΧΟΟС Η ΑΠΑ ΠΛΗСΕ ΧΕ, 'ΕΙΝΑΦ-ΟΥ Η ΠΛΖΗΤ ΕΦΝΛΘΤ? Η†Φ-ΖΟΤΕ ΔΝ ΝΖΗΤΦ Η ΠΝΟΥΤΕ.' ΠΕΧΛΦ ΝΛΦ ΧΕ, 'ΒΦΚ ΝΦΤΟΒК¹ ΕΥΣΟΝ ΕΦΦ-ΖΟΤΕ ΗΖΗΤΦ Η ΠΝΟΥΤΕ, ΛΥΩ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΗ ΤΗΗΤΡΕΦΦ-ΖΟΤΕ Η ΠΕΤ ΗΜΛΥ ΚΝΔΦ-ΖΟΤΕ ΖΦΦΚ ΗΖΗΤΦ Η ΠΝΟΥΤΕ.'"

5. Α-ΟΥΑ ΧΝΕ-ΟΥΖΛΟ ΧΕ, "ΕΤΒΕ ΟΥ, ΕΙΖΜΟΟС ΖΗ ΠΑΜΑ Η ΘΩΠΕ, ΠΛΖΗΤ ΚΩΤΕ СΛ СΛ ΝΙΜ?" ΛΦΟΥΘΦΒ ΝΛΦ ΗΒΙ ΠΖΛΟ ΧΕ, "ΕΒΟΛ ΧΕ СΘΩΠΕ ΗΒΙ ΝΕΚΕСӨНТΗΡΙΟΝ¹ ΕΤ ΖΙ ΒΟΛ: ΤΕΙΝΝΑΥ, ΤΕΙΝСӨТΗ, ΤΕΙΝΦΩΛΗ,² ΤΕΙΝΦΛΧΕ. ΝΛΙ ΕΕ ΘΩΠΕ ΕΚΦΑΝΧΠΟ Η ΤΕΥΕΝΕΡΓΙΑ³ ΖΗ ΟΥΜΗΤΚΛΑΡΟС,⁴ ΦΔΡΕ-ΗΚΕСӨНТΗΡΙΟΝ ΕΤ ΖΙ ΖΟΥΝ ΘΩΠΕ ΖΗ ΟΥСӨРΛΖТ⁵ ΜΗ ΟΥΟΥΧΛΙ.

6. Α-ΟΥΑ ΟΝ ΧΝΕ-ΟΥΖΛΟ ΧΕ, "ΕΤΒΕ ΟΥ †ΖΜΟΟС ΖΗ ΠΑΜΑ Η ΘΩΠΕ, †ΖΛΠΛΦΠ?"¹ ΛΦΟΥΘΦΒ ΝΛΦ ΧΕ, "ΕΒΟΛ ΧΕ ΗΠΑΤΕΚΕΙΦΡ² Η

3. (1) ΑΠΑΝΤΑ Ε (ἀπαντάω) to meet, confront.

4. (1) ΤΩΒΕ ΤΕВ- ТОВ¹ Q ΤΗΕ Vb. tr. to join, attach (ΗΜΟ¹; to: ε); used reflex. here.

5. (1) Π.СӨНТΗΡΙΟΝ (τὸ αἰσθητήριον) sense-organ. (2) ΦΩΛΗ Vb. tr. to smell. (3) Τ.ΕΝΕΡΓΙΑ (ἡ ἐνεργεία) function, action. (4) ΚΛΑΡΟС (καθαρός) pure; ΜΗΤΚΛΑΡΟС purity. (5) СӨРΛΖТ Vb. intr. to pause, rest, become still.

6. (1) ΖΛΟΠΛΗ, Q ΖΛΠΛΦΠ Vb. intr. to become despondent. (2) ΕΙΦΡ² ΕΙΕΡ²- ΕΙΟΡ² Vb. tr. to perceive, see (ΗΜΟ¹).

πῆτον ἐτῆζεπιζε³ ἐροϋ οὐδε τκολλαςις⁴ ἐτ λαθωπε. ε-νε-აკ
 ειερε-μαι ζῆ οὐφρξ, λγω ἤτε-πεκμα ἦ θωπε μοϋζ ἦ βῆτ⁵ ἐροκ
 θλαντοϋπωζ ἐζραι ε πεκμοτε,⁶ νεκναθω ἐζραι ἦζητοϋ πε ἦϋι
 ζαροοϋ ἦτῆζλοπαῖ."

9. λϋχοοc ον χε, "τῆηcτια πε πεκλαινοc¹ ἦ πμοναχοc ἐϋτ
 οϋβε πνωβε. πετ νοϋχε ἦ ται cαβολ ἦμοϋ οϋζτο ἦ λαβ-cζιμε
 πε.

10. λϋχοοc ον χε, "πωμα ἐτ θοϋωοϋ¹ ἦτε πμοναχοc ἐϋ-
 cωκ² ἦ τεϋγχη ἐζραι ζῆ ἦθικ³ ἦτε πεcητ, λγω ἦτρε-ἦζγλωηη⁴
 θοοϋε ζιτῆ τῆηcτια."

11. λϋχοοc ον χε, "πμοναχοc ἦ ζακ¹ θλγτ-κлом ἐϋωϋ ζῆ
 πκαζ, λγω ον ζῆ ἦπηγε θλγτ-κлом ἐϋωϋ ἦ ἦτο εβολ ἦ πνοϋτε."

12. λϋχοοc ον χε, "πμοναχοc ἐτ ἀμαζτε ἀν ἦ πεϋλαc μα-
 λιστα¹ ἦ πναϋ ἦ πβωντ μερε-παι ἦ τειμινε ἐρ-χοειc ε λαϋ ἦ
 πλωc² ἐνεζ."

13. λϋχοοc ον χε, "ἦπῆτλοϋε-λαϋ ἦ θλαχε ἐϋζοοϋ εβολ ζῆ
 τεκταπρο. τω ἦ ελοολε γαρ μεcταϋε-θοντε¹ εβολ."

(3) ζελπιζε ε (ἐλπίζω) to hope for. (4) τ.κολλαςιc (ἡ κόλα-
 σιc) punishment, correction. (5) τ.βῆτ (τ.βῆτ) worm.

(6) π.μοτε neck.

9. (1) πε.χαινοc (ὁ χαλινός) bridle. (2) λαβ-cζιμε
 adj. lusty, lecherous; lit. female-crazed, from λιβε, Q
 λοβε to rage, be mad, p.c. λαβ-.

10. (1) θοοϋε, Q θοϋωοϋ vb. intr. to become dry, dry up.
 (2) cωκ cεκ- cок* Q cηκ vb. tr. to draw, drag, impel (ἦμο*);
 also intr. to be drawn, move swiftly, flowingly. (3) π.θικ
 depth(s). (4) θγλωηη (ἡ ἡδονή) pleasure, delight.

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

12. (1) μαλιστα (μάλιστα) adv. especially. (2) π.πλωc
 (τὸ πᾶθος) suffering, misfortune, calamity.

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

14. ΛΑΧΟΟΣ ΟΝ ΧΕ, "ΝΑΝΟΥ-ΟΥΕΜ-ΛΒ¹ ΛΥΩ Ε ΣΕ-ΗΡΠ̄ ΗΓΤΗ-
ΟΥΩΜ² ΔΕ Ν̄ ΝСАΡΞ Ν̄ ΝΕΚСΝΗΥ ΖΙΤΗ̄ ΤΚΑΤΑΛΑΛΙΑ."³

15. ΛΑΧΟΟΣ ΟΝ ΧΕ, "ΗΤΑ-ΠΖΟЧ¹ ΚΟСΚΕС² Ε ΕΥΖΑ³ ΘΑΝΤΟΥ-
ΝΟХ̄ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΗ̄ ΠΑΡΑΔΙСОС.⁴ ΕΡΕ-ΠΕΤ ΚΑΤΑΛΑΛΙ⁵ Μ̄ ΠΕСОН
ΤΗ̄ΤΩΝ Ε ΠΑΙ. ΘΛΑΥΤΑΚΟ ΓΑΡ Ν̄ ΤΕΨΥΧΗ Μ̄ ΠΕΤ СΩΤΗ̄, ΛΥΩ ΤΕЧ-
ΚΕΟΥΕΙ⁶ Μ̄ΜΙΝ Μ̄МОЧ ΜΕЧТАΝΖОС.

16. ΑΥΘΑ ΔΕ ΘΩΠΕ Ν̄ ΟΥΟΕΙΘ ΖΗ̄ ΘΙΗΤ, ΛΥΩ ΛΥ† Ν̄ ΟΥΑΠΟТ Ν̄
ΗΡΠ̄ Ν̄ ΟΥΖΛΛΟ. ΠΕΧΛЧ ΧΕ, "ЧΙ ΕΒΟΛ Μ̄МОΙ Μ̄ ΠΙМОУ." Ν̄ΤΕΡΕ-
ΠΚЕСΕΕΠΕ ΔΕ ΝΑΥ ΕΤ ΟΥΩМ Ν̄ММАЧ, Μ̄ΠΟΥΧΙ.

17. ΑΥΧΙ ΔΕ ΟΝ Ν̄ ΟΥСАΙΔΙΟΝ¹ Ν̄ ΗΡΠ̄ Ν̄ ΑΠΑΡΧΗ² ΧΕ ΕΥΕΤΑΛΑЧ
Ν̄ ΠЕСΝΗΥ ΚΑΤΑ ΟΥΑΠΟТ Ε ΠΟΥΑ. Α-ΟΥΑ ΔΕ Ν̄ ΠЕСΝΗΥ ΒΟК ΕΖРАΙ
ΕΧ̄Ν ΤΚΥΠΗ,³ ΛЧΠΩТ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΙΧΩС, ΛΥΩ Ν̄ ΤΕΥНОУ ΔСЗЕ Ν̄ΒΙ ΤΚΥΠΗ.
ΛΥΒΟК ΔΕ Ε ΝΑΥ ΕΤΒΕ ΠΕΖРОΟΥ ΗΤΑЧΘΩΠΕ, ΛΥΖΕ Ε ΠСОН ΕЧННХ ΖΙ
ΠЕСНТ. ΛΥΖΙ-ΤΟΟТΟΥ Ε СΩΘ⁴ Μ̄МОЧ, ΕΥΧΩ Μ̄МОС ΧΕ, "ΗΤΚ̄-ΟΥΜΑΙ-
ΕООУ ΕЧΘΟΥΕΙТ. ΚΑΛΩС⁵ Α-ΠΑΙ ΘΩΠΕ Μ̄МОК." Α-ΠΖΛΛΟ ΔΕ ΩΛΗ⁶
ΕΡΟЧ, ΕЧХΩ Μ̄МОС ΧΕ, "ΑΛΩТΗ̄ ΖΑ ΠΛΩНРЕ. ΟΥΖΩВ ΓΑΡ Ε-ΝΑΝΟΥЧ
ΠΕ ΗΤΑЧΔΑΛЧ. ЧОНΖ⁷ Ν̄ΒΙ ΠХΟΕΙС ΧΕ ΠНЕУКЕТ-ТЕΙΚΥΠΗ ΖΗ̄ ΠΑ-
ΟΥΟΕΙΘ ТАРΕ-ТΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΗ ТΗР̄ ΕΙМЕ ΧΕ ΛΥΚΗΠΗ ΖΕ ΖΗ̄ ΘΙΗТ ΕΤΒΕ

14. (1) ΛΒ = ΛЧ. (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.ΚΑΤΑΛΑΛΙΑ (ή καταλάλια) slander.

15. (1) Π.ΖΟЧ (f. τε.зчω) snake, serpent. (2) κοσκεс = каск̄ to whisper. (3) ευζα Eve. (4) Π.ΠΑΡΑΔΙСОС (δ παράδεισοс) Paradise, Eden. (5) ΚΑΤΑΛΑΛΙ (καταλαλέω) to slander. (6) ουει is used pronominally: his own one (soul).

17. (1) Π.САΙΔΙΟΝ (τδ σαΐτιον) keg. (2) Τ.ΑΠΑΡΧΗ (ή άπαρχή) first-fruits; ηρп̄ η̄ άπαρχη new wine. (3) Τ.ΚΥΠΗ, Τ.ΚΗΠΗ arch, vault, vaulted place. (4) сωθ сωθ- сωθ^с Q снθ vb. tr. to scorn, treat with contempt (μ̄μο^с). (5) ΚΑΛΩС (καλώс) adv. well. (6) ΩΛΗ ΕΛМ^с Q ОΛΗ vb. tr. to embrace (ε). (7) An oath: "As the Lord lives,..."

οὐλοπὸτ ἢ ἡρῆ.

18. λῦσον κίμ ζῆ περὶ βῶντ ἐροῦν ε οὐλ. ἀγὰρ ἐρᾶτῃ ε περὶ ἀλ, ἀγὰρ εἶε ε χί ἢ οὐμῆτ ζᾶρ ῶζῆτ¹ εχῆ περὶ λῦσιν λῦσ ε παρ- γε² ἢ πῖρᾶσμοσ ἀχῆ πῶλλε.³ λῦσ ἢ τεγῆνοῦ ἀγῆλῦ εὐκᾶπνοσ⁴ ἐγῆνῦ εβολ ζῆ τεχτᾶπρῶ. ἦτερε-παί δε θῶπε, ἀγῆ εἶβῶντ.

19. ἀγῶκ ἢ οὐοεῖθ ἦβι περὶ ἐσῦτεροσ¹ ἢ θῆντ θᾶ παρ- χνεπισκοποσ ἢ ρᾶκοτε λῦσ ἦτερεχκτοχ ε θῆντ, λῦχνοῦχ ἦβι μεσῆνῦ χε, "ερε-τπολισ ῆ-οῦ?" ἦτοχ δε πεχᾶχ ἡλῦ χε, "ῆγῦσι,² ἡσῆνῦ, ἀνοκ ἦπῆλῦ ε πζο ἢ ἀλῦ ἢ ρῶμε ἦσα παρ- χνεπισκοποσ μᾶλῦλῦ." ἦτοοῦ δε ἦτεροῦσῶτῆ, λῦτᾶχρῶ³ εἶβε πῶλῦε χε εγῆζᾶρεε εροοῦ ζᾶβολ ζᾶ πχί-ζᾶρᾶ⁴ ἢ ἦβᾶλ.

21. ἀ-οῦλ ἢ ἦζᾶλο εῶκ θᾶ κεζᾶλο, λῦσ πεχᾶχ ἦ περὶ ἀθεν- τῆσ χε, "τᾶμιο ἡλῆ ἢ οὐκοῦι ἢ ἀρῶιη,"¹ λῦσ ἀγῆμιοχ. πεχᾶχ χε, "ζεῖρῆ-ζενοεῖκ² ἡλῆ," λῦσ ἀγῆορποῦ. ἦτοοῦ δε λῦμοῦη εβολ εγῶλῦε ε μεπῆικον³ ἢ πεζοοῦ τηρῆ μῆ τεγῆη τηρῆ.

23. ἀγῶοσ ἦβι ἀπᾶ ἰσακ χε, "ἦνεῖοτε μεη ἀπᾶ πᾶμῶ¹ μεγῶρεῖ² ἢ ζεηθῆη ἦ πελῶε εγῆ ἦτοεῖσ μῆ ζεηθῆη ἢ θῆ- βῆηε."³ ἦτωτῆ δε τεηοῦ τετῆφορεῖ ζεηθῆη εγῆεῖη. εῶκ

18. (1) ζᾶρ ῶζῆτ adj. patient, long-suffering; μῆτ ζᾶρ ῶζῆτ patience. (2) παρᾶγε (παράγω) to pass, pass by, away. (3) πῶλῆ πολῆ^ε Q πολῆ vb. tr. to wound, damage, offend. (4) π.κᾶπνοσ (ὁ καπνός) smoke.

19. (1) πρῆσῦτεροσ (ὁ πρεσβύτεροσ) elder. (2) ῆγῦσι an expletive of some sort, but cf. gloss 175(5) below. (3) τᾶχρῶ τᾶχρε- τᾶχρῶ^ε Q τᾶχρηῦ vb. tr. to affirm, confirm, strengthen (ἦμο^ε); intr. to be confirmed, resolute. (4) χί-ζᾶρᾶ^ε to amuse or divert self; as n.m. diversion, dis- traction.

21. (1) π.ἀρῶιη lentil(s). (2) ζεῖρῆ ζεῖρῆ- ζορῆ^ε Q ζορῆ vb. tr. to moisten (ἦμο^ε); also intr. to get wet, drenched. (3) με.πῆ(εγῆμᾶτ)ικον (τᾶ πνευματικά) spiritual matters.

23. (1) Perhaps insert μῆ before ἀπᾶ πᾶμῶ. (2) φορεῖ (φορέω) to wear. (3) π.θῆεῖηε palm-fiber.

ἢ οὐσον ἢ οὖον ἢ τε πιδος.⁴ ἐκθάνουωσθε δε ε κα-οὔκοῦι εβολ
 2ἢ σοῦντῆ,⁵ ἦτοκ ετ τῶσ. ται τε θε ετεκναδῆ-ἦτον." πεχε-
 πσον να4 же, "εθῶπε οὔνται ταχρια ἦμαγ, κοῦωσθε ετῆτρα4ει-
 ροοῦω⁶ 2λ 2ωε ἦ 6ιx?" λ4οῦωσθε ἦ6ι π2ἄλο же, "καν⁷ οὔντακ
 2ωε ним, ἦπῆκα-π2ωε ἦ 6ιx εβολ. πετε οὔν-6ом ἦмок ε λ44,
 λρι4, μονον⁸ 2ἢ οὔωτοртῆ λн."

28. λ-οὔσον χνε-αпа сарацион же, "λχι-οὔωαже εροι." πεχε-π2ἄλο να4 же, "εйнаже-οὔ нак? же λ441-ἦенка ἦ ἦ2нке
 мн нехнра мн ἦорфанос, λκκλ4γ 2ἦ πῶοῦωτ.¹ λ4η4γ γар ε
 πῶοῦωτ ε4με2 ἦ χωωме.

31. не-οὔν-οὔα δε ἦτε нет οὔα4ε εθ4γμοῦτε εροι же φ1-
 λ4γριοс ε4οῦн2 2ἢ ετἄнн, ε4ῆ-2ωε 2ἢ οὔ2ice θαντε4χпо να4 ἦ
 печовек ἦмин ἦмо4. ἦ2ωсон δε ε4λ2ερατῆ 2ἢ тагωра ε † ἦ
 печ2ωε ἦ 6ιx εβολ, ε1с 2ннте 2ἢ οὔῶεне λ4ε1не ἦοὔελλ44т1он¹
 εὔн-мнт ἦ ωε ἦ 2ολοκοτтинос² 21ωωс. λ4λ2ερατῆ ἦ печма, ε4-
 χω ἦмос же, "2апс пе εтре-пента4сормес е1." λῶ ε1с пет
 ἦмаγ λ4е1 ε4р1ме. λ46опῆ δε ἦ6ι π2ἄло, λ4χ1т4 ἦ са оὔса,
 λ4т44с на4. пет ἦмаγ δε λ44мλ2те ἦмо4, ε4οῦωσθε ε † ἦ οὔ-
 οὔωн³ на4. π2ἄло δε ἦпечοῦωσθε ε χ1. тоте λ421-тоотῆ ε χ1-
 ωκак εβολ, ε4χω ἦмос же, "λмн1тἦ ἦтетἦнаγ εῦрωме ἦте пноῦте
 же ἦта4ῆ-οὔ." π2ἄло δε λ4пῶт ἦ χ1οῦε, λ4е1 εβολ 2ἢ тпол1с
 же ἦнеῦсоῦωнῆ.

38. λ4εωк ἦ6ι апа μακ4ρ1οс пно6 ωλ апа антῶн1οс, λῶ

(4) π.ιδος (τὸ εἶδος) kind, sort. (5) σοῦντῆ price, value (w. suff. only); κα-οὔκοῦι εβολ 2ἢ to deduct a little from. (6) 41-ροοῦω to be concerned, anxious (about: ε, ετве, 2λ), to care about. (7) καν (κάν) even if. (8) μονον (μόνον) only, alone; but (w. neg.).

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

31. (1) ελλ44т1он (τὸ βαλλάντιον) purse; note resump-
 tion as fem. in 21ωωс, сормес, т44с. (2) π.2ολοκοτтинос (ὁ
 δολοκῶттинос) a gold coin. (3) π.οὔωн part, share.

ΟΥΣΠΥΛΛΙΟΝ. 2^η ΟΥΣΟΝ ΔΕ ΛΥΜΕ2-ΠΕΥΚΕΛΩΛ² Η ΜΟΟΥ, ΛΥΟΥΛ2⁴
 Ε ΠΚΛ2, ΛΥΩ Η ΤΕΥΝΟΥ ΛΥΣΚΟΡΚ³.³ ΗΤΕΡΕΥΕΩΝ⁴ ΔΕ, ΛΥΟΥΤ⁴,
 ΛΥΟΥΟΕΠ⁴.⁴ Λ-ΠΕΥ2ΗΤ ΔΕ ΕΙ ΕΡΟΥ, ΛΥΕΙΜΕ ΧΕ ΠΛΕΜΩΝ ΠΕΤ †
 ΗΜΛ4, ΛΥΩ ΠΕΧΛ4 ΧΕ, "ΕΙΣ 2ΗΝΤΕ ΟΝ †ΑΝΑΧΩΡΕΙ ΜΑΥΛΑΤ ΛΥΩ
 †6ΟΝ⁴. ΕΙΝΑΒΩΚ ΗΤΟΟΥΝ Ε ΘΕΝΕΕΤΕ. Σ⁴Φ-ΧΡΙΑ ΓΑΡ Ε ΜΙΘΕ ΕΡΟΥ
 Η ΜΑ ΝΙΝ ΛΥΩ Η 2ΟΥΟ 2ΥΠΟΜΙΝΕ⁵ Ε ΤΒΟΗΘΙΑ⁶ Η ΠΝΟΥΤΕ." ΛΥΚΤΟΥ
 ΔΕ, ΛΥΕΩΚ Ε ΠΕΥΜΛ.

70. Λ-ΟΥΣΟΝ ΧΙ Η ΠΕΣΧΗΜΛ, ΛΥΑΝΑΧΩΡΕΙ Η ΤΕΥΝΟΥ, ΕΥΧΩ
 ΗΜΟΣ ΧΕ, "ΛΗΓ-ΟΥΑΝΑΧΩΡΙΤΗΣ."¹ ΛΥΣΩΤΗ ΔΕ Η6Ι Η2ΧΛΟ, ΛΥΕΩΚ,
 ΛΥ†-ΤΟΟΥ² ΗΜΟΥ, ΛΥΩ ΛΥΤΡΕΥΚΩΤΕ³ Ε ΗΡΙ Η ΠΕΣΧΗΥ ΕΜΕΤΑΝΟΙ,
 ΕΥΧΩ ΗΜΟΣ ΧΕ, "ΚΩ ΝΑΙ ΕΒΟΛ. ΛΗΓ-ΟΥΑΝΑΧΩΡΗΤΗΣ ΔΗ, ΑΛΛΑ
 ΛΗΓ-ΟΥΡΩΜΕ Η ΡΕΥ⁴Φ-ΝΟΒΕ ΛΥΩ Η Ε⁴ΡΕ."

71. ΠΕΧΛΥ ΔΕ Η6Ι Η2ΧΛΟ ΧΕ, "ΕΚΘΑΝΗΛΥ ΕΥΘΗΡΕ ΘΗΜ ΕΥΕΝΚ
 Ε2ΡΑΙ ΕΤΠΕ 2Η ΠΕΥΟΥΩΦ ΗΜΙΝ ΗΜΟΥ, ΕΠ-ΤΕΥΟΥΕΡΗΤΕ, ΣΟΚ⁴ Ε-
 ΠΕΣΗΤ ΗΜΛΥ; Σ⁴Φ-ΝΟΒΕΡΕ ΓΑΡ ΝΛ4 ΔΗ."

102. ΕΡΕ-ΑΠΛ ΜΑΚΑΡΙΟΣ ΜΟΘΩΕ Η ΟΥΘΕΙΩ Η ΠΚΩΤΕ Η Π2ΕΛΟΣ,¹
 ΕΥΤΩΟΥΝ² Η 2ΕΝΕΝΤ, ΛΥΩ ΕΙΣ ΠΑΙΒΟΛΟΣ ΛΥΤΩΜΗΤ³ ΕΡΟΥ 2Η
 ΤΕΥ2ΙΝ, ΕΡΕ-ΟΥΟ2⁴ ΗΤΟΟΥ⁴, ΛΥΩ Ε-ΠΕΥΟΥΩΦ ΠΕ Ε ΡΛ2Τ⁴,
 ΗΠΕΥΕΗ-6ΟΜ. ΛΥΩ ΠΕΧΛ4 ΝΛ4 ΧΕ, "ΟΥΝΟΕ ΠΕ ΠΛΧΙ Η 6ΟΝ⁵ ΕΒΟΛ

into the desert and live as a hermit monk. (2) π.κελωλ jar, pitcher. (3) σκορκ⁴ κ⁴ρκ⁴- κ⁴ρκ⁴ Q κ⁴ρκ⁴ωρ to roll away (tr. or intr.). (4) ογωε⁴ ογεε⁴- ογωε⁴ Q ογωε⁴ vb. tr. to break, smash (ημο⁴). (5) 2υπομινε (υπομενω) to be patient (with, under: ε), submit to; to endure, last. (6) τ.βονηια (η βοηθεια) help, aid, support.

70. (1) π.αναχωριτης (ο αναχωρητης) anchorite; the status of a true anchorite was viewed as a very advanced stage of spiritual development. (2) †-τοου⁴ ημο⁴ to lay hold of (suff. on τοου⁴ is reflex.). (3) In causative sense: "they made him go around to the cells..."

102. (1) π.ζελοσ (το ελοσ) marsh. (2) τωου⁴ as tr. vb. to carry (ημο⁴). (3) τωμητ, Q τωμητ to meet, befall (ε). (4) π.ο2ε scythe. (5) χι ημο⁴ η 6ονε to ill-treat, harm,

ἦνοκ, ἕ μὴ-ἄν μοι ἐροκ.⁶ εἰς ζήντε γὰρ ζωὸς μὴν ἐτεκεῖρε
 ἦμοοῦ †εῖρε ἦμοοῦ ζω. ἦτοκ ἄκνηστευε ἦ ζενσοοῦ; ἀνοκ δὲ
 μεῖοῦμ ε πτηρῆ.⁷ ἄκρ-οὔθῃ ἦ ροεῖς⁸ ἦ ζενσοπ; ἀνοκ δὲ
 μεῖἦκοτῆ ἐνεε. οὔζωβ ἦ οὔωτ πετεκκρὰβιτ ἐροῖ ἦζήτῆ."
 πεχε-ἀπὰ μακκαρίοσ ἕ, "οὔ πε?" ἦτοχ δὲ πεχλχ ἕ, "πεκ-
 ἐββιο πε. ἀνοκ δὲ μεῖβἦ-ἄν ε ἐββιοῖ ἐνεε. ἐτὲ πλῖ
 ἦπιβἦ-ἄν ἐροκ."

124. ἀχχοοσ ἦβῖ ἀπὰ ζωρσῖνσῖ ἕ, "οὔτῶβε¹ ἦ ὀμε²
 εὔθλῃνοχῆ εὔσῆτε³ ζλῆπ πῖερο, ἦζλζυπομῖνε ἀν ἦ οὔζοοῦ ἦ
 οὔωτ. ττερποσ⁴ δὲ ἄκμοῦν ἐβολ ἦ ἐβ ἦ πῶνε. τλῖ τε ἐβ ἦ
 πρῶνε ε-οὔἦτλχ ἦμλῦ ἦ πεχνεεῦε ἦ ἦἦτκοσμῖκοκ.⁵ ἦἦποσ⁶ ἀν
 ζἦ ἔοτε ἦ πνοῦτε. ἐγθλνεῖ ἐζρλῖ εὔἦἦτνοβ,⁷ ἄχβεωλ ἐβολ.
 ζλζ γὰρ νε ἦπῖρσμοσ ἦ λλ-τῖμῖνε μλῖστλ εὔθροοπ ζἦ τῆντε
 ἦ ἦρῶνε. ἦλνοῦσ δὲ ἐτρε-πρῶνε σοῦεν-πεγθῖ ἦμῖν ἦμοχ,
 ἐτρεγπῶτ δὲ ἐβολ ἦ πεζροθ⁸ ἦ τῆἦτνοβ. νετ τλχρῆῦ δὲ ζῖτῆ
 τῖσῖτῖς ζεἠλτκῖμ ἐροοῦ νε.

141. ἀχθῶπε ζἦ νεπρῶλσῖον¹ ἦ κῶστανῖνοῦπολῖς ἦβῖ
 οὔμῶλχοσ ἦ ρἦἦκῖνε ζῖ ἐβῶλσῖοσ πῆρο. πῆρο δὲ ἐχβῆκ ζἦ
 τεζῖν ἐτ ἦμλῦ, ἀχκλ-πἦἦἦθε ἦσῶχ, ἀχβῖ μλῦλλχ, ἀχθῶζἦ ἐζοῦν
 ε πἦἦλχοσ. ἀχθ ἀχσοῦθῆἦ μῆν ἕ μὴν πε, ἀχθῶπῆ δὲ ἐροχ ἦ

do violence to; to constrain; χῖ ἦ ἄν (χῖνεἄν) n.m.
 violence, physical constraint. The genitive (my) is objec-
 tive here: "the constraint I feel from you." (6) ἦἦ-ἄν
 μοι ἐροκ I have no power over you. (7) ε πτηρῆ (not) at
 all. (8) ροεῖς vb. intr. to remain awake, keep watch
 (over: ε).

124. (1) π.τῶβε, τ.τῶβε brick. (2) π.ὀμε, τ.ὀμε clay,
 mud. (3) τ.σῆτε foundation. (4) τ.τερποσ(ν) baked brick.
 (5) κοσμῖκοσ (κοσμῖκοσ) worldly, secular; ἦἦτκοσμῖκοσ
 worldliness. (6) πῖσε πεс(ῆ)- πλστ* Q ποσε vb. tr. to bake,
 cook (ἦμο*). (7) In sense: "if he achieves a position of
 importance." (8) πε.ζροθ burden, responsibility.

141. (1) πε.πρῶλσῖον (τὸ προάστειον) suburbs, environs.

Θε ἢ οὐα εβολ εἰ τάλαις.² ἤτερουβωκ δε εβοῦν, λυθληλ,
 λυεμοос. λχарεи ἡβι πῆρο ἢ εοτεῖ³ ἡμοσ, εсхω ἡμοс хе,
 "ἡνεиote εт εἰ κηме ῥ-οῦ?" ἡτοσ δε πεχλч хе, "сεθληл тн-
 роу εхἡ пекоуχлi." λγω λсхоос нлч εтρεсoуom ἡ οῦκοῦι ἡ
 οεиκ. λчт-οῦθнм ἡ ηεε⁴ εи εμοῦ⁵ нлч, λсoуom. λγω λчт-
 οῦθнм ἡ ηооῦ нлч, λсω. πεχлч δε нлч ἡβι πῆρο хе, "ксооῦн
 хе λнῤ-нiм?" ἡтоσ δε πεчлч хе, "пноῦте сооῦн ἡмок." тоте
 πεчлч хе, "λнῤ пе εεωλосиос πῆρο," λγω ἡ τεῦноῦ λчпλεтῤ
 нлч ἡβι ηελλо. πεчлч нлч ἡβι πῆρο хе, "нлiат-тнγтἡ хе
 тεтἡо ἡ λтрооῦθ⁶ εἡ ηεиκοsmос. εἡ οῦме ἡχиηтλγχпoi εἡ т-
 ηἡтῆро ἡпiηεε-εηт⁷ ἡ οεик εηεε οῦде ηооῦ ἡ εε ἡ ηооῦ, οῦде
 ἡпiεиμε хе сεεoλε⁸ ἡ тeiεε χиη ηεεооῦ εт ἡмλγ." λчарεи ἡ
 т-εооῦ нлч ἡβι πῆρο. ηελλо δε λчтфoῦн, λчпωт, λсκтoч он
 ε κηме.

175. λсхоос он ἡβι λпλ ληиηλ хе λ-пeneиowт λпλ λрсε-
 ниос хоос εтве οῦλ εἡ θиηт хе οῦноε ἡмλте пе ἡ ηεсῤ-εωε¹
 εсo δε ἡ λφελληс² εἡ тпiстiс λγω ηεсῤεῤ³ пе εтве тἡηт-
 εиλiωтнс. λγω ηεсхω ἡμοс хе ηоεиκ εтἡχi ἡμοс εиχἡ ηмλ⁴
 ἡтоσ λη пе ηсωмλ ἡ ηεῤс φγсi⁵ λλλλ ηεсsmот пе. λγсωтἡ δε
 ἡβι ελλо сηλγ хе λчхе-пeiθλхе, λγω εγсoоῦн ἡμοс хе οῦноε
 пе εἡ ηεсвiос,⁶ λγεиμε хе εсхω ἡ пλi εἡ οῦηἡтвλλ-εηт⁷ ηἡ

(2) sense here: the ranks of ordinary soldiers. (3) εοтεῖ-
 εεтεῖт- εεтεωт Q εεтεωт vb. tr. to examine, inquire into
 (ἡμοс). (4) η.ηεε oil. (5) ηε.εμοῦ salt. (6) λтрооῦθ adj.
 carefree, free from anxieties. (7) ηεε-εηт ἡμοс to be sated,
 satisfied with. (8) ελoε, Q εoλε vb. tr. to be sweet, pleasant.

175. (1) ηεсῤ-εωε worker, doer; here in monkish sense:
 ascetic, practitioner. (2) λφελληс (ἀφελής) simple. (3)
 θωсῤ (θωεῤ), Q θωсῤ (θωεῤ) vb. intr. to stumble, err.
 т. ηἡт εиλiωтнс being uninformed; λδiωтнс non-professional,
 layman, uninformed person. (4) η.мλ here = the altar. (5)
 φγсi in fact, for real (φῶσει by nature, naturally); тε.
 φγсiс (ἡ φῶсiс) nature. (6) η.вiос (δ βίос) life. (7) вλλ-
 εηт guileless, innocent; ηἡтвλλ-εηт guilelessness.

ΟΥΝΗΤΑΤΝΟΙ.⁸ ΛΥΘ ΛΥΒΙ ΘΑΡΟϢ, ΛΥΧΟΟΣ ΝΑϢ ΧΕ, "ΑΠΑ, ΑΝΣΩΤΗ
 ΕΤΒΕ ΟΥΦΑΧΕ Η ΑΠΙΣΤΟΝ, ΧΕ Λ-ΟΥΑ ΧΟΟϢ ΧΕ ΠΟΒΙΚ ΕΤΗΧΙ ΗΜΟϢ
 ΖΩC⁹ ΧΕ ΗΤΟϢ ΝΑΜΕ ΑΝ ΠΕ ΠCΩΜΑ Η ΠΕΧC ΑΛΛΑ ΠΕϢCΜΟΤ ΠΕ."
 ΠΖΛΛΟ ΔΕ ΠΕΧΛΑϢ ΧΕ, "ΑΝΟΚ ΛΙΧΕ-ΠΑΙ." ΗΤΟΟΥ ΔΕ ΛΥΚΩΡΩ¹⁰
 ΕΡΟϢ, ΕΥΧΩ ΗΜΟC ΧΕ, "ΗΠΩΡ. ΗΠΡΤΑΧΡΟΚ ΖΗ ΠΑΙ, ΑΠΑ, ΑΛΛΑ
 ΚΑΤΑ ΘΕ ΕΤΕΡΕ-ΤΚΛΘΟΛΙΚΗ¹¹ ΕΚΚΛΗCΙΑ ΧΩ ΗΜΟC ΠΙCΤΕΥΕ ΧΕ
 ΠΟΒΙΚ ΕΤΗΧΙ ΗΜΟϢ ΗΤΟϢ ΠΕ ΠCΩΜΑ Η ΠΕΧC ΖΗ ΟΥΜΕ, ΛΥΘ ΖΗ
 ΟΥCΜΟΤ ΑΝ, ΛΥΘ ΠΕΙΠΟΤΗΡΙΟΝ¹² ΠΕϢCΜΟϢ ΠΕ ΖΗ ΟΥΜΕ ΛΥΘ ΖΗ
 ΟΥCΧΥΜΑ¹³ ΑΝ. ΑΛΛΑ Η ΘΕ¹⁴ Η ΤΑΡΧΗ Ε-ΛϢΧΙ Η ΟΥΚΛΖ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΗ
 ΠΚΛΖ,¹⁵ ΛϢΠΛΑCCE¹⁶ Η ΠΡΩΜΕ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΕϢϢΙΚΩΝ¹⁷ ΛΥΘ ΜΗ-ΒΟΜ Η
 ΑΛΛΥ Η ΧΟΟC ΧΕ Η ΘΙΚΩΝ Η ΠΝΟΥΤΕ ΑΝ ΤΕ ΤΑΙ, ΚΑΙΤΟΙ¹⁸ ΟΥΛ-
 ΚΑΤΑΛΥΜΠΟC ΠΕ Η ΑΤΤΑΖΟϢ, ΤΑΙ ΟΝ ΤΕ ΘΕ Η ΠΟΒΙΚ ΗΤΑϢΧΟΟC
 ΧΕ ΠΑΙ ΠΕ ΠΑCΩΜΑ. ΤΗΠΙCΤΕΥΕ ΧΕ ΖΗ ΟΥΜΕ ΠΑΙ ΠΕ ΠCΩΜΑ Η
 ΠΕΧC." ΠΕΧΛΑϢ ΗΒΙ ΠΖΛΛΟ ΧΕ, "ΕΤΕΤΗΤΗΠΙΘΕ¹⁹ ΗΜΟΙ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΗ
 ΠΖΩC, ΗΤΗΑΤΩΤ ΑΝ ΗΖΗΤ." ΗΤΟΟΥ ΔΕ ΠΕΧΛΑϢ ΧΕ, "ΜΑΡΕΝΤΩΒΛΖ²⁰
 Η ΠΝΟΥΤΕ ΖΗ ΤΕΙΖΕΒΔΩΜΑC ΕΤΒΕ ΠΕΙΜΥCΤΗΡΙΟΝ, ΛΥΘ ΤΗΠΙCΤΕΥΕ
 ΧΕ ΠΝΟΥΤΕ ΝΑΒΟΛΠΗ ΝΑΝ ΕΒΟΛ." ΠΖΛΛΟ ΔΕ ΛϢΩΠ-ΠΩΛΧΕ ΕΡΟϢ ΖΗ
 ΟΥΡΛΩΕ, ΛΥΘ ΛϢCΟΠC Η ΠΝΟΥΤΕ ΕϢΧΩ ΗΜΟC ΧΕ, "ΠΧΟΕΙC, ΗΤΟΚ ΕΤ

(8) νοι (νοέω) to think; ατνοι unthinking; ζη ουνητατνοι
 without thinking. (9) Text has ζωcξ; prob. ζωc (δζ) with
 χε, as given above. (10) κωρω κερω- κωρω^ε vb. tr. to per-
 suade, cajole (ε). (11) κλωολικη (καθολικωc) adj. f. uni-
 versal, catholic. (12) π.ποτηριον (το ποτηριον) wine-cup.
 (13) ζη ουcχυμα in form, in appearance. (14) η θε η is
 coordinated with ται τε θε below. τ.αρχη (η αρχη) begin-
 ning (of creation). (15) Note κλζ in two senses: a clod
 of earth; the ground. (16) πλaccε (πλαccω) to form, mould.
 (17) θικων (η εικων) likeness. (18) καιτοι (καιτοι) and
 yet, although, albeit. ακαταλυμπoc (ακαταλημπoc) incom-
 prehensible; used as noun here. (19) πιθε (πειθω) to per-
 suade. εβολ ζη πζωc in sense: by a demonstration from the
 matter itself. (20) τωβζ (τωβλζ) τεβζ- τοβζ^ε vb. tr. to
 pray, make entreaty (to: ημο^ε; for: ε, ετβε, εχη, ζλ).

σοοῦν γε ἢ εἰς ἄν ἢ ἀπίστος κατὰ οὐκακία²¹ ἀλλὰ γε ἠνεῖ-
 πλανα²² εἰς οὐμῆταπίστος μῆ οὐμῆτατσοοῦν, βωλῆ καὶ εβολ,
 πχοεῖς τῷ πεῖς." Ἡεῖλο δε οη λυβωκ ε νεγρι, λυτωβας Ἡ
 πνοῦτε, εγχο ἦμος γε, "τῷ πεῖς, εκεβωλῆ εβολ Ἡ πεῖςῆλο Ἡ
 πεῖμυστηριον γε εχεπίστεγε λγω ἠῖτῆ-οσε²³ Ἡ πεῖςῖσε."
 λ-πνοῦτε δε σωτῆ εροοῦ εἰ ουσον. Ἡτερε-εβδωμας δε χωκ
 εβολ, λγει ε τεκκλῆσια Ἡ τκυριακῆ,²⁴ λγυμοος Ἡ πωμῆτ
 μαλλῶ εἰ <οὔ>οὔρωμ²⁵ Ἡ οὔωτ. νερε-πεῖλο δε εἰς τῶμῆτε.
 λγούωμ Ἡεἰ νευβαλ ετ εἰ εοῦν, λγω Ἡτεροῦκω εεραῖ Ἡ ποεῖκ
 εχῆ τετραπυζα ετ οὔλαε, λγούωμ: εβολ Ἡ πωμῆτ μαλλῶ Ἡ εε
 Ἡ οὔωρε κοῦι, λγω Ἡτερε-πεπρεσβυτερος σοοῦτῆ εβολ Ἡ τεῖ-
 εἰχ ε χῖ Ἡ ποεῖκ ε ποῖ,²⁶ εἰς οὔαγγελος λγει εβολ εἰς
 Ἡπῆγε, ε-οὔῆ-οὔεορτε²⁷ Ἡτοοτῆ, λγω λγῶωτ²⁸ Ἡ πκοῦι Ἡ
 ωρε, λγῶετ²⁹ Ἡ πεῖςνοῦ ε πποτηριον. Ἡτερε-πεπρεσβυτερος
 δε ερ-ποεῖκ Ἡ γλῆσμα κλῆσμα,³⁰ νερε-παγγελος εωωῦ ποῖ Ἡ
 πωρε κοῦι ωῆμ ωῆμ. λγω Ἡτεροῦτ Ἡ πεγούοι³¹ ε χῖ εβολ εἰς
 νετ οὔλαε, λγῆ Ἡεἰ πεῖλο Ἡ οὔκλῆσμα λγῆ εῖπῆω Ἡ ενοῦ, λγω
 Ἡτερεῖναλ, λγῆ-εοτε, λγῆ-ωκκ εβολ γε, "ῖπίστεγε, πχοεῖς,
 γε ποεῖκ πε πεκῶμα λγω πποτηριον πε πεκῆνοῦ." λγω Ἡ
 τεῖνοῦ λ-παῦ ετ εἰς τεῖεἰχ ῆ-οεῖκ κατὰ πεοοῦ Ἡ πμυστηριον.
 λγῆωῖ εεοῦν ε ρωῦ, λγω λγῆ εῖεγχαριστι³² Ἡ πχοεῖς.
 πεχαῦ λγῆ Ἡεἰ Ἡεῖλο γε, "πνοῦτε σοοῦν Ἡ τεῖγῆςῖς Ἡ Ἡρωμε γε

τ.εβδωμας, εβδωμας (ἡ εβδομάς) week. (21) τ.κακία (ἡ κα-
 κία) evil, badness. (22) πλανα (πλανῶ) to deceive, lead
 astray; middle: to err. (23) ῖ-οσε to suffer a loss (of:
 Ἡ). (24) τ.κυριακῆ (ἡ κυριακή) Sunday. (25) οὔρωμ var. of
 Ἡρωμ) pillow, seat. (26) ποῖ πεῖ- ποῖ Q πῆω vb. tr. to
 divide (Ἡμοῦ). (27) τ.εορτε knife, sword. (28) ῶωτ ῶεετ-
 ῶατ Q ῶατ vb. tr. to cut, slay (Ἡμοῦ). (29) ποεῖτ, πεεῖτ-
 παεῖτ Q παεῖτ vb. tr. to pour (Ἡμοῦ). (30) πε.κλῆσμα (τὸ
 κλῆσμα) piece; repeated to express distributive: into pie-
 ces; cf. the following ωῆμ ωῆμ into small pieces. (31) ῖ-
 Ἡ π(ῶ)οῦοι to advance, proceed (suff. is reflex.). (32)
 εγχαριστι (εὔχαριστέω) to give thanks.

μη-εομ ημοου ε ουεμ-αε εφοуот.³³ ετβε παι θαυτρε-περσωма
 θωπε η ποβικ λυω περсноч η ηρπ η нет χι ημοч зη ουпистис."
 λυω λυθп-змот³⁴ ηтн пноуτε зихη пентаθωπε, χε ηπερκα-
 пзχλο η ρоме ε †-οσε η περзисе, λυω λυεωк η пθомηт ε ηευρι
 зη ουραθε.

240. λ-αпа сарапiоη ηαу εупорηη.¹ πεχλч χε, "†ηηу
 θаро η пηау η ρουзе. сѢтоте εβολ." λυω ηтереч<εi> ηас
 εзоуη, πεχлч ηас χε, "εω εροι η ουкоуi, χε ουηται-ουномос
 ηηау, θαν†χοκч εβολ." ηтос аε πεχлс χε, "κλλωс, пλειωт."
 ηточ аε λчархеi η ψαλλеi² χиη пθорп η ψαλмос θантечхωк
 εβολ η пθεταιоу η ψαλмос, λυω катa соη η κλ-роч εβολ θαу-
 εiре η θомηт η κλχ-пат.³ ηтос зωωс λсεω εсθληη зi пазоу
 ηмоч зη ουзоте мη ουстωт.⁴ λчмоуη аε εβολ εчθληη зарос
 таресоухаi, λυω λ-пноуτε сωтн εроч. тесзime аε λспλзтс зλ-
 ратоу η ηεσοуερηте εсрime εсхω ηмос χε, "λρι-тагапη,⁵ па-
 εiωт. пма εтексооуη χε †ηаоухаi ηзηтч χиη εηау. ηта-
 пноуτε гар тηηооук θароi ε παi." λυω λчхитс εуzeneете η
 парθенос.⁶ πεχлч аε η тηаау η εεηεете χε, "χι η тειсωηε,
 λυω ηηптале-ηаzε⁷ εхωс η εηтoλη, аλλα η εε εтесоуаθс
 ηареслас. κλλс зηη пхоεiс." λυω мηηса зенкоуi η зооу πεχлс
 χε, "анок оуречф-нове. εiоуθ ε оуθм η оусоη η мηηε."
 мηηса κεоуоεiθ оη πεχлс χε, "εiоуθ ε оуθм η оусоη катa
 саввaтoη."⁸ мηηсωс оη πεχлс χε, "εпiαη⁹ λiф-зλз η nove,

(33) οуот vb. intr. to be raw, green, fresh. θп-змот ηтн
 to thank.

240. (1) т.порηη (η πόρνη) prostitute. (2) ψαλλеi
 (ψάλλω) here: to recite psalter; ηε.ψαλмос (δ ψαλμός)
 psalm. (3) κλχ-пат bow, genuflection; κωλχ vb. tr. to bend,
 bow; т.пат knee, leg. (4) ηε.стωт trembling. (5) λρι-тагапη
 be charitable, do a kindness; т.агапη (η άγαπή) love. (6)
 ουzeneете η парθенос a convent. (7) η.ηаzε yoke; here in
 monastic sense: imposed penance. η (η) or. (8) once a
 week. (9) εпiαη (επειδη) because, since.

οπ¹⁰ ε₂ο_γη ε_γρ₁ λ_γω πε_†η_λο_υο_μτ̄ τ_λλ_γ η_λι ε_η ο_γθ_ογ_θτ̄ μ_η π_λ-
 ε_ωε η̄ ε_ιχ." λ_γω λ_γε_ιρ_ε ε_ι η_λι, λ_γω λ_στ̄-λ_ηλ_γ η̄ π_ηο_υτ_ε, λ_σ-
 η̄κ_οτ̄κ̄ Δ_ε ε_η π_μλ ε_τ η̄μ_λγ ε_η π_χο_ει_ς.

(10) οπ¹⁰ is for οτ_ητ̄, from οτ_η.

ΤΣΟΦΙΑ Η ΣΟΛΟΜΩΝ

Chapter 1

- (1) μερε-ταικλιοςυνη, μετ κρινε Η ηκλς.
 λρι-πμεεγε Η ηχοεις ζη ομηηταγλαος,
 ητεηθινη ησωη ζη ομηηταηλους ητε μεηηηη.
- (2) κε θλυζε εροη ηβι μετε ησεπειραζε ημοη λη.
 θλχουωνη δε εβολ η μετε ησεο η ληηαζε εροη λη.
- (3) θαρ-πμεεγε γαρ εθοου πορχου ε ηνουτε,
 λυω τεεβοη ετ ουονη εβολ θασχηεε-ηαηη.
- (4) κε μερε-τσοφια γαρ βωκ εζουη ευψυχη εςζοου,
 ουαε μεσουωε ζη σωηα ρ ρεηη-ηοβε.
- (5) ηεηηη γαρ ετ ουααβ η τσοφια θλχηωτ εβολ η κροη,
 λυω θλχουε η ημοκμεκ η ηαηη,
 λυω θλχηηε-ηχηηεονη εθθληε.
- (6) ομηαε-ρωμε γαρ ηε ηεηηη η τσοφια,
 λυω ηηηαηηαε-ηχη-ουα λη ζη ηεηηποτου;
 κε ηνουτε ηε ηηηηρε η ηεηελοτε,
 λυω μετ μουηη ηαηε η ηεηηη, λυω μετ σωηη ε ηεηηη.
- (7) κε ηεηηη η ηχοεις λχηεε-τοηκομηηηη,
 λυω μετ θωη η ηηηηη ηχοουη η ηεηηροου.

I. (1) κρινω to judge. απλοϋς adj. simple, frank, sincere. (2) ηαζε, Q ηζουη vb. tr. to believe, trust (ε); λη-ηαζε adj. unbelieving. (3) πορχ ηεηηη- πορχ Q πορχ vb. tr. to divide, separate (ημο^ο; from: ε). (5) ηε.κροη deceit, guile. ουε, Q ουηυ vb. intr. to be distant (from: ε, ημο^ο), remain aloof from. (6) ηε.ηποτου lip(s), shore, edge. ελωη (pl. ελοτε, ελοοτε) n.m.f. kidney; here in OT sense as seat of emotions. μουηη ηεηηη- μοηη Q μοηη vb. tr. to to examine, search out (ημο^ο). (7) ηηηηη the universe, everything.

- (8) ετβε παι μη-αααυ ηαζωπ εγθλαχε ζη ουχινηγονε,
ουαε ηφηαφ-βολ αν ε τεκρικικ ετ ηηηυ.
- (9) σεηαεμη-πθιηε γαρ η πθοχηε η πασεβηε,
αυω ηχοεικ ηαεωτη ε ηεγθλαχε ε πουωνε εβολ η ηεγανομια.
- (10) χε ημααχε η ηεχκωε θλαεωτη ε ζωε ηηη,
αυω ηεεροου η ηεκρηρη ηαζωπ αν.
- (11) ζαρεε εε ερωτη ε ηεκρηρη ετ θουεητ,
αυω η-εο ε ηετηλαε εβολ ζη ηκατααααηα;
χε μη-ουθλαχε εγθουεητ ηαζωπ.
ουταπρο εεχι-εολ θαστακε-τεψυχη.
- (12) ηηρηκωε εε ε ημου ζη ηεηαηη η ηετηωνε,
ουαε ηηρηεωκ ηητη η ητακο ζη ηεεβηηε η ηετηεηα.
- (13) χε ηηε-ηηουτε ταμιε-ημου,
ουαε ηφραθε αν εχη ητακο η ηετ οηε.
- (14) ηηαεεοντου γαρ ηηρου ετρεγεθ θλα εολ
αυω ετρεγουχαη ηεη ηεωνη η ηκοεμοε.
ημη-ηαερε η μου εραη ηεητου,
ουαε ηηηερο η αμητε εηχη ηκαε.
- {(15) ταηκαηοενηη γαρ ουαημου τε.}
- (16) ηαεεβηε αε ζη ηεγεεηα ηη ηεγεαχε αεεοηηε ηαυ;

(8) φ-εολ ε to avoid, escape. ηηηη for ηηη. (9) θοχηε vb. intr. to take counsel (concerning: ε); as n.m. counsel. αεεβηε adj. ungodly, impious. η ανομια lawlessness. (10) η.κωε envy, jealousy; vb. intr. to be envious, jealous, zealous (for: ε). (11) η-εο ε to restrain; to refrain from. χη-εολ to tell a lie. (12) η ηλανη error, erring. (14) εωνη ενη- εονη Q εονη vb. tr. to create, found (ημο); as n.m. creation, creature. θλα εολ adv. forever, for good. ηαερε η μου poison. αμητε Hades, Hell. (15) Verse 15 is intrusive and incomplete. Omit.

ΛΥΤΑΛΛΗ ΝΑΥ Ν ΘΥΗΡ, ΛΥΒΩΛ ΕΒΟΛ,
 ΛΥΣΜΙΝΕ Ν ΟΥΔΙΛΘΗΚΗ ΝΕΜΑΛ,
 ΧΕ ΣΕΨΠΘΑ Ν ΤΜΕΡΙΣ Ν ΠΕΤ ΨΜΑΥ.

Chapter II

The Reasoning of the Wicked

- (1) ΛΥΧΟΟΣ ΓΑΡ, Ε-ΛΥΜΕΒΥΕ ΖΡΑΙ ΝΖΗΤΟΥ ΖΝ ΟΥΣΟΟΥΤΗ ΛΝ,
 ΧΕ ΟΥΚΟΥΙ ΠΕ ΠΕΝΔΖΕ, ΕΥΜΕΖ Χ ΛΥΠΗ,
 ΛΥΘ ΨΜΝ-ΨΤΟΝ ΘΟΟΠ ΖΜ ΠΜΟΥ Ψ ΠΡΩΜΕ,
 ΟΥΔΕ ΨΠΨΟΟΥΨ-ΟΥΛ Ε-ΛΥΒΕΙ ΕΖΡΑΙ ΖΝ ΛΜΨΤΕ.
- (2) ΧΕ ΨΤΑΝΘΩΠΕ Ε ΠΠΕΤ ΘΟΥΕΙΤ.
 ΜΨΨΩΣ ΕΝΝΑΨ-ΘΕ Ψ ΝΕΤΕ ΨΠΟΥΘΩΠΕ,
 ΧΕ ΟΥΚΛΠΝΟΣ ΠΕ ΠΝΙΧΕ ΕΤ ΖΝ ΘΑΝΤΨ,
 ΛΥΘ ΟΥΨΚ ΠΕ ΠΘΑΧΕ ΕΤ ΚΙΜ ΖΨ ΠΕΝΖΗΤ.
- (3) ΠΑΙ ΕΥΘΑΝΘΩΨ, ΕΡΕ-ΠΣΩΜΑ ΤΗΡΨ ΝΑΨ-ΘΕ Ψ ΟΥΧΨΒΕΣ,
 ΛΥΘ ΠΕΝΠΨΑ ΝΑΒΩΛ ΕΒΟΛ Ψ ΘΕ Ψ ΠΑΝΡ ΕΤ ΧΟΟΡΕ ΕΒΟΛ,
- (4) ΨΣΕΨ-ΠΩΒΨ Ψ ΠΕΝΡΑΝ ΖΨ ΠΕΝΟΥΟΕΙΨ,
 ΨΤΕΨ-ΛΑΛΥ ΕΡ-ΠΜΕΒΥΕ Ψ ΝΕΝΖΒΗΥΕ,
 ΛΥΘ ΠΕΝΔΖΕ ΝΛΟΥΕΙΝΕ Ψ ΘΕ Ψ ΟΥΚΛΟΟΛΕ,
 ΛΥΘ ΨΝΑΧΩΦΡΕ ΕΒΟΛ Ψ ΘΕ Ψ ΟΥΝΙΧΕ Ε-ΛΥΒΩΛ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΙΤΨ
 ΠΑΚΤΙΝ Ψ ΠΡΗ,
 ΛΥΘ Ε-Λ-ΤΕΥΖΨΜΕ ΖΡΩΨ ΕΧΩΨ.
- (5) ΟΥΖΛΕΙΒΕΣ Ε-ΛΣΟΥΕΙΝΕ ΠΕ ΠΕΝΟΥΟΕΙΨ,

(16) ΣΜΙΝΕ ΣΜΨ- ΣΜΨΤΨ Q ΣΜΟΝΨ vb. tr. to establish, set up (ΨΜΟΨ). ἡ μερίς portion, share; party, faction.

II. (1) ΖΝ ΟΥΣΟΟΥΤΗ ΛΝ incorrectly, not rightly.
 Χ ΛΥΠΗ = Ψ ΛΥΠΗ; ἡ λύπη grief, pain. (2) Ψ-ΘΕ Ψ to become like. Π.ΝΙΧΕ breath. ΘΑΝΤΨ nose. Π.ΨΚ spark. (3) Τ. ΧΨΒΕΣ (glowing) coal. Θ, ἡ ἀήρ air, atmosphere. (4) ΤΕ. ΚΛΟΟΛΕ cloud. Π.ΛΑΚΤΙΝ (ἡ ἀκτίς, -ῖνος) ray, beam. Τ.ΖΨΜΕ heat. ΖΡΩΨ, Q ΖΟΡΨ vb. intr. to become heavy, difficult. (5) Τ.ΖΑΙΒΕΣ shadow, shade.

- (22) ΛΥΩ ἩΠΟΥΣΟΥΝ-ἩΜΥΣΤΗΡΙΟΝ Ἡ ΠΡΟΥΤΕ,
 ΟΥΔΕ ἩΠΟΥΚΑ-ΣΤΗΥ Ε ΠΕΚΕ Ἡ ΤΑΙΚΛΙΟΣΥΝΗ;
 ἩΠΟΥΠΙΣΤΕΥΕ Ε ΠΤΑΙΟ Ἡ ΝΕΨΥΧΗ Ἡ ΝΕΤ ΟΥΛΑΒ.
- (23) ΧΕ ΠΡΟΥΤΕ ΛΥΣΩΝΤ Ἡ ΠΡΩΜΕ ΕΥΜΗΤΑΤΤΑΚΟ,
 ΛΥΩ ΛΥΤΑΜΙΟΥ ΣἩ ΘΙΚΩΝ Ἡ ΠΕΧΕΙΝΕ.
- (24) ΣἩ ΠΕΦΘΟΝΟΣ ΔΕ Ἡ ΠΑΙΔΒΟΛΟΣ Λ-ΠΜΟΥ ΒΙ ΕΣΟΥΝ Ε ΠΚΟΣΜΟΣ.
- (25) ΣΕΠΕΙΡΑΖΕ ΔΕ ἩΜΟΥ ἩΒΙ ΤΜΕΡΙΣ Ἡ ΠΕΤ ἩΜΟΥ.

Chapter V

The Remorse of the Wicked at the Judgement

- (1) ΤΟΤΕ ΠΑΙΚΛΙΟΣ ΝΑΛΣΕΡΑΤῚ ΣἩ ΟΥΝΟΣ Ἡ ΠΑΡΣΗΣΙΑ Ε ΝΑΩΦΣ Ἡ
 ΠΕΜΤΟ ΕΒΟΛ Ἡ ΝΕΝΤΑΥΘΑΙΒΕ ἩΜΟΥ ΛΥΩ ΝΕΝΤΑΥΘΕΤΙ Ἡ
 ΝΕΧΣΙΣΕ.
- (2) ΣΕΝΑΝΔΥ, ἩΣΕΘΤΟΡΤῚ ΣἩ ΟΥΣΟΤΕ ΕΣΝΑΩῚ,
 ἩΣΕΠΩΘῚ ΕΧἩ ΤΜΟΕΙΣΕ Ἡ ΠΕΧΟΥΧΑΙ,
- (3) ἩΣΕΧΟΟΣ ΣΡΑΙ ἩΣΗΤΟΥ, ΕΥΜΕΤΑΝΟΙ
 ΛΥΩ ΕΥΛΩ-ΛΣΟΜ ΕΤΒΕ ΠΛΩΧῚ Ἡ ΠΕΥΠἩΛ,
 ΧΕ "ΠΑΙ ΠΕΝΕΝΣΩΒΕ ἩΣΩῚ Ἡ ΠΙΟΥΟΕΙΩ,
 ΕΥΘΟΟΠ ΜΑΝ Ἡ ΠΑΡΑΒΟΛΗ Ἡ ΝΟΒΗΕΒ Ἡ ΝΙΛΕΝΤ,
- (4) ΕΝΩΠ Ἡ ΠΕΧΑΣΕ ΕΥΛΙΒΕ, ΛΥΩ ΠΕΧΜΟΥ ΕΥΣΩΩ.

(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." πεπειράζω in the sense "to experience."

V. (1) ἡ παρηγορία freedom, openness; ΣἩ ΟΥΠΑΡΣΗΣΙΑ openly, publicly. ἀθετέω to disregard. (2) πωθῚ πεθῚ ποθῚ Q ποθῚ vb. tr. to amaze (ἩΜΟ*); intr. to be amazed (at: ΕΧἩ). τ.μοεισε wonder, marvel. (3) ΛΩ-ΛΣΟΜ vb. intr. to sigh; as n.m. sigh. Π.ΛΩΧῚ anguish, oppression. ΣΩΒΕ vb. tr. to mock, ridicule (ἩΜΟ*, ἩΣΑ). ΠΑΡΑΒΟΛΗ in sense: model, exemplar. (4) ΛΙΒΕ as n.m. madness.

- λῦω ἡμῶν-κτο θοοπ ἡ πενμοῦ;
 κε λῦτῶσθε ερωοῦ, λῦω ἡνε-λλλῦ κοτῶ.
- (6) ἀμνηστῆ ἑε ἡτῆτσίον ἡ ἡαγλαθον ετ θοοπ,
 ἡτῆκρῶ ἡ τεκτικίς ἑἡ οὐβενἡ ἡ ἑε ἡ οὐμῆτῆρρε.
- (7) μαρῆτσίον ἡ ἡρῆ ε-ἡανοῦχ ἑί στί-νοῦχε,
 λῦω ἡπῆρρεῦσαλῆ ἡβί ἡκαρπος ἡ παἡρ.
- (8) μαρῆτῆ εχῶν ἡ ἑἡκλῶμ ἡ οὐρῆ εἡπατοῦεῶεῆ,
 (9) ἡπῆρρε-λλλῦ ἡμον θῶπε ἡ πβῶλ ἡ ἡεἡἡτῶἡα.
 μαρῆκα-συμβοῦλη ἡ οῦνοχ ἑἡ μα ἡἡμ,
 κε τῶι τε τενμερίς λῦω πενκῆρῶς.
- (10) οὐεἡκε ἡ δίκαιος μαρῆχίτῶ ἡ βονῶ.
 ἡπῆρρεἡ-σο ε τεκῆρῶ,
 οὐδε ἡπῆρρεἡἡε ἑἡτοῦ ἡ ἡεσκίμ ἡ οὐεἡλο ἡ νοε ἡ ἑε.
- (11) ἡρε-τεἡεἡθῶμ θῶπε ἡἡν ἡ νομος ἡ δίκαιοςῡἡἡ;
 τῆἡτῶε γῶρ εἡλῦχῡἡος ἑῶε λῡἡῡ.
- (12) μαρῆεῶρῶ ε παἡκαἡος,
 κε ἡμοκῆ ε ῆ-[χρηστος] ἡἡἡ,
 λῦω ἡτῆ οὐεε ἡεἡεἡεἡε.
 ἡνοεἡεε ἡμον ἡ ἡεἡνοεε ἑἡτῆ ἡἡομος,
 λῦω ἡοῦῶἡῆ εἡῶλ ἡ ἡεἡνοεε ἑἡτῆ τεεεῶ.

- (5) τῶσθε τοοε^ε Q τοοεε vb. tr. to set a seal (on: ἡμο^ε, ερῆ). (6) χρῶμαι to use. ἡ κτίσις the world, creation. (7) στί-νοῦχε perfume, incense (cf. στοι). π.ἡἡρ is probably Gk. error for ἕαρ springtime. (8) οὐρῆ rose. εῶεῆ-εῶεε^ε Q εῶεῆ vb. tr. and intr. to wither. (9) ἡἡτῶἡα profligacy. συμβοῦλη prob. for συμβολον τὸ σύμβολον mark, token. οῦνοχ vb. intr. to rejoice; n.m. joy. ὁ κῆρος portion, share, inheritance. (10) ἡε.σκίμ gray hair. (11) ἡἡτῶε weakness; εῶε adj. weak. (12) εῶρῶ, Q εῶρῶ vb. to hunt, waylay, ambush (ε). ῆ-χρηστος ἡἡ to benefit, do a good service to; χρηστικός useful, beneficial.

- (13) $\epsilon\chi\omega$ $\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron\varsigma$ $\chi\epsilon$ $\dagger\varsigma\omicron\omicron\upsilon\eta$ $\bar{\mu}$ $\pi\eta\omicron\upsilon\tau\epsilon$,
 $\lambda\upsilon\omega$ $\epsilon\epsilon\iota\pi\epsilon$ $\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron\varsigma$ $\bar{\mu}$ $\theta\eta\pi\epsilon$ $\bar{\mu}$ $\pi\chi\omicron\epsilon\iota\varsigma$.
- (14) $\theta\lambda\epsilon\theta\omega\pi\epsilon$ $\eta\lambda\eta$ $\epsilon\upsilon\chi\pi\iota\omicron$ $\bar{\mu}$ $\eta\epsilon\eta\mu\epsilon\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon$,
 $\epsilon\zeta\omicron\pi\bar{\omega}$ $\eta\lambda\eta$ ϵ $\eta\lambda\upsilon$ $\epsilon\pi\omicron\epsilon$,
- (15) $\chi\epsilon$ $\bar{\mu}$ $\eta\epsilon\epsilon\upsilon\iota\omicron\varsigma$ $\epsilon\iota\eta\epsilon$ $\lambda\eta$ $\bar{\mu}$ $\eta\lambda$ - $\omicron\upsilon\omicron\eta$ $\eta\iota\mu$,
 $\lambda\upsilon\omega$ $\eta\epsilon\epsilon\zeta\iota\omicron\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$ $\varsigma\epsilon\theta\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$.
- (16) $\epsilon\eta\eta\pi$ $\bar{\mu}\tau\omicron\omicron\tau\bar{\epsilon}$ ϵ $\zeta\epsilon\eta\chi\omicron\omicron\upsilon\tau$,
 $\lambda\upsilon\omega$ $\epsilon\varsigma\lambda\zeta\eta\upsilon$ $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ $\bar{\mu}$ $\eta\epsilon\eta\zeta\iota\omicron\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$ $\bar{\mu}$ $\theta\epsilon$ $\bar{\mu}$ $\eta\iota\lambda\kappa\lambda\epsilon\lambda\pi\varsigma\iota\lambda$.
 $\epsilon\mu\lambda\kappa\lambda\pi\zeta\epsilon$ $\bar{\mu}$ $\theta\lambda\eta$ $\bar{\mu}$ $\bar{\mu}\lambda\iota\kappa\lambda\iota\omicron\varsigma$,
 $\lambda\upsilon\omega$ $\epsilon\theta\omicron\upsilon\theta\omicron\upsilon$ $\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron\varsigma$ $\chi\epsilon$ " $\eta\lambda\iota\omega\tau$ $\eta\epsilon$ $\pi\eta\omicron\upsilon\tau\epsilon$."
- (17) $\eta\lambda\pi\bar{\mu}\eta\lambda\upsilon$ $\chi\epsilon$ $\zeta\bar{\mu}\mu\epsilon$ $\eta\epsilon$ $\eta\epsilon\epsilon\theta\lambda\chi\epsilon$,
 $\lambda\upsilon\omega$ $\bar{\mu}\tau\bar{\mu}\eta\pi\epsilon\iota\pi\lambda\zeta\epsilon$ $\bar{\mu}$ $\tau\epsilon\epsilon\zeta\lambda\eta$.
- (18) $\epsilon\theta\chi\epsilon$ $\eta\lambda\iota\kappa\lambda\iota\omicron\varsigma$ $\gamma\lambda\pi$ $\eta\epsilon$ $\pi\theta\eta\pi\epsilon$ $\bar{\mu}$ $\pi\eta\omicron\upsilon\tau\epsilon$,
 $\epsilon\eta\lambda\theta\omicron\pi\bar{\epsilon}$ $\epsilon\pi\omicron\epsilon$, $\eta\bar{\epsilon}\eta\lambda\zeta\mu\epsilon\epsilon$ $\bar{\mu}\tau\omicron\omicron\tau\omicron\upsilon$ $\bar{\mu}$ $\eta\epsilon\tau$ \dagger $\omicron\upsilon\upsilon\eta\epsilon$.
- (19) $\eta\lambda\pi\bar{\mu}\zeta\epsilon\tau\lambda\zeta\epsilon$ $\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron\varsigma$ $\zeta\bar{\mu}$ $\zeta\epsilon\eta\theta\omega\theta$ $\mu\bar{\mu}$ $\zeta\epsilon\eta\upsilon\lambda\varsigma\lambda\eta\omicron\varsigma$,
 $\chi\epsilon\kappa\lambda\varsigma$ $\epsilon\eta\epsilon\epsilon\iota\mu\epsilon$ ϵ $\tau\epsilon\epsilon\mu\bar{\mu}\tau\zeta\lambda\kappa$,
 $\lambda\upsilon\omega$ $\bar{\mu}\tau\bar{\mu}\lambda\omicron\kappa\iota\mu\lambda\zeta\epsilon$ $\bar{\mu}$ $\tau\epsilon\epsilon\mu\bar{\mu}\tau\zeta\lambda\pi\bar{\omega}$ - $\zeta\eta\tau$.
- (20) $\eta\lambda\pi\bar{\mu}\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota\omicron\epsilon$ $\zeta\bar{\mu}$ $\omicron\upsilon\mu\omicron\upsilon$ $\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon\eta\theta$;
 $\varsigma\epsilon\eta\lambda\omicron\bar{\mu}$ - $\eta\epsilon\epsilon\theta\iota\eta\epsilon$ $\gamma\lambda\pi$ $\kappa\lambda\tau\lambda$ $\eta\epsilon\epsilon\theta\lambda\chi\epsilon$.
- (21) $\eta\lambda\iota$ $\lambda\upsilon\mu\epsilon\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon$ $\epsilon\pi\omicron\omicron\upsilon$ $\lambda\upsilon\omega$ $\lambda\upsilon\varsigma\omega\pi\bar{\mu}$;
 λ - $\tau\epsilon\upsilon\kappa\kappa\lambda\iota\lambda$ $\gamma\lambda\pi$ $\tau\omicron\mu$ $\bar{\mu}$ $\eta\epsilon\upsilon\zeta\eta\tau$.

(14) $\epsilon\zeta\omicron\pi\bar{\omega}$: "he is hard for us to look at (i.e. countenance)."
 (15) $\epsilon\iota\eta\epsilon$ vb. tr. to resemble, be like ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron\varsigma$); as n.m. likeness, aspect. (16) $\chi\omicron\omicron\upsilon\tau$ adj. base, rejected. η $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha$ - $\theta\alpha\pi\omicron\varsigma\iota\alpha$ uncleanness; $\eta\iota$ - §30.8. $\mu\alpha\kappa\alpha\pi\iota\zeta\omega$ to bless, deem blessed. $\theta\omicron\upsilon\theta\omicron\upsilon$ vb. intr. to brag, boast. (18) $\eta\omicron\upsilon\zeta\bar{\mu}$ $\eta\epsilon\zeta\bar{\mu}$ - $\eta\lambda\zeta\mu$ Q $\eta\lambda\zeta\bar{\mu}$ vb. tr. to save, rescue ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron\varsigma$). (19) $\zeta\epsilon\tau\lambda\zeta\epsilon$ $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$ to examine, test. $\theta\omega\theta$ 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 ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omicron\varsigma$).

- (13) ΤΑΙ ΤΕ ΘΕ ΖΩΩΝ ΟΝ Ε-ΛΥΧΠΟΝ ΔΝΩΧΝ;
 ΜΠΝΖΕ ΕΥΜΛΕΙΝ Ν ΔΡΕΤΗ Ε ΟΥΟΝΖΤ ΕΒΟΛ.
 ΖΡΑΙ ΔΕ ΖΝ ΤΕΝΚΑΚΙΑ [...]
- (14) ΧΕ ΘΕΛΠΙΣ Μ ΠΑΣΕΒΗΣ [Ο Ν] ΘΕ Ν ΟΥΘΖΙΒ ΕΡΕ-ΠΤΗΥ 4 [Ι
 ΜΜΟ4],
 ΛΥΘ Ν ΘΕ Ν ΟΥΖΑΛΟΥΣ Ε4ΘΟΟΜΕ, Ε-ΛΥΘΕΛΟ4 ΕΒΟΛ ΖΙΤΝ
 ΟΥΖΑΤΗΥ,
 Η Ν ΘΕ Ν ΟΥΚΑΠΝΟC Ε-ΛΥΖΑΤΗΥ ΒΟΛ4 ΕΒΟΛ,
 Ν ΘΕ Ν ΠΡ-ΠΜΕΕΥΕ Ν ΟΥΡΜΝ6ΟΕΙΛΕ Ν ΟΥΖΟΟΥ ΟΥΩΤ
 Ε-Λ4ΠΔΡΔΓΕ.

Chapter VII

The Attributes of Wisdom

- (22) ΟΥΝ-ΟΥΠΝΑ ΓΑΡ ΝΖΗΤC Ε4ΟΥΛΛΕ, Ν ΡΕ4ΝΟΙ, Ν ΟΥCΜΟΤ Ν
 ΟΥΩΤ, Ν ΑΤΕ-CΜΟΤ, Ε4ΑCΦΟΥ, Ρ ΡΕ4Ρ-ΖΩΒ, Ε46Μ-6ΟΜ,
 Ε4Ο Ν ΑΤΤΩΛΗ, Ν CΛΕΕ, Ν ΑΤΝΟΒΕ, Μ ΜΑΙ-ΔΓΛΘΟΝ,
 Ε4ΤΟΡΞ, Ε-ΜΕΥΘΔΜΑΖΤΕ ΜΜΟ4, Ρ ΡΕ4Ρ-ΠΕΤ ΜΑΝΟΥ4,
- (23) Ν ΜΑΙ-ΡΩΜΕ, Ε4ΤΑΧΡΗΥ, Ε4ΟΡΧ, Ε4Ο Ν ΑΤΡΟΟΥΘ, Ε46Μ-6ΟΜ
 Ε ΖΩΒ ΝΙΜ, Ε46ΩΘΤ ΕΧΗ ΠΤΗΡ4, Ε4ΧΩΤΕ ΖΙΤΝ ΝΕΠΝΑ
 ΤΗΡΟΥ ΕΤ ΟΥΛΛΕ, Ρ ΡΕ4ΝΟΙ, ΕΤ ΘΟΟΜΕ.

up) after the passage of the arrow. (13) ωχн exн- oxн⁴ vb. tr. to destroy; intr. to perish, cease to be. η ἀρετή goodness, virtue. The end of the verse is missing: "In wickedness [we were utterly consumed.]" (14) η ἔλπις hope. νε.θ216 dust. η.2αλλοуc spiderweb. θοομε Q to be light, fine. ελο vb. tr. to cause to fly, chase away. τ.2ατηу whirlwind. ρμн6οειλε lodger; 6οειλε vb. intr. to dwell, visit, sojourn.

VII. (22) ατε-сmot adj. of various sorts. τωλн vb. tr. to defile, pollute; αττωλн unpolluted. τωρΞ, Q τωρΞ vb. intr. to become sober, alert. (23) χωτε χετ- χот⁴ vb. tr. to penetrate, pierce, permeate.

- (24) ΤΣΟΦΙΑ ΓΑΡ ΚΙΜ ΕΞΟΥΕ ΝΕΤ ΚΙΜ ΤΗΡΟΥ;
 ΣΧΩΤΕ ΛΥΩ ΣΗΝΥ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΙΤῆ ΠΤΗΡῆ ΕΤΒΕ ΠΕΣΤῆΒΟ.
- (25) ΕΣΗΝΥ ΓΑΡ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΙΤῆ ΤΒΟΜ Ἡ ΠΝΟΥΤΕ,
 ΛΥΩ ΕΒΟΛ Ζῆ ΠΕΟΟΥ ΕΤ ΟΥΛΛΕ ἩΤΕ ΠΠΑΝΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ.
 ΕΤΒΕ ΠΛΙ ΜΕΡΕ-ΛΛΑΥ ΕΡΧΑΖῆ ΤΩΜῆΤ ΕΡΟΣ.
- (26) ΟΥΕΙΝΕ ΓΑΡ ΤΕ ἩΤΕ ΠΟΥΟΕΙΝ Ἡ ΘΑ ΕΝΕΖ,
 ΛΥΩ ΟΥΒΙΛΛ ΕΣΟΥΛΛΕ ἩΤΕ ΤΕΝΕΡΓΙΑ Ἡ ΠΝΟΥΤΕ,
 ΛΥΩ ΘΙΚΩΝ Ἡ ΤΕΧΜῆΤΑΓΛΘΟΣ.
- (27) Ε-ΟΥΕΙ ΔΕ ΤΕ, ΕΣΒῆ-ΒΟΜ Ε ΖΩΒ ΝΙΜ;
 ΛΥΩ ΕΣΒΕΕΤ ΖΑΡΙΖΑΡΟΣ, ΕΣΕΙΡΕ Ἡ ΠΤΗΡῆ Ἡ ΒῆΡΕ;
 ΛΥΩ ΚΑΤΑ ΓΕΝΕΛ ΣΒΗΚ ΕΖΟΥΝ Ε ΝΕΨΥΧΗ Ἡ ΝΕΤ ΟΥΛΛΕ,
 ΣΕΙΡΕ ἩΜΟΟΥ Ἡ ΘΒΗΡ Ε ΠΝΟΥΤΕ ΛΥΩ ἩΠΡΟΦΗΤΗΣ.
- (28) Ἡ ΠΝΟΥΤΕ ΓΑΡ ΜΕ Χ ΛΛΑΥ ΑΝ ΕΙΜΗΤΙ ΝΕΤ ΟΥΝΖ Ζῆ ΤΣΟΦΙΑ.
- (29) ΤΑΙ ΓΑΡ ΝΕΣΩΣ ΕΖΟΥΕ ΠΡΗ,
 ΛΥΩ ΕΖΟΥΕ ΠΕΣΜΙΝΕ Ἡ ἩΣΙΟΥ ΤΗΡΟΥ.
 ΕΥΘΑΝΤῆΤΩΝῆ Ε ΠΟΥΟΕΙΝ, ΣΝΑῆ-ΘΟΡῆ ΕΡΟΖ:
- (30) ΠΛΙ ΜΕΝ ΓΑΡ ΘΑΡΕ-ΤΕΥΘΗ ΕΙ Ε ΠΕΧΜΑ;
 ΤΣΟΦΙΑ ΔΕ ΜΕΡΕ-ΤΚΑΚΙΑ ΒῆΒΟΜ ΕΡΟΣ.

Chapter IX

(Solomon's) Prayer for Wisdom

- (1) ΠΝΟΥΤΕ Ἡ ΝΑΕΙΟΤΕ, ΠΧΟΒΙΣ Ἡ ΠΝΑ,
 ΠΕΝΤΑΥΤΑΜΙΕ-ΠΤΗΡῆ Ζῆ ΠΕΥΘΑΧΕ,

(25) ὁ παντοκράτωρ the Almighty. χωζῆ κεζῆ- κλζῆ^Q κλζῆ
 vb. tr. to defile, pollute (ἩΜΟ^Q); intr. to become defiled.

(26) τ.ε.ι.λ.λ mirror. (27) ζαριζαρο^Q intensive pron. (she)
 alone, by (her)self. Ἡ βῆρε adv. anew. κατα γενεα from
 generation to generation. (29) πε.σμινε here prob. in
 sense: constellations, order. (30) ει ε η(ῆ)μα to succeed,
 take place of.

