

# OUTLINE OF BOHAIRIC COPTIC MORPHOLOGY

Lance Eccles

## PHONOLOGICAL RULE AFFECTING THE ENTIRE GRAMMAR

π τ κ become ϕ θ χ

When the consonants π τ κ occur

(i) before one of the historically voiced consonants β λ γ μ ν ο ρ ρ

OR

(ii) immediately before a stressed vowel (but not if that vowel is word-initial) they become ϕ θ χ respectively.

## PRONOUN PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES

### Pronoun prefixes

The 1 sing., 1 plur. and 3 plur. forms vary in the two columns.

| person      | If conjugation prefix precedes | If no conjugation prefix precedes |
|-------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 sing      | ⲓ                              | ⲧ                                 |
| 2 sing masc | κ (χ)                          | κ (χ)                             |
| 3 sing masc | ϥ                              | ϥ                                 |
| 3 sing fem  | ϥ                              | ϥ                                 |
| 1 plur      | ⲛ                              | ⲧⲎⲛ                               |
| 2 plur      | (ⲧⲎ)ⲧⲎⲛ                        | ⲧⲎⲧⲎⲛ                             |
| 3 plur      | ⲟϣ                             | ϥⲎ                                |

### Pronoun suffixes

The preceding verb or preposition takes its pronominal form, except before the long 2pl. form.

|                |       |                                      |
|----------------|-------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 sing         | ⲓ     | after a vowel                        |
|                | ⲧ     | after a consonant (but zero after ⲧ) |
| 2 sing masc    | κ     |                                      |
| 3 sing masc    | ϥ     |                                      |
| 3 sing fem     | ϥ     |                                      |
| 1 plur         | ⲛ     |                                      |
| 2 plur (short) | ⲧⲎⲛ   |                                      |
| 2 plur (long)  | ⲟⲩⲛⲟϣ | preceding verb in construct form     |
| 3 plur         | ⲟϣ    | ⲧⲟϣ after a vowel                    |

### Second person singular

The second person singular feminine prefixes and suffixes are rarer and less regular in form. They are given later.

## VERB CONJUGATIONS

### The converters

Prefixes placed before conjugation prefixes, personal prefixes or noun subject.

| Converter             | Form  | Function  |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| <b>preterite</b>      | <p>ⲛⲁ</p> <p>ⲛⲈ before perfect ⲁ, ⲙⲡⲈ</p> <p>ⲛⲈ before ⲟⲩⲟⲛ "there is"</p> <p>ⲛⲁⲣⲈ before noun or 2pl</p>             | Shifts tense back one degree into past.   |
| <b>circumstantial</b> | <p>Ⲉ</p> <p>ⲈⲣⲈ before noun or 2pl</p>  | Subordinates verb (or verbless clause) to another verb.                                 |
| <b>focalisation</b>   | <p>ⲁ before present and future but ⲁⲣⲈ before noun</p> <p>ⲈⲤ before perfect ⲁ</p> <p>Ⲉ before aorist ⲙⲁ</p>           | Focuses on some element in the clause. Only used with present, future, perfect, aorist. |
| <b>relative</b>       | <p>ⲈⲤ</p> <p>ⲈⲤⲈ when immediately followed by pronoun prefixes ⲕ, Ⲛ, Ⲙ, ⲛ, ⲤⲈⲛ or noun</p> <p>ⲈⲤⲈ before negative</p> | 'Which', 'who', 'that'. Relates clause to antecedent.                                   |

### Double conversion

Relative and preterite converters can combine as Ⲉⲛⲁ or ⲈⲛⲁⲣⲈ:

ⲡⲓⲙⲛⲙⲩ ⲈⲛⲁⲣⲈⲛⲛⲟⲩ "the crowd that was coming".

## Durative Conjugations (present and future)

### Present ...

I am hearing

†'CΩTEΛ  
K'CΩTEΛ  
Ƴ'CΩTEΛ  
C'CΩTEΛ  
Φρωμι CΩTEΛ

TEN'CΩTEΛ  
TETEN'CΩTEΛ  
CE'CΩTEΛ

### Future ...NΔ

I shall hear

†'NΔ'CΩTEΛ  
X'NΔ'CΩTEΛ  
Ƴ'NΔ'CΩTEΛ  
C'NΔ'CΩTEΛ  
Φρωμι NΔ'CΩTEΛ

TEN'NΔ'CΩTEΛ  
TETEN'NΔ'CΩTEΛ  
CE'NΔ'CΩTEΛ

### Circumstantial present ε...

me hearing

ε'ΓCΩTEΛ  
ε'K'CΩTEΛ  
ε'ƳCΩTEΛ  
ε'C'CΩTEΛ  
εPE Φρωμι CΩTEΛ

ε'N'CΩTEΛ  
εPE'TEN'CΩTEΛ  
ε'Θ'CΩTEΛ

### Circumstantial future ε...NΔ

me about to hear

ε'ΓNΔ'CΩTEΛ  
ε'X'NΔ'CΩTEΛ  
ε'Ƴ'NΔ'CΩTEΛ  
ε'C'NΔ'CΩTEΛ  
εPE Φρωμι NΔ'CΩTEΛ

ε'N'NΔ'CΩTEΛ  
εPE'TEN'NΔ'CΩTEΛ  
ε'Θ'NΔ'CΩTEΛ

### Focalised present Δ...\*

It is... that I am hearing

Δ'ΓCΩTEΛ  
Δ'K'CΩTEΛ  
Δ'ƳCΩTEΛ  
Δ'C'CΩTEΛ  
ΔPE Φρωμι CΩTEΛ

Δ'N'CΩTEΛ  
ΔPE'TEN'CΩTEΛ  
Δ'Θ'CΩTEΛ

### Focalised future Δ...NΔ

It is... that I will hear

Δ'ΓNΔ'CΩTEΛ  
Δ'X'NΔ'CΩTEΛ  
Δ'Ƴ'NΔ'CΩTEΛ  
Δ'C'NΔ'CΩTEΛ  
ΔPE Φρωμι NΔ'CΩTEΛ

Δ'N'NΔ'CΩTEΛ  
ΔPE'TEN'NΔ'CΩTEΛ  
Δ'Θ'NΔ'CΩTEΛ

\* Most forms of the focalised present resemble the perfect.

### Present with preterite conversion

NΔ...

