#### Lesson 5

5.1 <u>Possessive Adjectives</u>: In Coptic, possessive adjectives are constructed from the characters denoting the definite article  $'\pi$ ,  $\tau$ ,  $\pi'$  and an attached personal pronoun. So the first part defines the gender and number of the noun and the second part defines the person possessing such noun. Coptic recognizes eight persons, five in the singular and three in the plural. These adjectives are usually prefixed to the noun they modify, as follows:

<u>Person</u>	Masculin	<u>e</u>	<u>Feminine</u>		<u>Plural</u>	
s-1-mf	πα.ιωτ	my father	TA.cwni	my sister	toi.an	my fathers
s-2-m	πεκ.ιωτ	your father	Tek.cwni	your sister	nek.10+	your fathers
s-2-f	πε.ιωτ	your father	Te.cwni	your sister	+01.3n	your fathers
s-3-m	τωι.μэπ	his father	Ted.cmu1	his sister	to.pan	his fathers
s-3-f	πες.ιωτ	her father	Tec.cwni	her sister	nec.10+	her fathers
p-1-mf	$\tau\omega$ ı.nə $\pi$	our father	Ten.cwn1	our sister	toi.nan	our fathers
p-2-mf	πετεπ.ιωτ	your father	TeTen.cwni	your sister	+оплэтэп	your fathers
p-3-mf	τωι. Υοπ	their father	Toy.cwni	their sister	touron	their fathers

Legend: s = singular, p = plural, m = masculine, f = feminine

5.2 <u>Demonstrative Adjectives - Nearer Objects</u>: Demonstrative adjectives for nearer objects are prefixed to the nouns they modify. They also serve as the definite article for the noun. Consequently they are, like the definite article, identified by the three characters  $'\pi'$  for the masculine  $'\tau'$  for the feminine, and  $'\pi'$  for the plural. In English they are translated as 'this' for singular and 'these' for plural. Their forms are as follows:

Masculine Singular	Feminine Singular	<u>Plural</u>
πδ1-	-1&T	-1An
πai.pwui	Tai.èzilli	паі.спноч

Note: After a noun with a demonstrative adjective, the genitive case is usually expressed by ' $n\tau\varepsilon$ ', as follows:

παι.χωμ ήτε πα.con This book of my brother

5.3 <u>The Infix ' $-\kappa\varepsilon-$ '</u>: This is a noninflectional word element that is inserted between the noun prefix and the noun. In English it expresses the meaning 'other'. It is used with the definite or indefinite articles, the demonstrative adjectives, and the possessive adjectives, as follows:

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πι.κε.ρωμι	the other man
ui.ke.pwwi	the other men
κε.ρωμι	anothor man
San.ke.pwmi	some other men
$\pi$ aı.ke.pw $\mathbf{u}$ ı	this other man
$π$ δ.κε.ρω $\mathbf{u}$ ι	my other man

## 5.4 <u>Vocabulary 5</u>:

нрπ	m.	wine	ѝса	prep.	behind, against
104	pl.	parents, ancestors	спноч	pl.	brothers, monks
τωτ	m.	father	con	<i>m</i> .	brother, monk
ua	m.	place	cmuı	f.	sister
MAY	f.	mother	ωικ	<i>m</i> .	bread
uogi	<i>m</i> .	sin	датеп	prep.	near, beside

## Greek Nouns

aropa	f.	marketplace	KOCHOC	m.	world
н/отиэ	f.	commandment	nouxoc	m.	monk
<b>ὲ</b> πιςκοπος	<i>m</i> .	bishop	Sıbнин	f.	peace

# 5.5 <u>Exercises 5</u>: Translate the following into English:

A	1.	педментно	4.	Фeu	τον.πολις
	2.	eoße ten.cwni	5.	nen	red-Mebi
	3.	nagpen men. 6010	6.	⊅eu	<b>πаі.</b> кос <b>и</b> ос

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- В 1. писптохн й.пеп.ю+
- 5. π**ι.**ρο **ù.**πε.κε.нι
- 2. DATEN TEK.EKKNHCIA
- 6. ται.επιστολη ήτε παγλος
- 3. πι.ρο ѝ.πек.ні
- 7. eoße nen.noßi
- 4.  $\pi$ і.н $\rho\pi$  ѝ.паі.цопа $\chi$ ос
- 8. σεη 4. ατορα ή. 4. πολις
- C 1.  $\pi \epsilon n.i\omega \tau$   $\epsilon \tau. \delta \epsilon n$   $ni. \phi ho ri$ 
  - 2. oron or. pello zipen tek. ekklucia
  - 3. имоп грнин Бен жагкостос
  - 4.  $\pi$ a.iwt neu ta.uay den  $\hat{\pi}$ .hi