- (2) ακριβή-πρωμε 2N τεκσοφία,
 χεκας ερεφ-χοεις ε νεκωντ εντακταμιοου,
- (3) ηφ-2MME N πκοσμος 2N ουτεβο MN ουδικαιοςυνη,
 ηκρηινη N ου2αν 2M πσοουτN η τεψυχη,
- (4) μα και N τσοφια, ται ετ λ2ερατε ε νεκρονος,
 ηφτηττοει εβολ 2N νεκ2η2αλ,
- (5) χε ληφ-νεκ2η2αλ λυω πωηρε N τεκ2η2αλ,
 ληφ-ουρωμε N λσθενης, N κουι N λ2ε,
 ειφλατ N μητρη2ητ 2N ου2αν MN ουνομος.
- (6) κλη ουτελειος πε ουλ 2N ηωηρε N φρωμε,
 ε-μη2αλ ημαλ N τεκσοφια, ευναοη εγλαλυ.
- (7) ητοκ ακοτηφ ευφρο η πεκλαος,
 λυω ουρεφ+2αν η νεκωηρε MN νεκωερε.
- (8) ακχοος ε κωτ μακ N ουφπε 2M πεκτοου ετ ουλαε,
 λυω ουευσιαστηριον 2N τπολις η πεκμα η ωωπε,
 πεινη η τεκσκνηη ετ ουλαε εντακτετωτ χιν ηωοφη.
- (9) λυω ερε-τσοφια νεμακ, τετ σοουη N νεκ2βηγε,
 λυω νεσα2ερατε πε ητερεκταμιε-πκοσμος,
 εσσοουη χε ου πετ φ-ανακ η πεκητο εβολ,
 λυω ου πετ σοутων 2N νεκентоλη.
- (10) ηατηνωουε εβολ 2N νεκπηγε ετ ουλαε
 λυω εβολ 2M πεθρονος η πεκεου,
 χεκας εσεφη-2ιςε ηημαι, εσατηι,

IX. (3) φ-2MME to steer, guide (ημο^ο). η2αν judgement.
 (4) τετο τετε- τετο^ο Q τετην vb. tr. to bring back (ημο^ο);
 + εβολ: to reject. (5) ἀσθενής weak, without strength.
 η.λ2ε lifetime. φλατ Q to be lacking (in: ημο^ο, 2N); "I
 am intellectually lacking in (knowledge of) judgement and
 law." (6) τέλειος perfect, complete; perhaps read εγτ. for
 ουτ. (8) χοος ε + Inf. to order, command (that something
 be done). η σκηνη tent, "tabernacle." (10) φη-2ιςε MN to

ἤταβουμε γε οὐ πετ θηπ ἤναζρακ.

- (11) ἔσοοῦν γαρ ἦτος ἦ ζωβ νιμ, λῶσ σοι ἤμοοῦ,
 λῶσ снаξι-μοεит знт зἦ наζβнῦе зἦ οὐμητρἤηзнт,
 нсζαρεз еροι зἦ песеооῦ,
- (12) ἦτε-наζβнῦе θωπε εὔθηп,
 λῶσ ἡнакрине ἦ пеклаос зἦ οὐαικαιосῦнн,
 ἦтаθωπε ειἦпθλ ἦ неθρονос ἦ пλειωт.
- (13) нιμ γαρ ἦ ρωме пет насоῦἦ-пθοχне ἦ пноῦте?
 н ним пет наεиμε γε οὐ петере-пхоеис οὐλθῶ?
- (14) ἤнокмек γαρ ἦ ἦρωме гоов, λῶσ селооche ἦβι неῦмееῦе.
- (15) псoма γαρ пречтако θαχзроθ εхἦ теψῦхн,
 λῶσ пма ἦ θωπε ἦте пказ θλчἦ-каке е фнт ἦ члп-рооῦθ.
- (16) μοгис ентонтἦ ἦ пет зιχἦ пказ?
 енбине <н> пет за ненбих зἦ οὐзисе.
 пет зἦ ἤпнῦе δε ним пентачзетзωтоῦ?
- (17) н ним пентачεиμε е пекθοχне
 ἦсавнл γε ἦток аκἡ ἦ тсоφiλ,
 аκἡἦнооῦ ἦ текпἦλ ет οὐλλав евол зἦ пхисе?
- (18) тлп те еб ἦтаῦсооῦтἦ ἦβι незiооῦе ἦ пет зιχἦ пказ,
 λ-нρωме сβο е пет ἦ-λнлκ,
 λῶσ λῶοῦχлп зἦ тсоφiλ.

labor, toil with. злти^с = злзти^с. (11) μοι ἤμο^с to understand. χι-μοεит знт^с to guide; п.моеит road, path. (14) гоов Q to be weak, feeble. лооche Q to be in a state of collapse or decay. (15) пречтако is in apposition to п.сoма. ἦ-каке е to darken. члп-рооῦθ adj. full of cares. (16) μόγiς adv. with great difficulty, hardly, scarcely. тонтἦ тἦтἦ- тἦтῶн^с vb. tr. to speculate about (ἤмо^с, е). (18) сβο е to learn.

The Life of Joseph the Carpenter

V

(1) εἶπαι δὲ τῷ τμηστῆτι τῷ ρομπῆ τῷ πωνῆ τῷ μαρία τὰ μάλυ λίει τῷ πλοῦθῳ, λίουθῶ τῷ τῆτῶ κατὰ πετε εἶπαι, ε-ανок πε πετῶνῶλ. (2) ἄθω τῷ περῶτῶ-θωμῆτῶ τῷ εἶοτῶ τῷ ω, ἀ-πατρὸς ἰωσῆφ, παμερίτῶ τῷ ἰωτ, εἰ εἶοῦν εἶοθῶ τῷ ἡμα τῷ κωτ, ἀγεν-τῶ μάλυ τῷ τῶσῶθῶνῶ εἶολ κε σεετ. ἀπερ-εἶοτε ἄθω ἀφῶτορτῶ. ἀφῶθῶ εἶολ κε εἶολ τῷ χῶε. (3) ἄθω εἶολ εἶο τῶ τῶπῆ, ἀφ-ῶκοτῶ, ἡπεφῶεμ-μάλυ εἶο τῶτῶ τῷ περῶε εἶο τῶμῶ.

VI

(1) τῷ τῶθῶ δὲ τῷ τεῦθῆ εἶο παρχαγγελὸς γαβρίηλ ἀφ-εἶο θῶροτῶ τῷ οὔρασοῦ εἶο τῶ τεχῶσια τῷ παῖοτῶ τῷ ἀγαθὸς. πεχῶλ κῶ κε, ἰωσῆφ, πῶηρε τῷ ἀλυεἶα, ἡπῶτῶ-εἶοτε. χῶ τῷ μαρία τεκῶε; πετεσῶαποτῶ γῶρ οὔαλ. (2) ἄθω εἶομῶτε εἶο πεφῶλ κε τῶ. τῶτῶ πετῶ ἡμῶε τῷ πεφῶλ τῷ οὔπερῶ τῷ πενῶε." (3) ἀφῶθῶ δὲ τῷ ἰωσῆφ εἶολ τῷ τῶπῆ, ἀπερε κατὰ ὅε τῶτῶ εἶοτῶ τῷ τῶτῶτῶ τῷ τῶτῶτῶ τῷ πεφῶλ. ἀπερε εἶο τῶτῶ εἶοτῶ εἶοτῶ.

VII

(1) ἡμῶε καὶ ἀφῶθῶ εἶο εἶολ τῶτῶ τῶτῶ ἀφῶθῶ εἶοτῶ

V. (1) κατὰ πετε εἶπαι according to my desire; see Glos. sub εἶο-. (2) τῷ ἡμα for τῷ τῶτῶ (τῷ κωτ) from the work-shops. τῷ τῶσῶθῶνῶ is presumably a relative form instead of an expected circumstantial: "he found that my mother had become evident as being pregnant." ἡλκε = ἡλκε. (3) τῶμῶ is an error for τῶμῶ.

VI. τ. τῶθῶ half; τ. τῶθῶ τῷ τεῦθῆ midnight. (2) ἡμῶε-μῶε" vb. tr. to pasture, shepherd (τῶμῶ). π. περῶε (pl. περῶε) rod, staff. πενῶε = πενῶε iron. (3) τῶπῆ vb. intr. to sleep; as n.m. sleep.

τοῖκοῦμενη τῆρϛ̅ σ̅ζαῖς Ἡσα̅ νεστμε. (2) ἀτῶοῦν δε Ἡβι̅ ἰῶ-
 σῆφ, πα-τῆῆτ̅ζ̅λλο̅ ετ̅ ἡλνοῦς, ἀχῆι̅ Ἡ̅ τῆαρ̅θ̅ενος̅ Ἡ̅ σεμῆη, ἀτ-
 σῖνε Ἡ̅μο̅ς ε̅ζρ̅αι̅ ε̅ περ̅νη̅ Ἡ̅μῖν̅ Ἡ̅μο̅ς ε̅ βῆο̅λε̅ε̅μ, ε-ἀσ̅ζ̅ων̅ ε̅ζοῦν̅
 ε̅ μῖσε. ἀλπογραφῆ Ἡ̅ περ̅ραν̅ ζ̅ατῆ̅ νεγραμματεῦς Ἡ̅ βῆο̅λε̅ε̅μ,
 χε̅ ἰῶσῆφ̅ π̅θ̅η̅ρε̅ Ἡ̅ ἰακ̅ῶ̅ς̅ μ̅Ἡ̅ μα̅ρια̅ τε̅ς̅ζ̅ι̅με̅ μ̅Ἡ̅ τ̅ς̅ πεῦθ̅η̅ρε̅,
 ε-ἡ̅βε̅βολ̅ νε̅ ζ̅Ἡ̅ π̅η̅ι̅ Ἡ̅ ἀλ̅υ̅εῖ̅α, πα-τε̅φ̅υ̅λη̅ Ἡ̅ εἰοῦ̅α̅λ. (3) ἀ-
 μα̅ρια̅ τα̅μα̅λῦ̅ μῖσε̅ Ἡ̅μο̅ι̅ Ἡ̅ζοῦν̅ ε̅ π̅μα̅ Ἡ̅ βοῖ̅λε̅ Ἡ̅ βῆο̅λε̅ε̅μ ζ̅ι-
 γοῦθ̅ε̅ Ἡ̅ π̅τα̅φο̅ς̅ Ἡ̅ ζ̅ρα̅χη̅α̅ τε̅ς̅ζ̅ι̅με̅ Ἡ̅ ἰακ̅ῶ̅ς̅ π̅πα̅τρι̅α̅ρχ̅η̅ς̅,
 π̅σι̅ω̅τ̅ Ἡ̅ ἰῶσῆφ̅ μ̅Ἡ̅ β̅ε̅νι̅α̅μῖν̅.

VIII

(1) ἀ-π̅σα̅τα̅να̅ς̅ σ̅υ̅μβοῦ̅λε̅υ̅ε̅ ζ̅Ἡ̅ π̅ζ̅η̅τ̅ Ἡ̅ ζ̅η̅ρ̅ω̅α̅ν̅ς̅ π̅νο̅ς̅,
 π̅ι̅ω̅τ̅ Ἡ̅ ἀρ̅χη̅[λλο̅ς̅ ... (end of fragment I).

XIV

(1) ἀσ̅θ̅ω̅πε̅ δε, Ἡ̅τε̅ρε̅ς̅χε̅-ἡ̅αι̅, ἀτῶοῦν, ἀχεῖ̅ ε̅ περ̅νη̅
 ἡ̅α̅ζ̅α̅ρε̅θ̅, τ̅πο̅λι̅ς̅ ε̅τε̅ρ̅οῦ̅νη̅ς̅ Ἡ̅ζ̅η̅τ̅ς̅, ἀῦθ̅ Ἡ̅ τ̅εῖ̅ζε̅ ἀχ̅η̅το̅ ε̅ π̅θ̅ω̅νε̅
 ε̅τε̅ρ̅η̅α̅μοῦ̅ Ἡ̅ζ̅η̅τ̅ῆ̅ π̅ρο̅ς̅ π̅ε̅τ̅ κ̅η̅ ε̅ζρ̅αι̅ Ἡ̅ ρ̅ω̅με̅ ἡ̅ι̅μ. (2) ἀῦθ̅ εἰς̅
 ζ̅η̅η̅τε̅ ἡ̅ε̅ρε̅-πε̅ρ̅θ̅ω̅νε̅ ζ̅ορ̅ῶ̅ ε̅μα̅τε̅ Ἡ̅ ζ̅οῦ̅ο̅ ε̅ σο̅π̅ ἡ̅ι̅μ Ἡ̅τ̅α̅ρ̅θ̅ω̅νε̅
 χ̅η̅ν̅τ̅α̅λ̅χ̅η̅πο̅ς̅ ε̅ π̅κο̅σ̅μο̅ς̅. (3) τ̅αῖ̅ τε̅ τα̅να̅σ̅τρο̅φ̅η̅ Ἡ̅ πα̅με̅ρι̅τ̅ Ἡ̅
 εἰ̅ω̅τ̅ ἰῶσῆφ̅. (4) ἀτ̅ῆ̅-ζ̅ε̅μ̅ε̅ Ἡ̅ ρ̅ο̅μ̅πε̅ Ἡ̅πα̅τοῦ̅χι̅-σ̅ζ̅ι̅με̅ ἡ̅α̅ρ̅, ἀῦθ̅
 κ̅ε̅ψ̅ι̅τε̅ Ἡ̅ ρ̅ο̅μ̅πε̅ ἀ̅α̅λ̅ῦ̅ ζ̅Ἡ̅ π̅κο̅σ̅μο̅ς̅ μ̅Ἡ̅ τε̅ς̅ζ̅ι̅με̅, ἀῦθ̅ Ἡ̅τε̅ρ̅ε̅σ̅μοῦ̅,
 ἀτ̅ῆ̅-κε̅ρο̅μ̅πε̅ ε̅χ̅ε̅ε̅τ̅ μα̅λ̅ῦ̅α̅α̅ρ̅. (5) ἀ-τα̅με̅ρι̅τ̅ Ἡ̅ μα̅λ̅ῦ̅ ῆ̅-κ̅ε̅ς̅Ἡ̅τε̅ Ἡ̅
 ρ̅ο̅μ̅πε̅ ζ̅Ἡ̅ περ̅νη̅ χ̅η̅ν̅τ̅α̅λ̅χ̅η̅π̅-το̅ο̅τ̅ῆ̅ ἡ̅α̅ρ̅ Ἡ̅ σ̅ζ̅ι̅με̅, ε-ἀῦ̅ζ̅ω̅ν̅ ε̅το̅ο̅τ̅ῆ̅
 εἰ̅τῆ̅ Ἡ̅οῦ̅νη̅ς̅ χε̅, "ζ̅α̅ρ̅ε̅ζ̅ ε̅ρ̅ο̅ς̅ ῶ̅α̅ π̅ε̅οῦ̅ο̅εῖ̅θ̅ Ἡ̅ τ̅θ̅ε̅λε̅ε̅τ̅."

VII. (2) σεμνή f. adj. holy, august. ἀπογράφω to regis-
 ter. (3) π.μα Ἡ̅ βοῖ̅λε̅ inn. ὁ τ̅ά̅φο̅ς̅ tomb. ζ̅ρα̅χη̅α̅ Rachel.

VIII. (1) συμβουλεύω to advise, give counsel. ἀρχη[λλος̅
 Archilaus.

XIV. (1) χ̅το̅ χ̅τε̅- χ̅το̅^ρ Q χ̅τη̅ν̅ vb. tr. to lay down (Ἡ̅μο̅ς̅);
 intr. to lie down, to succumb (to: ε). π̅ρο̅ς̅ π̅ε̅τ̅ etc.: "ac-
 cording to what is ordained for every man." (3) ἡ̅ ἀ̅να̅σ̅τρο̅φ̅η̅
 lit. turning; here = lifetime, biography.

(6) ΛΥΘ Λ-ΜΑΡΙΑ ΤΑΜΑΛΥ ΧΠΟΙ ΖΝ ΤΑΡΧΗ Ν ΤΜΕΖΦΟΜΤΕ Ν ΡΟΜΠΕ,
 ΕΣΖΜ ΠΗΙ Ν ΙΩΧΗΦ. ΖΝ ΤΜΕΖΜΗΤΗ Ν ΡΟΜΠΕ ΝΤΑ-ΜΑΡΙΑ ΤΑΜΑΛΥ
 ΧΠΟΙ ΖΝ ΟΥΣΠΕΛΛΙΟΝ ΕΝ ΑΤΘΑΧΕ ΕΡΟΧ ΟΥΔΕ Ν ΑΤΖΕΤΖΩΤΨ ΟΥΔΕ
 ΜΝ-ΑΛΛΥ Ν ΡΩΜΕ ΖΝ ΠΣΩΝΤ ΤΗΡΨ ΝΔΕΙΜΕ ΕΡΟΧ ΕΙΜΗΤΕΙ ΔΝΟΚ ΜΝ
 ΠΛΕΙΩΤ ΜΝ ΠΕΠΝΑ ΕΤ ΟΥΛΛΕ.

XV

(1) ΝΕΖΟΟΥ ΔΕ ΤΗΡΟΥ Ν ΠΛΕΙΩΤ ΙΩΧΗΦ, ΠΑ-ΤΜΗΤΖΧΛΟ ΕΤ
 ΣΜΑΜΑΛΤ, ΣΕΒΙΡΕ Ν ΘΕ ΜΗΤΟΥΕΙ Ν ΡΟΜΠΕ ΚΑΤΑ ΠΟΥΕΖ-ΣΑΖΝΕ Ν
 ΠΛΕΙΩΤ. (2) Λ-ΝΕΖΟΟΥ Ν ΠΕΧΒΗ-ΠΘΙΝΕ ΕΙ ΝΑΥ, ΕΤΕ ΣΟΥ-ΧΟΥΤΑΞΕ
 ΠΕ Ν ΠΕΒΟΤ ΕΠΗΦ, (3) <ΛΥΘ ΛΥΑΡΧΕΙ Ν ΘΙΒΕ ΝΒΙ ΠΠΟΥΒ ΕΤ ΣΟΤΠ,
 ΕΤΕ ΤΣΑΡΧ ΤΕ Ν ΠΛΕΙΩΤ ΙΩΧΗΦ, ΛΥΘ> Λ-ΠΖΑΤ ΠΩΩΝΕ, ΕΤΕ ΠΠΟΥΣ
 ΠΕ ΜΝ ΤΣΟΦΙΑ. (4) ΛΥΠΩΩΝΕ Ε ΠΚΕΛΙΩΝ, ΛΥΨ-ΠΩΒΘ Ν ΠΟΥΩΜ ΜΝ
 ΠΣΩ, Ε-Λ-ΤΣΟΦΙΑ ΜΝ ΤΜΗΤΤΕΧΝΙΤΗΣ ΚΟΤΨ ΕΥΣΟΡΜΕΣ ΜΝ ΟΥΜΗΤ-
 ΑΤΟΠΟΝ. (5) ΑΣΘΩΠΕ ΔΕ, ΝΤΕΡΕ-ΠΟΥΟΒΙΝ ΑΡΧΕΙ Ν ΣΩΡ ΕΒΟΛ Ν
 ΝΕΖΟΟΥ ΕΤ ΗΝΑΥ, Λ-ΠΑΜΕΡΙΤ Ν ΙΩΤ ΙΩΧΗΦ ΑΡΧΕΙ Ν ΘΤΟΡΤΨ ΕΜΑΤΕ

(6) ΝΤΑ-ΜΑΡΙΑ should perhaps be emended (with Lagarde) to
 ΝΤΑΣ Λ-ΜΑΡΙΑ, "in her 15th year Mary bore me." This verse
 makes much better sense if ΜΥΣΤΗΡΙΟΝ is read for ΣΠΕΛΛΙΟΝ;
 this is supported by the Bohairic version. ΕΝ for Ν.
 ΑΤΖΕΤΖΩΤΨ inscrutable, unfathomable.

XV. (2) "the day of his visitation," i.e. of his final
 illness and death. ΣΟΥ- day (in datings), prefixed to the
 number: ΣΟΥ-ΧΟΥΤΑΞΕ the 26th day. ΕΠΗΦ, ΕΠΗΠ Coptic month
 name. (3) The portion in < > is missing from the ms.; I
 have restored it on the basis of the Boh. version. ΠΩΩΝΕ
 ΠΕΕΝΕ- ΠΟΟΝΕ^ε Q ΠΟΟΝΕ vb. tr. to turn, change, transfer
 (ΠΜΟ^ε); intr. to change, be altered. Θ ΒΟΥΣ mind. (4) Θ
 ΑΙΩΝ period of time; age, generation; eternity, world.
 Θ ΤΕΧΝΙΤΗΣ craftsman; ΜΗΤΤΕΧΝΙΤΗΣ technical skill. ΚΟΤ^ε ε
 to turn into, become. τ.ΣΟΡΜΕΣ error. ΑΤΟΠΟΣ strange,
 odd; ΜΗΤΑΤΟΠΟΝ confusion, unreasonableness. (5) ΣΩΡ ΣΕΡ-
 ΣΟΡ^ε Q ΣΗΡ vb. tr. and intr. (± ΕΒΟΛ) to scatter, spread.

ΡΟΚΖΟΥ ἢ ΖΟΥΟ ΕΥΤΡΙΡ ἢ ΚΩΖΤ̄. (12) ΕΙΝΑΡ̄-ΟΥ ΤΕΝΟΥ? ΛΙΩΡ̄Ε
 ΕΖΟΥΝ ἢ ΣΑ ΣΑ ΝΙΜ. (13) ΑΛΗΘΩΣ ΟΥΟΙ ΟΥΟΙ ἢ ΡΩΜΕ ΝΙΜ ΕΤ
 ΝΑΡ̄-ΝΟΒΕ. (14) †ΧΩ ἩΜΟΣ ΗΗΤἢ, ω ΝΑΘΗΡΕ Μἢ ΝΑΘΕΕΡΕ, ΧΕ
 ΠΝΟΣ ἢ ΖΒΑ ἩΤΑΙΝΑΥ ΕΡΟΧ ΖΙΤἢ ΠΑΕΙΩΤ ΙΑΚΩΒ ΕΓΝΗΥ ΕΒΟΛ Ζἢ
 ΣΩΜΑ ἩΤΟΧ ΠΕ ΠΑΙ ἩΤΑΧΤΩΜἢΤ ΕΡΟΙ ΖΩ ἢ ΠΟΟΥ, ΑΝΟΚ ΠΕΙΒΕΙΝΗ
 ἢ ΤΑΛΛΙΠΩΡΟΣ ΑΥΩ ἢ ΖΗΚΕ. (15) ΑΛΛΑ ΠΧΟΕΙΣ ΠΑΝΟΥΤΕ ΠΕ ΠΜΕ-
 ΣΙΤΗΣ ἢ ΤΑΨΥΧΗ Μἢ ΠΑΣΩΜΑ Μἢ ΠΑΠἢΑ."

XVII

(1) ΝΑΙ ΔΕ ΕΧΩ ἩΜΟΟΥ ἩΓΙ ΠΑΜΕΡΙΤ ἢ ΕΙΩΤ ΙΩΣΗΦ, ΛΙ-
 ΤΩΟΥΝ, ΛΙΜΟΘΕ ΕΡΟΧ ΕΓἢΚΟΤἢ ΕΓΩΤἢΤΩΡ Ζἢ ΤΕΨΥΧΗ Μἢ ΠΕΓ-
 ΠἢΑ. ΠΕΧΑΙ ΝΑΧ ΧΕ, "ΧΑΙΡΕ, ΠΑΜΕΡΙΤ ἢ ΕΙΩΤ, ΠΑ-ΤΜἢΤΖΛΛΟ
 ΕΤ ΝΑΝΟΥΣ." (2) ΑΧΤΑΘΕ-ΟΥΩΘἢ ΝΑΙ Ζἢ ΟΥΝΟΣ ἢ ΘΤΟΡΤἢ Μἢ
 ΟΥΖΒΑ Μἢ ΟΥΖΟΤΕ ἩΤΕ ΠΜΟΥ, ΕΧΩ ἩΜΟΣ ΧΕ, "ΧΑΙΡΕ ἢ ΟΥΜΗΘΕ
 ἢ ΣΟΠ, ΠΑΜΕΡΙΤ ἢ ΘΗΡΕ. Α-ΤΑΨΥΧΗ ἩΤΟΝ ΕΡΟΙ ἢ ΟΥΚΟΥΙ ἩΤΕΡΕ-
 ΤΕΚΣΗΝ ΕΤ ΝΟΤἢ ΤΑΖΟΙ. (3) Τἢ ΠΑΧΟΕΙΣ, Τἢ ΠΑΡ̄ΡΟ ἢ ΜΕ, Τἢ
 ΠΑΣΩΤΗΡ, Τἢ ΠΑΡΕΧΤΟΥΧΟ, Τἢ ΠΑΡΕΧΗΟΥΖἢ, ω Τἢ ΠΕΤ ΣΚΕΠΑΖΕ ἢ
 ΠΤΗΡἢ, ω Τἢ ΠΕΤ ΑΜΑΖΤΕ ἢ ΠΤΗΡἢ Ζἢ ΠΟΥΩΘ ἢ ΤΕΜἢΤΑΓΛΘΟΣ, ω
 Τἢ ΠΕΤΕΡΕ-ΠΕΧΡΑΝ ΚἢΝΕ ΑΥΩ ΕΚΙΩΟΥ ΕΜΑΤΕ, ω Τἢ ΠΕΙΒΑΛ ΕΤ
 ΝΑΥ, ΠΙΜΑΛΧΕ ΕΤ ΣΩΤἢ, ΣΩΤἢ ΕΡΟΙ ΖΩΩΤ ἢ ΠΟΟΥ, ΑΝΟΚ ΠΕΚἢΖΑΛ
 ΕΙΣΟΠἢ ἩΜΟΚ ΑΥΩ ΕΙΠΩΖΤ ἢ ΝΑΡ̄ΜΕΙΟΟΥΕ ἢ ΠΕΚἢΤΟ ΕΒΟΛ. (4) ΧΕ
 ἩΤΟΚ ΠΕ ΠΝΟΥΤΕ Ζἢ ΟΥΜΕ Μἢ ΟΥΧΩΚ ΚΑΤΑ ΘΕ ἩΤΑ-ΠΕΚΑΓΓΕΛΟΣ

ρωκῶ in sense: to consume. τε.τριρ furnace, oven. Vss.
 10-11 (acc. to Boh. version) are omitted in the ms.

(12) ωρῆ ερῆ- ορῆ^ε Q ορῆ vb. tr. to enclose, shut in
 (ἦμο^ε); intr. to be shut in. (13) ἀληθῶς adv. truly.
 (14) ταλαίπωρος wretched, miserable. (15) ὁ μεσίτης
 mediator, intercessor.

XVII. (2) ταθε- + Inf. to do sthg. much; ταθε-ουωθῆ to
 answer profusely. νουτἢ, Q νοτἢ vb. intr. to be sweet,
 pleasant. (3) τουχο τουχε- τουχο^ε Q τουχη vb. tr. to make
 sound, whole (ἦμο^ε); to rescue, save; as n.m. safety, sal-
 vation. σκεπάζω to cover, shelter. κῆνε vb. intr. to be
 sweet, fat. κίωου Q to be fat, soft, productive, fertile.

ΤΟΥΝ-ΙΑΤ ΕΒΟΛ Η ΖΑΖ Η ΣΟΠ, Η ΖΟΥΟ ΔΕ ΠΕΖΟΥΟΥ ΗΤΑ-ΠΛΗΝΤ ΗΚΛΖ
 ΕΡΟΙ ΕΤΒΕ ΟΥΜΒΕΥΕ Η ΜΗΤΡΩΜΕ ΕΤΒΕ ΤΕΤ ΣΜΑΜΑΛΤ ΜΑΡΙΑ ΤΠΑΡΘΕ-
 ΝΟΣ, ΑΠΕΡΕΙΕΡΚΑΖΕ ΧΕ ΛΣΩΩ, ΛΥΩ ΝΕΙΧΩ ΗΜΟΣ ΧΕ, 'ΕΖΡΑΙ ΖΗ
 ΤΣΙΟΥΩΗ, †ΗΛΑΝΟΧΤ ΕΒΟΛ Η ΧΙΟΥΕ.' (5) ΗΑΙ ΔΕ ΕΙΝΕΒΕΥΕ ΕΡΟΥΟΥ,
 Α-ΠΑΓΓΕΛΟΣ ΟΥΩΝΖ ΗΑΙ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΗ ΟΥΡΑΣΟΥ, ΕΓΧΩ ΗΜΟΣ ΗΑΙ ΧΕ,
 'ΙΩΣΗΦ ΠΩΗΡΕ Η ΔΛΥΕΙΑ, ΗΠΡΡ-ΖΟΤΕ <ε> ΧΙ Η ΜΑΡΙΑ ΤΕΚΣΖΙΜΕ,
 ΟΥΛΕ ΗΠΡ†СТАΖΕ ΕΧΗ ΤΕΣΒΙΝΩΩ, ΧΕ ΗΤΑΣΩΩ ΓΑΡ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΗ ΟΥΗΗΛ
 ΕΠΟΥΛΛΒ. (6) ΣΝΑΧΠΟ ΔΕ Η ΟΥΩΗΡΕ ΗΓΜΟΥΤΕ Ε ΠΕЧРАН ΧΕ ТС.'
 (7) ΤΕНОУ ΔΕ, ΠΑΧΟΕΙΣ, ΠΣΩΤΗΡ Η ΤΑΨΥΧΗ ΜΗ ΠΑΗΗΛ, ΗΠΡΒΗ-
 ΑΡΙΚΕ ΕΡΟΙ, ΑΝΟΚ ΑΗΓ-ΠΕΚΖΗΖΑΛ ΛΥΩ ΠΖΩΒ Η ΝΕΚΒΙΧ. ΗΤΑΠΕΡΕΙ-
 ΕРΚΑΖΕ ΑΗ, Ω ΠΑΧΟΕΙΣ, (8) ΑΛΛΑ ΗΠΑ†СОУΗ-ΠΕΟΟΥ Η ΠΕΙΝΟΣ Η
 ΜΥΣΤΗΡΙΟΝ, ΕΤΕ ΠΕΚΧΠΟ ΕΤ ΟΥΛΛΒ ΠΕ, ΟΥΛΕ ΟΗ ΗΠΕΙΣΩΤΗ ΕΝΕΖ
 ΧΕ ΩΡΕ-СΖΙΜΕ ΩΩ ΕΧΗ ΖΟΥΟΥ. (9) Ω ΠΑΧΟΕΙΣ ΛΥΩ ΠΛΗΟΥΤΕ,
 СНО ΠΩΩ Η ΠΕΙΝΟΣ Η ΜΥΣΤΗΡΙΟΝ ΑΗ ΠΕ, ΗΤΕΙΝΑΠΙΣΤΕΥΕ ΕΡΟΚ ΑΗ
 ΠΕ ΜΗ ΠΕΚΧΠΟ ΕΤ ΟΥΛΛΒ, ΤΑ†-ΒΟΥΟΥ Η ΤΕΝΤΑΣΧΠΟΚ, ΜΑΡΙΑ, ΤΕΙ-
 СЗАΙΒΕ Η ΜΕ. (10) †εΙρε Η ΠΜΕΒΕΥΕ Η ΠΖΟΥΟΥ ΗΤΑ-ΤΚΕΡΑΣΤΗΣ
 ΟΥΩΗ Η ΠΩΗΡΕ ΩΗМ Ε ΤΕЧΟΥЕРНТЕ, ΛΥМОУ. (11) Α-ΝΕЧРΩМЕ
 СМОУΖ ΕΡΟΚ ΕΥΟΥΩΩ Ε ΒΟΗΚ ΗСЕТЛАК Η ΖΗΡΩΤΗΣ ΠΠΑΡΑΝΟΜΟΣ.
 (12) ΛΥΩ ΛΙΖΕ ΕΡΟΣ, Α-ΤΕΚΜΗΤНОУТЕ ΤΑΖΟΥ, ΛΥΩΗΖ, ΛΥΩ ΖΗ
 ΠΤРЕΚТОУНОС† Ε ΝΕЧЕΙОТЕ ΛΥНОБ Η ΡΑΩΕ ΩΩΠΕ ΗΛΥ. (13) ΛΙΧНОУК
 ΔΕ, Ω ΠΑΜΕΡΙТ Η ΩΗΡΕ, ΧΕ ΕСΥΧΑΖΕ ΗΜΟΚ ΖΗ ΖΩΒ ΗИМ. ΛΙΑΜΑΖТЕ

(4) ΤΟΥΝ-ΙΑΤ* ΕΒΟΛ to inform, instruct. περιεργάζομαι to
 be overly concerned, meddlesome. (5) διστάζω to hesitate,
 be in doubt. (7) There is an ellipsis or omission after
 ΑΠΕΡΕΙΕΡΚΑΖΕ 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. ΤΕΙΕΖΑΙΒΕ for ΤΕΙΖΑΙΒΕ; Τ.ΖΑΙΒΕ lamb. (10) ἡ
 κεραστής horned-(viper). ΟΥΩΗ here: to bite. (11) ΝΕЧ-
 РОМC = his kin etc. παράνομος lawless, unjust. (12) Per-
 haps read ΤΑΗΖΟΥ for ΤΑΖΟΥ. (13) ἡσυχάζω to be still,
 quiet; ΗΜΟΚ is reflexive.

ἢ πεκμααχε ἢ οὐναν, λίσοκῆ. (14) ἀκοῦωϑῆ ἐκχω ἦμος καὶ γε, 'Ἠσαβηλ γε ἦτοκ πε πλείωτ κατά σαρχ, ἐπεὶ †ητάτοκ γε ἀκσεκσεκ-παμααχε ἢ οὐναν.' (15) τENOY Δε, ω παμεριτ ἢ ϑηρε, παχοεις λῶω πανουτε, εϑωπε ἦτακῆι-λογος ἦἠμαι ετβε περοου ετ ἦμαγ, ακρε-νειμαειν ἢ ζοτε ει εεραι εχωι, †παρ-καλει ἦμοκ, ω παχοεις ἢ ἀγαθος, κω καὶ εβολ ἠῆτῆι-ωπ ἦἠμαι. (16) ἀνοκ γαρ ἀηῆ-πεκ2ἠ2λλ, ἀνοκ πϑηρε ἢ τεκ2ἠ2λλ. (17) ἐκϑανσωλῆ ἢ ἡμερρε, †ηλαϑωτ ἡκ ἢ οὐθυσια ἢ σμογ, ετε ται τε τζομολογεια ἢ τεκῆτνουτε, γε ἦτῆ-οῦνουτε 2ἢ οῦμε, λῶω ἦτῆ-οῦχοεις 2ἢ οῦχωκ."

XVIII

(1) καὶ δε ερχω ἦμοου ἦβι πα-τῆῆτ2ῆλο εскиωου πλείωτ εἰωσῆφ, ἦπειεϑω ἦογεϑ ριμε εἰναγ εροχ ε-αχοϿω ερχι 2εη ἦ2αγε ἦ πμογ λῶω εἰσωτῆ ἦϑαχε ἦ ἠῆτεβιηη ετερχω ἦμοου καὶ. (2) ἠἠῆσα καὶ λῆῆ-πμεεγε ἦ περοου ἦ παμογ, ἦ πηλαγ ετερε-νειογαι κατῆλοι ε πεс-ρῶс 2α πογχαὶ ἦ πκοσμος τηρῆ. (3) ἦ τεγνογ λιβωκ ε πεθριον ετ 2ι βολ, λῶω ακτωοῦη ἦβι μαρια

(14) For ἐπεὶ †ητάτοκ read prob. νειηαμοουτ ἦμοκ: "If you were not my father according to the flesh, I would kill you..." or νειηαπει†ηκ ἡκ: "I would rebuke you." Joseph obviously believes that his present illness is a result of this incident. σοκκῆ σεκσεκ-σεκωκ^ε vb. tr. to pull, stretch. (15) ῆι-λογος ἠἠ to hold accountable (for: ετβε); ῆι-ωπ ἠἠ idem. (17) σωλῆ σῆη-σολη^ε Q σολῆ vb. tr. to break off, cut off. τ.μερρε bond, fetter. ϑωωτ ϑεετ-ϑαατ^ε Q ϑαατ vb. tr. to cut, slaughter (as sacrifice). ἠ θυσια sacrifice, victim. ἠ ὁμολογια confession, agreement.

XVIII. (1) ἦογεϑ (ἦ) prep. without; εω ἦογεϑ is best translated "to keep from (weeping)"; cf. vs. 4 below. χι is for Q χηγ caught. η.2αγε snare. ε is required before ἦϑαχε. (2) ἠειογαι the Jews. τῆλο τῆλε-τῆλο^ε Q τῆληγ vb. tr. to raise up, offer up. (3) τὸ αἶθριον atrium, courtyard.

ΤΑΜΑΛΛΥ, ΛΣΕΙ ΕΒΟΛ Ε ΠΜΑ ΕΤΕΙΝΕΖΗΤΕ, ΠΕΧΛΑΣ ΝΑΙ ΖΝ ΟΥΝΟΒ Ν
 ΛΥΠΗ ΜΗ ΟΥΦΑΛΕ Ν ΖΗΤ ΧΕ, "ΟΥΟΙ ΝΑΙ, ΠΑΜΕΡΙΤ Ν ΘΗΡΕ, ΑΡΗΥ
 ΕΓΝΑΜΟΥ ΝΒΙ ΠΑ-ΤΜΗΤΕΧΛΟ ΕΤ ΝΑΝΟΥΣ ΙΩΣΗΦ, ΠΕΚΕΙΩΤ ΚΑΤΑ ΣΑΡΧ." (4) ΠΕΧΛΑΙ ΝΑΣ ΧΕ, "Ω ΤΑΜΕΡΙΤ Ν ΜΑΛΛΥ, ΝΙΜ ΕΝΕΖ ΖΝ ΠΓΕΝΟΣ Ν
 ΠΡΩΜΕ ΠΤΑΥΦΟΡΕΙ Ν †ΣΑΡΧ ΠΕΤ ΝΑΒΩ 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
 ΜΑΛΛΥ, Π ΟΥΜΟΥ ΑΝ ΠΕ ΠΕΤΗΜΟΥ, ΑΛΛΑ ΟΥΩΝΕ ΨΑ ΕΝΕΖ ΠΕ. (8)
 ΑΛΛΑ ΑΝΟΚ ΖΩΩΤ †ΝΑΧΠΗ-ΜΟΥ ΖΑ ΠΤΗΡΕ ΕΤΒΕ ΤΣΑΡΧ ΝΤΑΙΦΟΡΕΙ
 ΗΜΟΣ. (9) ΤΕΝΟΥ ΒΕ, Ω ΤΑΜΕΡΙΤ Ν ΜΑΛΛΥ, ΤΩΟΥΝ ΗΤΕΚΚ ΕΖΟΥΝ
 ΖΑΣΤΗ ΠΕΧΛΟ ΕΤ ΣΜΑΜΑΛΤ ΗΤΕΝΑΥ Ε ΠΤΩΘ ΠΕΒΟΛ ΖΝ ΤΠΕ."

XIX

(1) ΛΥΘ ΛΙΤΩΟΥΝ, ΛΙΒΟΚ ΕΖΟΥΝ Ε ΠΕΘΡΙΟΝ ΕΤΕΗΚΟΤΚ ΝΖΗΤΕ,
 ΛΙΖΕ ΕΡΟΧ Ε-Α-ΠΜΛΕΙΝ Η ΠΜΟΥ ΟΥΩΝΕ ΕΒΟΛ ΝΖΗΤΕ. (2) ΑΝΟΚ ΔΕ
 ΛΙΖΜΟΟΣ ΖΑΣΤΗ ΤΕΧΑΠΕ, Α-ΤΑΜΕΡΙΤ Ν ΜΑΛΛΥ ΖΜΟΟΣ ΖΑΣΤΗ ΝΕΦΟΥΕ-
 ΡΗΤΕ. (3) ΑΥΥΙ Ν ΝΕΦΒΑΛ ΕΖΡΑΙ ΖΑ ΠΛΖΟ, ΗΠΕΦΕΘΒΗΒΟΜ Ε ΨΑΧΕ
 ΗΜΜΑΙ ΕΒΟΛ ΧΕ Α-ΤΜΗΤΗΠΟ Η ΠΜΟΥ Ρ-ΧΟΕΙΣ ΕΖΡΑΙ ΕΧΩΥ. (4) ΑΥ-
 ΥΙ Η ΤΕΦΒΙΧ Ν ΟΥΝΑΜ, ΑΥΕΘ-ΠΕΙΝΟΒ Ν ΑΥ-ΛΖΟΜ ΕΓΝΑΥΤ. (5) ΑΥ-
 ΘΩ ΕΓΑΜΑΖΤΕ Η ΤΑΒΙΧ Ν ΟΥΝΑΜ ΕΓΕΙΟΡΗ ΝΣΩΙ Ν ΟΥΝΟΒ Η ΝΑΥ ΖΩΣ
 ΕΥΚΩΡΩ ΕΡΟΙ ΧΕ, "Ω ΠΑΧΟΕΙΣ, ΗΠΡΚΑΛΥ Ε ΥΙΤ." (6) ΛΙΤΕΙ Η
 ΤΑΒΙΧ ΕΖΟΥΝ ΖΑ ΠΕΥΣΤΗΘΟΣ, ΛΙΖΕ Ε ΤΕΥΨΥΧΗ Ε-ΑΣΤΑΖΕ-ΤΕΥ-
 ΦΟΥΩΒΕ ΧΕ ΕΥΝΑΕΝΤΕ ΕΖΡΑΙ, ΛΥΘ ΕΡΕ-ΝΕΒΛΙ-ΘΙΝΕ Η ΠΜΟΥ ΘΩΨΤ

π. ουφαλε η ζηт discouragement. αρηυ perhaps; often simply
 indicates question, as here: "Is he to die?" Note Fut. II.
 (4) το γενοσ race. (5) ο αρχων ruler, Archon. μεχρι prep.
 even up to, even including. (6) η αναγκη necessity;
 αναγκη τε ερο + Conj. is an impersonal construction: "It
 is necessary that (you) die also ..." (7) ετε ... ετε
 either ... or, whether ... or. (8) χπι- aux. vb. must; usu.
 prefixed to Inf., as here. For η.εβολ see 27.2 (end).

XIX. (3) μητηπο muteness. (6) το σθηθος chest, breast.
 ε.φουωβε throat. βλι-θινε = υλι-θινε messenger.

εβολ 2HTĀ ετρεχει εβολ 2N cōma, αλλα Hπε-εαν N ουνοу xōk
εβολ, xekac εφθανεi Hβi πμοу, HMHHTĀ-ανοχη Hμαу, xe ере-
πεθтортr ουη2 Hcωч λγω prime MH HTAKO HNET MOOΦE 2λ τε42H.

XX

(1) λ-ταμαλλу H βαλ-2HT ναу εροι εi6OM6H ε πε4cōma,
ac6OM6H 2ωoc H6ON H не4ουεpHTE, λγω ac2ε εpооу ε-λ-πHIVE
H πε2MOM κλλу. (2) пexac HAI 2N OYMHHTATCOOYH xe, "пек2MOT
ΦHΠ TEHOY, ω HMEPIT H ΦHPE, xe xIN TEYHOY HTAKXE-TEK6IX
εβολ 2H πε4cōma, λ-пкω2T ep-2OTE, λчанаxωpeι Hλч. (3) εic
не46OT MH HCHBE H PATĀ λγω6E λγω λγкво H εε H OYKAYCTAΛAOC
MH OYXIOH." (4) λIKIM ε TAAπε λγω λIMOYTE ε не4ΦHPE εixω
MHMOc xe, "TωOYH HTETHΦaxε MH пETHEIOT ET CMAMAAIT xe пEOY-
O6IΦ H Φaxε пE HAI MHATE-TTANPC ET Φaxε εβολ 2H TCAPX H
EBIHN TOM." (5) TOTE λYTωOYH Hβi HΦHPE MH HΦEPE H HMEPIT
H IOT EIOCHΦ, λYEI ΦA пEYEIOT, λY2ε epOч εчKINAYHEYE ε πMOY
ε-λч2ωH ε2OYH ε пωλδ εβολ H пIBIOC. (6) acOYωΦE Hβi λYCIλ
TE4HO6 H ΦEPE, εTE TCA H xH6E TE, пexac H HECCHHY xe,
"OYOI HAI, HACHHY, HAI пE пΦONE HTAYΦONE H TAMEPIT H MAAY,
λγω ΦA TEHOY MHENKOTH ε HAY EPoc. (7) HAI ON TEHOY PET Hλ-
ΦEENE-пENEIOT EPON ε THHAY EPOч ΦA EHE2." (8) TOTE λY4I-
2PAY εβολ, λYpIME 2I OYCOH Hβi HΦHPE MH HΦEPE H пAEIOT
EIOCHΦ, λγω ANOK 2ΦOT ON MH MAPIA TAMAAY H пAPθENOC HEN-
pIME HMAAY пE, ENCOOYH xe λ-TEYHOY H πMOY εI.

For xekac read xe. H άνοχη a holding back. HNET = NET.

XX. (1) 6OM6H 6H6OM^s vb. tr. to touch (ε). ε required
before H6ON. T.6ON sole of foot. π.HIVE = π.HICE. πE2MOM
heat, fever, warmth. (2) пек2MOT ΦHΠ thanks be to you; a
Q equivalent of ΦH-2MOT. xO xe- xO^s εβολ vb. tr. to extend
(HMO^s). (3) CHBE H PAT^s shin-bone. ω6E vb. tr. to become
cold. KBOT, Q KH6 vb. tr. to make cool; intr. to become
cool. δ κρύσταλλος ice. H χιών snow. (5) κινδυνεύω to be
in danger (of: ε). пωλδ HX6- HOX6^s vb. tr. to free from;
intr. to be freed from (ε, H, 2N). (7) ΦωONE ΦEENE- ΦOON^s
vb. tr. to remove (HMO^s; from: ε); to deprive (ε) of (HMO^s).

XXI

(1) ΤΟΤΕ ΛΙΘΩΘῚ Ἡ ΠΣΑ Ἡ ΠΡΗΣ Ἡ ΠΡΟ, ΛΙΝΑΥ Ε ΠΜΟΥ, ΛΧΕΙ
 ΕΡΕ-ΑΜΗΤΕ ΟΥΝΣ ἩΣΩΧ, ΕΤΕ ΠΑΙ ΠΕ ΠΕΤ Ο Ἡ ΣΥΜΒΟΥΛΟΣ ΛΥΩ
 ΠΝΑΝΟΥΡΓΟΣ, ΠΑΙΔΒΟΛΟΣ ΧΙΝ ΤΕΖΟΥΕΙΤΕ, ΕΡΕ-ΟΥΜΝΗΘΕ Ἡ ΦΛΕ-Ἡ-
 ΖΟ Ἡ ΤΕΚΑΝΟΣ ΟΥΝΣ ἩΣΩΧ, ΕΥΧΙ-ΖΩΚ Ἡ ΚΩΖῚ ΤΗΡΟΥ, Ε-ΜἩ-ΗΠΕ
 ΕΡΟΟΥ, ΕΡΕ-ΟΥΘΗΝ ΜἩ ΟΥΚΑΠΝΟΣ Ἡ ΚΩΖῚ ΝΗΥ ΕΒΟΛ ΖἩ ΤΕΥΤΑΠΡΟ.
 (2) Λ-ΠΛΕΙΩΤ ΕΙΩΣΗΦ ΒΩΘῚ, ΛΧΝΑΥ Ε ΝΕΝΤΑΥΕΙ ἩΣΩΧ ΕΥΟ Ἡ
 ΟΥΜΟΣ ΕΜΑΤΕ ΚΑΤΑ ΘΕ ΕΦΛΥΜΟΥΣ ΕΝ ΟΡΓΗ ΖΙ ΒΩΝῚ ΕΖΟΥΗ Ε ΨΥΧΗ
 ΝΙΝ Ἡ ΡΩΜΕ ΕΤ ΝΗΥ ΕΒΟΛ ΖἩ ΣΩΜΑ, Ἡ ΖΟΥΟ ΔΕ Ἡ ΡΕΥῚ-ΝΟΒΕ,
 ΕΦΩΠΕ ΕΥΦΑΝΘΕΙΝΕ Ἡ ΟΥΜΑΕΙΝ Ε-ΠΩΟΥ ΠΕ ἩΖΗΤῚ. (3) ἩΤΕΡΕ-ΠΛ-
 ΓΗΠῚΤΣΧΛΟ ΕΤ ΠΑΝΟΥΣ ΝΑΥ Ε ΝΕΝΤΑΥΕΙ ἩΣΩΧ, ΛΧΘΟΡῚΤῚ ΛΥΩ Λ-
 ΠΕΥΑΛΑ †-ΡΜΕΙΝ. (4) Λ-ΤΕΨΥΧΗ Ἡ ΠΛΕΙΩΤ ΙΩΣΗΦ ΟΥΩΘ ΕΙ ΕΒΟΛ
 ΖἩ ΟΥΝΟΣ Ἡ ΖΒΑ, ΛΥΩ ΕΣΘΙΝΕ ΠΣΑ ΜΑ Ἡ ΖΟΠῚ ἩΖΗΤῚ ἩΠΕΣΣΕ ΜΑ.
 (5) ἩΤΕΡΕΙΝΑΥ ΔΕ Ε ΠΝΟΣ Ἡ ΘΤΟΡῚΤῚ ἩΤΑΥΤΑΖΕ-ΤΕΨΥΧΗ Ἡ ΠΛΕΙΩΤ
 ΕΙΩΣΗΦ, ΛΥΩ ΧΕ ΛΧΘΕΘΡΕΙ Ἡ ΖΕΝΜΟΡΦΗ ΕΥΘΩΒΕ ΕΜΑΤΕ Ε-ΟΥ-ΖΟΤΕ
 ΠΕ ΝΑΥ ΕΡΟΟΥ, ΛΙΤΩΟΥἩ Ἡ ΤΕΥΝΟΥ, ΛΙΣΠΕΙῚΜΑ Ἡ ΠΕΤ Ο Ἡ
 ΟΡΚΑΝΟΝ Ἡ ΠΑΙΔΒΟΛΟΣ ΜἩ ἩΤΑΧΙΣ ΕΤ ΟΥΝΣ ἩΣΩΧ. (6) ΛΥΠΩΤ ΖἩ
 ΟΥΝΟΣ Ἡ ΘΠΠΕ. (7) ΛΥΩ ἩΠΕ-ΑΛΛΥ Ἡ ΡΩΜΕ ΖἩ ΝΕΤ ΣΟΟΥῚ Ε ΠΛΕΙΩΤ
 ΕΙΩΣΗΦ ΕΙΜΕ, ΟΥΔΕ ΜΑΡΙΑ ΤΑΜΑΛΥ. (8) ἩΤΕΡΕΧΝΑΥ ΔΕ ἩΒΙ ΠΜΟΥ
 ΧΕ ΛΙΣΠΕΙῚΜΑ Ἡ ΝΕΧΟΥΣΙΑ Ἡ ΠΚΑΚΕ ΕΤ ΟΥΝΣ ἩΣΩΧ, ΛΙΝΟΧΟΥ ΕΒΟΛ,
 ΛΥΩ ΧΕ ΜἩΤΑΥ ΑΛΛΥ Ἡ ΕΧΟΥΣΙΑ ΕΖΟΥΗ Ε ΠΑΜΕΡΙΤ Ἡ ΕΙΩΤ ΙΩΣΗΦ,
 ΛΥῚ-ΖΟΤΕ ἩΒΙ ΠΜΟΥ, ΛΧΠΩΤ, ΛΧΖΟΠῚ ΖΙ ΠΑΖΟΥ Ἡ ΠΡΟ. (9) ΛΙΤΩΟΥἩ

XXI. (1) π.ρ.ης the south. ὁ σύμβουλος counsellor. ὁ
 πανούργος villain. τε.ζουεите the first, the beginning.
 φλε-Ἡ-ζο fearsome (lit. changing of face). οἱ δεκανοί a
 group of 36 divinities (or demons) who ruled over the Zodi-
 ac; originally an Egyptian astronomical division for time
 computation, but later debased into astrology. χι-ζωκ Ἡ
 to be girded with. τ.η.ηε number. πε.θη.η sulfur, brim-
 stone. (2) Ὶ-θυ.μος (Q ο Ἡ θυ.μος) to be wrathful. εν for Ἡ.
 θυ.μα.ειν ε-πω.ου.πε a token of their own (lit. which is
 theirs). (4) Read ε ει for ει. μα Ἡ ζο.πῚ Ἡ.ζ.η.τῚ a place in
 which to hide. (5) θεω.ρε.ω to look at, observe. ἡ μορ.φῚ
 form, shape. τὸ ὄρ.γαν.ον instrument.

Ἦ ΤΕΥΝΟΥ, ΛΙΧΩ Ἦ ΟΥΠΡΟΣΕΥΧΗ Ε ΠΛΕΙΩΤ Ἦ ΑΓΛΘΟΣ, ΕΙΧΩ ἮΜΟΣ ΧΕ,

XXII

(1) "πλειωτ, τνουνε τηρῶ Ἦ τῆνταγλαθος, πειωτ Ἦ τμε, πιβλα Ἦ ρεχναυ, πιμααχε Ἦ ρεχωτῆ, σωτῆ ε πεκωρηε Ἦ μεριτ ετε ανοκ πε, ειςονῶ Ἦμοκ ετβε πζωβ Ἦ νεκβιχ ετε πλειωτ ιω-σνφ πε, Ἰτῆνοοῦ και Ἦ οὔνογ Ἦ χαιρουβιν μῆ πεχορος Ἦ ναγγελος μῆ μιχαηλ, ποικονομος Ἦ ναγλαθον, μῆ γαβριηλ πβαι-φῆ-νουχε Ἦ καιων ε πογουειν, Ἰσεροεις ε τεψυχη Ἦ πλειωτ ειω-σνφ, Ἰσεχι-μοειτ ελ τεεση φαντεσουωτῆ Ἦ πσαφῶ Ἦ λιων Ἦ κακε, λυω Ἰσεπαραγε Ἦ νεζιοου ετ ετῆτωμ, και ευνοε Ἦ εοτε πε μοοφε Ἰηνητου λυω οὔνοε Ἦ εβα πε ναυ Ἰαυμιος ετ ειχωου. μαρε-πειερο Ἦ κωετῆ ερ-θε Ἦ οὔμοου λυω Ἰτε-θαλασσα Ἦ ρεφ-φλαρ ουω εσενοχλει. (2) μαρεφωφπε εἰ οὔμῆτζημερος εζοῦν ε τεψυχη Ἦ πλειωτ ιωσνφ, χε ται τε τευνοῦ ετῆρ-χρια Ἦ πνα Ἰζητῶ." (3) †χω Ἦμος ηητῆ, ω ναμερος ετ οὔλαε, ναλποστο-λος ετ σμαματ, χε ρωμε ηημ ετοῦναχπορ ε πκοσμος λχειμε ε ππετ νανοῦε μῆ ππεθοοῦ. εφωανῆ-πεφογοειφ τηρῶ εφωφε εεραῖ Ἰσα νελοογε Ἦ νεφβαλ, εφωφει εφναμοῦ, εῆ-χρια Ἦ πνα Ἦ πλειωτ ετ εἰ Ἦπνε ε τευνοῦ Ἦ πμοῦ μῆ τειμπαραγε Ἦ νε-ειοογε λυω τειναπολογιζε εἰ πβυμα ετ ελ εοτε. (4) πλην †-

(9) ἡ προσευχή prayer.

XXII. (1) τ.νουνε root. χαιρουβιν Cherubim. ὁ χορός chorus, choir. ὁ οἰκονόμος steward, manager. βαι- = ελαι- φῆ-νουχε good news. ροεις vb. tr. to guard, keep watch (ε). οὔωτῆ οὔετῆ- οὔωτῆ Q οὔωτῆ vb. tr. to pass through (Ἦμο). ετομη, Q ετῆτωμ to become dark. ὁ δῆμιος executioner. ρεφωφλαρ demon; as adj. ἐνοχλέω to trouble, disturb. (2) ἡμερος mild, tame; μῆτζημερος calm. (3) τὸ μέρος part; used fig. here of the apostles as Christ's members. ειφε εφῆ-λφτῆ Q λφε vb. tr. to hang, suspend (Ἦμο); Q with Ἰσα: to be captivated by. ελοογε prob. pl. of ελω, λλω snare, trap. ει + Circum.: to be about to. τ.ειμπαραγε passage, passing. τ.ειναπολογιζε defense. π.βυμα = π.βημα. ετ ελ εοτε fear-ful. (4) πλην here as conj.: but, however.

НАΚΤΟΙ ΕΞΡΑΙ ΕΧῆ ΤΒΙΝΧΩΚ ΕΒΟΛ Η ΠΛΕΙΩΤ ΙΩСНФ, ΠΑ ΠΕΙΕΡ-
ΠΕСCΥΕ СТ ΗΑΝΟΥЧ.

XXIII

(1) ΛCΦΩΠΕ ΔΕ, ΗΤΕΡΕΙΧΩ Η ΠΖΑΜΗΝ, ΕΡΕ-ΜΑΡΙΑ ΤΑΜΕΡΙΤ Η
ΗΛΛΥ ΟΥΩ2Η ΗCΩΙ Η ΤАСΠЕ Η ΝΑ-ΗΠΗΥΕ, (2) ΛΥΩ Η ΤΕΥΝΟΥ ΕΙC
ΗΙΧΑΝΑ ΜΗ ΓΑΒΡΙΝΑ ΜΗ ΠΕΧΟΡΟC Η ΝΑΓΓΕΛΟC ΛΥΕΙ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΗ ΤΠЕ,
ΛΥΕΙ, ΛΥ<λ>ΞΕΡΑΤΟΥ ΕΧΗ ΠCΩΜΑ Η ΠΛΕΙΩΤ ΙΩСНФ. (3) ΛΥΩ Η
ΤΕΥΝΟΥ Α-Τ2ΕΛ2ΙΑЕ ΜΗ ΠΕΧΕΛ2ΗC ΤΩΟΥΝ ΕΧΩЧ ΕΜΑΤЕ, ΛΥΩ ΛΙΕΙΜЕ
ΧЕ Α-ΤΕΥΝΟΥ СТ ХНЧ ΕΙ. (4) ΛΥΩ ΛЧ6Ω ΕЧ†-ΝΑΛΓЕ Η ΘЕ Η ТЕТ
ΠΑΜΙCЕ, ΕΡΕ-Π2ΛХ † ΗCΩЧ Η ΘЕ Η ΟΥТНУ ΕЧНАΩ† ΜΗ ΟΥΚΩ2† ΕЧ-
ΩΩ CΠΟΥΩМ ΗCΑ ΟΥ2ΗΑΗ ΕCΩΦ. (5) ΠΜΟΥ ΔΕ 2ΩΩЧ ΗΠЕ-ΘΟΤЕ ΚΑΛЧ
Η ΕΙ Ε2ΟΥΝ ΕΧΗ ΠCΩΜΑ Η ΠΑΜΕΡΙТ Η ΙΩТ ΙΩСНФ ΗЧΠОРХЧ ΕΒΟΛ,
ΧЕ ΕЧ6ΩΩ† Ε2ΟΥΝ ΕЧНАУ ΕΡΟΙ ΕΙ2ΜООC 2Α2ТΗ ТΕЧΑΠЕ, ΕΙΛΜΑ2ТЕ
ΕΧΗ ΗCЧCМАУ. (6) ΛΥΩ ΗΤΕΡΕΙΕΙΜЕ ΧЕ ΛЧР-2ΟΤЕ Η6Ι ΠΜΟΥ Η ΕΙ
CΠΟΥΝ ΕΤΒΗНТ, ΑΙТΩΟΥΗ, ΛΙΒΩК Ε ΠCΑ Η ΒΟΛ Η ΠΜΑ Η ΠΡΟ,
ΛΙ6ΗТЧ ΕЧ6ЕЕТ ΜΑΥΔΑЧ ΖΗ ΟΥНО6 Η 2ΟΤЕ. (7) ΛΥΩ Η ΤΕΥΝΟΥ
ΠCХΑΙ ΝΑЧ ΧЕ, 'Ω ΠЕНТАЧЕΙ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΗ ΗТОНОC Η ΠCΑ Η ΠРНС, ВΩК
НАК Ε2ΟΥΝ ΤΑХН ΗТХΩК ΕΒΟΛ Η ΠЕНТА-ΠΛΕΙΩТ ΟΥЕ2-CΑ2НЕ ΗМОЧ
НАК. (8) ΑΛΛΑ ΡΟЕΙC ΕΡΟЧ Η ΘЕ Η ΠΟΥΟΕΙΝ Η НЕКЕАА, ΧЕ ΗТΟЧ
ΠЕ ΠΛΕΙΩТ ΚΑΤΑ CΑРХ, ΛΥΩ ΛЧΦΗ-2ΙCЕ ΗΗМАΙ 2ЕН НЕ20ΟΥ Η
ΓΑΗТӨНРЕ ФИМ, ΕЧПНТ ΗΗМАΙ ΕΒΟΛ ΖΗ ΟΥМА ΕΥМА ΕТВЕ ТЕПЕΙ-

ΠΕΙΕΡ- for ΠΕΙΡ-.

XXIII. (1) Π.ΖΑΜΗΝ the amen. οуω2η vb. intr. to repeat,
answer, respond (to: ε, εχῆ, να', ηcα). τ.асπε tongue,
language. (2) εχῆ often means "by, beside, at" with verbs
of standing or stopping. (3) τ.2ελ2ιαе death-rattle. πε-
χελ2ηс panting, exhaustion. хнч Q to be bitter, sharp.
(4) †-наλге to be in labor; τ.наλге labor pains. π.2λх
meaning uncertain; prob. related to 2ωх to be in straits,
dying. † ηcα to pursue. π.тну wind. η ὄλη woods, forest.
(5) ηε.смау temple (of head). (7) τάχα adv. quickly. (8)
εβολ ζη ουμα ευμα from one place to another. η επιβουλη
plot. η ωφελια advantage, profit.

ΒΟΥΛΗ Ν ΖΥΡΩΤΗΣ, ΛΥΩ ΛΙΧΙ-ΣΩ ΠΤΟΟΤ̄ Ν ΘΕ Ν ΠΩΗΡΕ ΤΗΡΟΥ,
 ΕΘΑΡΕ-ΝΕΥΕΙΟΤΕ ΤΙ-ΣΩ ΝΑΥ Ε ΤΕΥΦΕΛΙΑ. (9) ΤΟΤΕ ΑΒΒΑΤΟΝ
 ΛΥΕΘΚ ΕΖΟΥΝ, ΛΥΧΙ Ν ΤΕΨΥΧΗ Ν ΠΛΕΙΩΤ ΕΙΩΣΗΦ, ΛΥΕΙΝΕ ΠΜΟΣ
 ΕΒΟΛ ΖΝ ΣΩΜΑ Ν ΠΝΑΥ Ν ΠΡΗ ΕΥΝΑΘΑ ΖΝ ΤΕΥΒΑΣΙΣ, Ν ΣΟΥ-ΧΟΥΤ-
 ΑΣΕ Ν ΠΕΒΟΤ ΕΠΗΠ ΖΝ ΟΥΕΙΡΗΝΗ. (10) ΝΕΖΟΟΥ ΤΗΡΟΥ Ν ΠΩΗΖ Ν
 ΠΑΜΕΡΙΤ Ν ΕΙΩΤ ΙΩΣΗΦ ΣΕΒΙΡΕ Ν ΘΕ ΜΗΤΟΥΕΙ Ν ΡΟΜΠΕ. (11) Λ-
 ΜΙΧΑΝΑ ΑΜΑΣΤΕ Ν ΠΤΟΠ ΣΝΑΥ Ν ΟΥΜΑΠΠΑ Ν ΖΟΛΟΣΙΛΙΚΟΝ ΕΣΤΑΕΙΝΥ,
 Α ΓΑΒΡΙΝΑ ΑΜΑΣΤΕ Ν ΠΚΕΤΟΠ ΣΝΑΥ. ΛΥΑΣΠΑΖΕ Ν ΤΕΨΥΧΗ Ν ΠΑ-
 ΜΕΡΙΤ Ν ΕΙΩΤ ΕΙΩΣΗΦ, ΛΥΤΑΑΣ ΕΠΕΣΗΤ Ε ΤΜΑΠΠΑ. (12) ΜΠΕ-
 ΑΛΛΥ ΔΕ ΖΝ ΝΕΤ ΖΜΟΟΣ ΖΛΣΤΗΥ ΕΙΜΕ ΧΕ ΛΥΜΟΥ, ΟΥΔΕ ΤΚΕΜΑΡΙΑ
 ΤΑΜΑΛΥ ΠΠΕΣΕΙΜΕ. (13) ΛΥΩ ΛΙΤΡΕ-ΜΙΧΑΝΑ ΜΝ ΓΑΒΡΙΝΑ ΡΟΕΙΣ
 Ε ΤΕΨΥΧΗ Ν ΠΑΜΕΡΙΤ Ν ΕΙΩΤ ΙΩΣΗΦ ΕΤΒΕ ΝΡΕΥΤΩΡΠ̄ ΕΤ ΖΙ
 ΝΕΖΙΟΟΥΕ, ΛΥΩ ΛΙΤΡΕ-ΝΑΓΓΕΛΟΣ Ν ΑΣΩΜΑΤΟΣ ΘΩ ΕΥΖΥΜΝΕΥΕ ΖΛ
 ΤΕΥΖΗ ΘΑΝΤΟΥΧΙΤ̄ Ε ΠΠΗΥΕ ΘΑ ΠΛΕΙΩΤ Ν ΑΓΛΕΟΣ.

XXIV

(1) ΛΥΩ ΛΙΚΤΟΙ ΕΧΜ ΠΣΩΜΑ ΕΥΝΗΧ ΕΒΟΛ Ν ΘΕ Ν ΟΥΚΟΥΦΟΝ,
 ΛΙΣΜΟΟΣ, ΛΙΕΙΝΕ Ν ΝΕΥΒΑΛ ΕΠΕΣΗΤ, ΛΙΘΩΠ̄ ΕΠΕΣΗΤ ΕΧΩΧ Ν
 ΟΥΝΟΒ Ν ΝΑΥ, ΕΙΡΙΜΕ ΕΡΟΧ. (2) ΠΕΧΑΙ ... (End of Fragment
 III).

(9) ΑΒΒΑΤΟΝ Death, Abbadon (Gk., ultimately from Hebrew).
 ἡ βίασις here: course. (11) η.τοπ edge, hem. τ.μαππα
 cloth, handkerchief. ὀλοσηρικὸς silken. (13) ρεϋτωρπ̄
 plunderer; τωρπ̄ τερπ̄- τωρπ̄ vb. tr. to seize, rob (Πμο").
 ἀσώματος incorporeal. ὑμνέω to sing hymns.

XXIV. (1) τὸ κοῦφον (empty) vessel.

Glossary

Words are arranged alphabetically according to the order given on page x, with the following exceptions: (1) initial ει- and ογ- occupy the place of ι and γ respectively; in all other positions they are alphabetized simply as ε + ι and ο + γ; (2) φ, θ, κ, ψ, χ are alphabetized as πζ, τζ, κζ, πς, κς; (3) † is alphabetized as τι.

Verbs are entered under the free (unbound) form of the Infinitive. In the rare instances when this form is not attested, a supposititious entry is used when there is no doubt about its pattern; otherwise the entry is under the first actually attested form. Other parts of speech are entered under their unbound forms when they are attested. The Grammatical Index should be consulted for most of the prefixed elements. I have followed Crum (*A Coptic Dictionary*) in listing most verbal and nominal compounds under the final element. Also following Crum, derivatives are listed under leading verbal entries; the cross-references must be consulted in locating these. In order to provide space for less predictable compounds, nouns of action in 6IN-, which may be formed freely from nearly any verb, have been systematically excluded, as have many agent nouns with πεϥ-.

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 α 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 κωτ κετ- κωτ* Q κωτ and σωτῆ σωτῆ- σωτῆ* Q σωτῆ have been systematically excluded from the cross-references; all other bound forms and qualitative forms have been listed. Many spelling variants involving ει/ι and π/ε have also been excluded.

- λ adv. of approximation, as in λ τού about five, λ ούνη about how much? Cpd. as Νλ, as in Νλ θε Η Νλζε to the extent of about a hundred cubits.
- λλσ, λσ n. a blow, slap (usu. on face). †-λλσ, † Η ούλλσ to slap, strike (Νλ*). θϛ-Η-λλσ n. = λλσ.
- λβδθθειν, λβιθθειν, λβλκθινε, λϙθθθθθ n.m.f. glass.
- λβω (pl. λβουθ) n.f. net (for fishing or hunting).
- λβωκ, λβωκ (f. λβωκε; pl. λβωοκε) n.m. crow, raven.
- λβικ n.m. consecration. χι-λβικ to consecrate; as n.m. consecration.
- λιδι, Q οι vb. intr. to increase (in age, size, stature); Q to be great, honored; as n.m. increase, growth.
- λειθς, λης, λθης n.f. greatness, size, quantity.
- λκθς, λκες, λκις n.m. girdle, clothing.
- λκω, λγω, γω n.f. filth; carrion; anything ruined.
- λλ adj. deaf. Ϝ-λλ (Q ο Η λλ) to become deaf.
- λλ n.m. pebble; hail-stone in λλ Η ης.
- λλ n. only in λθ-λλ n.m. a cry (cf. ωθ).
- λλλγ, λλβγ, λληγ adj. white.
- λλε λλο^ϙ Q λληγ (imptv. λλωτΗ) vb. intr. to go up, ascend (to, up to, onto: ε, εζραι ε, εκΗ, εζραι εκΗ); to mount (an animal), to board (a ship); rarely tr. with Ημο^ϙ. ϙεϙλλε rider.
- λλια n.m. field-mouse or sim.
- λλκε, λλκη n.m. last day of month; Η λλκε (Η) 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. θηϙε).
- λλοθ n.m. thigh.
- λλτκλς n.m. bone-marrow.
- λλω, ελω (pl. λλοογ, ελοογ) n. snare, trap.
- λλω, λλογ (pl. λλοογ, λλλγ, λροογ) n.f. pupil of eye.
- λλωτ n.f. forced labor; term of service; a measure.
- λλωογ n.pl. bunch (of grapes) or sim.

- ΑΜΑ Ama; fem. title of respect or reverence; cf. ΑΠΑ.
 ΑΜΑΣΤΕ vb. intr. to prevail, take control, rule (over:
 εχῆ, εἰχῆ); to be valid, hold good; to persevere, con-
 tinue; vb. tr. to grasp, seize, take possession of
 (ἴμο^ο); to retain, detain, take or keep captive; to
 learn by heart; to hold (ἴμο^ο) liable (for: ε). As
 n.m. power, possession. ΑΤΑΜΑΣΤΕ unrestrained, uncon-
 trollable; ΜῆΤΑΤΑΜΑΣΤΕ lack of restraint, incontinence.
 ΡΕΦΑΜΑΣΤΕ self-controlled person.
- ΑΗΕ (pl. ΑΗΗΥ, ΑΗΗΥΕ) n.m. herder, herdsman.
 ΑΗΗ n.m. wasp.
 ΑΗῆΤΕ n.m. the underworld, Hades.
 ΑΗΟΥ 2nd pers. m.s. impv. of εἶ; f.s. ΑΗΗ; pl. ΑΗΗΙΝ,
 ΑΗΗΕΙΤῆ.
- ΑΗΡΕ, ΑΗΡΗ (pl. ΑΗΡΗΥ) n.m. baker; ΜῆΤΑΗΡΕ baking.
 ΑΗΡΗΣΕ, ΑΗΡΕΣΕ n.m. bitumen, asphalt.
 ΑΗ neg. part. not; for uses see Gr. In.
 ΑΗ- one who is in charge of; only in cpds. with nos.: ΑΗ-
 ΜΗΤ decadarch, ΑΗ-ΘΟ chiliarch, ΜῆΤΑΗ-ΘΟ chiliarchy.
 ΑΗ- prefix for forming collective nouns from numbers, as
 in ΑΗ-ΘΟ (group of) a thousand, ΑΗ-ΤΑΙΟΥ (group of) 50.
 ΑΗΑΙ vb. intr. to become pleasing, better. As n.m.
 beauty; ᾤ-ΑΗΑΙ to be(come) pleasing, good. ᾤ-ΑΗΑ^ο to
 please; see § 20.2 for usage. -ΑΗ in σϜ-ΑΗ n.m. perfume
 (cf. σΤΟΙ).
- ΑΗΑΘ (pl. ΑΗΑΘΘ) n.m. oath; used with εἶρε, σΜΙΝε, ωρῆ, †,
 τΑΡΚΟ. ε ΠΑΗΑΘ under oath.
- ΑΗΟΚ, ΑΗᾤ- indep. pron. 1st pers. sing.: I.
 ΑΗΟΗ, ΑΗ-, ΑΗῆ- indep. pron. 1st pers. pl.: we.
 ΑΗΟΥᾤΘε n.m. watchman, guard (ΑΗ + οΥᾤΘε).
 ΑΗСНВε, ΑΗСНВ(εН), ΑΗΖНВε, ΑΗΖНВ(εН) n.f. school.
 ΑΗΤΑΘ n.m. sneeze.
 ΑΗΤΗΑῆ, ΑΗΤΕΛᾤ n.m. skull.
 ΑΗῆ, ΟΗῆ n.m. courtyard.
 ΑΠΑ Apa, masc. title of respect or reverence (saints,

- martyrs, respected monks, etc.).
- ἀπᾶς adj. old; syn. of ἄς q.v.
- ἀπε (pl. ἀπῆς) n.f. head (lit. and fig.); total sum (of money), capital; also n.m. chief, village head.
- μῆταπε headship. ἀταπε headless. ἄ-απε to become head, leader (of: ε). χι-ταπε to behead.
- ἀποτ (pl. ἀπῆτ) n.m. cup; σα ἢ ἀποτ cup-maker, cup-seller.
- ἀπρητε n.f. period of time; ἢ οὐκοῦι ἢ ἀπρητε for a little while; ἢ οὐνος ἢ ἀπρητε for a long time; ἄ-οῦνος ἢ ἀπρητε to spend a long time.
- ἀπῆ, ηπῆ, ἐπῆ n.f. a number (of), several.
- ἀρηβ, ἐρηβ, ρηβ n.m. pledge, deposit, guarantee.
- ἀρηγ, γαρηγ adv. perhaps.
- ἀρηχ^ρ n. end, limit (suff. required, as in ἀρηχῆ ἢ πκαε the end of the earth; 3rd pers. pl. sometimes -ου); ἀταρηχ^ρ boundless.
- ἀρικε n.m. fault, blame; ἀταρικε blameless; ἄ-αρικε to find fault (with: ε), to blame (ε); ρεεῖν-αρικε fault-finder; μῆτρεεῖν-αρικε criticism.
- ἀριμ n. name of an edible plant.
- ἀροογε, ἀρωου n.pl. burrs, thistles; σῆ-αροογε idem.
- ἀρω to become cold; as n.m. cold, chill.
- ἀρωαν n. name of a skin disease.
- ἀρωιν n.m. lentils.
- ἄς, ἄας adj. old (usu. not of people); ηρῆ ἄς, ἐρη-ἄς old wine; μῆτας oldness; ἄ-ἄς to become old.
- ἄσαι, Q ἄσωου, ἄσειωου vb. intr. to become light, slight, casual; to be swift; as n.m. lightness, hastiness, alleviation. εἶν οὐἄσαι easily, casually.
- ἄσρη n.m. one's belongings.
- ἄσικ, σικ n.m. an illness, related to fever, chills.
- ἄσογ n.f. price, value; †-ἄσογ to pay; ἄ-ἄσογ εἰ to set a price on.
- ἄσπε n.f. language, speech; ἄσπε ἢ ἄας idem.
- ἀτ- prefix for the formation of negative adj.; §27.1.

- ΛΤΟ, ΛΤΑ n. a lot, multitude; usu. with indef. art.; ΛΤΟ Ν
 СМОТ, ΛΤΕ-СМОТ 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;
 CЕК-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.
- ΛΦΔΙ, Q οφ vb. intr. to be(come) many, numerous, to multi-
 ply; Q is very frequent. As n.m. multitude, amount.
 ΡCԳΛΦΔΙ one who multiplies. ΛΦΗ n.f. multitude.
- ΛԳ, ΛΛԳ, ΛВ n.m. a fly; ΛԳ Ν ΕΒΙΩ bee; ΛԳ Ν ΟΥΖΟΡ dog-fly.
- ΛԳ, ΛΛԳ, ΛВ (pl. ΛԳΟΥΙ, ΛΒΟΥΙ) n.m. flesh (human or animal),
 piece of flesh, meat. CΛ Ν ΛԳ meat-seller. ΦΔΤ-ΛԳ
 butcher. ΟΥΕМ-ΛԳ to eat meat. ΦЕП-ΛԳ to buy meat.
- ΛΣЕ n.m. lifetime, extent of lifetime; ƒ-ΛΣЕ to pass one's
 life; ΦΔΡ-ΛΣЕ short-lived; ƒ-ΦΔΡ-ΛΣЕ (Q ο Ν ΦΔΡ-ΛΣЕ) to
 be short-lived; МНТΦΔΡ-ΛΣЕ a short life.
- ΛΣЕ vb. intr. to be in need (of: ΝΛ').
- ΛΣΟ (pl. ΛΣΟΦ) n.m. treasure, treasure house, storehouse.
- ΛΣΟΗ n. only in ΛΦ-ΛΣΟΗ to sigh, groan (at: ε, ΕΧΝ, ΕΣΡΑΙ
 ΕΧΝ); as n.m. groan, yawn, roar.
- ΛΣƒ, ΛΣΡЕ n.m. marsh herbage, sedge.
- ΛΣΡΟ' interrog. adv. requiring anticipatory suff. re-
 ferring to subject of clause. (1) with foll. verb:
 why? as in ΛΣΡΩΤН ТЕТНΡΙМЕ why do you weep? (2) with
 suff. alone or with foll. noun: what about ...? what's
 the matter with ...? (3) with МН: what has ... to do
 with ...?
- ΛΣΩΗ, ΛΣΩМЕ, ΛΣΩΟМЕ n.m. eagle (originally: falcon).

αχε, ααχε (or ουαχε?) n. blow, cuff.

αχῆ, εκῆ (αχῆτ^ς, εκῆτ^ς) prep. without; a foll. indef. n. has no article.

αβεεc, ατβεεc n.f. moisture.

αβοατε, ακοατε n.f. wagon, cart.

αβρηη n.f. a barren woman; also adj.; ηῆταβρηη barrenness; ἦ-αβρηη to become barren.

αα ^ς : ειρε	αμην: αμου	αcωου: αcαι
ααc: αc	αμηγ(ε): αμε	αcεε: ωεε
ααγ: αγ	αμου: εμου	ατα, ατε: ατο
ααxγ: ααχε	αμρεεε: αμρηεε	ατεεc: αβεεc
αε: αγ	αη-: αηον	ατεεcμoт: αто
αβон: οβῆ	-αη: αηαι	αγαν: αγαν
αβιθην: αβαθην	αηα ^ς : αηαι	αγαν: αγειη
αβoк: αβoк	αηαγ: ηαγ	αγε, αγει: αγ
αβoкe: αβoк	αηαγγ: αηαγγ	αγειη: αγαν
αβooкe: αβoк	αηῆ-: αηoк	αγειc(°): αγ
αβooγe: αβo	αηεηηe: εηηe	αγγ ^ς : εηηe
αβoγi: αγ	αηzηe(εη): αηεηe	αγγα: αα
αγω: ακω	αηi-, αηηηe: εηηe	αγγαzom: oγγ, αzom
αгнc, αειηc: αiai	αηi ^ς : εηηe	αγγe: εηηe
αηc: αiai	αηῆ-: αηoη	αγγη: αγγai
αкeс: ακηc	αηxip: xip	αγγκακ: oкkaк
αкic: ακηc	αηxωx: xωx	αγγт-/°: εηηe
ακοατε: αβοατε	αoγηp: oγηp	αγεεεηηe: αβαθην
αααγε: ααω	αoγωη: oγωη	αγτε: ηтоoγ
ααεγ, αηηγ: αααγ	αηηт: αηoт	αγoγi: αγ
ααηγ, ααo ^ς : ααe	αηηγε: αηe	αzα: eze, ωze
ααo: αo	αpeε: zapeε	αze: eze, ωze
ααoк: αo	αpooγe: pooγe	αzePAT ^ς : ωze
ααooγe: ααω	αpooγe: ααω	αzωmηe: αzωm
ααoγ: ααω	αpωoγ: αpooγe	αzωпp: αzo
ααωтῆ: αo, ααe	αc: ααc	αxai-/°: xω
αη-, αηe: oηe	αceiωoγ: αcαι	αxω: eхω
αηη, αηηeитῆ: αηoγ	αcke: ωcк	

B

βα, βας, βαcи, βοi n.m. branch of date-palm.

βααβε, βавω^ς (βавωω^ς) Q βαβοт (βавω) vb. tr. to despise (ἄμο^ς), regard as foolish; intr. to be insipid, foolish.

βα(λ)βε-pωηe n.m. boaster; ηῆταβααβε-pωηe boastfulness.

βααηηe, βaηηe n. goat; βααηηe η zooγт he-goat; βααηηe η cзime she-goat; oγaη η βααηηe goatskin; ηω η βααηηe goat's hair; μαηe-βααηηe goatherd.

βαi, γai n.m. night raven, screech-owl.