I was hearing

NΔ'ΓCΩTEΛ  
NΔ'K'CΩTEΛ  
NΔ'ƳCΩTEΛ  
NΔ'C'CΩTEΛ  
NΔPE Φρωμι CΩTEΛ

NΔ'N'CΩTEΛ  
NΔPE'TEN'CΩTEΛ  
NΔ'Θ'CΩTEΛ

### Future with preterite conversion

NΔ...NΔ

I would have heard

NΔ'ΓNΔ'CΩTEΛ  
NΔ'X'NΔ'CΩTEΛ  
NΔ'Ƴ'NΔ'CΩTEΛ  
NΔ'C'NΔ'CΩTEΛ  
NΔPE Φρωμι NΔ'CΩTEΛ

NΔ'N'NΔ'CΩTEΛ  
NΔPE'TEN'NΔ'CΩTEΛ  
NΔ'Θ'NΔ'CΩTEΛ

## Non-durative Conjugations

### Perfect ἀ...\*

I saw

ἀ·Γ·CΩTEΛ  
 ἀ·Κ·CΩTEΛ  
 ἀ·Φ·CΩTEΛ  
 ἀ·C·CΩTEΛ  
 ἀ φρωμι CΩTEΛ

ἀ·Ν·CΩTEΛ  
 ἀ·ΤΕΤΕΝ·CΩTEΛ  
 ἀ·Θ·CΩTEΛ

### Negative perfect ἄπε...\*

I did not hear

ἄπ·Γ·CΩTEΛ  
 ἄπ·Κ·CΩTEΛ  
 ἄπ·Φ·CΩTEΛ  
 ἄπ·C·CΩTEΛ  
 ἄπε φρωμι CΩTEΛ

ἄπ·Ε·Ν·CΩTEΛ  
 ἄπ·Ε·ΤΕΝ·CΩTEΛ  
 ἄπ·Ο·Θ·CΩTEΛ

\* Preterite conversion ('I had seen'): ΝΕ·ἀ·Γ·CΩTEΛ, ΝΕ·ἀ πρωμε CΩTEΛ etc.

\*\* Preterite conversion ('I had not seen'): ΝΕ·ἄπ·Γ·CΩTEΛ etc.

### Focalised perfect ετ·ἀ...\*

It was... that I heard

ετ·ἀ·Γ·CΩTEΛ  
 ετ·ἀ·Κ·CΩTEΛ  
 ετ·ἀ·Φ·CΩTEΛ  
 ετ·ἀ·C·CΩTEΛ  
 ετ·ἀ φρωμι CΩTEΛ

ετ·ἀ·Ν·CΩTEΛ  
 ετ·ἀρ·Ε·ΤΕΝ·CΩTEΛ  
 ετ·ἀ·Θ·CΩTEΛ

### Circumstantial perfect ε·ἀ...

me having heard

ε·ἀ·Γ·CΩTEΛ  
 ε·ἀ·Κ·CΩTEΛ  
 ε·ἀ·Φ·CΩTEΛ  
 ε·ἀ·C·CΩTEΛ  
 ε·ἀ φρωμι CΩTEΛ

ε·ἀ·Ν·CΩTEΛ  
 ε·ἀ·ΤΕΤΕΝ·CΩTEΛ  
 ε·ἀ·Θ·CΩTEΛ

\* The forms of the focalised perfect resemble those of the relative perfect ("which I heard").

### Aorist ἤα...

I am accustomed to hear

ἤα·Γ·CΩTEΛ  
 ἤα·Κ·CΩTEΛ  
 ἤα·Φ·CΩTEΛ  
 ἤα·C·CΩTEΛ  
 ἤαρε φρωμι CΩTEΛ

ἤα·Ν·CΩTEΛ  
 ἤαρ·Ε·ΤΕΝ·CΩTEΛ  
 ἤα·Θ·CΩTEΛ

### Negative aorist ἄπα...\*

I am not accustomed to hear

ἄπα·Γ·CΩTEΛ  
 ἄπα·Κ·CΩTEΛ  
 ἄπα·Φ·CΩTEΛ  
 ἄπα·C·CΩTEΛ  
 ἄπαρε φρωμι CΩTEΛ

ἄπα·Ν·CΩTEΛ  
 ἄπαρ·Ε·ΤΕΝ·CΩTEΛ  
 ἄπα·Θ·CΩTEΛ

\* Do not confuse with negative perfect ἄπε.

### Optative ε...ε

I will hear, thou shalt hear

ε·Γ·Ε·CΩTEΛ  
 ε·Κ·Ε·CΩTEΛ  
 ε·Φ·Ε·CΩTEΛ  
 ε·C·Ε·CΩTEΛ  
 ερε φρωμι CΩTEΛ

ε·Ν·Ε·CΩTEΛ  
 ερε·ΤΕΝ·Ε·CΩTEΛ  
 ε·Θ·Ε·CΩTEΛ

### Negative optative ἤνε...

I will not hear, thou shalt not hear

ἤνα·CΩTEΛ  
 ἤνε·Κ·CΩTEΛ  
 ἤνε·Φ·CΩTEΛ  
 ἤνε·C·CΩTEΛ  
 ἤνε φρωμι CΩTEΛ

ἤνε·Ν·CΩTEΛ  
 ἤνε·ΤΕΝ·CΩTEΛ  
 ἤν·Ο·Θ·CΩTEΛ

### Conditional ἀ...ἤαν

If/ when I hear

ἀ·Γ·ἤαν·CΩTEΛ  
 ἀ·Κ·ἤαν·CΩTEΛ  
 ἀ·Φ·ἤαν·CΩTEΛ  
 ἀ·C·ἤαν·CΩTEΛ  
 ἀρεἤαν φρωμι CΩTEΛ

ἀ·Ν·ἤαν·CΩTEΛ  
 ἀρε·ΤΕΝ·ἤαν·CΩTEΛ  
 ἀ·Θ·ἤαν·CΩTEΛ

### Negative conditional ἀ...ἤατε

If I do not hear

ἀ·Γ·ἤατε·CΩTEΛ  
 ἀ·Κ·ἤατε·CΩTEΛ  
 ἀ·Φ·ἤατε·CΩTEΛ  
 ἀ·C·ἤατε·CΩTEΛ  
 ἀρεἤατε φρωμι CΩTEΛ

ἀ·Ν·ἤατε·CΩTEΛ  
 ἀρε·ΤΕΝ·ἤατε·CΩTEΛ  
 ἀ·Θ·ἤατε·CΩTEΛ

**Temporal (ετα...)**

When I heard

There is no form equivalent to the Sahidic  
 ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲉ.... The focalised perfect can be  
 employed with this function.

