



## Lesson Two - Names

### 2.1 Definite and Indefinite Articles

#### 2.1.1 Indefinite Articles:

- Indefinite articles in Coptic are attached to the respective nouns they define.
- The indefinite article for singular (both masculine and feminine) is **ⲟⲩ**
- The indefinite article for plural (both masculine and feminine) is **ⲉⲗⲁⲛ**

<b>ⲟⲩⲣⲱⲙⲓ</b>	a man	<b>ⲉⲗⲁⲛⲣⲱⲙⲓ</b>	men
<b>ⲟⲩⲥⲉⲗⲓⲙⲓ</b>	a woman	<b>ⲉⲗⲁⲛⲉⲗⲓⲟⲙⲓ</b>	women
<b>ⲟⲩⲮⲟⲛ</b>	a brother	<b>ⲉⲗⲁⲛⲥⲏⲛⲏⲟⲩ</b>	brothers
<b>ⲟⲩⲮⲱⲛⲓ</b>	a sister	<b>ⲉⲗⲁⲛⲮⲱⲛⲓ</b>	sisters
<b>ⲟⲩⲮⲱⲛⲓ</b>	a son	<b>ⲉⲗⲁⲛⲮⲱⲛⲓ</b>	sons
<b>ⲟⲩⲮⲱⲣⲓ</b>	a daughter	<b>ⲉⲗⲁⲛⲮⲱⲣⲓ</b>	daughters
<b>ⲟⲩⲓⲱⲧ</b>	a father	<b>ⲉⲗⲁⲛⲓⲱⲧ</b>	fathers
<b>ⲟⲩⲙⲁⲩ</b>	a mother	<b>ⲉⲗⲁⲛⲙⲁⲩ</b>	mothers

#### 2.1.2. Definite Articles:

- Definite articles, just like indefinite ones, are attached to the respective nouns they define.
- The definite articles for singular masculine are **ⲡⲓ ⲡⲓ Ⲫⲉ**
- The definite articles for singular feminine are **ⲧⲓ ⲧⲓ Ⲫⲉ**
- The definite article for plural (both masculine and feminine) is **ⲛⲓ**
- **ⲡⲓ** (masculine) and **ⲧⲓ** (feminine) are used for generalization; ie: when talking about people or things in general.
- **ⲡⲓ** (masculine) and **ⲧⲓ** (feminine) are used for specification. For example,

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when we talk about **The** Father **Φιωτ** (= the First Hypostasis of God) or **The** Son **Πωηρι** (= our Lord Jesus Christ).

•• **π** becomes **ϕ** (masculine), and **τ** becomes **θ** (feminine) if they come before one of the following letters: **βιρηλομ** in order to facilitate pronunciation.

<b>πρωμ</b>	the man	<b>ηρωμ</b>	the men
<b>†ςρωμ</b>	the woman	<b>ηρωμ</b>	the women
<b>πισον</b>	the brother	<b>ηισνηοτ</b>	the brothers
<b>†σωνι</b>	the sister	<b>ηισωνι</b>	the sisters
<b>Πωηρι</b>	the Son (= Christ)	<b>ηωηρι</b>	the sons
<b>†ωερι</b>	the Daughter	<b>ηωερι</b>	the daughters
<b>Φιωτ</b>	the Father (= God the Father)	<b>ηιο†</b>	the fathers
<b>Θματ</b>	the Mother (= Virgin Mary)	<b>ηματ</b>	the mothers

## 2.2 Demonstrative Pronouns

### 2.2.1 Unattached Demonstrative Pronouns

#### 2.2.1.1 With Definite Articles:

	this		is (verb to be)		the...
Masculine Singular	<b>ϕαι</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>πε</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>πι...</b>
Feminine Singular	<b>θαι</b>		<b>τε</b>		<b>†...</b>
Plural (both Masculine and Feminine)	<b>ναι</b>		<b>νε</b>		<b>ηι...</b>

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### 2.2.1.2. With Indefinite Articles

	this		(noun)		is (verb to be)
Masculine Singular	<b>Φαι</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>οὔ...</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>πε</b>
Feminine Singular	<b>θαι</b>		<b>οὔ...</b>		<b>τε</b>
Plural (both Masculine and Feminine)	<b>ηαι</b>		<b>ξαν...</b>		<b>νε</b>

Examples:

<b>Φαι πε πιχωμ</b>	this is the book	<b>Φαι οὔχωμ πε</b>	this is a book
<b>Φαι πε πιεζοοὔ</b>	this is the day	<b>Φαι οὔεζοοὔ πε</b>	this is a day
<b>Θαι τε τᾱχπ</b>	this is the hour	<b>Θαι οὔαχπ τε</b>	this is an hour
<b>Ηαι νε ηιχωμ</b>	these are the books	<b>Ηαι χανχωμ νε</b>	these are some books
	this is the father		this is a father
	this is the mother		this is a mother
	these are the sons		these are some sons

### 2.2. Attached Demonstrative Pronouns

- The attached demonstrative pronoun for singular masculine is **παι**
- The attached demonstrative pronoun for singular feminine are **ται**
- The attached demonstrative pronoun for plural (both masculine and feminine) is **ηαι**

Examples:

<b>Παιρωμ</b>	This man
<b>Ταιεζωμ</b>	This woman
<b>Ηαιρωμ</b>	those men
<b>Παιρωμ πε φιωτ</b>	This man is the father
<b>Ταιεζωμ τε θυατ</b>	This woman is the mother
<b>Ηαιαλωογι νε ηιωηρι</b>	these children are the sons