- БАЛ n.m. eye. АТБАЛ shameless; МНТАТБАЛ shamelessness.
 БАЛОТ n.f. skin garment; skin bag.
 БАРОТ, БАРОТ, БАЛОТ, БАРАТЕ n.m. brass, bronze; ЗОННТ (N)
 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 N БАФΟΥР adj. saw-toothed.
 БАФΟΥЩ n.m. rue.
 БАСС n.f. heifer.
 БЕСВЕ (БЕВЕ) vb. tr. to pour forth, rain down (НМО^р);
 intr. to well up, be poured forth.
 БЕСКЕ (pl. БЕКНУЕ, БЕКБУЕ, БЕКГУЕ) n.m. wages; †-БЕКЕ, †
 N ПЕКЕ to pay, reward; ТАІ-БЕКЕ employer; РЕЧ†-БЕКЕ
 idem. ХІ-БЕКЕ, ХІ N ПЕКЕ to receive wages; ХІ Е БЕКЕ
 to hire (НМО^р); ХАІ-БЕКЕ hireling. СНН-БЕКЕ to fix
 wages. РНБЕКЕ, РМНБЕКЕ hireling.
 БЕНИНГ, ВІНІВЕ, ПЕНИНГ, БАНИНГ, ПАНІН n.m. iron; also fig.
 of fetters, sword. †-БЕНИНГ to put in irons, to
 fetter (е). ХІ-БЕНИНГ to be put in irons.
 БЕРФ n.f. whirlpool.
 БЕСННТ, БЕСНАТ (pl. БЕСНАТЕ) n.m. smith; МНТВЕСННТ the
 work or craft of a smith.
 БН n.f. grave.
 БНГ, БНГЕ n.m. cave, hole, den, nest (of animals).
 БНКЕ n.m. woof (of loom).
 БННГ, БНННГ n.f. swallow (bird); ХАХ-БННГ swallow-sparrow.
 БНСС n.f. bucket, pail.
 БНГ n.m. palm-leaf. БНТ-СНІР n.f. rib.
 БНГ, ВЕГ, ВБ n.m. falcon.
 БІР (pl. ВРНУЕ) n.m. basket (of palm-leaf). ВІРЕ, ВАІРЕ
 n.f. idem.
 БУКІАЕ n.f. a single grain (of grain, mustard, sand); a
 single piece (of fruit, etc.).
 БААГ (f. ВХАН; pl. ВХАЕУ, ВХАЕУЕ) adj. blind; as n. a
 blind person; МНТВХАЕ blindness; F-ВХАЕ to become blind

to loosen, untie, unfasten (ἥμο^ρ); (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. βολ μῆ to come to terms with. ἀτρωα εβολ indissoluble, unending. ρεφωλ interpreter.

βολ n.m. the outside. πβολ, ἢ 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 κε conj. because. ἢ βολ adj. phr. outer, external; adv. outside, extant, in existence. σαβολ, σα ἢ βολ, ἢ σαβολ, ἢ σα ἢ βολ, ἢ σα ἢ βολ (1) prep. (+ ἢ, ε) outside of, beyond, away from; (2) adv. outside, on the outside. θαβολ (1) prep. (+ ἢ) to the outside of; (2) adv. to the end, forever, finally, utterly. ραβολ ἢ prep. from, away from. ριβολ (1) adv. outside, on the outside, from the outside; (2) prep. (ἢ) outside of, beyond, except for; ετ ριβολ adj. phr. external. ῥ-βολ, ῥ-πβολ vb. intr. to avoid, escape (from: ε, ἢ, ρῆ). κλ-βολ vb. tr. to vomit (ἥμο^ρ).

ἢ σαβηλ ε/ἢ (1) prep. except for, outside of; (2) conj. except that (+ Conj.). ἢ σαβηλ κε except that, unless, if not. ἢεῶ (ἢεῶλλ^ρ) prep. (± ἢ) without, except for, beyond.

κωων adj. bad, mainly in fixed expressions such as σ†-εωων (στοι), σογ-εωων (σιογ), θῥ-εωων (θῥε), βλυον εωων. βοονε n.f. evil, misfortune; ῥ-βοονε to act badly, evilly (toward: κλ^ρ); μῆτρεφ-βοονε evil-doing. ειερ-βοονε (1) the evil-eye; (2) adj. envious, greedy; μῆτρερ-βοονε envy, greed; ῥ-ειερ-βοονε to become

envious of (ε, εχ $\bar{\text{N}}$); $\rho\epsilon\chi\epsilon\text{I}\epsilon\rho\text{-}\nu\text{o}\text{o}\text{N}\epsilon$ enchanter, one who casts evil-eye; $\text{M}\bar{\text{N}}\text{T}\rho\epsilon\chi\epsilon\text{I}\epsilon\rho\text{-}\nu\text{o}\text{o}\text{N}\epsilon$ greed; $\chi\text{I}\text{-}\epsilon\text{I}\epsilon\rho\text{-}\nu\text{o}\text{o}\text{N}\epsilon$ to receive the evil-eye.

$\nu\text{o}\omega\rho\epsilon$ $\nu\epsilon\epsilon\rho\epsilon\text{-}$ $\nu\text{o}\text{o}\rho^{\circ}$ Q $\nu\text{o}\text{o}\rho\epsilon$ vb. tr. to push, drive ($\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\text{o}^{\circ}$); to repel ($\bar{\text{N}}\text{C}\Delta$); to prevail over, defeat ($\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\text{o}^{\circ}$); intr. (+ $\epsilon\text{B}\text{O}\Delta$) to swell up, protrude. As n.m. protuberance.

$\nu\text{o}\omega\tau\epsilon$ ($\nu\text{o}\omega\tau\epsilon$ $\nu\text{o}\omega\epsilon$) $\nu\epsilon\tau\text{-}$ ($\nu\text{o}\tau\text{-}$ $\nu\text{o}\text{o}\tau\text{-}$) Q $\nu\text{H}\tau$ vb. tr. to pollute ($\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\text{o}^{\circ}$), befoul; to abominate. $\nu\text{o}\tau\epsilon$ n.f.(m.) abomination; $\bar{\text{P}}\text{-}\nu\text{o}\tau\epsilon$ (Q o $\bar{\text{N}}$ $\nu\text{o}\tau\epsilon$) to become hateful; $\chi\text{I}\text{-}\nu\text{o}\tau\epsilon$ to loathe, abominate (ϵ).

$\nu\text{o}\omega\eta$ $\nu\epsilon\omega\eta\text{-}$ $\nu\text{o}\omega\eta^{\circ}$ ($\nu\Delta\omega\eta^{\circ}$) Q $\nu\text{H}\eta$ vb. tr. to strip, divest, flay ($\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\text{o}^{\circ}$); to lay bare, unsheathe; to loosen, unfasten, undo, release; to despoil; to forsake; intr. to be undone, loosened; Q to be naked. $\rho\epsilon\chi\epsilon\nu\text{o}\omega\eta$ robber, despoiler.

($\nu\text{o}\omega\zeta$) $\nu\epsilon\omega\zeta\text{-}$ ($\nu\epsilon\omega\zeta\text{-}$) Q $\nu\text{H}\zeta$ vb. tr. to bow (the head).

($\nu\text{o}\omega\zeta\bar{\text{N}}$) $\nu\epsilon\omega\zeta\bar{\text{N}}\text{-}$ Q $\nu\Delta\zeta\bar{\text{N}}$ vb. tr. to roof over ($\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\text{o}^{\circ}$), cover with awning. $\nu\omega\zeta\bar{\text{N}}$, $\nu\Delta\zeta\bar{\text{N}}$ n.m. canopy, awning.

$\nu\Delta\nu\epsilon\text{-}$: $\nu\Delta\Delta\nu\epsilon$
 $\nu\Delta\nu\text{o}\tau$: $\nu\Delta\Delta\nu\epsilon$
 $\nu\Delta\nu\omega$, $\nu\Delta\nu\omega\omega^{\circ}$: $\nu\Delta\Delta\nu\epsilon$
 $\nu\Delta\epsilon$, $\nu\Delta\epsilon\text{I}$: $\nu\Delta$
 $\nu\Delta\text{I}\rho\epsilon$: $\nu\text{I}\rho$
 $\nu\Delta\kappa\text{-}$: $\nu\omega\kappa\epsilon$
 $\nu\Delta\Delta\nu\bar{\Delta}$: $\nu\text{O}\Delta\nu\bar{\Delta}$
 $\nu\Delta\Delta\omega\tau$: $\nu\Delta\rho\omega\tau$
 $\nu\Delta\text{N}\text{I}\rho\epsilon$: $\nu\epsilon\text{N}\text{I}\rho\epsilon$
 $\nu\Delta\text{N}\tau\epsilon$: $\nu\text{O}\text{N}\tau\epsilon$
 $\nu\Delta\rho\Delta\tau\epsilon$: $\nu\Delta\rho\omega\tau$
 $\nu\Delta\rho\text{O}\tau$: $\nu\Delta\rho\omega\tau$
 $\nu\Delta\omega^{\circ}$: $\nu\omega\omega$
 $\nu\Delta\omega\Delta\Delta\rho$: $\nu\Delta\omega\text{O}\rho$
 $\nu\Delta\omega\Delta\rho$: $\nu\Delta\omega\text{O}\rho$
 $\nu\Delta\zeta\bar{\text{N}}$: $\nu\omega\zeta\bar{\text{N}}$
 $\bar{\nu}\epsilon\rho\text{H}\epsilon\epsilon$: $\epsilon\nu\rho\text{H}\epsilon\epsilon$
 $\nu\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon$: $\nu\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon$
 $\nu\epsilon\epsilon\rho\epsilon\text{-}$: $\nu\omega\omega\rho\epsilon$
 $\nu\epsilon\kappa\epsilon(\epsilon)\gamma\epsilon$: $\nu\epsilon\kappa\epsilon$
 $\nu\epsilon\kappa\text{H}\gamma\epsilon$: $\nu\epsilon\kappa\epsilon$
 $\nu\epsilon\rho\epsilon\omega\text{H}\gamma\epsilon$: $\nu\rho\epsilon\omega\text{H}\gamma$
 $\nu\epsilon\rho\epsilon\omega\text{O}\gamma\tau$: $\bar{\nu}\rho\omega\text{O}\gamma\tau$

$\nu\epsilon\tau\text{-}$: $\nu\omega\tau\epsilon$
 $\nu\epsilon\bar{\epsilon}$: $\nu\text{H}\bar{\epsilon}$
 $\nu\text{H}\text{N}\text{N}\epsilon$: $\bar{\nu}\bar{\text{N}}\text{N}\epsilon$
 $\nu\text{H}\rho\epsilon$: $\bar{\nu}\bar{\rho}\rho\epsilon$
 $\nu\text{H}\tau$: $\nu\omega\tau\epsilon$
 $\nu\text{H}\bar{\epsilon}$: $\nu\omega\bar{\epsilon}$
 $\nu\text{I}\text{N}\epsilon$: $\nu\text{H}\text{N}\epsilon$
 $\nu\text{I}\text{N}\text{I}\nu\epsilon$: $\nu\epsilon\text{N}\text{I}\nu\epsilon$
 $\nu\text{I}\rho\epsilon$: $\nu\text{I}\rho$
 $\nu\Delta\Delta\chi\epsilon$: $\bar{\nu}\bar{\Delta}\chi\epsilon$
 $\bar{\nu}\bar{\text{N}}\text{-}$: $\bar{\nu}\bar{\text{N}}\text{N}\epsilon$
 $\bar{\nu}\bar{\text{N}}\tau\text{-}$: $\bar{\nu}\text{O}\text{N}\tau\epsilon$
 $\bar{\nu}\bar{\text{N}}\tau$: $\bar{\nu}\bar{\text{N}}\tau$
 $\nu\text{O}\text{I}$: $\nu\Delta$
 $\nu\text{O}\Delta$: $\nu\omega\Delta$
 νO : νO
 $\nu\text{O}\text{O}$: νO
 $\nu\text{O}\text{O}\text{N}\epsilon$: $\nu\omega\omega\text{N}$
 $\nu\text{O}\text{O}\rho(\text{-})$: $\nu\omega\omega\rho\epsilon$
 $\nu\text{O}\text{O}\tau\text{-}$: $\nu\omega\tau\epsilon$
 $\nu\text{O}\rho\bar{\nu}\bar{\rho}$: $\bar{\nu}\text{O}\rho\bar{\nu}\bar{\rho}$
 $\nu\text{O}\tau\text{-}$: $\nu\omega\tau\epsilon$
 $\nu\text{O}\tau\epsilon$: $\nu\omega\tau\epsilon$

$\nu\text{O}\tau\epsilon$: $\nu\omega\tau\epsilon$
 $\nu\text{O}\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\text{C}}$: $\nu\omega\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\text{C}}$
 $\nu\rho\Delta$: $\epsilon\nu\rho\Delta$
 $\bar{\nu}\bar{\rho}\bar{\nu}\text{O}\rho\bar{\tau}$: $\bar{\nu}\text{O}\rho\bar{\nu}\bar{\rho}$
 $\bar{\nu}\bar{\rho}\bar{\nu}\omega\rho$: $\bar{\nu}\text{O}\rho\bar{\nu}\bar{\rho}$
 $\nu\rho\epsilon\text{-}$: $\epsilon\nu\rho\Delta$
 $\nu\rho\text{H}\gamma\epsilon$: $\epsilon\nu\rho\Delta$
 $\nu\rho\text{I}\text{-}$: $\epsilon\nu\rho\Delta$
 $\nu\rho\text{H}\text{O}\gamma\epsilon$: $\nu\text{I}\rho$
 $\nu\rho\text{H}\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\text{C}}$: $\epsilon\nu\rho\text{H}\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\text{C}}$
 $\bar{\nu}\bar{\rho}\omega\text{H}\gamma$: $\nu\rho\omega\text{H}\gamma$
 $\nu\text{O}\text{O}\gamma$: $\nu\text{O}\text{O}\gamma$
 $\nu\omega$: $\nu\omega$
 $\nu\omega\tau\epsilon$: $\nu\omega\tau\epsilon$
 $\nu\omega\zeta\bar{\text{C}}$: $\nu\omega\gamma\zeta\bar{\text{C}}$
 $\nu\omega\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\text{C}}$: $\nu\omega\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\text{C}}$
 $\nu\omega\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\text{C}}$: $\nu\omega\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\text{C}}$
 $\bar{\nu}\bar{\text{C}}$: $\nu\text{H}\bar{\epsilon}$
 $\bar{\Gamma}\bar{\text{N}}^{\circ}$: $\bar{\epsilon}\text{I}\text{N}\epsilon$
 $\bar{\Gamma}\rho\text{M}\text{N}\epsilon$: $\bar{\epsilon}\rho\text{O}\text{M}\text{N}\epsilon$
 $\bar{\Gamma}\omega$: $\Delta\kappa\omega$

ene conditional part. if; see §29.1.

ene₂, ene₂e, enne₂e (1) n.m. eternity, age, era; (2) adj. eternal; (3) adv. forever (with neg.: never). $\vartheta\lambda$ ene₂ (1) adv. forever (neg.: never); (2) eternity; (3) adj. eternal (\bar{N} $\vartheta\lambda$ ene₂, $\bar{N}\bar{N}$ $\vartheta\lambda$ ene₂). $\vartheta\lambda$ nene₂ adv. forever. $\vartheta\lambda$ ene₂ \bar{N} oyo₂e idem. χ in ene₂ from of old.

enē, N₂ n. eyebrow. $\bar{N}\chi\bar{N}_2$, emxN₂ n.m. idem.

eooy n.m. glory, honor; $\varepsilon\lambda$ eooy adj. phrase: honorable, glorious. \dagger -eooy to glorify, give honor to ($N\lambda^*$); as n.m. glorifying; $\bar{M}\bar{N}\bar{T}\bar{P}\bar{P}\bar{E}\dagger$ -eooy glorification. χ i-eooy to be glorified. $N\lambda$ i-eooy desirous of glory.

enēn, enēn, enēn name of 11th Coptic month.

enp₂ n.pl. vanities; as adj. vain; as adv. in vain; $\bar{M}\bar{N}\bar{T}$ -enp₂ vanity.

enw n.f. part of door fastening.

ernt (rnt, ernt, \bar{P} ernt) vb. tr. to vow, promise, devote ($\bar{N}\bar{M}\bar{O}^*$; to: $N\lambda^*$, e); as n.m. (pl. ep₂te) vow, promise.

erny n.m.f. fellow, companion; usu. with possessive prefixes as a recipr. pron.: each other, mutually. See 28.4.

erwte n.m.f. milk; \bar{P} -erwte to give milk; \dagger -erwte $N\lambda^*$ to suckle; oym-erwte to feed on milk; $\varepsilon\lambda$ perwte still sucking, not weaned.

esnt n.m. ground, bottom, lower part; enesnt adv. down, downward, to the ground; enesnt e prep. down to, down into; \bar{N} nesnt adv. below, down below, at the bottom of ($\bar{N}\bar{M}\bar{O}^*$); $\varepsilon\lambda$ -nesnt adv. on the lower side, below; as prep. (+ \bar{N}). $\varepsilon\lambda$ nesnt adv. underneath, below ground; prep. (+ \bar{N}) under. ε i nesnt adv. on the ground, from on the ground. χ in nesnt adv. from below. \bar{P} -nesnt to go under (\bar{N}).

esooy n.m. (f. esw) sheep; $N\lambda$ n-esooy shepherd.

et, ete rel. pron.; see Gr. In.

etve (etvnt^{*}) prep. because of, on account of; concerning, about; for the sake of. etve χ e conj. because. etve $N\lambda$ i adv. therefore. etve oy adv. why?

ε21ε18: 21ε18	ε2pN̄: 20	εxH: xoe
ε2KO: 2KO	ε2TO: 2TO	εxHy: xoi
ε2NA ^o : 2NA ^o	ε2TωP: 2TO	ε6λλθ: ε6ωθ
ε2NE ⁻ : 2NE ⁻	ε2θλ1: 2Tλ1	ε6λo6: 6λo6
ε2OOY: ε2ε	εxN̄: λxN̄	ε6ooθ: ε6ωθ
ε2OOYT: 2OOYT	εxN̄, εxθ ^o : xθ ^o	ε6ooθε: ε6ωθ
ε2pλ ^o : 20	εxN̄T ^o : λxN̄	ε6ooε: ε6ωε

H

h1 n.m. house; household, family. ηεc 2N̄ h1 one born in household. pN̄N̄h1, pεM̄N̄h1 n.m. (1) member of household, kinsman; (2) monastic superintendent; p̄-pN̄N̄h1 to be akin.

h1 n.m. pair, couple.

hN n.m. are.

hp̄ (εp̄p̄-, p̄p̄-) n.m. wine. hp̄ λc, εp̄p̄-λc old wine. cλy-hp̄, cε-hp̄, wine-drinker. p̄-hp̄ to become wine.

hp̄x̄ n.m.f. small bird, chick.

hε n.m. leek. cλ N̄ hεε leek-seller.

hλ: ωλ

hπ: ωπ

hπc̄: λπc̄

hM̄P̄ω: M̄P̄O

hπε: ωπ

ε1 (1)

ε1, Q ηny (§22.3); imptv. λMOY (q.v.) vb. intr. to come, go; to be about to (+ Circum.); to . . . gradually (+ N̄ + Inf.). Used with full range of prep. and directional adv. in normal senses. Note also the following expressions: ε1 εp̄λT^o to come to a superior; ε1 εT̄N̄ to come into the power of; ε1 εxN̄ to be applicable to; ε1 N̄cλ to come to fetch; ε1 εBOλ ε to sue; ε1 εBOλ 21T̄N̄ to leave, quit (a place); ε1 ε2p̄λ1 εxN̄ to befall.

ε1λ, 1λ n.m. valley, ravine.

ε1λ (ε1εp̄-, ε1λT^o, ε1λλT^o) n. eye, mostly in cpds.: κTε-ε1λT^o to look around; ηε2-ε1λT^o, MOY2 N̄ ε1λT^o to stare, look intently (at: ηMO^o); cM̄N̄-ε1λT^o εxN̄ to fix eye on; TcλBε-ε1λT^o, TcεBε-ε1λT^o, TcλBε N̄ ε1λT^o εBOλ to instruct, inform; TOYH-ε1λT^o, TOYHε-ε1λT^o εBOλ idem; q1-ε1λT^o ε2p̄λ1 to raise eye; 2λ ε1λT^o before one's eyes; κω 2λ ε1λT^o to intend to do. ηλ1λT^o exclam. pred. blessed is/are ...! ηN̄T̄Hλ1λT^o blessedness.

ΕΙΛΛΥ, ΕΙΩ, ΙΩ n.m. linen, linen garment. ΝΕΙΛΛΥ, ΝΙΛΛΥ,
 ΗΛΛΥ idem.

ΕΙΛΒΕ, ΕΙΛΛΒΕ, ΙΛΛΒΕ, ΙΛΙΒΕ n.f. pus.

ΕΙΛΛ, ΙΛΛ, ΙΗΛ n.f. mirror.

ΕΙΒ, ΕΙΕΙΒ, ΕΙΕΒ (pl. ΕΙΕΒΗ) n.m. hoof; claw; stinger;
 nail, talon.

ΕΙΒΕ, Q ΟΒΕ vb. intr. to thirst, become thirsty (for: ἦμο^ο);
 as n.m. thirst.

ΕΙΒ, ΕΕΙΒ, 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.

ΕΙΒΕΤ, ΕΕΙΒΕΤ, ΕΙΒΕΤ, ΕΙΒΕΤ, ΙΗΒΕΤ, ΕΒΕΤ n.m. usu. with def.
 art.: the east. ΕΛ-ΠΕΙΒΕΤ on the east side (of: ἦ).

ΕΙΒΑΕΛ, ΕΙΕΛΕΙΕΛ vb. intr. to shine, glitter; as n.m.
 brightness. ΙΕΛΛΕ n. brightness, light.

ΕΙΝΕ, ΕΙΝΝΕ vb. tr. to know, understand, realize (ε; that:
 κε). ΑΤΕΙΝΕ ignorant; innocent, unaware; ἦ-ΑΤΕΙΝΕ (Q
 ο ἦ ΑΤΕΙΝΕ) to become ignorant, unaware; to be uncon-
 scious; ΗἦΤΑΤΕΙΝΕ ignorance. ΕΙΝΕΙΝΕ knowledge. ΗΛΘῆ-
 ΕΙΝΕ, ΗΛΘῆΤῆΝΕ, ΗΛΘῆΤῆΝΕ adj. presumptuous, impudent;
 obdurate, stubborn; ΗἦΤῆΝΑΘῆΤῆΝΕ stubbornness, presumptu-
 ousness.

ΕΙΝΕ ἦ- (ἦ-, εἶν-) ἦΤ^ο (Imptv. ΑΝΙΝΕ, ΑΝΕΙΝΕ, ΑΝΙ-
 ΑΝΙ^ο)
 vb. tr. to bring (ἦμο^ο), bear. Used with many prep.
 and directional adv. in ordinary senses. Note the
 following expressions: ΕΙΝΕ ἦμο^ο ΕΧἦ or ΕΖΡΑΙ ΕΧἦ to
 liken something to, compare with; ἦ-ΤΟΟΤ^ο ΕΧἦ to seize;
 ΕΙΝΕ ἦμο^ο ἦΕΛ to bring an accusation against; ΕΙΝΕ ἦμο^ο
 ΕΚΟΛ to complete; to extradite; to publish; to intro-
 duce; ΕΙΝΕ ἦμο^ο Ε ΤΗΝΤΕ to recall, bring up (in one's
 mind); ΕΙΝΕ ἦμο^ο ΕΖΟΥΝ introduce; as n.m. reception.

ΕΙΝΕ vb. tr. to resemble, be like (ἦμο^ο); as n.m. like-
 ness, aspect. ΗἦΤΡΕΦΕΙΝΕ resemblance.

ΕΙΝΕ n.f. adze.

εινε, ινε n.f. thumb; big toe.

εινε n.m. chain.

ειομ, ιομ n.m. (1) sea (rare in Sah.); (2) winepress.

ειοορ, ειοορε n.m. canal. χιοορ vb. tr. to ferry (ἤμο^ο)

across (to: ε); to cross, ford (a river: ἤμο^ο); ειν-

χιοορ fording, transit. χιοορ 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 (ειεν-) n.f. craft, occupation. Freq. cpd.

with 2nd element to designate particular craft or its product, as in ειεν-σα sculpture, work in relief; ειεν-

ογοειε tillage, tilled land, produce of tillage; ειεν-

ωε woodworking; ειεν-μουε goldwork; ειεν-ἡ-ατ silverwork;

ειεν-ωωτ trade, trading, merchandise; ᾤ-ειεν-ωωτ to en-

gage in trade. ατ-ειονε adj. variegated. ᾤ-ειονε to

spin; ρεεᾤ-ειονε craftsman; ἠἡτρεεᾤ-ειονε craft.

ειογλ, εειογλ, ειεογλ, ιογλ n.m.f. hart, hind.

ειρε ᾤ- (ερ-) αλ^ο Q ο vb. tr. to do, make, perform, produce, fashion (ἤμο^ο); intr. to act, function, behave.

For ειρε in cpd. vbs. see §26.1; these are listed under

2nd element. As n.m. doing, performance; ρεεειρε doer,

maker. ταωε-ειρε to do or make even more, increase in doing.

εις, εс 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.

ειτῆ, ιτῆ, ιτνε, τνη n.m. ground, earth, dust; dirt, rub-

bish. ε πειτῆ = επесит; ἠ πειτῆ adv. below, underneath, at the bottom.

ειω ειλ- (ιλ-) ειλλ^ο Q ειη (± εβολ) vb. tr. to wash (ἤμο^ο);

ειω εβολ as n.m. washing; ρεεειω εβολ washer (in bath).

- εἰλ-τοοτ* ἦσα to renounce, despair of (suff. is reflex.).
 εἰω, εἰω, εἰογ, εογ (pl. εοογ, εωογ, εοογε) n.m.f. ass,
 donkey. εἰλ-ἦ-τοογ wild ass, onager. εἰλ-ζοογτ idem.
 εἰωρῆ (ἰωρῆ) Q εἰορῆ (± εβολ, εζραῖ) vb. intr. to stare (at:
 ε, ἦσα), stare in wonder, be astonished, dumbfounded.
 εἰωρῆ (εἰωραζ, ἰωρῆ) εἰερῆ- (ἰαρῆ-) εἰορῆ* (ἰορῆ*) vb. tr.
 to see, perceive (ἦμο*); to look (toward: ἦσα). As n.m.
 sight, vision; view, opinion; ρεεἰωρῆ one who can see;
 ἠῆτρρεεἰωρῆ perception; εἰνεἰωρῆ vision, power to see.
 εἰερῆ n.f. ray (of light), sight (of eye).
 εἰωτ, ἰωτ (εἰτ-; pl. εἰοτε) n.m. father (lit. and fig.);
 pl. parents, forefathers. Often used of abbots, elders
 and other revered persons. ἀτειωτ fatherless. ᾤ-εἰωτ
 to become father. ἠῆτειωτ fatherhood, family. ᾤ-
 εἰωτ relative on father's side.
 εἰωτ, εἰογτ, ἰωτ n.m. barley.
 εἰωτε n.f. dew.
 εἰωζε, ἰωζε (εἰεζ-, εἰωζ-; pl. εἰαζογ, εἰαζογε) n.m. field.
 For εἰεζ-ελοολε, -ᾤηη, -βερεωρετ (ζεορεῖ) see 2nd ele-
 ment. εἰ-εἰωζε, εἰωζε n.f. a field measure. ᾤ-εἰωζε
 to measure a field; as n.m. a field measure.
 εἰωε εᾤτ- (ἰᾤτ-) ἰᾤτ* (ἰᾤ*) Q ἰᾤε vb. tr. to hang, sus-
 pend (ἦμο*; on: ε; by: ἦσα), all ± εζραῖ. Q to be
 suspended; to be captivated (by: ἦσα); to depend (on:
 εἰ); + εβολ: to overhang.

εἰ: εἰε	εἰεογλ: εἰογλ	εἰοτε: εἰωτ
εἰλ-: εἰω	εἰεπ-: εἰοπε	εἰογ: εἰω
εἰλλ*: εἰω	εἰερ-: εἰλ	εἰογτ: εἰωτ
εἰλλεε: εἰλλε	εἰερ-βοοηε: βοοηε	εἰεπε: εἰε
εἰαρῆ-: εἰωρῆ	εἰερο: εἰοορ	εἰετε: εἰε
εἰλλτ*: εἰλ	εἰερωογ: εἰοορ	εἰτ-: εἰωτ
εἰλτ*: εἰλ	εἰερζε: εἰωρῆ	εἰω: εἰλλγ
εἰλζογ: εἰωζε	εἰεζ-: εἰωζε	εἰγτ: ᾤγτ
εἰεη: εἰε	εἰεζ-ελοολε: ελοολε	
εἰετ: ᾤγτ	εἰη: εἰω	
εἰετ: εἰεετ	εἰηετ: εἰεετ	ἰλἰεε: εἰλλεε
εἰεε: εἰε	εἰηηε: εἰηε	ἰελλε: εἰελελ
εἰεεε: εἰε	εἰηῆτ: εἰηῆτ	ἰηλ: εἰλλ
εἰεεεε: εἰεεεε	εἰορῆ: εἰωρῆ	ἰηγτ: εἰεετ

- ΚΑΙΡΕ n.f. gullet.
 ΚΑΚΕ n.m. darkness; $\bar{\rho}$ -ΚΑΚΕ to become dark.
 ΚΑΛΑΣΗ n.f. womb; belly.
 ΚΑΛΕΛΕ, ΚΑΛΕΕΛΕ, ΚΑΛΗΛΕ, ΚΕΛΕΕΛΕ n.f. wooden sounding board struck to assemble congregation.
 ΚΑΛΚΙΑ, ΚΑΛΚΕΛ, ΚΕΛΚΙΑ, ΒΕΛΒΙΑ, ΒΕΙΛΒΕΙΑ n.m. wheel.
 ΚΑΛΩΠΟΥ, ΚΑΛΟΠΟΥ, ΒΑΛΟΠΟΥ n.m.f. small dog.
 ΚΑΜ n.m. reed, rush.
 ΚΑΠ n.m. (1) thread, string, strand; (2) letter (alph.).
 ΚΑΡΟΥΣ adj. curled (of hair); meaning not certain.
 ΚΑΣ, ΚΕΕΣ, ΚΗΣ, ΚΙΣ (pl. ΚΕΕΣ, 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.
 ΚΑΣΚΕ̄ (ΚΟΣΚΕΣ) vb. intr. to whisper (to: ε); as n.m. whispering. ΡΕΥΚΑΣΚΕ̄ whisperer.
 ΚΑΤΟ n.f. boat, skiff.
 ΚΑΘ n.m. reed, reed pen, reed staff or pole; n.f. = ΜΑ Π
 ΚΑΘ place where reeds grow. † $\bar{\eta}$ ΜΟ^ε ε ΠΚΑΘ to fence with reeds.
 ΚΑΘΑΒΕΛ n.m. earring.
 ΚΑΥ n.m. trunk of tree.
 ΚΑΞ n.m. earth, soil; the ground; land, country; $\bar{\rho}$ -ΚΑΞ to turn to dust. Ρ $\bar{\eta}$ ΚΑΞ a man of the earth.
 ΚΑΞΚΕ̄ ΚΕΞΚΕΞ- ΚΕΞΚΩΞ^ε Q ΚΕΞΚΩΞ vb. tr. to hew out, clear, smooth out ($\bar{\eta}$ ΜΟ^ε); to cause (a wound) to heal; intr. to heal. ΡΕΥΚΕΞΚΕΞ- hewer. ΚΑΞΚΕ̄ ΚΕΞΚΕ̄- vb. tr. = ΚΑΞΚΕ̄.
 ΚΒΑ n.m. vengeance. $\bar{\rho}$ -ΚΒΑ, ΕΙΡΕ $\bar{\eta}$ Π(ε)ΚΒΑ to do vengeance (for: ΝΑ^ε, Μ $\bar{\eta}$, Ξ $\bar{\eta}$). †-ΚΒΑ to avenge. ΧΙ-ΚΒΑ to take vengeance (on: $\bar{\eta}$ ΜΟ^ε, Ξ $\bar{\eta}$); as n.m. retribution, compensation; ΕΙΡΕ $\bar{\eta}$ ΠΧΙ-ΚΒΑ, ΧΙ $\bar{\eta}$ ΠΧΙ-ΚΒΑ to take revenge; ΡΕΥΧΙ-ΚΒΑ avenger.
 ΚΒΟ (ΚΒΑ) ΚΒΕ- Q ΚΗΒ vb. tr. to make cool; intr. to

- become cool; as n.m. coolness. †-κβο to make cool;
 χι-κβο to become refreshed, get coolness.
- κб (1) adj. other, different; prefixed directly to noun,
 as in κερωμε, zenκepωme, пкерωme, нкерωme. In some
 temporal expressions: next, as in ткepомne next year;
 again, in addition, as in н κесon once again; κεκοу: 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 κке (f. тке) as an
 independent element that may be prefixed to pronouns,
 κке λnon even we, or personal names, κке παυλοc even
 Paul, or used in vb. cpd. †-κке- before another Inf. or
 Q in sense "also, even to do or be." εε pron. another
 (one), (the) other (one); pl. zenκooуe some others,
 (н)κεκοоуe the others. κет (f. κетe) pron. another;
 with def. art. the other. κεουα pron. another one.
 κεκε n.m. child; n.m.f. (var. κакe, καакe) pupil of eye.
 κελεβιν, κελλβιν, καλλβιν n.m. axe.
 κελωλ, κουλωл, κολοл n.m. jar, pitcher. κελοολε n. idem.
 κεετε n.f. hip, loin.
 κηπε, бηпе, βепη n.f. vaulted place, cellar, canopy;
 palate (of mouth). Cf. Gk. κύπη, γύπη.
 κим κемт- κемт* vb. intr. to move, stir; vb. tr. to touch
 (e); to move, shift, stir (physically or emotionally:
 ε, нно*); as n.m. movement. лтким immovable. бинким
 movement. κн-то n.m. earthquake.
 κите n.f. double drachma (half a stater), coin and weight.
 εic-κите one drachma.
 κιωου Q to be fat, soft, weak; to be fertile, productive.
 κααλ, καελ, κηηλ n.m. chain, esp. on neck.
 κααατ, καεατ, καετ n.f. hood, cowl.
 καε, κελη n.m. vessel for liquids.
 κκλe, κκ n.m. bolt; knee, joint. κελεнкеε n.m. elbow;
 ελм-κελεнкеε bolt-smith, smith. ελм-κκλε idem.
 κκме n.f. pad, padding.

- κλο n.m. poison (for arrows).
 κλομ n.m. crown, wreath, circle. †-κλομ to crown (εχ̄ν, 21χ̄ν). χι-κλομ to receive, bear crown; to become a martyr. ρεχρo-κλομ victoriously crowned; ραι-κλομ crown-bearer.
- κλοοε n.f. cloud.
 κλοοε n.f. bruise.
- κλψ n. a blow; ρ-κλψ ηλ^ς, †-κλψ εχ̄ν to strike; ω̄c-ν-κλψ a blow.
- κ̄κ̄, κο̄κ̄, κο̄μκ̄ vb tr. to strike, beat (ε: a musical instr.); to make a repeated sound. As n.m. drum.
- κμομ, Q κμη vb. intr. to become black. κμε, κμη (f. κμη; pl. κμηγει) adj. black; usually after n. with ν̄, rarely without ν̄. ρ-κμε (Q ο ν̄ κμε) to become black. κμε (?) = κμημε n. darkness. κμη n.m.(f.) Egypt; ρ̄ν̄κμη an Egyptian; μ̄ν̄τρ̄ν̄κμη Egyptian (lang.).
- κναυ n.m. sheaf.
- κ̄νε vb. intr. to be fat, sweet; as n.m. fatness, sweetness. ρ-κ̄νε to become fat; †-κ̄νε to make fat, to salve, anoint.
- κнос, κноос, κνωос Q κον̄ vb. intr. to become putrid, to stink; as n.m. stench.
- κ̄τε n.m. fig; εω ν̄ κ̄τε fig-tree.
- κ̄ε n.f. architectural term, precise meaning not certain: porch, shrine, side (??).
- κοεic, κλειс n.m. vessel for liquids.
- κοεic, καιс n.m. sheath, case, cover; brick-mold (?).
- κοιαзк, κιαзк, хoia(з)к, хoiaх name of 4th Copt. month.
- κοie, καιe, κλειe, κοi n.f. field; ρ̄ν̄тκοi farmer.
- κομме, κομη, κομi, κ̄ме, κμη(м)ε n.m. gum.
- κοон̄, κομ̄ n.m. blight.
- κοου, κωου, καу n.m. length of time; ουκοуi ν̄ коου a little while.
- кооz, κωz n.m.(f.) angle, corner; point, tip, prow; piece.
- коск̄ κеск̄ εβολ vb. tr. to lay out, extend (̄но^ς; also

reflex.); to entwine self (reflex.).

κοτ, κατ n.m. basket.

κουι (κου-) (1) adj. small, young; a little, few; used before noun (usually with $\bar{\eta}$) or after (usually without $\bar{\eta}$). May be cpd. as $\kappa\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}$. $\kappa\omicron\upsilon\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\zeta\eta\tau$ adj. impatient, easily discouraged. (2) adv., usually $\bar{\eta}$ ουκουι a little; ($\bar{\eta}$) κεκουι yet a little, a little more; $\mu\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\sigma\alpha$ ουκουι after a little while; $\zeta\lambda\theta\bar{\eta}$ $\bar{\eta}$ ουκουι a little before; $\theta\lambda\tau\bar{\eta}$ ουκουι, $\pi\alpha\rho\alpha$ κεκουι almost, more or less; $\pi\rho\sigma$ ουκουι for a little while; $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha$ κεκουι occasionally; $\bar{\eta}/\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha$ κουι κουι little by little; $\bar{\eta}$ -κουι (Q ο $\bar{\eta}$ κουι) to become small, few, young; $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau$ κουι smallness, youth.

κουκλε n.f. hood, cowl.

κουη(τ)^ε, κουουη(τ)^ε, κουον^ε, κουων^ε, κεν^ε n. bosom, breast (suff. obligatory); also sometimes: genitals.

κουη $\bar{\eta}$ n.m. a plant: lawsonia inermis.

κουρ n.m. pivot, hinge.

κουρ adj. deaf.

κουχου, κουηχου, κοηχου n.f. a type of vessel.

κρι, κλι n.m. a fragrant substance.

κ $\bar{\eta}$ η $\sigma\sigma$ n.m.f. ash, soot, dust; $\bar{\eta}$ -κ $\bar{\eta}$ η $\sigma\sigma$ to become ashes, dust. $\bar{\eta}$ -ατκ $\bar{\eta}$ η $\sigma\sigma$ to leave no ash (on burning).

κ $\bar{\eta}$ η $\bar{\eta}$ η $\bar{\eta}$ vb. intr. to murmur, mutter in anger or vexation (against: $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$, $\bar{\eta}\sigma\alpha$, ϵ , $\epsilon\zeta\omicron\upsilon\eta$ ϵ); as n.m. complaint, murmuring. $\rho\epsilon\chi$ κ $\bar{\eta}$ η $\bar{\eta}$ κ $\bar{\eta}$ η $\bar{\eta}$ murmurer.

κ $\bar{\eta}$ η $\tau\bar{\tau}$, κ $\bar{\eta}$ η $\eta\tau\bar{\tau}$ n.m. smoke, mist; darkness, obscurity.

κ $\bar{\rho}$ ο, κ $\lambda\lambda$ (pl. κ $\bar{\rho}$ ωου) n.m. shore (of sea, river); limit or margin (of land); hill, dale.

κ $\bar{\rho}$ ο $\bar{\eta}$ η $\bar{\eta}$ vb. intr. to become dark (in shade or color); Q κ $\bar{\eta}$ η $\bar{\rho}\omega\eta$ to be dark. As n.m. darkness.

κ $\bar{\rho}$ ουρ n.m. frog.

κ $\bar{\rho}$ ου χ , κ $\bar{\rho}$ ο χ n. a cake.

κ $\bar{\rho}$ ο χ n.m. guile, deceit; ambush; as adj. false, guileful.

ατκ $\bar{\rho}$ ο χ guileless. $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau$ κ $\bar{\rho}$ ο χ guile. $\bar{\eta}$ -κ $\bar{\rho}$ ο χ (Q ο $\bar{\eta}$ κ $\bar{\rho}$ ο χ) to be guileful, lie in ambush (for: ϵ); $\rho\epsilon\chi$ $\bar{\eta}$ -κ $\bar{\rho}$ ο χ

deceiver, traitor. $\text{ca } \bar{\eta}$ κροχ deceiver. $\chi\iota$ -κροχ to use guile, lie in wait; $\chi\iota$ $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron$ $\bar{\eta}$ κροχ to take by guile. κρωμ n.m. fire (rare in Sah.). κωφ $\bar{\eta}$ n.m. smoke (?). κσογρ, χογρ, εσογρ n.m. finger-ring; key. $\text{ca } \bar{\eta}$ εκσογρ key-maker.

κτηρ n.m. calf.

κω κλ- κλα ϵ (κεε ϵ , κε ϵ) Q κη vb. tr. to put, place, set ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron$; with local prep. in plain sense); to appoint, make ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron$; as: $\bar{\eta}$); to obtain, get ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron$; with reflex. dat. ηλ ϵ); to preserve, keep; to allow, permit, grant ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron$; to do: ε + Inf. or Circum.; that: χε); to bequeathe ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron$; to: ηλ ϵ); to leave, abandon ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron$); to go to (a place). Q to be situated, to lie; to be loose, unrestrained. μα $\bar{\eta}$ κλ- a place for putting (something).

κω $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron$ εβολ (1) to release (to: $\bar{\eta}\text{ca}$), loosen; (2) to expel, dismiss; (3) to forgive (w. ηλ ϵ of pers.); (4) to leave, abandon; (5) to omit, leave out; (6) intr. to become loose, dissolved; to become desolate, deserted. As n.m. forgiveness, remission; μα $\bar{\eta}$ κω εβολ mercy-seat; ρεφκω εβολ one who forgives.

κω $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron$ επεσιτ to lower, let down. κω $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron$ επλζογ to leave behind. κω $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron$ εζογν to put or bring in; to bring into port; εινκω εζογν entrance (to a house). κω εζρα: to put down, lower; to publish, expose, set forth; Q to exist, be, be extant; εινκω εζρα: nature, fashion, what is established. κω ζιβολ to excommunicate. κω $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron$ $\bar{\eta}\text{ca}$ to renounce, leave behind. κω $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron$ $\bar{\eta}\tau\omicron\omicron\tau$ to keep, preserve, hold in esteem (suff. is reflex.); to entrust to (suff. is not reflex.).

κωβ κ $\bar{\epsilon}$ - (κεβ-) κωβ ϵ Q κηβ vb. tr. to double, fold, close by folding ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron$); intr. to double, become twice the amount; as n.m. double, double amount; repetition.

κ $\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\epsilon}$ n. fold, crease. κωβεε, κωβεε n.m. doubling.

κωβ $\bar{\tau}$, κωβε $\bar{\tau}$ n. sinew, cord. ε $\bar{\chi}$ -κωβ $\bar{\tau}$ to cut sinews;

ρεφθετ-κωβ $\bar{\tau}$ hamstringer.

- κωκ κεκ- κок* (κλκ*, κλλκ*) Q κηκ (± εβολ) vb. tr. to peel, strip of, divest (ἦμο*); intr. to peel, become bare; as n.m. barrenness, nakedness. κωκ ἦμο* λζηу to strip, make naked (obj. removed: ἦ); Q κηκ λζηу to be stripped, naked; as n.m. nakedness. κω ἦμο* κλζηу (κλλ* κλζηу) to strip, make naked. κούκε n.f. rind.
- κωλῆ n.m. corner of eye.
- κωλῆ κβαῖ- κολп* Q κολῆ vb. tr. to steal (ἦμο*); as n.m. theft, stolen object; λтκωλῆ inviolable. κοληс n.f. theft.
- κωλῆ κλῆ- κολз* Q κολῆ vb. tr. to strike (ἦμο*), clap; to hammer in, fix; to knock (at door: ε, εζοуη ε); as n.m. blow, stroke. κλῆε n.f. blow.
- κωλῆ κλῆ- (ελῆ-) κολх* Q κολῆ (εολῆ) vb. tr. to bend, twist (ἦμο*); reflex. to bow; intr. to bend, become bent; as n.m. perversion, depression. κλῆ-πατ, κλῆ-λπε to bow. κλλλхтφрт n.f. part of a house. κλῆε n.f. corner.
- κωпῶ κῆпῶ- κοпῶ* vb. tr. to mock (ἦса); as n.m. mockery, contempt; мῆтpeчкoмῶ idem.
- κωпῆ (κωпηс) κенῆ- конс* Q конῆ vb. tr. to pierce, slay; as n.m. slaughter; peчкoнῆ slayer.
- κωп, Q κηп vb. tr. to hide (ἦμο*); intr. to be hidden; as n.m. concealment. Rare in Sah.; use зoп.
- κωр n. measure of money.
- κωрῶ (εωрῶ) керῶ- корῶ* vb. tr. to request, persuade, cajole (ε); as n.m. entreaty, persuasion; peчкoрῶ flatterer; мῆтpeчкoрῶ flattery. корῶч n.m. flatterer.
- κωрт (εωрт) Q корт vb. tr. to bring to naught, destroy, cancel (ἦμο*); intr. to be idle, deficient.
- κωт κет- кот* Q кηт vb. tr. to build, form (ἦμο*); to edify, encourage (ἦμο*); intr. to become edified; as n.m. act of building; a building; rule, precept. ма ἦ κωт workshop. peчкoт builder. х1-кoт to receive edification. екoт (pl. екoтe, екaтe) 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 ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omega$); + $\epsilon\beta\omega\lambda$ 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.); + $\epsilon\beta\omega\lambda$ to turn away; + $\epsilon\pi\lambda\alpha\sigma\upsilon$ to turn back, return; + $\epsilon\lambda\omicron\upsilon\eta$ ϵ to return to; + $\epsilon\lambda\pi\alpha\iota$ ϵ to return to.

(3) vb. intr. to turn, rotate, revolve; to circulate, go or move in a cyclical way (e.g. watch, visit); to visit (ϵ); to go around, form circle; $\kappa\omega\tau\epsilon$ $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$ to circulate among; $\kappa\omega\tau\epsilon$ $\mu\bar{\eta}$ to consort with, stick with; $\kappa\omega\tau\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\sigma\lambda$ to seek, go about seeking; $\kappa\omega\tau\epsilon$ $\epsilon\beta\omega\lambda$ to go away; to turn, return; $\kappa\omega\tau\epsilon$ $\epsilon\lambda\omicron\upsilon\eta$ to turn or incline inward; $\kappa\omega\tau\epsilon$ $\epsilon\lambda\pi\alpha\iota$ to turn around. $\kappa\omega\tau\epsilon$ ϵ to surround.

$\kappa\omega\tau\epsilon$ n.m. (1) turning, circuit; (2) surroundings, environment; (3) seeking, inquiring; $\bar{\eta}/\lambda\bar{\eta}/\epsilon$ $\eta\kappa\omega\tau\epsilon$ adv. round about; $\bar{\eta}/\lambda\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\kappa\omega\tau\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$, $\bar{\eta}/\lambda\bar{\eta}$ $\eta(\epsilon)$ $\kappa\omega\tau\epsilon$ 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 ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omega$; 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; $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\pi\epsilon\sigma\kappa\tau\omicron$ good conduct.

$\kappa\omega\tau\bar{\epsilon}$ $\kappa\epsilon\tau\bar{\epsilon}-$ $\kappa\omega\tau\bar{\epsilon}$ Q $\kappa\omega\tau\bar{\epsilon}$ vb. tr. to gather ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omega$).

$\kappa\omega\theta\omega\varsigma$ ($\kappa\omega\theta\omega\varsigma$) $\kappa\epsilon\beta\epsilon\varsigma-$ ($\kappa\lambda\lambda\epsilon\varsigma-$) $\kappa\omega\theta\omega\varsigma$ vb. tr. to force, compel, seize by force ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omega$). $\kappa\epsilon\lambda$ n. compulsion, forced labor; $\bar{\rho}-\kappa\epsilon\lambda$ to do forced labor.

κωφρε κερρε- (κερε-) κοορε^ε vb. tr. to cut down, chop down (ἦμο^ε); intr. to be cut down.

κωφс (κωφсе κωνε̄) κοос^ε (κοонс^ε коосе^ε) Q κηс vb. tr. to prepare (a corpse: ἦμο^ε) for burial; as n.m. burial, funeral; corpse. ρεϥἦ-κωφс ε̄2ογн raiser of the dead, necromancer. ἦ-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.

κωφφс, Q коофс vb. tr. to break, split (ἦμο^ε); intr. to become split, broken. Rare in Sah.

κω2, Q κη2 vb. intr. to become jealous, envious (of: ε); to become zealous, eager; to emulate, try to equal (ε); as n.m. envy, zeal. ρεϥκω2 zealot; rival, imitator. †-κω2 to cause (ηλ^ε) to envy etc. (ε). κοι2ε n.f. rival woman.

(κω2) κε2- κλ2^ε Q κη2 vb. tr. to level, smooth out (ἦμο^ε); to tame, accustom (ἦμο^ε; to: ε).

κω2ἦ n.m. fire. ἦ-κω2ἦ (Q ο ἦ κω2ἦ) to become fire. †-κω2ἦ to set fire (to: ε).

κλ-: κω
κλλ^ε: κω
κλλεε-: κωφβε
κλλκ^ε: κωκ
κλλκε: κεке
κλλη: бωη
κλλс: κλс
κλс1ε: ко1ε
κλс1с: коε1с
κλ1ε: ко1ε
κλ1сс: κωφс
κλ12: коε12
κλκ^ε: κωκ
κλκε: κεке
κλλεε1η: κεεε1η
κλλεε2ἦ: бλλεε2ἦ
κλληε: κλλεε
κλλωφ: боε1ε
κληγс1: κηη
κληγλε: бηηογλ
κληη: κηη
κληηη: κηηη
κληηε: бηηογλ

κληοογλε: бηηογλ
κληκλω: б1ηελω
κληп: боп
κλη^ε: бωηε
κληп1ε: бληп1ε
κληρλε1т: ρο
κληρφϥ: ρο
κλс: тκλс
κλт: кот
κλγ: коογ
κλγηηκεс: бωηε
κλγηηη: бλογηη
κλϥκλϥ: бλβεбλв
κλ2^ε: κω2
κλ2ηγ: κωκ
κλ2ἦ: κλ2κ2ἦ
κλχ1ϥ: бλχ1ϥ
κελ: κωφβε
κελ: κво
κεἦε: κωε
κεε-: κво
κε^ε: κω
κεε^ε: κω

κεεε-: κωφβε
κεερε-: κωφρε
κεεс: κλс
кеисе: καιсе
κελ: бωλ
κεεεεε: κλλεεε
κεεεηκεε2: κἡε
κεεηη: κλε
κεεκ1λ: κλλκ1λ
κεεκωλ^ε: боεбἡ
κεεηηс: χ1λλεс
κεεἦ: бἡἦ
κεεηηη: бεεηη1
κεεοοε: κεεωλ
κεεο1т: боε1ε
кемт-/^ε: κ1η
κεη^ε: коγη(т)^ε
κεογλ: ογλ
κεп-, кеп: бωηε
κερε-: κωφρε
кесе: κωφс, κλсε
кет-: κωт, κωте
кет: ке

κετθ: κε	κῆμοϋτ: ἑιημοϋτ	κοϋοη ^ρ : κοϋη(τ) ^ρ
κε ₂ κ ⁻ : κλ ₂ κ ⁻	κηοοc: κηοc	κοϋοϋη(τ) ^ρ : κοϋη(τ) ^ρ
κε ₂ κε ₂ ⁻ : κλ ₂ κ ⁻	κῆτ ^ρ : ἑιηε	κοϋωη ^ρ : κοϋη(τ) ^ρ
κε ₂ κω ₂ (^ρ): κλ ₂ κ ⁻	κηωωc: κηοc	κοϋχ: βοϋχ
κη: κω	κο ₁ εε: κωε	κοχ ^ρ : βωβ
κηβ: κβο	κολ ^ρ : βωλ	κρῆῆτ ⁻ : κρῆτ ⁻
κημ: κμομ	κολολ: κελωλ	κρο ₂ : βρω ₂
κημε: κομμε, κμομ	κολη(^ρ): βωλῆ	κροχ: κροϋχ
κηπ: βωπε	κολη ⁻ : κωλῆ	κρωοϋ: κρο
κηc: κλc	κομ: βωμ	κρωωβ: βρωβ
κηc: κωωc	κομ ⁻ : κοομ ⁻	κρω ₂ : βρω ₂
κηcε: κλcε	κοηχοϋ: κοϋχοϋ	κταε ₁ τ: κωτε
κητ: κωτ, κωτε	κοοβ ^ρ : κωωβε	κτε ⁻ : κωτε
κ ₁ λ ₂ κ ⁻ : κο ₁ λ ₂ κ ⁻	κοοβε ₄ : κωε	κτη ^ρ : κωτε
κ ₁ βε: εκ ₁ βε	κοοβ ⁻ : κωε ⁻	κτο(^ρ): κωτε
κ ₁ εβε: εκ ₁ βε	κοοηc ^ρ : κωωc	κτοε ₁ τ: κωτε
κ ₁ η ⁻ : ἑιη ⁻	κοορε ^ρ : κωωρε	κϋλμηη: βελμη
κ ₁ ηβηλ: ἑιηοϋηλ	κοοc ^ρ : κωωc	κωβε ₄ : κωε
κ ₁ c: κλc	κοοϋε: κε	κωλ: βωλ
κ ⁻ : κ ⁻ λε	κοοωε: κωωωε	κωλε: βωωλε
κλλ: βλλ	κοπ ^ρ : βωπε	κωλῆ: βωλῆ
κλλ: κρο	κορτε: βορτε	κωη ⁻ : κωωc
κλβ ⁻ τ: κλλβ ⁻ τ	κορω ⁻ : κωρ ⁻	κωοϋ: κοοϋ
κλελ: κλλλ	κορ ^ρ : βορ ^ρ	κωπ ^ρ , κωπε: βωπε
κλεβ ⁻ τ: κλλβ ⁻ τ	κοc: βοc	κωρῆ: κρωη
κληλ: κλλλ	κοτ ^ρ : κωτ, κωτε	κωρ ⁻ : βωρ ⁻
κλι: κρ ₁	κοτ: κωτε	κωτ ⁻ : βωτ ⁻
κλογε: βλοοβε	κοτ ⁻ : κωτε	κωωη ⁻ : κωη ⁻
κ ⁻ ₂ ε: κωλ ⁻	κοϋκ: βοϋχ	κοο ₄ ε: κωωβε
κμε: κμομ	κοϋκε: κωκ	κω ₂ : κοο ₂
κμημε: κμομ	κοϋκῆ: κῆκῆ	χο ₁ λχ: κο ₁ λ ₂ κ ⁻
κῆμε: κομμε	κοϋλωλ: κελωλ	χο ₁ λ(ε)κ: κο ₁ λ ₂ κ ⁻
κῆτο: κημ	κοϋμη ⁻ : κῆκῆ	
κῆ: χηη	κοϋηχοϋ: κοϋχοϋ	

λ

λλ n.m. envy, slander. ηῆτλλ slander. ε₁-λλ to slander (ε); as n.m. slander; ρε₄ε₁-λλ slanderer; ηῆτρε₄ε₁-λλ slander; λλε-λλ eager for slander.

λλλϋ, λλλε, λλε, λλοε (§16.3) (1) indef. pron. any, anyone; something; may take article as n., e.g. οϋλλλϋ ωηη a little something. κελλλϋ any other. λλλϋ ηηη every-one, everything. (2) as adj. any (usu. bef. n. w. η); λλλϋ ηηωτῆη any of you. (3) Neg. context: none, no one, nothing. (4) As pred. οϋλλλϋ, εηηλλλϋ = nothing, no one, even when neg. is not present. (5) λτλλλϋ η prep.

- lacking, without; (ἄ) ἄλλυ adv. (not) at all.
- ΛΑΒΟΙ, ΛΑΒΑΙ n.f. lioness; she-bear.
- ΛΑΙΗ, ΛΑΒΙΝ, ΛΕΒΙΝ n.m. steel.
- ΛΑΚῆ, ΛΑΚΜΕ n.f. piece, fragment. (ἄ) ΛΑΚῆ ΛΑΚῆ into pieces; ᾤ-ΛΑΚῆ ΛΑΚῆ to break or tear into pieces.
- ΛΑΚῆΤ, ΛΑΒῆΤ n.f. cauldron.
- ΛΑΚΟΟΤΕ, ΛΑΚΟΤΕ, ΛΑΛΚΟΤΕ n.f. a liquid measure (wine).
- ΛΑΚῆ n.m. corner, edge, extremity, top.
- ΛΑΛΕ (ΛΟΟΛΕ) ΛΑΛΩ* (ΛΑΛΩΩ*) Q ΛΑΛΩΟΥ (ΛΑΛΩ, ΛΑΛΗΥ) vb. tr. to apply (paint, overlay: ἄμο*; to: ε); to paint, smear.
- ΛΑΜΧΑΤῆ, ΛΑΧΑΤῆ, ΛΑΜΧΑΤ, ΛΑΜΧΕΤ n.m. tar, pitch.
- ΛΑΣ n.m. tongue; language (also ΛСΠЕ ἄ ΛΑΣ); any tongue-shaped object. ΛΑΣ СΝΑΥ deceitful; ΜῆΤΑΛС СΝΑΥ deceit.
- ΛΑΣ n.m. tow, flax.
- ΛΑΤΒῆ, ΛΑΤΒЕС n.f. a patch; 21-ΛΑΤΒῆ ε to put a patch on.
- ΛΑΥΟ, ΛΑΒΩ n.m.f. sail; curtain, awning. 61С-ΛΑΥΟ n.f. half-sail.
- ΛΑΦΑΝΕ (pl. ΛΑΦΗΝΥ, ΛΑΦΗΝΙΟΥ) n.m. village magistrate.
- ΛΑ2Η n.f. a liquid measure.
- ΛΑ6С vb. tr. to remove, cause to cease (ε).
- ΛΕΛΟΥ (pl. ΛΕΛΛΥΕ, ΛΛΥΕ, ΛΛΥ) n.m.f. young man or woman.
- ΛΕΜΗΗΦЕ n.m. warrior, champion.
- ΛΕΠΤΗΝ, ΛΕΠӨНН, ΛΑΠӨНН n.m. saw.
- ΛΕОН n. earring, bracelet.
- ΛΕΨ, ΛΙΨ n.m. person afflicted with eye-disease.
- ΛЕΠСЕ, ΛЕΨЕ, ΛΙПСЕ n.m. fragment.
- ΛСЧА19Е n.f. crumb, fragment.
- ΛЕ2 n.m. care, anxiety.
- ΛС2ΛΩ2 Q to be high, tall. ΛΛ2ΛЕ2 n.m. haughtiness.
- ΛΙΒС ΛЕВТ* Q ΛΟΒЕ (ΛΑΒ-) vb. intr. to be mad, rage (at: ε2ΟΥΝ ε, ἄСА; from: ἄТῆ, 2Λ, 2ἄ, 21Тῆ); rarely tr. to make mad. ΛΑВ-ΛΛ see ΛΛ. ΛΑВ-ΜΑ2ᾤ gluttonous. ΛΑВ-С21МЕ lecherous. ΛΑВ-2Η greedy; ΜῆΤΑΛΑВ-2Η greed; ᾤ-ΛΑВ-2Η to become hungry, greedy.
- ΛΙΚΤ* in ᾤ-ΛΙΚΤ* to veil, cover; ἄ ΛΙΚΤ* prep. covering.

ΛΙΛΟΟΣΕ, ΛΕΛΩΣΕ, ΕΛΟΟΣΕ, ΛΟΣΕ n.f. gum resin (or tree).
ΛΙΜΝΗ n.m. portrait, image.

ἄλῆς, βάλῆς, ἄλῆς n. jesting, buffoonery.

λο (imptv. λλοκ, f. λλο; pl. λλωτῆ) vb. intr. (1) to cease, stop, come to an end, be terminated; + Circum.: to stop doing, no longer do. (2) to leave, quit, depart (from: ἤμο^ς, ἄλ, ἄβολ ἦ, ἄι, ἄῆ, εβολ ἄῆ, ἄιρῆ, ἄιχῆ); sometimes + untranslatable ἤμαλ. ἄ-ἠερεῖτ λο ἤμο^ς he fainted.

λοῖζε n.m.(f.) mud, filth.

λοῖεε n.f. cause, excuse, reason; ἄλοῖεε without cause.

†-λοῖεε ἡλ^ς to provide excuse or occasion to. ἄῆ-λοῖεε to find excuse. ἄῆ-λοῖεε idem.

λοκ, λοε n.m. cup, bowl; also as measure. ἄῆ-λοκ idem.

λοκλῆ λεκλωκ^ς Q λεκλωκ vb. intr. to become soft; rarely tr. to make soft, smooth (ἤμο^ς); as n.m. softness. ἄκκλακ n. a kind of confection.

λοομε, λουμε, μοολε n.f.m. bait.

λοογ, λοογε, λωογ, λγ n.m. curl; fringe, hem; cluster.

λοορε, λοορε, λορε Q to be decayed, about to collapse.

λογλαῖ n.m. shout. ἄῆ/εῆ-ἠεχ-/τῶκ λογλαῖ εβολ to shout.

λοχλῆ (λοχλεχ, λοβλεχ) λεχλωχ^ς Q λεχλωχ, λεχλοχῆ (± εβολ) vb. intr. to rot, perish by decay or corruption; vb. tr. to destroy, cause to rot (ἤμο^ς); as n.m. decay, rot.

λοχλῆ vb. tr. to rub, crush, oppress (ἤμο^ς).

λοχλῆ (λοβλεχ) λεχλωχ^ς (λεβλωε^ς) Q λεχλωχ (λεβλωε) vb. intr. to languish, be sickly; vb. tr. to make sick (ἤμο^ς); as n.m. sickness.

λοε, λαε n. in ῆ-λοε ε to importune; ἠῆτλοε persistence.

λοελεε n.m. girder, frame, joint.

λωεῶ, Q λωεῶ vb. intr. to glow red-hot; tr. to heat red-hot (ἤμο^ς); as n.m. glow.

λωεῶ n.m. crown, battlement; as vb. tr. to crown, adorn.

λωκ, Q ληκ vb. intr. to become soft, be fresh.

λωκῆ (λωεῆ, λωε, λογ) λη-λοκ^ς vb. tr. to bite, stab,

- pierce (ἥμο^ς); + ἄκα: to bite or snap at; as n.m. bite.
 ρεγλωκῆ biter, biting. ἄτ-ἥ-λωκῆ piercing blow.
 λωκῶ, Q λокῶ vb. intr. to be weak, ineffectual; as n.m.
 weakness.
 λωηῆ (λαηεῖς) Q λомῆ vb. intr. to become foul, to stink; as
 n.m. foulness, putrescence.
 λωτε (λωωτε) vb. intr. to become hard, callous (of skin).
 λωωμε (λωωμ, λωμ) Q λοομε (λοομε) vb. intr. to wither, fade;
 to become filthy, dirty, muddy; as n.m. filth; withered
 appearance. ατλωωμε unfading. Q also λαλη.
 λωως (λως) λες- Q λαας (ε) vb. tr. to crush, bruise (ἥμο^ς);
 vb. intr. to become crushed, bruised.
 λω2ἥ λε2ἥ- λo2ἥ Q λo2ἥ vb. tr. to boil (ἥμο^ς); vb. intr.
 to be boiled. λα2μεῖς n. boiled food (?).
 λωx λex- λox^ς Q λox vb. tr. to crush, bruise (ἥμο^ς); to
 lick (ἥμο^ς); vb. intr. to be sticky, adhesive; to stick
 (to: ε, ε2oγῆ ἥ).
 λωxῆ (λωxῆ, λωxῆ) λoxῆ^ς (λωxῆ^ς, λo6ῆ^ς, λoxῆ^ς) Q λoxῆ vb.
 intr. to become sticky, adhesive; to stick (to: ε); vb.
 tr. to stick, join (ἥμο^ς; to: ε); also to lick.
 λωxῆ λexῆ- λox2^ς Q λoxῆ (1) vb. tr. to crush (ἥμο^ς); intr.
 to be crushed, effaced; as n.m. anguish, oppression;
 (2) vb. tr. to lick (ἥμο^ς).
 λω6ε λe6- λo6^ς Q ληε vb. tr. to hide (ἥμο^ς); reflex. idem.
 ῥ2ηη (ῥ2ἥ, ελ2ηη, ῥ2ηη) vb. intr. to roar; as n.m. roaring.
 ῥ2ωε, ῥ2ωωq n.m. steam, vapor.

λαακοτε: λακοοτε
 λααγ: λελογ
 λαας (ε): λωως
 λe6-: λ1ε6
 λα6λ1: λe6o1
 λe6ω: λaγo
 λακλακ: λoκaῆ
 λαληγ: λαλε
 λαλω: λαλε
 λαλωογ: λαλε
 λαλω(ω)^ς: λαλε
 ληηεε: λωηῆ

λαηοηη: λeηῆηη
 λαογε: λαaγ
 λαγ: λooγ
 λαγε: λελογ, λαaγ
 λαωηη: ω1a1
 λαωηηηγ: λαωaηe
 λα2λε2: λe2λo2
 λα2ηeε: λo2ἥ
 λαxατῆ: λαμxατῆ
 λα6: λo6
 λα6ἥτ: λακἥτ
 λeβτ^ς: λ1ε6

λεε1η: λα1η
 λεελ-: ελοολε
 λελ-: ελοολε
 λελλγε: λελογ
 λελω2ε: λ1λoo2ε
 λeε-: λωως
 λeτ: λατ
 λεγλογῆ: λoγaῆ
 λe6-: λω6ε
 λε6λω6(ῆ): λoxaῆ
 λη6: λω6ε
 λ1λ: p1p

ΛΙΑ-: ΕΛΟΟΛΕ	ΛΟΟΒΕ: ΛΟΟΨΕ	ΛΟΒΛΕΧ: ΛΟΧΛΕΧ
ΛΙΨ: ΛΕΨ	ΛΟΟΛΕ: ΛΔΛΕ	ΛΩΜ: ΛΩΩΜΕ
ΛΙΨΕ: ΛΕΠΣΕ	ΛΟΟΜΕ: ΛΩΩΜΕ	ΛΩΟ: ΛΩΩΟ
ΛΚ-: ΩΛΚ	ΛΟΥΖ: ΛΩΚΤ	ΛΩΟΥ: ΛΟΟΥ
ΛΞ-: ΛΩΚΤ	ΛΟΥΜΕ: ΛΟΟΜΕ	ΛΩΩΤΕ: ΛΩΤΕ
ΛΛΗΨ: ΛΛΗΨ	ΛΟΖΕ: ΛΙΛΟΟΖΕ	ΛΩΧΤ: ΛΩΧΚ
ΛΜΛΗΜ: ΒΛΟΜΛΜ	ΛΟΧΤ(*): ΛΩΧΚ	ΛΩΧΤ: ΛΩΧΚ
ΛΜΛΩΜ: ΒΛΟΜΛΜ	ΛΟΖΤΕ: ΡΛΖΤΕ	ΛΩΒΕ: ΛΩΚΤ
ΛΟΒΕ: ΛΙΒΕ	ΛΟΧΒ: ΛΩΧΚ	ΛΖΜ: ΛΖΗΜ
ΛΟΒΕ: ΛΟΟΨΕ	ΛΟΒ: ΛΟΚ	ΛΖΩΜ: ΖΛΩΜ
ΛΟΒΛΕΨ: ΛΟΨΛΨ	ΛΟΒ: ΛΩΒΕ	ΛΖΩΩΨ: ΛΖΩΨ
ΛΟΜΕ: ΛΩΩΜΕ	ΛΟΒΚ: ΛΩΧΚ	

M

ΜΑ n.m. place; often in spec. senses: dwelling-place, temple or shrine; ΠΕΙΜΑ this world; ΠΚΕΜΑ the other world. Π(*)ΜΑ ΠΕ it is (one's) lot or duty (to do: ε). For cpds. of ΜΑ Μ̄ see 2nd element. ε ΠΜΑ Μ̄ prep. to, toward; regarding, concerning; instead of, in the place of. ΕΥΜΑ to one place, together. ΚΑΤΑ ΠΜΑ in various, different places. ΘΑ ΠΕΙΜΑ so far, up to now/here. ΖΑ ΠΜΑ Μ̄ as regards. ΜΑ ΝΙΜ everywhere. ΚΑ-(Π)ΜΑ ΝΑ* to give an opportunity to. Π-ΠΜΑ Μ̄ to take the place of, succeed. †-ΜΑ ΝΑ* to allow, permit, give opportunity to. ΧΙ-ΜΑ Μ̄ΤΜ̄ to usurp the place of. ΒΜ-ΜΑ to find opportunity. See also §23.2.

ΜΑ ΜΑ- ΜΑΤ' (ΜΗΕΙ*) imptv. of †, q.v. See also §26.3. ΜΔΔΒ (ΜΔΔΒ-, ΜΔΒ-; f. ΜΔΔΒΕ) number: thirty. See §30.7. ΜΔΔΥ, ΜΔΥ n.f. mother; also fig. and as title. ΘΜ-ΜΔΔΥ, ΘΗΝ Μ̄ ΜΔΔΥ child having same mother as another. ΑΤ-ΜΔΔΥ motherless. Π-ΜΔΔΥ to become mother.

ΜΔΔΧΕ n.m. ear; handle. ΚΑ-ΜΔΔΧΕ ε, ΡΙΚΕ Μ̄ ΠΜΔΔΧΕ ε to give ear to, incline ear to.

ΜΔΔΧΕ, ΜΔΧΕ (ΜΔΧ-) n.f. a dry measure.

ΜΔΕΙΝ n.m. sign, mark; wonder, miracle. Π-ΜΔΕΙΝ to become marked, remarkable; to indicate (ε). ΡΕΨΕΙΡΕ Μ̄ ΠΜΔΕΙΝ wonder-worker. †-ΜΔΕΙΝ to indicate, point at, signify (ε); to give a sign (to: ΝΑ*); ΡΕΨ†-ΜΔΕΙΝ augur.

ΧΙ-ΜΑΒΕΙΝ to practice divination, augury; as n.m. divination; ΡΕΦΧΙ-ΜΑΒΕΙΝ augur, diviner; ΜΗΤΡΕΦΧΙ-ΜΑΒΕΙΝ augury, divination.

ΗΛΑΚΟΤ, ΗΛΑΚΩΤ, ΗΛΑΚΑ(Λ)Τ, ΗΛΑΓΑΛ n.m. lance, javelin.

ΗΛΑΚῆ, ΗΛΑΧ, ΜΟΚῆ n.m. neck. †-Π(“)ΗΛΑΚῆ ἄλ to submit to.

ΗΛΑΘῆ-ΗΛΑΚῆ adj. stiff-necked; ΜΗΤΗΛΑΘῆ-ΗΛΑΚῆ stiff-neckedness; ῆ-ΗΛΑΘῆ-ΗΛΑΚῆ to be stiff-necked.

ΗΛΗΒΑΛΛΕ, ΗΛΗΒΑΛΛΗ, ΗΛΗΧΑΛΛΕ n.m. pick, hoe; winnowing fan.

ΗΛΡΟΥΟΒΕ, ΗΕΡΟΥΟΒΕ, ΗῆΡΟΥΟΒΕ n.f. jawbone.

ΗΛΡΧΩΧΕ (pl. ΗΛΡΧΟΟΧΕ) n. name of woman's garment.

ΗΛΤΕ in ΕΗΛΤΕ, ΗῆΜΑΤΕ adv. very much, greatly; only.

ΗΛΤΕ (ΜΑΛΑΤΕ, ΜΕΤΕ) Q ΜΑΤΩΟΥ vb. tr. to reach, attain, obtain, enjoy (ῆΜΟ"); intr. to hit the mark, be successful (in doing: ε, ῆ + Inf.); as n.m. success. †-ΗΛΤΕ = ΗΛΤΕ tr.

ΗΛΤΟΙ, ΗΛΤΟΕΙ n.m. soldier. ῆ-ΗΛΤΟΙ (Q ο ῆ) to become a soldier. ΜΗΤΗΛΑΤΟΙ soldiering, warfare.

ΗΛΤΟΥ n.f. poison. ΒΑΚ-ΗΛΤΟΥ poisonous, venomous.

ΗΛΥΑΛ", ΗΛΥΑΤ" intens. pron. self, self alone, oneself; used appositionally to preceding n. or pron.; see §28.3.

ΗΛΘΕ n.f. balance, scales.

ΗΛΘΟ in ΕΗΛΘΟ adv. very, greatly. ΗῆΛΘΟ idem.

ΗΛΘῆΤ, ΗΛΘῆΡΤ n.m.f. cable.

ΗΛῆ, ΗΛῆῆ n.m. nest, brood. ΗΛῆ-ΟΥΑΛ, -ΒΑΛ, ΗΕῆ-ΟΥΗΛ n.m. idem.

ΗΛῆ n.m. cubit. ΕΙC-ΗΛῆ half cubit.

ΗΛῆ n.m. flax. ΕΦΡΑ-ΗΛῆ linseed.

ΗΛῆῆ n.m. bowels, intestines. ΗΕῆΤ-Ο great intestine.

ΗΛῆ n.m. axe, pick.

ΗΛῆΚΕ, ΗΙΧῆΚΕ, ΗΕΚῆΚΕ, ΗΙΧῆ n. a woman's garment.

ΗC, ΗΕΕ, ΗΗΕ n.f. truth, justice; freq. as adj. true, real, genuine; truthful, righteous. ΜΗΤΗC truth, righteousness.

ΗΛΗC adv. truly, in fact. ἄῆ ΟΥC idem. ΡῆῆῆC

an honest person. ῆ-(Τ)ΗC to become true, verified.

ΧΕ-/ΧΙ-(Τ)ΗC to speak the truth; ΜΗΤ (archaic) adj. true.

- мє** (мєі) **мєрє-** **мєрїт'** (р.с. **мхї-**) vb. tr. to love, desire, wish (ḤMO'); **мєрє-** may be used with another Inf. **ḡoу-** **мєрїт'** worthy of love. For cpds. with **мхї-** see 2nd element. As n.m. love. **мєрїт** (pl. **мєрѣтє**) adj. beloved.
- мєрє** n. midday, noon. **Ḥ мєрє** at noon.
- мєєүє** (мєүє, мєєү) vb. intr. to think (about: е; that: хє), often w. е as reflex. or ethical dative; to be about (to do: **Ḥ** + Inf.); as n.m. (± **Ḥ знт**) thought, mind.
- мєєүє** **єзoун є** to plot against. **мєєүє** **євох** to ponder, consider. **мḤтѣтмєєүє** absence of thought. **рєчмєєүє** one who thinks. †-(**н**)**мєєүє** **нх'** to remind. **Ḥ-п(')****мєєүє** to think of, remember (**Ḥ**); as n.m. remembrance.
- мєлѣт** (pl. **мєлѣтє**) n.f. ceiling, canopy.
- мєрєз**, **мєзḤ** n.m. spear, javelin. **ḡḤ-Ḥ-мєрєз** thrust of spear. **чхї-мєрєз** spear-bearer.
- мєстḤзнт**, **мєсѣнт** n.f. breast, chest.
- мєсзѣл** n.m. a file.
- мєсорн**, **мєсѣрн**, **мєсоурн** name of 12th Coptic month.
- мєḡє-** **мєḡл'** vb. not to know; usu. in **мєḡє-нїм** so-and-so, such-and-such; **мєḡак**, **мнḡак** adv. perhaps.
- мєḡтїєḤ** n.m. hinge of door.
- мєзро** n.m. manure; **рєч†-мєзро** one who manures.
- мєхпѣнє**, **мєхпѣнє**, **мєḡпѣнє** n.m.f. ulcer, eruption.
- мєбтѣл** n.m. tower.
- мн**, **нї** n.f. urine; **мн Ḥ мооү** idem. **мн** **обїк** excrement. **Ḥ-мн** to urinate; to defecate. **мх Ḥ Ḥ-мн** anus; latrine.
- мннḡє** n.m. crowd, multitude; as adj. many, great, much.
- мннє**, **мнннє** in **Ḥ мннє** adv. daily, every day. **Ḥ мннє** (**Ḥ**) **мннє** idem.
- мнр** n.m. shore, opposite shore (not properly Sah.).
- мнт** (f. **мнтє**) number: ten. **мḤт-** prefix for 'teens; see §24.3. **соү-мнт** tenth day. **рє-мнт** (pl. **рє-мѣтє**) a tenth part, tithe.
- мнтє**, **мннтє** n.f. middle. **є тмнтє** to, into the midst of (**Ḥ**), between; adv. forward, to a position in front.

- 2N/N TMHTE in the midst (of: N); between; at the front.
 EBOA N/2N TMHTE from the midst of (N), from among. 21
 TMHTE in through the midst (of: N). MAP-MHTE n.f. belt.
 MHZE, MEZE n.m. feather.
- MIKE vb. intr. to rest; also reflex. (with NMO^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 (NMO^o), give birth to; Q to be newly
 born; as n.m. offspring; giving birth. As 2nd member
 of cpd.: born, as in EAAE N MICE born lame; birth-, as
 in MA N MICE birth-place, ZOOU N MICE birthday, ΘP-N-
 MICE first-born child; MNTΘP-N(N)MICE status or right
 of first born. MICE EPRAI, †E MICE to bear, bring
 forth. PEYMICE one who bears; MNTPEYMICE bearing,
 birth. ATMICE unborn. MHCE n.f. pregnant woman. MAC,
 MACE n.m. young animal; esp. bull, calf; MNTMACE like-
 ness of a calf. MHCE, MHNCE n.f. usury, interest; †
 E MHCE to lend at interest; XI-MHCE to take interest;
 ATMHNCE 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; P-MECIO to
 act as midwife. For cpds. with MAC- see 2nd element.
- MIOE, MEIOE 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 MIOE arena; PEYMIOE fighter; P-PEYMIOE to be hos-
 tile, quarrelsome; GINMIIOE art of fighting.
- NKAZ, Q MOKZ vb. intr. to become painful, difficult; to be
 in pain, grieved (in: E); Q to be difficult (to do: E,

- ἦ + Inf.; εἶπε); as n.m. (pl. ἥκοοz) pain, difficulty, grief. ἦ-ἥκαz to become pained, grieved, difficult.
 ἠ-ἠκαz to suffer pain. ἥκαz ἦ zHT vb. intr. to be pained or troubled at heart; as n.m. pain, grief. †-ἥκαz ἦ zHT to grieve, vex (ηλ*). μοκzε, μοκε n.f. grief.
 ἥλλαz (pl. ἥλοοz) n.m. battle, -array, troops; quarrel. cῑ-ἥλλαz (Q ἥλλαz cHT) εβολ to set up battle-array. x1-ἥλλαz to fight; pεqxi-ἥλλαz fighter.
 ἥμαγ adv. there, in that place; from there, therefrom; thence. εβολ ἥμαγ thence, from there. εμαγ thither, to there. Sometimes without translation value (§22.1).
 ἥμαz prep. before (a deity; in making offerings).
 ἥμιν ἥμο* intens. pronoun, appositional to a preceding pron., as in πανι ἥμιν ἥμοι my own house. See §28.3.
 ἥμον adv. or conj. for, for surely.
 μῆ (archaic μῆ) μῆμα* (1) prep. with, together with, in the company of; (2) conj. and, usu. joining nouns; sometimes λγω μῆ.
 μῆ-, ἥμῆ- pred. of nonexistence: there is/are not (§2.2); used before indef. subj. in Present System (§18.1); for μῆ-εομ, μῆ-εομ see εομ.
 ἥμον, μον neg. part. no (in answer to question); (εθῶνε) ἥμον adv. if not, otherwise; xῆ ἥμον, x1n ἥμον or rather, rather than.
 ἥνογт (f. ἥνοτε, ἥνοοτε) n.m.f. porter, doorkeeper.
 μῆт n.m. a grain-measure.
 μῆт- prefix (f.) for forming abstract nouns; see §27.2.
 μῆт- prefix for forming 'teens; see §24.3.
 μῆтε- μῆтλ* neg. of pred. of possession; see §22.1. Also used as nonliterary vb. prefix: lest, that not, unless.
 μῆтρε, метрн (pl. μῆтρεεγ) n.m. witness, testimony. μῆт- μῆтρε n.f. testimony; ἦ-μῆтρε to testify, bear witness; to testify (about: ἥμο*, ετε, εxῆ; to a person: ηλ*; against: ε; for, in behalf of: ε, zλ, μῆ).
 μο imptv. vb. (sing. μο, μω, ἥμο; pl. ἥμῆεитῆ) take!(ε).