**'Until' ⲱⲗⲁⲧⲉ...\***

Until I hear

|                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| ⲱⲗⲁⲧⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲱⲧⲉⲙ     | ⲱⲗⲁⲧⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲱⲧⲉⲙ   |
| ⲱⲗⲁⲧⲉⲕⲟⲩⲱⲧⲉⲙ      | ⲱⲗⲁⲧⲉⲧⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲱⲧⲉⲙ |
| ⲱⲗⲁⲧⲉϥⲟⲩⲱⲧⲉⲙ      | ⲱⲗⲁⲧⲉⲟⲩⲟⲩⲱⲧⲉⲙ   |
| ⲱⲗⲁⲧⲉⲥⲟⲩⲱⲧⲉⲙ      |                 |
| ⲱⲗⲁⲧⲉ ϥⲣⲱⲙⲓ ⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ |                 |

\* Identical in form to the focalised perfect above and to the relative perfect.

**'Not yet' ⲙⲓⲗⲁⲧ...\***

I have not yet heard

|                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| ⲙⲓⲗⲁⲧⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲱⲧⲉⲙ     | ⲙⲓⲗⲁⲧⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲱⲧⲉⲙ   |
| ⲙⲓⲗⲁⲧⲉⲕⲟⲩⲱⲧⲉⲙ      | ⲙⲓⲗⲁⲧⲉⲧⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲱⲧⲉⲙ |
| ⲙⲓⲗⲁⲧⲉϥⲟⲩⲱⲧⲉⲙ      | ⲙⲓⲗⲁⲧⲉⲟⲩⲟⲩⲱⲧⲉⲙ   |
| ⲙⲓⲗⲁⲧⲉⲥⲟⲩⲱⲧⲉⲙ      |                  |
| ⲙⲓⲗⲁⲧⲉ ϥⲣⲱⲙⲓ ⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ |                  |

**Causative ⲑⲣⲉ...\***

cause me to hear

|                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| ⲑⲣⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲱⲧⲉⲙ     | ⲑⲣⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲱⲧⲉⲙ   |
| ⲑⲣⲉⲕⲟⲩⲱⲧⲉⲙ      | ⲑⲣⲉⲧⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲱⲧⲉⲙ |
| ⲑⲣⲉϥⲟⲩⲱⲧⲉⲙ      | ⲑⲣⲉⲟⲩⲟⲩⲱⲧⲉⲙ   |
| ⲑⲣⲉⲥⲟⲩⲱⲧⲉⲙ      |               |
| ⲑⲣⲉ ϥⲣⲱⲙⲓ ⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ |               |

\* ⲑⲣⲉ can take various prefixes:

ϥⲑⲣⲉϥⲟⲩⲱⲧⲉⲙ he causes him to hear  
 ⲁⲥⲑⲣⲉϥⲟⲩⲱⲧⲉⲙ he caused him to hear  
 ⲙⲉⲛⲉⲛⲥⲁⲥⲑⲣⲉϥⲟⲩⲱⲧⲉⲙ after he heard  
 ⲉⲥⲑⲣⲉϥⲟⲩⲱⲧⲉⲙ to cause him to hear

**Conjunctive ⲛⲧⲉ...**

and I hear

|                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| ⲛⲧⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲱⲧⲉⲙ     | ⲛⲧⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲱⲧⲉⲙ   |
| ⲛⲧⲉⲕⲟⲩⲱⲧⲉⲙ      | ⲛⲧⲉⲧⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲱⲧⲉⲙ |
| ⲛⲧⲉϥⲟⲩⲱⲧⲉⲙ      | ⲛⲧⲉⲥⲟⲩⲱⲧⲉⲙ    |
| ⲛⲧⲉⲥⲟⲩⲱⲧⲉⲙ      |               |
| ⲛⲧⲉ ϥⲣⲱⲙⲓ ⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ |               |

**Jussive ⲙⲁⲣⲉ...**

Let me hear

|                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲱⲧⲉⲙ     | ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲱⲧⲉⲙ    |
| ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲕⲟⲩⲱⲧⲉⲙ*     | ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲧⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲱⲧⲉⲙ* |
| ⲙⲁⲣⲉϥⲟⲩⲱⲧⲉⲙ      | ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲟⲩⲟⲩⲱⲧⲉⲙ    |
| ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲥⲟⲩⲱⲧⲉⲙ      |                 |
| ⲙⲁⲣⲉ ϥⲣⲱⲙⲓ ⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ |                 |

**Negative jussive ⲙⲓⲛⲉⲛⲑⲣⲉ...**

Let me not hear

|                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| ⲙⲓⲛⲉⲛⲑⲣⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲱⲧⲉⲙ     | ⲙⲓⲛⲉⲛⲑⲣⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲱⲧⲉⲙ   |
| ⲙⲓⲛⲉⲛⲑⲣⲉⲕⲟⲩⲱⲧⲉⲙ      | ⲙⲓⲛⲉⲛⲑⲣⲉⲧⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲱⲧⲉⲙ |
| ⲙⲓⲛⲉⲛⲑⲣⲉϥⲟⲩⲱⲧⲉⲙ      | ⲙⲓⲛⲉⲛⲑⲣⲉⲟⲩⲟⲩⲱⲧⲉⲙ   |
| ⲙⲓⲛⲉⲛⲑⲣⲉⲥⲟⲩⲱⲧⲉⲙ      |                    |
| ⲙⲓⲛⲉⲛⲑⲣⲉ ϥⲣⲱⲙⲓ ⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ |                    |

\*The 2nd person forms may not actually occur.

## FORMS OF THE VERB

A Coptic verb can have as many as four forms, each with a different function.

### 1. Absolute

The “default” form found in dictionaries.

Some common patterns (C = consonant).

(i) CωC

ϣωπ hide

If the first consonant is Ⲙ or Ⲛ, ω becomes Ⲑⲗ: ⲘⲐⲗⲡ bind.

