

Conjugation of Some Coptic Tenses

“Person” is a grammatical category referring to the number and gender of the participants in a situation. Speakers use the 1st person pronouns when referring to themselves or a group including themselves; as “I and We”. The 2nd person pronoun refers to a person(s) being addressed. A 3rd person pronoun refers to other people, animals, things etc. The following demonstrates the grammatical “Persons” both singular and plural.

1 st person singular I, Me	1 st person plural We, Us
2 nd person singular You (Thou)	2 nd person plural You (Thou)
3 rd person singular He, She, It, Him, Her	3 rd person plural They, Them, It

Coptic (ancient Egyptian) has a more sophisticated and extensive use of the three persons of speech, that permeate the entire language. In fact the three persons in Coptic speech is the blue print for the grammar throughout the language. Each persons of speech in Coptic has a distinct alphabetic representation used in grammatical modification throughout the language as follows;

The “Three Persons” of the Personal Pronouns in Coptic are represented by the Coptic letters;

<p>1st person singular</p> <p>I, Me</p> <p><u>Coptic</u></p> <p>ⲓ ⲧ</p>	<p>1st person plural</p> <p>We, Us</p> <p><u>Coptic</u></p> <p>ⲛ</p>
<p>2nd person singular</p> <p>You (Thou)</p> <p><u>Coptic</u></p> <p>ⲕ = you (thou) feminine ⲧ = you (thou) masculine</p>	<p>2nd person plural</p> <p>You (Thou)</p> <p><u>Coptic</u></p> <p>ⲧⲈⲧⲛ̄ = you (thou)</p>
<p>3rd person singular</p> <p>He, She, It, Him, Her</p> <p><u>Coptic</u></p> <p>Ⲓ = he, him Ⲙ = she, her</p>	<p>3rd person plural</p> <p>They, Them</p> <p><u>Coptic</u></p> <p>ⲟϥ, ⲘⲈ = they, them</p>

The blue print for grammatical conjugation of verbs and formation of the tenses are based on additions to the basic Coptic letters representing the three persons in the parts of speech; I, me, you, he, she it, they, or them (**Ⲑ, ⲧ, ⲛ, ⲕ, ⲧ, ⲧⲈⲧⲛ̄, Ⲓ, Ⲙ, ⲐⲮ, ⲘⲈ**).

For example if we have a Coptic verb “to see” (**ⲛⲁⲮ**), certain letters of the Coptic “Three Persons” would be prefixed to the verb to conjugate the verb as follows;

ⲧ-“see” = I-“see” = **ⲧ·ⲛⲁⲮ**
Ⲓ-“see” = he-“sees” = **Ⲓ·ⲛⲁⲮ**
Ⲙ-“see” = she-“sees” = **Ⲙ·ⲛⲁⲮ**

Even the Coptic personal pronouns will have corresponding Coptic letters designating one of the three grammatical “Persons” attached to them.

Coptic Personal Pronouns of the Three “Persons”

<p><u>1st single</u></p> <p>ANOK, ANOG, ANK̄, ANĠ, I</p> <p>NAI, to Me</p>	<p><u>1st plural</u></p> <p>ANON, We</p> <p>NAN, to Us</p>
<p><u>2nd single</u></p> <p>N̄TOK, N̄TK̄, to Thee (you ,masc.)</p> <p>N̄TO, to Thee (you fem.) NAK, to Thee (you masc,) NE, to Thee (you fem.)</p>	<p><u>2nd plural</u></p> <p>N̄TWT̄N̄, N̄TET̄N̄, To Ye (you)</p> <p>T̄HNOY, THYT̄N̄, To Ye or To You</p>
<p><u>3rd single</u></p> <p>N̄TOQ, He N̄TOC, She</p> <p>N̄AQ, To Him N̄AC, To Her</p>	<p><u>3rd plural</u></p> <p>N̄TOOY, They, Them</p> <p>N̄AY, To them</p>