МОБИТ n.m. road, path; rarely: place. МОБИТ Н ЕИ ЕЗОУН entrance; МОБИТ Н ЕИ СВОЛ exit. ХИ-МОБИТ ЗИТ* to lead, guide; РЕЧХИ-МОБИТ leader, guide; ХЛУ-МОБИТ idem; МНТ-РЕЧХЛУ-МОБИТ leadership; П-ХЛУ-МОБИТ to be leader. МОБИТ Н МОӨЕ track, path.

МОБИЗ, МОИАЗ n.m. name of a measure.

МОБИЗЕ, МОИЗЕ n.m.f. wonder; П-МОБИЗЕ to wonder, be astonished (at: Н, ЕХН, ЗН).

МОКНЕК МЕКМОУК* vb. intr. to think, ponder, meditate; to intend (to do: ЕТРЕ); reflex. idem, to consider (that: ХЕ). МОКНЕК СВОЛ Е to reflect on, ponder. As n.m. thought. АТМОКНЕК unthinkable, inconceivable (ЕРО*).

МООНЕ n.f. nurse; as adj. foster-.

МООНЕ МЕНЕ- (МАНЕ-, МАНΟΥ-) Q МАНООУТ (± ЕЗОУН) vb. tr. to bring into port, bring to land (НМО*); to: Е); vb. intr. to come to port, moor (to: Е). МА Н МООНЕ harbor.

МООНЕ МЕНЕ- МАНΟΥ* (МАНΟΥΟΥ*), p.c. МАНЕ- vb. tr. to tend, feed, shepherd (НМО*); to feed on, devour (НМО*); vb. intr. to feed, graze (subj. cattle). МА Н МООНЕ pasture. РЕЧМООНЕ shepherd; МНТРЕЧМООНЕ shepherding.

МАНЕ (МАН-; pl. МАННУ) n.m. herdsman, shepherd. For МАН- in cpds. see 2nd element.

МОΟΥ (pl. МОУЕИН, МОУНЕИЕ, МОУЕИООУЕ, МОУНЕИООУЕ) n.m. water; spec. the Nile inundation. In cpds. may mean juice, exudation, semen, urine. АТМОΟΥ waterless. МЕС-МОΟΥ water-containing. МЕЗ-МОΟΥ to draw water; МА Н МЕЗ-МОΟΥ place to draw water; РЕЧМЕЗ-МОΟΥ water-drawer. П-МОΟΥ to become water, liquify. СЕК-МОΟΥ to draw water. СП-МОΟΥ to distribute water. П-МОΟΥ to give water; МА Н П-МОΟΥ water source. ТСЕ-МОΟΥ to slake. ВЛИ-МОΟΥ water-bearer. ХИ-МОΟΥ to receive water. ЗИ-МОΟΥ to rain.

МОӨЕ (МОӨЕ) vb. intr. to walk, go; used with many prep. and adv. in normal senses; as n.m. going, journey. Note МОӨЕ МН to consort with; МОӨЕ НСА to be in the

- following of. $\lambda\tau\mu\omicron\sigma\theta\epsilon$ pathless; $\mu\lambda \bar{\eta} \mu\omicron\sigma\theta\epsilon$ road, path;
 $\mu\omicron\epsilon\iota\tau \bar{\eta} \mu\omicron\sigma\theta\epsilon$ road, journey; $\varepsilon\iota\eta \bar{\eta} \mu\omicron\sigma\theta\epsilon$ road, path;
 $\bar{\rho}-\varepsilon\iota\eta \bar{\eta} \mu\omicron\sigma\theta\epsilon$ to go, walk. $\varepsilon\omicron\omicron\gamma \bar{\eta} \mu\omicron\sigma\theta\epsilon$ day's journey.
 $\mu\omicron\rho\bar{\tau}$ n.f. beard. $\lambda\tau\mu\omicron\rho\bar{\tau}$ beardless. $\bar{\rho}-\mu\omicron\rho\bar{\tau}$ to grow beard.
 $\mu\omicron\sigma\tau\epsilon \mu\epsilon\sigma\tau\epsilon-$ $\mu\epsilon\sigma\tau\omega^{\circ}$ (p.c. $\mu\lambda\sigma\bar{\tau}-$) vb. tr. to hate ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^{\circ}$);
 as n.m. hatred, object of hatred. $\mu\lambda\sigma\bar{\tau}-$ in cpd. hater
 of. $\theta\omicron\omicron\gamma-\mu\omicron\sigma\tau\epsilon$ deserving of hatred. $\mu\epsilon\sigma\tau\epsilon$ (f. $\mu\epsilon\sigma\tau\eta$)
 n.m. hated person.
 $\mu\omicron\gamma$, Q $\mu\omicron\omicron\gamma\tau$ vb. intr. to die (of: $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\beta$, $\bar{\eta}\tau\bar{\eta}$, $\varepsilon\lambda$, $\varepsilon\bar{\eta}$, $\varepsilon\iota\tau\bar{\eta}$;
 for: $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$); as n.m. death; plague, pestilence. $\rho\epsilon\chi\mu\omicron\gamma$
 adj. mortal, dead; $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\rho\epsilon\chi\mu\omicron\gamma$ mortality. $\rho\epsilon\chi\mu\omicron\gamma\tau$ dead
 person or thing. $\mu\lambda\theta-\mu\omicron\gamma$ adj. half-dead. $\lambda\tau\mu\omicron\gamma$ immor-
 tal; $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\lambda\tau\mu\omicron\gamma$ immortality.
 $\mu\omicron\gamma\epsilon$, $\mu\omicron\gamma\epsilon\iota$, $\mu\omicron\gamma$, $\mu\omicron\gamma\iota$ n.f. island (usu. in Nile).
 $\mu\omicron\gamma\iota$, $\mu\omicron\gamma\epsilon\iota$ n.m.f. lion(ess); $\mu\lambda\sigma \bar{\eta} \mu\omicron\gamma\iota$ lion cub.
 $\mu\omicron\gamma\kappa$ vb. tr. to destroy; intr. to be destroyed.
 $\mu\omicron\gamma\kappa\bar{\varepsilon} \mu\epsilon\kappa\bar{\varepsilon}-$ $\mu\omicron\kappa\varepsilon^{\circ}$ vb. tr. to afflict, oppress ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^{\circ}$); re-
 flex. to be afflicted, oppressed; to humble oneself.
 $\mu\omicron\gamma\lambda\bar{\varepsilon} \mu\epsilon\lambda\bar{\varepsilon}-$ $\mu\omicron\lambda\varepsilon^{\circ}$ Q $\mu\omicron\lambda\bar{\varepsilon}$ vb. tr. to make salty; to convert
 to salt ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^{\circ}$); Q to be salty. $\mu\lambda\varepsilon$, $\mu\epsilon\lambda\bar{\varepsilon}$, $\mu\eta\rho\bar{\varepsilon}$ n. salt.
 $\mu\epsilon\lambda\varepsilon$ n.f. saltiness.
 $\mu\omicron\gamma\lambda\bar{\varepsilon}$, $\mu\omicron\gamma\lambda\lambda\varepsilon$, $\mu\omicron\gamma\rho\bar{\varepsilon}$ n.m. wax; candle; honey-comb.
 $\mu\omicron\gamma\lambda\bar{\varepsilon} \mu\omicron\lambda\varepsilon^{\circ}$ Q $\mu\omicron\lambda\bar{\varepsilon}$ vb. tr. to involve, enmesh ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^{\circ}$); vb.
 intr. to become hooked into, attached to (ϵ , $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^{\circ}$, $\varepsilon\bar{\eta}$).
 $\mu\omicron\gamma\eta$, Q $\mu\eta\eta$ ($\mu\eta\eta\epsilon$) vb. intr. $\pm \epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ to remain, last, en-
 dure; with Circum.: to continue doing. As n.m. ($\pm \epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$)
 perseverance, continuing; $\varepsilon\bar{\eta} \omicron\gamma\mu\omicron\gamma\eta \epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ continuously.
 $\mu\omicron\gamma\eta\bar{\kappa}$ ($\mu\omicron\gamma\eta\bar{\tau}$) $\mu\epsilon\eta\bar{\kappa}-$ $\mu\omicron\eta\bar{\kappa}^{\circ}$ ($\mu\omicron\eta\bar{\tau}^{\circ}$) Q $\mu\omicron\eta\bar{\tau}$ vb. tr. to form,
 fashion, make ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^{\circ}$); as n.m. thing made; formation,
 fashioning; fashion, make; $\mu\omicron\gamma\eta\bar{\kappa} \bar{\eta} \epsilon\iota\chi$ handmade objects;
 $\lambda\tau\mu\omicron\gamma\eta\bar{\kappa} \bar{\eta} \epsilon\iota\chi$ not handmade.
 $\mu\omicron\gamma\omicron\gamma\tau \mu\epsilon\upsilon\tau-$ $\mu\omicron\omicron\gamma\tau^{\circ}$ vb. tr. to kill ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^{\circ}$); $\rho\epsilon\chi\mu\omicron\gamma\omicron\gamma\tau$ killer.
 $\mu\omicron\gamma\rho \mu\epsilon\rho-$ ($\mu\bar{\rho}-$) $\mu\omicron\rho^{\circ}$ Q $\mu\eta\rho$ (p.c. $\mu\lambda\rho-$) vb. tr. to bind,
 tie ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^{\circ}$; to: $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^{\circ}$, ϵ , $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$, $\varepsilon\bar{\eta}$; with: $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^{\circ}$, $\varepsilon\bar{\eta}$); $\mu\omicron\gamma\rho$
 $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^{\circ} \bar{\eta} \rho\epsilon\sigma\chi\eta\mu\alpha$ to gird in monastic habit; to bind by

oath, adjure; Q to be bound, girt. As n.m. band, strap, girding. **моуѣ мн̄** to be at enmity with. **ма ѣ моуѣ** prison. **маѣ, мааѣ, меѣ, мнѣ** n.m. bundle. **маѣѣ, мнѣѣ** n.f. idem. **мѣѣѣ** n.f. chain, bond, joint. **моѣѣ** n.f. binding, restriction; purse. For cpds. with **маѣ-** see 2nd element. **моуѣ** n.m. strap, band; belt, girdle; thong. **речтаѣѣ-моуѣ** strap-maker.

моуѣѣ маѣѣ Q **моѣѣ** vb. tr. to strike (**ѣмоѣ**).

моуѣ, моѣѣ n.m. sinew, nerve; joint; neck, shoulders.

моуѣѣ vb. intr. to call, name (**ѣ**, rarely **ѣмоѣ**); see Vocab.

17 for usage. As n.m. call, incantation. **речмоуѣѣ** enchanter; **мн̄тречмоуѣѣ** enchantment. **моуѣѣ ѣхн̄/оуѣѣ** to call upon, to; **моуѣѣ ѣвоѣ** to call out; to summon. **моуѣѣ ѣзоуѣ** to call in (to: **ѣ**); to invite in.

моуѣѣѣ мѣѣѣ- **моѣѣѣ** Q **моѣѣѣ** (p.c. **маѣѣѣ-**) vb. tr. to examine, search out (**ѣмоѣ**); to visit; reflex. (\pm **ѣвоѣ**) to reflect, ponder. As n.m. consideration, opinion. **ѣтмоѣѣѣ** inscrutable.

моуѣѣ мѣѣѣ- (**маѣѣѣ-**) **маѣѣѣ** (**моѣѣѣ**) Q **мѣѣѣ** (**мн̄ѣѣ**) vb. tr. to fill (**ѣмоѣ**; with: **ѣмоѣ**, **ѣн̄**, **ѣвоѣ** **ѣн̄**); to fulfill, complete; to pay, repay (debt: **ѣмоѣ** \pm **ѣвоѣ**; with: **ѣн̄**; person: obj. suff. only); vb. intr. to become full, filled (of, with: **ѣмоѣ**, **ѣн̄**, **ѣѣ**, **ѣѣтн̄**); to get paid; + **ѣѣѣѣ** to flood (of the Nile); as n.m. fullness, contents; inundation. **мѣѣѣ-** **ѣѣѣ** to fill the mouth (with: **ѣмоѣ**, **ѣн̄**, **ѣ**, **ѣхн̄**). **мѣѣѣ-** **ѣѣѣѣ** to fill hand, seize (**ѣмоѣ**). **мѣѣѣѣ-ѣн̄ѣѣ** to become sated. For **мѣѣѣ-** as ordinal prefix see §30.7.

моуѣѣѣ vb. intr. to look (at: **ѣ**).

моуѣѣѣ vb. intr. to burn, glow (with fuel: **ѣмоѣ**).

моуѣѣѣѣ (**моуѣѣѣѣ**, **моуѣѣѣѣ**) **мѣѣѣѣ-** **моѣѣѣѣ** (**моѣѣѣѣ**, **моѣѣѣѣ**) Q **моѣѣѣѣ** (**моѣѣѣѣ**, **маѣѣѣѣ**) vb. tr. to mix (**ѣмоѣ**; with: **мн̄**); intr. to be mixed (with: **ѣ**, **мн̄**, **ѣѣ**, **ѣн̄**). As n.m. mixture.

речмоуѣѣѣѣ mixer, confuser, disturber.

моѣѣѣѣѣ, **моѣѣѣѣѣ** n.pl. parts, neighborhood. **моѣѣѣѣѣ** idem.

моѣѣѣѣѣ, **маѣѣѣѣѣ**, **моѣѣѣѣѣ** (and **-ѣ** for **-ѣѣ**) n.m. girdle (of monk or

soldier.

ἦπαι n.m. spindle.

ἦνε neg. part. It was not so (in answer to question in past tense). $\chi\eta$ ἦνε or not (in double question, coord. with preceding positive statement); $\epsilon\theta\omega\eta\epsilon$ ἦνε if not.

ἦπο, $\epsilon\mu\pi\omega$, $\epsilon\beta\omega$ (f. $\eta\mu\pi\omega$) adj. dumb, mute. $\eta\eta\tau\eta\pi\omega$ muteness; $\bar{\eta}$ -ἦπο (Q ο $\bar{\eta}$) to become mute.

ἦπῶρ exclam. impvt. part. Don't! By no means! No! Also used like $\eta\eta\bar{\eta}$ - as prefix for neg. impvt. See §17.1; 30.1.

ἦπῶλ, $\epsilon\mu\pi\omega\lambda$, $\eta\omega\lambda$ vb. intr. to be worthy, deserving (of: $\eta\mu\omega$; of doing: $\bar{\eta}$, ϵ + Inf.); as n.m. worth, deserts, fate. $\lambda\tau\eta\pi\omega\lambda$ worthless, undeserving; $\eta\eta\tau\lambda\tau\eta\pi\omega\lambda$ unworthiness. $\bar{\eta}$ -(n)ἦπῶλ to become worthy, deserving.

ἦρις n.m. new wine, must.

ἦροϋ ($\eta\rho\lambda\omega$) Q $\mu\omega\rho\omega$ vb. intr. to become red/yellow. $\mu\eta\rho\omega$, $\mu\epsilon\rho\omega$, $\eta\rho\omega$ adj. red, ruddy; $\bar{\eta}$ -ἦροϋ (Q ο $\bar{\eta}$) to be ruddy.

ἦρω, $\epsilon\mu\rho\omega$, $\epsilon\mu\pi\rho\omega$ (pl. $\eta\rho\omega\omega\epsilon$) n.f. harbor, landing stage.

ἦρων, $\omega\rho\omega\eta$, $\omega\lambda\omega\eta$ n.m. pillow.

ἦσαλ (pl. $\eta\sigma\omega\omega\epsilon$) n.m. crocodile.

($\eta\sigma\omega\omega\epsilon$) $\epsilon\mu\sigma\omega\omega\epsilon$, $\eta\sigma\omega\eta\epsilon$ n.f. large needle.

ἦτο $\epsilon\beta\omega\lambda$ n.m. presence, in prep. η $\eta\epsilon\mu\tau\omega$ $\epsilon\beta\omega\lambda$ $\bar{\eta}$, η η (°)ἦτο $\epsilon\beta\omega\lambda$ in the presence of, before.

ἦτον ($\epsilon\mu\tau\omega\eta$) Q $\mu\omega\tau\eta$ 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 , $\epsilon\tau\eta\epsilon$). Vb. reflex. (with $\eta\mu\omega$) to rest self; to go to rest, die; as n.m. rest, ease, relief; $\mu\lambda\iota$ -ἦτον loving ease; $\mu\lambda$ $\bar{\eta}$ ἦτον a place to rest. $\bar{\eta}$ - η (°)ἦτον to be or put at ease. ἦτον $\bar{\eta}$ $\epsilon\eta\tau$ to become content; as n.m. rest, satisfaction. \dagger -ἦτον $\mu\lambda$ ° to set at ease, give rest/respice to. $\chi\iota$ -ἦτον to get rest, be relieved. $\mu\omega\tau\eta$ n.m. health, ease. $\mu\omega\tau\eta\epsilon\varsigma$ n.f. ease, contentment; \dagger - $\mu\omega\tau\eta\epsilon\varsigma$ $\mu\lambda$ ° to give relief to; $\bar{\eta}$ - $\mu\omega\tau\eta\epsilon\varsigma$ $\mu\lambda$ ° idem; $\chi\iota$ - $\mu\omega\tau\eta\epsilon\varsigma$ to get relief; $\epsilon\bar{\eta}$ $\omega\mu\omega\tau\eta\epsilon\varsigma$ with ease, easily. $\mu\omega\tau\eta$ $\mu\epsilon\tau\eta$ - $\mu\omega\tau\eta$ ° vb. tr. to set at rest ($\eta\mu\omega$); also reflex.

МНТА ^с : МН	МОСК̄: МОУСК̄	МОХК ^с : МОУХ̄
МНТАСЕ: СОΟΥ	МОТЕ: МОУТ	МОХК̄: МОХ̄
МНТЕ ⁻ : МН	МОТН̄: НТОН	МОХТ ^(с) : МОУХ̄
МНТН: †ΟΥ	МОТН ^с : НТОН	МОХ̄: МОХ̄
МНТОУЕ: ОУА	МОТНЕС: НТОН	МОХ̄(с): МОУХ̄
МНТРЕУ: МНТРЕ	МОУЕ: МОУЕ	МНП̄ ⁻ : МП̄
МОΙΑ ₂ : НОЕΙ ₂	МОУΕΙ: МОУΙ, МОУΕ	М̄ ⁻ : МОУР
МОК̄: МАК̄	МОУΕΙΗ: ΜΟΥ	М̄ΡΑΘ: М̄ΡΟΘ
МОК ₂ ^с : МОУК̄	МОУΕΙΟУЕ: ΜΟΥ	М̄ΡΟΟΥЕ: М̄ΡΩ
МОК̄: МКА ₂	МОУНЕΙΕ: ΜΟΥ	М̄РРЕ: ΜΟΥР
МОК ₂ ̄: МКА ₂	МОУΙ: МОУЕ	М̄ΡΩЗЕ: М̄ΡΩΘЕ
МОΛ ₂ ^(с) : МОУΛ̄	МОУН̄: ΜΟΥΝ̄	М̄Р̄Θ: М̄ΡΟΘ
МОН̄ ^с : МОУН̄	МОУНЕΙΟУЕ: ΜΟΥ	М̄СЕ: ΜС
МООΛЕ: ΛΟΟΝЕ	МОУР̄: МОУЛ̄	М̄СОО ₂ : М̄СА ₂
МОΟΥТ: МОУ	МОУР̄ΧНА ₂ : ΧНА ₂	М̄СΩΠЕ: М̄СΩΒЕ
МОΟΥТ ^с : МОУΟΥТ	МОУТН̄: НТОН	НТО: НТΩ
МОУ(Т)Е: МОУТЕ	МОУХ̄: МОУХ̄	НΩ: ΝΩ
МОР ^с : МОУР	МОУХ̄Т: МОУХ̄	М̄ΩΛ: М̄ΠΩΛ
МОР̄: МОУР	МОУЕ: ΜΟΥЕ	М̄ΩΠЕ: ΩΠЕ
МОР̄Θ: М̄ΡΟΘ	МОУТ ^(с) : МОУТ̄	М̄ΧΛТ̄: М̄ΧΛ ₂ Т̄
МОСЕ: ΜΙΣЕ	МО ₂ ^с : МО ₂	М̄ΧН̄ ₂ : ΕΝ̄

N

- ἄ prep. marking the genitive; see 2.3.
 ἄ (ἄ^с) prep. to, for (dative; see 10.2); also in ἄ ἄ¹
 Give me (+ pron. suffix).
 ἄ linking noun and adjective (15.1), noun and noun (23.2).
 ἄ linking noun to proleptic suffix (10.4).
 ἄ ... ἄ^н negation; see Grammatical Index.
 ἄ (ἄ^{MO}) 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) εἰς ἄ out of, from within; (6) as marker of direct object (10.1); (7) partitive: of.
 ἄλ (ἄλλ, ἄλε, ἄλι) vb. intr. to have pity (on: ἄ^с, ἄλ); as n.m. pity, mercy, charity. εἶπε ἄ οὐνα, ἄ-πῆλ to treat charitably, kindly (ἄ^н, ε₂ρᾱι ε^хἄ). ἄτῆλ pitiless; ἄ-ἄτῆλ (Q o ἄ) to become pitiless. ἄτῆλ pity, charity; ἄ-ἄτῆλ to do charity; ἄ-ἄτῆλ to distribute charity; †-ἄτῆλ to give charity; χι-ἄτῆλ to receive charity; ἄλ(λ)τ-ἄτῆλ to ask for charity. ἄλ-ἄт adj. compassionate; ἄ-ἄλ-ἄт to be compassionate; ἄλι-ἄλ-ἄт

charity-loving; $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\eta\lambda\alpha\text{-}\eta\tau$ pity, charity.

$\eta\lambda$ vb. intr. to go (to: ϵ , $\epsilon\rho\alpha\tau^{\circ}$); $\eta\lambda \epsilon \tau\omega\eta$ to go whither?

$\eta\lambda \epsilon\zeta\omicron\upsilon\eta$ to enter (ϵ , $\theta\lambda$); $\eta\lambda \epsilon\zeta\rho\alpha\iota$ to go up. $\eta\lambda \dots$

$\eta\eta\upsilon$ to come and go.

$\eta\lambda\lambda\text{-}$ ($\eta\lambda\epsilon\text{-}$) $\eta\lambda\lambda^{\circ}$ pred. adj. to be great (29.2).

$\eta\lambda\epsilon\iota\omega$, $\eta\lambda\iota\omega$, $\eta\epsilon\iota\omega$ n.f. peg, stake.

$\eta\lambda\lambda\kappa\epsilon$ n.f. labor pains; pains in general. $\uparrow\text{-}\eta\lambda\lambda\kappa\epsilon$ to be in labor (with: $\bar{\mu}\eta\mu\circ^{\circ}$).

$\eta\lambda\eta\omicron\upsilon\text{-}$ ($\eta\lambda\eta\epsilon\text{-}$) $\eta\lambda\eta\omicron\upsilon^{\circ}$ pred. adj. to be good, fair, just.

$\eta\lambda\eta\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ impers. it is good, right (ϵ , $\epsilon\tau\epsilon$). $\eta\epsilon\tau \eta\lambda\eta\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$

that which is good; $\mu\lambda\iota\text{-}\eta\epsilon\tau \eta\lambda\eta\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ loving what is good;

$\bar{\rho}\text{-}\eta\epsilon\tau \eta\lambda\eta\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ to do good (to: $\eta\lambda^{\circ}$; $\mu\bar{\eta}$); $\rho\epsilon\varsigma\bar{\rho}\text{-}\eta\epsilon\tau \eta\lambda\eta\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$

benefactor; $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\rho\epsilon\varsigma\bar{\rho}\text{-}\eta\epsilon\tau\eta\lambda\eta\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ benefaction.

$\eta\lambda\pi\rho\epsilon$, $\eta\epsilon\pi\rho\epsilon$ n.f. grain, seed.

$\eta\lambda\tau$, $\eta\epsilon\tau$, $\eta\eta\tau$ n.m. loom, web.

$\eta\lambda\upsilon$ (impvtv. $\lambda\eta\lambda\upsilon$) vb. tr. to look at, see, behold (ϵ ;

that: $\chi\epsilon$); to seek out, get. $\eta\lambda\upsilon \epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ to be able to

see (i.e. not be blind). As n.m. sight, vision, view.

$\lambda\tau\eta\lambda\upsilon \epsilon\rho\circ^{\circ}$ unseen, unseeable. $\rho\epsilon\varsigma\eta\lambda\upsilon$ seer.

$\eta\lambda\upsilon$ n.m. time, hour. $\eta\eta\lambda\upsilon \bar{\eta} \theta\omega\rho\bar{\eta}$ early morning. $\eta\eta\lambda\upsilon \bar{\eta}$

$\mu\epsilon\epsilon\rho\epsilon$ noon. $\eta\eta\lambda\upsilon \bar{\eta} \rho\omicron\upsilon\zeta\epsilon$ evening. $\eta\omicron\upsilon\text{-}$ may be used

for $\eta\lambda\upsilon$ in the preceding expressions. $\omicron\upsilon\eta\omicron\omicron\bar{\eta} \bar{\eta} \eta\lambda\upsilon$ a

long time. $\bar{\eta} \eta\lambda\upsilon \eta\iota\mu$ always. $\bar{\eta} \lambda\theta \bar{\eta} \eta\lambda\upsilon$ when? $\bar{\eta} \eta\epsilon\iota\text{-}$

$\eta\lambda\upsilon$ at that time, just then. $\theta\lambda \eta\eta\lambda\upsilon$ until (+ Rel.).

$\chi\iota\eta \eta\eta\lambda\upsilon$ since, from the time that (+ Rel.). $\bar{\rho}\text{-}\eta\lambda\upsilon$ to

become time. $\tau\eta\lambda\upsilon$, $\tau\bar{\eta}\eta\lambda\upsilon$ when? $\theta\lambda \tau\bar{\eta}\eta\lambda\upsilon$ until when?

$\eta\lambda\theta\epsilon\text{-}$ $\eta\lambda\theta\omega^{\circ}$ pred. adj. to be many, much (29.2).

$\eta\lambda\zeta\tau\epsilon \bar{\eta}\zeta\epsilon\tau\text{-}$ Q $\bar{\eta}\zeta\omicron\upsilon\tau$ ($\bar{\eta}\zeta\omicron\tau$) vb. intr./tr. to believe, trust

(in: ϵ , $\zeta\bar{\eta}$, $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$); Q to be trustworthy, faithful; as n.

m. trust, faith. $\lambda\tau\eta\lambda\zeta\tau\epsilon$ unbelieving; $\bar{\rho}\text{-}\lambda\tau\eta\lambda\zeta\tau\epsilon$ to be

mistrustful, unbelieving. $\rho\epsilon\varsigma\eta\lambda\zeta\tau\epsilon$ believer. $\bar{\eta}\zeta\omicron\tau$ n.

trust, faith; $\omicron \bar{\eta}\zeta\omicron\tau$ (Q) to be trustworthy.

$\eta\lambda\chi\zeta\epsilon$, $\eta\lambda\lambda\chi\zeta\epsilon$, $\eta\lambda(\lambda)\chi\epsilon$, $\eta\epsilon\chi\epsilon$ n.f. tooth.

$\eta\epsilon\epsilon\varsigma$, $\eta\epsilon\varsigma$, $\eta\epsilon\epsilon\beta$, $\eta\eta(\eta)\varsigma$, $\eta\eta(\eta)\beta$ n.m. sailor.

$\eta\epsilon\epsilon\beta\omega\omega^{\circ}$ pred. adj. to be wise. Cf. 29.2.

- HECE- HECW^o (HECO^o)** pred. adj. to be beautiful. **NET HECW^o, NET HECW^oOY** that which is beautiful. Cf. 29.2.
- HEZ, HZ, NHZ** n.m. oil. **ATHEZ** without oil. **(N)EP-HEZ** oil-press. **†-HEZ** to pour oil. **CA H HEZ** oil-dealer.
- HEZHE** vb. intr. to mourn (for: **ε, εXH**); as n.m. mourning.
- HEZCE** vb. tr. to awake, rouse (**HMO^o**); also reflex.; vb. intr. (**± εZPAI**) to awake, arise (from: **ZΛ, ZH, EBOΛ ZH**).
- HECW^o** pred. adj. to be ugly, unseemly, disgraceful. Cf. 29.2.
- HNHBE (NHBE, NIBE, NICE)** vb. intr. to swim, float.
- HHCe** n.f. bench.
- HNY (HNHY) Q** to be coming, about to come, to be on the way. Used as Q of **εI**, q.v. for prep. and adv. complements.
- HIM** (1) interrog. pron. who? what? **HIM H** adj. what? (2) indef. pron. so and so; **HIM MH HIM** idem. See Gr. In.
- HIM** adj. every, each, used with articleless noun, often with pl. resumption. See 16.2.
- NICE (NIBE) NACT^o (HECT^o, NICT^o)** vb. tr. to blow (**HMO^o**; away; **EBOΛ**); vb. intr. (subj. wind, breath) to blow, with prep. in normal senses. As n.m. breath. **†-NICE** to give breath; **ZH-NICE** difficult breathing.
- NKA** n.m. thing(s) in general; food; vessel; property, belongings. **NKA HIM** everything.
- NKOTK (ENKOTK, NKOTE)** vb. intr. to lie down (on: **ε, εXH, ZIXH**); to die; as n.m. sleep, death. **ATHKOTK** sleepless; **MA H NKOTK** couch. **PEH NKOTK** one who lies.
- HNNO** exclam. no, it shall not be so!
- NOBE** n.m. sin. **ATHNOBE** sinless. **MAI-NOBE** sin-loving. **F-NOBE** to sin (against: **ε**); **PEHF-NOBE** sinner; **MHTPEHF-NOBE** sinfulness.
- NOEIN** vb. tr. to shake (**HMO^o**); intr. to shake, tremble. **ATHNOEIN** unshaken. As n.m. shaking.
- NOEIK** n.m. adulterer. **F-NOEIK** to commit adultery (with: **ε, MH**); **MHTNOEIK** adultery.
- NOKNEK** vb. intr. to have affection (for: **εZOYN 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.).

НОУБ, НОУЧ n.m. gold; money, coin. МАΙ-НОУБ gold-loving.

ΖΑΜ-НОУБ, ΖΑΥ-НОУБ, ΖΟΥ-НОУБ n.m. goldsmith.

(НОУБ̄) 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. НЕХ-НОУНЕ to put forth roots. ΧΙ-НОУНЕ (± ΕΒΟΛ) to take root.

НОУРЕ n.f.m. vulture.

НОУТ n. receptacle, pool.

НОУТ НАТ^с vb. tr. to grind, pound (ἄμο^с). ΜΑ ἢ ΝΟΥТ mill.

РЕЧНОУТ grinder. НОВИТ n.m. meal, ground grain.

НОУТЕ (pl. ἦτηρ, εἰταίρ) god. ΠΝΟΥТЕ God. ΑΤНОУТЕ god-

less; ΗἠΤΑТНОУТЕ godlessness; ἦ-ΑΤНОУТЕ to be godless.

ΜἠТНОУТЕ divinity. МАΙ-НОУТЕ God-loving; ΗἠТМАΙ-НОУТЕ

piety, godliness. ΜΑΣ-НОУТЕ, ΧΠΕ-НОУТЕ God-bearing.

ΜΑΣТЕ-НОУТЕ God-hating. ΡἠἠНОУТЕ godly person; ΗἠТΡἠἠ-

НОУТЕ godliness. ΖΑТἠ-НОУТЕ God-slaying. Ρεϗϑεμϑε-

НОУТЕ God-serving; ΗἠТρεϗεμϑε-НОУТЕ piety.

НОУТἠ, Q НОТἠ vb. intr. to be sweet, pleasant; as n.m. sweetness. ΧΙТ-НОУТἠ sweet olive.

НОУТἠ (НОУЧἠ) ΝΕТἠ- (ΝΕТἠ-) Q НОТἠ (НОТἠ) vb. tr. to loos-

en, relax (ἄμο^с); ΝΕТἠ-Ρἠ^с, ΝΕТἠ-Π(ἠ)ἠ to smile; vb.

intr. to become relaxed, loosened; (subj. face, mouth)

to smile. As n.m. relaxation.

НОУἠἠ ΝΕἠἠ- НОἠἠ^с (ΜΑἠἠ^с) Q НОἠἠ vb. tr. to frighten

(ἄμο^с), overawe; intr. to be frightened. НОУἠἠ ΕΒΟΛ,

ἠ СΑΒΟΛ to frighten away (from: ἄμο^с).

НОУἠἠ НОἠἠ^с vb. tr. to numb; to strike, rebuke; as n.m.

numbness. НОἠἠἠ n.m. one who strikes.

НОУἠἠ vb. intr. to become heavy, hard, difficult. Cf. Ηἠἠ.

НОУЧἠ Q НОЧἠ vb. intr. to be good. ΝΕЧἠ- pred. adj. to be

good. НОЧРЕ, НОВРЕ n.f. good, profit, advantage; ἠ-

- НΟΥΡΕ to be profitable (to, for: ΝΑ^ρ; to do: ε, εΤΡΕ).
 ΝΟΥΥΕ adj. good; rare except in cpds. (στοι, ε, θιΝε).
 ΝΟΥΥΤ (ΝΟΥΒΤ) vb. intr. to swell, be distended.
 ΝΟΥΖ, ΝΩΖ n.m. rope, cord. σΨ-ΝΟΥΖ εβολ to stretch measuring cord. σΚ-ΝΟΥΖ as n.m. portion measured by cord. θεθ-ΝΟΥΖ to make (lit. twist) rope.
 ΝΟΥΖΒ ΝΑΖΒ- ΝΑΖΒ^ρ Q ΝΑΖΒ vb. tr. to yoke up (a wagon: ΗΜΟ^ρ), to yoke (an animal: ΗΜΟ^ρ; to: εζοϋΝ ε). ΝΑΖΒ, ΝΑΖΒ n.m. yoke. ΝΑΖΒεϑ n.m. idem. ϑΑΙ-ΝΑΖΒ beast of burden. ΝΑΖΒ, ΝΑΖΤ, ΝΑΖΒε n.f. shoulders, back, neck; θΙ Η ΝΑΖΒ shoulder's height. εΒс-ΝΑΖΒ shoulder-covering.
 ΝΟΥΖΒ vb. intr. to copulate.
 ΝΟΥΖε (ΝΩΖε, ΝΟΥΖ, ΝΟΥ) ΝεΖ- ΝΑΖ^ρ Q ΝΗΖ (ΝεΖ) vb. tr. (1) to shake, cast off (ΗΜΟ^ρ; ± εβολ); (2) to separate, set apart (ΗΜΟ^ρ ± εβολ); vb. reflex. to separate self; to turn, return; vb. intr. (± εβολ) to come apart, loose.
 ΝΟΥΖε n.f. sycamore.
 ΝΟΥΖΗ ΝεΖΗ ΝΑΖΗ^ρ Q ΝΑΖΗ vb. tr. to save, rescue, preserve (ΗΜΟ^ρ; from: ε, εΤΗ, ΗΤΗ, εΗ, εβολ εΗ, εβολ εΙΤΗ); vb. intr. to be saved, rescued (preps. as above); Q to be safe and sound. As n.m. safety. ρεϑΝΟΥΖΗ savior.
 ΝΟΥΧ adj. lying, false (usu. aft. n. w. Η); as n.m. liar. ΗΗΤΝΟΥΧ falsehood. σΑ Η ΗΗΤΝΟΥΧ lie-monger.
 ΝΟΥΧε (ΝΟΥΧ) ΝεΧ- ΝΟΧ^ρ Q ΝΗΧ vb. tr. to throw, cast (ΗΜΟ^ρ), used with full range of prep. and adv. in normal senses; Q to be situated, lying, reclining (at table). ΝΟΥΧε ΗΜΟ^ρ ε to cast into (prison), to launch a (ship) in (water). ΝΗΧ ε to rely on. ΝΟΥΧε ΗΜΟ^ρ εΧΗ to impose (sthg.) upon (someone); to put (clothes) on (someone). ΝΟΥΧε ΗΜΟ^ρ εζοϋΝ to put in, introduce. As n.m. throw.
 ΝΟΥΧΚ ΝΟΧΚ^ρ (ΝΟΧε^ρ, ΝΟΧ^ρ) vb. tr. to sprinkle, asperge (ΗΜΟ^ρ; upon: εΧΗ); dir. obj. may be substance scattered or object receiving it. As n.m. sprinkling, scattering.
 ΝΟΥεε Νεεε- Q ΝΟεε vb. intr. to become angry, furious (at, against: ε, εΧΗ); as n.m. wrath. Ψ-ΝΟΥεε to make angry.

- ρεχνοу6ε̄ wrathful person. †-ноу6ε̄ наλ^ε to make angry.
 ηα6σε n. wrath.
- ηο6ηε6 ηε6ηε6- ηε6ηοу6^ε vb. tr. to reproach, mock (ηημο^ε);
 as n.m. reproach; ̄-ηο6ηε6 to become a reproach.
- ηο6 adj. big, great, large; elder (son, brother, sister);
 bef. or aft. n. with η̄; aft. n. without η̄; as n.m.
 great person or thing, old person. ηη̄τηο6 greatness;
 seniority; ̄-ηη̄τηο6 to do great things. ̄-ηο6 (Q ο η̄)
 to become great; to grow up, become of age; ηαλ-̄-ηο6
 ambitious. ηο6 ε greater, older than; ̄-ηο6 ε to be-
 come older than, superior to. ̄-οуηο6, φωηε η̄ οуηο6 to
 become great. ηο6 η̄ ρωηε full-grown; old; as n.m. el-
 der, notable; ηη̄τηο6 η̄ ρωηε old age. ηο6 η̄ с2ηε sim.
- η̄τε η̄τα^ε prep. expressing genitive and possession; Gr. In.
 η̄τηε, εν̄τηε n.m. plant, herb, weed; ̄-η̄τηε to become
 weedy. χι-η̄τηε to sow plants.
- η̄το indep. pers. pron. you (f.s.).
- η̄τοκ indep. pers. pron. you (m.s.).
- η̄τοοу indep. pers. pron. they; cf. η̄τοч.
- η̄тоοуη̄, η̄τωοуη̄ adv. then, next, thereupon; therefore, so.
- η̄тос indep. pers. pron. she, it (f.); cf. η̄точ.
- η̄точ (1) indep. pers. pron. he, it (m.); (2) adv. but, ra-
 ther, on the other hand; again, further; η̄тос and η̄тоοу
 may be used sim. with f. or pl. subject reference.
- η̄точ η̄точ ηε he (it) is one and the same.
- η̄τωτ̄η̄ indep. pers. pron. you (pl.).
- η̄ωот (енωот) Q ηαω̄τ vb. intr. to become hard, strong, dif-
 ficult; Q to be hard, harsh, difficult. ηαω̄τ-2ρλ^ε im-
 pudent. ηαω̄τ-(η̄)-2ηт hard-hearted; ηη̄τηαω̄τ-2ηт hard-
 heartedness; ̄-ηαω̄τ-2ηт (Q ο η̄) to become hard-hearted.
 As n.m. harshness, boldness; 2η̄ οуη̄ωот harshly, rough-
 ly; †-η̄ωот η̄/ε η(̄)2ηт to encourage. ηαω̄τε n.f.
 strength, protection; ̄-ηαω̄τε (Q ο η̄) to become pro-
 tector.
- η̄ει particle introducing subject in post-verbal position.

Н-: П-	NET̄: NOYT̄	NOY: NOY2E
Н̄-: EINE	NEḡN̄-: NOYḡN̄	NOYET̄: NOY4T̄
Нλ ^o : N̄	NE4: NEE4	NOYegN̄: OYḡḡ
Нλ-: Пλ-, λ	NE4P̄-: NOY4P̄	NOYOEI: OYOEI
Нλλ: Нλ	NE4T̄ ^o : N14E	NOY4: NOY8
Нλλγ: E1λλγ	NE2(-): NOY2E	NOY4E: NOY4P̄
Нλλx(2)E: Нλx2E	NE2N̄-: NOY2N̄	NOY4T̄: NOYT̄
НλE-: Нλλ-	NEX-: NOYXE	NOY2: NOY2E
НλE: Нλ	NEXE: Нλx2E	NOY4: NOYXE
Нλ1: Пλ1; Нλ	NE6C̄-: NOY6C̄	NOḡN̄(°): NOYḡN̄
Нλ1AT̄ ^o : E1λ	HN: HN	NOḡC̄ ^o : NOYḡC̄
НλM: NOM	HNBE: HNNBE	NO4P̄: NOY4P̄
НλT̄ ^o : NOYT̄	HNBT̄E: NOYBT̄	NO4PE: NOY4P̄
НλḡN̄ ^o : NOYḡN̄	HNNB: NEE4	NOX ^o : NOYXE
НλḡT̄(-): NḡOT	HNN4: NEE4	NOX ^o : NOYXK̄
НλḡTE: NḡOT	HN̄T: NλT	NOXK ^o : NOYXK̄
НλḡTIMME: EIME	HN2: NE2	NOX6 ^o : NOYXK̄
НλḡTMM̄E: EIME	HN2: NOY2E	NO6C̄: NOY6C̄
Нλ4T̄ ^o : N14E	HNγ: E1	N̄CλEHλ: Eḡλ
Нλ2 ^o : NOY2E	HNX: NOYXE	N̄CλEḡλ: Eḡλ
Нλ2E ^o : NOY2Ē	N1λλγ: E1λλγ	N̄Cλ N̄ Eḡλ: Eḡλ
Нλ2(E)E: NOY2Ē	N1BE: HNNBE	N̄T ^o : EINE
Нλ2M(°): NOY2N̄	N1BE: N14E	N̄Tλ ^o : N̄TE-
Нλ2P̄λ ^o : 2O	N14E: HNNBE	N̄TE: TḡPE
Нλ2P̄N̄: 2O	N14T̄ ^o : N14E	N̄TN̄: TḡPE
Нλ2T̄: NOY2Ē	N̄λIKT̄ ^o : λIKT̄ ^o	N̄TOOT̄ ^o : TḡPE
Нλ6CE: NOY6C̄	NN̄: MN̄	N̄TḡOYN̄: N̄TOOYN̄
N̄Eλ-, N̄Eλλλ ^o : Eḡλ	N̄N̄Mλ ^o : MN̄	Nḡ2: NOY2
NE: NE	NOBP̄E: NOY4P̄	Nḡ2E: NOY2E
NE: EN̄E	NOBT̄ ^o : NOYBT̄	N2: NE2, EN2
NE1λλγ: E1λλγ	NOBIT: NOYT̄	N2ET̄-: Нλ2TE
NE1ḡ: NλE1ḡ	NOT̄E: NOYT̄	N2HT̄ ^o : 2N̄
NEHP̄E: NλHP̄E	NOTN̄: NOYT̄N̄	N2OT: Нλ2TE
NET: NλT	NOT̄: NOYT̄	N2OYT̄: Нλ2TE
NETE-: NOYT̄	NOY ^o : Пḡ ^o	NXE: XE

o

o, ω adj. great; archaic except as final element in cpds.:

see EIEPO, PPO, 2XλO, 2XλO, PTO, 2POYO.

OĒN, OBEH, ABEH n.m. alum.

OEZE, OEZ̄ n.m. tooth, tusk; (?) hoe.

OEIK n.m. (1) bread; loaf or piece of bread; (2) dung (cf.

MH). Mλ N̄ Kλ-/t-/OYE2-OEIK storeroom, pantry. P-OEIK to become bread. PECTANIE-OEIK baker.

OEIK n.m. reed.

OEME, OIME, OEIM n.f. hook.

οειπε, οιπε n.f. ephah (a grain measure).

οειϑ n. cry, only in cpds.: λϑ-οειϑ loquacious; τλϑε-οειϑ to preach, proclaim (ἤμο'); as n.m. preaching, proclamation; ρεϑτλϑε-οειϑ preacher, herald; ᾤ-ρεϑτλϑε-οειϑ to become preacher, herald; ἠῶτρεϑτλϑε-οειϑ proclaiming.

οκε n.m. sesame.

ολειε, οιλειε n.m. ram.

ομε, οομε, λμε n.m.f. clay, mud. ᾤ-ομε to become mud.

λμ-πῆρϑ red clay; λμ-ζατ white clay. ογλμ-ομε n.f.

name of a rodent; gangrene, ulcer; ᾤ-ογλμ-ομε to spread like gangrene.

οη adv. again, also, still, further, yet.

οοτ vb. (Q?) to groan or sim.

οοτε, οτε n.f. womb.

οοϑ n.m. gruel (of bread or lentils).

οοζ, οζ, ωζ n.m. moon.

ορσε n. wafer, thin cake.

οσε n.m. loss, damage; a fine. †-οσε to suffer loss (of: ἤμο'); to be fined.

οθε n.f. outlet (for water); way, course.

οζε, οοζε, ωζε n.m. courtyard; cattle pen, fold; pasture; herd, flock.

ο: ειρε	ολϑ: ωλ	οϑζϑ: ωζϑ
οβ': ωϑε	ομη': ωηκ	οτε: οοτε
οβε: ειβε	οηγ': ωηκ	οτε': ωβϑ
οβην: οβῆ	οηϑ': ωϑ	οϑ': ωϑε
οβτ(ϑ): ωϑϑ	οηϑϑ: ωηϑ	οϑϑ: λϑλ
οβϑϑ: ωβϑ	οηζ: ληζ	οζ: οοζ
οι: λιλ	οομε: ομε	οχτ': ωβϑ
οιλειε: ολειε	οοηϑ: ωηϑ	οϑβϑ: ωβϑ
ολεκς: ωλκ	οοζε: οζε	οϑϑ: ωβϑ
ολκϑ: ωλκ	ορϑ': ωρϑ	

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.

ΠΑΙΘΕ, ΠΑΘΕ, ΠΕΘΕ, ΠΙΘΕ n.f. name of a disease.

ΠΑΚΕ (ΠΑΛΚΕ) Q ΠΟΚ(Ε) vb. intr. to become light, thin; w.
 2HT: to become poor, mean (at heart). ΠΟΚΨ n.m. thin
 sheet, plate.

ΠΑΠΟΙ, ΠΑΠΑΙ n.m. bird, chicken.

ΠΑΟΠΕ, ΠΟΟΠΕ, ΠΑΛΠΕ name of 2nd Coptic month.

ΠΑΡΜΟΥΤΕ, ΠΑΡΜΟΥ† name of 8th Coptic month.

ΠΑΡΜ̄2ΟΤ̄Π̄, ΠΑΡΕΜ2ΟΤ̄Π̄, -2ΟΤ, -2ΑΤ(Π̄) name of 7th Coptic mo.

ΠΑΤ n.f. leg, shin, knee, foot. ΚΧΧ-ΠΑΤ to bend the knee.

ΠΑΤΑΛΛΑΣ n. unknown ethnic (?) term, abusive; prob. = pagan.

ΠΑΩΠΕ, ΠΑΩΠΙ, ΠΑΟΥΠΙ name of 10th Coptic month.

ΠΑΩ n.m. trap, snare. ΠΑΩΨ n. idem.

ΠΑΩΘΟΝΨ, ΠΑΩΘΟΝΨ, ΠΑΧΟΝΨ name of 9th Coptic month.

ΠΑ2ΡΕ, ΠΑ2Ψ n.m.(f.) drug, medicament; paint, color. Ψ-

ΠΑ2ΡΕ to heal, cure (ε); ΡΕ4Ψ-ΠΑ2ΡΕ magician; ΜΨΤΡΕ4Ψ-

ΠΑ2ΡΕ magic. †-ΠΑ2ΡΕ to heal, cure. ΧΙ-ΠΑ2ΡΕ to take

medication, be healed; to take color, be dyed. ΜΑ Ψ

ΧΙ-ΠΑ2ΡΕ place of healing.

ΠΑ2ΟΥ n.m. back, hind part, buttocks; as adj. past. ΕΠΑ2ΟΥ

adv. back, backward. ΕΠΑ2ΟΥ ε prep. back to. ΣΑ-ΠΑ2ΟΥ

= ΕΠΑ2ΟΥ. Ψ ΣΑ-ΠΑ2ΟΥ adv. behind, back, from behind.

2Α ΠΑ2ΟΥ adv. in the past. 2Ι ΠΑ2ΟΥ behind; prep. + ΨΜΟ*.

ΠΑ6ΣΕ, ΠΑΤΣΕ n.f. spittle; ΝΕΧ-ΠΑ6ΣΕ to spit.

ΠΕ, ΤΕ, ΝΕ pron./copula. See Gr. In.

ΠΕ (pl. ΠΗΥΕ) n.f. sky, heaven. Note adj. use in ΛΥΔΗ Ψ

ΠΕ sky-blue, ΛΛ Ψ ΠΕ hailstone(s), ΡΨΠΠΕ man of heaven.

2ΡΟΥ-Ψ-ΠΕ thunder, 2ΦΟΥ Ψ ΠΕ rain. ΤΠΕ that which is

above; ΕΠΠΕ adv. upward; Ψ ΤΠΕ (1) adj. upper; (2) adv.

above; (3) prep. above (+ Ψ). 2Ψ ΤΠΕ idem (2,3). (Ψ)

ΣΑ-ΤΠΕ idem (2,3). 2Ι ΤΠΕ idem (2,3). Ψ-ΤΠΕ to sur-

mount, rise above (ΨΜΟ*). Ψ ΠΕΤΠΕ Ψ, 2Ψ ΠΕΤΠΕ Ψ prep.

above, over. Ψ-ΠΕΤΠΕ = Ψ-ΤΠΕ.

ΠΕΙ, ΠΙ n.f. kiss. †-ΠΕΙ to kiss (ε, ΕΡΨ, ΕΧΨ).

ΠΕΙΡΕ (ΠΙΡΕ) Q ΠΟΡΕ (ΠΡΕΙΦΟΥ, ΠΕΡΕΙΦΟΥ) ± ΕΒΟΛ vb. intr.

to come forth (subj. light, blossom, hair); to bloom, blossom; to shine, be radiant. As n.m. coming forth, shining; tale; epithet. $\mu\lambda \bar{\eta}$ $\pi\epsilon\iota\rho\epsilon$ place of sunrise.

$\pi\epsilon\eta\eta\epsilon$, $\pi\epsilon\eta\eta\eta$ n. bug.

$\pi\epsilon\rho\iota\pi\epsilon\rho\omicron\iota$ n.m. royal palace.

$\pi\epsilon\chi\epsilon-$ $\pi\epsilon\chi\lambda^{\circ}$ vb. said (suff. is subj.), usu. + $\chi\epsilon$; used only to introduce direct speech.

$\pi\eta$, $\tau\eta$, $\eta\eta$ dem. pron. that, those; see 30.8.

$\pi\eta\iota$ n. flea.

$\pi\eta\rho\epsilon$, $\pi\eta\rho\lambda$ n.m. quail. $\gamma\eta \bar{\eta}$ $\pi\eta\rho\epsilon$ brood of quails.

$\pi\eta\rho\bar{\omega}$ n.m. red substance; rust, blight. $\lambda\mu-\pi\eta\rho\bar{\omega}$ red clay.

$\pi\eta\mu$ n.m. mouse.

$\pi\iota\sigma\epsilon$ ($\pi\iota\sigma$) $\pi\epsilon\sigma(\bar{\tau})-$ $\pi\lambda\sigma\tau^{\circ}$ ($\pi\iota\sigma\tau^{\circ}$) Q $\pi\omicron\sigma\epsilon$ ($\pi\eta\sigma$) vb. tr. to cook, boil, bake ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^{\circ}$); to melt (e.g. wax, metal, glass); vb. intr. to be cooked, to melt; as n.m. anything cooked. $\pi\lambda\sigma\epsilon$ n. cooked food.

$\pi\iota\tau\epsilon$ n.f. bow (for arrows); $\rho\lambda \bar{\eta}$ $\pi\iota\tau\epsilon$ loop-hole.

$\pi\iota\beta\lambda$, $\pi\iota\beta\eta$, $\pi\iota\beta\iota$ n. vanity; $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\pi\iota\beta\lambda$ idem.

$\pi\lambda\beta\epsilon$, $\pi\epsilon\lambda\beta\epsilon$, $\pi\epsilon\lambda\chi\epsilon$, $\pi\bar{\rho}\beta\epsilon$ n.m. rag, torn cloth; as adj. old, worn. $\pi\lambda\beta\epsilon \bar{\eta}$ $\tau\omicron\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ idem; patch. $\bar{\rho}-\pi\lambda\beta\epsilon$ (Q o $\bar{\eta}$) to become torn, ragged.

$\pi\bar{\eta}\eta\eta$, $\pi\eta\eta$ n.f. doorpost, threshold.

$\pi\omicron\epsilon\iota\omega$ n.m. rung, step.

$\pi\omicron\iota$ n.m. bench.

$\pi\omicron\rho\bar{\kappa}$ n.m. outer mantle of clerics, pallium.

$\pi\omicron\rho\bar{\kappa}$, $\pi\omicron\rho\epsilon\kappa$ n.m. foal, calf. $\mu\epsilon\sigma-\pi\omicron\rho\bar{\kappa}$, $\mu\lambda\sigma-\pi\omicron\rho\bar{\kappa}$ mule.

$\pi\omicron\tau\eta\bar{\tau}$ vb. tr. to fell, cut down ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^{\circ}$); intr. to fall, fall away.

$\pi\rho\omega$ n.f. winter. $\bar{\rho}-\tau\epsilon\pi\rho\omega$ to pass the winter.

$\psi\iota\varsigma$, $\psi\iota\tau$ (f. $\psi\iota\tau\epsilon$, $\psi\iota\varsigma\epsilon$) number: nine. $\mu\epsilon\gamma\psi\iota\varsigma$ ninth.

$\pi\bar{\epsilon}\tau\lambda\iota\omicron\upsilon$ ninety; $\psi\lambda\iota\tau-$ idem in cpd. nos.

$\pi\omega^{\circ}$, $\tau\omega^{\circ}$, $\mu\omicron\upsilon^{\circ}$ poss. pron.; see 22.2.

$\pi\omega\lambda\bar{\epsilon}$ $\mu\omicron\lambda\gamma^{\circ}$ Q $\mu\omicron\lambda\bar{\epsilon}$ vb. tr. to wound ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^{\circ}$); intr. to be wounded, offended (by: ϵ); as n.m. wound.

$\pi\omega\lambda\bar{\delta}$ $\pi\lambda\beta-$ ($\pi\epsilon\lambda\kappa-$) $\mu\omicron\lambda\beta^{\circ}$ ($-\kappa^{\circ}$, $-\chi^{\circ}$, $\mu\lambda\lambda\beta^{\circ}$) \pm $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ vb. tr.

to decide, settle (a matter: $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^*$); to relieve, free (from: $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda \bar{\eta}$, $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda \acute{\alpha}\bar{\eta}$, $\acute{\alpha}\lambda$); vb. intr. to strive for or reach satisfaction or agreement (with: $\mu\bar{\eta}$); to reach conclusion; to be relieved of or freed from ($\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda \epsilon$, $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda \bar{\eta}$, $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda \acute{\alpha}\bar{\eta}$). $\mu\lambda\omicron\beta$ n.m. part, portion. $\mu\omicron\lambda\beta\bar{\epsilon}$ n.f. clod, lump.

$\mu\omega\bar{\nu}$ ($\mu\omega\bar{\nu}\bar{\eta}$, $\mu\omega\bar{\nu}\eta$) $\mu\epsilon\bar{\nu}$ - ($\mu\epsilon\bar{\nu}\bar{\eta}$ -, $\mu\epsilon\bar{\nu}\eta$ -) Q $\mu\eta\bar{\nu}$ vb. intr. to pour, be poured, flow ($\pm \epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$: out, forth); as n.m. pouring, outflow.

$\mu\omega\bar{\nu}\bar{\kappa}$ ($\mu\omega\bar{\nu}\bar{\eta}$, $\mu\omega\bar{\nu}\bar{\sigma}$) $\mu\bar{\eta}\bar{\gamma}$ - ($\mu\epsilon\bar{\nu}\bar{\kappa}$ -) $\mu\omicron\bar{\nu}\bar{\kappa}^*$ vb. tr. ($\pm \epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$) to draw, bail (water, breath: $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^*$); to move, transfer, carry ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^*$; onto, upon: $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$; from: $\acute{\alpha}\bar{\eta}$; into: $\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\omicron\upsilon\eta \epsilon$).

$\mu\omega\bar{\nu}\bar{\kappa}$ $\mu\bar{\eta}\bar{\kappa}$ - ($\mu\epsilon\bar{\nu}\bar{\kappa}$ -) $\mu\omicron\bar{\nu}\bar{\kappa}^*$ ($\pm \epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$) vb. tr. to pluck out, uproot ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^*$; from: $\acute{\alpha}\bar{\eta}$); vb. intr. to be uprooted, destroyed. As n.m. plucking out.

($\mu\omega\bar{\nu}\bar{\epsilon}$) Q $\mu\omicron\bar{\nu}\bar{\epsilon}$ vb. intr. to stretch, strain (uncertain). $\mu\omicron\bar{\nu}\bar{\epsilon}$ n.f. curtain (?), mat (?). $\mu\bar{\rho}\epsilon\sigma\bar{\rho}\acute{\alpha}\sigma\bar{\epsilon}$ Q to be stiff (of hair).

$\mu\omega\bar{\nu}\bar{\omega}$ $\mu\bar{\eta}\bar{\omega}$ - ($\mu\epsilon\bar{\nu}\bar{\omega}$ -) $\mu\omicron\bar{\nu}\bar{\omega}^*$ Q $\mu\omicron\bar{\nu}\bar{\omega}$ vb. tr. to spread, stretch, extend ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^*$; $\pm \epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ out, forth); with ϵ , $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$, $\acute{\alpha}\iota$, $\acute{\alpha}\iota\chi\bar{\eta}$, $\mu\lambda\acute{\alpha}\bar{\rho}\bar{\eta}$, $\omicron\upsilon\beta\epsilon$ in normal senses; vb. intr. to spread, extend, be spread (prep. as preceding). As n.m. thing spread, mat, coverlet; + $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$: spreading, extending. $\mu\lambda \bar{\eta}$ $\mu\omega\bar{\nu}\bar{\omega}$ couch, bed. $\mu\omicron\bar{\nu}\bar{\omega}\bar{\epsilon}$ n.f. spread table. $\mu\bar{\rho}\eta\bar{\omega}$ n.m. thing spread, mat, cloak, cover.

$\mu\omega\bar{\nu}\bar{\chi}$ $\mu\bar{\eta}\bar{\chi}$ - ($\mu\epsilon\bar{\nu}\bar{\chi}$ -) $\mu\omicron\bar{\nu}\bar{\chi}^*$ Q $\mu\omicron\bar{\nu}\bar{\chi}$ $\pm \epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ vb. tr. to divide, separate ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^*$; from: ϵ , $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^*$; into: ϵ ; in half: $\epsilon \tau$ (*) $\mu\eta\tau\epsilon$; vb. intr. to divide, become divided; to part, depart. As n.m. ($\pm \epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$) parting, separation; $\epsilon\iota\bar{\rho}\epsilon \bar{\eta} \omicron\upsilon\bar{\nu}\bar{\omega}\bar{\rho}\bar{\chi}$ to make a division; $\dagger\text{-}\mu\omega\bar{\nu}\bar{\chi}$, $\dagger \bar{\eta} \omicron\upsilon\bar{\nu}\bar{\omega}\bar{\rho}\bar{\chi}$ idem. $\lambda\tau\bar{\mu}\bar{\omega}\bar{\rho}\bar{\chi}$ undivided, indivisible; $\bar{\eta}\text{-}\lambda\tau\bar{\mu}\bar{\omega}\bar{\rho}\bar{\chi}$ to become inseparable (with: ϵ); $\mu\bar{\eta}\bar{\tau}\lambda\tau\bar{\mu}\bar{\omega}\bar{\rho}\bar{\chi}$ indivisibility. $\mu\lambda \bar{\eta}$ $\mu\omega\bar{\nu}\bar{\chi}$ frontier. $\bar{\rho}\epsilon\chi\bar{\mu}\bar{\omega}\bar{\rho}\bar{\chi}$ divider.

$\mu\omega\bar{\tau}$, Q $\mu\eta\bar{\tau}$ vb. intr. to run, flee; to run a course; used with full range of prep. and adv. in normal senses.

- πωτ Ἦσα to pursue. πωτ Ἰτῆ to flee from; πωτ εἰς idem.
 As n.m. course, flight. μα Ἦ πωτ place of refuge; race-
 course; + εβολ: exit. ρεχπωτ runner.
- πωτῆ, Q ποτῆ vb. tr. to split, divide, crack (Ἦμο*, ε).
 πλτσε n.f. plank, shelf.
- πωτῆ ποτῆ* Q ποτῆ vb. tr. to carve, engrave, depict (Ἦμο*).
- πωθνε (πθνε) πεενε- (πεενε-) ποονε* (πλλνε*) Q ποονε (1) vb.
 tr. to turn (Ἦμο*); to transfer, change, translate, co-
 py (Ἦμο*; to, into, over to: ε, ερουν ε, εραи ε); +
 εβολ: to remove, carry out, take out (Ἦμο*; from: Ἦ, εἰ,
 εικῆ). (2) vb. intr. to turn, change, become altered
 (from: εἰ; to: ε); + εβολ: to move away, depart. πωθνε
 εβολ n.m. removal, change, death. λтπωθνε immovable,
 unchangeable; ἠἸтπωθνε immutability. ρεχπωθνε, ρεχ-
 ποονεч changeable person; ἠἸтρεчпωθνε changeableness.
 πωθνεс, ποονεс n.f. movement.
- πωθνε πλπε- πλπω* vb. tr. to make bricks (тωβε). ἠἸтπλπε-
 тωβε brick-making. μα Ἦ πλπε-тωβε brickyard. πλπεит
 n. brick-maker.
- πωφре πεре- ποор* vb. tr. to dream (+ ρасоу). ρεчпωφре
 dreamer.
- πωφ (пωφ) пωф- ποф* Q пнф vb. tr. to divide (Ἦμο*; at, in-
 to: ε; among: εἰ, ἠἸ); to share (with: εεрἮ, εхἮ, нλ*);
 vb. intr. to be divided, shared, apportioned (prep. as
 in preceding); as n.m. division. λтпωф undivided, in-
 divisible; ρεчпωф divider. πλφε, пнф, пф (пλф-,
 пф-) n.f. half, division; πλφε Ἦ тегфн midnight. Ἦ-
 πλφε (Q о Ἦ) to be half, midway (+ Ἦ + Inf. or w. Cir-
 cum.); also cpd. as Ἦ-пλф-, as in Ἦ-пλф-мoу be half dead.
- πωфἮ пωфἮ- ποфἮ* Q ποфἮ vb. tr. to ordain (Ἦμο*; as: Ἦ);
 vb. intr. to serve as priest; as n.m. service, ordina-
 tion. ρεчпωфἮ servant. πλфне n.f. service.
- πωфῆ (пωфῆ) пωфῆ- ποфῆ* (пλфс*) Q ποфῆ (посф) vb. tr. to
 amaze (Ἦμο*); to turn aside (Ἦμο*); vb. intr. (± εβολ)
 to become amazed, beside oneself (at: εхἮ, Ἦса); to

ΠΕC(Τ)-: ΠΙCΕ
 ΠΕΤΒΕ: ΤΩΦΒΕ
 ΠΕΤΠΕ: ΠΕ
 ΠΕΘΟΟΥ: ΖΟΟΥ
 ΠΕΘΕ: ΠΛΙΘΕ
 ΠΕΖ-: (ΒΩΖ)
 ΠΕΧΛ^ϛ, ΠΕΧΕ-: ΧΩ
 ΠΗΣ: ΠΙCΕ
 ΠΗΥΕ: ΠΕ
 ΠΗΘΕ: ΠΩΘ
 ΠΙ: ΠΕΙ
 ΠΙΝΙΠΕ: ΒΕΝΙΠΕ
 ΠΙCΤ^ϛ: ΠΙCΕ
 ΠΙΘΕ: ΠΛΙΘΕ
 ΠΚΕ: ΚΕ
 ΠΛΟΒ: ΠΩΛΒ
 ΠΟΓ^ϛ: ΠΩΒΕ
 ΠΟΓΕ: ΠΩΒΕ

ΠΟΚ^ϛ: ΠΩΒΕ
 ΠΟΚ(Ε): ΠΛΚΕ
 ΠΟΚΕ: ΠΩΒΕ
 ΠΟΚ^ϛ: ΠΛΚΕ
 ΠΟΛΚ^ϛ: ΠΩΛΒ
 ΠΟΛΧ^ϛ: ΠΩΛΒ
 ΠΟΛΒ^ϛ: ΠΩΛΒ
 ΠΟΟΝΕ^ϛ: ΠΩΦΝΕ
 ΠΟΟΝΕC: ΠΩΦΝΕ
 ΠΟΟΠΕ: ΠΛΟΠΕ
 ΠΟΟΡ^ϛ: ΠΩΦΡΕ
 ΠΟΟΥ: ΖΟΟΥ
 ΠΟΡΕ: ΠΕΙΡΕ
 ΠΟΡΘ^ϛ: ΠΩΡΘ
 ΠΟCΕ: ΠΙCΕ
 ΠΟCΘ^ϛ: ΠΩΘ^ϛ
 ΠΟΧ^ϛ: ΠΩΧ^ϛ
 ΠΟΒ^ϛ: ΠΩΒΕ

ΠΟΒΕ: ΠΩΒΕ
 Π^ϛΓ-: (ΠΩΝ^ϛΚ)
 Π^ϛΗΗ: Π^ϛΗ^ϛΗ
 Π^ϛΗΝΕ-: ΠΩΦΝΕ
 ΠΡΕΙΟΥ: ΠΕΙΡΕ
 ΠΡΕCΡΑC^ϛ: ΠΩΡ^ϛ
 ΠΡΗΘ: ΠΩΡ^ϛ
 Π^ϛΒΕ: Π^ϛΒΕ
 ΨΑΙΤ-: ΨΙC
 ΠCΤΑΙΟΥ: ΨΙC
 ΠΩΝ^ϛ: ΠΩΝ^ϛ
 ΠΩΝΕ: ΠΩΦΝΕ
 ΠΩΝ^ϛ: ΠΩΝ^ϛ
 ΠΩC^ϛ: ΠΩΘ^ϛ
 ΠΩΦΝ(Ε): ΠΩΦΝΕ
 ΠΩΧ^ϛ: ΠΩΧ^ϛ
 ΠΩΧ^ϛ: ΠΩΧ^ϛ

P

ΠΛ n.m. state, condition; cpd. with n. or vb. to give abstract or local sense, e.g. ΠΛ-(^ϛ)-ΘΛ the east, ΠΛ-ΩΖ^ϛ the harvest. ΘΛ ΠΡΛ to the extent (of: ^ϛ), until (+ Rel.), even.

ΠΡΑΙΤΕ n.f. kin, kindred. Π^ϛΡΑΙΤΕ kinsman. ΧΙ-ΡΑΙΤΕ to be akin.

ΠΡΑΝ, ΠΙΝ (ΠΡΗ-, Π^ϛ-; ΠΙΝ^ϛ, Π^ϛΠ^ϛ, ΠΡΗΠ^ϛ, ΠΑΠ^ϛ) n.m. name, fame, reputation. †-Π^ϛΠ^ϛ (ε) ΧΕ, †-Π^ϛ-ΠΡΑΝ ΧΕ to call, name. ΑΤ†-ΠΡΑΝ ΝΑ^ϛ unnamed. For ΜΟΥΤΕ see Vocab. 17. ΤΑΥΕ-ΠΙΝ^ϛ to pronounce name, call by name. Π^ϛΠΡΑΝ dignitary, notable. ΖΟΟΥ ^ϛ ΠΡΑΝ holiday, name-day.

ΠΑΜΠΕΙ, ΠΑΜΠΙ, ΠΑΜΠΙ n. ring.

ΠΑΜΦΝΕ, ΠΑΜΟΥΝΕ n.m. part of a door.

ΠΑCΤΕ n.m. tomorrow. ΠΑCΤΕ, ΠΡΑCΤΕ, ^ϛ ΠΑCΤΕ, Ε ΠΑCΤΕ, ^ϛ ΠΕC-ΠΑCΤΕ on the morrow, tomorrow. ΠCΑ/Μ^ϛΠ^ϛCΑ (ΠΕC)ΠΑCΤΕ after tomorrow. ΘΛ (ΠΕC)ΠΑCΤΕ until tomorrow.

ΠΑCΟΥ n.f. dream. Π-ΠΑCΟΥ to dream. ΠΕCΟΥΕΖ-ΠΑCΟΥ inter-preter of dreams.

ΠΑΤ^ϛ n.m. foot; lowest part, bottom. Π^ϛ(^ϛ)ΠΑΤ^ϛ footman.

ΚΑ-ΠΑΤ^ϛ to set foot; + ΕΒΟΛ to set out. ΜΟΟΥΕ ^ϛ ΠΑΤ^ϛ

to go on foot. $\bar{\text{N}}\text{-}\rho\lambda\tau^{\circ}$ to track; $\lambda\tau\bar{\text{N}}\text{-}\rho\lambda\tau^{\circ}$ untraceable. $\sigma\lambda\rho\text{-}\rho\lambda\tau^{\circ}$ to defecate. † $\epsilon\rho\lambda\tau^{\circ}$ to put (shoe) on. $\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\zeta\text{-}\rho\lambda\tau^{\circ}$ to set foot. $\chi\iota\text{-}\rho\lambda\tau^{\circ}$ to impede. $\beta\bar{\text{N}}\text{-}\rho\lambda\tau^{\circ}$ to trace, search out; $\lambda\tau\beta\bar{\text{N}}\text{-}\rho\lambda\tau^{\circ}$ unattainable. $\epsilon\rho\lambda\tau^{\circ}$ prep. to, to the foot/feet of. $\zeta\lambda\rho\lambda\tau^{\circ}$ prep. under. $\zeta\iota\rho\lambda\tau^{\circ}$ toward. $\rho\lambda\upsilon\eta$, $\rho\lambda\upsilon\epsilon$, $\rho\eta\upsilon\epsilon$ n.f. town-quarter, neighborhood. $\rho\bar{\text{N}}\rho\lambda\upsilon\eta$ neighbor.

$\rho\lambda\theta$ only in $\rho\bar{\text{N}}\rho\lambda\theta$ mild, gentle person. $\text{M}\bar{\text{N}}\tau\rho\bar{\text{N}}\rho\lambda\theta$ gentleness; $\bar{\rho}\text{-}\rho\bar{\text{N}}\rho\lambda\theta$ (Q o $\bar{\text{N}}$) to become gentle.

$\rho\lambda\theta\epsilon$ vb. intr. to rejoice (over, at: $\epsilon\chi\bar{\text{N}}$, $\epsilon\zeta\rho\lambda\iota$ $\epsilon\chi\bar{\text{N}}$; with: $\text{M}\bar{\text{N}}$); vb. tr. to mock, deride ($\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\text{O}^{\circ}$); as n.m. joy.

$\rho\lambda\zeta\tau\epsilon$, $\rho\omicron\zeta\tau\epsilon$, $\lambda\omicron\zeta\tau\epsilon$ n.f. cauldron.

$\rho\lambda\zeta\tau\omicron\upsilon$ n. some sort of monk's garment.

$\rho\bar{\epsilon}\tau$, $\epsilon\rho\beta\bar{\tau}$, $\bar{\rho}\chi\bar{\tau}$ adj. used with $\theta\tau\eta\eta$ garment.

$\rho\eta$ n.m. sun; (alchemy) gold.

$\rho\eta\sigma$ n.m. the south. ϵ $\rho\eta\sigma$ southward. $\bar{\text{M}}$ $\rho\eta\sigma$ $\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\text{O}^{\circ}$ on the south of. $\zeta\lambda/\zeta\iota$ $\rho\eta\sigma$ $\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\text{O}^{\circ}$ 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: $\bar{\text{N}}$). $\rho\bar{\text{N}}\rho\eta\sigma$ southerner. $\text{M}\lambda\rho\eta\sigma$ n.m. Upper Egypt.

$\rho\eta\tau\epsilon$ n.m. manner, fashion. Rare in Sah.; use $\zeta\epsilon$.

$\rho\iota$, $\rho\epsilon\iota$ n.f. cell (of monk, of prison); room (of house).

$\rho\iota\kappa\epsilon$ $\rho\epsilon\kappa(\bar{\tau})\text{-}\rho\alpha\kappa(\tau)^{\circ}$ ($\rho\epsilon\kappa\tau^{\circ}$) Q $\rho\omicron\kappa\epsilon$ vb. tr. to bend, turn, incline ($\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\text{O}^{\circ}$; toward: ϵ , $\epsilon\chi\bar{\text{N}}$, $\text{N}\lambda^{\circ}$, $\bar{\text{N}}\sigma\lambda$, $\theta\lambda$; away: $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$; away from: $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ $\bar{\text{N}}/\zeta\bar{\text{N}}$, $\zeta\iota$); vb. intr. and reflex. idem; as n.m. turning, inclination. $\rho\lambda\kappa\tau\bar{\epsilon}$ n.f. bent, direction.

$\rho\iota\text{M}\epsilon$ vb. intr. to weep (about, for: ϵ , $\epsilon\chi\bar{\text{N}}$, $\text{N}\lambda^{\circ}$); 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); †- $\rho\bar{\text{M}}\epsilon\iota\eta$ to weep.

$\rho\iota\rho$, $\rho\eta\lambda$, $\lambda\iota\lambda$ ($\rho\bar{\rho}\text{-}$) n.m. swine, pig. $\rho\iota\rho$ $\bar{\text{N}}$ $\tau\omicron\omicron\upsilon$ wild swine. $\text{M}\lambda\text{N}\epsilon\text{-}\rho\iota\rho$ swineherd. $\sigma\lambda$ $\bar{\text{N}}$ $\rho\iota\rho$ pig-dealer.

$\rho\bar{\kappa}\rho\iota\kappa\epsilon$, $\zeta\rho\bar{\kappa}\rho\iota\kappa\epsilon$ n.f. nodding (in sleep); †- $\rho\bar{\kappa}\rho\iota\kappa\epsilon$ $\text{N}\lambda^{\circ}$ to give sleep to; $\chi\iota\text{-}\rho\bar{\kappa}\rho\iota\kappa\epsilon$ to doze off.

$\rho\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\lambda\omicron$ n.m. rich man, important personage; $\text{M}\bar{\text{N}}\tau\rho\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\lambda\omicron$ wealth; $\bar{\rho}\text{-}\rho\bar{\text{M}}\text{M}\lambda\omicron$ to become rich.

$\bar{\rho}\text{M}\omicron\text{N}\tau$, $\bar{\rho}\text{M}\omicron\text{O}\tau$ n.f. chills, ague.

- ρῆζε (f. ρῆζη; pl. ρῆζεεγε) n.m.f. free person. μῆτρῆζε
 freedom. κω (εβολ) ἦ ρῆζε to set free. ἦ-ρῆζε (Q ο ἦ)
 to become free; to make free (from: ζῆ, εβολ ζῆ).
- πο n.m. goose.
- πο n.m. strand, ply (of cord).
- πο (ρω^ς; pl. ρωου) n.m. mouth; door, gate; edge (of sword);
 ατρω^ς not speaking the language. κω ἦ ρω^ς, κλ-ρω^ς (Q
 κλρλειτ) to remain silent; κλ-ρω^ς n. silence; ατκλ-ρω^ς
 never silent; χι-ρω^ς to block off, obstruct (ἦμο^ς); to
 interrupt. πα-πο doorkeeper. ζανπο n.m. doorway.
- ρλ-, ρε- forms fractions w. foll. no.: ρλ-θომῆτ a third.
 ερῆ (ερω^ς) prep. to the entrance of. ζιρῆ (ζιρω^ς) prep.
 at the entrance of, on, at. ζλρῆ (ζλρω^ς) prep. before,
 usu. of setting food before. εβολ ζιρῆ from before.
- ροεις, Q ρηс vb. intr. to remain awake, vigilant; to watch,
 keep watch (over: ε); to guard (ε; from: ε, εβολ ζῆ);
 as n.m. guard, watch. ρε^ςροεις watchman. μα ἦ ροεις
 watch, watch-tower. ογγη ἦ ροεις vigil; ἦ-ογγη ἦ ροεις
 to keep vigil.
- ρομπε, ρλμπε (ρῆμπε-; pl. ρῆποογε) n.f. year. ειс ζε^ςρομπε
 many years ago. ἦ ογγομπε for a year. κλτλ ρομπε per
 year. (ἦ) τρομπε this year. τῆρομπε, τῆρομπε, τε-
 ρομπε yearly, annually. ἦ-χ ἦ ρομπε to reach age of x;
 to pass x years.
- ροογε, λροογε n.m. stubble. сῆ-ροογε n.f. stalk.
- ροογνε n.m. virginity, virgin. μῆτροογνε idem; puberty.
- ροογ^ς n.m. care, concern, anxiety. κλ-ροογ^ς ηλ^ς to exer-
 cise care (suff. is reflex.). νεχ-ροογ^ς ε to transfer
 cares to. ἦ-ροογ^ς (Q ο ἦ) to become a care/concern
 (for: ηλ^ς); to become anxious (ηλ^ς reflex.); to give
 heed (to: ηλ^ς). χι-ροογ^ς to take heed, take care (to,
 for: с, ετβε, ηλ^ς, ζλ, or poss. prefix); as n.m. care,
 anxiety; χλι-ροογ^ς guardian, one who cares (for: ζλ);
 μῆτ^ςχλι-ροογ^ς providence. ατροογ^ς carefree; μῆτ^ςατροογ^ς
 freedom from care.

ροῦζε n.m. evening² ροῦζε, ε/ἦ/ζι ροῦζε in the evening.

ᾠα ροῦζε until evening. πῆλυ ἦ ροῦζε the evening. χι-

ροῦζε to spend evening. ζαροῦζε, ζιροῦζε = ροῦζε.

ῤπε, ερπε (pl. ῤπηγε) n.m. temple. ᾠα ἦ οὔῤπε, ᾠα-ῤπε to

rob a temple. ρεαᾠα-ῤπε, ᾠαλ-ῤπε temple-robber.

ῤρο, ερο (f. ῤρω, ερω; pl. ῤρωου, ερωου) n.m.f. king,

queen; as adj. royal. μῆτερο, μῆτῤρο (pl. -ῤρωου,

-ερωου) kingdom. ῤ-ῤρο (Q ο ἦ) to become king; to rule

(over: εχἦ). εἶρε ἦμο² ἦ ῤρο to make king.

ῤσω, ερσω n.f. fold (for sheep or cattle).

ῤτος, ертос, (ε)рточ n.m. grain measure.

ῤτω, ерτω n.f. span (as measure).

ρω, ρωω enclitic part. of emphasis, usually of contrast:

but, but then, on the other hand, on the contrary; in

neg. context: not even, not at all. May follow other

particles: λρηγ, μεᾠακ, εᾠωπε, εᾠχε, ενε.

ρωκῆ ρεκῆ- ροκῆ² (ρακῆ²) Q ροκῆ vb. tr. to burn (ἦμο²); vb.

intr. to burn (aft., in pursuit of: ἦσα, ε); as n.m.

burning, fervor. ροκῆ n.f. fuel.

ρωμε (ρωμ-, ρῆ-, ρεμ-) n.m. man, person, human being; in-

def. usage: anyone, no one; as adj. human; male (often

redundant). λτρωμε friendless; without a person; μῆτ-

λτρωμε friendlessness. μαλ-ρωμε kind. μαστε-ρωμε mis-

anthropic. μῆτρωμε humanity; humanitas. ῤ-ρωμε to be-

come man. For cpds. in ρῆ-, ρεα- see 2nd elem.; cf. 27.2.

ρωτ ρετ- Q ρητ vb. intr. to sprout, grow (subj. plants

etc.); to become covered with vegetation, become over-

grown (with: ἦμο²); as n.m. (pl. ρατε) vegetation; wool.

ρωθε ρεᾠῤ- ραᾠῤ² vb. tr. to satisfy, make content (ἦμο²);

vb. intr. to suffice, be enough (for: ε, μα²); to as-

sume responsibility (for: ε), deal with. As n.m. suf-

ficiency, enough; ε πρωθε adv. enough, sufficiently.

ῤ-πρωθε to become enough, do enough, suffice.

ρωζε, Q ραζε vb. tr. to wash, clean (ἦμο²); ραζῤ n.m.f.

fuller, launderer.

ρωστ̄ ρεστ̄- ραστ̄ (ροστ̄) Q ραστ̄ vb. tr. to strike, strike down, kill, cast down (ἦμο^ς; upon, on: ε, εζοϋν ε, εχῆ, εεραῖ εχῆ; also + ἐνεσχητ); vb. intr. to be struck, fall; Q to lie. As n.m. stroke, blow. ραστ̄ n.f. slaughter. ῤωθον, ερῤωθον n.m. cloak, covering.