(ii) CωCC

ⲕωλϣ bend

If the first consonant is Ⲙ or Ⲛ, ω becomes Ⲑⲗ: ⲚⲐⲗⲦⲧⲩ loosen.

(iii) ⲧ...Ⲑ

Verbs that begin with ⲧ and end with Ⲑ usually have a causative meaning:

ⲧⲁⲕⲐ destroy

(iv) C<sup>1</sup>ⲐC<sup>2</sup>C<sup>1</sup>εC<sup>2</sup>

Two-syllable reduplicated verbs stressed on the first syllable:

ϣⲐⲧϣⲐⲧⲩ examine

(v) C<sup>1</sup>C<sup>2</sup>ⲐC<sup>3</sup>C<sup>2</sup>εC<sup>3</sup>

Same pattern as (iv), but with an extra consonant at the beginning:

ϣϣⲐⲧⲩⲧⲩⲩ disturb

(vi) CCⲐC

These verbs have an adjectival meaning:

ϣλⲐϣ become sweet

Besides these, there are various other patterns.

### 2. Construct

This is the unstressed form used when a noun object follows immediately. The stress shift from the verb to the noun, and the vowel of the verb is reduced in quality. Only transitive verbs have a construct form.

Patterns corresponding to the absolute patterns above.

(i) CεC

ϣεπ hide

(ii) CεCC

ⲕελϣ bend

(iii) ⲧ...ε

ⲧⲁⲕε destroy

(iv) C<sup>1</sup>εC<sup>2</sup>C<sup>1</sup>εC<sup>2</sup>

ϣεⲧϣεⲧⲩ examine

(v) C<sup>1</sup>C<sup>2</sup>εC<sup>3</sup>C<sup>2</sup>εC<sup>3</sup>

ϣϣεⲧⲩⲧⲩⲩ disturb

(vi) Verbs following this pattern are intransitive.

### 3. Pronominal

This is the form taken when a pronoun object suffix is attached. Only transitive verbs have a pronominal form.

Patterns corresponding to the absolute patterns above.

(i) CoC

ϧΟΠ hide

If the second consonant is ϧ ϩ Ψ, O changes to Δ:

ΚΔϧ make level (absolute form ΚΩϧ)

(ii) CoCC

ΚΟΛΞ bend

If the second consonant is ϧ ϩ (and sometimes Ψ), O changes to Δ:

ΟϣΔϧ put (absolute form ΟϣΩϧ)

(iii) T...O

ΤΔΚΟ destroy

(iv) C<sup>1</sup>εC<sup>2</sup>C<sup>1</sup>ωC<sup>2</sup>

ϩΕΤϩΩΤ examine

The stress moves to the second syllable.

(v) C<sup>1</sup>C<sup>2</sup>εC<sup>3</sup>C<sup>2</sup>ωC<sup>3</sup>

ΨΤΕΡΘΩΡ disturb

The stress moves to the second syllable, affecting the distribution of τ and θ in this verb.

vi) Verbs following this pattern are intransitive.

### 4. Qualitative

The qualitative expresses a state resulting from the verbal process. Semantically it resembles a participle in a European language.

Patterns corresponding to the absolute patterns above.

(i) CHC

ϧΗΠ hidden

(ii) CoCC

ΚΟΛΞ bent

(iii) T...HOϣΤ

ΤΔΚΗΟϣΤ destroyed

(iv) C<sup>1</sup>εC<sup>2</sup>C<sup>1</sup>ωC<sup>2</sup>

ϩΕΤϩΩΤ examined

The stress moves to the second syllable.

(v) C<sup>1</sup>C<sup>2</sup>εC<sup>3</sup>C<sup>2</sup>ωC<sup>3</sup>

ΨΤΕΡΘΩΡ disturbed

The stress moves to the second syllable, affecting the distribution of τ and θ in this verb.

vi) CoCC

ϧΟΛΞ sweet

## SOME SUFFIX VERBS

|   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| <p>ΠΕΞΗ·Ι<br/>ΠΕΞΑ·Κ<br/>ΠΕΞΑ·Ϛ<br/>ΠΕΞΑ·Ϛ<br/>ΠΕΞΑ·Ν<br/>ΠΕΞΩ·ΤΕΝ<br/>ΠΕΞΩ·ΟϚ<br/>ΠΕΞΕ ΦΡΩΜΙ</p>                 | <p>I said<br/>etc.<br/><br/><br/><br/><br/><br/>the man said</p>  |   |   |
| <p>ΟϚΟΝΤΗ·Ι<br/>ΟϚΟΝΤΑ·Κ<br/>ΟϚΟΝΤΑ·Ϛ<br/>ΟϚΟΝΤΑ·Ϛ<br/>ΟϚΟΝΤΑ·Ν<br/>ΟϚΟΝΤΩ·ΤΕΝ<br/>ΟϚΟΝΤΩ·ΟϚ<br/>ΟϚΟΝΤΕ ΦΡΩΜΙ</p> | <p>I have<br/>etc.<br/><br/><br/><br/><br/><br/>the man has</p>   | <p>ΛΜΟΝΤΗ·Ι<br/>ΛΜΟΝΤΑ·Κ<br/>ΛΜΟΝΤΑ·Ϛ<br/>ΛΜΟΝΤΑ·Ϛ<br/>ΛΜΟΝΤΑ·Ν<br/>ΛΜΟΝΤΩ·ΤΕΝ<br/>ΛΜΟΝΤΩ·ΟϚ<br/>ΛΜΟΝΤΕ ΦΡΩΜΙ</p> | <p>I don't have<br/>etc.<br/><br/><br/><br/><br/><br/>the man<br/>doesn't have</p>  |
| <b>OTHER EXAMPLES</b>   |   |   |   |
| <p>ΝΕΩ·Ϛ<br/><br/>ΝΕΕ ϚϚΩΜΙ<br/><br/>ϚϚΩΜΙ<br/>ΕΘ·ΝΕΩ·Ϛ</p>   | <p>she is beautiful<br/><br/>the woman is<br/>beautiful<br/><br/>the woman who is<br/>beautiful (= the<br/>beautiful woman)</p> | <p>ΝΑΝΕ·Ϛ<br/><br/>ΝΑΝΕ·Ϛ<br/><br/>ΝΑΝΕ ΦΡΩΜΙ<br/><br/>ΦΡΩΜΙ<br/>ΕΘ·ΝΑΝΕ·Ϛ</p>                                    | <p>he is good<br/><br/>she is good<br/><br/>The man is<br/>good<br/><br/>the man who<br/>is good (= the<br/>good man)</p> |
| <p>ΠΙΛΗϚ<br/>ΕΘ·ΝΑϚΩ·Ϛ<br/><br/>ΝΑϚΕ ΝΕΝΝΟΒΙ</p>  | <p>the crowd that is<br/>numerous (= the<br/>big crowd)<br/><br/>our sins are<br/>numerous</p>                                  |   |   |