Examples of Coptic conjugation using “NAΥ** = to see, look at” as an example**

1st Present

1 st person singular † NAΥ	1 st person plural TN̄ NAΥ
2 nd person singular K NAΥ TE NAΥ TḠ NAΥ	2 nd person plural TEṬN̄ NAΥ
3 rd person singular Q NAΥ C NAΥ	3 rd person plural CE NAΥ COΥ NAΥ

I am seeing, I see

These are pronoun prefixes. The First Present usually describes action, activity, or process in progress at the time of speaking. In this case it is equivalent to the English progressive present (I am...verb). The exception is those English verbs that do not use this form, such as; think, know, see, hear, understand, wish, hope, believe. These words use the simple present as;

†·NAΥ = I see, †·EIME = I understand

Relative of the Present I

1 st person singular ε† ΝΑΥ	1 st person plural ΕΤΝ̄ ΝΑΥ
2 nd person singular ΕΤῚ ΝΑΥ ΕΤΕ	2 nd person plural ΕΤΕΤΝ̄ ΝΑΥ
3 rd person singular ΕΤῚ̄ ΝΑΥ ΕΤῚ̄ ΝΑΥ	3 rd person plural ΕΤΟΥ ΝΑΥ

Who/which

The relative form of the First Present uses the relative pronoun **ΕΤ, ΕΤΕ** (who/which).

ΤΠΟΛΙΣ ΕΤΟΥΟΥΩΖ ΝΖΗΤῚ̄ = the city in which they are settling

ΝΨΑΧΕ Ε†Ὶ̄ΖΑΙ ΜΜΟΥ = the words which I am writing

ΠΩΗΡΕ ΕΤῚ̄ΝΑΚΑΑῚ ΝῚΩῚ = the child whom he will leave behind

ΝΕΝΤΟΛΗ ΕΤῚ̄ΝΑΤΑΑῚ ΝΑΝ = the commandments which he will give to us

ΠΡΩΜΕ ΕΤῚ̄ΨΙΝΕ ΝῚΩῚ = the man whom you are seeking

The relative pronoun **ΕΤ, ΕΤΕ** (who/which) can stand alone when it is the subject of a relative clause as follows;

ΠΡΩΜΕ ΕΤ ΡΙΝΕ = the man who is weeping

ΝΕΤ ΣΩΤῆ Ε ΝΑΨΑΧΕ = those who hear my words

ἸΑΤΟΙ ΕΤ ΝΑΛΜΑΖΤΕ ἸΜΟϚ = the soldiers who will seize
him

ἸΡΩΜΕ ΕΤ ΝΑΕΙΝΕ Ἰ ΠΖΑΤ = the men who will bring the
silver

Second Present = Circumstantial

1 st person singular ΕΙ ΝΑΥ	1 st person plural ΕΝ̄ ΝΑΥ
2 nd person singular ΕΚ ΝΑΥ ΕΡ	2 nd person plural ΕΤΕΤΝ̄ ΝΑΥ
3 rd person singular ΕΦ ΝΑΥ ΕC ΝΑΥ	3 rd person plural ΕΥ ΝΑΥ

It is that I am seeing

The circumstantial is found only in subordinate clauses.

ΕΙΔΕΡΑΤ ΖΑΖΤῆ ΠΕΡΤΕ, ΑΙΝΑΥ ΕΥΝΟΒΖ ῆ ΜΗΗΨΕ
standing near the temple, I saw a great crowd

ΑΥΖΕ Ε ΠΡΩΜΕ ΕΦΖΜΟΟC Ζῆ ΤΑΓΟΡΑ
they found the man sitting in the marketplace

ΑΝΝΑΥ ΕΡΟΟΥ ΕΥΜΟΟΨΕ ΖΙ ΤΕΖΙΗ
we saw them walking on the road

Perfect Tense I

1 st person singular AI NAȲ	1 st person plural AN NAȲ
2 nd person singular AK NAȲ APĒ NAȲ AP NAȲ	2 nd person plural APĒTĪ NAȲ ATĒTĪ NAȲ
3 rd person singular AQ NAȲ A NAȲ AC NAȲ APĒ NAȲ	3 rd person plural AY NAȲ APĒ NAȲ APC NAȲ A NAȲ