ῤ-: εἶρε
ῤ-αηα^ς: αηαι
ῤα-: ρο
ῤακ(ῤ)-/^ς: ρικε
ῤακτ̄: ρικε
ῤακτ̄^ς: ροκτ̄
ῤαμπε: ρομπε
ῤαμπι: ραμπι
ῤαντ̄^ς: ραν
ῤατε: ρωτ
ῤαϖτ̄^ς: (ρῳϖε)
ῤαζε: ρωζε
ῤαστ̄: ρωστ̄
ῤαστ̄^ς: ρωστ̄
ῤαστ̄: ρωστ̄
ῤαστ̄: ρωστ̄
ῤβε: ῳρῤ
ῤβηε: εβρηε
ῤε-: ρο

ῤε-μнт: мнт
ῤεκ(ῤ)-: ρικε
ῤект̄^ς: ρικε
ῤεμ-: ρωμε
ῤεη-: ραν
ῤεηт̄^ς: ρан
ῤεϖт̄-: ρῳϖε
ῤηε: λρηε
ῤηλ: ρῖρ
ῤηс: ροεῖс
ῤηт: ερηт
ῤηγε: ρλγη
ῤηη(ε): ρан
ῤῆ-: ρωμε
ῤῆεηη: ρημε
ῤῆεηοογε: ρημε
ῤῆπε-: ρομπε
ῤῆποογε: ρομπε

ῤῆραϖ: ρλϖ
ῤῆογα: ογοεῖε
ῤῆογε: ογοεῖε
ῤῆ-: ρан
ῤῆ-, ῤῆт̄^ς: ρан
ῤοке: ρικε
ῤοκζε: ροκτ̄
ῤοογт: οογот
ῤοστ̄ε: ραστ̄ε
ῤπ-: ηρῖ
ῤπас: λс
ῤῤ-: ρῖρ
ῤῤηт: ερηт
ῤω^ς, ῤωογ: ρο
ῤωμ: ῆρωμ
ῤεт: ρῤт
ῤεηη: λεηη
ῤх-: ῳρῤ

с

сλ n.m. side, direction, part. (ῆ) сλ сλ ηηη on every side, everywhich way. ηῖсλ (ῆῖ) ηαι, ηεῖсλ ... (ῆῖ) ηαι, ηсλ ηсλ, ηῖсλ ... ηηкесλ this way and that, this side and that. For the cpds. of сλ (ῆ) indicating direction or location, see 2nd element and §28.7. кесλ elsewhere, apart. (ῆ) сλ ογсλ aside, apart, alone. (ῆ) сλ λλλγ ῆ сλ on any (no) side. ῆсλ (ῆсω^ς) prep. (1) behind; after (place or time); (2) after (= in search of, in pursuit of); (3) with some vbs.: against, at; (4) except, except for, other than. ῆῆηсλ (ῆῆηсω^ς) prep. after (of time); ῆῆηсωс adv. afterward.

сλ, Q сλεηοογ vb. intr. to become beautiful; as n.m. beauty. сλεῖε, сλῖε, сλεηη adj. beautiful (bef. or aft. n., usu. w. ῆ); ῆ/ε сλεῖε adv. thoroughly. ῤ-сλεῖε (Q ο ῆ) to become beautiful. ῆῆт̄сλεῖε beauty. †-сλ to beautify (ε, ηλ^ς).

сλ n.m. in cpds. maker of, dealer in, possessor of. See 2nd element and §23.2.

сλλλϞ (сλλϞ) сλ(λ)λϞ- сλλλϞ^ϑ vb. tr. to nourish, rear, tend, maintain (λλλ^ϑ); vb. intr. to be alive; Q to be nourished, well fed. As n.m. nourishment. λλ λλλλϞ feeding place. ρεϑсλλλϞ nourisher, nurse; λλλλρεϑсλλλϞ rearing. Q сλλλϞλ.

сλλсε, сλсε n. tow, flax.

сλвε (f. сλвн; pl. сλвεεϑ, сλвεεϑε) adj. wise; as n. wise person; bef. or aft. n. w. λ. λλλсλвε wisdom. λ-сλвε (Q о λ) to become wise. свουι n.m. disciple, apprentice. свω (pl. своуε, свωуε) n.f. instruction, doctrine; λ-свω to teach, instruct (person: λλ^ϑ; subject: ε); λλ λ λ-свω school; ρεϑλ-свω teacher. λλ-свω to be taught (a subj.: ε) ρεϑλλ-свω pupil; λλ λ λλ-свω school. λтсвω ignorant. λλλ-свω loving learning. ρλ-λсвω knowledgeable person.

сλελн, сλλнε n.m. physician; λλλтсλελн craft of physician.

сλк n.m. shape, appearance; λ-сλк to make a show.

сλλλ, сλλϞ, сλρλ n.f. basket.

сλλλт n.m. fine flour.

сλλλт n.f. pool.

сλρλкϞтε, сλρλкϞтε n. wanderer, vagrant.

сλρλбϞϞϑ, сλρλнбϞϑ, сλλλбϞϞϑ n.m. hare, rabbit.

сλт, снт n.m. tail. снт, сεεт n.m. penis.

сλтвε vb. intr. to chew, ruminate.

сλтε, сλλтε, сϞтε n.f. fire. ϑλρ λ сλтε flame of fire. λ-сλтε (Q о λ) to be fiery.

сλтεερε n.f. stater (coin or weight).

сλтϞ, сλтλ n.f. fan. сλтε vb. to fan.

сλϑλ (f. сλϑλε) number: seven. λλλтсλϑλ (f. -сλϑλε) seventeen. λεεсλϑλ seventh. ϑλε, ϑвε, сϑλε seventy.

сλϑ n.m. yesterday. сλϑ λ ρλλλ idem. λ сλϑ idem.

сλε, сλελ n.m. awl, borer.

сλελ- vb. tr. to bring near.

- сλ₂νε** n.m. supply, provisions. ουε₂-сλ₂νε to command (something: **ημο**^ρ; someone: **ηλ**^ρ, **ετ****η**; to do: **ε**, **ετρε**); as n.m. command.
- сλ₂τε** vb. tr. to kindle, to burn; as n.m. fire. **ατсλ₂τε** unheated. **μα η сλ₂τε** kitchen.
- сλ₂ου** (**сλ₂ουε**) **сζου****φ**- (**сζουε****ρ**-) **сζουφ**^ρ Q **сζουφ****φ** vb. tr. to curse (**ημο**^ρ); as n.m. curse; **ε/ελ ηсλ₂ου** under a curse. **χι-сλ₂ου** to be cursed. **ρεсλ₂ου** curser.
- сββε** **сββε-** **сβвнт**^ρ Q **сβвнγ(т)** vb. tr. to circumcise; as n.m. circumcision. **αтсββε** uncircumcised; **ο η αтсββε** Q to be uncircumcised. **μηтαтсββε** being uncircumcised.
- све** n.m. door.
- свхте**, **схвте**, **схчте** vb. intr. to roll about.
- своκ**, Q **совκ** vb. intr. to become few, small; as n.m. fewness, smallness. **сфке** n.m. fewness.
- сѣѣ**, **сѣѣ**, **сѣѣ** n.f. shield.
- се** affirmative particle: yes, yes but; indeed, verily.
- сеене**, **сене**, **сине** vb. intr. to remain over, be left over (of, from: **ε**, **εη**). As n.m.f. (also **снне**, **снне**) remainder, rest; often with redundant **-ке-**.
- сеи**, **сие** n.f. name of a tree (oak?).
- селепин** n.m. (1) spleen; (2) little finger or toe.
- серсφ** Q to be displayed.
- сетη**, **сите**, **сηте** n. state in development of fig.
- сезсω₂**^ρ Q **сезсω₂** vb. tr. to plane, rub down.
- снве**, **снче** n.f. reed. **снве η рλт**^ρ shin-bone; greave. **снве η жφ** reed flute.
- снне**, **сенη**, **сене** n.f. granary, bin.
- снт**, **соте** Q to be spun. **снте** n.f. spun fabric.
- снγ** (**соγ-**) n.m. time, season, age. **η ηснγ** at this time. **η ογснγ** once, at one time. **η снγ ηηη** always. **η/εη η-снγ** at the time when. **κατλ снγ** from time to time. **αт-снγ** timeless. **соγ-** is cpd. with no. to indicate day of month or other specified period. **соγλ = соγ-ογλ**.
- снче**, **снве** n.f. sword, knife.

с126 с62- сλ2т° (с62т°) vb. tr. reflex. to remove self, withdraw; vb. intr. to be removed, displaced.

с166 = с06 intr.

ска1 с6к- сок° vb. tr. to plow (нмо°; with: нмо°, зн); as n.m. plowing. зѣв6 н ска1 plow. речска1 plowman.

ским, с6им n.m. grey hair; рѣским grey-haired man.

скоркѣ скѣркѣ- скѣркѣр° Q скеркѣр vb. tr. to roll (нмо°); vb. intr. to roll, be rolled; as n.m. rolling. Used with various prep. and adv. in usu. senses. скаракир, скоракир, скелакир n. steep slope.

схат, схлат, хот, с2ат n.m. marriage gift (from groom).

схлате vb. intr. to stumble, slip; as n.m. stumbling. †-схлате to cause to stumble (на°).

слоплен слеплѣн° (± евол) vb. tr. to tear asunder.

слоблѣ, Q слевлѣб (слеклѣк) vb. tr. to make smooth (нмо°); vb. intr. to become smooth; as n.m. smoothness.

смау n.m. temples (of head); eyelids.

сма2 n.m. bunch (of fruit, flowers, etc.).

смн n.f. voice, sound. †-смн to give voice, utter sound.

х1-смн to listen (to: е). лтсмн voiceless, soundless.

хлсѣ-смн loquacious.

смине смн- (смен-) смнѣт° Q смонѣ vb. tr. to establish, construct, found (нмо°); 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. смн-тоот° мн to consort with. смине нмо° мн to settle (sthg.) with, to come to an agreement with.. on... смине нмо° е to fabricate against. смнѣѣ е to resolve on (n. or Inf.).

смне vb. intr. to make an appeal (to: на°, зλ2тн; for, concerning: за, езра1 за, етве); to make an accusation (against: е, оубе); as n.m. appeal, accusation. лнсмне n. ordinance.

смот n.m. form, likeness; appearance; pattern; character;

- customary behavior. **CMOT** \bar{N} a kind of, sort of. **AT-CMOT** formless. \bar{F} -(oy)**CMOT** to become as though ($\chi\epsilon$); \bar{F} -**CMOT NIM** to assume every aspect; \bar{F} -**HEICMOT** to behave thus; \bar{F} -**HECMOT** \bar{N} to behave like. \dagger -**CMOT** ϵ to give form to. **XI-CMOT** \bar{N} to become like.
- CMOY**, Q **CMAMAAT** (**CMAAAT**, **CMAMAANT**) vb. tr. to bless (ϵ); as n.m. blessing, praise; \dagger -**CMOY** to give blessing, give sacrament; **XI-CMOY** to receive sacrament; to greet, salute (someone: $\bar{N}\bar{T}\bar{N}$).
- CMAEIN** vb. intr. to skip, stroll, wander (also reflex. with $\bar{N}\bar{M}\bar{O}^{\circ}$).
- CMAT** vb. intr. to be afraid (of: $\bar{z}\bar{H}\bar{T}^{\circ}$).
- CMAY** (f. **CNTe**) number: two (§15.3). **MNTCMOYCS** (f. **-CMOYCS**) twelve, and sim. with higher nos. \bar{N} **HECMAY**, \bar{N} **TCNTe** adv. both together. **HEZCMAY** (f. **-CNTe**) second. $\bar{z}\bar{O}$ **CMAY** adj. two-edged. $\bar{z}\bar{H}\bar{T}$ **CMAY** doubtful; \bar{F} - $\bar{z}\bar{H}\bar{T}$ **CMAY** to become doubtful; **MNTZHT** **CMAY** state of doubt. \bar{F} -**CMAY** to become two; **MNTPECF-CMAY** duality.
- CMOYq**, **CMOYB** n. last year.
- CMOq**, **CMOB** (pl. **CMOqOq**) n.m. blood. **ATCMOq** bloodless. \bar{F} -**CMOq** to become blood.
- CNCN** (**CENCEN**) vb. intr. to resound, echo; as n.m. echo.
- CO** n. in \dagger -**CO** to spare, restrain (ϵ); to avoid, refrain from (ϵ + n. or Inf.). As n.m. forbearance, restraint; **AXN** \dagger -**CO** unsparingly. **MNTAT** \dagger -**CO** lack of restraint.
- COBN** vb. intr. to fan, make cool breeze.
- COBT** n.m. wall, fence. **KTE-COBT** ϵ to wall.
- COBTE** (**COqTE**) **CBTE-** (**CEBTE-**) **CBTOT** Q **CBTOT** vb. tr. to prepare, make ready ($\bar{N}\bar{M}\bar{O}^{\circ}$; for: ϵ); vb. intr. to become ready, prepared; vb. reflex. to get ready. As n.m. preparation, what is prepared; furniture; \bar{F} -**COBTE** to make preparations. **ATCBTOT** unfurnished.
- COBIT** n.m. fame, report. \bar{F} -**COBIT** (Q o \bar{N}) to become famous. \dagger -**COBIT** to celebrate, give fame (to: $\bar{N}\bar{A}^{\circ}$, ϵ ; for, in: $\bar{z}\bar{N}$). **PNNCOBIT** famous person.

- σοει₁, σοει₂ n.m. pair, couple.
 σοι n.m. back (of man or animal).
 σοι n.m.f. beam; ογε₂-σοι n.f. roof(-beam).
 σοκ, σοοκ, σακ, σω(ω)κ n.m. sack, bag; sackcloth.
 σοκσεκ σεκσεκ- σεκσοκ^ε vb. tr. to pull, stretch.
 сол n.m. wick. ма н †-сол wick-opening.
 (солсх) схсх- селсωλ^ε vb. tr. to adorn (нмо^ε; with: зн).
 солсх схсх- схсωλ^ε Q схсωλ vb. tr. to comfort, console
 (нмо^ε; for, concerning: ε, εтве, εхн, зλ); vb. intr. to
 become comforted, consoled, encouraged; as n.m. conso-
 lation; amusement, diversion. ωφне (Q ωоон) н солсх
 become a consolation. х₁-солсх to take comfort.
 сол̄, сор̄, сол̄ив, сωλ̄ n.m. sieve.
 сом̄ vb. intr. to look, see, behold (rare in Sah.).
 сон (сн̄-, сен̄-; pl. снн̄) n.m. brother (lit., fig.); нос н
 сон elder brother; коу₁ н сон younger brother; сон н
 ειωт uncle; ωн̄-сон nephew; сон н мооне foster-brother.
 Freq. as monk's title. мн̄тсон brotherhood, brotherli-
 ness. мн̄тмаи-сон brotherly love.
 сонте n.m. resin.
 сооне n.m. robber. ма н сооне den of thieves.
 сооу (сеу-; f. со, сое, сооуе) number: six. мн̄тace six-
 teen. се sixty. ме₂сооу sixth. ме₂се sixtieth.
 See 16.5; 24.3.
 сооун̄ соун̄- (соуон-, соуен-) соуон^ε vb. tr. to know (нмо^ε,
 ε; about: εтве; that: хε; how to: н + Inf.); to recog-
 nize, be acquainted with; to know sexually; as n.m.
 knowledge. ωфн-сооун̄ foreknowledge. атсооун̄ ignorant;
 мн̄татсооун̄ ignorance; ф̄-атсооун̄ (Q о н) to be ignorant
 (of: ε, нмо^ε). рн̄нсооун̄ an acquaintance. х₁-сооун̄ to
 get knowledge.
 сооутн̄ соутн̄- (соутон-) соутон^ε Q соутон vb. tr. to make
 straight, straighten (нмо^ε); ± εвол: to stretch (нмо^ε;
 to: ε, ωλ, εзоун̄ ε); vb. intr. to become straight,
 erect; to stretch; to be right (for: ε; with: мн̄). As

- n.m. uprightness. $\alpha\bar{\nu}$ οὐροοῦτῆ uprightly; forthwith.
 $\bar{\nu}$ σοοῦτῆ just now. ϵ ησοοῦτῆ straight, on target.
 σοοῦζε n.f. egg; crown of head. μοοῦ $\bar{\nu}$ σοοῦζε egg-white.
 σοοῦζε (σοζε) $\alpha\lambda\alpha\epsilon-$ $\alpha\lambda\alpha\omega^*$ (1) vb. tr. to set upright, set
 up ($\bar{\nu}\mu\omega^*$); vb. intr. to be set up, set upright. (2) vb.
 tr. to correct, reprove ($\bar{\nu}\mu\omega^*$); vb. intr. to be correc-
 ted, reprovied.
 σοοῦζε $\alpha\lambda\alpha\epsilon-$ $\alpha\lambda\alpha\omega(\omega)^*$ Q $\alpha\lambda\alpha\eta\gamma$ vb. tr. to remove; usu. re-
 flex. w. $\epsilon\omega\lambda$: to depart, withdraw; also w. $\epsilon\pi\lambda\alpha\sigma\upsilon\gamma$, $\epsilon-$
 $\alpha\sigma\upsilon\gamma\eta$, $\epsilon\alpha\pi\lambda\iota$. As n.m. departure.
 σοη (σῆ-, σεη-; pl. σῶη, σοη) n.m. time, occasion; turn,
 round (e.g. of reading or prayer). σοη... σοη now...
 again (oft. with $\mu\epsilon\eta$... $\lambda\epsilon$). ϵ ησοη occasionally; all
 at once. $\bar{\nu}$ ησοη at the time when (+ Rel.). $\bar{\nu}$ ηεισοη on
 this occasion. $\bar{\nu}$ οὔσοη on one occasion, once. $\bar{\nu}$ οὔσοη
 $\epsilon\gamma\sigma\omega$ from time to time. $\alpha\iota$ οὔσοη altogether, all at one
 time. $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha$ σοη from time to time. ($\bar{\nu}$) $\kappa\epsilon\sigma\omega$ again.
 $\bar{\nu}$ ηει $\kappa\epsilon\sigma\omega$ yet once more. οὔμνηθε/ $\alpha\lambda\alpha$ $\bar{\nu}$ σοη many times.
 $\tau\eta\eta\sigma\omega$ idem. σοη $\eta\iota\mu$ always.
 σοηε σῆε- (σεηε-) vb. tr. and n.m. = σοηεσῆ q.v. $\bar{\nu}$ -σοηε to
 make prayer. $\chi\iota$ -σοηε to receive comfort.
 σοηεσῆ σῆεσῆ- σῆεσῆ Q σεηεσῆ vb. tr. to entreat, implore
 ($\bar{\nu}\mu\omega^*$, ϵ); to pray (for: $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\epsilon$, $\epsilon\chi\bar{\nu}$, $\alpha\lambda$, $\alpha\iota\chi\bar{\nu}$); to com-
 fort; as n.m. prayer, entreaty, consolation.
 σορη, $\alpha\lambda\rho\eta$ n.m. dregs.
 σορη, $\alpha\lambda\rho\eta$ n.m.f. wool.
 σοτ, σοοτ, $\alpha\lambda\tau$, $\alpha\lambda\lambda\tau\epsilon$ n.m. dung, excrement.
 σοτβεα, $\alpha\lambda\tau\beta\epsilon\alpha$, σοτ(α) $\bar{\nu}$ n.m. tool, weapon; + $\bar{\nu}$ $\mu\iota\theta\epsilon$ weapon.
 соῦντ^ε n.m. price, value; $\eta\lambda\theta\epsilon$ -соῦντ^ε of great value (vb.).
 соῦο n.m. grain, wheat.
 (соῦολοῦχ) соῦελοῦφα^ε (соῦλοα^ε, соῦλοα^ε) Q соῦλοα vb. tr.
 to wrap ($\bar{\nu}\mu\omega^*$; in: $\bar{\nu}\mu\omega^*$, $\alpha\bar{\nu}$; around: ϵ).
 соῦρε (соῦρη-, сеη- $\alpha\lambda\rho$ - $\sigma\bar{\nu}$ -) n.f. thorn, spike, dart, awl,
 needle. For cpds. see 2nd element.
 соῦсоῦ n.m. point, moment.

- σοβ, σιβεε, σεεε n.m. fool; adj. foolish. $\sigma\bar{\alpha}$ -σοβ foolish talk. $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\sigma\sigma\bar{\nu}$ folly. $\bar{\nu}$ -σοβ to become a fool; to make a fool.
- σοβ $\bar{\nu}$ (σκен-) n.m. ointment. $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\sigma\sigma\bar{\nu}$ anointing. $\nu\epsilon\sigma$ -σοβ $\bar{\nu}$ to make ointments; $\nu\alpha\sigma$ -/ $\rho\epsilon\chi\nu\epsilon\sigma$ -σοβ $\bar{\nu}$ perfumer. $\sigma\kappa\epsilon\eta$ -ε- $\nu\iota\sigma\epsilon$ cooking grease.
- $\sigma\bar{\nu}$ -, $\sigma\epsilon\bar{\nu}$ - n.f. year, in date formulas, prefixed to number, e.g. $\alpha\bar{\nu}$ (τ) $\sigma\bar{\nu}$ - $\chi\tau\omicron\sigma$ in the 4th year.
- $\sigma\bar{\nu}\rho$ (pl. $\sigma\bar{\nu}\rho\omicron\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$) n.m. rib. $\nu\eta\tau$ - $\sigma\bar{\nu}\rho$ rib. $\bar{\nu}/\alpha\iota$ $\sigma\lambda$ - $\sigma\bar{\nu}\rho$ $\bar{\nu}\mu\omicron$ prep. beside. $\alpha\iota$ $\omicron\upsilon\sigma\bar{\nu}\rho$ aside.
- $\sigma\bar{\nu}\tau\omicron\upsilon$ n.m. lips; shore, edge (used as sg. or pl.).
- $\sigma\rho\lambda\chi$, $\sigma\epsilon\rho\epsilon\upsilon$ n.m. wound, sore.
- $\sigma\rho\iota\tau$ $\sigma\rho\lambda\tau$ ($\sigma\rho\iota\tau$) vb. tr. to glean ($\bar{\nu}\mu\omicron$); to ravage.
- $\sigma\rho\omicron\bar{\nu}\bar{\nu}$ $\sigma\rho\bar{\nu}\bar{\rho}\omega\mu$ Q $\sigma\rho\bar{\nu}\bar{\rho}\omega\mu$ vb. tr. to daze, stupefy ($\bar{\nu}\mu\omicron$); vb. intr. to become dazed, move dazedly; as n.m. stupefaction.
- $\sigma\rho\omega\chi\rho\epsilon\chi$ ($\sigma\rho\omega\nu\rho\epsilon\upsilon$) $\sigma\rho\epsilon\chi\rho\omega\chi$ ($\sigma\rho\epsilon\nu\rho\omega\beta$) vb. tr. to dissipate ($\bar{\nu}\mu\omicron$); vb. intr. to wither, fall useless; as n.m. falling, withering. $\sigma\rho\epsilon\chi\rho\iota\chi\epsilon$, $\sigma\bar{\nu}\chi\rho\iota\beta\epsilon$, $\sigma\rho\epsilon\chi\rho\epsilon\chi$ n. droppings, crumbs.
- $\sigma\bar{\nu}\chi\epsilon$ ($\sigma\bar{\nu}\beta\epsilon$) Q $\sigma\rho\omega\chi\bar{\nu}$ ($\sigma\rho\omega\beta\bar{\nu}$) vb. intr. to be at leisure, unoccupied; to have time for, be occupied with (ϵ); as n.m. leisure, perseverance. $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\lambda\tau\sigma\bar{\nu}\chi\epsilon$ lack of leisure.
- $\sigma\tau\epsilon\nu\alpha\lambda\epsilon\iota\alpha$ n. tool, utensil.
- $\sigma\tau\eta\mu$ n.m. stibium, antimony, kohl.
- $\sigma\tau\omicron\iota$ ($\sigma\tau$ -, $\sigma\tau\lambda\iota$ -, $\sigma\tau\epsilon$ -) n.m. smell, fragrance, incense; $\sigma\tau$ - $\nu\omicron\upsilon\chi\epsilon$ perfume, incense; $\sigma\tau$ - $\lambda\eta$ idem; $\sigma\tau$ - $\beta\omega\omega\eta$ stench; $\bar{\nu}$ - $\sigma\tau\omicron\iota$ to stink.
- $\sigma\tau\bar{\nu}\tau\bar{\nu}$ n.m. trembling.
- $\sigma\tau\omega$ n.f. river bank.
- $\sigma\tau\omega\tau$ vb. intr. to tremble (at: $\alpha\eta\tau$, $\alpha\lambda$); as n.m. trembling.
- $\sigma\omega$ n. (mat of) soaked reeds.
- $\sigma\omega$ ($\sigma\omicron\upsilon$) $\sigma\epsilon$ - ($\sigma\epsilon\upsilon$ -, $\sigma\omicron\upsilon$ -) $\sigma\omicron\omicron$ vb. tr. to drink ($\bar{\nu}\mu\omicron$); as n.m. drinking. $\mu\lambda$ $\bar{\nu}$ $\sigma\omega$ place for drinking. $\rho\epsilon\chi\sigma\epsilon$ -/ $\sigma\lambda\upsilon$ - a drinker of.

- сѡѡе** vb. tr. to mock, deride, ridicule ($\overline{\text{нмо}}^{\circ}$); vb. intr. to laugh (at: ѡхн , $\overline{\text{нса}}$), to sport (with: $\overline{\text{мн}}$); as n.m. laughter, derision, sport. речсѡѡе mocker, jester. ѡѡ-сѡѡе jesting speech.
- сѡѡе**, **сѡпе** n.f. edge, fringe.
- сѡѡѡ** **сѡѡѡ-** **сѡѡѡ** Q **сѡѡѡ** vb. tr. to make leprous; vb. intr. to become leprous; as n.m. leprosy. **сѡѡѡ** n.m. leper.
- сѡк** **сѡк-** (сѡ- , сѡк-) **сѡк** Q **сѡк** (1) vb. tr. to pull, draw ($\overline{\text{нмо}}^{\circ}$); to beguile, attract; to protract, draw out; to bring, take, lead; (2) vb. intr. to move with smooth, gliding motion, hence: to flow, be blown; to be drawn; to go, proceed; vb. reflex. = intr. Used with full range of prep. and adv. in usu. senses. **сѡк ѡѡ** to submit to, move along with. **сѡк** as n.m. drawing; (\pm ѡѡѡ) death.
- сѡѡѡ** **сѡѡѡ-** (сѡѡѡ-) **сѡѡѡ** Q **сѡѡѡ** (\pm ѡѡѡ) vb. tr. to break off, cut off ($\overline{\text{нмо}}^{\circ}$); to decide; vb. intr. to be broken off, cut off; to burst, break; as n.m. separation. **сѡѡѡ** n. strip.
- сѡѡѡ** **сѡѡѡ** Q **сѡѡ(ѡ)ѡ** vb. tr. to smear ($\overline{\text{нмо}}^{\circ}$; on: ѡ) to wipe out, obliterate; as n.m. obliteration.
- сѡѡѡ** **сѡѡѡ** (сѡѡѡ) Q **сѡѡѡ** to pound, press, subdue.
- сѡѡѡ** (сѡѡѡѡ) **сѡѡѡ** (сѡѡѡѡ) Q **сѡѡ(ѡ)ѡ** vb. tr. to stretch, extend ($\overline{\text{нмо}}^{\circ}$; \pm ѡѡѡ); to bind (to: ѡ); vb. intr. to be stretched; to delay, tarry.
- сѡѡѡ** n.f. sister. ноѡ/коѡѡ $\overline{\text{н}}$ **сѡѡѡ** elder/younger sister. **сѡѡѡ** $\overline{\text{н}}$ мѡѡѡ real sister; **сѡѡѡ** ѡѡ ѡѡѡѡ step-sister.
- сѡѡѡѡ** (сѡѡѡѡ , сѡѡѡѡ , сѡѡѡѡ) vb. tr. to suck ($\overline{\text{нмо}}^{\circ}$).
- сѡѡѡѡ** (сѡѡѡѡѡ) **сѡѡѡѡ-** (сѡѡѡѡѡ-) **сѡѡѡѡ** (сѡѡѡѡѡ) Q **сѡѡѡѡ** vb. tr. to found, create ($\overline{\text{нмо}}^{\circ}$); vb. intr. to be created; as n.m. creature, creation. ѡѡсѡѡѡѡ uncreated. речсѡѡѡѡ creator. ѡѡ-сѡѡѡѡѡ first in creation. **сѡѡѡѡѡ** n.f. foundation; кѡ-сѡѡѡѡѡ to lay a foundation; $\text{сѡѡѡѡѡ-}/\text{ѡ-сѡѡѡѡѡ}$ idem.
- сѡѡѡѡѡ** n.m. custom. нсѡѡѡѡѡ $\overline{\text{н}}$ нѡѡѡѡѡѡѡ menstruation. ѡѡѡѡѡ $\overline{\text{н}}$ нсѡѡѡѡѡѡѡ 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. **снлγз** n.m. bond, fetter.
- сѡγз** **сѡγз-** **сѡγз** Q **сѡγз** vb. tr. (± εзоγн) 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; **ф-нсѡγз** to attend service; **мл н сѡγз** meeting place. **сѡγзѣ** n.f. congregation, collection; **ф-сѡγзѣ** to be collected.
- сѡп** **сн-** (сеп-) **сѡп** vb. tr. to dip, soak (нмо^с; in: зн).
- сѡр** **сф-** (сѡр-) **сѡр** Q **снр** (p.c. сар-) ± **εвол** vb. tr. to scatter, spread, extend, distribute (нмо^с); **сѡр нсλ** to spread (report) against; vb. intr. to scatter, spread, esp. of sunlight; as n.m. (± εвол) spreading, laying out.
- сѡрн** **сѡрн-** **сѡрн** Q **сѡрн** vb. tr. to lead astray, mislead. lose (нмо^с; ± εвол); **сѡрн нмо^с нтоот^с** (reflex.) to lose; vb. intr. to go astray, get lost, err (from: зн, н с-вол н); as n.m. error. **рѣсѡрн** one who leads astray. **моγ-н-сѡрн** torrent. **сфне** n. wanderer, vagrant. **сѡрне** n.f. error.
- сѡс** **сѡс** Q **снс** vb. tr. to upset, overthrow (нмо^с); vb. intr. to be overthrown.
- сѡт** **сѡт** (сѡт^с, сλλт^с) (1) vb. intr. or reflex. to repeat, do again (+ ε + Inf. or + Circum.); (2) vb. intr. to reach (to: е; ± εвол).
- сѡте** **сѡт-** **сѡт** (сѡт^с, сλт^с) vb. tr. to rescue, redeem (н-мо^с; from: нтн, е, зн, εвол зн); as n.m. ransom, price. **ф-сѡте** to redeem. **хн-сѡте** to receive ransom. **рѣсѡте** redeemer.
- сѡтн** **сѡтн-** **сѡтн** vb. tr. to hear, listen to (ε); to obey, heed (нλ^с, нсλ); to hear from, at hand of (етн, нтн, зитн); as n.m. hearing, obedience. **лтсѡтн** unhearing, disobedient; **ннтлтсѡтн** disobedience; **ф-лтсѡтн** (Q о н) to be disobedient. **ннтрѣсѡтн** obedience. **сфмнт**, **сѡтмнт**, **сннт** adj. obedient; **лтсфмнт** disobedient; **ннтсфмнт**

- obedience; \bar{p} - $\text{c}\bar{\text{t}}\bar{\text{m}}\bar{\text{h}}\bar{\text{t}}$ (Q o \bar{n}) to be obedient.
- $\text{c}\bar{\text{w}}\bar{\text{t}}\bar{\text{n}}$ $\text{c}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{t}}\bar{\text{n}}$ - $\text{c}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{t}}\bar{\text{n}}$ Q $\text{c}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{t}}\bar{\text{n}}$ vb. to choose, select ($\bar{\text{m}}\bar{\text{m}}\bar{\text{o}}^{\circ}$); Q to be chosen, elect; excellent, exquisite; often in comparative w. $\bar{\epsilon}$, \bar{n} $\text{z}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{y}}\bar{\text{o}}$: to be better, choicer, more advantageous. As n.m. chosen or elect person; oft. adj.
- $\bar{\text{m}}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{t}}\bar{\text{c}}\bar{\text{w}}\bar{\text{t}}\bar{\text{n}}$ election, choice; superiority.
- $\text{c}\bar{\text{w}}\bar{\text{t}}\bar{\text{p}}$, Q $\text{c}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{t}}\bar{\text{p}}$ vb. intr. to turn, twist.
- $\text{c}\bar{\text{w}}\bar{\text{t}}\bar{\text{q}}$ $\text{c}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{t}}\bar{\text{q}}$ - $\text{c}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{t}}\bar{\text{q}}$ Q $\text{c}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{t}}\bar{\text{q}}$ vb. tr. to purify, filter, strain, pour ($\bar{\text{m}}\bar{\text{m}}\bar{\text{o}}^{\circ}$; \pm $\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\text{v}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{l}}$); vb. intr. to be purified, pure, clear; to pour. As n.m. purity. $\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\text{q}}\bar{\text{c}}\bar{\text{w}}\bar{\text{t}}\bar{\text{q}}$ purifier.
- $\text{c}\bar{\text{w}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{m}}\bar{\epsilon}$ $\text{c}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{m}}\bar{\epsilon}^{\circ}$ vb. tr. to rub, polish.
- $\text{c}\bar{\text{w}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{q}}$ $\text{c}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{q}}$ - ($\text{c}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{v}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{q}}$ -, $\text{c}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{q}}$ -) $\text{c}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{q}}^{\circ}$ ($\text{c}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{v}}\bar{\text{e}}^{\circ}$, $\text{c}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{q}}^{\circ}$) Q $\text{c}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{q}}$ vb. tr. to defile, pollute ($\bar{\text{m}}\bar{\text{m}}\bar{\text{o}}^{\circ}$); vb. intr. to become defiled, polluted; as n.m. pollution, abomination.
- $\text{c}\bar{\text{w}}\bar{\text{q}}$ $\text{c}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{q}}$ - ($\bar{\text{w}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{c}}$ -) $\text{c}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{q}}^{\circ}$ vb. tr. to strike. $\text{c}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{q}}$ ($\text{c}\bar{\text{q}}\bar{\text{q}}$ -, $\bar{\text{w}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{c}}$ -, $\text{c}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{c}}$ -, $\bar{\text{w}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{c}}\bar{\text{e}}$ -, $\bar{\text{w}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{c}}$ -, $\bar{\text{w}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{t}}\bar{\text{e}}$ -; pl. $\text{c}\bar{\text{h}}\bar{\text{q}}\bar{\text{e}}$) n.m.f. blow, stroke; sore, wound; \bar{p} - $\text{c}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{q}}$ (Q o \bar{n}) to cover, be covered, with sores, wounds. $\bar{\text{t}}$ - $\text{c}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{q}}$ to give a blow (to: $\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{a}}^{\circ}$). $\text{x}\bar{\text{i}}$ - $\text{c}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{q}}$ to be wounded. For cpds. w. reduced form + \bar{n} see 2nd element.
- $\text{c}\bar{\text{w}}\bar{\text{q}}$ $\text{c}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{q}}$ - ($\bar{\text{w}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{c}}$ -) $\text{c}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{q}}^{\circ}$ ($\bar{\text{w}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{c}}^{\circ}$) Q $\text{c}\bar{\text{h}}\bar{\text{q}}$ ($\bar{\text{w}}\bar{\text{h}}\bar{\text{c}}$) vb. tr. to despise, scorn ($\bar{\text{m}}\bar{\text{m}}\bar{\text{o}}^{\circ}$); vb. intr. to be despised, scorned, humbled; as n.m. shame, contempt, scorn. $\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\text{q}}\bar{\text{c}}\bar{\text{w}}\bar{\text{q}}$ one who scorns; $\bar{\text{m}}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{t}}\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\text{q}}\bar{\text{c}}\bar{\text{w}}\bar{\text{q}}$ scorn. $\bar{\text{t}}$ - $\text{c}\bar{\text{w}}\bar{\text{q}}$ $\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{a}}^{\circ}$ to scorn, despise. $\text{x}\bar{\text{i}}$ - $\text{c}\bar{\text{w}}\bar{\text{q}}$ to be scorned.
- $\text{c}\bar{\text{w}}\bar{\text{q}}\bar{\text{e}}$ vb. tr. to drag ($\bar{\text{m}}\bar{\text{m}}\bar{\text{o}}^{\circ}$); vb. intr. to drag, creep.
- $\text{c}\bar{\text{w}}\bar{\text{q}}\bar{\text{e}}$ n.f. field, open country. $\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{m}}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{c}}\bar{\text{w}}\bar{\text{q}}\bar{\text{e}}$ country man.
- $\text{c}\bar{\text{w}}\bar{\text{q}}\bar{\text{n}}$ ($\bar{\text{w}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{c}}\bar{\text{n}}$) Q $\text{c}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{q}}\bar{\text{n}}$ ($\bar{\text{w}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{c}}\bar{\text{n}}$) vb. intr. (\pm \bar{n} $\text{z}\bar{\text{h}}\bar{\text{t}}$) to be faint, (for: $\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{c}}\bar{\text{a}}$; from: $\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{a}}$), discouraged; to be annoyed (at, with: $\bar{\epsilon}$, $\bar{\text{m}}\bar{\text{n}}$); as n.m. faintness.
- $\text{c}\bar{\text{w}}\bar{\text{q}}\bar{\text{t}}$ $\text{c}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{q}}\bar{\text{t}}$ - $\text{c}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{q}}\bar{\text{t}}^{\circ}$ ($\text{c}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{q}}\bar{\text{t}}^{\circ}$) Q $\text{c}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{q}}\bar{\text{t}}$ ($\text{c}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{q}}\bar{\text{t}}$) vb. tr. to stop, hinder ($\bar{\text{m}}\bar{\text{m}}\bar{\text{o}}^{\circ}$; from: $\bar{\epsilon}$ + [neg.] Inf.); vb. intr. to stop, be hindered, impeded (from: $\bar{\epsilon}$ + Inf.).
- $\text{c}\bar{\text{w}}\bar{\text{q}}\bar{\text{q}}$ $\text{c}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{q}}\bar{\text{q}}$ - $\text{c}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{q}}\bar{\text{q}}^{\circ}$ Q $\text{c}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{q}}\bar{\text{q}}$ vb. tr. intr. = $\text{c}\bar{\text{w}}\bar{\text{q}}$ despise, q.v.
- $\text{c}\bar{\text{w}}\bar{\text{z}}$ n.m. deaf person. \bar{p} - $\text{c}\bar{\text{w}}\bar{\text{z}}$ to become deaf.
- $\text{c}\bar{\text{w}}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\epsilon}$ $\text{c}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{t}}$ - $\text{c}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{t}}^{\circ}$ Q $\text{c}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{t}}$ ($\text{c}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{q}}\bar{\text{t}}$) vb. tr. to weave ($\bar{\text{m}}\bar{\text{m}}\bar{\text{o}}^{\circ}$, $\bar{\epsilon}$;

onto: ε2ΟΥΝ ε); as n.m. weaving. $\text{c}\lambda_2\bar{\tau}$ - in cpds.: weaver of. $\text{c}\lambda_2\bar{\tau}$ n.m. weaver.

$\text{c}\omega_2\bar{\eta}$ $\text{c}\lambda_2\bar{\mu}$ ° Q $\text{c}\lambda_2\bar{\eta}$ vb. tr. to press down, crush, overwhelm ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omega$ °); vb. intr. to sink, be pressed down, crushed; to recede (from: λ). $\text{c}\lambda_2\bar{\mu}\epsilon\text{c}$ 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 ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omega$ °); vb. intr. to sink in, be swallowed. $\text{c}\iota_2\bar{\eta}\epsilon$ n. drop.

$\text{c}\omega_2\bar{\rho}$ $\text{c}\epsilon_2\bar{\rho}$ - $\text{c}\lambda_2\bar{\rho}$ ° ($\text{c}\omega_2\bar{\rho}$ °) Q $\text{c}\lambda_2\bar{\rho}$ vb. tr. to sweep ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omega$ °); 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 ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omega$ °); vb. intr. to become rigid, paralyzed.

$\text{c}\lambda_2\lambda_1$ ($\text{c}\lambda_2\epsilon_1$, $\text{c}\lambda_2\eta_1$) $\text{c}\epsilon_2$ - $\text{c}\lambda_2\lambda_1$ ° ($\text{c}\lambda_2\lambda_1\text{c}$ °, $\text{c}\lambda_2\lambda_1\tau$ °, $\text{c}\lambda_2$ °, $\text{c}\lambda_2\tau$ °, $\text{c}\epsilon_2\tau$ °) Q $\text{c}\eta_2$ vb. tr. to write ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omega$ °; on, upon, in: ϵ , $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$, λ_1 , $\lambda_1\chi\bar{\eta}$, $\lambda_2\bar{\eta}$; to: ϵ , $\eta\lambda$ °, $\epsilon\rho\lambda\tau$ °, $\omega\lambda$; for, on behalf of: ϵ , $\epsilon\tau\bar{\eta}$, λ_2); to register; to draw, paint. $\text{c}\lambda_2\lambda_1$ $\bar{\eta}\text{c}\lambda$ ° $\bar{\eta}\text{c}\lambda$ 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. $\lambda\tau\text{c}\lambda_1$ illiterate. $\rho\epsilon\text{c}$ - $\text{c}\lambda_2\lambda_1$ scribe. $\text{c}\lambda_2$ n.m. scribe, writer; teacher, master, master craftsman; $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\text{c}\lambda_2$ skill, craft; $\bar{\rho}$ - $\text{c}\lambda_2$ (Q o $\bar{\eta}$) to become master, skilled. $\text{c}\lambda\chi\omega$, $\text{c}\lambda\chi\omega$ n.m.f. village scribe; also = $\text{c}\lambda_2$.

$\text{c}\bar{\lambda}\bar{\nu}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\tau}\epsilon$, $\text{c}\bar{\nu}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\tau}\epsilon$, $\text{c}\bar{\nu}\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\tau}\epsilon$, $\lambda_2\bar{\nu}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\tau}\epsilon$ n.m. foam. $\tau\lambda\upsilon\epsilon$ - $\text{c}\bar{\lambda}\bar{\nu}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\tau}\epsilon$ $\epsilon\bar{\nu}\omega\lambda$ to foam.

$\text{c}\lambda_2\iota\bar{\eta}\epsilon$ (pl. $\lambda_2\iota\omega\bar{\eta}\epsilon$) n.f. woman, wife; female. $\lambda_2\iota\bar{\eta}\epsilon$ n.f. wife. $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\text{c}\lambda_2\iota\bar{\eta}\epsilon$ womanhood. $\bar{\rho}$ - $\text{c}\lambda_2\iota\bar{\eta}\epsilon$ to become wife (to: $\eta\lambda$ °). χ_1 - $\text{c}\lambda_2\iota\bar{\eta}\epsilon$ to take wife; as n.m. marriage.

$\text{c}\rho\bar{\eta}\rho$ ($\text{c}\kappa\bar{\eta}\rho$, $\omega\bar{\rho}\bar{\eta}\rho$, $\omega\bar{\tau}\bar{\rho}\bar{\eta}\rho$, $\omega\bar{\kappa}\bar{\epsilon}\rho$) vb. intr. to sail (with prep. in usu. senses); as n.m. sailing, voyage.

$\text{c}\bar{\rho}\bar{\rho}\lambda_2\bar{\tau}$ ($\text{c}\bar{\rho}\bar{\rho}\epsilon_2\bar{\tau}$, $\omega\bar{\rho}\bar{\rho}\lambda_2\bar{\tau}$, $\text{c}\bar{\omega}\bar{\rho}\bar{\rho}\lambda_2\bar{\tau}$) vb. intr. to pause, become still, quiet, tranquil; also reflex. with $\bar{\eta}\mu\omega$ °; as n.m. quiet, rest; $\lambda_2\bar{\eta}$ $\omega\upsilon\text{c}\bar{\rho}\bar{\rho}\lambda_2\bar{\tau}$ at rest, quietly.

$\text{c}\lambda\lambda\tau$ °: $\text{c}\omega\tau$
 $\text{c}\lambda\lambda\tau$ °/-: $\text{c}\iota\bar{\eta}\epsilon$
 $\text{c}\lambda\lambda\tau\epsilon$: $\text{c}\lambda\tau\epsilon$

$\text{c}\lambda\bar{\nu}\bar{\eta}\lambda$: $\bar{\epsilon}\omega\lambda$
 $\text{c}\lambda\bar{\nu}\omega$ (°): $\tau\text{c}\lambda\bar{\nu}\omega$
 $\text{c}\lambda\bar{\nu}\omega\lambda$: $\bar{\epsilon}\omega\lambda$

$\text{c}\lambda\epsilon\iota\epsilon$: $\text{c}\lambda$
 $\text{c}\lambda\epsilon\iota\omega\upsilon$: $\text{c}\lambda$
 $\text{c}\lambda\epsilon\iota\rho$ (ϵ): $\text{c}\iota\rho$

САК: СОК	СЕЕТ: САТ	СКНР: СӨНР
САК-: СӨК	СЕЕЧ-: СӨӨЧ	СКОРАКИР: СКОРКР̄
САКТ [°] : СИКЕ	СЕК-: СКЛІ	СЛВТЕ: СВЛТЕ
САХО: С2ЛІ	СЕКӨТ: КӨТ	СЛЕКЛӨК: СЛОБЛӨ
САЛЛБӨӨӨ: САРАБӨӨӨ	СЕЛБДМ: ӨЛБӨМ	СЛПЕ: СӨЛП
САМ [°] : СӨМ	СЕН-: СОН	СЛЧТЕ: СВЛЧТЕ
СА-Н-БОЛ: ВӨЛ	СЕН-: СІНЕ	СН-: СІМ
САНОУ [°] : СААНӨ	СЕНЕ, СЕНН: СНЕН	СМАЛТ: СМОУ
САНӨ: СААНӨ	СЕНСЕН: СНСН	СМАМАЛТ: СМОУ
САР-: СӨР	СЕН-: СӨП	СМЕН-: СМІНЕ
САР-: СОУР	СЕН-: СП-	СМНТ: СӨТМ
САРН: СОРН	СЕНЕ: СӨЕНЕ	СМН-: СМІНЕ
САРО: САЛО	СЕНС-: СӨПС	СМНТ [°] : СМІНЕ
САРТ: СОРТ	СЕР-: СОУР	СМОНТ: СМІНЕ
САСЕ: СААСЕ	СЕР(е): СІР	СНСІМ: СІМСІМ
САТ: СОТ	СЕРЕВ: СРАЧ	СН-: СОН
САТ-/°: СІТЕ	СЕТ-: СӨТЕ	СНАУ2: СӨН2
САТ [°] : СІНЕ	СЕТ-/°: СІТЕ	СННУ: СОН
САТ [°] : СӨТЕ	СЕТМНТ: СӨТМ	СНКО: ТСЕНКО
САТВЕЧ: СОТВЕЧ	СЕУ-: СӨ	СНОБ: СНОЧ
САТЕ: САТӨ	СЕУ-: СӨ	СНОУС(е): СНАУ
САУ-: СӨ	СЕУ-: СООУ	СН-: СІНЕ
САУ-НРП: НРП	СЕЧ-: СӨӨЧ	СНТ-/°: СІНЕ
САӨ: СӨӨ	СЕ2-: С2ЛІ	СНТЕ: СӨНТ
САӨе: СІӨе	СЕ2-: СІ2е	СНТЕ: СНАУ
САӨТ: СӨ2Ө	СЕ2Т [°] : С2ЛІ	СНТЕ: СӨТН
САӨ(Т) [°] : СӨӨТ	СЕ2Т [°] : СІ2е	СНӨӨЧ: СНОЧ
СА2(°): С2ЛІ	СЕ6Е: СӨ6	СО: СООУ
СА2Е-: СОО2Ө	СН6Е: СНЧӨ	СОВК: СӨК
СА2ЕІ: С2ЛІ	СН6Е: СІЧӨ	СОЕ: СООУ
СА2НУ: СОО2Ө	СННПЕ: СӨЕНЕ	СОЕІ2: СӨЕІӨ
СА2М(°): СӨ2М	СНПЕ: СӨЕНЕ	СОК [°] : СКЛІ
СА2МЕС: СӨ2М	СНРЕ: СІР	СОКЕ: СІКЕ
СА2П [°] : СӨ2П	СНТ: САТ	СОЛІВ: СОЛВ
СА2Р(°): СӨ2Р	СНТ: СІТЕ	СОМЕ: СӨМЕ
СА2Т [°] : СІ2Е	СНУ: СІ	СОННТ(°): СӨНТ
СА2Т(-/°): СӨ2Ө	СНӨЕ: СӨӨ	СОО [°] : СӨ
СА2Т [°] : С2ЛІ	СНЧӨ: СН6Е	СООК: СОК
СА2Ө(Ө) [°] : СОО2Ө	СНЧӨ: СІЧӨ	СООКЕ: СІКЕ
СА2Ө: СА2	СН2: С2ЛІ	СООТ [°] : СӨТ
СВӨӨТЕ: СӨВННТЕ	СН6Е: СӨ6	СООТ [°] : СӨТЕ
СВННТЕ: СӨВННТЕ	СІДОУН: СІООУН	СООТ: СОТ
СӨКЕ: СӨК	СІ6Е: СІЧӨ	СООТ [°] : СІНЕ
СВО: ТСАВО	СІНУ: ТСІО	СООТЕ: СІТЕ
СВООУЕ: СВӨ	СІК: АСІК	СООУ2С: СӨУ2
СВООУІ: САВЕ	СІНЕ: СӨЕНЕ	СООЧ(°): СӨӨЧ
СӨРООУЕ: РООУЕ	СІТ [°] : СІТЕ	СОРМЕС: СӨРМ
СӨТЕ-: СӨТЕ	СІТЕ: СӨТН	СОР [°] : СОЛВ
СӨТӨТ(°): СӨВТЕ	СІ2ПЕ: СӨ2П	СОТ [°] : СӨТЕ
СВӨ: САВЕ	СКЛРАКИР: СКОРКР̄	СОТ [°] : СІНЕ
СЕ: СООУ	СКЕЛЛКИР: СКОРКР̄	СОТЕ: САТЕ
СЕ-: СӨ	СКЕН-: СӨСН	СОТЕ: СНТ

СОТΕ: СΙΤΕ	СҫАРОΟΥΕ: АРОУЕ	СΩΛҫ: СОΛҫ
СОТҫ: СОТВЕЧ	СРАТҫ: СРІТ	СΩНҫ: СΩНҫ
СОТ₂ҫ: СОТВЕЧ	СҫЕЕ: СҫҫЕ	СΩНҫ: СΩНҫ
СОУ(-): СΩ	СҫВННΕ: ВННΕ	СΩНҫТ: СΩНҫТ
СОУ-: СΩУ	СҫЕЧРІЧЕ: СРОЧРҫ	СΩНҫ: СΩНҫ
СОУ-: СΙΟΥ, СНУ	СҫМΕ: СӨРҫ	СӨПЕ: СӨВЕ
СОУΛ: СНУ	СҫӨВРΕВ: СРОЧРҫ	СӨӨНҫТ: СӨНҫТ
СОУВННΕ: ВННΕ	СҫӨВҫ: СҫҫЕ	СӨ-: СӨ
СОУΕΛΟΥΦΛҫ: СОУΟΛΟΥΧ	СҫӨЧҫ: СҫҫЕ	СӨВЕ: СӨВЕ
СОУΕН-: СООУҫ	СҫҫРІВЕ: СРОЧРҫ	СӨЕ: СӨЕ
СОУΛΦΛ(ҫ): СОУΟΛΟΥΧ	Сҫ-: СӨ	СӨНΕ: СӨНΕ
СОУҫ-: СООУҫ	СТААТЕ: ТААТЕ	СӨӨТ: СХАТ
СОУ-ОУНҫ: ОУНҫ	СТАΙ-: СТОΙ	СӨҫЕ: СΛӨҫ
СОУСООУӨЕ: СӨУСООУӨЕ	СТЕ-: ТҫТО	СӨӨРΛ₂Т: СӨРΛ₂Т
СОУТҫ-: СООУҫ	СТЕ-: СТОΙ	С₂ΛΙСҫ: С₂ΛΙ
СОУТӨН(-/ҫ): СООУҫ	СҫΕΙӨ₂Ε: ΕΙӨ₂Ε	С₂ΛΙТҫ: С₂ΛΙ
СОУӨН-/ҫ: СООУҫ	СТНУ: ТҫТО	С₂ΛТ: СХАТ
СОЧҫ: СӨӨЧ	Сҫ-: СТОΙ	С₂НТ: С₂ΛΙ
СОЧТЕ: СӨВТЕ	СҫННТ: СӨТҫ	С₂ӨУӨРТ: СΛ₂ӨУ
СО₂Ε: СОО₂Ε	СТО(ҫ): ТҫТО(ҫ)	С₂ӨУӨРҫ: СΛ₂ӨУ
Сҫ-: СӨ	СТӨ₂Ε: ΕΙӨ₂Ε	С₂ΙМ: СΚΙМ
Сҫ-: СӨ	СӨО: ТҫТО	С₂ӨΛ: СӨӨ
Сҫ-: СОУР	СӨК: СӨК	

Т

Т-, тЕ- def. art. fem. sing.; see 1.3.

ТА- absolute rel. fem. sing.; see 22.2.

ТААТЕ (ТООТЕ) vb. intr. to shine (with: НМОҫ; ± ΕΒΟΛ).

ТААТЕ, СТААТЕ vb. tr. to clap (hands); to spread (НМОҫ).

ТАΒΙΡ n.m. sanctuary (of the temple).

ТАΕΙΟ (ТАΙΟ) ТАΕΙΕ- (ТАΙΕ-) ТАΕΙΟҫ (ТАΙΟҫ) Q ТАΕΙНУ, ТАНУ

vb. tr. to honor, pay respect to (НМОҫ); to esteem, have high regard for, regard as precious; Q to be honored, esteemed, excellent, valuable, precious; as n.m. honor, honored state; complimentary gift. рЕЧ-ТАΕΙΟ honored person. †-ТАΕΙΟ (НАҫ) to honor, give complimentary gift to. χΙ-ТАΕΙΟ to receive honor or gift.

ТАΙ adv. here, in this place.

ТАΙΒЕ, ТННΒЕ, ТНΒЕ n.f. chest, coffin; pouch, pocket.

ТАКО ТАКЕ- ТАКОҫ Q ТАКНУ (ТАКНУТ) vb. tr. to destroy, put an end to (НМОҫ); vb. intr. to perish, be lost, destroyed; as n.m. perdition, destruction. АТТАКО

indestructible, imperishable; ΜΗΤΑΤΤΑΚΟ incorruptibility. ΡΕΥΤΑΚΟ (1) destroyer; (2) perishable.

ΤΑΛΛ, ΤΟΛ n.m. heap, hillock.

ΤΑΛΟ (ΤΑΛΕ, ΤΑΡΟ) ΤΑΛΕ- ΤΑΛΟ^ο Q ΤΑΛΗΥ vb. tr. (± ΕΞΡΑΙ) to lift, raise up, offer up, send up (ἸΜΜΟ^ο; upon: ΕΧΝ, ΖΙ-ΧΝ); to cause to mount (an animal); to take aboard; to weave (ἸΜΜΟ^ο); vb. intr. to go up, ascend, mount, board; as n.m. raising up, offering.

ΤΑΛΓΟ ΤΑΛΓΕ- ΤΑΛΓΟ^ο Q ΤΑΛΓΗΥ vb. tr. to heal, cure (ἸΜΜΟ^ο; of, from: ΖΝ, ΕΒΟΛ ΖΝ); vb. intr. to become healed; as n.m. curing, healing. ΑΤΤΑΛΓΟ incurable. ΡΕΥΤΑΛΓΟ healer. ΡΕΥΤ-ΤΑΛΓΟ idem. ΜΗΤΡΕΥΤΑΛΓΟ healing power.

ΤΑΜΙΟ ΤΑΜΙΕ- ΤΑΜΙΟ^ο Q ΤΑΜΙΗΥ vb. tr. to create, make (ἸΜΜΟ^ο); to prepare, make ready; as n.m. thing made, creation.

ΤΑΜΟ ΤΑΜΕ- ΤΑΜΟ^ο vb. tr. to tell, inform (someone: ἸΜΜΟ^ο; thing told: Ε, ΕΤΕΕ; that: ΧΕ).

ΤΑΝΟ ΤΕΝΑ- (ΤΗΛ-) ΤΑΝΟ^ο vb. tr. to make, create (ἸΜΜΟ^ο); to draw up (a deed).

ΤΑΝΖΟ ΤΑΝΖΕ- ΤΑΝΖΟ^ο Q ΤΑΝΖΗΥ vb. tr. to bring to life, keep alive, let live (ἸΜΜΟ^ο); vb. intr. to become alive; as n.m. keeping alive, saving. ΡΕΥΤΑΝΖΟ savior, life-giver; ΜΗΤΡΕΥΤΑΝΖΟ life-saving.

ΤΑΝΖΟΥΤ ΤΑΝΖΕΤ- ΤΑΝΖΟΥΤ^ο Q ΤΑΝΖΗΥΤ vb. tr. to believe, trust (ἸΜΜΟ^ο; that: ΧΕ); to entrust (ἸΜΜΟ^ο; to: Ε, ΕΧΝ; also reflex.); to confide (in: ΜΝ).

ΤΑΠ n.m. horn, trumpet. ΠΑ-ΠΤΑΠ Ν ΟΥΩΤ unicorn. ΖΟΥ Π ΤΑΠ horned snake. ΛΘ-ΤΑΠ to sound trumpet; as n.m. trumpet blast.

ΤΑΠΝ, ΤΕΠΝ, ΤΕΠΝΕ n. cumin.

ΤΑΠΡΟ n.f. mouth; also fig. of well, sword, tomb. (Π) ΤΑ-ΠΡΟ ΖΙ ΤΑΠΡΟ mouth to mouth, face to face.

ΤΑΡ n.m. sprig, branch.

ΤΑΡΚΟ (ΤΕΡΚΟ) ΤΑΡΚΕ- ΤΑΡΚΟ^ο (ΤΕΡΚΟ^ο, ΤΡΚΟ^ο) vb. tr. to adjure, cause to swear (ἸΜΜΟ^ο; by: ἸΜΜΟ^ο, ΚΑΤΑ, Ε).

ΤΑΥΟ (ΤΑΟΥΟ) ΤΑΥΕ- (ΤΑΟΥΕ-) ΤΑΥΟ^ο vb. tr. (1) ± ΕΒΟΛ: to

send, send forth (ḥmo^o; to: e, na^o, ʒa; after, for: ḥca); to put forth, produce; (2) to cast (ḥmo^o; forth: eboʎ; down: epeɕɪt, eɔpaɪ); (3) to tell, proclaim, repeat, recite (ḥmo^o; to: e, eṭn̄, na^o). As n.m. mission; + eboʎ: product. aṭṭaʒo indescribable, inexplicable.

taʒo taʒe- taʒo^o vb. tr. to increase (ḥmo^o); taʒe- + Inf. to do something much, more; increase in doing.

taɕ n.m. spittle. neɕ-/ceɕ-taɕ to spit.

taɔo taɔe- taɔo^o Q taɔeɪy vb. tr. to cause to stand, set up, create (ḥmo^o); to reach, attain, meet, catch up to (ḥmo^o); to arrest; to befall (someone: obj. suff.; that: e, eṭe); to assign (ḥmo^o; to: e); vb. intr. to be able, to manage (to do: e + Inf.). aṭṭaɔo^o unattainable, incomprehensible; mḥṭaṭṭaɔo^o incomprehensibility. peɕ-taɔe- catcher. taɔe (e)paɕ^o to set up, establish (ḥmo^o); as n.m. establishment, right order.

taɔṭ, taɔṭṭ, taʒo n.m. lead.

taɔṭṭ (taɔṭ) teɔṭʒo^o Q teɔṭʒo vb. tr. to mix, confuse (ḥmo^o); as n.m. mixture, confusion.

taɕo vb. tr. to judge, condemn; as n.m. judgement.

taɕpo taɕpe- taɕpo^o Q taɕpeɪy (taɕpaɕeɪt) vb. tr. to strengthen, affirm, confirm, make fast (ḥmo^o; in, with: ɔṭ; on, to: e, eɕn̄); to direct firmly (ḥmo^o; toward: e); vb. intr. to become strengthened, resolute; to rely (on: eɕn̄); as n.m. firmness, strength, resoluteness; ɔṭ oɪ-taɕpo firmly, certainly. †-taɕpo to give strength. ɕi-taɕpo to receive confirmation.

taʒ, taɕ n.m. lump, cake.

taʒce, taɕce n.f. sole of foot; foot-print. ʒṭ-n̄-taʒce n.f. foot-print. ɕi-taʒce ḥca to follow. aṭɕi-taʒce not to be tracked.

ṭa n.m. ten thousand; see 30.7. ɕiṭṭa five thousand.

ṭebo ṭeɕe- ṭebo^o Q ṭeɕeɪy vb. tr. to make pure, purify (ḥmo^o: of, from: e, eboʎ ɔṭ, ɔa); vb. intr. to become pure, clean, clear; as n.m. purity, purification; ɔṭ

- οὐτῆβο in a ritually pure way; μα ἢ τῆβο place of purification.
- τῆνρ n.m. a kick. ηεχ-τῆνρ εβολ to give a kick. †-τῆνρ to kick (at: εεοὐν ε/εἰ); ρεε†-τῆνρ kicker.
- τῆκε- τῆκο^ε to send.
- τῆνν (pl. τῆνοογε, τῆννοου, τῆννυ, τῆνευ) n.m. beast, domestic animal. ηλ-ἡτῆνν cattleman. μῆττῆνν bestial nature. ρεεεανῶ-τῆνν cattle-breeder.
- τῆτ, τῆετ, τῆετ n.m. fish. εἰ-τῆτ to catch fish; ρεεεἰ-τῆτ fisherman. ελ ἢ τῆτ fish-monger.
- τε fem. sing. pron. and copula; see 5.1.
- τε, τη n.m. time, season, age. ἡ/εἰ ηεττε at the proper time. εἰ ε ητε to come of age. ῑ-τε idem.
- τεεηλ vb. intr. to rejoice (over: εεἰ); also used reflex. with ἡμο^ε; as n.m. joy.
- τερποεη, τερποε n.f. baked brick.
- τεεηε n.f. forehead.
- τεετωε Q to be pressed down.
- τῆνεε, τῆνεε, τεεε n.m. finger, toe; as measure: finger's breadth, any small quantity.
- τῆνε n.m. dam, dike.
- τηρ^ε adj. all, all of, the whole, every; normally follows noun in apposition; see 16.4. ητηρῑ the whole of creation, everything; the All (Gnostic); ε ητηρῑ wholly, completely, (not) at all.
- τηυ, τῆου, τευ (του-) n.m. wind, breath. του-ρηε south-wind. κω ἢ ητηυ, κλ-ητηυ to die; ηεε-τηυ εβολ idem. ανῶ-/ανῆ-τηυ, εεε-τηυ to breathe, draw breath. εη-τηυ n.m. breeze. ελ-τηυ n.f. whirlwind. χῆτηυ n. wind-blight; ῑ-χῆτηυ to become blighted by the wind.
- † (τεἰ, †ἰ, †εἰ) †- τλλ^ε (†^ε) Q το (τω) (imptv. μα μα-ματ^ε, ηηεἰ^ε) vb. tr. to give (ἡμο^ε; to: ηλ^ε, ε); to pay out; to sell (for: ελ); to put, place; vb. reflex. to go, betake self (to: ε, ερη, εεοὐν ερη, εεοὐν ε), to begin (to do: ε, ετρε); vb. intr. to move, go; Q impers.

στο it suits, befits (someone: $\eta\lambda^{\circ}$; to do: $\epsilon + \text{Inf.}$).
 As n.m. gift, bounty; $\rho\epsilon\gamma\uparrow$ giver, fighter; $\mu\eta\tau\rho\epsilon\gamma\uparrow$ generosity; $\bar{\Gamma}-\rho\epsilon\gamma\uparrow$ to become a giver. $\tau\lambda\iota-$ (p.c.) one who gives. $\chi\iota-\uparrow$ to buy and sell; to hesitate; as n.m. exchange. (*Transitive idioms*: (obj. $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^{\circ}$): $\epsilon\tau\bar{\eta}$, $\bar{\eta}\tau\bar{\eta}$: to entrust to, to enjoin, command. $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$: to add to, apply to. $\epsilon\lambda\iota$: to dress on, put on, don (Q το $\epsilon\lambda\iota$ being worn by). $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$: to sell, give away. $\epsilon\pi\epsilon\chi\eta\tau$: to put down (into: ϵ). $\epsilon\epsilon\theta\upsilon\eta$: to hand in, give in; to invest. $\epsilon\epsilon\rho\lambda\iota$: to send, give up (to: ϵ). (*Intransitive idioms*): $\epsilon\chi\eta$: to fight for. $\mu\bar{\eta}$: to fight against, struggle with. $\bar{\eta}\chi\lambda$: to pursue. $\omicron\upsilon\beta\epsilon$: to fight against. $\epsilon\omicron\eta$: to move forward. $\epsilon\epsilon\theta\upsilon\eta \epsilon$ to strike upon, against; to oppose. For cpds. with \uparrow - see 2nd element.

$\uparrow\beta\epsilon\bar{\epsilon}$, $\tau\epsilon\beta\bar{\epsilon}$, $\tau\bar{\epsilon}\epsilon$ n.f. heel; $\chi\iota-\uparrow\beta\epsilon\bar{\epsilon}$ to trip ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^{\circ}$); $\mu\eta\tau\chi\iota-\uparrow\beta\epsilon\bar{\epsilon}$ tripping.

$\uparrow\eta\epsilon$, $\tau\iota\mu\epsilon$ (pl. $\tau\mu\epsilon$) n.m. village, town. $\rho\bar{\eta}\uparrow\eta\epsilon$ villager.

$\uparrow\omicron\upsilon$ (f. $\uparrow\epsilon$, \uparrow) number: five. $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\eta$ fifteen. $\tau\lambda\epsilon\iota\omicron\upsilon$, $\tau\lambda\iota\omicron\upsilon$ fifty. $\mu\epsilon\epsilon\uparrow\omicron\upsilon$ fifth. $\mu\epsilon\epsilon\tau\lambda\iota\omicron\upsilon$ fiftieth.

$\uparrow\eta\epsilon$ n.f. loins.

$\uparrow\epsilon$, Q $\tau\lambda\epsilon$ vb. intr. to become intoxicated (with: $\epsilon\lambda$, $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^{\circ}$, $\epsilon\bar{\eta}$); as n.m. drunkenness. $\rho\epsilon\gamma\uparrow\epsilon$ drunkard.

$\uparrow\epsilon\eta\epsilon$ n.m. box; bee-hive.

$\uparrow\epsilon\epsilon$ n.f. gourd, vegetables. $\mu\lambda \bar{\eta} \epsilon\lambda\rho\epsilon\epsilon \bar{\eta} \uparrow\epsilon\epsilon$ gourd-bed.

$\tau\kappa\lambda\epsilon$, $\kappa\lambda\epsilon$ n.m. pain. $\uparrow-\tau\kappa\lambda\epsilon$ to give pain (to: ϵ); as n.m. pain.

$\tau\lambda\eta$ n. drop; $\eta\rho\bar{\eta} \bar{\eta} \tau\lambda\eta$ filtered wine.

$\tau\lambda\omicron\mu$, $\tau\lambda\omicron\omicron\mu$, $\tau\eta\omicron\mu$ n.m. furrow.

$\tau\bar{\chi}\tau\bar{\chi}$ vb. tr. to let drip ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^{\circ}$); intr. to drip. $\tau\bar{\chi}\tau\iota\lambda\epsilon$ n.f. drop.

$\tau\bar{\eta}-$ negative prefix for Temporal, Conjunctive, Conditional, and Infinitives. See Gr. In.

$\tau\mu\lambda\epsilon\iota\omicron$ ($\tau\mu\lambda\iota\omicron$) $\tau\mu\lambda\epsilon\iota\epsilon-$ ($\tau\mu\lambda\iota\epsilon-$) $\tau\mu\lambda\epsilon\iota\omicron^{\circ}$ ($\tau\mu\lambda\iota\omicron^{\circ}$) Q $\tau\mu\lambda\epsilon\iota\eta\upsilon$ ($\tau\mu\lambda\iota\eta\upsilon$) vb. tr. to justify ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^{\circ}$), to regard or hold as justified; intr. to become justified; as n.m.

justification.

ΤΗΗ n.f. reed mat. $\epsilon\lambda\zeta\bar{\tau}$ -(Τ)ΗΗ mat-weaver.

ΤΗΜΟ (ΤΜΟ) ΤΗΜΕ- (ΤΜΕ-) ΤΗΜΟ^ς (ΤΗΜΕ^ς, ΤΜΟ^ς) Q ΤΗΜΗΥ vb. tr. to feed, nourish (ΤΗΜΟ^ς; with: ΤΗΜΟ^ς, ζῆ). ΤΗΜΕ^ς ογικ to feed (someone) bread.

ΤΗΤΗ ΤΗΤΗ- Q ΤΗΤΩΜ vb. intr. to become heavy; + εβολ: to resound, reverberate.

ΤΗΖΟ ΤΗΖΕ- ΤΗΖΟ^ς vb. tr. to kindle, set afire (ΤΗΜΟ^ς); intr. to burn, blaze; as n.m. burning, heat.

ΤΗΝΟ (ΤΝΟ, ΤΝΑ) ΤΗΝΟ^ς (ΤΝΟ^ς, ΤΑΝΑ^ς) Q ΤΗΝΗΥ vb. tr. to pound, tread down (ΤΗΜΟ^ς); intr. to be beaten, trodden; Q to be contrite; as n.m. breaking, contrition.

ΤΗΝΟΥ ΤΗΝΕΥ- (ΤΗΝΕΥ-) ΤΗΝΟΥ^ς (ΤΗΝΟΥΤ^ς, ΤΗΝΟΥ^ς) vb. tr. to send (ΤΗΜΟ^ς; to: ε, ερατ^ς, ηλ^ς, θλ; for, after: Ησα); also w. εβολ, εζογν, εζραι.

ΤΗΖ, ΤΗΛΖ, ΤΗΛΖ n.m. wing, fin; also fig. of building, ship, etc. $\bar{\tau}$ -ΤΗΖ to become winged. ρετ-ΤΗΖ (Q ρητ ἢ τῆζ) idem. χι-ΤΗΖ to take wing.

ΤΕΤΕ ΤΕΤΕ- ΤΕΤΩΕ^ς vb. tr. to form, fashion, fabricate.

ΤΟΕ, ΤΟ, ΤΟΙΕ, ΤΑ, ΤΑΕ n.f. part, portion, share. χι-ΤΟΕ to partake of (ζῆ). ΜΑΙ-ΤΟΕ ἢ ζογο covetous. ΜΗΤΜΑΙ-ΤΟΕ ἢ ζογο covetousness.

ΤΟΕ, ΤΟ n.f. spot. $\bar{\tau}$ -ΤΟ (Q ο ἢ το) to become spotted.

ΤΟΕΙΣ, ΤΟΙΣ, ΤΟΕΙΣ n.f. piece of cloth, patch, rag; purse.

ΤΟΕΙΤ vb. intr. to mourn (for: ε, εχῆ); as n.m. lament.

ΤΟΙΛΕ vb. intr. to rise up.

ΤΟΚ, ΤΟΓ n.m. knife, razor.

ΤΟΜ n.m. reed mat.

ΤΟΝΤΗ ΤΗΤΗ- ΤΗΤΩΝ^ς Q ΤΗΤΩΝ (ΤΗΤΩΝ^ς) (1) vb. tr. to liken, compare (ΤΗΜΟ^ς; to: ε, μη, εχῆ); intr. to be like, comparable to. (2) vb. tr. to estimate (ΤΗΜΟ^ς, ε), speculate about. As n.m. likeness, similitude; oracle.

†-ΤΟΝΤΗ to guess, surmise. ΑΤΤΟΝΤΗ without comparison.

ΡΕΥΤΟΝΤΗ diviner.

ΤΟΝΖ^ς Q ΤΟΝΖ vb. reflex. to become entangled (in: ε); to

converse (with: $\mu\bar{\eta}$).

τοοβеч 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-. $\rho\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}$ τοου mountain man. $\varsigma\lambda\eta\tau\omicron\omicron\upsilon$

n.m. mountainous country. τουειη pl. of τοου.

τοου τεу- τοου^с vb. tr. to buy.

τοουc n.m. shoe, sandal; pair of shoes. μοуc $\bar{\eta}$ тооуc shoe-lace. $\varsigma\omicron\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ тооу shoe-sole.

тооуτε тоуηт^с Q тоуηт vb. tr. to collect, gather.

тоη, τωη n.m. edge, border, hem; keel; bosom, embrace.

τορτ $\bar{\rho}$ τ $\bar{\rho}$ τ $\bar{\rho}$ - τ $\bar{\rho}$ τωρ^с Q τ $\bar{\rho}$ τωρ vb. tr. to drive in (nail, sword:

$\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^с$; into: ϵ , $\varsigma\bar{\eta}$); to pierce ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^с$, ϵ).

тоуа n.m.f. doorpost, lintel.

тоуειо (тоуио) тоуио^с vb. tr. to repay, give back ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^с$); as n.m. repayment. $\chi\omega\omega\mu\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}$ тоуειо bill of divorce.

(тоуηо) тоуη- (тоуηc-) тоуηо^с (тоуηоу^с) vb. tr. to open.

тоуηоc (тоуηоуc) тоуηc- тоуηоc^с vb. tr. to awaken, raise up, set up ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^с$; from: $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ $\varsigma\bar{\eta}$); to incite ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^с$; against: $\epsilon\chi\bar{\eta}$); as n.m. raising; $\rho\epsilon\chi\tau\omicron\upsilon\eta\eta\epsilon\varsigma$ - one who raises.

тоуо тоуо^с vb. tr. to show, teach (to someone: $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^с$; something: ϵ ; or vice versa); intr. to learn. Also = тауо.

тоуω^с n. bosom. $\epsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon\eta\bar{\eta}$ -, $\epsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon\eta\epsilon\bar{\eta}$ -, $\epsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon\omega^с$ prep. at, near, beside. $\varsigma\iota\tau\omicron\upsilon\eta\bar{\eta}$ -, $\varsigma\iota\tau\omicron\upsilon\eta\epsilon\bar{\eta}$ -, $\varsigma\iota\tau\omicron\upsilon\omega^с$ idem.

тоуωт, тоуооtе n.m. pillar; idol.

тоуχο тоуχε- тоуχο^с Q тоуχηу vb. tr. to make whole ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^с$);

to save, rescue (from: ϵ , $\epsilon\tau\bar{\eta}$, $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron^с$, $\varsigma\bar{\eta}$, $\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\lambda$ $\varsigma\bar{\eta}$, $\varsigma\iota\tau\bar{\eta}$);

intr. to be saved, safe; as n.m. safety, salvation.

тра, бра n.f. extremity (of limbs); joint.

τ $\bar{\rho}$ βηηη, т $\bar{\rho}$ βηηηη, т $\bar{\rho}$ βεεηη, т $\bar{\rho}$ βεεηηη n.m. papyrus plant.

т $\bar{\rho}$ ε, т $\bar{\rho}$ η n.m.f. kite (bird).

т $\bar{\rho}$ ηη, $\epsilon\tau\bar{\rho}$ ηη n.m. clover.

т $\bar{\rho}$ η $\bar{\rho}$ n.f. oven.

т $\bar{\rho}$ о т $\bar{\rho}$ ε- vb. tr. to cause to do; rare except as prefix of inflected (causative) infinitive. See 20.1.

тѣре, Q тѣреωου vb. intr. to be afraid (of: знт^с н).

тѣом n.m. hurricane.

тѣаво тѣаве- (тѣеве-) тѣаво^с (тѣво^с) Q тѣавнн(т) vb. tr.
to make wise, teach, show (нмо^с of person; е of thing
taught or vice versa); as n.m. teaching, instruction.

мнѣтѣтѣаво teaching. саво (сво) саво^с to learn (е).

тѣавіо (тѣавіо) тѣавіе- тѣавіо^с Q тѣавннн vb. tr. to make
beautiful.

тѣано (тѣно) тѣане- тѣано^с Q тѣаннн(т) vb. tr. to set in
order (нмо^с); to adorn; to furnish, provide; as n.m.
propriety, order. маі-тѣано^с fond of adorning self.

тѣѣко тѣѣке- тѣѣко^с Q тѣѣкннн vb. tr. to diminish (нмо^с).

тѣенко (тѣнко, снко) тѣенко^с vb. tr. to nurse, suckle
(нмо^с); аттѣенко not giving milk (of breasts).

тѣіо (тѣіо) тѣіе- тѣіо^с Q тѣіннн (сннн) vb. tr. to sate,
make satisfied (нмо^с; with: нмо^с, зн).

тѣо тѣе- тѣо^с Q тѣннн vb. tr. to give a drink to, slake
thirst of, water (нмо^с; with: нмо^с); as n.m. watering.
ма н тѣо drinking-place; рѣтѣо drink-giver.

тѣто (сто, сѣо) тѣте- (стѣ-) тѣто^с (сто^с) Q тѣтннн (стннн)
vb. tr. to bring back, return (нмо^с); reflex. to go
back. тѣто евол vb. tr. to reject, throw out (нмо^с);
as n.m. rejection. тѣте евол, стѣ евол, стѣвол n. what
is rejected. тѣто епλзου to turn (нмо^с) back; also re-
flex. сѣо in ма н сѣо n.m. lodging, retreat.

тѣе- тѣо^с vb. tr. to cause to give, require of (нмо^с).

тѣѣѣ тѣѣѣ- (тѣѣѣ-) тѣѣѣ^с vb. tr. to goad, incite (нмо^с, е);
as n.m. pricking of conscience, compunction.

тѣѣѣѣ (тѣѣѣѣ) тѣѣѣѣ- (тѣѣѣѣ-) тѣѣѣѣ^с vb. tr. to pray, make en-
treaty (to: нмо^с; for: е, етѣе, ехн, еѣраі ехн, зл); as
n.m. prayer, entreaty. рѣѣтѣѣѣѣ one who prays, suppliant.

тѣѣѣѣѣ тѣѣѣѣѣ- тѣѣѣѣѣ^с Q тѣѣѣѣѣ vb. tr. to strengthen, confirm (нмо^с);
to stiffen, thicken; vb. intr. to become strong, firm,
thick; vb. reflex. to strengthen oneself. тѣѣѣѣѣ еѣоуи to
persist, be confident (in doing: Circum.); to endure (е).

†-тѡк to strengthen, fortify (нл^с). хі-тѡк to take courage. тѡк н знт intr. to become strong of heart, take courage, rely (upon: ехн, зн); as n.m. confidence. †-тѡк н знт to give confidence (to: нл^с); хі-тѡк н знт to take courage.

тѡк (тѡсе) тек- (тк-) тек^с Q тнк vb. tr. to throw (нмо^с); тѡк евол to cast forth, exude (нмо^с). речтк-соте archer. тѡк (тѡс, -е) ток^с (так^с, тос^с) vb. tr. (1) to kindle (fire), stoke (oven), obj. w. нмо^с or е. ма н тѡк stoke-hole (of bath-house); речтѡк stoker. (2) to bake (bread: нмо^с); as n.m. baking. ма н тѡк bakery. тик n.m. spark.

тѡкн текн- токн^с Q токн (такн) vb. tr. to pluck (нмо^с); to draw (sword). тѡкн н знт to become troubled.

тѡкѣ (тѡсѣ, тѡтѣ) текѣ- токѣ^с (тосѣ^с) Q токѣ (тосѣ, тотѣ) vb. tr. to pierce, goad, bite (нмо^с); to drive (nail: нмо^с; into: е); to point (finger: нмо^с; at: е); Q to be nailed, fastened (to: е), to be inlaid (with: нмо^с); to be pierced (with: зн). тѡкѣ, тѡсѣ n.m. piercing. тѡсѣ, тоотѣ n.m. a fixed seat. тлз n.m. molar tooth.

тѡлк тѡлк^с vb. tr. to pluck out (нмо^с).

тѡлн тѡлн^с Q тѡлн vb. tr. to defile, besmirch, pollute (нмо^с); vb. intr. to become defiled etc. (with, by: зн, нмо^с); as n.m. stain, pollution. †-тѡлн е to stain. лттѡлн stainless, unpolluted.

тѡлѣ, Q тѡлѣ vb. intr. to become stuck, sink (in: е, зн).

тѡн тем- (тн-) том^с Q тнм vb. tr. to close, shut (нмо^с); vb. intr. idem.

тѡн, Q тнм vb. tr. to sharpen; vb. intr. to become sharp.