## NEGATION OF COPTIC VERBS

In most conjugations, the verb is negated by placing ΔΝ 'not' after the verb.  
Optionally Ñ̄ may be placed before the verb:

|                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| ϣ·ΝΑ·ΝΑϞ ερο·ϣ         | He will see him.     |
| (Ñ̄) ϣ·ΝΑ·ΝΑϞ ερο·ϣ ΔΝ | He will not see him. |

However, certain verbal prefixes have special negative forms:

### Optative

|                  |                      |
|------------------|----------------------|
| ε...ε            | Ñ̄ΝΕ                 |
| ε·ϣ·Ε·ΟϞΟΜ·ϣ     | Ñ̄ΝΕ·ϣ·ΟϞΟΜ·ϣ        |
| He shall eat it. | He shall not eat it. |

### Perfect

|            |                   |
|------------|-------------------|
| Δ          | Λ̄ΠΕ              |
| Δ·ϣ·ΟϞΟΜ·ϣ | Λ̄ΠΕ·ϣ·ΟϞΟΜ·ϣ     |
| He ate it. | He didn't eat it. |

### Aorist

|                           |                  |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| ϠΔ                        | Λ̄ΠΑ             |
| ϠΔ·ϣ·Ι                    | Λ̄ΠΑ·ϣ·Ι         |
| He is accustomed to come. | He doesn't come. |

### Imperative

|         |               |
|---------|---------------|
| —       | Λ̄ΠΕΡ         |
| ϸΩΤΕΜ   | Λ̄ΠΕΡ·ϸΩΤΕΜ   |
| Listen! | Don't listen! |

### Jussive

|                              |                                      |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| ΜΔΡΕ                         | Λ̄ΠΕΝΘΡΕ                             |
| ΜΔΡΕ·ϣ·ϸΩΤΕΜ                 | Λ̄ΠΕΝΘΡΕ·ϣ·ϸΩΤΕΜ                     |
| Let him hear. (May he hear.) | Let him not hear. (May he not hear.) |
|                              | θρε = 'cause', 'let'                 |

### Conditional

|                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| Δ...ϠΔΝ          | Δ...ϠΤΕΜ           |
| Δ·ϣ·ϠΔΝ·Ι        | Δ·ϣ·ϠΤΕΜ·Ι         |
| If/when he comes | If he doesn't come |

### Conjunctive

|                        |                            |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| Ñ̄ΤΕ                   | Ñ̄ΤΕ...ϠΤΕΜ                |
| ϣ·ΝΑ·ϞΕΙ Ñ̄ΤΕ·ϣ·ΤΩΟϞΝ  | ϣ·ΝΑ·ϞΕΙ Ñ̄ΤΕ·ϣ·ϠΤΕΜ·ΤΩΟϞΝ |
| He will fall and rise. | He will fall and not rise. |

### Infinitive

|          |              |
|----------|--------------|
| ε        | ε'ϠΤΕΜ       |
| ε'ϸΩΤΕΜ  | ε'ϠΤΕΜ·ϸΩΤΕΜ |
| To hear. | Not to hear. |

## PRONOUNS

|      |      |        |      |
|------|------|--------|------|
| ΔΝΟΚ | I    | ΔΝΟΝ   | we   |
| ἸΘΟΚ | thou | ἸΘΩΤΕΝ | ye   |
| ἸΘΟΥ | he   | ἸΘΩΟΥ  | they |
| ἸΘΟC | she  |        |      |

|             |     |                   |       |
|-------------|-----|-------------------|-------|
| ΠΔ ΤΔ ΝΔ    | my  | ΠΕΝ ΤΕΝ ΝΕΝ       | our   |
| ΠΕΚ ΤΕΚ ΝΕΚ | thy | ΠΕΤΕΝ ΤΕΤΕΝ ΝΕΤΕΝ | your  |
| ΠΕΥ ΤΕΥ ΝΕΥ | his | ΠΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΝΟΥ       | their |
| ΠΕC ΤΕC ΝΕC | her |                   |       |

|              |       |                 |        |
|--------------|-------|-----------------|--------|
| ΦΩΙ ΘΩΙ ΝΟΥΙ | mine  | ΦΩΝ ΘΩΝ ΝΟΥΝ    | ours   |
| ΦΩΚ ΘΩΚ ΝΟΥΚ | thine | ΦΩΤΕΝ ΘΩΤΕΝ     | yours  |
|              |       | ΝΟΥΤΕΝ          |        |
| ΦΩΥ ΘΩΥ ΝΟΥΥ | his   | ΦΩΟΥ ΘΩΟΥ ΝΟΥΟΥ | theirs |
| ΦΩC ΘΩC ΝΟΥC | hers  |                 |        |

### Emphatic pronouns

|     |         |       |            |
|-----|---------|-------|------------|
| ϺΩ  | myself  | ϺΩΝ   | ourselves  |
| ϺΩΚ | thyself | ϺΩΤΕΝ | yourselves |
| ϺΩΥ | himself | ϺΩΟΥ  | themselves |
| ϺΩC | herself |       |            |

### Reciprocal pronouns (-εΡΗΟΥ)

|            |                             |
|------------|-----------------------------|
| ΝΕΝΕΡΗΟΥ   | one another [of ourselves]  |
| ΝΕΤΕΝΕΡΗΟΥ | one another [of yourselves] |
| ΝΟΥΕΡΗΟΥ   | one another [of themselves] |

### Nexus pronoun

|          |   |
|----------|---|
| ΠΕ ΤΕ ΝΕ | [equivalent of copula: is/are/was/were] |
|----------|---|

## DEMONSTRATIVES

|                |                |                  |                                |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| Π- (Φ-)        | Τ- (Θ-)        |                  | the + NOUN<br>(short forms)    |
| ΠΙ-            | †-             | ΝΙ-              | the                            |
|                |                | (sometimes ΝΕΝ-) |                                |
| ΦΔΙ            | ΘΔΙ            | ΝΔΙ              | this/these one/s               |
| ΠΔΙ            | ΤΔΙ            | ΝΔΙ              | this/these + NOUN              |
| ΦΗ             | ΘΗ             | ΝΗ               | that/those one/s               |
| Π-...ΕΤΕΛΛΜΔΟΥ | Τ-...ΕΤΕΛΛΜΔΟΥ | Ν-...ΕΤΕΛΛΜΔΟΥ   | that/those + NOUN              |
| ΦΔ-            | ΘΔ-            | ΝΔ-              | the one/s belonging to + NOUN* |

\*Sometimes also "the one possessing".