I saw

The Coptic 1st Perfect corresponds to the English, preterit (simple past tense; I went, I came, I ran, I wept, I sat down, etc.). If the Coptic context requires it, the English perfect, i.e. “I have written” suffices.¹

AINAȲ EȲNOB̄Z M̄ MHHȲE = I saw a great crowd

A·P̄WME B̄WK = the man went, **P̄WME AQ̄B̄WK** = the man went,

TEC̄ZIME AC̄B̄WK = the woman went

Used with pronoun subject **N̄OI**,

AQ̄B̄WK N̄OI P̄WME = the man went

AC̄B̄WK N̄OI TEC̄ZIME = the woman went.

¹ Lambdin, T.O, Introduction to Sahidic Coptic, Mercer University Press, 1998 Macon Ga 31207

Used with **ε**, **αφωκ ε περο** = he went to the shore

αυπωτ ε τεκκλησια = they ran to the church

αυαλε ε πχοι = they got on (into) the ship

Negative Perfect

̄πι ̄π̄
̄πεκ ̄πετ̄
̄πε (ρ)
̄πεϑ ̄που
̄πες

Use;

αϑ·οϑομ·ϑ
he ate it

̄πεϑ·οϑομ·ϑ
he did not eat it

Perfect Tense II

1 st person singular Ν̄ΤΑΙ ΝΑΥ	1 st person plural Ν̄ΤΑΝ ΝΑΥ
2 nd person singular Ν̄ΤΑΚ ΝΑΥ Ν̄ΤΑΡΕ ΝΑΥ Ν̄ΤΑΡ ΝΑΥ	2 nd person plural Ν̄ΤΑΤΕΤ̄Ν̄ ΝΑΥ
3 rd person singular Ν̄ΤΑϚ ΝΑΥ Ν̄ΤΑϘ ΝΑΥ Ν̄ΤΑΡΕ ΝΑΥ	3 rd person plural Ν̄ΤΑΥ ΝΑΥ

Which I saw

The Relative of the First Perfect is the Perfect II with or without “Ε”. Also note the following

ΕΝΤΑΙ·CΩΤ̄Μ̄ which I heard,

ΕΝΤΑΚ·CΩΤ̄Μ̄

ΕΝΤΑΡΕ·CΩΤ̄Μ̄

ΕΝΤΑϚ·CΩΤ̄Μ̄

ΕΝΤΑϘ·CΩΤ̄Μ̄

ΕΝΤΑΝ·CΩΤ̄Μ̄

ΕΝΤΑΤΕΤ̄Ν̄·CΩΤ̄Μ̄

ΕΝΤΑΥ·CΩΤ̄Μ̄

Imperfect

1 st person singular ΝΕΙ ΝΑΥ	1 st person plural ΝΕΝ ΝΑΥ
2 nd person singular Νῆ ΝΑΥ ΝΕΡΕ ΝΑΥ	2 nd person plural ΝΕΡΕΤῆ ΝΑΥ ΝΕΡΕΤΕΝ ΝΑΥ
3 rd person singular Νῆ ΝΑΥ ΝΕῆ ΝΕΕῆ ΝΑΥ ΝΕῆ ΝΑΥ ΝΕΡΕ ΝΑΥ	3 rd person plural ΝΕΥ ΝΑΥ ΝΕΡΕ

I was seeing

The Imperfect is used to describe an action, activity, or process as in progress in past time. It also conveys habitual or recurring activity in the past as; “they used to..., they would...”

The Imperfect may take **ΠΕ**, after the verb.