тѡмнт (тѡмт), Q томнт vb. intr. to meet, befall (someone: е, езоун е); as n.m. meeting, event.

тѡмнт vb. intr. to become amazed, stupefied.

тѡмѣ темѣ- (тнѣ-) томѣ^с (томѣс^с) Q томѣ vb. tr. to bury (нмо^с; in: е, зн); ма н тѡмѣ burial place.

тѡн adv. where? how? е тѡн whither, where to? н тѡн = тѡн. евол тѡн whence? зн тѡн where? ѡл тѡн whither?

- χΙΝ ΤΩΝ from where? ρΗΝΤΩΝ a person from where?
 ΤΩΝ in †-ΤΩΝ vb. intr. to quarrel, dispute (with: Μῆ, οὐβε, εζοῦν εζρῆ, ἠηλζρῆ; about: ετβε, εχῆ); †-ΤΩΝ as n.m. dispute, strife. λτ†-ΤΩΝ without strife. ρε†-ΤΩΝ quarreler; ἠῆτρε†-ΤΩΝ faction; discrepancy.
 ΤΩΝΟΥ, ΤΩΝΕ, ΤΩΝΑ, ΤΟΝΟΥ, ΤΟΝΩ, ΤΟΝΝΕ, ΤΟΝΝΟΥ adv. very, greatly; certainly; σε ΤΩΝΟΥ yes indeed.
 ΤΩΟΥΝ ΤΟΥΝ- ΤΩΟΥΝ^ς vb. intr. and reflex. to arise, rise, rise up (± εβολ, ± εζρλ; against: ε, εχῆ; from: ζι, ζιχῆ, ζῆ); ΤΩΟΥΝ ζλ to lift up, bear; vb. tr. to raise, carry (ἠμο^ς); as n.m. rising, resurrection (± εβολ).
 ΤΩΠ ΤΟΠ^ς vb. tr. to stop up, plug, caulk (ἠμο^ς). μεζ-ΤΩΠ needle, peg. ζλμ ἠ τωπ idem.
 ΤΩΠΕ ΤΕΠ- ΤΟΠ^ς (τωπ^ς) vb. tr. to taste (ἠμο^ς). †πε n.f. taste; χι-†πε to taste (ἠμο^ς); as n.m. tasting.
 ΤΩΡΕ n. willow. εω ἠ τωρε willow tree.
 ΤΩΡΕ, ΤΟΡΕ n.f. (hand); handle; spade, pick, oar. ᾤ-ΤΩΡΕ to clap, stamp. ᾤῆ-ΤΩΡΕ (to grasp hand), to be surety, stand as surety (for: ἠμο^ς; to: ηλ^ς); as n.m. surety; χι-ᾤῆ-ΤΩΡΕ to take as surety; †-ᾤῆ-ΤΩΡΕ to give surety; ρε†ᾤῆ-ΤΩΡΕ guarantor. ᾤρωρε, ᾤτορε = ᾤῆ-ΤΩΡΕ; ᾤᾤᾤΤΩΡΕ guarantor. τοοτ^ς hand, in literal sense with many verbs (Cf. κω, μογζ, σωκ, ληλζτε, ειω, εινε, σμινε, ογωζ). ειρε ἠ λ(ηλ)τοοτ^ς, ᾤ-λ(ηλ)τοοτ^ς to endeavor, make an effort (to do: ε, ετρε). κω ἠ τοοτ^ς εβολ, κλ-τοοτ^ς εβολ to cease (doing: Circum.); to despair; to stay one's hand; λτκλ-τοοτ^ς εβολ unceasing. † ἠ τοοτ^ς, †-τοοτ^ς to give a hand, to help; the suff. pron. on τοοτ^ς usu. refers to the object, as in λι†-τοοτῆ I helped him. †-ἠ τοοτ^ς ἠμο^ς/ε to lay hold of, seize (suff. on τοοτ^ς is reflex.). †-ἠ τοοτ^ς ἠῆ to assist, give aid to. †-τοοτ^ς as n.m. help; ρε†-τοοτ^ς helper, assistant. ᾤῆ-τοοτ^ς to grasp hand (in greeting, promising etc.); to betroth (obj. suff. of woman; ηλ^ς to man); Q τοοτ^ς ᾤηη ηλ^ς she is betrothed to (see gloss on Lk. 1:27). ἠσα τοοτ^ς adv.

immediately, forthwith (suff. refers to subject of clause). ετῆν (ετροοτ') prep. to, into the hand of; freq. with verbs of giving, entrusting, etc. ἄτῆν (ἄτροοτ') prep. (1) from, from the hand of, from by; (2) with, by, beside; in the hand of; (3) because of, through. εβολ ἄτῆν from. ἄτε = ἄτῆν. ελτῆν (ελτροοτ') prep. beside, with, near; subject to, under the hand of; virtually interchangeable with ελετῆν q.v. ειτῆν (ειτροοτ') prep. by the hand of, through the agency of, by, from; (of time:) during, after; (of place) out through, from; ± εβολ: expresses agent after passive verb.

τορῆν τορῆν- (τῆν-) τορῆν^ε vb. tr. to seize, rob (ἤμο^ε; from: ἄτῆν, εἰ, ε); to master, acquire; to carry off (to: ε); as n.m. plunder; ἡλι-τορῆν plunder-loving.

τορῆν τορῆν^ε Q τορῆν vb. tr. to sew, stitch (ἤμο^ε; to: ε).

αττορη unsewn. ἡκλ ἄ τορῆν needle. ρεετορῆν tailor.

τορῆν n.m. staircase. τορῆν, τορῆν n.m. ladder, step, degree.

τορῆν vb. intr. to become red; as adj. red. τροῆν, Q τορῆν to become red. τροῆν (τροῆν) Q τῆν (τῆν) to become red; as n.m. redness.

τορῆν, Q τορῆν (ταρῆν, ταρῆν) vb. intr. to become sober, alert.

τορῆν τορῆν- τορῆν^ε Q τῆν (τῆν) ± εβολ vb. tr. (rare) to stiffen, fix; intr. to become stiff, hard, firm, fixed. αττορῆν adj. limp. τῆν-ελλ impudent; ἡττῆν-ελλ impudence.

τορῆν τορῆν- τορῆν^ε Q τῆν vb. tr. to join together, mingle (ἤμο^ε); to level; vb. intr. to be agreeable, to agree (with: ἡν; to: ε; on, upon: εχῆν); to be persuaded, satisfied; to be joined; to become even, level. As n.m. agreement, mingling. τορῆν ἡν (ε)τῆν, τορῆν-ἡν(ε)τῆν to persuade, satisfy. τορῆν ἡν τῆν to consent, agree; as n.m. consent, agreement; αττορῆν ἡν τῆν unconvinced.

τορῆν, τορῆν, τορῆν n.f. fringe, border (of garment).

τορῆν, τορῆν n.f.m. brick; ἡν-τορῆν to make bricks.

τορῆν, τορῆν- τορῆν^ε vb. tr. to repay, requite (ἤμο^ε; to: ἡν^ε; for, in place of: ε); as n.m. requittal,

- repayment. ρεϑτωσβε one who repays.
- τωσβε, τοσβ^ς Q τοσβε (τοσβε) vb. tr. to seal, set or stamp with a seal (ἴμο^ς, ε, ερῆ; with: ἴμο^ς, εἰ); as n.m. seal, stamp. τοσβес n.f.; τοσβεϑ, τοσβεῖ 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, λα^ς).
- τωσμε, τοσμε n.f. purse, wallet.
- τωσπ (τωп) τεп- топ^ς Q тпп (тппп) vb. tr. to accustom (ἴμο^ς; to: ε); intr. to become accustomed (ε: to), familiar with; as n.m. custom, usage. топῆ, тппῆ, тлппῆ n.f. custom, habit.
- τωσβε (τωсбе) теб- (тек-) τοσб^ς (тоб^ς, ток^ς, тоок^ς) Q тне (тнк) (1) vb. tr. to join, attach (ἴμο^ς; to: ε, εхῆ); to ascribe, impute (ἴμο^ς; to: ε); vb. intr. to join self (to: ε, εзоуη ε), to cling; τωσβε ἴμο^ς εβολ to publish. (2) vb. tr. to plant (ἴμο^ς); as n.m. planting.
- τωσ теσ- тоσ^ς Q тшс vb. tr. to limit, bound, determine (ἴμο^ς); to appoint, assign, destine (ἴμο^ς; to, for, over: ε, εзоуη ε, εхῆ, λα^ς); vb. intr. to become fixed, limited, determined; to be moderate. As n.m. ordinance, destiny; manner, fashion; affair, matter. λтτωσ unlimited; immoderate. ῑ-(п)τωσ to prepare, put in order. ῑ-(п)τωσ to give orders (to: λα^ς, ε), provide (for: ε, λα^ς). ρεϑτωσ commander. тоσ, тшс (pl. тшс, тошс ?) border, boundary, limit; nome; province, district; bishopric; ρῆῆτωσ man of nome; ῑ-тошс λα^ς to be adjacent to; ῑ-тошс ε to set limits to; х1-тошс to adjoin (ε, мῆ).
- тешс (pl. тешсешс) n.f. neighbor; that which adjoins.
- τωσ теσ- (тлс-) тлс^ς Q тшс vb. tr. to mix, stir (ἴμο^ς; into, with: ε, мῆ, ἴμο^ς, ε1, εῆ); vb. intr. to become mixed, disturbed, clouded; as n.m. mixture, disturbance. λтτωσ unmixed, distinct. мл1-тшс meddlesome. ρεϑτωσ meddler, mixer; мῆтρεϑτωσ confusion.
- τωσ n.m. chaff.

- τω₂β̄ τλ₂β̄ Q τλ₂β̄ vb. tr. to moisten, soak. ελβ n.m.
 leaven; β̄-ελβ, χ₁-ελβ to become leavened. λτελβ un-
 leavened.
- τω₂η̄ τλ₂η̄ vb. tr. to chase, pursue (ḥmo^o, ḥca).
- τω₂η̄ τε₂η̄- τλ₂η̄ Q τλ₂η̄ (± ε₂ογν) to summon (ḥmo^o; to: ε,
 εχḥ); to knock (on, at: ε); as n.m. calling, convocation.
- τω₂ε̄ τε₂ε̄- τλ₂ε̄ (το₂ε̄) Q τλ₂ε̄ vb. tr. to anoint (ḥmo^o;
 with: ḥmo^o, z₁, z_ḥ); to pour (ḥmo^o; on: ε); as n.m.
 anointing. χ₁-τω₂ε̄ to be anointed.
- τω₆η̄ τε₆η̄- (τλ₆η̄-) το₆η̄ (τλ₆η̄) vb. tr. to push (ḥmo^o).
- τω₆β̄ (τωκβ̄, τωρβ̄) Q το₆β̄ (τορβ̄, τλκβ̄) vb. intr. to be join-
 ed, fixed (to: ε; in: zḥ).
- τω₆ε̄ το₆ε̄ (τλ₆ε̄) Q το₆ε̄ vb. tr. to bleach, dye (ḥmo^o).
- εβ̄ε₁ο εβ̄ε₁ε- εβ̄ε₁ο Q εβ̄ε₁η̄(τ) vb. tr. to make humble,
 humiliate (ḥmo^o); intr. to become humble, be humiliated;
 as n.m. humility.
- εηη n.m. sulfur.
- τ₂ιο (ειο) ειε- ειο^o Q ειη̄ vb. tr. to cause to fall,
 bring down (ḥmo^o).
- ελο ελο^o vb. tr. to cause to fly, to chase away.
- εḥκο εḥκε- εḥκο^o Q εḥκη̄ vb. tr. to afflict, treat badly
 (ḥmo^o); as n.m. affliction, ill-treatment.
- εμο vb. tr. to warm (ḥmo^o).
- εḥκο εḥσε- εḥκο^o Q εḥσοε₁τ vb. tr. to seat (ḥmo^o).
- ενο (ενο) τ₂η̄ε- ενο^o Q εη̄η̄ (± ε₂ογν) vb. tr. to cause
 to approach (ḥmo^o); to hire.
- ενο ενο^o (ενω^o, εενο^o, ελνο^o) Q εη̄η̄ (εεη̄η̄) vb. tr. to
 pound, crush (ḥmo^o).
- τ₂ο (εο) vb. intr. to become bad; as n.m. badness.
- οοογτ, εωογτ, εωε n. name of 1st Coptic month.
- τ₂πο (επο) τ₂πο^o vb. tr. to lead, accompany (ḥmo^o; εβολ:
 forth).
- τ₂β̄θο (εβ̄θο) εβ̄θε- εβ̄θο^o vb. tr. to terrify, oppress.
- τ₂ε₁ο (εε₁ο) (τ)ε₁ε₁ε- (τ)ε₁ε₁ο Q (τ)ε₁ε₁η̄ vb. tr. to
 disgrace, condemn (ḥmo^o); vb. intr. to be disgraced,

condemned (to: ε); as n.m. disgrace, condemnation.
 ΓΛΕΙΕ, ΓΛΕΙΗ adj. ugly; as n. ugly person; ΜΝΤΓΛΕΙΕ
 disgrace, ugliness. ο Ν ΓΛΕΙΕ to be disgraceful.
 ΓΛ n.m. ugliness.

Γ-: Π-	ΓΕΝΟΥ: ΟΥΝΟΥ	ΤΝΟΟΥ ^ς : ΤΝΝΟΟΥ
ΓΛ: ΤΟΕ	ΓΕΠ-: ΤΩΠΕ, ΤΩΠ	ΤΝΟΥ ^ς : ΤΝΝΟΟΥ
ΓΛ-: ΠΛ-	ΓΕΠΝ, ΓΕΠΝΕ: ΤΑΠΝ	ΤΝΡΟΜΠΕ: ΡΟΜΠΕ
ΓΛΑΠC: ΤΩΠ	ΓΕΡΒΛΕΙΝ: ΤΡΒΗΙΗ	ΤΟ: ΤΟΕ
ΓΛΛΤΕ: ΤΟΟΤΕ	ΓΕΡΒΕΕΙΝ: ΤΡΒΗΙΗ	ΤΟΒΕ: ΤΩΒΕ
ΓΛΕ: ΤΟΕ	ΓΕΡΚΟ(^ς): ΤΑΡΚΟ	ΤΟΙΕ: ΤΟΕ
ΓΛΕΙΟΥ: †ΟΥ	ΓΕΡЧΕΕΙΝ: ΤΡΒΗΙΗ	ΤΟΚ ^ς : ΤΩΒΕ
ΓΛΙ: ΠΛΙ	ΓΕΥ-: ΤΟΟΥ	ΤΟΛ: ΤΑΛ
ΓΛΚ: ΤΑΕ	ΓΕΥ: ΤΗΥ	ΤΟΜΝТ: ΤΩΜΝТ
ΓΛΚ ^ς : ΤΩΚ	ΓΕΥΝΟΥ: ΟΥΝΟΥ	ΤΟΝΝΕ, ΤΟΝΝΟΥ: ΤΩΝΟΥ
ΓΛΚН: ΤΩΚН	ΓΕϷ: ΤϷ	ΤΟΝΟΥ: ΤΩΝΟΥ
ΓΛΚР: ΤΩБР	ΓΕϷЕУ: ТЕϷЕ	ΤΟΝΩ: ΤΩΝΟΥ
ΓΛΛ: ΤΩΚC	ΓΕ2Тω2(^ς): ΤΑ2Т2	ΤΟΟΒ ^ς : ΤΩΒΕ
ΓΑΝΔ ^ς : ΤΝΝΟ	ΓΕ6-: ΤΩΒΕ	ΤΟΟΒΕ(С/4): ΤΩΒΕ
ΓΑΝ2ЕТ-: ΤΑΝ2ΟΥТ	ТН: ТЕ, ПН	ΤΟΟΚ ^ς : ΤΩΒΕ
ΓΑΝ2НТ: 2НТ	-ТН: †ΟΥ	ΤΟΟΜΕ: ΤΩΜΕ
ΓΑΝ2НУТ: ΤΑΝ2ΟΥТ	ТНВЕ: ТАΙВЕ, ТННВЕ	ΤΟΟТ ^ς : ΤΩΡΕ
ΓΑΠЕН: ΤΑΠН	ТНВТ: ТБТ	ΤΟΟТЕ: ΤΑΛТЕ
ΓΑΠC: ΤΩΠ	ТННВЕ: ТАΙВЕ	ΤΟΟΥЕ: 2ΤΟΟΥЕ
ΓΑΡΟ: ΤΑΛΟ	ТННП: ΤΩΠ	ΤΟП ^ς : ΤΩΠΕ, ΤΩΠ, ΤΩП
ΓΑΡ2: ΤΩΡ2	ТНК: ΤΩΒΕ	ΤΟПC: ΤΩΠ
ΓΑΣΒΑΛ: ΤΩС	ТНП: ΤΩΠ	ΤΟΡΕ: ΤΩΡΕ
ΓΑТCЕ: ΤΑБCЕ	ТНРВНН: ТРВНН	ΤΟРК: ΤΩБР
ΓΑΘ: ΤΑ2Т	ТНЧТ: ТБТ	ΤΟТЕ: ΤΩТЕ
ΓΑϷЕ-ωРК: ωРК	ТН2: ТΩ2	ΤΟТC: ΤΩΚC
ΓΑ2-/ ^ς : ΤΩ2	ТН6: ΤΩΒΕ	ΤΟΥНТ(^ς): ΤΟΟΥТЕ
ΓΑ2В(^ς): ΤΩ2В	†: †ΟΥ	ΤΟΥН-: ΤΟΥ ^ς
ΓΑ2Е: ТΙ2Е	†Е: †ΟΥ	ΤΟΥН-: ΤΩΟΥН
ΓΑ2НУ: ΤΑ2О	†К: ΤΩΚ	ΤΟΥНЕС-: ΤΟΥΝОС
ΓΑ2М(^ς): ΤΩ2М	†ПЕ: ΤΩΠΕ	ΤΟΥΟΟТЕ: ΤΟΥΩТ
ΓΑ2Р: ΤΩР2	ΓΑΟΟБЕ: БΛΟΟБЕ	ΤΟΥРНС: ТНУ
ΓΑ2С ^ς : ΤΩ2C	ΓΛΟБ: БΛΟБ	ТϷ: ТϷ
ΓΑ6Н(^ς): ΤΩ6Н	ТЛТΙΛЕ: ТЛТЛ	ΤΟБ(^ς): ΤΟΚ, ΤΩΚ
ΓΑ6С ^ς : ΤΩ6C	ΓΛΩБЕ: БΛΟΟБЕ	ΤΟБ ^ς : ΤΩΒΕ
ТБВЕ: ΤΩΒΕ	ТМЕ-/ ^ς : ТМНО	ΤΟБС ^ς , ΤΟБC: ΤΩΚC
ТБНЕУ: ТБНН	ТМЕ: †МЕ	ТРЕ-: ТРО
ТБНОΟΥЕ: ТБНН	ТМО(^ς): ТМНО	ТРΕΙΟΟΥ: ТРРЕ
ТБС: †БC	ТМНСОН: СОН	ТРН: ТРЕ
ТЕ: ПЕ	ТНА-: ΤΑΝΟ	ТРΚΟ ^ς : ΤΑΡΚΟ
ТЕВЕ: ТННВЕ	ТНА: ТННО	ТРϷ: ΤΩΡϷ
ТЕВЕ-: ΤΩΒΕ	ТНЕУ-: ТННОΟΥ	ТРϷРϷ: ΤΩΡϷ
ТЕВC: †БC	ТНН: СΙТН	ТРРОМΠЕ: ΡΟΜΠΕ
ТЕК-: ΤΩΒΕ	ТННЕУ-: ТННОΟΥ	ТРϷРϷ: ΤΩΡϷ
ТЕНА-: ΤΑΝΟ	ТНО(^ς): ТННО	ТCБO ^ς : ТCАВО
ТЕНА2: ТН2	ТНОМ: ΤΑΟМ	ТCЕВЕ-: ТCАВО

ТЦНО: ТЦАНО	ТӨП: ТӨПӨ, ТӨПӨ	ТӨБЦ: ТӨКЦ
ТТО ^о : ТТЕ-	ТӨРБ: ТӨБР	ӨЛӨ: ТӨЗӨ
ТӨ ^о : ПӨ ^о	ТӨТР: ТӨРТ	ӨЛНО ^о : ӨНО
ТӨӨЛЗ: ТӨӨЗ	ТӨТЦ: ТӨКЦ	ӨӨНО ^о : ӨНО
ТӨӨӨ: ТӨӨӨӨ	ТӨӨТЕ: ТӨТЕ	ӨӨННУ: ӨНО
ТӨКР: ТӨБР	ТӨӨ: ТӨК	ӨИНУ: ӨИО
ТӨМР: ТӨМНТ	ТӨӨӨ: ТӨӨӨӨ	ӨӨӨУТ, ӨӨӨ: ӨӨӨУТ
ТӨНЛ, ТӨНӨ: ТӨНОУ	ТӨӨӨ: ТӨК	ТХЛӨИО: ХЛӨИО
ТӨП: ТӨП		

ОУ

оу interrog. pron. what? less commonly: who? оу өр^о what does it profit (me, you, etc.)? оу н what of (partitive)? оуоу what? (with indef. art.). Р-оу to do what? to be like what? өтвс оу why? өтвс оу н зөс idem. оу мн оу this and that, such and such.
оу indef. art. sing. See 2.1.

оуа (f. оуеі) (1) indef. pron. one, someone; (2) one (the number); see 15.3. For -оуе in мнтоуе eleven, etc.; see 24.3. оуа оуа one by one. оуа ... оуа ... one ... the other. зөноуа оуа some (pl.), a few. ө ноуа distributive: one each. ноуа ноуа each one. кеоуа another one. Р-кеоуа to become another, be altered. мнтоуа unity unison. Р-оуа to become one; to unite with (мн).

оуа n.m. blasphemy; as adj. blasphemous. хі-/хс-оуа to blaspheme (against: ө, өзоун ө). рөчхі-оуа blasphemer. мнтрөчхі-оуа blasphemy. хлт-оуа blasphemer.

оуаа^о intens. pron. -self, alone, only; used appositionally, as in нтөк оуаак you yourself, you alone; тс-сзіме оуааc the woman herself. н оуаа^о idem. Р-оуаа^о to become alone.

оуаz n.m. pole, stave.

оуаzвөч, оуаzмөч, оуоzвөч vb. intr. to bark, growl (of dog).

оуаzө n. oasis.

оуаzзішт, оуаzөшт adj. cruel. мнтоуаzзішт cruelty. Р-оуаzзішт to become cruel.

оуаzме n.f. storey (of a house or structure).

- on the right of. $\tau\eta\upsilon \bar{\nu}$ οὐρανὸς favorable wind.
- οὔρου (pl. οὐροῦς) n.f. hour. $\bar{\nu}$ τεῦρου adv. immediately, thereupon, forthwith. $\bar{\nu}$ τεῦρου idem. πρὸς τεῦρου for a while, for a moment, at present. ρεχκα-οὔρου astrologer. τενοῦ adv. now; τενοῦ εἰ so now, now therefore; ε/ῆ τενοῦ now; ἄ τενοῦ until now; χῆν τενοῦ from now.
- οὔρου vb. intr. to rejoice (at: εχῆ, εἰχῆ); also used reflex. with ἴμοσ. As n.m. joy, gladness.
- οὔρη, οὔρη n.m. hollow place, esp. hold of a ship.
- οὔρη- οὔρη pred. of possession: to have. See 22.1.
- οὔρη, οὔρη n.m. rush, swift movement. †-οὔρη to go about seeking, search (for: ε, εἰρη ε, ἄκα). †-ποὔρη, † ῆ ποὔρη, †-π(σ)οὔρη, †-π(σ)ῆοὔρη to advance, proceed (to: ε; into: εἰρη ε; on to: εἰρη ε, εχῆ).
- εἰρη-ποὔρη act of going, proceeding. ῆοὔρη = οὔρη.
- οὔρη, οὔρη interj. woe! (unto: κασ). Rare as n.m. woe.
- οὔρη (pl. οὔρη, οὔρη) n.m. farmer, cultivator (of fields and vines). There are many variant spellings. ἠροὔρη husbandry. κα ῆ οὔρη farm. ρῆοὔρη farmer, peasant (var. ρῆρη, ρῆρη). ῆ-οὔρη to farm.
- οὔρη n.m. light; dawn; eyesight. αροὔρη without light. ῆ-οὔρη to shine, make light (for: ε, κασ; on: εχῆ, εἰχῆ). ρεχη-οὔρη one who gives light, illuminator.
- χῆ-οὔρη to get, receive light.
- οὔρη n.m. pillar.
- οὔρη n.m. time, occasion. ῆοὔρη εἰ ἠρη at that time. ῆ ῆρη ῆ οὔρη all this while. ῆ οὔρη ῆ οὔρη for a long time; ῆ οὔρη ῆρη always. ῆ ῆοὔρη, ῆ ῆοὔρη at this/that time. ῆ (οὔ)οὔρη at one time (in the past). ἄ οὔρη later on, at a later time. εῆ ῆοὔρη at the time in question. πρὸς (οὔ)οὔρη for a time, transitory. αροὔρη ill-timed, at a bad time. εῆ οὔρη τεροὔρη adv. idem. ῆ-οὔρη to spend, pass time. εῆ-ποὔρη to find time, have leisure.
- οὔρη particle of assent: yes. Cf. also οὔρη.

- 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.: ꙗоуон, зен-оуон some, some such. оуон ним everyone (s. or pl.).
 оуоозе, оуозе n.f. scorpion.
 оуооое, оуоое n.f. cheek, jaw.
 оуон, Q оуааь vb. intr. to become pure, innocent, holy (of, from: е, евол зѠ); as n.m. purity; зѠ оуоуон purely; х1-оуон to acquire purity, be hallowed. пет оуааь who/what is holy, esp. a saint; used with art. or poss. prefixes. оуһһь n.m. priest (Christian or pagan); ꙑ-оуһһь to become a priest. һѠтоуһһь priesthood.
 оуосꙑ n.m. oar. речсек-оуосꙑ, речсѠк ꙑ ꙗоуосꙑ oarsman.
 оуостѠ, Q оуестѠн to become broad, wide, extensive; rarely tr.: to broaden. As n.m. breadth.
 оуотоует, Q оуетоуѠт vb. intr. to become green, pallid; as n.m. greenness, herbs; pallor.
 оуоѠоуѠѠ оуѠѠоуѠѠ Q оуѠѠоуѠѠ vb. tr. to beat, strike.
 оуоч n.m. lung.
 оуоѠоуѠѠ оуѠѠоуѠѠ vb. tr. to chew, crush (ꙑмо).
 оуꙑас n. crutch.
 оуꙑот, Q ꙑоꙑт vb. intr. to become eager, ready, glad; Q to be fresh, flourishing; as n.m. zeal, enthusiasm, eagerness, gladness; зѠ оуꙑꙑот gladly, eagerly. ꙑ-оуꙑот to gladden; to incite, arouse (someone: ꙑа).
 оуꙑѠ n.m. bean.
 оуꙑѠѠѠ, оуѠꙑѠѠ n.f. watch, watch-tower. ꙑноуꙑѠѠѠ n.m. guard.
 оуꙑ n.m. bald person; һѠтоꙑ baldness.
 оуꙑаꙑ n.m. fruit, produce (rare in Sah.).
 оуꙑѠ (оуꙑѠ) prep. between, among; often in proleptic construction; оуꙑѠ х һѠ у, оуꙑѠ х һѠ оуꙑѠ у, оуꙑѠ^х оуꙑѠ^у between x and y. евол оуꙑѠ from among, from between.
 оуꙑѠ is often followed by ꙑһһѠ in same constructions.
 оуꙑѠ n.m. news, report. ꙑ-ꙑоꙑѠ ꙑа to bring news to.

ῥ-οῦω to respond, reply, say (to: ΝΑ', ΖΑΡῺ). †-οῦω to give news. ἧ-οῦω, ἧ-οῦω bearer of news, messenger. Ζε-ποῦω, Ζε-π(°)οῦω to inquire (about). χι-οῦω, χι-ποῦω to announce (to: ε, ΝΑ', ϋλ); Ρεϥχι-οῦω informer. εἰνχι-οῦω Annunciation. εἰν-ποῦω, εἰν-π(°)οῦω to inquire (about). ΖΧ-οῦω n. dispute, argument.

οῦω vb. intr. to cease, stop, come to an end; to cease (from: ΝτῺ, ΖῺ, εβολ Ν); + Circum.: to stop doing, finish doing; to have already done. + ε/Ὼ + Inf. idem, but rarer. Vb. tr. to stop, bring to an end (Ὼμο').

λοῦω unceasing, unending. †-οῦω to cease; to make cease (Ὼμο'); to release (from: ΖῺ); λτ†-οῦω unending.

οῦω n. in †-οῦω (± εβολ) to bloom, sprout; to bring forth, produce (Ὼμο'); as n.m. sprout, blossom. χι-οῦω to conceive (a child: Ὼμο'); as n.m. conception.

οῦωλε οῦωλε- οῦωλε Q οῦωλε vb. tr. to put to shame, humiliate, defeat (Ὼμο'); vb. intr. to bend down (in shame, weakness, defeat); to lean (on: εχῺ, ΖιχῺ, εΖοῦν ε); as n.m. humiliation. οῦωλε Ὼ Ζητ to be discouraged.

οῦωμ οῦωμ- (οῦωμ-) οῦωμ' vb. tr. to eat, consume (Ὼμο'); also fig.: to submit to (e.g. punishment); (subj. the heart) to make repentant. οῦωμ Ὼκα to eat away at, gnaw at. οῦωμ (εβολ) ΖῺ to eat away at, consume; to eat some of. οῦωμ as n.m. food, eating. οῦωμ- in cpds.: eater of (e.g. οῦωμ-Ρωμε man-eating). λοῦωμ not eating, without food; μῺτλοῦωμ being without food. μαι-οῦωμ fond of eating; μῺτμαι-οῦωμ fondness for eating; μα Ὼ οῦωμ eating place, refectory. Ρεϥοῦωμ glutton; μῺτΡεϥοῦωμ gluttony. εἰνοῦωμ (pl. εἰνοῦωμ) n.m.f. food.

οῦων, Q οῦων (imptv. λοῦων, οῦων-) vb. tr. to open (Ὼμο', ε); vb. intr. to open (out on, towards: ε, εχῺ, εΖΡαι εχῺ, Ὼκα, οῦεε); as n.m. opening.

οῦων n.m. part, portion, piece. οῦων- in fractions 30.6.

οῦωνῶ n.m. wolf.

οῦωνῶ οῦωνῶ- οῦωνῶ Q οῦωνῶ (± εβολ) vb. intr. and reflex.:

to be revealed, become manifest, appear; vb. tr. to reveal, make manifest, make clear, declare (ἤμο^ο; to: ε, ε2ΟΥΝ ε, ΝΑ^ο). As n.m. (+ εΒΟΛ) manifesting, showing, declaration; εἰ̄ ὀγούωνε̄ εΒΟΛ openly, publicly. ἄτουωνε̄ εΒΟΛ invisible, not manifest. ἡ-ἄτουωνε̄ εΒΟΛ to become invisible.

ὀγῶρπ̄ ὀγῶρπ^ο vb. ἄ. tr. to send (Boh., rare in Sah.).

ὀγῶρε̄ ὀγῶρε̄- ὀγῶρε^ο Q ὀγῶρε̄ vb. tr. to set free, renounce a claim on; vb. intr. to be free, not responsible.

ὀγῶρε̄ n.m. free space.

ὀγῶσῑ ὀγῶσῑ- ὀγῶσῑ^ο Q ὀγῶσῑ 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. ὀγῶσῑε n.f. idleness.

ὀγῶτ ὀγῶτ- ὀγῶτ^ο vb. tr. to make soft, weak; vb. intr. to become green, fresh, raw, soft, weak. ὀγῶτε, ὀγῶοτε n.m. greens, herbs; ΜΑ ἡ ὀγῶτε garden.

ὀγῶτ (f. ὀγῶτε, rare) adj. single, sole, one and the same; usu. aft. n. with ἡ. ὀγῶ ἡ ὀγῶτ each one, a single one. Μἡ̄τογῶ ἡ ὀγῶτ singleness, unity. ἡ-ὀγῶ ἡ ὀγῶτ to make one, amount to one and the same thing (with: Μἡ̄).

ὀγῶτῑ ὀγῶτῑ- ὀγῶτῑ^ο Q ὀγῶτῑ vb. tr. to pass through (ἤμο^ο); to transform, translate, exchange; to remove, make/let pass; vb. intr. to change, be altered (usu. of place or situation); ὀγῶτῑ ε to change into, to surpass; Q to surpass. ὀγῶτῑ εΒΟΛ to cross over, spread over. ὀγῶτῑ ε2ΟΥΝ to pass in (into: ε). ὀγῶτῑ ε2ΡΑΙ to pass beyond.

ὀγῶτῑ (forms as above) vb. to pour (into: ε; upon: εχἡ; down on: επεσῑτ 21).

ὀγῶτῑ (forms as above) vb. to pierce. ὀγῶτῑε n.f. hole.

ὀγῶτἡ ὀγῶτἡ^ο vb. tr. to pour; as n.m. libation. ὀγῶτἡ εΒΟΛ to pour forth (tr. and intr.); as n.m. libation.

ὀγῶτῑ ὀγῶτῑ- ὀγῶτῑ^ο vb. tr. to cast (metal), to pour (water), to draw (water); as n.m. anything cast or molten. ΜΑ ἡ ὀγῶτῑ crucible, melting-pot. ρεῑὀγῶτῑ cup-bearer,

- drawer of water. ογοτ̄ n.m. cup. ογοτ̄ε, ογατ̄ε idem.
- ογωφλε, ογωλε, Q ογοολε (ογολε) vb. intr. to become well off, to prosper, flourish (in: ἦμο^ο, 2λ); as n.m. prosperity, plenty. 2ἦ ογοοολες in abundance.
- ογωφμε (ογωμε) ογοομ^ο (ογομ^ο) vb. intr. to break down (emotionally); reflex.: to accommodate (someone: μἦ).
- ογωφτε (ογωτε) ογαλτε- ογοοτ^ο (ογαλτ^ο) Q ογοοτε vb. tr. (1) to send (ἦμο^ο; 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^ο (ογοψ^ο) vb. tr. to want, wish, desire (ἦμο^ο); to love; to be ready, on the point of (doing: ε + Inf., ετρε, κε). ογεψ- may be prefixed directly to an Inf., as in †ογεψ-ειμε. ογωψ as n.m. desire, love, wish; ογωψ ἦ 2ητ heart's desire; ἦ π(^ο)ογωψ on one's own; voluntarily, willingly.
- ογωψ n.m. cleft, gap; interval, pause, holiday; πογωψ ἦ τμητε Thursday (?). κλ-ογωψ to set an interval; †ογωψ idem. ἦ-ογωψ ε to wait for. (ἦ) ογεψἦ prep. without.
- ογωψε ογεψε- ογοψε^ο vb. tr. to answer (someone: ε, κλ^ο, rarely suff.). ογωψε μἦ to converse with. ογωψε ἦσα to repeat after (in response). ογωψε ογβε to testify against. ογωψε as n.m. answer.
- ογωψε (ογωωψε) to consume, be consumed (fire, heat).
- ογωψἠ ογεψἠ- ογοψἠ^ο Q ογοψἠ vb. tr. to knead, mix, compound (ἦμο^ο; with: μἦ, 21, 2ἦ). as n.m. dough. κλ ἦ ογωψἠ kneading place.
- ογωψε ογεψε- ογοψε^ο 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 (ἦμο^ο, ε, κλ^ο); ογωψτ εκἦ/2λ to worship, do obeisance at. ψογ-ογωψτ

adj. to be revered. ογλαϑτε n.f. worship.

ογωϑϑ̄ ογεϑϑ̄- ογοϑϑ̄ (ογλαϑϑ̄) Q ογοϑϑ̄ vb. tr. to break down, crush, destroy (ἴμοϑ̄); vb. intr. to be worn down, broken, crushed, destroyed. As n.m. breakage, destruction.

ογω₂ ογε₂- ογλ₂ Q ογη₂ (1) vb. tr. to put, place set (ἴμοϑ̄); Q to be placed, situated, set; ογω₂ ἴμοϑ̄ ε to add to, set on, apply to, bring on; ογω₂ ετοοϑ̄ to add, repeat, do again (vb. complement in Circum. or ε + Inf.); ογω₂ εχἴ to add (sthg.: ἴμοϑ̄) to; ογω₂ ἴτοοϑ̄ to leave (a deposit or pledge) with; ογω₂ ρλ to invest/deposit for/with; ογω₂ εβολ to set (sthg.: ἴμοϑ̄) down, leave; ογω₂ επεσῆ to set down. (2) vb. reflex. to put or place oneself; ογλ₂ ἴκα to follow. (3) intr. to live, dwell, reside, be situated, be; ογω₂ ε live etc. with, by; ογω₂ εχἴ, ερρλ εχἴ to live etc. on, upon; ογω₂ ἴἴ to live etc. with; sim. with ρλ, ρἴ, ρι, and ριχἴ. As n.m. place where one stops, stands, dwells. ἴλ ἴ ογω₂ idem. εἴνογω₂ manner of life.

ογω₂ε n.m. fisherman; ἴἴτογω₂ε fisherman's profession.

ογω₂ἴ ογε₂ἴ- ογλ₂ἴ Q ογο₂ἴ vb. tr. to repeat, interpret (ἴμοϑ̄); intr. to repeat, answer, respond (to: ε, εχἴ, ἴλ, ἴκα); to contradict, object to (ογβε, ρλ, ρι); reflex. to respond, repeat. ογε₂ἴ- may be prefixed to an Inf.: to re-(do), (do) again. As n.m. answer, objection, interpretation. ἴ ογω₂ἴ adv. again. ρεγογω₂ἴ one who contradicts; ἴἴτρεγογω₂ἴ opposition, disobedience. εἴνογω₂ἴ opposition. ογλ₂ἴεγ n.m. interpreter.

ογωχε (ογωωχε) ογεεχε- (ογεχ-) ογοοχ̄ (ογοχ̄) vb. tr. to cut out, cut off (ἴμοϑ̄).

ογωε n. (pl.) architectural term: entrance, portico.

ογωεἴ ογεεἴ- ογοεἴ Q ογοεἴ vb. tr. to break, break down, destroy; vb. intr. to break, be broken. As n.m. destruction, breakage. λτογωεἴ unbroken.

ογωεϑ̄ vb. to collect (a contribution); as n.m. collection.

ογωλ n.m. a loan; ε πογωλ on loan. † ε πογωλ to give

on loan (to: $\eta\lambda'$); $\chi\iota \epsilon \rho\omicron\upsilon\gamma\omega\lambda\eta$ to receive on loan.
 $\omicron\upsilon\theta\eta$ (pl. $\omicron\upsilon\theta\omicron\omicron\omicron\epsilon$) n.f. night. $\tau\eta\lambda\omega\epsilon \bar{\eta} \tau\epsilon\upsilon\theta\eta$ midnight.
 $\bar{\eta} \omicron\gamma\omicron\upsilon\theta\eta$ during a night. $\bar{\eta} \tau\epsilon\upsilon\theta\eta$ by night. $\bar{\rho}-\omicron\upsilon\theta\eta$ to
 pass the night.
 $\omicron\upsilon\gamma\omicron\rho$ (f. $\omicron\upsilon\gamma\omicron\rho\epsilon$, $\omicron\upsilon\gamma\omicron\omicron\rho\epsilon$, $\omicron\upsilon\gamma\omicron\omega\rho\epsilon$; pl. $\omicron\upsilon\gamma\omicron\omicron\rho$) n.m. dog.
 $\omicron\upsilon\chi\lambda\iota$, Q $\omicron\upsilon\chi\omicron$ vb. intr. to become whole, sound, safe, saved
 (in religious sense); $\omicron\upsilon\chi\lambda\iota \epsilon$ to be saved from. As n.m.
 health, safety. $\lambda\tau\omicron\upsilon\chi\lambda\iota$ unsound, incurable. $\mu\eta\bar{\eta}\tau\alpha\tau\omicron\upsilon\chi\lambda\iota$
 unsoundness, unhealthiness.

$\omicron\upsilon\lambda \bar{\eta} \omicron\upsilon\omega\tau$: $\omicron\upsilon\omega\tau$	$\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\sigma\tau\omega\eta$: $\omicron\upsilon\omicron\sigma\tau\bar{\eta}$	$\omicron\upsilon\omicron\omicron\tau\epsilon$: $\omicron\upsilon\omega\tau$
$\omicron\upsilon\lambda\lambda\epsilon$: $\omicron\upsilon\omicron\eta$	$\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\tau'$: $\omicron\upsilon\omega\tau$	$\omicron\upsilon\omicron\sigma\epsilon'$: $\omega\sigma\bar{\epsilon}$
$\omicron\upsilon\lambda\mu\omicron\mu\epsilon$: $\omicron\mu\epsilon$	$\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\tau-$: $\omicron\upsilon\omega\omega\tau\epsilon$	$\omicron\upsilon\omicron\tau\epsilon$: $\omicron\upsilon\omega\tau$
$\omicron\upsilon\lambda\rho\bar{\tau}$: $\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\rho\bar{\tau}$	$\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon\omega\tau$: $\omicron\upsilon\omicron\tau\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\tau$	$\omicron\upsilon\omicron\tau\tau\epsilon$: $\omicron\upsilon\omega\tau\bar{\tau}$
$\omicron\upsilon\lambda\sigma\tau'$: $\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\iota\sigma\epsilon$	$\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\tau\bar{\eta}-$: $\omicron\upsilon\omega\tau\bar{\epsilon}$	$\omicron\upsilon\omicron\tau\tau(\epsilon')$: $\omicron\upsilon\omega\tau\bar{\epsilon}$
$\omicron\upsilon\lambda\sigma\tau\epsilon$: $\omicron\upsilon\omega\sigma\bar{\tau}$	$\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\theta\bar{\eta}$: $\omicron\upsilon\omega\theta$	$\omicron\upsilon\omicron\theta\sigma\epsilon$: $\omicron\upsilon\omega\theta\bar{\tau}$
$\omicron\upsilon\lambda\tau\epsilon\epsilon$: $\omicron\upsilon\omega\tau\bar{\epsilon}$	$\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\theta\omicron\upsilon\omega\theta$: $\omicron\upsilon\omicron\theta\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\theta$	$\omicron\upsilon\omicron\tau\tau\epsilon\epsilon\tau$: $\omicron\upsilon\lambda\tau\tau\epsilon\epsilon\tau$
$\omicron\upsilon\lambda\tau\tau\epsilon$: $\omega\tau\bar{\tau}$	$\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\theta\sigma\epsilon$: $\omicron\upsilon\omega\theta\bar{\tau}$	$\omicron\upsilon\omicron\tau\tau\epsilon$: $\omicron\upsilon\omicron\omicron\tau\epsilon$
$\omicron\upsilon\lambda\theta\sigma\epsilon$: $\omicron\upsilon\omega\theta\bar{\tau}$	$\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\epsilon\bar{\tau}-$: $\omega\epsilon\bar{\tau}$	$\omicron\upsilon\omicron\chi$: $\omicron\upsilon\chi\lambda\iota$
$\omicron\upsilon\lambda\theta\tau\epsilon$: $\omicron\upsilon\omega\theta\bar{\tau}$	$\omicron\upsilon\eta\eta\epsilon$: $\omicron\upsilon\omicron\eta$	$\omicron\upsilon\tau\omega\eta$: $\bar{\eta}\rho\omega\eta$
$\omicron\upsilon\lambda\tau\mu\epsilon$: $\omicron\upsilon\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$	$\omicron\upsilon\eta\eta$: $\omicron\upsilon\omega\eta$	$\omicron\upsilon\tau\omega'$: $\omicron\upsilon\tau\epsilon$
$\omicron\upsilon\lambda\tau\mu\epsilon\tau$: $\omicron\upsilon\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$	$\omicron\upsilon\eta\upsilon$: $\omicron\upsilon\epsilon$	$\omicron\upsilon\omega$: $\epsilon\gamma\omega$
$\omicron\upsilon\lambda\chi\epsilon$: $\lambda\chi\epsilon$	$\omicron\upsilon\lambda\omega\eta$: $\bar{\eta}\rho\omega\eta$	$\omicron\upsilon\omega\mu\epsilon$: $\omicron\upsilon\omega\theta\omega\mu\epsilon$
$\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\epsilon\iota\eta$: $\omicron\upsilon\omicron\epsilon\iota\epsilon$	$\omicron\upsilon\eta-$: $\omicron\upsilon\omega\eta$	$\omicron\upsilon\omega\tau$: $\omicron\upsilon\omega\omega\tau\epsilon$, $\omega\tau$
$\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\epsilon\tau\epsilon$: $\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\iota\tau\epsilon$	$\omicron\upsilon\omicron\eta\mu'$: $\omicron\upsilon\omega\theta\omega\mu\epsilon$	$\omicron\upsilon\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$: $\omicron\upsilon\omega\tau\bar{\epsilon}$
$\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\iota$: $\omicron\upsilon\lambda$	$\omicron\upsilon\omicron\eta\eta\tau\epsilon$: $\omicron\upsilon\omicron\eta\tau\epsilon$	$\omicron\upsilon\omega\tau\bar{\tau}$: $\omega\tau\bar{\tau}$
$\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\iota\eta$: $\omicron\upsilon\omicron\epsilon\iota\epsilon$	$\omicron\upsilon\omicron\eta\eta\tau$: $\omicron\upsilon\omicron\eta\tau$	$\omicron\upsilon\omega\omega\chi\epsilon$: $\omicron\upsilon\omega\omega\chi\epsilon$
$\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\eta\bar{\tau}$: $\tau\bar{\eta}\tau$	$\omicron\upsilon\omicron\omicron\lambda\epsilon\sigma$: $\omicron\upsilon\omega\omega\lambda\epsilon$	$\omicron\upsilon\omega\theta\bar{\eta}$: $\omega\theta\bar{\eta}$
$\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\rho\bar{\tau}$: $\omicron\upsilon\omega\rho\bar{\tau}$	$\omicron\upsilon\omicron\omicron\mu'$: $\omicron\upsilon\omega\omega\mu\epsilon$	$\omicron\upsilon\tau\tau$: $\omega\tau$
	$\omicron\upsilon\omicron\omicron\mu\tau\epsilon$: $\omicron\upsilon\omicron\mu\tau\epsilon$	$\omicron\upsilon\tau\omega\rho\epsilon$: $\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron\rho$

ω

ω interj. O, Oh.

$\omega\epsilon\bar{\tau}$, $\omega\tau$ n.m. goose.

$\omega\epsilon\theta$ $\epsilon\theta$ - $\omicron\epsilon\theta'$ Q $\omicron\epsilon\theta$ (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. $\bar{\rho}-\eta\omega\epsilon\theta$ to be-
 come forgetful, to forget; n. obj. with $\bar{\eta}$; pron. obj.
 with suff. in $\bar{\rho}-\eta(\epsilon)\omega\epsilon\theta$; as n.m. forgetfulness. $\rho\epsilon\tau\bar{\rho}-$
 $\eta\omega\epsilon\theta$ one who forgets. $\epsilon\theta\epsilon$, $\bar{\epsilon}\theta\epsilon$ n.f. forgetfulness,

carelessness, sleep; $\bar{\rho}$ -εεθε to be forgetful; †-εεθε, † $\bar{\eta}$ ουεεθε ε ηζητ $\bar{\eta}$ to make forgetful; χι $\bar{\eta}$ ουεεθε to be forgetful. οεθ $\bar{\epsilon}$ n.f. forgetfulness.

ωκ $\bar{\eta}$ ζητ 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, εζουν ε); rarely tr. to darken, alter; as n.m. sadness, gloom.

ωλ ολ ϵ Q ηλ (mainly Boh.) to lay hold of, take, gather in ($\bar{\eta}$ μο ϵ); reflex. to withdraw (± ερο ϵ ethical dat.); ωλ ε to bring/take to; ωλ εβολ to take away; ωλ εζουν to bring in; ωλ εζρλ 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, επεχτ, εζρλ, $\bar{\eta}$ σα ηλζογ. ωλ $\bar{\kappa}$ θλ, ελ $\bar{\kappa}$ -/ $\bar{\lambda}$ κ-θλ to turn up nose, sneer (at: $\bar{\eta}$ σα). ολκ $\bar{\epsilon}$, ολεκ $\bar{\epsilon}$ n.f. bend, corner.

ωλ $\bar{\mu}$ ολμ ϵ Q ολ $\bar{\mu}$ vb. tr. to clasp, embrace (ε, εζουν ε).

ωμ $\bar{\kappa}$ ем $\bar{\kappa}$ - οнк ϵ vb. tr. to swallow ($\bar{\eta}$ μο ϵ); intr. to be swallowed.

ωμ $\bar{\tau}$ ем $\bar{\tau}$ - ομ τ Q ομ $\bar{\tau}$ vb. tr. to sink, submerge, dip ($\bar{\eta}$ μο ϵ); vb. intr. to sink, be submerged, dive (into: ε, εζουν ε, $\bar{\eta}$ μο ϵ , ζλ, ζ $\bar{\eta}$), ± εβολ, επεχτ. As n.m. sinking, diving, baptism. ρε τ ωμ $\bar{\tau}$ diver. ем τ ε, $\bar{\eta}$ σε n. submersion.

ωμ $\bar{\chi}$ ем $\bar{\chi}$ - ομ χ vb. tr. to wean ($\bar{\eta}$ μο ϵ ; from: εβολ ζ $\bar{\eta}$).

ωηε n.m.(f.) stone. μα $\bar{\eta}$ ωηε stony place. $\bar{\rho}$ -ωηε to become (like) stone. ζι-ωηε to throw stones (at: ε).

ηεχ-ωηε idem. βλκ-ωηε stone-thrower. θλτ-ωηε quarry. εηε- $\bar{\eta}$ -ηε precious stone, gem.

ωη $\bar{\kappa}$ οηκ ϵ (οηκ ϵ , οηγ ϵ) vb. tr. and reflex. to leap (ε: at, upon; ζι $\bar{\chi}$ $\bar{\eta}$ from on; εζρλ up; εζρλ εχ $\bar{\eta}$ up onto; εζρλ ζ $\bar{\eta}$ /ζλ/ζι up from; εβολ out).

ωη $\bar{\tau}$ (ωη $\bar{\tau}$) vb. intr. to be pinched, contracted.

ωη $\bar{\theta}$, Q οη $\bar{\theta}$ (οοη $\bar{\theta}$) vb. intr. to become dazed, astonished, dumb with astonishment; to gape (at: $\bar{\eta}$ σα). ωη $\bar{\theta}$ εβολ to muse, be in a trance. οη $\bar{\theta}$ $\bar{\epsilon}$ n. astonishment.

- ωηζ, Q οηζ vb. intr. to live, be alive; as n.m. life. ρεγ-
 †-ωηζ life-giver. εινωηζ way of life, means of living.
- ωπ εν- οπ 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
 ηπ to number or be numbered among/with; to become part
 of. ωπ ἴσα to count, enumerate. As n.m. count, reck-
 oning; ἀτωπ unesteemed; †-ωπ, † ἴ π ηπ to render an ac-
 count, give an accounting (of); χι-ωπ to take a count
 (of: ἴ, ε, ηπ). ηπε n.f. number; ἀτηπε numberless; χι-
 ηπε to take count (of: ἴμο); ἀτχι-ηπ countless.
- ωρβ (ωρβ) ερβ- ορβ (ορβ) Q ορβ (ορβ) + εζογν vb. tr. to
 enclose, shut in, restrict (ἴμο); vb. intr. to be shut
 in, enclosed; as n.m. frame, siege, enclosing, seclu-
 sion; ἀτορβ unlimited. ερβε, ἴβε n.f. pen, enclosure.
- ωρκ ορκ vb. tr. to swear (obj. oath: ἴμο); to adjure,
 swear to (person: ε, ηλ; concerning: ετβε, εχἴ, ζα; by,
 upon: εχἴ, ζι); as n.m. swearing, oath. ωρκ ἴ νογχ to
 swear falsely; as n. false oath; ρεγωρκ ἴ νογχ one who
 swears falsely; μἴτρεγωρκ ἴ νογχ swearing falsely. τλθε-
 ωρκ, ρεγτλθε-ωρκ one who swears a lot.
- ωρϑ, Q ορϑ (ζορϑ) vb. intr. to become cold; tr. to scorch.
- ωρξ ερξ- (ἴξ-) ορξ Q ορξ vb. tr. to fasten, bind, impri-
 son; to close (ἴμο; against: ε); intr. to be firm, se-
 cure. As n.m. firmness, assurance; deed of security.
 ζἴ ογωρξ with assurance, with certainty; diligently,
 carefully. ε πορξ for sure. ηλ ἴ ωρξ prison; stronghold.
- ωσκ, Q οσκ vb. intr. to continue, be prolonged; to delay,
 remain; to be long past, out of date; oft. w. Circum.:
 to remain doing, continue doing; or + ε + Inf. idem.
 As n.m. duration, continuance, delay. λσκε n.f. delay.
- ωσδ (ωσδ) εσδ- (ογσδ-) οσδ (ογσδ) Q οσδ vb. tr. to a-
 point, smear (ἴμο).
- ωτ, ογωτ n.m. fat.

ωτῆ ἐτῆ- οτῆ Q οὐτῆ vb. tr. to imprison, shut in (ἦμο^ς; in: ε); ωτῆ ε2οῦν idem (ε, 2ῆ). μα ἦ ωτῆ ε2οῦν place of confinement. εἰνωτῆ ε2οῦν seclusion.

ωτῆ οτῆ Q οτῆ vb. tr. to load (ἦμο^ς; with: ἦμο^ς). ἐτῆω n.f. load, burden; 4λ1-ἐτῆω porter, bearer of burden.

ωτῆ (οὔωτῆ) οτῆ^ς Q οτῆ vb. tr. to weave; to sew, tie (ἦμο^ς; to, onto: ε, 2ῆ). οὔατῆε n.m. warp (on loom).

ωω (ω), Q εετ (ετ) vb. intr. to become pregnant (with: ἦμο^ς); to conceive (by: μῆ, 2ῆ, εβολ 2ῆ); as n.m. conception. †-ωω to be pregnant.

ωω εω- οω^ς (± εβολ) (1) vb. tr. to utter, sound (ἦμο^ς); to cry out (to, for: ε, ε2ρα1 ε, εχῆ, ε2οῦν ε2ρῆ, οὔβε); (2) vb. tr. to read (ἦμο^ς; to: ε, ηλ^ς; on, about: ε, εχῆ; in: 21, 2ῆ); as n.m. reading. μα1-ωω fond of reading; ρε4ωω reader, lector. εἰνωω art of reading.

(ωω) οω^ς (2οω^ς, ονω^ς) reflex. only, + ε2οῦν ε: to slip into intrude into.

ωωῆ (οὔωωῆ) εωῆ- οωῆ^ς Q οωῆ vb. tr. to dry up (ἦμο^ς), to quench; vb. intr. to be quenched. ατωωῆ unquenchable.

ω4, ω8, οὔ4 n.m. lettuce.

ω4ε (ω8ε) ε4- ο4^ς (ο8^ς) vb. tr. to press (ἦμο^ς; on, onto: επεснт ε, ε2οῦν ε, εχῆ). ωε ἦ ω4ε fuller's club.

ω4τ (ω8τ) ε4τ- (ε8τ-) ο4τ^ς (ο8τ^ς) Q ο4τ (ο8τ) vb. tr. to nail, fix (ἦμο^ς; to: ε, ε2οῦν ε, εχῆ); Q ο4τ ἦ studded with. ε14τ, ε18τ n.m. nail, spike; ωc-ἦ-ε14τ blow or wound of nail.

ω2 interj. woe! ω2 ε woe to ...!

ω2ε, λ2ε, Q λ2ε vb. intr. to stand, stay, remain (with: behind: εηλ2οῦ); to wait (for: ε, ηλ^ς); ω2ε οὔβε to stand against, resist, oppose; idem with εβολ ε, ἦβολ ε. λ2ερατ^ς (reflex. suff.) to stand (ε: before), to attend, to resist; λ2ερατ^ς εχῆ, 21xῆ to stand upon, at, beside; to stand against, resist. λ2ερατ^ς μῆ to stand with. Also w. οὔβε against, 21pῆ at, 2λ2τῆ, 2λτῆ before, in the presence of. μα ἦ λ2ερατ^ς place for standing.

ω₂ϰ̄ ε₂ϰ̄- ο₂ϰ̄ (ο₂ϰ̄) vb. tr. to reap, mow (ἄρῃ); as n.m. reaping, harvesting; ρ₂λ-ω₂ϰ̄ act of reaping. ο₂ϰ̄, ο₂ϰ̄ n.m. sickle, scythe; χ₁-ο₂ϰ̄ to wield a sickle; χ₂λ₁-ο₂ϰ̄ sickle-bearer, reaper. ο₂ϰ̄ϰ̄, λ₂ϰ̄ϰ̄ n.m. knife, sickle. ω₂χ n. thief.

ω₂χ₁̄ ε₂χ₁̄- ο₂χ₁̄ vb. intr. to cease, perish (from: ε₂β₂ο₂λ̄ ἄ, ε₂β₂ο₂λ̄ ϰ̄); vb. tr. to destroy, make cease, put an end to (ἄρῃ); as n.m. ceasing, destruction. λ₂χ₁̄ ω₂χ₁̄ without ceasing. λ₂τ₂ω₂χ₁̄ unceasing.

ω₂ϰ̄ϰ̄ (ϰ̄ω₂ϰ̄ϰ̄) ε₂ϰ̄ϰ̄- Q ϰ̄ω₂ϰ̄ϰ̄ (ο₂ϰ̄ϰ̄) vb. intr. to become cold, freeze; as n.m. cold, frost. ο₂ϰ̄ϰ̄ n. cold.

ω₂ϰ̄ϰ̄ ο₂ϰ̄ϰ̄ Q ο₂ϰ̄ϰ̄ vb. intr. to become hard, stiff, frozen; also tr. to freeze, stiffen.

ω₂ϰ̄ϰ̄ ε₂ϰ̄ϰ̄- ο₂ϰ̄ϰ̄ (ο₂χ₁̄ϰ̄, ο₂τ₂ϰ̄) vb. tr. to choke, throttle (ἄρῃ).

ω: ωω, ο
ωε: ωγ
ωεε: ωγε
ωετ: ωγτ

ω₂ν₂̄: ω₂ν₂̄
ω₂ρ₂̄: ω₂ρ₂̄
ω₂γ: ϰ̄ωε
ω₂γτ: ωετ

ω₂: οο₂
ω₂ε: ο₂ε
ω₂ϰ̄: ω₂ϰ̄

ϰ̄

ϰ̄- prefixed vb. (+ Inf.) to be able to, know how to, be allowed to. See 26.2.

ϰ̄λ vb. intr. to rise (of the sun), ± ε₂ρ₂λ₁, ε₂β₂ο₂λ. As n.m. rising (of sun). μ₂λ̄ ἄ ϰ̄λ the east. ρ₂λ-ϰ̄λ eastern side.

ϰ̄λ- vb. to begin; only in cpds. ϰ̄λ-μ₁ι₂ε₂, ϰ̄λ-ϰ̄ω₂ν₂̄. See second element.

ϰ̄λ n.m. festival; divine service. ϰ̄λβ₂ο₂λ̄ ἄ ϰ̄λ excommunicated. ϰ̄λ ω great festival. ϰ̄λβ₂ο₂γ̄ ἄ ϰ̄λ festival day. ϰ̄λ is also used as vb. to keep festival (for: ε, ἄρῃ). ϰ̄λ- (η)ϰ̄λ to keep festival (for: ε); μ₂λ̄ ἄ ϰ̄λ-ϰ̄λ church; μ₂ν₂̄τ₂ρ₂ε₂γ̄ϰ̄λ-ϰ̄λ occasion of festival; †-ϰ̄λ to give communion.

ϰ̄λ, ϰ̄ε (ϰ̄λν₂̄τ₂̄, ϰ̄λλ₂̄τ₂̄, ϰ̄λλ₂̄ν₂̄τ₂̄, ϰ̄λτ₂̄τ₂̄, ϰ̄εν₂̄τ₂̄) n.m. nose.

ϰ̄ωεε ἄ ϰ̄λ, ϰ̄εε-ϰ̄λ, χ₂ε₂γ-ϰ̄λ, ϰ̄εε-ϰ̄ε n.m.f. nostrils.

ϰ̄λ (ϰ̄λρ₂̄) 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.

ՊԱԼԵ, ՊԱԼԿ, ՊՕՕԵ n.m. skin.

ՊԱԼՔ, ՊԱՔ (pl. ՊԱԼՔԵ) n.m. skin, hide, leather. ԵԼԿ-ՊԱԼՔ tanner. ՕՂԱՄ-ՊԱԼՔ ulcer, sore. ԲՆՆՊԱԼՔ man of skin (i.e. the purely physical person).

ՊԱԼՔ, ՊԱՔ, ՊԱԼՔԵ, ՊԱՔԵ n.m. price; Բ-ՊԱԼՔ to fix a price, bargain (for: Ե); Ժ-ՊԱԼՔ idem.

ՊԱԼՔԵ (ՊԱՐԵ, ՊԱԼՔ) ՊԱՐՔ Q ՊԱՐ vb. tr. to smite (երօ՞); as n.m. blow, stroke; ԲԵՊԱԼՔԵ demon, smiter; ՄՆՏՐԵՊԱԼՔԵ devilry. ՄՆՏՊՕՐ idem.

ՊԱԼ n.m. fortune. ՈՊԱԼ also as name of a god.

ՊԱԼ adj. new (after noun, with Ն).

ՊԱԼԻՔ n.f. couch, cohabitation; Բ-ՊԱԼԻՔ to lie down.

ՊԱԼԻՔ n.f. sheepfold.

ՊԱԼ n.m. myrrh.

ՊԱԼԻՕՅ, ՊԱԼԿԿ, ՊԱՐԻՕՅ n.m. administrative official (title).

ՊԱԼՕՕՅ n.f. water-wheel or the like.

ՊԱՐԵԼ, ՊԱԵՐԼ, ՊԱԿՐԼ n.m. scorching heat; ԿԿ Ն ՊԱՐԵԼ scorching wind; Օ Ն ՊԱՐԵԼ to be scorched, parched; Ժ-ՊԱՐԵԼ to scorch (ԵԶՕՅՆ Ե).

ՊԱՐԿԵ n.m. lack of water, drought; Բ-ՊԱՐԿԵ to be dried up.

ՊԱՅ, ՊԱՕՅ, ՊՕՅ- n.m. use, value; as adj. useful, suitable, fitting, virtuous; ԱՏՊԱՅ useless, worthless, obscene; Բ-ՊԱՅ (Q Օ Ն) to be useful, suitable (for: Ե, ՆԱ՞, ԵՃՆ); to become prosperous; ՄՆՏՊԱՅ usefulness; propriety, modesty; Բ-ԱՏՊԱՅ to become useless, worthless, vain; ՄՆՏ-ԱՏՊԱՅ worthlessness. ՊՕՅ- worthy of, fit for (in cpds.).

ՊԱՅ n.m. measure, extent; Ե/Ն/ՊԱ ՈՊԱՅ Ն to the extent of; ՆԱ ՈՊԱՅ Ն for about (the extent of).

ՊԱՅ (pl. ՊԱՅ) n.m. trunk, stump; piece, lump; (Ն) ՊԱՅ ՊԱՅ into many pieces; ԵՐԵ ՆՈ՞ Ն ՊԱՅ ՊԱՅ to divide into many pieces.

ՊԱԿԵ, ՊԱԿԵ, ՊԱԵԵ, ՊԵԿԵ, ՊԵԵԵ, ՊՈԿԵ, ՊՈԵԵ, ՊԻԿԵ, ՊԻԵԵ;
Q ՊՕԵԵ vb. intr. to swell up.

ԳԼԶ n.m. flame, fire; †-ԳԼԶ to burn, be alight (± եՅՕԼ).
 ԳԼՃԵ vb. tr. to speak, talk, say (ՄՄՕՐՐ). ԳԼՃԵ Ե to speak
 to; to speak about, tell of; to speak against. ԳԼՃԵ
 ԵԶՕՄՆ Ե, ԵԶՐԱԻ Ե to speak to. ԳԼՃԵ ԵՃՄ to speak for,
 on behalf of; ԵՆԵՇԻՏ ԵՃՄ to speak down (from above).
 ԳԼՃԵ ՄՄ to speak with. ԳԼՃԵ ՆՇԱ to speak against, ma-
 lign. Also with ՆԱԶՐՄ before, ՕՄԵ against, ՉԼ concer-
 ning, ՉՄ/Մ with, in. As n.m. word, saying; thing, mat-
 ter, affair; story, account, tale. ՈՅ Մ ԳԼՃԵ boastful
 words; ՃԵ-ՈՅ Մ ԳԼՃԵ to boast; ՐԵՎՃԵ-ՈՅ Մ ԳԼՃԵ braggart.
 ՉԼ Մ ԳԼՃԵ verbosity, garrulousness; ՄՄԻՏԼԼ Մ ԳԼՃԵ idem.
 Մ-ՉԼ Մ ԳԼՃԵ to be garrulous. Մ-ՕՄԳԼՃԵ Մ ՕՄՓՏ ՄՄ to
 make an agreement with. ՏԼՓԵ-ԳԼՃԵ to talk a lot, multi-
 ply words. ՃԻ-ԳԼՃԵ to accept the word (of: ՆՏՄ). ԵՄ-
 ԳԼՃԵ to complain (against: ԵԶՕՄՆ Ե). ԳՃ- in various
 cpds. (see 2nd element). ԱՏԳԼՃԵ speechless; unspeakable,
 ineffable (± ՄՄՕՐՐ, ԵՐՕՐՐ). ՐԵՎԳԼՃԵ eloquent person. ՇԱ
 Մ ԳԼՃԵ babbler. ԵԻՆԳԼՃԵ speech, saying, tale.

ԳՅԵ, ԳՉԵ, ԳԵԵ n. off-scouring, filth.

ԳՅԻՐ (f. ԳՅԵՐԵ; pl. ԳՅԵՐ, ԳՅԵՐԵ) n.m.f. friend, comrade,
 companion. ԳՅՄ- freq. in cpds.: companion in (often =
 Gk. prefix σὺν-). ՄՄԻԳՅԻՐ n.f. friendship, community.

Մ-ԳՅԻՐ (Q Օ Մ) to be friend, partner (to, with: ՄՄ, Ե).

ԳՅՁ, ԳՉՁ n.f. tale, fable; as adj. fabled, fabulous. ԳԵՃ-

ԳՅՁ, ԳՃ-ԳՅՁ telling of tales; ՐԵՎՃԵ-ԳՅՁ teller of tales.

ԳՅՓՏ, ԳՅՓՏ (pl. ԳՅԼՏԵ) n.m. rod, staff; ՎԼԻ-ԳՅՓՏ staff-
 bearer.

ԳԵ (ԳՄ, ԳԵԻ) vb. intr. to go (± ethical dat.). This verb
 is mainly Boh.; its use with adv. and prep. is complete-
 ly parallel to that of ՅՕԿ.

ԳԵ, ԳՄ, ԳԻ n.m.(f.) wood, beam of wood; many special mean-
 ings: cross, gallows, stocks, pillory, shaft, stave.

For various woods (ԳԵ Մ) see 2nd element.

ԳԵ number: hundred. ԳՄՏ two hundred. ՄԵԶԳԵ hundredth.

ԳԵ ԳԵ, Ե ՈՓԵ ԳԵ by hundreds. See 30.7.

- ρε, ρλ prep. by (in swearing an oath).
 ρεβινυ, ρεββινυ, ρεβειλעיט, ρεβבילעיט (all Q) to be changed,
 different (from: ε; in regard to: זנ̄). ρεבײַט, ρעבײַט,
 ρעבײַט, ρעבבײַט, ρעבײַט n.f. change, ex-
 change, requital; פֿ-ρעבײַט to replace, be instead (of:
 פֿמו״); חי-(ט)ρעבײַט to take requital, be repaid.
 ρעײ (= ρε + עי) to go and come, be carried to and fro,
 wander. As n. derangement, madness.
 ρעלעט n.f. bride, daughter-in-law; marriage. פֿ-ρעלעט
 (Q o נ̄) to become a bride; to make a marriage (for: ε;
 with: מנ̄; to: נא״). מאַ נ̄ ρעלעט bridal-chamber, mar-
 riage. נא-טρעלעט bridegroom (may take def. art.).
 ρענכע, ρנ̄כע, ρנ̄בע, ρנ(נ)כע, ρנבע, ρיכע n.f. fish-scale.
 ρנבע, ρיבע n.m. rust, verdigris. פֿ-ρנבע to become rusted.
 ρני, ρנײ, ρלי n.m. pit, cistern.
 ρנמ n. sign, omen; only in cpds.: חי-ρנמ to divine, read
 omens; רעךחי-ρנמ diviner, augur; מנ̄טרעךחי-ρנמ divination.
 פֿ-ρנמ to divine.
 ρנמ adj. small, few, young, humble (bef. n. with נ̄; aft. n.
 without נ̄). נ̄ ןױρנמ adv. a little. נ̄ טײזע ρנמ און not
 only, not merely. קױי ρנמ little child. ρנמ ρנמ lit-
 tle by little, (by, into) small amounts. פֿ-ρנמ ρנמ (Q
 o נ̄) to make small. As n. small person, thing, quantity.
 ρננ n.m. tree. עילז-ρננ grove. מאַ נ̄ ρננ idem.
 ρנרע (פֿ-; f. ρערע, ρנרע; pl. ρרנ, ρרע) n.m.f. son,
 daughter, child; young of animals. ρנרע ρנמ small child.
 baby; a youth. ρערע ρנמ f. idem. מנ̄טρנרע ρנמ child-
 hood, infancy. אטρנרע childless; מנ̄טאטρנרע childless-
 ness. מנ̄טρנרע status of son. פֿ-ρנרע (Q o נ̄) to become
 a child. פֿ-, ρנ-, ρענ- son of, daughter of, in various
 cpds.; see 2nd element: -עײט, -מאָל, -סון, -סױנע, -ױפֿט,
 -זױפֿט. ρנוואַל(1), ρענוואַל, ρוואַל n.m.f. nephew, niece.
 ρנטײ, ρענטײ, ρנײ n.m. name of a plant.
 ρנױע (pl. ? ρוואַע) n.f. altar.
 ρי (ρעײ) ρי- ρיט״ Q ρניױ vб. tr. to measure, weigh (פֿמו״);

with 2nd obj.: to measure out to the amount of; $\vartheta\iota$ $\epsilon\sigma\pi\lambda\iota$ 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 o $\bar{\nu}$) 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 $\vartheta\eta\gamma$ 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.

$\vartheta\iota\beta\epsilon$ $\vartheta\bar{\epsilon}$ - ($\vartheta\epsilon\beta\tau-$, $\vartheta\bar{\epsilon}\tau-$, $\vartheta\epsilon\gamma\tau-$) $\vartheta\bar{\epsilon}\tau'$ ($\vartheta\epsilon\beta\tau'$, $\vartheta\epsilon\gamma\tau'$) Q $\vartheta\omega\beta\epsilon$ ($\vartheta\omega\omega\beta\epsilon$, $\vartheta\omega\gamma\epsilon$) vb. tr. to change, alter ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omega'$); vb. intr. and reflex. to change, be altered (to: ϵ ; into: $\bar{\nu}$, $\bar{\nu}\bar{\nu}$; in form: $\bar{\nu}$ $\sigma\mu\omega\tau$); 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. $\vartheta\lambda\epsilon\bar{\nu}\bar{\nu}\bar{\nu}\bar{\nu}$ fearful, strange (lit., changing of aspect). $\vartheta\bar{\epsilon}\tau\bar{\nu}$ n. change. Cf. Q $\vartheta\epsilon\beta\iota\eta\gamma$.

$\vartheta\iota\beta\tau\epsilon$ ($\vartheta\iota\gamma\tau\epsilon$) rare synonym of $\vartheta\iota\beta\epsilon$ to change.

$\vartheta\iota\kappa\epsilon$ $\vartheta\epsilon\kappa\tau-$ $\vartheta\lambda\kappa\tau'$ ($\vartheta\iota\kappa\tau'$) Q $\vartheta\omega\kappa\epsilon$ vb. intr. to dig (in, into: ϵ , $\bar{\nu}\bar{\nu}$; for, after: $\bar{\nu}\sigma\lambda$; down into: $\epsilon\pi\epsilon\sigma\eta\tau$ ϵ); as n.m. depth. $\vartheta\iota\kappa$, $\vartheta\epsilon\iota\kappa$, $\vartheta\eta\kappa$ n.m. depth, what is dug.

$\vartheta\iota\eta\epsilon$ $\vartheta\epsilon\eta(\bar{\tau})-$ ($\vartheta\bar{\nu}-$) $\vartheta\bar{\nu}\tau'$ vb. tr. to seek, ask, ask for, inquire after, about ($\bar{\mu}\mu\omega'$, $\bar{\nu}\sigma\lambda$); $\vartheta\iota\eta\epsilon$ ϵ to visit, inquire after, greet, bid farewell; $\vartheta\iota\eta\epsilon$ $\bar{\mu}\mu\omega'$ ϵ to ask someone for something; $\vartheta\iota\eta\epsilon$ $\bar{\mu}\mu\omega'$ $\bar{\nu}\sigma\lambda/\epsilon\tau\beta\epsilon$ 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. $\vartheta\bar{\nu}\bar{\nu}\omega\gamma\gamma\epsilon$ good news. $\mu\lambda$ $\bar{\nu}$ $\vartheta\iota\eta\epsilon$ place of inquiry, oracle. $\rho\epsilon\gamma\vartheta\iota\eta\epsilon$ inquirer, wizard; $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\rho\epsilon\gamma\vartheta\iota\eta\epsilon$ wizardry. $\epsilon\iota\eta\epsilon$ $\bar{\nu}$ $\bar{\nu}(\bar{\nu})\vartheta\iota\eta\epsilon$, $\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\nu}-\bar{\nu}(\bar{\nu})\vartheta\iota\eta\epsilon$ to search out, visit; as n.m. visitation. $\gamma\lambda\iota-\vartheta\iota\eta\epsilon$ 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. $\vartheta\iota\eta\epsilon$ $\bar{\nu}\kappa\tau'$ $\bar{\nu}$ to stand in shame before, to revere. As n.m. shame. $\lambda\tau\vartheta\iota\eta\epsilon$

- unashamed; $\bar{\rho}$ - $\lambda\tau\omega$ ing to be unashamed; $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\rho\epsilon\chi\omega$ ing shyness, modesty. \dagger - ω ing to put to shame ($\mu\lambda^{\circ}$); $\rho\epsilon\chi\dagger$ - ω ing one who puts to shame. χ 1- ω ing to be ashamed (of: $\epsilon\tau\beta\epsilon$, $\acute{\alpha}\bar{\nu}$; $\epsilon\chi\bar{\nu}$; before: $\bar{\mu}\bar{\nu}\lambda\acute{\alpha}\rho\bar{\nu}$). $\omega\bar{\nu}\iota\eta\tau$ (f. $\omega\bar{\nu}\iota\epsilon\tau\epsilon$) modest person. $\omega\iota\rho\epsilon$, $\omega\eta\rho\epsilon$ (f. $\omega\epsilon\rho\epsilon$) adj. small. $\acute{\alpha}(\epsilon)\rho\omega\iota\rho\epsilon$ young servant, youth (opp. of $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron$); $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\acute{\alpha}\bar{\rho}\omega\iota\rho\epsilon$ state of youth.
- $\omega\iota\tau\epsilon$ ($\omega\omega\tau$) $\omega\epsilon\tau$ - ($\omega\lambda\lambda\tau$ -) $\omega\lambda\tau^{\circ}$ ($\omega\lambda\lambda\tau^{\circ}$, $\omega\iota\tau^{\circ}$) vb. tr. to demand, extort ($\bar{\mu}\bar{\nu}\omicron^{\circ}$, ϵ ; from: $\bar{\mu}\bar{\nu}\omicron^{\circ}$; for, on account of: $\acute{\alpha}\lambda$). $\omega\iota\tau\epsilon$ $\bar{\mu}\bar{\nu}\omicron^{\circ}$ $\bar{\nu}$ $\omicron\upsilon\omicron\sigma\epsilon$ to exact a fine from. $\omega\epsilon\tau$ - $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\eta\lambda\alpha$ to beg for charity.
- $\omega\kappa\kappa$ n.m. cry, shout; χ 1- $\omega\kappa\kappa$ $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ to cry out (to: ϵ , $\epsilon\chi\bar{\nu}$, $\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\rho\alpha\iota$ ϵ). $\lambda\omega\kappa\kappa$ to cry out (= $\lambda\omega$ - $\omega\kappa\kappa$, cf. $\omega\omega$), \pm $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ (ϵ , $\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\rho\alpha\iota$ ϵ). χ 1- $\omega\kappa\kappa$, $\lambda\omega\kappa\kappa$ n.m. cry.
- $\omega\kappa\iota\lambda$, $\omega\kappa\eta\lambda$ n. curl of hair.
- $\omega\kappa\bar{\lambda}\kappa\epsilon\lambda$, $\omega\kappa\eta\lambda\kappa\epsilon\lambda$ n.m. gnashing, grinding of teeth.
- $\omega\bar{\kappa}\lambda\iota\lambda$, $\omega\kappa\epsilon\lambda\iota\lambda$, $\omega\bar{\kappa}\lambda\epsilon\lambda$, $\omega\kappa\iota\lambda\epsilon\iota\lambda$, $\omega\bar{\delta}\lambda\epsilon\iota\lambda$, $\omega\beta\iota\lambda\epsilon\iota\lambda$ 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. $\omega\lambda\acute{\alpha}\bar{\nu}$, $\omega\lambda\check{\nu}$ 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 $\omega\lambda\eta$ - $\omicron\upsilon\sigma\tau$ - $\eta\omicron\upsilon\chi\epsilon$ to enjoy the odor of incense.
- $\omega\lambda\eta\lambda$ ($\omega\lambda\bar{\lambda}$) vb. intr. to pray (to: ϵ , $\mu\lambda^{\circ}$, $\omega\lambda$; for: ϵ , $\epsilon\tau\beta\epsilon$, $\epsilon\chi\bar{\nu}$, $\acute{\alpha}\lambda$, $\acute{\alpha}\iota\chi\bar{\nu}$); as n.m. prayer.
- $\omega\lambda\iota\epsilon$, $\omega\lambda\epsilon\epsilon$, $\omega\bar{\alpha}\lambda\iota\epsilon$ 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.
- $\omega\lambda\acute{\alpha}\acute{\alpha}$, $\omega\epsilon\lambda\bar{\alpha}$, $\omega\lambda\epsilon\acute{\alpha}$ n.m. twig, shoot; stave, wand.
- $\omega\lambda\beta\omicron\mu$, $\sigma\epsilon\lambda\beta\alpha\mu$, $\omega\lambda\tau\alpha\mu$, $\omega\epsilon\lambda\tau\alpha\mu$, $\omega\epsilon\lambda\tau\epsilon\mu$, $\omega\lambda\lambda\tau\epsilon\mu$ n.f.m. mustard.
- $\omega\mu\alpha$, Q $\omega\omicron\omicron\mu\epsilon$ ($\omega\omicron\mu\epsilon$) vb. intr. to be light, fine, subtle; as n.m. fineness, subtlety. $\omega\omega\mu\epsilon$ adj. light, fine.
- $\omega\bar{\mu}\bar{\mu}\omicron$, $\omega\mu\omicron$, $\omega\mu\omega$ (f. $\omega\bar{\mu}\bar{\mu}\omega$; pl. $\omega\bar{\mu}\bar{\mu}\omicron\iota$) n.m. stranger; as adj. strange. ϵ $\rho\omega\bar{\mu}\bar{\mu}\omicron$ abroad (motion); $\acute{\alpha}\iota$ $\rho\omega\bar{\mu}\bar{\mu}\omicron$ abroad (static); $\acute{\alpha}\bar{\nu}$ $\rho\omega\bar{\mu}\bar{\mu}\omicron$ idem. $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\omega\bar{\mu}\bar{\mu}\omicron$ strangeness, foreignness. $\mu\lambda\iota$ - $\omega\bar{\mu}\bar{\mu}\omicron$ hospitable; $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\mu\lambda\iota$ - $\omega\bar{\mu}\bar{\mu}\omicron$ hospitality; $\bar{\rho}$ - $\mu\bar{\nu}\tau\mu\lambda\iota$ -

φῆμο to be hospitable. μῆτιμασῆ-φῆμο hatred of strangers.
 ῆ-φῆμο (Q o ῆ) to become a stranger, be estranged (from:
 ε, ηλ').

φμοу, φмоуе, φмоуі n.f. peg, stake.

φмоуη (f. φмоуηе) number: eight. μῆτφμην(ε) eighteen. μεε-
 φмоуη eighth. See 15.3; 30.7.