## SOME COMMON COPTIC PREPOSITIONS

| Before a noun  | Before a pronoun<br>suffix<br>(3 sing masc<br>illustrated) | Meaning                 |
|--|--|-------------------------|
| Ⲛ̀   | ⲕⲙⲟⲩ<br>(ⲕⲙⲱ before 2pl, 3pl)                              | (object marker)         |
| Ⲛ̀   | ⲛⲁⲩ<br>(ⲛⲏ before 1s, ⲛⲱ before<br>2pl, 3pl)               | to, for (dative marker) |
| Don't confuse these prepositions with the genitive marker Ⲛ̀ ('of'). |  |                         |
| ⲉ  | ⲉⲣⲟⲩ<br>(ⲉⲣⲱ before 2pl, 3pl)                              | to                      |
| ⲱⲗ   | ⲱⲗⲣⲟⲩ<br>(ⲱⲗⲣⲱ before 2pl, 3pl)                            | towards, as far as      |
| ⲛⲉⲙ  | ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲩ<br>(ⲛⲉⲙⲏ before 1s,<br>ⲛⲉⲙⲱ before 2pl, 3pl)         | with                    |
| ⲉ̀ⲛ  | Ⲛ̀ⲉ̀ⲏⲧⲩⲩ<br>(2pl ⲉ̀ⲛ ⲉ̀ⲏⲧⲩⲩ ⲉ̀ⲏⲏⲟⲩ)                        | in                      |
| ⲉ̀ⲛⲉ̀  | ⲉ̀ⲛⲱⲩ<br>(2pl ⲉ̀ⲛⲉ̀ ⲉ̀ⲛⲱⲩ ⲉ̀ⲏⲏⲟⲩ)                          | upon                    |
| ⲉ̀ⲛⲉ̀  | ⲉ̀ⲛⲱⲩ<br>(2pl ⲉ̀ⲛⲉ̀ ⲉ̀ⲛⲱⲩ ⲉ̀ⲏⲏⲟⲩ)                          | upon, over              |
| ⲉ̀ⲛⲉ̀  | ⲉ̀ⲛⲱⲩ<br>(2pl ⲉ̀ⲛⲉ̀ ⲉ̀ⲛⲱⲩ ⲉ̀ⲏⲏⲟⲩ)                          | because of              |
| ⲟⲩⲃⲉ   | ⲟⲩⲃⲏⲧⲩⲩ<br>(2pl ⲟⲩⲃⲉ ⲟⲩⲃⲏⲧⲩⲩ ⲉ̀ⲏⲏⲟⲩ)                       | against                 |
| ⲁⲧⲟⲛⲉ  | ⲁⲧⲟⲛⲟⲩⲩ<br>(2pl ⲁⲧⲟⲛⲉ ⲉ̀ⲏⲏⲟⲩ)                              | without                 |
| ⲉ̀ⲛ  | ⲉ̀ⲛⲱⲩ<br>(ⲉ̀ⲛⲱⲩ before 2pl, 3pl)                           | under                   |
| Ⲛ̀ⲉ̀ⲛ  | Ⲛ̀ⲉ̀ⲛⲱⲩ  | after                   |

## NUMERALS

### units (1–9)

|   | <b>masc.</b> | <b>fem.</b> |
|---|--------------|-------------|
| 1 | ዐፅል          | ዐፅ          |
| 2 | ርከልፅ         | ርከዐፅቶ       |
| 3 | ሠዐጠ          | ሠዐጠቶ        |
| 4 | ኅጥወዐፅ        |             |
| 5 | ቶዐፅ          |             |
| 6 | ርዐዐፅ         |             |
| 7 | ሠልሠኅ         | ሠልሠኅ        |
| 8 | ሠጠከከ         | ሠጠከከ        |
| 9 | ሠገጥ          | ሠገቶ         |

### tens (10–90)

|    | <b>masc.</b> | <b>fem.</b> | <b>construct (unit following)</b> |
|----|--------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| 10 | ጠከጥ          | ጠከቶ         | ጠፎጥ-                              |
| 20 | ጸወጥ          | ጸወቶ         |                                   |
| 30 | ጠልፅ, ጠልጠ     | ጠልልፅፎ       |                                   |
| 40 | ዒጠፎ          |             |                                   |
| 50 | ጥልዐዐፅ, ጥፎዐፅ  |             |                                   |
| 60 | ሮፎ           |             |                                   |
| 70 | ሠኅፎ, ሠፅፎ     |             |                                   |
| 80 | ጵልጠፎ         |             |                                   |
| 90 | ጠገሮፅዐፅ       |             |                                   |

### hundreds (100–900)

|     |           |
|-----|-----------|
| 100 | ሠፎ        |
| 200 | ሠከ        |
| 300 | ሠዐጠ ስሠፎ   |
| 400 | ኅጥወዐፅ ስሠፎ |
| 500 | ቶዐፅ ስሠፎ   |
| 600 | ርዐዐፅ ስሠፎ  |
| 700 | ሠልሠኅ ስሠፎ  |
| 800 | ሠጠከከ ስሠፎ  |
| 900 | ሠገጥ ስሠፎ   |

### thousands (1000–10 000)

|        |         |
|--------|---------|
| 1000   | ሠዐ      |
| 2000   | ሠዐ ርከልፅ |
| 3000   | ሠዐጠ ስሠዐ |
| 10 000 | ፀፅል     |

**Ordinals:** prefix ጠልዒ-

## COPTIC/GREEK LETTERS AS NUMERALS

These are used much more in Bohairic than in Sahidic.

|    |    |    |          |    |    |     |            |
|----|----|----|----------|----|----|-----|------------|
| ⲁ̅ | α' | 1  | ⲟⲩⲁⲓ     | ⲛ̅ | ρ' | 100 | ϣϵ         |
| ⲃ̅ | β' | 2  | Ϣⲛⲁⲩⲟ    | Ⲕ̅ | σ' | 200 | ϣⲏⲓ        |
| Ⲅ̅ | γ' | 3  | ϣⲟⲙⲧ     | ⲕ̅ | τ' | 300 | ϣⲟⲙⲧ ⲛ̅ϣϵ  |
| Ⲇ̅ | δ' | 4  | ϥⲧⲱⲟⲩ    | ⲛ̅ | υ' | 400 | ϥⲧⲱⲟⲩ ⲛ̅ϣϵ |
| Ⲉ̅ | ε' | 5  | ⲧⲟⲩ      | Ⲕ̅ | φ' | 500 | ⲧⲟⲩ ⲛ̅ϣϵ   |
| Ⲋ̅ | ς' | 6  | Ϣⲟⲟⲩ     | ⲗ̅ | χ' | 600 | Ϣⲟⲟⲩ ⲛ̅ϣϵ  |
| Ⲍ̅ | ζ' | 7  | ϣⲁϣϥ     | ⲝ̅ | ψ' | 700 | ϣⲁϣϥ ⲛ̅ϣϵ  |
| Ⲏ̅ | η' | 8  | ϣⲙⲏⲏ     | ⲟ̅ | ω' | 800 | ϣⲙⲏⲏ ⲛ̅ϣϵ  |
| Ⲑ̅ | θ' | 9  | ϣⲓⲧ      | Ⲡ̅ | ⲗ' | 900 | ϣⲓⲧ ⲛ̅ϣϵ   |
| Ⲓ̅ | ι' | 10 | ⲙⲏⲧ      |    |    |     |            |
| Ⲕ̅ | κ' | 20 | ϩⲱⲧ      |    |    |     |            |
| Ⲗ̅ | λ' | 30 | ⲙⲁⲃ      |    |    |     |            |
| Ⲙ̅ | μ' | 40 | ϣⲙϵ      |    |    |     |            |
| Ⲛ̅ | ν' | 50 | ⲧⲁⲓⲟⲩ    |    |    |     |            |
| Ⲝ̅ | ξ' | 60 | Ϣϵ       |    |    |     |            |
| Ⲟ̅ | ο' | 70 | ϣϥϵ      |    |    |     |            |
| Ⲩ̅ | π' | 80 | ϩⲁⲙⲏϵ    |    |    |     |            |
| Ⲫ̅ | ρ' | 90 | ⲛⲓϢⲧⲉⲟⲩⲓ |    |    |     |            |

## THE COPTIC CONDITIONAL (“IF”)

The sentence contains two halves: the *protasis* (the “if” clause), and the *apodosis* (the “then” clause).

### The Real Conditional (it could happen)

ⲁ...ⲱⲛ... or ⲁⲣⲉⲱⲛ...

| PROTASIS                 | APODOSIS          |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| ⲉⲱⲱⲡ ⲁⲣⲉⲱⲛ ⲡⲉⲔⲐⲚ ⲉⲣ ⲛⲐⲃⲓ | ⲁⲣⲓ ⲉⲡⲓⲧⲓⲙⲁⲛ ⲛⲁϥ. |
| If your brother sins     | forgive him.      |

The *protasis* may optionally be preceded by ⲉⲱⲱⲡ (“if”), as here.

The *protasis* may also be introduced by Ⲓϥⲉ (“if”), or by Ⲕⲁⲛ (“even if”).

### The Unreal Conditional (it won’t/didn’t happen)

*Protasis:* ⲉⲛⲁ... (circumstantial + preterite converter)

ⲉⲛⲁⲣⲉ... with noun subject

*Apodosis:* ⲛⲁ...ⲛⲁ... (preterite converter + future)

ⲛⲁⲣⲉ... ⲛⲁ... with noun subject

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| ⲉⲛⲁⲣⲉⲧⲉⲛⲓⲱⲐⲟⲩⲛ ⲁⲙⲟⲓ           | ⲛⲁⲣⲉⲧⲉⲛⲓⲁⲓⲐⲟⲩⲉⲛ ⲡⲁⲕⲉⲓⲱⲧ.                             |
| If you knew [or had known] me | you would know [or would have known] my father also. |

## RELATIVES εΤ (εΘ), εΤε

### Durative conjugations

#### Relative present conjugation

**Antecedent is doing the action in the relative clause.** No pronoun prefix after εΤ.

|                      |                           |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Φρωμι εθ·οσωμ λμο·γ  | The man who is eating it  |
| νιρωμι εθ·οσωμ λμο·γ | The men who are eating it |

**Antecedent is having the action done to it in the relative clause.**

|                           |                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| πωικ εϑ·οσωμ λμο·γ        | The loaf that I eat        |
| πωικ ετε·κ·οσωμ λμο·γ     | The loaf that you eat      |
| πωικ ετε·γ·οσωμ λμο·γ     | The loaf that he eats      |
| πωικ ετε·ς·οσωμ λμο·γ     | The loaf that she eats     |
| πωικ ετε·ν·οσωμ λμο·γ     | The loaf that we eat       |
| πωικ ετε·τεν·οσωμ λμο·γ   | The loaf that you eat      |
| πωικ ετ·οσ·οσωμ λμο·γ     | The loaf that they eat     |
| πωικ ετε φρωμι οσωμ λμο·γ | The loaf that the man eats |

#### Relative future conjugation

**Antecedent is doing the action in the relative clause.** No pronoun prefix after εΤ.

|                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Φρωμι εθ·να·οσωμ λμο·γ  | The man who will eat it |
| νιρωμε εθ·να·οσωμ λμο·γ | The men who will eat it |