φῆφε φῆφε- φῆφητ' vb. tr. to serve (ῆμο' or ηλ'); as n.m.
 service, worship, liturgy; ηλ ῆ φῆφε place of worship.

ῆ-φῆφε to do service (to, for: ηλ'). ρεφφῆφε server,
 worshipper; μῆτρεφφῆφε service. φῆφητ n.m. servant.

φῆφηεε vb. intr. to whisper; as n. whispering. εφ-φῆφηεε,
 φη-φῆφηεε to whisper.

φηλ n.m. waste-land. ῆ-φηλ to become waste, dry.

φηλ n.m. profligate, prodigal (person); μῆτφηλ profligacy.

φηε, φηη (pl. φηηу, -ε) n.m. net. φηε ῆ ειοуε casting-net.

φηη n.f. garden; ηλ-τφφηη gardener.

φηοφ, Q φοηφ vb. intr. to stink; as n.m. stench.

φῆс n.m. linen.

φῆτω n.f. sheet, robe (of linen).

φῆφωτε, φηηφωτε n.f. cushion or sim.

φο number: thousand. See 30.7.

φο particle: yea!

φοεημ n.m. row, course; ῆ φοεημ φοεημ in rows. φημε,
 φοεηме n.f. courses (of stones).

φοεηт in ῆ-φοεηт (Q o ῆ φοεηт) to become inspired,
 possessed, frenzied.

φοεηφ n.m. dust; ῆ-φοεηφ to become dusty; χη-φοεηφ idem.

(φοκφκ) φεκφφκ' vb. tr. to dig, hollow out, gouge out.

φολ, φλλ n.m. bundle.

φολ, φφλ n.m. molar tooth, tusk.

φοληεс n.f. gnat.

φολφλ φ(ε)λφφλ' Q φελφφλ (φῆφφφ) vb. tr. to sift, shake in
 sieve (ῆμο'); as n.m. shaking.

φοη, φοοη (f. φφηе; pl. φмоуі) n.m. father-in-law (mother-
 in-law); son (daughter)-in-law. ῆ-φοη to become

father-in-law (to: ε).

ϑΟΜΝ̄Τ, ϑΝ̄Ν̄Τ, ϑΕΜ̄Ν̄Τ, ϑΟΜ̄Τ, ϑΝ̄Ν̄(Τ)- number: three (f. ϑΟΜ̄Τε, ϑΟΜ̄Ν̄Τε). ϑΝ̄(Ν̄)Τ-(ε)ΠΟΟΥ three days ago, heretofore. ΜΕΞϑΟΜ̄Ν̄Τ third. Μ̄Ν̄ΤϑΟΜ̄Τε thirteen; ΜΕΞΜ̄Ν̄ΤϑΟΜ̄Τε thirteenth. Ν̄ ΠϑΟΜ̄Ν̄Τ all three (of them). See 15.3; 30.7. ϑΟΜ̄Τε n.f. thorn-tree (acacia nilotica); thorns; thicket of acacias; ϑε Ν̄ ϑΟΜ̄Τε acacia wood.

ϑΟΟΥ, ϑΟΟΥε, ϑΟΥ- n.m. incense, perfume.

ϑΟΟΥε, Q ϑΟΥϑΟΥ(ε) vb. intr. to become dry, dry up, become dessicated, stale. ΠΝΕΤ ϑΟΥϑΟΥ the dry land.

ϑΟΠ, ϑΟΟΠ, ϑΟΠ n.m. palm, four-fingerbreadth; a set of four. (ϑΟΠϑΠ) ϑ(ε)ΠϑΠ- ϑΠϑΟΠ^ε vb. tr. to take in arms, nurse.

ϑΟΡ̄Τ, ϑΟΟΡ̄Τ n.m. awning, veil.

ϑΟΡ̄ϑΡ̄ ϑΡ̄ϑΡ̄- ϑΡ̄ϑΡ̄^ε Q ϑΡ̄ϑΡ̄ (ϑΡ̄ϑΟΡ̄Τ) vb. tr. to upset, overturn (ΠΜΟ^ε, ε; on, onto: εχ̄Ν̄); to destroy; + ενеснт idem.

As n.m. overthrow, destruction; ρεϑϑορϑΡ̄ destroyer.

ϑΟΤ, ϑΟΤ (pl. ϑϑοτε; cf. ϑΝ̄ϑοτε) n.m. pillow, cushion.

ϑΟΤϑΤ̄ (ϑοχ̄Τ̄) ϑετϑοτ^ε Q ϑετϑοτ vb. tr. to cut, carve, hollow out (ΠΜΟ^ε); to make a hole in (ε, ε̄Ν̄). As n.m. (also ϑοτ) anything carved or hollowed out.

ϑΟΥ, соу in Πϑου prep. without (not standard Sah.).

ϑΟΥΝ̄Β, ϑΟΥΒ, ϑΒΙΒ, ϑΟΥεΒ, ϑΟΥεε n.m. persea tree.

ϑΟΥΟ ϑΟΥε- (ϑΟΥ-) ϑΟΥω^ε (ϑΟΥο^ε) (± εβολ) vb. tr. to discharge, pour out, empty (ΠΜΟ^ε; from: ΠΜΟ^ε, εβολ ΠΜΟ^ε, εβολ ε̄Ν̄; into: ε̄Ν̄); vb. intr. to flow, pour out. ϑΟΥΟ εχ̄Ν̄ to pour out upon; to crowd against, throng. Also with ενеснт (ε), εεραι (ε, εχ̄Ν̄, ε̄Ν̄). ϑΟΥεIT Q to be empty; ΠΕΤ ϑΟΥεIT emptiness, vanity (may take art.); Μ̄Ν̄ΤΠΕΤ ϑΟΥεIT emptiness; ε̄Ν̄ ΟΥΜ̄Ν̄ΤΠΕΤ ϑΟΥεIT without cause, vainly; Ρ̄-ΠΕΤ ϑΟΥεIT to act in vain.

ϑΟΥΡ̄Н n.f. censer, brazier, altar.

ϑΟΥСОΟΥϑε, ϑΟΥСОΟΥϑε, ϑΟΥСОΟΥε n.m. sacrifice, offering.

ϑΟΥϑβε, ϑΟΥϑβε n.f. throat.

ϑΟΥϑΟΥ vb. intr. to boast, brag; reflex. (w. ΠΜΟ^ε) to take pride (in, on, about: ε, ετβε, εχ̄Ν̄, εεραи εχ̄Ν̄, εи, ε̄Ν̄).

- As n.m. boasting, pride; as adj. proud. **ἠΐτῶοὔῳ**, **ἠΐτῶοὔῳ** pride, impudence. **†-ῶοὔῳ** to glorify.
- ῶοὔῳ**, **ῶοὔῳ** n.m. window; niche, alcove.
- ῶοὔῳ**, **ῶοὔῳ** n.m. kind of antelope (bubalis buselaphus).
- ῶοὔῳ**, **ῶοὔῳ**, **ῶοὔῳ** n.m. pot, jar.
- ῶοὔῳ** n.m. hindrance, impediment; key. **†-ῶοὔῳ** to lock (a door). **ῶοὔῳ** to shut, lock.
- ῶοὔῳ**, **Q ῶοὔῳ** meaning uncertain: to burrow (?).
- ῶοὔῳ**, **ῶοὔῳ** vb. tr. to consider (**ἠῶοὔῳ**); to take counsel concerning (ε, εχῶ; with: **ἠῶ**). As n.m. counsel, design, plan, advice. **ἠῶοὔῳ** ill-considered; **ἠῶοὔῳ** being without counsel, at a loss, reckless. εἰρε **ῶ** οὔῳοὔῳ **ῶοὔῳ** to take counsel, make a decision. **ἠῶοὔῳ** idem (with: **ἠῶ**; concerning: ε, εἰρε ε); **ἠῶοὔῳ** **ἠῶ** to counsel, advise; **ῶοὔῳ** counsellor, advisor.
- ῶοὔῳ** n.f. wonder, amazement; miracle; as adj. wonderful, marvelous; **ῶοὔῳ** wonderful; **ῶοὔῳ** wondrously. **ῶοὔῳ** (**Q ο ῶ**) to become amazed, to marvel (at: **ἠῶοὔῳ**, ε, εἰρε, εχῶ, εἰρε εχῶ, **ῶοὔῳ**, **ῶοὔῳ**).
- ῶοὔῳ** n.f. menstruation; **ῶοὔῳ** (**Q ο ῶ**) to be menstruous.
- ῶοὔῳ**, **ῶοὔῳ** in **ῶοὔῳ** suddenly, all of a sudden.
- ῶοὔῳ**, **ῶοὔῳ** (pl. **ῶοὔῳ**) n.m. mast of a ship.
- ῶοὔῳ** n. nest.
- ῶοὔῳ**, **ῶοὔῳ** (pl. **ῶοὔῳ**) n.m. prison.
- ῶοὔῳ**, **ῶοὔῳ** n.f. garment, tunic.
- ῶοὔῳ** n.m. weaver; warp (on loom).
- ῶοὔῳ** **ῶοὔῳ** **ῶοὔῳ** **ῶοὔῳ** **Q ῶοὔῳ** vb. tr. to disturb, agitate, bother, upset, trouble, urge, hasten (**ἠῶοὔῳ**); vb. intr. to become disturbed etc.; as n.m. disturbance, trouble, anxiety, haste; **ῶοὔῳ** **ῶοὔῳ** hastily, quickly, anxiously. **ῶοὔῳ** undisturbed, untroubled; **ἠῶοὔῳ** tranquillity; **ῶοὔῳ**/**†-ῶοὔῳ** to create disturbance.
- ῶοὔῳ** in **†-ῶοὔῳ** to accuse, bring accusation against (ε, **ῶ**, **ῶοὔῳ**); **ῶοὔῳ** accuser.
- ῶοὔῳ** n.m. sand, gravel; **ῶοὔῳ** ε **ῶοὔῳ** being in sandy condition.

- 𐎠𐎡𐎴 (𐎠𐎡𐎴) 𐎠𐎡𐎴- (𐎠𐎡𐎴-) 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 (𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠) Q 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 (𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠) vb. tr. to shave, clip, tonsure (𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠); 𐎠𐎡𐎴-𐎠𐎡 to shave the head; as n.m. shaving, clipping, tonsure.
- 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎠 Q 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎠 vb. tr. to scorch, wither (𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠); vb. intr. to become scorched, withered.
- 𐎠𐎡𐎴 n.m. what is above, high; always w. art. and usu. in prep. phrases: 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 upward; 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 𐎠𐎡𐎴 above; 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 𐎠𐎡𐎴 from above; 𐎠𐎡-𐎠𐎡𐎴 upper part or direction; 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 𐎠𐎡 (prep.) above; 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 𐎠𐎡-𐎠𐎡𐎴 from above.
- 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠- Q 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎠 vb. tr. to dig, dig deep; Q = to be deep; as n.m. depth(s). Cf. 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠.
- 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎠 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎠- 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎠 Q 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎠 vb. tr. to dig, dig deep (± 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎠-𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠). 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎠 n.m. depth. Cf. preceding.
- 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠- (𐎠𐎡𐎴-) 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎠 vb. tr. to despoil (𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠); + 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠: to spoil, destroy; intr. to be destroyed; as n.m. spoil, booty. 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎠 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 indestructible. 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎠 n.f. spoils.
- 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 Q 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎠 vb. tr. to loosen, dissolve, paralyze; vb. intr. to flow (into: 𐎠, 𐎠𐎡, 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 𐎠𐎡𐎴); 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 to be paralyzed, crippled, worthless.
- 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎠 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠- 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎠 vb. tr. to stitch, weave (𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠).
- 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎠 vb. tr. to smell (𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠); sniff at (𐎠); as n.m. sense of smell; 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 organ of smell; 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎠 sense of s.
- 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎠 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎠 Q 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎠 vb. tr. to mark, trace line of, make as a mark (𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠); as n.m. mark, marker, stake; †-𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎠 to set a mark or boundary.
- 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎠 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠- 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎠 Q 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎠 vb. tr. to cut (𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠); Q to be sharp, sharpened, cutting. Cf. 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠.
- 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 n.m. tax, tribute; †-𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 to pay tribute; 𐎠𐎡-𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 to receive tribute.
- 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 n.m. summer. 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠, 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎠 n.m. spring.
- 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎠 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎠 (𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎠) vb. tr. to wash (clothes: 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠).
- 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎠 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠- Q 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎠 vb. tr. to pierce.
- 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎠 vb. intr. to become sick, weak, ill (in, with: 𐎠, 𐎠𐎡, 𐎠𐎡); as n.m. sickness, disease. 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠 infirmary. †-𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎠 to become sick; 𐎠𐎡𐎴𐎠𐎠 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-) 𐎱𐎠𐎠 (𐎱𐎠𐎠) Q 𐎱𐎠𐎠 (𐎱𐎠𐎠) vb.
intr. to come together, join; vb. tr. to join, connect
(𐎠𐎠𐎠; to, with: 𐎠, 𐎠𐎠, 𐎠𐎠); to convey (to: 𐎠𐎠); as
n.m. union, unity. 𐎠𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠 jointly, in unison.

𐎱𐎠 only in 𐎱𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠, 𐎱𐎠𐎠𐎠, 𐎱𐎠𐎠𐎠 moment, instant; 𐎠𐎠
𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠 suddenly.

𐎱𐎠 𐎱𐎠- (𐎱𐎠-, 𐎱𐎠-) 𐎱𐎠 (𐎱𐎠) Q 𐎱𐎠 vb. tr. to receive,
accept, take, bear, suffer (𐎠𐎠𐎠; for, on behalf of:
𐎠𐎠, 𐎠𐎠; from: 𐎠𐎠, 𐎠𐎠); to buy (for a price: 𐎠𐎠;
with: 𐎠𐎠). Freq. w. ethical dative. Q also = to be
acceptable. As n.m. acceptance, purchase. 𐎠𐎠𐎠, 𐎠𐎠𐎠
which cannot be limited or contained. 𐎱𐎠 n.f. recep-
tion, entertainment.

𐎱𐎠𐎠 (𐎱𐎠𐎠), Q 𐎱𐎠𐎠 vb. intr. to become, come into exist-
ence; to happen, take place, occur; to last, endure; Q
to be, exist. 𐎠𐎠𐎠 impers. it happened that (foll. by
coord. vb.). For 𐎱𐎠𐎠 as aux. vb., see §30.9. 𐎱𐎠𐎠 𐎠,
𐎠𐎠𐎠 𐎠 to be for, intended for, destined for; 𐎱𐎠𐎠 𐎠𐎠
(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
𐎠𐎠 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 exist-
ence through, by means of. As n.m. existence, being.
𐎠𐎠 𐎠 𐎱𐎠𐎠 dwelling place, residence. 𐎠𐎠𐎠 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-) 𐎱𐎠𐎠 Q 𐎱𐎠𐎠 vb. intr. to be early,

first (in, at, to: ε); reflex. idem. ᾠρῆν- + Inf. to do something first, to have done something previously, already. ᾠρῆν n. morning; ᾠρῆν ἄν μερῶστε tomorrow morning, the morning of the next day; πῆλυ ἄν ᾠρῆν the morning. ᾠρῆν (f. ᾠρῆνε) adj. first, earliest; used before of after n., with ἄν; ᾠρῆν-ἄν idem. ἄν ᾠρῆν, ἄν ᾠρῆν adv. early. ἄν ᾠρῆν adv. formerly, at first; ἄν ᾠρῆν ἄν prep. before. χῆν (ἄν) ᾠρῆν, χῆν ε ᾠρῆν from the beginning. ῆν-ᾠρῆν (Q ο ἄν) to be first, before; + ε + Inf. to do first, beforehand; to be the first to do.

ᾠρῆν vb. intr. to be demented; tr. to derange (ἄνμο^ο).

ᾠρῆν, ᾠρῆν, ᾠρῆν (pl. ᾠρῆν, ᾠρῆν) n.m. shepherd, herdsman; ἄνῆνῆν shepherding.

ᾠρῆν, ᾠρῆν (pl. ᾠρῆν, ᾠρῆν) n.m. trader, merchant; ἄν ᾠρῆν emporium; ἄνῆνῆν trade, commerce; ῆν-ᾠρῆν to trade, deal, traffic (in: ἄν); εἰνῆν-ᾠρῆν trade, profit.

ᾠρῆν ᾠρῆν- (ᾠρῆν-) vb. tr. to muzzle. ᾠρῆν, ᾠρῆν n.m. a muzzle, halter.

ᾠρῆν, ᾠρῆν n.f. well, cistern.

ᾠρῆν n.m. flour, dough.

ᾠρῆν ᾠρῆν- (ᾠρῆν-) Q ᾠρῆν vb. tr. to close, seal (ἄνμο^ο; against: εἰν); vb. intr. to be shut, sealed. ᾠρῆν (ᾠρῆν)

Q ᾠρῆν vb. tr. idem. ᾠρῆν n.m. gate, what is shut.

ᾠρῆν-ᾠρῆν n.pl. joints.

ᾠρῆν, ᾠρῆν n.f. cliff, precipice.

ᾠρῆν ᾠρῆν- (ᾠρῆν-) Q ᾠρῆν vb. tr. to exclude, deprive (of: ε, εἰν ἄν); to remove (ἄνμο^ο; from: ε).

ᾠρῆν (ᾠρῆν) ᾠρῆν- (ᾠρῆν-) ᾠρῆν (ᾠρῆν) Q ᾠρῆν (ᾠρῆν, ᾠρῆν) (1) vb. tr. to cut (ἄνμο^ο); to slaughter, slay (with: ἄν).

ᾠρῆν εἰν to cut off, cut short; to excommunicate; to decide; as n.m. excommunication, cutting off. ᾠρῆν εἰν exἄν to condemn. ἄν ᾠρῆν εἰν sharply, briefly. ᾠρῆν-

in cpds.: who, which cuts (see 2nd elem.). ᾠρῆν as n.m. what is cut; sacrifice; decision, verdict. ᾠρῆν

uncut. ᾠρῆν (εἰν) cutter, sacrificer.

(2) vb. intr. to lack (for: ε, ἦμο^ς, εἶν); to want, be lacking; as n.m. lack, need, shortage; ἀτρωωτ without needs. ὑλλτ ἦ, ὑлт ἦ, ὑлтε prep. short of, lacking; excepting, apart from. ὑλλτε, ὑλλтс n.f. part cut off, portion. ὑλλтс, ὑлтс n.f. cut, ditch. ὑта vb. intr. to become faulty, deficient; to have defects; as n.m. defect, fault, deficiency.

ῥωωεε ῥεεεε- (ῥεεε-) ῥооε^ς (ῥоε^ς) Q ῥооεε (ῥоεε) vb. tr. to strike, smite, wound (ἦμο^ς); vb. intr. to be wounded (in: ε); as n.m. blow, wound. ῥελ n.m. blow, wound; ῥ-ῥελ to wound; ῥελ-ειχ to clap the hands.

ῥωῥ ῥεῥ- ῥоῥ^ς Q ῥнῥ (± εβολ) vb. tr. to scatter, spread (ἦμο^ς; esp. of odor, by wind); vb. intr. idem.

ῥωῥ ῥεῥ- Q ῥнῥ vb. tr. to twist (rope etc.); as n.m. twisting; torture (?).

ῥωῥ ῥεῥ- ῥоῥ^ς (ῥлῥ^ς) Q ῥнῥ (± εβολ, εεραи) vb. tr. to make equal (ἦμο^ς; to: ε, мн); to make level, straight; to lay out straight; Q to be equal (to: ε, мн, оуβε). As n.m. equality, sameness, equal status.

ῥωч ῥεч- ῥоч^ς Q ῥнч vb. tr. to devastate, lay waste, destroy (ἦμο^ς); vb. intr. to become desert, laid waste, destroyed; as n.m. devastation, destruction. ῥωωчε, ῥωωεε n.m. barrenness, poverty.

ῥωчт, ῥочт n.m. hollow of hand; handful.

ῥωчт ῥεчт- Q ῥочт vb. intr. to err, make a mistake (in: ἦμο^ς, ε, εἶν); as n.m. error, fault. ἀτρωωчт unerring. ῥлчте adj. wicked, iniquitous; мнтῥлчте iniquity; ῥ-мнт-ῥлчте to sin (against: ε). ῥочтс, ῥовтс, ῥлчтс n. error.

ῥωεε ῥεεε- ῥоεε^ς vb. tr. intr. to wither, scorch.

ῥωχε vb. intr. to contend, wrestle, struggle (with: мн, оуβε); as n.m. contest. ма ἦ ῥωχε arena; речῥωχε contender. ῥоεиx n.m.f. athlete, gladiator, contender; мнтῥоεиx athleticism; ῥ-ῥоεиx to become an athlete, contender. ῥоεиxч n.m. athlete, contender.

ῥωхп ῥεхп- ῥохп^ς Q ῥохп vb. tr. to leave as a remainder,

ἄβιλ (ἄβιλ) ἄβιλ- (ἄβιλ-) ἄβιλ^τ Q ἄβιλ vb. tr. to take, carry, bear, sustain (ἄβιλ^τ, ἄβιλ); oft. w. eth. dat. (ε, ἄβιλ^τ). Used w. many prep. and adv. in normal senses. ἄβιλ ἄβιλ to agree with. ἄβιλ ἄβιλ to tolerate, bear, endure. ἄβιλ ἄβιλ^τ εβιλ to take away, remove (from: ἄβιλ^τ, ἄβιλ). ἄβιλ ἄβιλβιλ to carry etc. from there (± ἄβιλ, ἄβιλβιλ: from, from on). For ἄβιλ- and ἄβιλ- in vb. and nom. cpds. see 2nd element. ἄβιλβιλ one who bears (may have object); ἄβιλβιλβιλ state or condition of bearing.

ἄβιλ, ἄβιλ, ἄβιλβιλ, ἄβιλβιλ n.m.f. worm. ἄβιλ-ἄβιλ to become wormy. ἄβιλ, εβιλ, εβιλ, ἄβιλ n.f. canal, water conduit.

ἄβιλβιλ, εβιλβιλ (ἄβιλβιλ-, ἄβιλβιλ-; f. ἄβιλβιλ, ἄβιλβιλ, εβιλβιλ) number: four.

ἄβιλβιλβιλβιλ fourteen. ἄβιλβιλβιλβιλ (f. -ἄβιλβιλβιλ, -ἄβιλβιλβιλ) fourth.

See §§15.3; 24.3; 30.7.

ἄβιλ, εβιλ, ἄβιλβιλ, ἄβιλβιλ n.m. hair. ἄβιλβιλ-ἄβιλ, ἄβιλβιλ ἄβιλβιλ hairy. ἄβιλβιλβιλ-ἄβιλ to let hair grow.

ἄβιλβιλ, εβιλβιλ n.f.m. sweat. ἄβιλβιλβιλ to sweat.

ἄβιλβιλ (εβιλβιλ, εβιλβιλ) ἄβιλβιλ- ἄβιλβιλ^τ vb. tr. to wipe away, off; to obliterate, destroy (ἄβιλβιλ^τ). ἄβιλβιλβιλ εβιλβιλ (1) idem; (2) intr. to be wiped out, destroyed. ἄβιλβιλβιλβιλ εβιλβιλ uneffaceable, ineradicable.

ἄβιλβιλ (εβιλβιλ) ἄβιλβιλ- ἄβιλβιλ^τ Q ἄβιλβιλ (εβιλβιλ) vb. intr. and reflex. to leap, spring (εβιλβιλ, εβιλβιλβιλ, εβιλβιλ, εβιλβιλβιλ); as n.m. impetuosity; ἄβιλβιλβιλβιλ impetuous person. ἄβιλβιλβιλ, εβιλβιλβιλ n. leaping, dancing; esp. in ἄβιλβιλβιλβιλ to dance; ἄβιλβιλβιλβιλβιλβιλ haste.

ἄβιλβιλ (εβιλβιλ) ἄβιλβιλ- ἄβιλβιλ^τ Q ἄβιλβιλ vb. tr. to seize, snatch, rob (ε, ἄβιλβιλ^τ); ἄβιλβιλβιλβιλ violent person. ἄβιλβιλβιλ n. robber.

ἄβιλβιλβιλ (εβιλβιλβιλ) rare variant of ἄβιλβιλ to leap q.v.

ἄβιλβιλ-: ἄβιλ

ἄβιλβιλ: εβιλβιλ

ἄβιλβιλ, ἄβιλβιλ-: ἄβιλ

ἄβιλβιλβιλ: ἄβιλβιλ

ἄβιλβιλβιλ-: ἄβιλβιλβιλ

ἄβιλβιλβιλβιλ-: ἄβιλβιλβιλβιλ

ἄβιλβιλβιλ: ἄβιλβιλβιλ

ἄβιλβιλβιλβιλ: ἄβιλβιλβιλβιλβιλ

ἄβιλβιλβιλβιλβιλ: ἄβιλβιλβιλβιλβιλβιλ

40T^o: 40TE
 406^o: 406E
 406C̄: 406E
 406T̄: 406E

4TEY-: 4TOOY
 4TO, 4TOE: 4TOOY
 4TOY-: 4TOOY

401: 40
 40TE: 50TE
 406E: 50TE

2

2A, 20 n.m. winnowing fan.

2A, 20 n.m. pole, mast; weaver's beam.

2A (2APo^o) prep. (1) under, beneath; often with meaning of bearing, carrying; (2) from under, from the presence of, from the time of; (3) from, by reason of, because of; (4) for, in respect to, on behalf of; (5) in exchange for, for; to, toward (usu. of persons).

2AE, 2AEIH, 2AIH (f. 2AH, 2AE; pl. 2AEY, 2AEY, 2AEOY, 2AEY6) adj. last, final; as n.: end, termination, last part. ε η2AE, η η2AE, η 0AE, η 2AE, εχη 2AE, 2η 0AE at last, finally. 0A 2AE, 0A 0AE until the last, at the last. ƒ-2AE (1) to become last; to be (too) late (for: ε); (2) to be in want (of: ε). x1-2AE to lag.

2AEIBEC, 2AIBEC, 2OIBEC n.f. shade, shelter, shadow; ƒ-2AEIBEC to make shade (for, over: ε, εχη, 2ixη). x1-2AEIBEC to take shade, be shaded, sheltered.

2AEIT, 2AIEIT, 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. η); ηηT2AK sobriety, mildness. ƒ-2AK (Q 0 η 2AK) to become sober, prudent.

2AKX^o, 2AKHΛ^o, 2AK0A^o, 2ANKX^o n.m. a species of lizard.

2AA n.m.f. servant, slave; rare except in 2η2AA, 2η2EA n.m.f. idem; ηηT2η2AA status of slave or servant; ƒ-2η2AA to serve, become servant (to: ηA^o).

2AA only in ƒ-2AA to deceive (ηηO^o); as n. deceit; ηηTƒ-2AA deceit, deception; ηεƒ-2AA deceiver; ηηTηεƒ-2AA deceit.

2AAA^o, 2AAHK n.f. ring.

2AAHT (pl. 2AAATE, 2AAAATE) n.m. bird, any flying creature.

ΖΑΛΜΗΖΕ, ΖΑΛΜΗΖ, ΖΑΛΜΕΖ, ΖΕΛΜΕΖΕ n.f. boat.

ΖΑΛΟΥΣ, ΖΑΛΛΟΥΣ n.m. spiderweb.

ΖΑΛΩΜ n.m. cheese.

ΖΑΜ (pl. ΖΜΗΥ, ΖΜΕΥ) n.m. craftsman; cf. ΖΑΜΘΕ.

ΖΑΜΗΡ n.m. embrace; $\bar{\rho}$ -ΖΑΜΗΡ $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron$ °; †-ΖΑΜΗΡ ε to embrace.

ΖΑΜΟΙ interj. would that ...!

ΖΑΜΘΕ, ΖΑΜΘΙ (pl. ΖΑΜΘΗΟΥΕ, ΖΑΜΘΗΥΕ, ΖΑΜΘΘΟΥΕ) n.m. carpenter; Μ $\bar{\eta}$ ΤΖΑΜΘΕ carpentry.

ΖΑΠ, ΖΟΠ n.m. judgement, inquest; ΑΤΖΑΠ without going to court. εΙΡΕ $\bar{\eta}$ Π(°)ΖΑΠ, $\bar{\rho}$ -ΖΑΠ to give a judgement (for: ΝΑ°; between: ΟΥΤΕ); to go to court; to avenge, i.e. to settle one's case (against: Μ $\bar{\eta}$). †-ΖΑΠ to give a judgement, pass judgement (on: ε, εχ $\bar{\eta}$); ΜΑ $\bar{\eta}$ †-ΖΑΠ court, place of judgement; ΡΕΥ†-ΖΑΠ judge; $\bar{\rho}$ -ΡΕΥ†-ΖΑΠ to act as judge. ΧΙ-ΖΑΠ, ΧΙ $\bar{\eta}$ ΟΥΖΑΠ to go to court (against, with: Μ $\bar{\eta}$, ΟΥΒΕ, ΖΑ, ΖΙ); as n.m. judgement.

ΖΑΠΕ n.m. the god Apis.

ΖΑΠΟΡ $\bar{\kappa}$, ΖΑΠΟΡ $\bar{\tau}$ n.f. saddle, saddle-cloth.

ΖΑΠ $\bar{\sigma}$, ΖΟΠ $\bar{\sigma}$ impers. vb. (± ΠΕ) it is necessary (for someone: ε; to do: ε, ΕΤΡΕ). See §20.2.

ΖΑΡΕΖ (ΑΡΕΖ, ΖΑΡΗΖΕ, ΕΡΕΖ, ΕΡΗΖ) vb. tr. to keep, observe, preserve, be careful about (ε); to guard, watch, keep (ε; from: ε, ΕΒΟΛ $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron$ °, ΕΒΟΛ Ζ $\bar{\eta}$); as n.m. watch, guard, caution; Μ $\bar{\eta}$ ΤΑΤΖΑΡΕΖ heedlessness; ΜΑ $\bar{\eta}$ ΖΑΡΕΖ place of watch, guardhouse; ΡΕΥΖΑΡΕΖ guard, watcher, watchman.

ΖΑΡΙΖΑΡΟ° intensive pron., used appositionally: (he) alone, apart; (he him)self, by (him)self; other pers. sim.

ΖΑΣ n.m. dung (of animals).

ΖΑΣΙΕ, ΖΑΣΕΙΕ, ΖΑΣΙΗ n.m. a drowned person; in cpds.: ΕΘΚ $\bar{\eta}$ ΖΑΣΙΕ, ΘΕ $\bar{\eta}$ ΖΑΣΙΕ, $\bar{\rho}$ -ΒΟΛ $\bar{\eta}$ ΖΑΣΙΕ to drown, be drowned.

ΖΑΤ, ΖΑΤΕ, ΖΑΑΤ n.m. silver; silver coin(s), money; as adj. silver, white. ΜΑΙ-ΖΑΤ money-loving. ΜΕΝ $\bar{\rho}$ -ΖΑΤ silver-smith; ΡΕΥΜΕΝ $\bar{\rho}$ -ΖΑΤ idem. ΣΑ $\bar{\eta}$ ΖΑΤ dealer in silver. $\bar{\rho}$ -ΖΑΤ to work silver; (Q ο $\bar{\eta}$ ΖΑΤ) to become silver; ΡΕΥ $\bar{\rho}$ -ΖΑΤ silversmith. †-ΖΑΤ to pay.

ⲉⲗⲧⲁⲓⲁⲗⲉ, ⲉⲗⲧⲁⲗⲗⲏ n. name of an eye-disease.

ⲉⲗⲧⲉ, ⲉⲗⲗⲁⲧⲉ vb. intr. to flow; tr. to pour (ⲡⲓⲙⲟⲩ) ± ⲉⲅⲟⲗ.

As n.m. flow. ⲙⲁ ⲡ ⲉⲗⲧⲉ channel, water-course.

ⲉⲗⲧⲏⲣ, ⲉⲗⲧⲏⲣⲉ n.m.f. hammer.

ⲉⲗⲟⲱⲣ, ⲉⲟⲱⲣ name of 3rd Coptic month.

ⲉⲗϥⲉⲗⲗ n.m. anchor.

ⲉⲗϫⲏⲧ, ⲉⲗϫⲏⲧⲧ, ⲉⲗⲣϫⲏⲧ n.m. falcon.

ⲉⲗϫⲉⲉⲗⲉ, ⲉⲗϫⲁⲗⲉ, ⲉⲗⲅⲅⲉⲗⲉ n.f. lizard.

ⲉⲗⲉ pron. many; as adj. (bef. or aft. noun, with ⲡ) many.

ⲡ-ⲉⲗⲉ to become or do much/many (+ ⲡ + noun); ⲙⲡⲧⲉⲗⲉ
multitude.

ⲉⲗⲉⲉ, ⲉⲗⲗⲉⲉ n.m. snare.

ⲉⲗⲉⲓⲏ n.m. mint.

ⲉⲗⲁ n.m. straits, difficulty, distress; ⲡ-ⲉⲗⲁ (Ⲓ ⲟ ⲡ ⲉⲗⲁ)
to become distressed; †-ⲉⲗⲁ to distress, disturb (ⲡⲁⲩ).

ⲉⲗⲉⲉ, ⲉⲉⲅⲅⲉ, ⲉⲏϥⲅⲉ, ⲉⲏⲅⲉⲉ n.m. plow; yoke of animals.

ⲉⲅⲟⲣⲅⲡ (ⲅⲟⲣⲅⲡ) ⲉⲅⲡⲅⲡ- (ⲅⲡⲅⲡ-) ⲉⲅⲡⲅⲟⲣⲩ (ⲉⲟϥⲉⲣⲟϥⲟⲣⲩ) Ⲓ
ⲅⲡⲅⲟⲣ (ⲅⲡⲅⲟⲣⲧ) vb. tr. to throw down, push, cast (ⲡⲓⲙⲟⲩ);
ⲉⲅⲟⲣⲅⲡ ⲡⲓⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲅⲟⲗ to cast forth (on, onto: ⲉ, ⲉⲡⲉⲥⲏⲧ ⲉ,
ⲉⲉⲣⲁⲓ ⲉ); intr. to fall to pieces. ⲕⲗⲉ-ⲅⲡⲅⲟⲣ ⲡⲟⲡⲉⲥⲥⲓ-
pied land; ⲉⲓⲟⲉ-ⲅⲡⲅⲟⲣ idem or sim.

ⲉⲅⲟϥⲣ n.f. left hand; as adj. left. (ⲡ) ⲉⲗ ⲉⲅⲟϥⲣ, ⲉⲓ
ⲉⲅⲟϥⲣ on, to the left.

ⲉⲅⲟ n.f. covering; tent.

ⲉⲅ (ⲉⲉⲉ, ⲉⲏⲉ) Ⲓ ⲉⲏϥ to fall (± ⲉⲡⲉⲥⲏⲧ, ⲉⲉⲣⲁⲓ down); used
with ⲉ, ⲉⲗⲡ, ⲉⲗⲡ, ⲉⲗⲧⲡ, ⲉⲗⲓⲗⲡ in ordinary senses. ⲉⲅ ⲡⲉⲗ,
ⲉⲅ ⲡⲧⲡ to become lost to (someone). ⲉⲅ ⲉⲅⲟⲗ to perish,
cease (from: ⲉⲗ; from on, from with: ⲉⲓ, ⲉⲗⲓⲗⲡ); to fall
away. ⲉⲅ ⲉ to find, chance upon, light upon, discover;
ⲉⲅ ⲉⲣⲟⲩ ⲡⲉⲗ to find something in the possession of.

ⲉⲅ, ⲉⲓⲏ n.f. way, manner. ⲧⲁⲓ ⲧⲉ ⲟⲉ this is the way (that),
thus. ⲟϥⲡ-ⲟⲉ there is a way, it is possible (to: ⲉ, ⲡ,
ⲉⲧⲣⲉ); ⲙⲡ-ⲟⲉ there is no way (to: ⲉ, ⲡ, ⲉⲧⲣⲉ). ⲡ ⲟⲉ ⲡ
prep. like, in the manner of. ⲡ ⲟⲉ + Rel. as, even as,
in the same way that. ⲡ ⲧⲉⲓⲉ (1) in this way, thus;

- (2) of this sort. \bar{N} $\tau\epsilon\iota\zeta\epsilon$ $\tau\eta\rho\bar{\tau}$ so much, to such an extent. \bar{N} $\tau(^{\circ})\zeta\epsilon$ like (e.g. me), as (I) do, in (my) way or manner. \bar{N} $\tau(^{\circ})\zeta\epsilon$ $\tau(^{\circ})\zeta\epsilon$ as (I) was before. $\lambda\theta$ \bar{N} $\zeta\epsilon$ of what sort? $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha$ $\theta\epsilon$ like (\bar{N}); as (+ Rel.). $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha$ $\tau\epsilon\iota\zeta\epsilon$ in this way, likewise. $\bar{\rho}-\theta\epsilon$ (Q o \bar{N} $\theta\epsilon$) (1) to become like; (2) to make like; $\bar{\rho}-\tau(^{\circ})\zeta\epsilon$ to resume one's former appearance. $\dagger-\theta\epsilon$ to provide means (to: $\bar{N}\lambda^{\circ}$; so that: ϵ , $\epsilon\tau\rho\epsilon$). $\epsilon\bar{N}-\theta\epsilon$ to find means (to: \bar{N}).
- $\zeta\epsilon$, ζ^{-} 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. $\zeta\epsilon-\rho\omicron\upsilon\gamma\epsilon$ good season, plenty; $\bar{\rho}-\zeta\epsilon-\rho\omicron\upsilon\gamma\epsilon$ to be in plenty.
- $\zeta\epsilon\lambda\bar{\rho}\epsilon$, $\zeta\lambda\bar{\rho}\epsilon$ n.f. navel.
- $\zeta\epsilon\lambda\zeta\iota\lambda\epsilon$ n.f. death-rattle.
- $\zeta\epsilon\bar{\nu}\epsilon\epsilon\tau\epsilon$ n.f. monastery, convent. Many variant spellings: ϵ , η for $\theta\epsilon$; $-\eta$ for $-\epsilon$; $\zeta\eta$ for $\zeta\epsilon^{-}$.
- $\zeta\eta$, $\epsilon\zeta\eta$, $\zeta\iota\eta$ ($\zeta\eta\tau^{\circ}$) n.f. front, forepart, beginning; $\zeta\eta\tau^{\circ}$, ϵ $\zeta\eta\tau^{\circ}$ prep. forward (to), before, into the presence of; used idiomatically with certain verbs. $\epsilon\theta\eta$ adv. forward, ahead, in advance; \dagger $\epsilon\theta\eta$ to advance, progress. $\bar{N}\sigma\chi-\theta\eta$ adv. formerly, henceforth. $\zeta\lambda$ $\theta\eta$, $\zeta\lambda$ $\tau(^{\circ})\zeta\eta$ prep. in front of, before (time or place); also used as conj. (+ $\epsilon\tau\rho\epsilon$ or $\bar{N}\rho\lambda\tau\epsilon^{-}$). $\zeta\iota$ $\theta\eta$, $\zeta\iota$ $\zeta\eta$ at the front, forward, in front; $\zeta\iota$ $\theta\eta$ $\bar{N}\mu\omicron^{\circ}$ in front of, before, on the front of; $\bar{\rho}-\zeta\iota\theta\eta$ $\bar{N}\mu\omicron^{\circ}$ to precede.
- $\zeta\eta$ ($\zeta\eta\tau^{\circ}$) n.f. belly, womb. $\bar{M}\bar{N}\tau\mu\lambda\iota-\zeta\eta\tau\bar{\tau}$ gluttony. $\theta\lambda\chi\epsilon$ $\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ \bar{N} $\zeta\eta\tau$ to ventriloquize. $\bar{N}\zeta\eta\tau^{\circ}$ see $\zeta\bar{N}$.
- $\zeta\eta$, $\zeta\epsilon$ n.f. storey (of a house).
- $\zeta\eta\beta\epsilon$, $\zeta\eta\eta\beta\epsilon$, $\zeta\eta\eta\beta\epsilon$ n.m.f. grief, mourning; $\bar{\rho}-\zeta\eta\beta\epsilon$ to grieve, mourn (for: ϵ , $\epsilon\tau\beta\epsilon$, $\epsilon\chi\bar{N}$, $\bar{N}\lambda^{\circ}$, $\zeta\iota\chi\bar{N}$); $\rho\epsilon\gamma\bar{\rho}-\zeta\eta\beta\epsilon$ mourner.
- $\zeta\eta\beta\bar{\tau}$, $\zeta\bar{\tau}\sigma$, $\zeta\epsilon\beta\bar{\tau}$ n.m. lamp.
- $\zeta\eta\kappa\epsilon$ n.f. corn-measure.
- $\zeta\eta\mu\epsilon$, $\zeta\epsilon\mu\epsilon$, $\zeta\bar{N}\mu\epsilon$, $\zeta\iota\mu\epsilon$ 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. $\sigma\ddagger-\zeta\eta\eta\epsilon$ idem;

- †-с†-2HHC to offer (burn) incense. 90Y-2HHC incense;
 TAAE-90Y-2HHC e2pAI, †90Y-2HHC e2pAI to offer incense.
 2HT (2TH°; pl. 2TECY) tip, edge, end; 2TH° N̄ is the pre-
 ferred construction before nouns.
 2HT n.m. north. e 2HT, eH2HT, AH2HT adv. northward.
 TAH2HT, 2AH2HT adv. (on) the north side. cA N̄ 2HT idem.
 2HT (2TH°) n.m. heart, mind. A-He92HT e1 epO4 he came to
 his senses. MH̄T2HT N̄ oYOT unanimity, being of a single
 mind; F̄-2HT N̄ oYOT to become unanimous. 2HT cHAy doubt;
 MH̄T2HT cHAy doubt, hesitation; F̄-2HT cHAy to become
 doubtful, hesitant. 2HT 9HM impatience; MH̄T2HT 9HM
 idem; F̄-2HT 9HM to become impatient. AT2HT senseless;
 MH̄TAT2HT senselessness; F̄-AT2HT to become senseless.
 BAA-2HT guileless, simple; MH̄TBAA-2HT guilelessness.
 P̄MH̄2HT wise, a wise person; MH̄TP̄MH̄2HT wisdom, under-
 standing; F̄-P̄MH̄2HT to become wise. 9C̄-N̄-2HT anguish.
 KΩ N̄ 2TH°, KA-2TH° to set one's heart or mind (on, to:
 e, eXN̄, 2I), to be confident (in); KA-2TH° eBOA to re-
 lax, become careless. F̄-2TH° to regret, repent (con-
 cerning: e, eXN̄, H̄cA); ATF̄-2TH° unrepentant; MH̄TP̄e9F̄-
 2TH°, MH̄TF̄-2TH° repentance. cEK-H̄2HT N̄ to persuade.
 †-2TH° to observe, notice, pay attention to, heed (e,
 eXN̄, 2I, 2N̄); MH̄TAT†-2TH° heedlessness; p̄e9†-2TH° atten-
 tive; MH̄TP̄e9†-2TH° attentiveness. 9N̄-2TH° to pity, have
 pity (on, for: eXN̄, e2pAI eXN̄, 2A); MH̄T9N̄-2TH° pity,
 mercy; F̄-9N̄-2TH° to be merciful. For nouns and vbs.
 cpd. with N̄ 2HT see 1st element. 2A2T̄N̄, 2AT̄N̄ (2A2TH°,
 2ATH°) prep. with, near, beside.
 2HY, 2HOY n.m. profit, benefit, usefulness, advantage.
 MAI-2HY profit-loving. F̄-2HY to be profitable, useful
 (to: HA°). †-2HY to give profit or benefit (to: HA°);
 to gain profit or benefit (in, by, from: H̄MO°, e, MH̄,
 2N̄). eN̄-2HY to find profit or benefit (in: e, 2N̄).
 2HGe to be disturbed, concerned.
 2I 2IT° (2AT°) vb. tr. to beat, thresh, rub (H̄MO°; on,

- against: $\epsilon\kappa\bar{\eta}$, $\bar{\eta}$). As n.m. threshing. $\rho\epsilon\upsilon\bar{\eta}$ thresher.
- $\bar{\eta}$ ($\bar{\eta}\omega^{\circ}$, $\bar{\eta}\omega\omega^{\circ}$) 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. $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\lambda\iota$ adv. thus. $\epsilon\beta\omega\lambda$ $\bar{\eta}$ from on, from. $\epsilon\eta\epsilon\sigma\eta\tau$ $\bar{\eta}$ down from on, down onto; $\epsilon\bar{\eta}\sigma\upsilon\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ in toward; $\epsilon\bar{\eta}\rho\lambda\iota$ $\bar{\eta}$ down from, up from, down on.
- ($\bar{\eta}\iota\beta\epsilon$), Q $\bar{\eta}\sigma\omega\epsilon$ ($\bar{\eta}\lambda\beta\epsilon$) vb. intr. to be low, short. $\bar{\eta}\beta\epsilon$ n.m. lower part or place. $\bar{\eta}\lambda\iota$ n. shortness.
- $\bar{\eta}\iota\beta\omega\iota$, $\bar{\eta}\epsilon\beta\omega\iota$, $\bar{\eta}\iota\beta\omega\upsilon\iota$, $\bar{\eta}\beta\omega\upsilon\iota$, $\bar{\eta}\lambda\beta\iota\omega\upsilon\iota$ n.m. ibis.
- $\bar{\eta}\iota\epsilon$, $\bar{\eta}\iota\eta$ (pl. $\bar{\eta}\iota\eta\upsilon$, $\bar{\eta}\iota\eta\omega\upsilon$, $\bar{\eta}\iota\epsilon\upsilon$) n.m.f. rudder.
- $\bar{\eta}\iota\epsilon\iota\beta$, $\epsilon\bar{\eta}\iota\epsilon\iota\beta$, $\bar{\eta}\epsilon\iota\beta$, $\bar{\eta}\iota\beta$ (f. $\bar{\eta}\epsilon\iota\lambda\epsilon\iota\beta$, $\bar{\eta}\iota\lambda\beta\epsilon$, $\bar{\eta}\epsilon\iota\lambda\beta\epsilon$, $\bar{\eta}\iota\epsilon\epsilon\beta\epsilon$, $\bar{\eta}\epsilon\iota\beta\epsilon$, $\bar{\eta}\iota\beta\epsilon$, $\bar{\eta}\iota\eta\beta\epsilon$, $\bar{\eta}\lambda\iota\beta\epsilon$) n.m.f. lamb.
- $\bar{\eta}\iota\epsilon\iota\tau$, $\bar{\eta}\epsilon\iota\epsilon\iota\tau$, $\bar{\eta}\iota\tau$ n.m. pit.
- $\bar{\eta}\iota\eta$ (pl. $\bar{\eta}\iota\omega\omega\upsilon\epsilon$, $\bar{\eta}\iota\eta\upsilon$) n.f. road, way. $\bar{\eta}\iota\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\epsilon\iota$ $\epsilon\beta\omega\lambda$ $\epsilon\chi\omega\delta\upsilon\varsigma$, way out. $\bar{\eta}\iota\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\epsilon\iota$ $\epsilon\bar{\eta}\sigma\upsilon\eta$ way in. $\bar{\eta}\iota\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\beta\omega\kappa$ way of going (in: $\epsilon\bar{\eta}\sigma\upsilon\eta$). $\bar{\eta}\iota\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\mu\omega\omega\upsilon\epsilon$ way, road. $\bar{\eta}\iota\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\chi\iota\omega\omega\upsilon$ a way for crossing, ford. $\bar{\eta}\iota\eta$ $\bar{\eta}$ $\eta\bar{\rho}\rho\omega$ the king's road, highway. $\rho\bar{\eta}(\bar{\eta})\bar{\eta}\iota\eta$ traveling companion. $\dagger\bar{\tau}\epsilon\bar{\eta}\iota\eta$ $\eta\lambda^{\circ}$ to provide way or means to (someone).
- $\bar{\eta}\iota\kappa$ n.m. magic; as adj. magical. $\bar{\rho}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}$ to bewitch, enchant (ϵ , $\bar{\eta}$). $\rho\epsilon\upsilon\bar{\rho}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}$ wizard, magician; $\mu\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\tau}\bar{\rho}\epsilon\upsilon\bar{\rho}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}$ magic, wizardry. $\bar{\eta}\lambda\kappa\omega$ n.m. magician; $\mu\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\tau}\bar{\eta}\lambda\kappa\omega$ magic.
- $\bar{\eta}\iota\eta$, $\bar{\eta}\epsilon\iota\eta$ n.m. cup, vessel; a liquid measure; $\rho\epsilon\upsilon\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}$ $\epsilon\bar{\eta}\sigma\upsilon\eta$ diviner (by aid of cup).
- $\bar{\eta}\iota\eta\eta\epsilon$ vb. intr. to row; tr. idem ($\bar{\eta}\eta\omega^{\circ}$). $\bar{\eta}\iota\eta\eta\epsilon$, $\bar{\eta}\epsilon\eta\epsilon\iota\epsilon$ n.m. steering-oar, rudder.
- $\bar{\eta}\iota\eta\eta\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}\bar{\tau}^{\circ}$ reflex. to move forward (not properly Sah.).
- $\bar{\eta}\iota\eta\eta\eta\epsilon$, $\bar{\eta}\iota\eta\eta\eta\upsilon$ to sleep, doze; as n.m. sleep.
- $\bar{\eta}\iota\omega\upsilon\epsilon$ $\bar{\eta}\iota\bar{\eta}\bar{\tau}^{\circ}$ vb. tr. (1) to beat, strike ($\bar{\eta}\eta\omega^{\circ}$, ϵ , $\epsilon\kappa\bar{\eta}$, $\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}$, $\epsilon\bar{\eta}\sigma\upsilon\eta$ ϵ ; with: $\bar{\eta}\eta\omega^{\circ}$, $\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}$). (2) to cast, throw ($\bar{\eta}\eta\omega^{\circ}$; \pm $\epsilon\beta\omega\lambda$, $\epsilon\bar{\eta}\rho\lambda\iota$); mostly Boh. in this sense. $\bar{\eta}\iota\bar{\tau}\omega\omega\tau^{\circ}$ to begin, undertake (to do: ϵ + inf.); also lit., to place one's hand (on: ϵ).
- $\bar{\eta}\iota\bar{\rho}$, $\bar{\eta}\epsilon\iota\bar{\rho}$ n.m. street, town quarter, road. ϵ $\eta\bar{\eta}\bar{\rho}$ adv.

outside, to the outside. $\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{r}\epsilon$, $\text{z}\bar{\text{e}}\text{r}\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{r}\epsilon$, $\text{z}\bar{\text{h}}\text{r}\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{r}\epsilon$ n.f. idem.

$\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{c}\epsilon$ $\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}\text{c}\bar{\text{r}}$ $\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}\text{c}\bar{\text{r}}^*$ Q $\text{z}\bar{\text{o}}\text{c}\epsilon$ (1) vb. intr. to become weary, troubled (with, by, of: $\text{e}\bar{\text{r}}\text{v}\epsilon$, $\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}$, $\text{z}\bar{\text{n}}$); to experience difficulty or distress (in doing: Circum.); to be difficult or troublesome (to, for: ϵ , $\text{n}\bar{\text{a}}^*$). (2) vb. tr. to weary, distress, trouble. As n.m. weariness, distress, trouble; labor, product of labor. $\text{a}\bar{\text{t}}\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{c}\epsilon$ unwearied; without difficulty; $\text{m}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{t}}\text{m}\bar{\text{a}}\text{i}-\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{c}\epsilon$ love of toil. $\bar{\text{r}}-\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{c}\epsilon$ to take trouble; to make trouble. $\dagger-\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{c}\epsilon$ to give trouble, make trouble (to, for: $\text{n}\bar{\text{a}}^*$). $\text{o}\bar{\text{y}}\epsilon\text{z}-\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{c}\epsilon$ idem. $\text{g}\bar{\text{n}}-\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{c}\epsilon$ to labor, take trouble, be deeply concerned (for: ϵ , $\text{e}\bar{\text{x}}\bar{\text{n}}$; in, concerning: $\text{e}\bar{\text{r}}\text{v}\epsilon$, $\text{z}\bar{\text{n}}$); as n.m. labor, product of labor; $\text{a}\bar{\text{t}}\text{g}\bar{\text{n}}-\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{c}\epsilon$ unsympathetic; $\text{p}\epsilon\text{c}-\text{g}\bar{\text{n}}-\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{c}\epsilon$ one who labors etc.; $\text{m}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{t}}\text{g}\bar{\text{n}}-\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{c}\epsilon$ labor, suffering. $\text{q}\bar{\text{i}}$ $\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}$ $\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{c}\epsilon$ to bear up under difficulty.

$\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{c}\epsilon$ $\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}\text{c}\bar{\text{r}}^*$ Q $\text{z}\bar{\text{o}}\text{c}\epsilon$ to spin (flax etc.).

$\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{i}\text{t}\epsilon$ $\text{z}\bar{\text{e}}\text{t}-\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}\text{t}^*$ (1) vb. tr. to rub, move back and forth ($\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{m}}\text{o}^*$); to wear out ($\bar{\text{m}}\bar{\text{m}}\text{o}^*$); to convulse, torment ($\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{m}}\text{o}^*$); to flay. (2) vb. intr. to become old, worn out; to loiter, loaf around; to be convulsed, tormented. As n.m. spasm, pain; $\text{a}\bar{\text{t}}\text{z}\bar{\text{r}}\text{i}\text{t}\epsilon$ unworn; untormented; $\text{m}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{t}}\text{p}\epsilon\text{q}\bar{\text{z}}\text{i}\text{t}\epsilon$ convulsion.

$\text{z}\bar{\text{i}}\text{o}\bar{\text{m}}\epsilon$, $\text{z}\bar{\text{i}}\text{o}\bar{\text{m}}\epsilon$, $\text{z}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{m}}\epsilon$ n.f. palm, hollow of hand ($\bar{\text{n}}$ $\text{e}\bar{\text{i}}\text{x}$).

$\text{z}\bar{\text{k}}\text{o}$ ($\text{e}\bar{\text{z}}\text{k}\text{o}$) Q $\text{z}\bar{\text{k}}\bar{\text{a}}\text{e}\bar{\text{i}}\text{T}$ ($\text{z}\bar{\text{k}}\text{o}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{i}}\text{T}$, $\text{z}\bar{\text{o}}\text{k}\bar{\text{r}}$) to become hungry (for: $\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{m}}\text{o}^*$); as n.m. hunger, famine. $\text{z}\bar{\text{h}}\text{k}\epsilon$ adj. poor (bef. or aft. noun, with $\bar{\text{n}}$); $\text{m}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{t}}\text{z}\bar{\text{h}}\text{k}\epsilon$ poverty; $\text{m}\bar{\text{a}}\text{i}-\text{z}\bar{\text{h}}\text{k}\epsilon$ loving the poor; $\text{m}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{t}}\text{m}\bar{\text{a}}\text{c}\bar{\text{r}}-\text{z}\bar{\text{h}}\text{k}\epsilon$ hatred of the poor. $\bar{\text{r}}-\text{z}\bar{\text{h}}\text{k}\epsilon$ to become poor.

$\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{k}}\text{o}\bar{\text{y}}$, $\text{z}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{k}}\text{o}\bar{\text{y}}$, $\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{k}}\text{o}\bar{\text{y}}$ n.f.m. sickle.

$\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{a}}\text{o}$ (f. $\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{a}}\omega$, $\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{a}}\text{o}\bar{\text{y}}$; pl. $\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{a}}\text{o}\bar{\text{i}}$) n.m.f. an old person, elder; esp. an older monk; as adj. old (bef. or aft. noun with $\bar{\text{n}}$). $\text{m}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{t}}\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{a}}\text{o}$ (of women: $\text{m}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{t}}\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{a}}\omega$) old age. $\bar{\text{r}}-\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{a}}\text{o}$ (Q o $\bar{\text{n}}$ $\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{a}}\text{o}$) to become old.

$\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}\text{o}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{a}}\epsilon$, $\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}\text{o}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{a}}$, $\text{z}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{a}}\epsilon$, $\text{z}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{a}}\epsilon$ vb. tr. to bear, carry

- (ἦμο^ο), usu. on surface of water; intr. to be borne, carried; to float.
- 2ΛΟΜΛἦ n.m. entanglement, snare.
- 2ΛΟΟΛε vb. tr. to nurse (a child: ἦμο^ο); to carry a child during pregnancy or infancy. Ρεϑ2ΛΟΟΛε n. nurse.
- 2ΛΟΠ n.m. a vessel (for pouring).
- 2ΛΟΠΛἦ (2ΛΟΠΛεΠ) 2ἤΠΛΟΠ^ο Q 2ΛεΠΛΟΠ vb. tr. to weary, plague (ε, εἰἠ); intr. to become weary, despondent; as n.m. weariness, distress.
- 2ΛΟCΤἠ, 2ΛΟCΤεΠ n.m. mist; ἦ-2ΛΟCΤἠ to become misty, dark; †-2ΛΟCΤἠ to darken.
- 2ΛΟΥΛΩΟΥ Q to be high, exalted.
- 2ΛΟC, Q 2ΟΛἠ to become sweet, delightful; 2ΛΛἠ- in cpds.: sweet in, sweet of (e.g. -ϑΛἠε speech, -2ἠΤ heart). As n.m. sweetness, delight. ΜἠΤ2ΛΟC idem. †-2ΛΟC to make sweet, pleasant. 2εΛεε, 2ἠεε n.f. sweetness. 2Λἠεε n.f. idem.
- 2ΛΟΜ, 2ἠΟΜ, 2ΛΟΜ n.m. louse, flea.
- 2ΛΟεἠ vb. intr. to be easy, pleasant.
- 2Με number: forty (see §30.7). Ρε2Με ἠ 2ΟΟΥ Lent. Με22Με fortieth.
- 2Μενε number: eighty (see §30.7).
- 2ἠΜε in ἦ-2ἠΜε to steer, guide (ἦμο^ο). ἦ-2ἠΜε n.m. guidance. ΛΤἦ-2ἠΜε unguided. Ρεϑἦ-2ἠΜε pilot, guide.
- 2ἠἠΤῶΡε, 2εΜεΤῶΡε, 2εΒεΤῶΡε etc. n.m. sign, token; password.
- 2ΜΟΜ (ϑΜΟΜ) Q 2ἠΜ to become hot; as n.m. fever, heat. 2ἠΜε n.f.m. heat, fever; †-2ἠΜε to give off heat.
- 2ΜΟΟC vb. intr. to sit, sit down, be seated (± ε2ΡΛ1); to dwell, remain. Used with most prep. in normal senses. Μἠ ἠ 2ΜΟΟC (1) seat; (2) privy, latrine; (3) anus. εἠἠ2ΜΟΟC manner of sitting, dwelling. 2Μἠ1C n.m. buttocks.
- 2ΜΟΤ n.m. grace, gift, favor; gratitude, thanks, credit. ΛΤ2ΜΟΤ graceless, thankless. ἦ-2ΜΟΤ, εἠΡε ἠ ΟΥ2ΜΟΤ to grant a favor, give grace, give as a gift. †-2ΜΟΤ to

give grace, to benefit, be kind to (на^с); † нмо^с н
 2МОТ to give as a gift or favor. 2Н-2МОТ нтн to thank,
 give thanks to (for: ехн, 21, 2λ); as n.m. thanksgiv-
 ing; λт2Н-2МОТ ungrateful; реч2Н-2МОТ a grateful per-
 son; мнтреч2Н-2МОТ gratitude. х1-2МОТ to obtain grace
 or favor (from: евоλ 2н, нтн; for someone: ехн, 21хн).
 6н-2МОТ to find favor or grace.

2МОУ n.m. salt. 2Н-2МОУ to become salt. †-2МОУ to add
 salt. х1-2МОУ to be salted. λт2МОУ unsalted. сλ н
 2МОУ salt-dealer, salt-seller.

2МОХ, Q 2ОМХ to become sour. 2нх, 2емх, 2нмх n.m. vinegar.

2Н-2нх to become sour. † е н2нх to start to turn sour.

2нс, 2емс, 2нмс n.m. ear of grain.

2н2н vb. intr. to roar, neigh; as n.m. neighing, roaring.

2Н-2н2н idem.

2н (н2нт^с) prep. (1) of place: in, within, on, at, among;
 from in, from; (2) of time: at, in, during; (3) of a-
 gent, means, instrument: with, by, through; (4) for adv.
 phrases 2н оу... see 21.3; (5) for 2н нтреч- see 20.1.
 евоλ 2н from in, from within, out of; е2оун 2н into,
 toward, at, within; н2оун 2н in, within; 2рλ1 2н in.

2НАУ, 2НАУУ, 2НАΟΥ n.m. vessel, pot, container; thing (any
 material object), property. мнтλт2НАУ state of being
 without property.

2не- (е2не-) 2НА^с (е2НА^с) impers. vb. it pleases (suff. is
 objective); нет е2не- that which pleases (someone), that
 which (someone) desires; often followed by е + inf.

2Н-2НА^с to be willing, desire (to do: е, етре). See 20.2.

2нкс n.m. beer.

2О, 2λ (2рλ^с) n.m. face (of man or animal); surface, side.

2О мн 2О face to face. 2О оуве 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: е, ехн).

2Н-2рλ^с (н) to beseech, ask; to receive, accept. 41-

2рλ^с (евоλ, еп2о1) to look up. х1-2О, х1-н2О, х1 н н2О

(N) to heed, pay attention to, respect, favor; χ_1 - z_0 as n.m. favoritism; $\lambda\tau\chi_1$ - z_0 impartial; $m\bar{n}\tau\lambda\tau\chi_1$ - z_0 impartiality; $p\epsilon\chi\chi_1$ - z_0 one who is partial. χ_1 - $z\bar{p}\lambda^*$, χ_1 \bar{n} z_0 (Q χ_1 - $z\bar{p}\lambda\epsilon\iota\tau$), suff. is reflex.: to amuse oneself, occupy oneself; to be distracted; to attend (to: ϵ); to converse (with: $m\bar{n}$); to reflect (on: z_1 , $z\bar{n}$); to sport, play (with: $m\bar{n}$, $z\bar{n}$); $m\bar{n}\tau\chi_1$ - $z\bar{p}\lambda^*$ distraction; $p\epsilon\chi\chi_1$ - $z\bar{p}\lambda^*$ trifler. \dagger - z_0 ϵ to beseech (Boh., rare in Sah.).

$\epsilon_2\bar{p}\bar{n}$ ($\epsilon_2\bar{p}\lambda^*$) prep. toward (the face of), among; $\epsilon\sigma\lambda$ $\epsilon_2\bar{p}\bar{n}$ out to; $\epsilon_2\sigma\gamma\bar{n}$ $\epsilon_2\bar{p}\bar{n}$ in to, before, at, against. $n\lambda_2\bar{p}\bar{n}$, $\bar{n}n\lambda_2\bar{p}\bar{n}$, (\bar{n}) $n\lambda_2\bar{p}\lambda^*$ in the presence of, before. z_1 $z\bar{p}\lambda^*$ on the surface of, on the face of.

z_0 , $z\omega$ n.m. a grain measure.

$z_0\epsilon\iota\bar{m}$ (pl. $z\eta\mu\epsilon$, $z\eta\mu\eta$) n.m. wave. \bar{p} - $z_0\epsilon\iota\bar{m}$ (Q o \bar{n} $z_0\epsilon\iota\bar{m}$) to become agitated. \dagger - $z_0\epsilon\iota\bar{m}$, χ_1 - $z_0\epsilon\iota\bar{m}$ to cast up waves. $z_0\epsilon\iota\bar{n}\epsilon$, $z_0\iota\bar{n}\epsilon$ indef. pron. pl. some, certain (ones, people, things); as pred.: such, of this sort.

$z_0\epsilon\iota\bar{p}\epsilon$, $z_0\epsilon\iota\bar{\lambda}\epsilon$, $z_0\iota\bar{p}\epsilon$ n.f. dung (human or animal).

$z_0\epsilon\iota\bar{\tau}\epsilon$, $z_0\iota\bar{\tau}\epsilon$ n.f. hyena.

$z_0\epsilon\iota\bar{\tau}\epsilon$, $z_0\iota\bar{\tau}\epsilon$ n.m.f. garment; \dagger - $z_0\epsilon\iota\bar{\tau}\epsilon$ $\epsilon\chi\bar{n}$ to clothe.

$z_0\iota$ n. in \bar{p} - $z_0\iota$ meaning uncertain, prob.: to make an effort, strive (to do: ϵ , \bar{n} + Inf.); \dagger - $z_0\iota$ $n\lambda^*$ to vex.

$z_0\iota$ (pl. $z_1\bar{\epsilon}\epsilon\gamma$, $z_1\bar{\epsilon}\epsilon\gamma\epsilon$) n.m. (1) field; (2) water-wheel. $z_0\mu\epsilon$ n.f. cup.

$z_0\mu\bar{n}\tau$, $z_0\mu\epsilon\tau$, $z_0\mu\bar{\tau}$ n.m. copper, bronze; coin, money. \dagger - $z_0\mu\bar{n}\tau$ to pay (someone: $n\lambda^*$; for: $z\lambda$). $\mu\omega\bar{n}$ $z\lambda$ $z_0\mu\bar{n}\tau$ to buy with money. χ_1 - $z_0\mu\bar{n}\tau$ to accept a bribe. $m\lambda_1$ - $z_0\mu\bar{n}\tau$ money-loving; $m\bar{n}\tau m\lambda_1$ - $z_0\mu\bar{n}\tau$ love of money; $m\bar{n}\tau$ - $m\lambda_3\bar{\tau}$ - $z_0\mu\bar{n}\tau$ hatred of money. \bar{p} - $z_0\mu\bar{n}\tau$ to become copper; $p\epsilon\chi\bar{p}$ - $z_0\mu\bar{n}\tau$ coppersmith; $\epsilon\lambda$ \bar{n} $z_0\mu\bar{n}\tau$ copper-dealer.

$z_0\mu\bar{\nu}\epsilon$ n.f. spring, well.

$z_0\mu\bar{\tau}$, $z_0\omega\bar{\tau}$ n.m. pagan priest.

$z_0\mu\bar{\lambda}\epsilon$ n.f.(m.) moth. \bar{p} - $z_0\mu\bar{\lambda}\epsilon$ to become moth-eaten, to perish. $\lambda\tau\bar{p}$ - $z_0\mu\bar{\lambda}\epsilon$ incorruptible, indestructible.

$z_0\mu\gamma$ n.m. day. \bar{n} $n\epsilon z_0\mu\gamma$ in, during the day. \bar{n} $o\gamma z_0\mu\gamma$

- for a day. $\bar{z}N$ $o\gamma z\bar{o}o\gamma$ $\epsilon\bar{v}o\lambda$ $\bar{z}N$ $o\gamma z\bar{o}o\gamma$ from day to day.
 χIN $z\bar{o}o\gamma$ ϵ $z\bar{o}o\gamma$ idem. $z\bar{o}o\gamma$ $z\bar{o}o\gamma$, $\eta z\bar{o}o\gamma$ $\eta z\bar{o}o\gamma$ idem.
 \bar{p} - $z\bar{o}o\gamma$ to spend a day. $\eta o\gamma$ adv. today; \bar{N} $\eta o\gamma$ idem;
 $\mu\bar{N}\bar{N}\bar{c}\lambda$ $\eta o\gamma$ from today onward; $\vartheta\lambda$ $\eta o\gamma$ until today; χIN
 $\eta o\gamma$ ($\pm \epsilon\bar{v}o\lambda$, $\epsilon z\bar{p}\lambda I$) from today onward. $\eta o\gamma$ \bar{N} $z\bar{o}o\gamma$
adv. today (used as $\eta o\gamma$ above).
- $z\bar{o}o\gamma$ Q to be bad, wicked, putrid. $\eta\bar{\theta}o\gamma$, $\eta\bar{e}T$ $z\bar{o}o\gamma$ used
as nominal: what is bad; evil, wickedness (may take
def. or indef. art.). \bar{p} - $\eta\bar{\theta}o\gamma$, $\epsilon I\bar{p}\epsilon$ \bar{N} $\eta\bar{\theta}o\gamma$ to do
evil; $\bar{p}\epsilon\bar{q}\bar{p}$ - $\eta\bar{\theta}o\gamma$ evil-doer; $\mu\bar{N}T\bar{p}\epsilon\bar{q}\bar{p}$ - $\eta\bar{\theta}o\gamma$ wickedness;
 $c\lambda$ \bar{N} $\eta\bar{\theta}o\gamma$ evil-doer; $\mu\bar{N}Tc\lambda$ \bar{N} $\eta\bar{\theta}o\gamma$ evil.
- $z\bar{o}o\gamma T$, $\epsilon z\bar{o}o\gamma T$, $z\bar{v}o\gamma T$, $z\bar{v}\gamma T$ ($z\bar{o}o\gamma T$ -) n.m. male (of men or
animals); freq. as adj., aft. n., with or without \bar{N} :
male, wild, savage. $z\bar{o}o\gamma T$ - $c z I \mu\epsilon$ male-female, bisexual.
 $\mu\bar{N}T z\bar{o}o\gamma T$ maleness.
- $z\bar{o}o\gamma T \bar{N}$ n.m. road, highway; a furlong.
- $z\bar{o}o\gamma \vartheta$ to abuse, curse (ϵ , $\epsilon\chi\bar{N}$).
- $z\bar{o}n$, $z\bar{o}on$ ($z\lambda n$ -) n.m. marriage feast; bridle-chamber.
- $z\bar{o}c\bar{c}$, $z\bar{o}c\bar{v}\epsilon$ n.f. market; $\bar{p}\bar{N}\bar{N} z\bar{o}c\bar{c}$ market-man.
- $z\bar{o}c\bar{N}$, $z\bar{o}c\bar{H}\mu$, $z\bar{o}c\bar{M}\epsilon$, $z\lambda c\bar{N}$, $z\bar{v}c\bar{c}\bar{M}$ n.m. natron.
- $z\bar{o}T\epsilon$, $z\bar{o}T$, $z\bar{v}T\epsilon$, $z\bar{v}T$ in \bar{N} $n(^{\circ})z\bar{o}T\epsilon$, \bar{N} $n z\bar{o}T\epsilon$ \bar{N} in the
vicinity of, in the presence of.
- $z\bar{o}T\epsilon$ n.f. fear; as adj. fearful. $\lambda T z\bar{o}T\epsilon$ fearless; $\mu\bar{N}T\lambda T$ -
 $z\bar{o}T\epsilon$ fearlessness; \bar{p} - $\lambda T z\bar{o}T\epsilon$ to become fearless. $z\lambda$
 $z\bar{o}T\epsilon$ in fear; fearful, fearsome (as pred.). \bar{p} - $z\bar{o}T\epsilon$ (Q
 o \bar{N} $z\bar{o}T\epsilon$) to become afraid (of: ϵ , $\epsilon\chi\bar{N}$, $\epsilon T\bar{v}\epsilon$, $z\lambda\theta\bar{H}$ \bar{N} ,
 $\epsilon\bar{v}o\lambda$ $\bar{z}\bar{N}$, $z\bar{H}T^{\circ}$ \bar{N}); $\bar{p}\epsilon\bar{q}\bar{p}$ - $z\bar{o}T\epsilon$ fearing, respectful; $\mu\bar{N}T$ -
 $\bar{p}\epsilon\bar{q}\bar{p}$ - $z\bar{o}T\epsilon$ fear, respect. \dagger - $z\bar{o}T\epsilon$ to terrify, frighten
(ϵ , $\mu\lambda^{\circ}$, $\epsilon\chi\bar{N}$); $\bar{p}\epsilon\bar{q}\dagger$ - $z\bar{o}T\epsilon$ dreadful. χI - $z\bar{o}T\epsilon$ to frighten
($\bar{H}\mu o^{\circ}$).
- $z\bar{o}T\epsilon$ n.f. hour, moment; \bar{p} - $z\bar{o}T\epsilon$ to spend time.
- $z\bar{o}T\bar{c}$, $z\lambda T\bar{c}$ n.f. a vessel or measure.
- $z\bar{o}T z\bar{T}$ $z\epsilon T z\bar{T}$ - $z\epsilon T z\bar{v}T^{\circ}$ Q $z\epsilon T z\bar{v}T$ vb. tr. to examine, investi-
gate, inquire into ($\bar{H}\mu o^{\circ}$, ϵ , $\bar{N}c\lambda$, $\bar{z}\bar{N}$); as n.m. inquiry,
question; $\lambda T z\epsilon T z\bar{v}T^{\circ}$ unfathomable; $\bar{p}\epsilon\bar{q} z\bar{o}T z\bar{T}$ inquirer;

ΜΝΤΡεεζοτζ̄ inquiry.

ζογε̄ιτ (f. ζογε̄ιτε, ζογῑτε; pl. ζογᾱτε) adj. bef. or aft. n. with $\bar{\eta}$: first, foremost, leading. ζογε̄ιτε n.f. beginning; ζ̄ $\bar{\eta}$ τεζογε̄ιτε in the beginning; ζ̄ι $\bar{\eta}$ τεζογε̄ιτε from the beginning.

ζογ̄ητ (pl. ζογᾱτε) n. passenger, crewman (?).

ζογ̄η n.m. inner part, interior. $\bar{\eta}$ ηζογ̄η $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron$ prep. inside, within (spatial or temporal). $\bar{\eta}$ -η(ζ)ζογ̄η ε to enter. εζογ̄η adv. to the inside, into, toward: εζογ̄η ε prep. to, toward, into; εζογ̄η is also used to reinforce εζρ̄ $\bar{\eta}$, εχ $\bar{\eta}$, ηλ $\bar{\zeta}$, ηλζρ̄ $\bar{\eta}$, θλ, ζλ. $\bar{\eta}$ ζογ̄η adv. within, inside (static location); $\bar{\eta}$ ζογ̄η ζλ under; $\bar{\eta}$ ζογ̄η ζ̄ $\bar{\eta}$ in: $\bar{\eta}$ ζογ̄η $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron$ in. ζλ-ζογ̄η adv. inside, within; + ε/ $\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron$ idem as prep. ζλ $\bar{\eta}$ ζογ̄η n.m. inner part, interior. θλ ζογ̄η ε prep. until. ζι ζογ̄η adv. within; ετ ζι ζογ̄η adj. phrase: inner, interior. ρ $\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}$ ζογ̄η title of official.

ζογο n.m. greater part; profit, advantage; majority, greatness; as adj. bef. n. without $\bar{\eta}$ or aft. n. with $\bar{\eta}$: great, much; before adj.: more, greater. ζογε- as proclitic form of adj., used like preceding entry. ζογο ε, ζογε more than, beyond. ε ζογο ε, ε ζογε (ε) more than, rather than. ε ηεζογο adv. greatly, very. $\bar{\eta}$ ζογο adv. much, greatly, very, much more so; $\bar{\eta}$ ζογο ε more than. $\bar{\eta}$ ζογο $\bar{\eta}$ ζογο idem (emphatic). $\bar{\eta}$ -ζογο to exceed, be more than (ε); to have or do more (than: ε); with immediately following noun or verb: to be or do all the more. $\bar{\eta}$ -ζογε- proclitic form of preceding.

ζογρ̄ε- (ζογρ̄-, ζογρ̄ω-) ζογρ̄ο $\bar{\zeta}$ (ζογρ̄ω $\bar{\zeta}$) vb. tr. to deprive (someone: suff. obj.) of ($\bar{\eta}\mu\omicron$, ε).

ζογρ̄ιτ, ζοφ̄ιτ (pl. ζογρ̄ατε) n.m. watchman, guardian. ληε $\bar{\eta}$ ζογρ̄ιτ head-watchman.

ζογϑ n.m. vetch, pulse.

ζογζε n.m. untimely birth.

ζογ, ζοβ, ζοπ, ζοβ (f. ζοω, ζοω; pl. ζογι) n.m.f. snake.

ζοxζ̄ (ζοxζ̄εx, ζοxζ̄) ζεxζ̄- (ζεxζ̄-) ζεxζ̄ωx $\bar{\zeta}$ Q ζεxζ̄ωx vb.

tr. to distress, restrict, straiten (НМО^o); to compel, force; vb. intr. to become distressed, restricted, narrow; as n.m. distress, need.

2ΠOT, 2ΠOT n. a fathom.

2PA (ΦPA) vb. tr. to drive, compel (НМО^o, НСА), ± εΒΟΛ.

2PAI, 2PE n.m. upper part (very rare as n.); 2PAI reinforces other prep., no diff. in meaning. ε2PAI adv. upward (see §8.1). ε2PAI forms cpds. with many prep. (including ε, εXН, ε2PН, ΟΥΒΕ, СА, 2A, 2I, 2N), usually, but not necessarily, with the added nuance of "up," e.g. up to, up onto, etc. N2PAI adv. above (static; §28.7). also freq. cpds., as in N2PAI εXН up on, etc. СА-2PAI adv. above, on the upper side. ΦA 2PAI adv. upward; ΦA 2PAI ε up to, even to. 2I 2PAI, 2I 2PE adv. upward. СА-2PE n.m. in ε n(^o)СА-2PE prep. above.

2PAI n.m. lower part, rare except in cpds.: ε2PAI adv. downward, down; ε2PAI ε down to, into, onto; ε2PAI εXН down onto. N2PAI adv. below. СА-2PAI adv. downward, down. ΦA 2PAI ε prep. down to.

2PB n.m. form, likeness; X1-2PB to assume a form, likeness.

2PBOT, 2PBOT, 2PB000 n.f. staff, stout stick.

2PE, 2PE (pl. 2PHE, 2PEOYE) n.m.f. food (of man or animals); P-2PE (Q O N 2PE) to become food; †-2PE, † N OY2PE to give food (to: NΛ^o). X1-2PE to get food.

2PEB n.m. chisel.

2PHE n.m.(f.) flower. P-2PHE to bloom, blossom. TεK-2PHE εΒΟΛ idem. OYAM-2PHE beetle (lit., flower-eater).

2PHB, 2PHX vb. intr. to become still, calm, quiet.

2PHM n.m. pelican.

2PMAN, 2PMAN n.m. pomegranate (tree or fruit); εω N 2PMAN pomegranate tree.

2POK (2PAK) Q 2OPK vb. intr. or reflex. to become still, calm, quiet; to cease; rarely tr. to still. As n.m. stillness, quiet; †-2POK to calm, quiet (NΛ^o). 2OPK^o adj. silent, quiet.

- 2POOY (2POY-, 2P̄-; 2PA') n.m. voice; sound, noise, cry.
 AT2POOY voiceless; C2A1 AT2POOY a consonant. MEX-
 2POOY, HOYXE N OY2POOY (± EBOA) to let out a cry. CEK-
 2POOY to snort. †-2POOY (± EBOA) to speak, give voice,
 promise; C2A1 EY†-2POOY a vowel. EY-2POOY EBOA to make
 a sound, utter a cry. 41-2POOY, 41-2PA' (± EBOA, E2PA1)
 to raise one's voice, to utter, speak. X1 N 2PA' to
 cry out; X1 N NE2POOY to hear the sound (of). MNT-
 NAYT-2POOY being hard-voiced. 2POY-N-NE n.m. thunder.
 2POY-BA1 n.f. thunder; †-2POY-BA1 to thunder. 2POYO,
 2POYΘ boastful talk; MNT2POYO boastfulness; P̄-MNT2POYO
 to boast.
- 2PONPEH vb. tr. to flap or spread (wings); to blink (eyes).
 2POYXE n. pebbles.
- 2POY 2P̄Y- (2EP̄Y-) Q 2OP̄Y vb. intr. to become heavy, dif-
 ficult (for someone: E, EXN, E2PA1 EXN; in, with some-
 thing: MNO', 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.
- 2P̄2P̄ vb. intr. to snore.
- 2TA1 (2TAE1, E2ΘA1) to become fat. As n.m. fat.
- 2TH n.f. shaft of spear; mast.
- 2TIT n.m. onion.
- 2TO, 2TΩ, E2TO (f. 2TOPE, 2TOPE; pl. 2TΩP, E2TΩP, 2TΩP)
 n.m.f. horse. MAC N E2TO foal. MANE-2TO horse-groom.
 PHN2TO horseman.
- 2TOMT̄H 2TNT̄H- Q 2TNT̄OMT̄H to become dark, be darkened; as

n.m. darkness, mist.

2ТООУЕ, ТООУЕ n.m. dawn, morning. ΠΝΑΥ Ν 2ТООУЕ dawn, early morning. Ε 2ТООУЕ, Ν 2ТООУЕ, 2Ι 2ТООУЕ at dawn.

ΘΛ 2ТООУЕ until morning. ΧΙΗ 2ТООУЕ from morning (on).

2ТОН n.m. (1) fall, destruction; (2) name of a measure.

2ТОР n.m. necessity, constraint; 2Н ОУ2ТОР out of necessity. 2Λ/2Н н(°)2ТОР of one's own accord, on one's own authority. Ҁ-2ТОР to constrain (ε); Ҁ-н(°)2ТОР to exercise authority. †-2ТОР to constrain (ε); to give authority (to: ε).

2Ω impers. vb. it suffices, is enough (for someone: ε; to, that: ε + Inf., εҀре, Circum.). Also used with pers. subject: to have enough, be satisfied; to cease, stop (ε + Inf., εҀре, Circum.); often + ε as ethical dative.

2ΩБ 2ΛБ° vb. tr. to send (НМО°; for, after: НСА).

2ΩБ, 2ΩҀ, ΩҀ, 2ОҀ (pl. 2БНУЕ) n.m. (1) work, product of work; (2) thing, object; (3) matter, affair, business.

ОУ НЕ н(°)2ΩБ what is the matter (with...)? ОУ НЕ Н2ΩБ

Н what is the use of? ОУ Н 2ΩБ what? ОУН-2ΩБ МН (neg.

МН-2ΩБ МН there is (not) a matter; this and the same

constructions with the corresponding possessives (ОУН-

ТА1 etc.) express the general idea of having a (legal)

problem with or involving another person. 2ΩБ Н 61X

handiwork, handicraft. Ҁ-2ΩБ to work (at, on: ε; for:

2Λ, 2Ι; in, with: 2Н); as n.m. work, working; РЕҀҀ-2ΩБ

worker; МНТРЕҀҀ-2ΩБ work, labor; ΩБҀ-Ҁ-2ΩБ fellow-worker.

2ΩБҀ vb. tr. to prick, incite. 2ВОК, 2ВО6 n. prick, stab.

2ΩБҀ 2ББҀ- (2ҀБ-) 2ΩБС° Q 2ΩБҀ vb. tr. to cover, shelter.

protect, clothe (НМО°, ε, 6XН, 21XН; with: НМО°, 2Н);

2ΩБҀ 6ВОΛ 6XН idem; vb. intr. to become covered etc.

РЕҀ2ΩБҀ coverer, protector. 2ΩБҀ, 2ΩБҀ, 2ҀБ, 2ҀБҀ,

2НБҀ, 2ΛНҀ n.m. covering, lid. 2ВООС, 2ВОС (pl. 2БΩОС,

2БΩС) n.m.f. covering, garment; linen. 2ҀБСΩ, 2ББСΩ (pl.

2ҀСООУЕ) n.f. garment, clothes, cloth.

2ΩК 2ЕК- 2ОК° Q 2НК vb. tr. to smite, crush (НМО°, 6XН).

- 20A, Q 2HA vb. intr. to fly. 20A EBOA 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 2EA- (2A-) 2OA^r vb. tr. to throw, cast.
- 20AK (20AK^r) 2OAK^r Q 2OAK vb. tr. to twist, braid, roll (MMO^r); as n.m. plait, twist.
- 20A^r, Q 2OAK^r vb. tr. to embrace (e, e2OYN e); as n.m. embrace.
- 20M 2M- (2GM-) 2OM^r Q 2HM vb. tr. to tread, trample, beat (MMO^r; on: e, e2PAI e, eXN, e2PAI eXN, 2I); as n.m. treading, trampling.
- 20N 2N- 2ON^r Q 2HN (± e2OYN) vb. intr. to approach, draw near (to: e); to be about (to do: e + Inf.); Q to be nigh, near; to be related (to), in compliance (with); rarely vb. tr. or reflex. to bring near. AT20N epO^r unapproachable.
- 20N 2ON^r vb. tr. to command, order (someone: eTN, NTN; to do: e, eTpe); to give (an order, command: MMO^r; to: eTN, NTN). As n.m. command.
- 20N vb. intr. to go aground. MA N 20N shallows. o N 20N (Q) to be shallow.
- 20N n. in x1-20N to betroth (MMO^r; to: NA^r).
- 20Ne n.f. canal.
- 20NK (20NF) 2ENF^r vb. tr. to consecrate, appoint.
- 20NT 2ENT- (2NT-) 2ONT^r Q 2HNT vb. intr. to approach; rare in Sah.; uses parallel those of 20N (approach) q.v.
- 20NX vb. tr. to entreat, exhort (e). Very rare in Sah.
- 20OY 2OY- vb. intr. to rain (down on: eXN, e2PAI eXN; from: EBOA 2N); also tr. As n.m. rain, moisture; MOY-N-20OY idem. 2OY-N-ne n.m. rain.
- 20P 2EP 2OP^r Q 2HP vb. tr. to hide, conceal (MMO^r; from: e); intr. to hide, become hidden (from: e). As n.m. hiding; 2N OY20P in hiding, secretly; 2N n20P idem; N 20P idem. AT20P unhidden. MA N 20P hiding-place.

- 20nḡ n.m. palm-branch with hanging dates.
 20p 2p̄- 2op^o Q 2np vb. reflex. to guard against, take heed for (e).
 20p 2p̄- (2ep-) 2op^o vb. tr. to milk; 2p̄-epwte idem.
 20p the god Horus.
 20pē (20pē) 2opē^o Q 2op(e)ḡ vb. tr. to break (ḡmo^o); intr. to be broken.
 20pē, Q 20pē vb. intr. to sit quietly (as in ambush).
 20pē, Q 20pē vb. intr. to sleep, doze.
 20pē 2p̄n- (2ep̄n-) 2opn^o Q 20pē vb. tr. to soak, drench, wet (ḡmo^o; with: 2n, ḡmo^o); also intr.: to become wet.
 20pē (20λē, 20pē) 2epē- 2opē^o Q 20pē (20pē) vb. tr. to heap up, pile up (ḡmo^o); 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^o vb. tr. to block up, cover up, stop up (ḡmo^o; exn, 2ixn); vb. intr. to be blocked up etc.
 20c vb. intr. to sing, make music; as n.m. song; pēq20c singer.
 20t n.m. sack, bag.
 20t in p̄-20t to sail, float (to: e, ḡλ; in, on: 2n); mλ n p̄-20t sailing course.
 20tē (20tē) 2etē- 2otē^o Q 20tē vb. tr. to kill (ḡmo^o); 20tē nca to massacre. 2λtē in cpd.: slaying, as in 2λtē-ḡnpē child-slaying. As n.m. slaughter, murder; corpse; pēq20tē slayer, murderer; mntpēq20tē murder, slaughter; p̄-pēq20tē to slay (e). 2λtēc n.f. slaying; thing slain.
 20tē vb. to bruise, pierce.
 20tē, 20t n.f. rod, pole; ḡe n 20t wooden pole.
 20tē (20pē) 2etē- 2otē^o (2ont^o) Q 20tē vb. intr. to set, sink (of celestial bodies); to become reconciled (to, with: e, mn); vb. tr. to reconcile (ḡmo^o; to, with: e, mn); as n.m. reconciliation; sunset. mλ n 20tē the

west. \bar{p} - \bar{z} ot \bar{n} to reconcile.

\bar{z} ot \bar{p} (\bar{z} ot \bar{p}) \bar{z} et \bar{p} - \bar{z} ot \bar{p} Q \bar{z} ot \bar{p} vb. tr. to join (\bar{n} mo $^{\circ}$; to: ϵ ; with: $\bar{m}\bar{n}$); to hire; vb. intr. to be joined (to: ϵ); to be hired (for: ϵ); to be in harmony (with: $\bar{m}\bar{n}$). As n.m. joining, yoke, harmony. \bar{p} et \bar{z} ot \bar{p} hireling. \bar{z} at \bar{p} (pl. \bar{z} at \bar{p} ee \bar{y} , \bar{z} at \bar{p} ee \bar{y}) n.m. twin, double; as adj. doubled. \bar{z} at \bar{p} ec n.f. yoke (pair) of animals.

\bar{z} oo $^{\circ}$, \bar{z} o $^{\circ}$ emphatic or intensive pronoun, used appositionally with other pronominal elements: (I) myself, (I) too, for my part, on the contrary, on the other hand. \bar{z} oo \bar{y} adv. (no pron. agreement) on the other hand, however (expressing contrast or opposition).

\bar{z} oo \bar{k} (\bar{z} o \bar{k}) \bar{z} ek- \bar{z} o \bar{k} (\bar{z} oo \bar{k}) Q \bar{z} h \bar{k} vb. tr. to gird, arm (\bar{n} mo $^{\circ}$; with: $\bar{z}\bar{n}$, \bar{n} mo $^{\circ}$; for, against: ϵ , o \bar{y} be), \pm e \bar{v} o \bar{l} , e \bar{z} o \bar{y} n. \bar{z} o \bar{k} \bar{n} mo $^{\circ}$ \bar{n} \bar{m} at \bar{o} i to gird someone as a soldier. As n.m. girding, breastplate, protective armor.

\bar{z} oo \bar{k} e (\bar{z} o \bar{k} e, \bar{z} oo \bar{k} , \bar{z} o \bar{k}) \bar{z} e \bar{e} ke- (\bar{z} e \bar{e} ke-, \bar{z} ek-) \bar{z} o \bar{k} (\bar{z} oo \bar{k}) Q \bar{z} oo \bar{k} e vb. tr. (1) to scrape, scratch, esp. as means of torture (\bar{n} mo $^{\circ}$); (2) to shave (\bar{n} mo $^{\circ}$); as n.m. baldness, shaven condition. \bar{z} oo \bar{k} e n.m. fleece.

\bar{z} oo \bar{l} e (\bar{z} o \bar{l} e) \bar{z} al- \bar{z} o \bar{l} (\bar{z} oo \bar{l}) vb. tr. to pluck.

\bar{z} oo \bar{m} e (\bar{z} o \bar{m} e, \bar{z} o \bar{m}) Q \bar{z} am (\bar{z} alam) vb. intr. to become lean, thin; + e \bar{v} o \bar{l} : to pine away, be blighted.

\bar{z} oo \bar{y} \bar{z} eo \bar{y} - \bar{z} o \bar{y} Q \bar{z} h \bar{y} vb. tr. to distress, afflict (\bar{n} mo $^{\circ}$, ϵ); intr. to be distressed (by, with: e \bar{t} be, \bar{z} l, $\bar{m}\bar{n}$, \bar{n} t \bar{n}); as n.m. distress, straits. \bar{z} al \bar{y} n.f. constraint.

\bar{z} oo \bar{y} (\bar{z} o \bar{y} , \bar{z} o \bar{y}) \bar{z} eo \bar{y} - \bar{z} o \bar{y} (\bar{z} o \bar{y}) vb. tr. to steal (\bar{n} mo $^{\circ}$; from: \bar{n} t \bar{n} , \bar{z} i, $\bar{z}\bar{n}$, e \bar{v} o \bar{l} $\bar{z}\bar{n}$); as n.m. theft. \bar{p} et \bar{z} oo \bar{y} thief.

(\bar{z} o \bar{y}) \bar{z} eo \bar{y} - \bar{z} o \bar{y} \pm e \bar{v} o \bar{l} vb. tr. to eject, send forth.

\bar{z} oo \bar{z} \bar{z} oo \bar{z} vb. tr. to scrape, scratch (\bar{n} mo $^{\circ}$); vb. intr. to be scraped; to itch; as n.m. itching, scratching.

\bar{z} oo \bar{z} (\bar{z} oo \bar{z}) n.f. hand (as a measure).

\bar{z} oo \bar{z} (\bar{z} oo \bar{z}) Q \bar{z} h \bar{z} vb. intr. to be in straits, be dying; vb. tr. to distress, put in straits (\bar{n} mo $^{\circ}$, ϵ); as n.m.

straits. 2AX n.m. illness; name of a disease.

20XΠ 2EXΠ- 2OXΠ^o vb. tr. to shut (ΠMO^o), shut in, enclose; as n.m. shutting, sealing.

206E (206E, 20KΠ) 266E- (266E-) 206E^o Q 206E (206E) vb. tr. to wither, destroy (ΠMO^o); vb. intr. to wither away, fade, expire. 266E- in cpds.: weak in, feeble of.

As n.m. feebleness. AT206E unfading.

2OXΠΠ (XOXΠΠ, 206EΠE) vb. intr. to feel, grope (for: e, e20YH e).

2A: 2O
 2AAK: 2AK
 2AAN: 200ME
 2AAT: 2AT
 2AATE: 2ATE
 2AAGE: 2AGE
 2AE^o: 2OE
 2AEE: 2OEE
 2AEIOYI: 2I8OI
 2AEAEAE: 2A9AEAE
 2AEOL: 8WA
 2AE^o-: 2OE^o
 2AEIH: 2AE
 2AEEY: 2AE
 2AEOY: 2AE
 2AEY(e): 2AE
 2AH: 2AE
 2AIE: 2IEI8
 2AIH: 2AE
 2AKHAE: 2AKAE
 2AKO: 2IK
 2AA-: 200AE
 2AAATE: 2AAHT
 2AAHK: 2AAAK
 2AAKOY: 2AKOY
 2AAAOY: 2AAOY
 2AAE-: 2AOE
 2AM: 200ME
 2AMHTOP: 2AMHTOP
 2ANKAE: 2AKAE
 2ANHT: 2HT
 2ANPO: PO
 2AN: 2ON
 2AN^o: 2OE^o
 2APEIOPe: 8IOPe
 2APHY: APHY
 2APHZE: 2APe2
 2APN: PO

2APO^o: 2A
 2APOY2E: POY2E
 2AP^o: PO
 2AP^o-: 2POW
 2APWHT: 2AWHT
 2ACEIE: 2ACIE
 2ACE: 2OCH
 2ACE^o-/: 2ICE
 2AT^o: 2ITE, 2I
 2ATE-: 2OTE
 2ATEEC: 2OTE
 2ATE: 2AT
 2ATHY: THY
 2ATN: TPE
 2ATOOT^o: TPE
 2AT^o: 2OTE
 2ATPEEY(e): 2OTE
 2ATPEC: 2OTE
 2AT^o: 2OTE
 2AWIT: 2AWHT
 2AW^o: 2OW
 2AX: 2OX
 2AXN, 2AX^o: X^o
 2BAI: 2IE
 2BE: 2IE
 2BE^o: 2OE^o
 2BHTE: C2BHTE
 2BHY: 2OE
 2BOK: 2OEK
 2BOOC, 2BOC: 2OE^o
 2BOYI: 2OY, 2I8OI
 2BOB: 2OEK
 2BC: 2HE^o, 2OE^o
 2BCOY: 2OE^o
 2BCW: 2OE^o
 2B: 2OY
 2BWC, 2BWC: 2OE^o
 2BWH: 2E-

2E: 2H, 2E
 2EBE: 2EE
 2EBETOPe: 2EHTOPe
 2EB^o: 2HE^o
 2EBW: 2OE^o
 2EBWI: 2I8OI
 2EBWH: 2E-
 2EE: 2E
 2EET: 2AET
 2EIEIE: 2IEI8
 2EIE: 2IEI8
 2EIEIT: 2IEIT
 2EK-: 2OK, 2OEK,
 2OEK
 2EKE-: 2OEK
 2EAEIE: 2OIEI8
 2EAKOY: 2AKOY
 2EAHE2E: 2AAHE2E
 2EAE: 2OIE
 2EME: 2HME
 2EMETOPe: 2EHTOPe
 2EMX: 2MOX
 2ENH(H)TE: 2ENEETE
 2ENG^o: 2ONK
 2ENEIE: 2INE
 2ENOY4E: 2E-
 2EOYT: 2OYT
 2EPBOOE: 2PEWT
 2ERE: 2PE
 2EP^o-: 2POW
 2EPW: 2POW
 2EP2PE: 2IP
 2ET-: 2ITE
 2EYT: 2OYT
 2EXX-: 2OX2X
 2EEN-: 2OE^o
 2E(E)E: 2EE
 2HE^o: 2OE^o

2HE: 2E	2100 ^o : 21	20YHne: 200Y
2HEIT: 2AEIT	212PA ^o : 20	20Yp-: 20Yp-
2HHE: 2HEE	21XH, 21X0 ^o : X0 ^o	20YPAre: 20YpIT
2HHe, 2HHeT: 6IC	2KAEIT, 2KOEIT: 2KO	20Yp0(0) ^o : 20Yp-
2HIBE: 2HEE	2AEIAE: 2AOEIAE	20YC: 20C
2HK: 200K	2AHGE: 2AOE	20YT-: 200YT
2HKE: 2KO	2AOM: 2AOM	200 ^o : 00
2HME: 2OEIM	2AOY0: 0Y0	204: 20E
2HM0: 2HC	2ABE: 2AOE	2OX: 20X
2HMX: 2MOX	2H-: 2AM, 2OM	2OXX: 2OX2X
2HM: 2MOM	2MAIC: 2MOOC	2O6E: 06E
2HHeT: 2EHeT	2MEY, 2MHY: 2AM	2O6T: 206E
2HNT: 20HT	2HMe: 2HME, 2MOM	2O6EпE, 2O6EпX:
2HOY: 2HY	2HT0P: 2HNT0P	2XOXH
2HP2P: 2IP	2H2AA, 2H2EA: 2AA	2HOT: 2HOT
2HT ^o : 2H	2HX: 2MOX	2PA ^o : 2O, 2POOY
2HTE: 6IC	2HAY: 2NAY	2PAK: 2POK
2HY: 2E	2HT ^o : 2INE	2PE: 2PAI
2HYE: 2EE	2O: 2A	2PEOYE: 2PE
2HX: 2AX	2OB: 2O4	2PHe: 2PE
2I-: 2IOYE	2OBE: 2IBE	2PH0E: 2PO0
2IAE, 2IAEIB:	2OBT: 204T	2PKPike: PPKPike
2IEIB	2OEIAE: 2OEIP	2POYB(B)AI: 2POOY
2IB, 2IBE: 2IEIB	2OIBEC: 2AEIBEC	2POYHne: 2POOY
2IBOL: 60A	2OK ^o : 200K, 200KE	2POYO, 2POY0:
2IBOYI: 2IB0I	2OKP: 2KO	2POOY
2IEBE: 2IEIB	2OAL ^o : 200AE	2POY0P ^o : 2BOPB
2IEEY(E): 2OI	2OAB: 2AOE	2P0-: 2PO0
2IEY: 2IE	2OMET: 2OMHT	2TH ^o : 2HT
2IEIAE, 2IEIBE:	2OMT: 2OMHT	2TO0P: 2TO
2IEIB	2OM0T0P: 2HNT0P	2T0: 2TO
2IH: 2IE, 2E, 2H	2OMX: 2MOX	2T0P: 2TO
2IHE: 2IEIB	2OOK ^o : 200KE, 200K	2T00P: 2TO
2INOY: 2IE	2O0KE: 200KE	20P: 2A0P
2INY: 2IE, 2IH	2OOL ^o : 200AE	20: 2O
2IAX: AA	2OON: 2ON	20 ^o : 200 ^o
2IME: 2HME, 2IME	2ON: 2O4, 2AH	20E: 2O4
2IMH: 2OIM	2ON0: 2AH0	20BT: 204T
2INIE: 2INE	2ONP ^o : 20TP	2OK: 200K
2IOME: 2IME,	2OPe4: 20P	2OK(E): 200KE
2I0ME	2OPK: 2POK, 20PK	2OKH: 206E
2IOOY: 2IH	2OP0: 2PO0, 0P0	20AE: 200AE, 20A
2IP2P: 2IP	2OP0: 20P	2OAB: 20P
2IPH: PO	2OPX(^o): 20P	2OAB: 20AK
2IP0Y2E: POY2E	2OCE: 2ICE	2OM: 200ME
2IP0 ^o : PO	2OCHM: 2OCH	20ME: 200ME,
2IT: 2IEIT	2OYATE: 2OYEIT,	2I0ME
2IT ^o : 2I, 2IOYE	2OYHT	20HT: 20HK
2ITH: T0P	2OYe-: 2OYO	20HT: 20HT
2ITOOT ^o : T0P	2OYEITE: 2OYEIT	20HT: 20TP
2IT0YH-: TOY0 ^o	2OYEP0Y0P ^o : 2BOPB	2PIT: 2OYpIT
2IT0Y0 ^o : TOY0 ^o	2OYITE: 2OYEIT	20P0: 20P

20T: 20T6, 20T, 20T6	2004: 200 ⁴	206 ⁶ : 06 ⁶
20T6: 20T, 20T6	202 ⁶ : 202 ⁶	206 ⁶ : 206 ⁶
200A6: 20A	204: 20B	240: 204
200C: 20C		

x

xaxxe vb. tr. to clap (hands: $\bar{m}m\bar{o}^{\circ}$, 2 \bar{N}).

xaxie, xaxie, xax n.m. desert. 21/2 \bar{N} $\bar{m}xaxie$ in the desert.

$\bar{m}axi-xaxie$ loving solitude. $\bar{m}\bar{n}t\bar{m}xaxie$ desolation. $\bar{k}\bar{o}/\bar{t}/$
 $\bar{e}i\bar{r}\bar{e}$ $\bar{m}m\bar{o}^{\circ}$ \bar{n} $xaxie$ to make desert. $\bar{f}-xaxie$ to become
 desert, waste.

xaxio ($\bar{t}xaxio$) $xaxio^{\circ}$ vb. tr. to display ($\bar{m}m\bar{o}^{\circ}$).

xax vb. tr. to clap (hands: $\bar{m}m\bar{o}^{\circ}$); to flap (wings); as
 n.m. clapping, flapping; $\bar{r}\bar{e}q\bar{x}ax$ one who claps.

xamh n.f. calm.

xane, xaxane, xoxone, xamh n. ark, box.

xaxce n. in $xixaxce$ to repair, put in order.

xate ($xaxate$), Q $xote$ vb. intr. to become ripe, mature; to
 advance in age. $xtai$, Q xht idem.

xatme n. heap (of grain).

xatce, xatce n.m. snake, reptile.

xax, xax n.m. frost.

$xaxx\bar{e}$ ($xax\bar{x}$, $xax\bar{e}$, $\bar{e}axx\bar{e}$, $\bar{e}ax\bar{e}$, $\bar{e}ax\bar{e}$, $\bar{e}ox\bar{e}$) $x\bar{e}x\bar{o}x\bar{e}^{\circ}$ vb.
 tr. to beat, strike, gnash ($\bar{m}m\bar{o}^{\circ}$; against: $\bar{e}x\bar{n}$); as n.m.
 beating, gnashing; as adj. beaten, (of metal) refined.

xax n.m. sparrow. xax \bar{n} ax name of a bird.

xaxe ($xaxaxe$), Q $xax\bar{o}$ (oy) vb. intr. to become rough, hard,
 harsh. $\bar{a}t\bar{x}axe$ not harsh (of voice).

xaxe (pl. $xix\bar{e}e\bar{y}$, $xix\bar{e}e\bar{y}\bar{e}$, $xix\bar{e}o\bar{y}$, $xix\bar{x}\bar{e}e\bar{y}$, $xix\bar{x}\bar{e}e\bar{y}\bar{e}$, $xix\bar{n}$ -
 $x\bar{e}y\bar{e}$) n.m.f. enemy. $\bar{m}axi-xaxe$ loving enmity, quarrelsome;
 $\bar{m}\bar{n}t\bar{m}xaxe$ enmity (toward: $\bar{e}zoyn$ e). $\bar{f}-xaxe$ (Q o \bar{n}) to be
 at enmity (with: e, $\bar{m}\bar{n}$).

$x\bar{f}\bar{e}\bar{c}$, $x\bar{f}\bar{e}e\bar{c}$, $x\bar{e}e\bar{e}e\bar{c}$, $x\bar{e}e\bar{e}e\bar{c}$, $x\bar{f}\bar{e}c$, $x\bar{h}\bar{h}\bar{e}\bar{c}$, $x\bar{h}\bar{e}\bar{c}$, $x\bar{h}\bar{i}e\bar{e}c$, $x\bar{e}i-$
 $\bar{e}e\bar{c}$ n.f. coal, charcoal.

xvix n.m. blemish. $\bar{a}t\bar{x}vix$ without blemish.

- xe, Ꞇxe** conj. see 30.11 for full discussion of uses.
xeβnλ, xβnλ, xivnλ, xeβeλ n.m. spear; a shoot.
xeκ n.m. shell, sherd.
xeκac, xeκaac conj. so that, in order that; usu. followed by Future III or II. See 27.4.
xeκxικ n. an insect (ant?).
xeλznc, xλznc, xλzē, xeλλnc vb. intr. to become exhausted, to pant; as n.m. exhaustion, panting.
xeπneз, xꞆπneз, xꞆπnnc, xeπnnc, xꞆnnc, xꞆneз n.m. apple.
xeπeπop n.f. roof.
xepo (xepω) xepē- (xeepē-) xepō (xepō') vb. tr. to kindle, set afire; intr. to be ablaze, burn.
xn n.m. speck, mote (of straw, chaff, sawdust).
xn n.f. dish, bowl.
xnnc n.f. bowl, censer.
xnp vb. intr. to be merry, enjoy oneself; to be wanton; as n.m. merriment, fun; wanton behavior. **peчxnp** wanton.
xepxē n.m. wanton behavior.
xnpē, xeepē n.f. threshing-floor; threshing season.
xꞆ n.m. a metal vessel.
xꞆ (xeꞆ) xꞆ- (xe-) **xꞆr' Q xꞆv** vb. tr. (1) to seize, take (Ꞇmo'); 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. **xꞆ e** to affect, relate to, impinge on; (± **eзoγn**) to lead to, be conducive to, introduce to. **xꞆ Ꞇmo' exꞆ** to borrow (suff. on **exꞆ** is reflex.). **xꞆ Ꞇn** to touch, be in contact with. For **xꞆ-** and **xꞆ-** in vb. and nom. cpds. see 2nd element.
xꞆeꞆpē n.m. pod.
xꞆaac, xꞆaac, xeλλnc, keλλnc n.m. box.
xꞆn, xꞆ, xen, kꞆ, 6Ꞇ, 9en prep. from, since, starting from; conj. since (see § 30.3); while yet (+ Circum.). **xꞆn e, xꞆn Ꞇ, xꞆn zꞆ = xꞆn.** **xꞆn X e/9a/9azpꞆi e Y** from X to Y. **xꞆn X eboλ/ezpꞆi** from X onward. **xꞆn is**

occasionally preceded by ε, ἦ, ἄ, ἑ, ἑ.

κίρη n.m. emptiness, nothingness; ε κίρη in vain, for no purpose, for no reason. ἦ κίρη idem.

κίρη vb. tr. to steal (ἦμο; from: ἑ, εὐολ ἑ); to rob (ε, ἦκα); as n.m. theft, fraud. ἦ κίρη adv. stealthily secretly; unbeknownst (to: ε). ε ἦμο ἦ κίρη to steal. μα ἦ κίρη secret place. ρεκίρη, κα ἦ κίρη thief.

κίρη n.m. brine; salted fish. ἀκίρη brine-lotion (as soap).

κίρη κέσ- κέσ (κίρη) Q κέσ (± εἰρη) vb. tr. to raise up, exalt (ἦμο; over, above: ε, εἶ, ἑ); vb. intr. to become exalted, raised up; as n.m. height(s), top. πετ κέσ the Most High (of God). κίρη ἦ ἑ to become arrogant, proud, vain; κέσ-ἑ proud, arrogant; ἦ-κέσ-ἑ to become vain, proud; ἦκίρη-ἑ pride, arrogance. κέσ n.m. exalted person or place.

κίρη n.f. back, spine.

κίρη, κέσ, κίρη n.f. a land measure.

κίρη adj. sparing, niggard.

κίρη n.m. spittle.

κίρη, ἑκίρη n. single lock or braid of hair.

κίρη, κίρη, κίρη n.m. brazier.

κίρη n.pl. testicles.

κίρη, κέσ, κίρη, κέσ conj. or. κίρη ἦμον/ἦρη or not. κίρη ἦρη or rather.

κίρη (κίρη, κίρη) κίρη- κίρη vb. tr. to quench, put out (ἦμο); intr. to be quenched. ἀκίρη unquenchable.

κίρη vb. tr. to send, send away.

κίρη (κίρη, κίρη) vb. tr. to strike (with: ἦ or zero).

κίρη (κίρη) vb. intr. to delay (in doing: ε); as n.m. sloth. ἀκίρη without delay; ἦκίρη promptness; ρεκίρη sluggard; ἦκίρη sloth, delay.

κίρη (pl. κίρη) n.m. forearm, wing; force, violence. ἦ

κίρη with effort. ἦ-κίρη να to treat violently. κίρη

ἦμο ἦ κίρη to force, compel. κίρη ἦ οὐκίρη to use force;

ἦκίρη ἦ κίρη force, violence; ρεκίρη-κίρη violent; ἦκίρη

- χι-χνα² violence. μοῦρ ἢ χνα² n.f. scapular (of monk).
 χνε, χνη, χηνη n.m. beets, greens.
 χνοοῦ, χναλῦ (pl. χνοοῦε) n.m. threshing-floor, grain on
 threshing-floor. ῥχνοοῦ, ρεχνοοῦ, λεχνοοῦ, ριχνοοῦ
 n.f. idem.
 χνοῦ χνε- (χῆ-) χνοῦ^ρ (χίνοῦ^ρ, χενοῦοῦ^ρ) vb. tr. to ask,
 question (dir. obj. of person asked; the thing asked is
 indicated by ε or ετρε); (rarely) to tell. As n.m.
 inquiry, questioning.
 χνοϗ, χενοϗ, χενοβ n.m. basket, container.
 χῆχων^ρ vb. tr. to ask about.
 χο χε- χο^ρ Q χηϗ vb. tr. to sow, plant (seed: ἦμο^ρ; in: εἰ
 εἰχῆ); to plant (a field; ἦμο^ρ, ε; with: ἦμο^ρ); as n.m.
 sowing, planting. ρεϗχο sower.
 χο χε- (χι-) χο^ρ (usually + εβολ) vb. tr. (1) to spend,
 expend, dispose of, use up (ἦμο^ρ); (2) to put forth,
 send forth (ἦμο^ρ; to, onto: ε, εχῆ, εεοῦν ε). χε-νοῦνε
 εβολ to take root.
 χο (pl. χωοῦ) n.m. arm-pit; ο ἢ χο to be hunch-backed.
 χοε, χοτε, χοει, χοι, χο (pl. εχη) n.f. wall. χε-ἦ-τμητε,
 χεετμητε n.f. middle wall.
 χοεις, χοις (abbrev. χῆ; pl. χισοοῦε, χισοοῦ) n.m.f. lord,
 lady; with def. art. the Lord; master, owner. ῥ-χοεις
 to become lord, rule (over: ε, εχῆ, εεραἰ εχῆ); ρεϗῥ-
 χοεις ruler. ἠῆτχοεις lordship.
 χοειτ, χλειτ (χιτ-) n.m. olive-tree, olives; n.m.f. testi-
 cle. εω ἦ χοειτ olive-tree. μα ἦ χοειτ olive grove.
 ϑε ἦ χοειτ olive wood. εῖ-ἦ-χοειτ olive-leaf. πτοοῦ
 ἦ χοειτ the Mt. of Olives.
 χοι, χοει (pl. εχηϗ) n.m. ship, boat.
 χοκ, χακ n.m. hair.
 χοκχῆ, χεκχϑκ^ρ Q χεκχϑκ (χεκχοκῥ) vb. tr. to stamp, brand,
 mark (ἦμο^ρ); as n.m. stamp, brand.
 χολῆ Q to be least, smallest.
 χολαῖ (χολαεα) χῆχῆ- χῆχϑλ^ρ vb. tr./intr. to drip, let drip.

- xoxax̄ xexax̄- (x̄x̄x̄-) x̄x̄x̄x̄ Q x̄x̄x̄x̄ vb. tr. to hedge in (ḡmo^o); as n.m. hedge.
- xoxox̄ n.f. moth. ḡ-xoxox̄ to become moth-eaten, decayed.
- xoxo (xoy, xay) xey- (xooγ-, xay-) xooγ^o (xoy^o) vb. tr. to send (ḡmo^o; to: e, epax^o, ex̄n̄, na^o, qa) ± evox out, off, away; ezoγn in; epaxi up; zaxn ahead. xoxo ḡca to send after.
- xooγt adj. base, lowly, rejected. m̄ntxooγt, m̄ntpexxooγt baseness. ḡ-xooγt to become base, lowly.
- xooγq n.m. papyrus.
- xon n.m. bowl, dish.
- xoxx̄p̄ eep̄ep̄ Q xep̄x̄p̄ vb. tr. to overcome; Q to be hard.
- xoyox̄t (xoyt-, xayt-, xot-, xot-; f. xoyox̄te, xoyoyox̄te) number: twenty. See 30.7.
- xoyq (xoyv, xnoyq, xox) xey- Q xh̄q (xhv) vb. tr. to burn, scorch (ḡmo^o); intr. to be sharp, bitter; as n.m. burning, ardor. xoyq ḡ zht n.m. warmth of heart, esp. in z̄n̄ oγxoyq ḡ zht warmly, sincerely, ardently.
- xoyq (xox) xox^o Q xh̄q vb. intr. to be costly, rare; tr. to value.
- xoyze vb. intr. to limp.
- xoyxoy, eoyeoy vb. intr. to fly (or sim., of birds).
- xoyt̄n̄ in ḡ xoyt̄n̄ headlong, over the edge.
- xoyx̄q̄ (xoxx̄p̄, xoyx̄ey) xeyx̄ox̄q̄ Q xeyx̄ox̄q̄ vb. tr. to burn, cook; intr. idem.
- x̄p̄-, xep̄- n.m.f. hour; usually prefixed to number, as in x̄p̄-n̄p̄toγe the 11th hour. ḡ n̄n̄ay ḡ x̄p̄-x̄ at about the Xth hour.
- xp̄i-, xpe- vb. must; usually prefixed to Inf., as in q̄n̄ax̄p̄i- eox̄k; rarely impers.: it is necessary (that: ep̄p̄e).
- xp̄io xp̄ie- xp̄io^o Q xp̄ih̄t vb. tr. to blame, scold, reproach (ḡmo^o; for: ep̄te, ex̄n̄, za, z̄n̄); as n.m. blame, reproach. m̄ntxp̄ih̄t modesty.
- xp̄o xpe- xp̄o^o vb. tr. (1) to beget, give birth to (ḡmo^o); (2) to acquire, get, obtain (ḡmo^o), oft. + eth. dat. w.

на°. As n.m. birth, begetting; acquisition, gain, possession. аѣхпос unbegotten. речхно maker, begetter; мнѣречхно begetting.

хро (бро) Q хрлѣит (хроеит, броеит) vb. intr. to become strong, firm, victorious (over: е, ехн); vb. tr. to make strong; as n.m. strength, victory. †-хро на° to encourage, confirm. смн-хро to establish victory. ат-хро unconquerable. наи-хро victory-loving. речхро victor, victorious. хоор Q to be strong, bold, hard. хар-вал bold of sight, staring; мнѣхар-вал staring. хар-знт firm of heart, bold; мнѣхар-знт courage, boldness; †-мнѣхар-знт to give courage (to: на°); хи-мнѣхар-знт to take courage. хоре, хор, хор adj. strong, bold (bef. or aft. n. with н). ѣ-хоре to become strong. мнѣхоре strength, prowess.

хто (што) хте- хто° (што°, шта°) Q хтху (штху) vb. tr. to lay down (нмо°; он: е, ехн, зн, зихн); intr. to lie down. хто е шоне to succumb to sickness.

х н.м. cup.

хо° n.m. head (§28.6). Rare except in prep. phrases or as the obj. in certain verbal expressions. ехн ехо° prep. (1) on, upon, over, above; (2) for, on account of; (3) at, against; (4) to, unto; (5) in addition to. евол ехн out upon; езоун ехн unto; езраи ехн up/down onto, upon. залн залхо° prep. before, in front of. зихн зиххо° prep. (1) on, upon, over; (2) in, at, beside; (3) ± евол from on, from at; нег зихн the one in command of; зраи зихн on, upon.

хо хе- хо° vb. tr. to sing; as n.m. song. речхо (pl. реч-хооге) singer, minstrel.

х хе- (хи-) хоо° (imptv. ххи-, ххи°) vb. tr. to say, speak (нмо°; to: е, на°; about, concerning: е, етве, ехн, езраи ехн; against: нсл, оубе). аѣхо, аѣхоо° ineffable. реч-хе- one who says; мнѣречхе- saying, telling. херо- (for хо еро°) to mean, signify; to say to. нехе-, нехл°

said (before direct quotation; see 20.3).

xωk xek- xok^o Q xhk (± εβολ) vb. tr. to finish, complete, fulfill, accomplish (ἥμο^o); vb. intr. to become finished, completed, fulfilled, ended; as n.m. completion, end; total; fulfillment. λτxωk without end.

xωkḡ xekḡ- xokḡ^o (xakḡ^o) Q xokḡ vb. tr. to wet, wash (ἥμο^o); in, with: zḡ, εβολ zḡ); as n.m. washing, cleansing. †-xωkḡ na^o to bathe, baptize. x1-xωkḡ to be bathed, baptized. λτxωkḡ unwashed; mḡτλτxωkḡ being unwashed.

xωkḡ xekḡ- xokḡ^o Q xokḡ vb. tr. to salt, season.

xωλk vb. tr./intr. to sink, submerge.

xωλk xelk- xolak^o Q xolak (± εβολ) vb. tr. to extend, stretch ἥμο^o; to: ε, εzouν ε); to sew together. xωλk εβολ as n.m. stretching, strain; extent; endurance, continuation. xλak n.m. strain; punishment. xolakḡ n.f. strain, tension.

xωλḡ (xopḡ) Q xolḡ (xopḡ) vb. intr. (1) to make merry; (2) to become implicated, involved (in, with: mḡ, zḡ); as n.m. (1) festivity, dissipation; (2) care, distraction. xolm(ε)c, xopm(ε)c n. care, distraction.

xωλz xλz- xolz^o vb. tr. to cut, prune.

xωλz (xωλλz, xopλz) xelz- xolz^o (± εβολ) vb. tr. to draw, scoop (ἥμο^o). xolzεc, xolzḡ, xol(ε)c n.f. vessel for pouring.

xωm n.m. generation. x1n xωm ɔλ xωm, εγxωm ḡ ḡxωm, ḡ zεn-xωm ḡ xωm from generation to generation. ɔλxε ḡ xωm genealogy.

xωnḡ xḡḡ- (xεnḡ-) xonḡ^o Q xonḡ vb. tr. (1) to try, test (ἥμο^o, ε; with: zḡ); (2) to begin, start; as n.m. trial; ma ḡ xωnḡ place of testing. xonḡḡ n.f. trial, test. xnit in x1-xnit to test, try (ἥμο^o, ḡca); as n.m. test, trial; pεqxi-xnit tester.

xωnḡ (ɔɔnḡ) Q xoonεq vb. impersonal: to happen, befall by chance; personal: to happen to be; vb. tr. to meet with (ε) by chance; as n.m. chance.

xωp Q xhp vb. tr. to blacken.

- xop xoop^o vb. tr. to study, examine. As n.m. spy, scout.
 xop xep- xop^o Q xnp vb. tr. to sharpen; as n.m. sharpness.
 xopn̄ Q xopn̄ vb. intr. to make a sign (to: e, ouve; with:
 n̄mo^o, z̄n̄), to beckon; vb. tr. to indicate (n̄mo^o); as
 n.m. sign, indication.
 xopn̄ Q xopn̄ vb. tr. to urge on, hasten (n̄mo^o); intr. to
 ride fast, hasten (after: n̄ca). n̄a n̄ xopn̄ training
 stable. p̄exopn̄ rider.
 xopn̄ vb. intr. to stumble, trip. xp̄on n.m. obstacle, im-
 pediment; лтхр̄on unimpeded; p̄-xp̄on to become an obsta-
 cle, difficulty; †-xp̄on to trip up (n̄a^o), cause diffi-
 culty for; x̄i-xp̄on to stumble, trip, be impeded.
 xoc Q xnc vb. tr. to load, pack (n̄mo^o; with: n̄mo^o); intr.
 to become hard, solid.
 xote (xot) xet- xot^o (± ezoyn) vb. tr. to pierce, penetrate
 (n̄mo^o; to, as far as: e, ɔa, z̄n̄); as n.m. penetration,
 separation.
 xotz̄ Q xotz̄ vb. intr. to fail, cease.
 xowve (xowve, xove) xeeve- xooe^o vb. tr. to reach, pass,
 surpass (n̄mo^o); лтхooe^o impassable.
 xowke (xoke, xoyoyke) xeeke- (xek-) xook^o vb. tr. to sting,
 prick, goad (n̄mo^o). xookeç n.m. goad.
 xowle Q xoule vb. intr. to be hindered.
 xowle (xole) xeele- (xele-) xool^o (xol^o) vb. tr. to gather,
 harvest (n̄mo^o); as n.m. harvest. p̄exowle harvester.
 x̄le n. gleanings, left-over crops.
 xowme, xome n.m. book, document, book-roll, sheet of parch-
 ment; as adj. book- (with parts or types of books);
 xowme n̄ ω reading book.
 xowpe (xope) xeepe- (xeppe-, epe-) xoop^o (xop^o) Q xowpe vb.
 tr. to scatter, disperse (n̄mo^o); + eвол idem; to hinder,
 bring to naught (n̄mo^o); as n.m. scattering, dissolution.
 xowbe (xobe) xee- xob^o (xox^o, xak^o) Q xne vb. tr. to dye,
 stain (n̄mo^o; with: z̄n̄, eвол z̄n̄); intr. to become dyed,
 stained; as n.m. dyeing; p̄exee- dyer of. xne, xne,

ΧΗΛΑΥ: ΧΗΛΥ, ΧΗΟΥ	ΧΟΟΛΕ: ΧΩΩΛΕ	ΧΡΟΠ: ΧΩΡΠ
ΧΗΛΥ2: ΧΗΛ2	ΧΟΟΝΕ: ΧΛΝΕ	ΧΡΑΕΙΤ: ΧΡΟ
ΧΗΕ(-): ΧΗΛ, ΧΗΟΥ	ΧΟΟΝΕ4: ΧΩΝῆ	ΧΡΟΕΙΤ: ΧΡΟ
ΧΗΗ: ΧΗΕ	ΧΟΟΡ': ΧΩΩΡΕ	Χῆ: ΧΟΕΙC
ΧΗΙΤ: ΧΩΝῆ	ΧΟΟΡ': ΧΩΡ	ΧΤΑΙ: ΧΛΤΕ
ΧΗΟ': ΧΗΛ'	ΧΟΟΡ: ΧΡΟ	ΧΤΕ-: ΧΤΟ
ΧΗΟΥ4: ΧΟΥ4	ΧΟΟΥΕ: ΧΩ	ΧΤΗΥ: ΧΤΟ
ΧῆΧῆ: ἑῆῆῆ	ΧΟΠΧῆ: 2ΧΟΠΧῆ	ΧΩΚΕ: ΧΩΩΚΕ
ΧΟ': ΧΟ, ΧΩ	ΧΟΡ': ΧΩΩΡΕ	ΧΩΛΕ: ΧΩΩΛΕ
ΧΟ: ΧΟΕ	ΧΟΡῆ: ΧΩΛῆ	ΧΩΛῆ: ἑΩΛῆ
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	ΧΩΡΑ2: ΧΩΛῆ
ΧΟΛ': ΧΩΩΛΕ	ΧΟΤΕ: ΧΛΤΕ	ΧΩΡῆ: ΧΩΛῆ
ΧΟΛΕC: ΧΩΛῆ	ΧΟΥ, ΧΟΥ': ΧΟΟΥ	ΧΩΤ-: ΧΟΥΩΤ
ΧΟΛΜΕC: ΧΩΛῆ	ΧΟΥΒ: ΧΟΥ4	ΧΩΤ-: ΧΩΤΕ
ΧΟΛῆ: ΧΩΛῆ	ΧΟΥΟΥΚΕ: ΧΩΩΚΕ	ΧΩΤῆ: ἑΩΤῆ
ΧΟΛ2ΕC, ΧΟΛ2ῆ: ΧΩΛῆ	ΧΟΥΟΥΩΤΕ: ΧΟΥΩΤ	ΧΩΩΡ: ΧΡΟ
ΧΟΛΧ', ΧΟΛῆ: ἑΩΛῆ	ΧΟΥΤ-: ΧΟΥΩΤ	ΧΩΩΡΕ: ΧΡΟ
ΧΟΗΤῆ: ΧΩΝῆ	ΧΟΧ': ΧΩΩΒΕ	ΧΩΩΡΕ: ΧΩΩΒΕ
ΧΟΩΒ': ΧΩΩΒΕ	ΧΟΒ': ΧΩΩΒΕ	ΧΩ4: ΧΟΥ4
ΧΟΟΚ': ΧΩΩΚΕ	ΧΠΕ-: ΧΠΟ, ΧΠΙ-	ΧΩ7Ε: ΧΩΩΒΕ
ΧΟΟΚΕ4: ΧΩΩΚΕ	ΧΠΙΕ-: ΧΠΙΟ	ΧΩΒΕ: ΧΩΩΒΕ
ΧΟΟΛ': ΧΩΩΛΕ	ΧΠΙΗΤ: ΧΠΙΟ	Χ2ΟC: ἑ2ΟC

6

ἑΛΒἑΛΒ, ἑΛ4ἑΛ4, ΚΛ4ΚΛ4, ἑΛΒἑΗΒ n. chick-pea.

ἑΛΛΛ2ῆ, ΚΛΛΛ2ῆ n.f. pot.

ἑΛΛε, ἑΛΛΗ (pl. ἑΛΛεεΥ, ἑΛΛεεΥε, ἑΛΛεΥε) adj. lame, crippled; ΜῆΤἑΛΛε lameness; ῆ-ἑΛΛε (Q ο Η) to become lame.

ἑΛΛΙΤΕ n.f. name of vessel or measure.

ἑΛΛΟΥΒΙ2 n.m. bald-headed person.

ἑΛΜ n. bull. (Doubtful.)

ἑΛΜΟΥΛ, ΚΛΜΟΥΛ (f. ἑΛΜΑΥΛε, ΚΛΜΟΟΥΛε, ΚΛΜΗΛε; pl. ἑΛΜΑΥΛε, ἑΛΜΟΥΛε, ΚΛΜΟΟΥΛε) n.m.f. camel, camel-load. ΜΛΗ-ἑΛΜΟΥΛ camelherd. ΜΛC Η ἑΛΜΑΥΛε baby camel.

ἑΛΜΛ2 n. or adj. maimed; ῆ-ἑΛΜΛ2 (Q ο Η) to become maimed.

ἑΛΟΥΟΗ, ἑΛΟΥΟΗ, ἑΛΟΥΟΥΟΗ, ΚΛΟΥΟΗ n.m.f. slave, servant. ΜῆΤ-ἑΛΟΥΟΗ service, servitude. ῆ-ἑΛΟΥΟΗ (Q ο Η) to become a slave.

ἑΛΟΥΟΗ, ἑΛΟΥΟΗ n.m. a beverage.

ἑΛΠἑΙΧε, ἑΛΠΙΧε, ἑΛΠΙΧΗ, ΚΛΠΙΧε, ἑΛΠΙΧΟΥ n.m.f. a dry

measure.

ΓΑΠΘΕΠ (ΓΕΠΘΠ) vb. intr. to be hurried, anxious.

ΓΑΡΑΤΕ n. carob pod.

ΓΑΧΕ n.m. earring.

ΓΑΧΙΨ, ΓΑΧΙΒ, ΚΑΧΙΨ n.m. ant. $\bar{\Gamma}$ -ΓΑΧΙΨ to suffer from itch
or warts.

ΓΑΧΜΗ, ΓΑΧΜΕ, ΧΑΜΗ n.f. fist, handful. ΓΑΧΜΕC n.f. idem.

ΓΑΓΙΤΩΝ(Ε) n.m.f. coarse linen, tow; coarse linen garment.

Γῆβε, Q ΓΟΟΒ (ΓΟΟΨ) vb. intr. to become feeble, timid; as
n.m. weakness. ΓΑΒ-ΖΗΤ weak, feeble; ΜΗΤΓΑΒ-ΖΗΤ weak-
ness, timidity; $\bar{\Gamma}$ -ΓΑΒ-ΖΗΤ (Q ο η) to become feeble.

ΓΩΒ adj. weak, feeble; ΜΗΤΓΩΒ weakness, folly; $\bar{\Gamma}$ -ΓΩΒ (Q
ο η) to become weak; ΕΙΡΕ ΗΜΟΨ η ΓΩΒ to make weak.

ΓΘΟΙ, ΒΘΟΕ 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, ΕΛΜΑΙ, ΒΕΛΜΑ, ΚΕΛΜΑ, ΒΑΛΜΑ, ΒΕΛΜΗΝ n.m. jar, vase.

ΓΕΛΞ, ΕΞ, ΓΑΛΖ n.m. shoulder.

ΓΕΝΗΝΥΤ Q to be hard, stiff.

ΓΕΠΗ, ΕΙΠΗ vb. intr. to hurry, hasten, come quickly; may
be used reflex. w. ΗΜΟΨ. As adv. quickly, in haste;
usu. in phrase ΖΗ ΟΥΓΕΠΗ. ΡΕΨΓΕΠΗ one who is hasty,
quick; ΜΗΤΡΕΨΓΕΠΗ hastiness.

ΓΕΡΩΒ, ΓΕΡΩΨ (pl. ΓΕΡΟΟΒ, ΓΕΡΩΩΒ) n.m. staff, rod. †-
ΓΕΡΩΒ to beat (ηλΨ, ε). $\Psi\bar{\Gamma}$ -η-ΓΕΡΩΒ a blow.

ΓΗΝΕ n.f. cloud.

ΓΙΕ, ΕΙΕΙΕ, ΕΙΗ n.m. he-goat.

ΓΙΗ-, ΚΙΗ-, ΕΗ- prefix added to any inf. to form an ab-
stract noun (f.) of action or manner of action.

ΓΙΝΕ ΕΗ- (ΓΕΝ-, ΕΙΗ-) ΕΗΤΨ (ΓΕΝΤΨ, ΚΗΤΨ, ΕΗΝΤΨ, ΓΗΨ) vb.
tr. to find (ΗΜΟΨ). ΕΗΤΕ to find that (+ Circum. or
ΧΕ); also: perhaps, suppose that. ΓΙΝΕ ΗΜΟΨ ΝΕΛ to find
someone (ΝΕΛ) guilty of (ΗΜΟΨ). ΕΗ-ΖΗΤ to learn wisdom.
ΓΙΝΕ as n.m. finding, thing found. ΡΕΨΓΙΝΕ finder.

- 61HMOYT, 61HMOYT, 61HMOY, KPHMOYT, 6PHMOYT n.f. the Pleiades.
 61HOYHA, 6HOYHN, 6HOYBAA, K1HBA n.m. kind of ship.
 61H2OYT, 61H2OYT, 6PH2OYT, 6EM2OYT presumably = 61HMOYT q.v.
 61H6AW, 61H6AO, 61HTAW, 6PH6EAW, 6EM6AW, KAHKAW n.f. bat.
 61H6OP n.m. talent (weight).
 61TPe n. kind of fruit, lemon.
 61X n.f. hand; script-hand; hand as measure. 61X H OYHAM
 right hand. 2A T(*)61X under one's control. P-HO6 H
 61X to become generous. †-61X to promise (someone: HA*).
 6X, 6AA n.m. a weapon (exact meaning not clear).
 6AA, 6AO, KAA in †-EAA to sway, stagger.
 6AIA n.m. burnt-offering.
 6XH, 6EAX, 6XAH, K6AX n. dry sticks, twigs.
 6AO n.m. vanity, futility.
 6AOMAH 6AHLAWH- (6AEMAWH-) 6AHLAWH* (6AEMAWH*) Q 6AHLAWH (6AHL-
 AOMH, AHLAWH, AHLAHM) vb. intr. to become twisted (up with,
 up in: e, 2H); to become implicated, involved, compli-
 cated; also tr. to embrace. As n.m. complication.
 6AOC6E, 6AOC6E, KAO6E, TAOOC6E, TAO6E n.f. ladder.
 6AOC, TAO6 n.m. bed, bier.
 6AOC, 66AOC n.m. gourd.
 6AW, 6AOC n.f. twigs, firewood.
 6AWT (pl. or dual: 6AOCOTe, 6AOCOTe, 6AOCOC6E) n.m.f. kidney;
 pl. also = internal organs in general, viscera.
 6HON, Q 6HN (6ON) vb. intr. to become soft, smooth, weak;
 as n.m. softness. †-6HON to weaken. 6ON, 6OONe, 6ON
 adj. soft; also of a condition of wine.
 6PH6H (6EM6EM, 6PH6H, XPHXH, XHX1H, XPHXH) vb. intr. to make
 music (vocal or instrumental); as n.m. music.
 6OE1AE (6O1AE) 6AAE- Q 6AAOCY (KAAOCY, 6AAHY, 6AAHYT, 6A-
 AOCYT) vb. intr. to dwell, sojourn, reside (at, in: e);
 HA H 6OE1AE dwelling-place, inn. PHH6OE1AE sojourner,
 lodger; P-PHH6OE1AE (Q o H) to become a sojourner. (2)
 (additional forms: 6AAW*, 6AAW*; Q KEO1IT) to deposit
 (PHMO*; with: e), entrust to. 6OE1AE n.m. sojourn,

residence; furnishings; deposit.

60A n.m. (1) a lie; (2) a liar. 𐎠-60A to lie, be false;
 𐎠𐎠𐎠 𐎠𐎠𐎠 𐎠 60A to make false, present or take as false.
 𐎠𐎠-60A to tell a lie; 𐎠𐎠𐎠-60A sincere; 𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠-60A sin-
 cerity; 𐎠𐎠𐎠-60A liar; 𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠-60A lying.

60A𐎠 n.f. woolen garment.

60A𐎠𐎠 e vb. reflex. to abstain from. 60A𐎠 n.m. abstinence.

60A𐎠𐎠 (60A𐎠𐎠) 6𐎠60A𐎠 (6𐎠60A𐎠, 𐎠6𐎠60A𐎠) Q 6𐎠60A vb. tr.
 to spread to dry (𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠); as n.m. spreading to dry.

60A n.f. power, strength, might, authority. 𐎠𐎠60A power-
 less; 𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠60A powerlessness, inability; 𐎠-𐎠𐎠60A (Q 𐎠
 𐎠) to become powerless; 𐎠𐎠𐎠60A mighty man. 𐎠𐎠-60A 60A
 to lose strength, be exhausted. 𐎠-60A, 𐎠𐎠𐎠 𐎠 𐎠60A to
 do wondrous deeds. 𐎠𐎠𐎠 𐎠 𐎠(𐎠)60A to do one's utmost.
 𐎠-60A to give power (to: 𐎠𐎠). 𐎠60A-60A 𐎠𐎠𐎠 (one) has
 the strength, power, ability (to do: e, 𐎠𐎠); 𐎠60A-60A
 𐎠𐎠𐎠 idem; (one) is able (to do: e, 𐎠𐎠); (𐎠)𐎠𐎠-60A
 𐎠𐎠𐎠 neg. of preceding. 6𐎠-60A, 6𐎠-60A to find strength,
 to be able (to do: e); to prevail (over: e, 6𐎠𐎠, 6𐎠𐎠𐎠
 6𐎠𐎠, 2𐎠, 2𐎠𐎠). 6𐎠-60A idem.

60A𐎠𐎠 (60A𐎠𐎠) 6𐎠60A𐎠 vb. tr. to touch, grope for (e); as
 n.m. sense of touch. 𐎠𐎠6𐎠60A𐎠 untouchable.

60A n.m. low place, hollow. 60A𐎠 n.f. idem.

60A𐎠 n. violence, might, force, usu. only in cpd. 𐎠 𐎠
 60A𐎠 to use violence, act violently; to harm, hurt, ill-
 treat, constrain (𐎠𐎠𐎠); as n.m. violence, iniquity;
 𐎠𐎠𐎠 𐎠 60A𐎠 idem; 𐎠-𐎠 𐎠 60A𐎠 to act violently; 𐎠𐎠𐎠
 𐎠 60A𐎠 violent, harmful; 𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠 𐎠 60A𐎠 violence.

60A𐎠 n.f. thigh.

60A𐎠𐎠, 6A𐎠𐎠 n.f. hair-cloth, sack cloth; as measure: a
 sack. 𐎠𐎠 𐎠 60A𐎠𐎠 sack-seller. 𐎠𐎠(𐎠)-60A𐎠𐎠 weaver
 of sacks.

60A𐎠𐎠, 6A𐎠𐎠 a term of contempt; slave (?).

60A, 𐎠𐎠 n.f. sole of foot, foot.

60A n.f. a cutting instrument.

- бопе, боп, бѧпе, бѧпн, бѧпеі n. small vessel, small amount;
 бопе бопе little by little.
- борте, корте, бѧрте n.f. knife, sword. лтборте without a
 knife; uncut.
- борч^с (корч^с) vb. tr. to nip off.
- борѡ, борже n.m. filth. ꙑ-борѡ (Q о Ѡ) to become filthy.
- бос, кос n.m. half. оубос (added to a quantity) and a half.
 бис-, бес- cpd. form, as in бистннве half a fingerbreadth.
- босѠ n.m. darkness, stormy darkness.
- босеѡ (босеес) vb. intr. to dance; as n.m. dancing.
- бот n.f. size; age; form, sort. Ѡ теібот of this sort,
 such. лѡ Ѡ бот of what sort? ꙑ-теот (Q о Ѡ) to become
 like (Ѡ or poss. prefix).
- боуна n.m. kind of locust.
- боух, коух, бѡх, боуб, коук n.m. safflower, cardamum.
- боѡбѡ (боѡбѡ) бѡбѡ- бѡбѡѡ^с Q бѡбѡѡ vb. tr. to sprinkle.
- бохѡѡ (бохѡех) бѡхѡх^с (бѡтѡх^с, бѡтѡб^с) Q бѡхѡхѡ^т vb. tr.
 to cut, smite, slaughter (Ѡмо^с); as n.m. cutting etc.
- брн vb. tr. to dig (Ѡмо^с).
- брнне n.f. diadem, sceptre.
- брнбѡ n.f. dowry.
- бромне, беромне n.m.f. dove, pigeon. нас ꙑ бромне baby
 dove. брѠпѡлн n.f. turtledove.
- бромне, громне n.m. name of a vessel and measure.
- брос, броос (pl. брѡб, брѡбѡ, крѡбѡ, броос) n.m. seed;
 sperm; progeny. лтброс without seed, without progeny.
 хі-брос to be impregnated.
- брѡз, крѡз, брѡѡз, крѡз n.m. need, want, lack. ꙑ-брѡз to
 be in want (of: Ѡ); as n.m. need.
- бѡ Q бѡет (бѡнт) vb. intr. (1) to remain, wait (for: б, нл^с;
 with: мѠ; in, within: зѠ); (2) to continue, persist (in
 doing: Circum.); (3) to cease, stop, cease functioning.
- бѡл бѡ- (бѡл-) бол^с (боол^с, кол^с) Q кѡл vb. tr. to collect,
 gather. рѡчѡл-ѡѡ wood-gatherer.
- бѡл (кѡл) бѡ- бол^с (боол^с) Q бѡл vb. tr. to roll up (like

a scroll: $\overline{\text{HMO}}^{\circ}$); intr. to roll up, back; to curl up.

BOL EBOA to turn back, return (tr. or intr.).

BOLP (KOLP) BEP - (EP -) BOLP° (KOLP°) Q BOLP (KOLP) \pm EBOA vb. tr. to uncover, reveal ($\overline{\text{HMO}}^{\circ}$; to: E , $\overline{\text{HCA}}$); vb. intr. to become revealed, uncovered, manifest; as n.m. revelation, uncovering; ATBOLP covered. BOLP - in cpd. one who uncovers.

BOLX (XOLX) BXE - (BEXE -, XEXE -) BOLX° (BOLX° , XOLX°) Q BOLX (XOLX) vb. tr. to entangle, ensnare ($\overline{\text{HMO}}^{\circ}$; in, with: E , $\overline{\text{HMO}}^{\circ}$); reflex. and intr. to become entangled, entwined; to adhere, be swathed (in: $\overline{\text{HMO}}^{\circ}$, ZN); as n.m. entanglement.

BOM , BOM , KOM (pl. BOM , KAM) n.m. garden, vineyard, property. BME , BMH (pl. BMHY , BMHOY , BMEY) n.m. gardener, vinedresser. ATBME untilled; MNTBME vinedressing.

BONAB , BOYHAB , BONB , BOYHABES , KAYHAKES n.m. cloak.

BONT , Q BONT vb. intr. to become angry, furious, raging (at, against: E , EXN); as n.m. wrath, anger, fury. ATBONT incapable of anger; MNTATBONT ability to control one's anger. PECBONT wrathful, quick-tempered person; MNTPECBONT quick-temperedness. TBONT to provoke to anger (NA°); PECTBONT one who provokes to anger; MNTPECTBONT provoking to anger. BNAT vb. intr. to become angry; as n.m. anger; PECBNAT given to anger; TBNAT to provoke to anger; PECTBNAT provoking to anger.

BONB (BWB) BNB - (BENB -) vb. tr. to wring, nip off. BONBN (BONBN) BNBN - idem.

BOY BOY° Q BY (BYOY) vb. tr. to make narrow; intr. to become narrow, crowded; as n.m. narrowness.

BOY BYE - vb. tr. to push; + EBOA : to put (a ship: $\overline{\text{HMO}}^{\circ}$) to sea, to set sail, push off.

BOYB , Q BOYB vb. tr. to twist, make crooked ($\overline{\text{HMO}}^{\circ}$); intr. to become crooked, twisted. ZN OYBOYB crookedly.

BOP (KOP , BOP , KOP) BEP - (EP -, BAP -, BOP -, BOP -, BAP -, KEP -) BOP° (BAP° , KAP° , KOP° , KOP° , BOP°) Q BHP (KHP , BEP , KEP) vb. tr. (1) to seize, take ($\overline{\text{HMO}}^{\circ}$); to

take up, begin (from: $\chi\iota\eta$, $\alpha\bar{\nu}$); (2) to have a claim against (ϵ); Q to be guilty (of: ϵ), liable for, responsible for; (3) to entrap (in, by: $\alpha\bar{\nu}$), inculcate. $\sigma\omicron\eta\tau$ n. capture.

$\sigma\omega\rho\bar{\alpha}$, $\kappa\omega\rho\bar{\alpha}$, $\sigma\omega\rho\lambda\alpha$ n.m. night.

$\sigma\omega\rho\bar{\sigma}$, Q $\sigma\omega\rho\bar{\sigma}$ vb. tr. to hunt (ϵ), lie in ambush for; as n.m. snare. $\mu\alpha\ \bar{\nu}\ \sigma\omega\rho\bar{\sigma}$ hunting place; $\rho\epsilon\chi\sigma\omega\rho\bar{\sigma}$ hunter.

$\sigma\omega\rho\bar{\sigma}\tau$ n.f. snare, ambush; prey. $\sigma\epsilon\rho\mu\epsilon$ (pl. $\sigma\epsilon\rho\lambda\sigma\epsilon$) n.m. hunter.

$\sigma\omega\rho\bar{\sigma}$ $\sigma\omega\rho\bar{\sigma}^{\circ}$ Q $\sigma\omega\rho\bar{\sigma}$ ($\sigma\omicron\lambda\bar{\sigma}$) vb. tr. to prepare, provide ($\bar{\nu}\mu\omicron^{\circ}$). as n.m. preparation. $\rho\epsilon\chi\sigma\omega\rho\bar{\sigma}$ preparer.

$\sigma\omega\rho\bar{\sigma}$ $\sigma\omega\rho\bar{\sigma}^{\circ}$ Q $\sigma\omega\rho\bar{\sigma}$ vb. tr. to populate, people, inhabit ($\bar{\nu}\mu\omicron^{\circ}$); intr. to be inhabited, peopled.

$\sigma\omega\tau$ n.f. drinking trough.

$\sigma\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$ $\sigma\epsilon\tau\bar{\eta}$ $\sigma\omicron\tau\eta^{\circ}$ Q $\sigma\omicron\tau\bar{\eta}$ vb. tr. to overcome, defeat ($\bar{\nu}\mu\omicron^{\circ}$); intr. to become defeated, overcome, wearied, discouraged. as n.m. intimidation, discouragement. $\sigma\omega\tau\bar{\eta}\ \epsilon\sigma\omicron\lambda$ to frighten away. $\sigma\omega\tau\bar{\eta}\ \bar{\nu}\ \alpha\eta\tau$ to be afraid; as n.m. fear. $\lambda\tau\sigma\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$ unconquered, undefeated; $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\lambda\tau\sigma\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$ invincibility. $\rho\epsilon\chi\sigma\omega\tau\bar{\eta}$, $\rho\epsilon\chi\sigma\epsilon\tau\bar{\eta}$ - $\rho\omega\mu\epsilon\ \epsilon\sigma\omicron\lambda$ kidnapper. $\sigma\omicron\tau\eta\bar{\sigma}$ n.f. defeat.

$\sigma\omega\tau\bar{\alpha}$ ($\chi\omega\tau\bar{\alpha}$, $\kappa\omega\tau\bar{\alpha}$, $\sigma\omega\alpha\bar{\tau}$) $\sigma\omicron\tau\alpha^{\circ}$ Q $\sigma\omicron\tau\bar{\alpha}$ vb. tr. to pierce, wound ($\bar{\nu}\mu\omicron^{\circ}$); as n.m. hole. $\bar{\rho}$ - $\sigma\omega\tau\bar{\alpha}$ $\sigma\omega\tau\bar{\alpha}$ (Q o $\bar{\nu}$) to become all holes. $\sigma\lambda\tau\alpha\epsilon$ n. hole.

$\sigma\omega\omega\sigma\epsilon$, $\sigma\omega\sigma\epsilon$ ($\sigma\bar{\epsilon}$ -) n.f. leaf. $\sigma\bar{\epsilon}$ - in cpds. e.g. $\sigma\bar{\epsilon}$ - $\chi\omicron\sigma\epsilon\iota\tau$ olive-leaf. $\lambda\tau\sigma\omega\omega\sigma\epsilon$ leafless. $\chi\iota$ - $\sigma\omega\omega\sigma\epsilon$ to glean grapes.

$\sigma\omega\omega\lambda\epsilon$, $\kappa\omega\lambda\epsilon$ n.m. flat cake, loaf.

$\sigma\omega\omega\lambda\epsilon$ ($\sigma\omega\lambda\epsilon$) $\sigma\epsilon\epsilon\lambda\epsilon$ - ($\sigma\epsilon\lambda\epsilon$ -, $\sigma\bar{\lambda}$ -) $\sigma\omicron\omicron\lambda^{\circ}$ ($\sigma\epsilon\lambda\lambda^{\circ}$) Q $\sigma\omicron\omicron\lambda\epsilon$ vb. tr. to swathe, clothe, cover (ϵ ; with: $\bar{\nu}\mu\omicron^{\circ}$, $\alpha\bar{\nu}$); as n.m. cloak, covering. $\sigma\omicron\omicron\lambda\epsilon\sigma$, $\sigma\omicron\lambda\epsilon\sigma$ n.f. covering, garment.

$\sigma\omega\omega\mu\epsilon$ $\sigma\epsilon\sigma\mu\epsilon$ - ($\sigma\epsilon\mu\epsilon$ -) Q $\sigma\omicron\omicron\mu\epsilon$ ($\sigma\epsilon\lambda\lambda\mu\epsilon$) vb. tr. to twist, pervert ($\bar{\nu}\mu\omicron^{\circ}$); intr. to be twisted, crooked; as n.m. perversion; $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\sigma\omicron\omicron\mu\epsilon$ crookedness; $\mu\bar{\eta}\tau\rho\epsilon\chi\sigma\omicron\omicron\mu\epsilon$ perversion.

$\sigma\omega\omega\chi\epsilon$ ($\sigma\omega\chi\epsilon$) $\chi\epsilon\chi$ - $\sigma\omicron\chi\alpha^{\circ}$ Q $\sigma\omicron\omicron\chi\epsilon$ ($\pm\ \epsilon\sigma\omicron\lambda$) vb. tr. to cut, cut off, hew ($\bar{\nu}\mu\omicron^{\circ}$). $\mu\alpha\ \bar{\nu}\ \chi\epsilon\chi$ - $\omega\eta\epsilon$ quarry.

$\sigma\omega\omega\bar{\tau}$, Q $\sigma\omicron\omega\bar{\tau}$ vb. intr. to look, glance, gaze (at: ϵ , $\epsilon\alpha\omicron\upsilon\eta$

BMH: 6WM	600ME: 6WMME	6POBIT: XPO
BMHY: 6WM	600NE: 6NON, 6ON	6PMPHAN: 6POMNE
6HMΟΥT: 6INHΟΥT	600Y ^o : 6WOY	6POO6: 6PO6
6H2ΟΥT: 6INH2ΟΥT	600Y6: 6WOY6	6PΩ2: 6PΩ2
6H6H: 6H6H	6004: 6EE	6PΩ6: 6PO6
6H-: 6H-, 6INE	600XE: 6WAXE	6PΩ6: 6PO6
6H: XIN	6006E: 6W6	6COYp: KCOYp
6HAT: 6HNT	6OH: 6ONE	6W6: 6EE
6HT ^o : 6INE	6OH-/ ^o : 6ONE	6W6E: 6OW6E
6H6EAO, 6H6EAO:	6OH ^o : 6ONE	6WAE: 6OWAE
6INGAO	6OPXE: 6OPX	6WAEAO: 6INGEAO
6H6H-: 6H6H	6OP6 ^o : 6OP6	6WH: 6NON
6OLEC: 6OWAE	6OTH ^o : 6OTH	6WH6: 6ONAE
6OAX: KAX	6OYHAE (EC): 6ONAE	6WH6H: 6WH6
6OLE ^o : 6OAX	6OY6: 6OYX, 6W6	6WH-/ ^o , 6WH: 6ONE
6OAE: 6OP6	6OY6OY: XOXOY	6WPW: KWPW
6OM: 6WM	6OZ ^o : 62OC	6WP ^o : KWP ^o
6O6E: 6EE	6OZ ^o : XAZAZ	6W2T: 6WT2
6OOL ^o : 6OWAE	6OX ^o : 6OXE	6WX: 6OYX
6OOL ^o : 6WA	6OX2 ^o : 6WAXE	6WAE: 6WAXE
6OOLE: 6OWAE	6H-: 6ONE	6WAX ^o : 6WAXE
6OOLEC: 6OWAE	6PAA: TPA	6W6: 6WH6
6OOM: 6WM	6PO: XPO	

Addenda

ei eboa 2H to survive (an ordeal), come through successfully.

(HO2H2) HE2HOY2^o Q HE2HOY2 vb. tr. to shake, shake down.

HOWH e to assist.

CH2O in HOY-H-CH2O lukewarm water.

ZAEIO, AEIO part. yea, verily; also of entreaty.

BEPE-: EOPPE

AAAM: AOWME

PAKTE: PIKE

CAHAWT: CAHAW

TOYEH: TOOY

WOPP: WAPPE

ZAEAEHEIN: AEAEHEIN

ZPEBOT: 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.
 ἄσκός 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.
βλάπτω to harm, injure.
βοήθεια f. help, aid, support.

γάρ for, since, because.
γενεά f. generation.
γένος n. race.
γραμματεὺς m. secretary, scribe.
γραφή f. writing, scripture.

δαιμόνιον n. evil spirit; demoniac.
δαίμων m. evil spirit.
δέ but, however.
δεκανοί m.pl. the decans.
δήμιος m. executioner.
διάβολος m. the Devil.
διαθήκη f. will, testament,
covenant.

διακονέω to wait on, serve.
διστάζω to hesitate.
δίκαιος just.
δικαιοσύνη f. justice.
δικαίωμα n. justice, ordinance.
δόγμα n. decree.
δοκιμάζω to prove, test.
δυνάστης m. ruler.
δῶρον n. gift.

ἔαρ n. springtime.
ἑβδομάς f. week.
ἔθνος n. nation, people.
εἰ μὴ τι if not, unless 30.10
εἶδος n. kind, sort.
εἰκῶν 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.
ἐπειδήπερ inasmuch as.
ἐπιβουλή f. plot.
ἐπιθυμέω to desire, be eager
(for).

ἐπίσκοπος m. bishop.
ἐπιστολή f. letter, epistle.
ἐπιτιμάω to rebuke.
ἐρημος f. desert, wilderness.
ετάζω to examine, test.
ἔτι still, yet.
εὐαγγέλιον n. gospel.
εὐχαριστέω to give thanks.

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.
 μόγις with difficulty, hardly, scarcely.
 μοναχός m. monk.
 μόνον only, alone; but (w. neg.).
 μορφή f. form, shape.
 μυστήριον n. mystery.
- νηστεία f. fasting.
 νηστεύω to fast.
 νοέω to think.

- νομοδιδάσκαλος m. teacher of
 the law.
 νόμος m. law.
 νοῦς m. mind.

 οἰκονόμος m. steward, manager.
 οἰκουμένη f. world.
 ὀλοκόττινος m. gold coin.
 ὀλοσηρικὸς silken.
 ὁμοίως adv. likewise.
 ὁμολογία f. confession.
 ὄργανον n. instrument.
 ὄργη f. wrath.
 ὄρεινή f. hill-country.
 ὄρφανός m. orphan.
 ὅσον as long as (+ Circum.), while.
 ὅταν when, whenever, if (+ Cond.).
 οὖν therefore.
 οὐδέ and not, nor.
 οὔτε ... οὔτε neither ... nor.
 ὀψώνιον n. wages.

 πάθος n. suffering.
 πανοῦργος m. villain.
 παντοκράτωρ m. the Almighty.
 πάντως wholly, completely.
 παραβολή f. parable.
 παραγγέλλω to order, command.
 παράγω to pass by, away.
 παράδεισος m. Paradise, Eden.
 παρακαλέω to exhort.
 παράνομος lawless, unjust.
 παρθένος f. virgin.
 παρρησία f. freedom, openness.
 πάσχα n. Passover.

 πατριὰ f. family, clan, nation.
 πείθω to persuade.
 πειράζω to tempt, experience.
 πειρασμός m. temptation.
 περιεργάζομαι to be overly
 concerned.
 περίχωρος f. surrounding country-
 side.
 πῖναξ m. writing-tablet.
 πιστεύω to believe.
 πίστις f. faith, trust.
 πιστός faithful, true.
 πλανᾶω to err.
 πλάνη f. error, erring.
 πλάσσω to form, mould.
 πλὴν except; but, however.
 πνεῦμα n. spirit.
 πνευματικά n. spiritual matters.
 πόλις f. city.
 πονηρός bad, wicked.
 πόρνη f. prostitute.
 ποτήριον n. wine-cup, cup of wine.
 πρεσβύτερος m. elder.
 προάστειον n. suburbs, environs.
 προκόπτω to progress, advance.
 πρὸς in accordance with.
 προσευχή f. prayer.
 προφητεύω to prophesy.
 προφήτης m. prophet.
 πύλη f. gate.
 πῶς how? why?

 σάββατον n. sabbath.
 σαΐτιον n. keg.
 σὰρξ 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.
 συμβουλευώ 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.
 χρόσμαι to use.
 χρεία f. need, necessity.
 χρήμα n. goods, money.
 χρηστός useful, beneficial.
 χριστός m. the Christ.
 χώρα f. land, country.
 ψάλλω to recite the psalter.
 ψαλμός m. psalm.
 ψυχή f. soul.
 ὦ (vocative particle).
 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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Grammatical Index (Coptic)

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Table of Principal Verbal Conjugations

First Present		Rel. of Pres. I		Circumstantial ¹	
†	т̄н̄	е†	ет̄н̄	еі	ен
к	тет̄н̄	ет̄к̄	етет̄н̄	ек	етет̄н̄
те(р), т̄р̄		ете		ер(е)	
ч	се, соу	ет̄ч̄	етоу	еч	еу
с		ет̄с̄		ес	
	zero-N		етерс-N		ере-N
Imperfect		Fut. I		Fut. II	
неі	нен	†на	т̄н̄'(N)λ	еіна	енна
нек	нетет̄н̄	кна	тет̄н̄'(N)λ	екна	етет̄н̄'(N)λ
нере		тена, терλ		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.	
еіе	ене	̄нна	̄ннен	неіна	ненна
еке	етет̄не	̄нек	̄нет̄н̄	некна	нетет̄нна
ере		̄не		нерена	
ече	еуе	̄неч	̄неу	нечна	неуна
есе		̄нес		несна	
	ере-N		̄не-N		нере-N на-
Perfect I		Neg. Perf. I		Perfect II ²	
λі	λн	̄ни	̄нн̄	̄тали	̄тан
λк	λтет̄н̄	̄нек	̄нет̄н̄	̄так	̄татет̄н̄
λр(е), λ		̄не(р), ̄ноу		̄таре, ̄та(р)	
λч	λу	̄неч	̄ноу	̄тач	̄тау
λс		̄нес		̄тас	
	λ-N		̄не-N		̄та-N

¹Second Present = Circumstantial.²Relative of First Perfect = Second Perfect with or without prefixed е-.

Habitual		Negative Habitual		Injunctive	
᠓᠕᠊	᠓᠕ᠨ	ᠮᠡ᠊	ᠮᠡᠨ	ᠮ᠕᠊ᠷ᠊	ᠮ᠕᠊ᠨ
᠓᠕ᠻ	᠓᠕ᠲᠡᠲᠦᠨ	ᠮᠡᠻ	ᠮᠡᠲᠡᠲᠦᠨ	—	—
᠓᠕ᠷ (ᠶ)		ᠮᠡᠷᠶ		—	
᠓᠕ᠴ	᠓᠕ᠵ	ᠮᠡᠴ	ᠮᠡᠵ	ᠮ᠕ᠷᠶᠴ	ᠮ᠕ᠷᠶᠵ
᠓᠕ᠰ		ᠮᠡᠰ		ᠮ᠕ᠷᠶᠰ	
	᠓᠕ᠷᠶ-ᠨ		ᠮᠡᠷᠶ-ᠨ		ᠮ᠕ᠷᠶ-ᠨ
Conditional		Conjunctive		Fut. Conj. of Res. ¹	
ᠶᠢ᠓᠕ᠨ	ᠶᠢ᠓᠕ᠨ	(ᠨ)ᠲ᠕	ᠨᠲᠨ	—	ᠲ᠕᠊ᠨ
ᠶᠢᠻ᠕ᠨ	ᠶᠢᠲᠡᠲᠦᠨ᠕ᠨ	ᠨᠷ, ᠨᠦ	ᠨᠲᠡᠲᠦᠨ	ᠲ᠕ᠷᠶᠻ	ᠲ᠕ᠷᠶᠲᠦᠨ
ᠶᠢᠷᠶ᠓᠕ᠨ		ᠨᠲᠡ		ᠲ᠕ᠷᠶ	
ᠶᠢᠴ᠕ᠨ	ᠶᠢᠵ᠕ᠨ	ᠨᠴ, ᠨᠵ	ᠨᠰᠶ	ᠲ᠕ᠷᠶᠴ	ᠲ᠕ᠷᠶᠵ
ᠶᠢᠰ᠕ᠨ		ᠨᠰ, ᠨᠸ		ᠲ᠕ᠷᠶᠰ	
	ᠶᠢᠷᠶ᠕ᠨ-ᠨ		ᠨᠲᠡᠲᠦᠨ-ᠨ		ᠲ᠕ᠷᠶ-ᠨ
Temporal		"Until"		"Not yet"	
ᠨᠲᠡᠷ᠊	ᠨᠲᠡᠷᠨ	᠓᠕ᠨᠲᠡ ²	᠓᠕ᠨᠲᠦᠨ	ᠨᠨ᠕ᠲᠡ	ᠨᠨ᠕ᠲᠦᠨ
ᠨᠲᠡᠷᠶᠻ	ᠨᠲᠡᠷᠶᠲᠦᠨ	᠓᠕ᠨᠲᠦᠻ	᠓᠕ᠨᠲᠡᠲᠦᠨ	ᠨᠨ᠕ᠲᠦᠻ	ᠨᠨ᠕ᠲᠡᠲᠦᠨ
ᠨᠲᠡᠷᠶ		᠓᠕ᠨᠲᠡ		ᠨᠨ᠕ᠲᠡ	
ᠨᠲᠡᠷᠶᠴ	ᠨᠲᠡᠷᠶᠵ	᠓᠕ᠨᠲᠦᠴ	᠓᠕ᠨᠲᠦᠵ	ᠨᠨ᠕ᠲᠦᠴ	ᠨᠨ᠕ᠲᠦᠵ
ᠨᠲᠡᠷᠶᠰ		᠓᠕ᠨᠲᠦᠰ		ᠨᠨ᠕ᠲᠦᠰ	
	ᠨᠲᠡᠷᠶ-ᠨ		᠓᠕ᠨᠲᠦᠰ-ᠨ		ᠨᠨ᠕ᠲᠦᠰ-ᠨ
Inflected Infinitive					
ᠲᠷ᠕	ᠲᠷᠶᠨ				
ᠲᠷᠶᠻ	ᠲᠷᠶᠲᠡᠲᠦᠨ				
ᠲᠷᠶ					
ᠲᠷᠶᠴ	ᠲᠷᠶᠵ				
ᠲᠷᠶᠰ					
	ᠲᠷᠶ-ᠨ				

¹ May have prefixed ᠨ-.

² Or ᠓᠕ᠨᠲ᠕.

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