**Antecedent is having the action done to it in the relative clause.**

|                              |                                |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| πωικ εϑ·να·οσωμ λμο·γ        | The loaf that I shall eat      |
| πωικ ετε·κ·να·οσωμ λμο·γ     | The loaf that you will eat     |
| πωικ ετε·γ·να·οσωμ λμο·γ     | The loaf that he will eat      |
| πωικ ετε·ς·να·οσωμ λμο·γ     | The loaf that she will eat     |
| πωικ ετε·ν·να·οσωμ λμο·γ     | The loaf that we shall eat     |
| πωικ ετε·τεν·να·οσωμ λμο·γ   | The loaf that you will eat     |
| πωικ ετ·οσ·να·οσωμ λμο·γ     | The loaf that they will eat    |
| πωικ ετε φρωμι να·οσωμ λμο·γ | The loaf that the man will eat |

## Non-durative

### Relative perfect conjugation

**Antecedent is doing the action in the relative clause.** Pronoun prefix required after ετα.

Φρωμι ετα·ϑ·οδομ·ϑ The man who ate it

Νιρωμι ετα·ϑ·οδομ·ϑ The men who ate it

**Antecedent is having the action done to it in the relative clause.**

Πωικ ετα·Γ·οδομ·ϑ The loaf that I ate

Πωικ ετα·Κ·οδομ·ϑ The loaf that you ate

Πωικ ετα·ϑ·οδομ·ϑ The loaf that he ate

Πωικ ετα·C·οδομ·ϑ The loaf that she ate

Πωικ ετα·Ν·οδομ·ϑ The loaf that we ate

Πωικ ετα·ρε·τεν·οδομ·ϑ The loaf that you ate

Πωικ ετα·ϑ·οδομ·ϑ The loaf that they ate

Πωικ ετα φρωμι οδομ·ϑ The loaf that the man ate

### More examples of relatives

Πλωσι ετοσωμ λ φρωμι.

The lion that is eating the man.

Πλωσι εθνασωμ λ φρωμι.

The lion that will eat the man.

Πλωσι εταϑοσεμ φρωμι.

The lion that ate the man.

Φαι πε φρωμι ετε πλωσι νασωμ λμοϑ.

This is the man whom the lion will eat (him).

Φαι πε φρωμι ετα πλωσι οδομϑ.

This is the man whom the lion ate (him).

Φαι πε πϑεντ εταϑοσεμ πεζροϑ.

This is the worm that ate the seed.

Φαι πε πϑεντ εταϑοσομϑ.

This is the worm that ate it.

Φαι πε φρωμι εταϑοσεμ πωικ.

This is the man who ate the bread.

Φαι πε φρωμι ετε λπεϑοσεμ πωικ.

This is the man who did not eat the bread.

Φαι πε φρωμι εθνανοσϑ λ πεζροϑ.

This is the man who will cast the seed.

Μαριϑαμ τε ϑρωιμε εθναϑ επσοιϑ.

Mary is the woman who sees the Lord.

Μαριϑαμ τε ϑρωιμι εθναϑ εροϑ.

Mary is the woman who sees him.

Μαριϑαμ τε ϑρωιμι ετε η̄ σναϑ επσοιϑ αν̄.

Mary is the woman who does not see the Lord.

Μαριϑαμ τε ϑρωιμι ετε η̄ σναϑ εροϑ αν̄.

Mary is the woman who does not see him.

## ADJECTIVES

Coptic has only a couple of dozen native adjectives, but a very large number of adjectives borrowed from Greek. They usually follow the noun they qualify and are linked to it with Ⲛ̅.

The most common native adjectives are:

|        |         |
|--------|---------|
| ⲕⲐⲪⲁⲓ  | small   |
| ⲙⲎⲚⲢⲒⲦ | beloved |
| ⲛⲐⲗ    | big     |
| ϩⲁⲃⲉ   | wise    |
| ϣⲟⲣⲡ   | first   |
| ϩⲎⲕⲒ   | poor    |
| ϩⲉⲗⲗⲟ  | old     |
| ϭⲱⲣⲒ   | strong  |

|                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| ⲡⲁⲩⲱⲛⲣⲉ ⲙ̅ ⲙⲎⲚⲢⲒⲦ | my beloved son |
| ⲐⲦⲱⲙⲒ Ⲛ̅ ϩⲎⲕⲒ     | a poor man     |
| ⲐⲦⲛⲐⲗ Ⲛ̅ ⲧⲉⲃⲦ     | a big fish     |

Adjectives borrowed from Greek take their Greek masculine form (usually ending in Ⲑϭ) when qualifying a person, and the Greek neuter form (usually ending in ⲐⲎ) when qualifying a thing.

## SECOND SINGULAR FEMININE FORMS

### PRONOUNS

|             |         |
|-------------|---------|
| ἤθου        | thou    |
| πῆ, τῆ, νῆ  | thy     |
| φῶ, θῶ, νοῦ | thine   |
| ῥωῖ         | thyself |

### OBJECT OF VERB/PREPOSITION

|      |        |                 |
|------|--------|-----------------|
| thee | ῖ      | after consonant |
|      | [zero] | after vowel     |

### IN VERB PARADIGMS (ῶτε as example)

|                          |          |                         |           |
|--------------------------|----------|-------------------------|-----------|
| <b>Present</b>           | τεῶτε    | <b>Aorist</b>           | ἤραρεῶτε  |
| <b>Preterite + pres.</b> | ἠραρεῶτε | <b>Neg. aorist</b>      | ἠραρεῶτε  |
| <b>Focalised pres.</b>   | ἠραρεῶτε | <b>Conditional</b>      | ἠραρεῶτε  |
| <b>Future</b>            | τεῶτε    | <b>Neg. conditional</b> | ἠραρεῶτε  |
| <b>Preterite + fut.</b>  | ἠραρεῶτε | <b>'Until'</b>          | ἠραρεῶτε  |
| <b>Focalised fut.</b>    | ἠραρεῶτε | <b>'Not yet'</b>        | ἠραρεῶτε  |
| <b>Optative</b>          | εῶτε     | <b>Causative</b>        | ἠραρεῶτε  |
| <b>Neg. Optative</b>     | ἠραρεῶτε | <b>Jussive</b>          | ἠραρεῶτε* |
| <b>Perfect</b>           | ἠραρεῶτε | <b>Neg. jussive</b>     | ἠραρεῶτε  |
| <b>Neg. perfect</b>      | ἠραρεῶτε | <b>Conjunctive</b>      | ἠραρεῶτε  |
| <b>Focalised perf.</b>   | εῶτε     |                         |           |

\* This form may not actually occur.