ΠΡΩΜΕ ΕΤΕ ΝΕῆΜΟΟΨΕ ΖΙ ΤΕΖΙΗ

the man who was walking on the road

ΠΗΙ ΕΤΕ ΝΕΥΚΩΤ ῆΜΟῆ

the house which they were building

ΠΗΙ ΕΝΕΥΚΩΤ ῆΜΟῆ

the house which they were building

Pluperfect... Tattam 84

<p>1st person singular</p> <p>ΝΕ ΑΙ ΝΑΥ...ΠΕ</p>	<p>1st person plural</p> <p>ΝΕ ΑΝ ΝΑΥ...ΠΕ</p>
<p>2nd person singular</p> <p>ΝΕ ΑΚ ΝΑΥ...ΠΕ ΝΕ ΑΡΕ ΝΑΥ...ΠΕ ΝΕ ΑΡ ΝΑΥ...ΠΕ</p>	<p>2nd person plural</p> <p>ΝΕ ΑΡΕΤῆ̄ ΝΑΥ...ΠΕ ΝΕ ΑΤΕΤῆ̄ ΝΑΥ...ΠΕ</p>
<p>3rd person singular</p> <p>ΝΕ ΑΪ ΝΑΥ...ΠΕ ΝΕ Α ΝΑΥ...ΠΕ ΝΕ ΑΣ ΝΑΥ...ΠΕ ΝΕ ΑΡΕ</p>	<p>3rd person plural</p> <p>ΝΕ ΑΥ ΝΑΥ...ΠΕ ΝΕ ΑΡΕ ΝΑΥ...ΠΕ ΝΕ Α ΝΑΥ...ΠΕ</p>

I had seen...

Formed by adding the auxiliary verb **ΝΕ...ΠΕ**, to the prefix of the Perfect definite. Translates “I had...seen” (Tattam 63)

Future Imperfect (Tattam 64)
 Future Imperfect

1 st person singular ΝΕΙ ΝΑ ΝΑΥ...ΠΕ	1 st person plural ΝΕΝ ΝΑ ΝΑΥ...ΠΕ
2 nd person singular ΝΕΚ ΝΑ ΝΑΥ...ΠΕ ΝΓ̄ ΝΑ ΝΑΥ...ΠΕ	2 nd person plural ΝΕΡΕΤῆ̄ ΝΑΥ...ΝΑ ΠΕ
3 rd person singular ΝΕϚ ΝΑ ΝΑΥ...ΠΕ ΝΕϚ ΝΑ ΝΑΥ...ΠΕ ΝΕΡΕ ΝΑ ΝΑΥ...ΠΕ	3 rd person plural ΝΕΥ ΝΑ ΝΑΥ...ΠΕ ΝΕΡΕ ΝΑ ΝΑΥ...ΠΕ

I would or should have seen.

This is formed by the prefixes of the imperfect tense and the signs of the future definite.

Future Tense Indefinite

1 st person singular †ΝΑ ΝΑΥ	1 st person plural †ΝΝΑ ΝΑΥ
2 nd person singular ΚΝΑ ΝΑΥ ΤΕΝΑ ΝΑΥ ΤΕΡΑ ΝΑΥ	2 nd person plural ΤΕΤΝΑ ΝΑΥ
3 rd person singular ϚΝΑ ΝΑΥ ϘΝΑ ΝΑΥ	3 rd person plural ϘΕΝΑ ΝΑΥ

I will see, I'm going to see, I shall see

ϘΕΝΑ ΜΟΥΖ Ν ΡΑΨΕ ΝΒΙ ΝΕΝΨΥΧΗ

you will fill with joy visa vi our souls
(our souls will fill with joy)

†ΝΑΖΩΠ ΖΜ ΠΧΑΕΙΕ

I will hide in the desert

†ΝΤΕΤΝΑΕΙΜΕ ΑΝ Ε ΝΕϚΠΑΡΑΒΟΛΗ

You (pl) will know not his parables

Future Tense Indefinite

1 st person singular ΕΙΝΑ ΝΑΥ	1 st person plural ΕΝΝΑ ΝΑΥ
2 nd person singular ΕΚΝΑ ΝΑΥ ΕΡΕΝΑ ΝΑΥ	2 nd person plural ΕΤΕΤΝΑ ΝΑΥ
3 rd person singular ΕΓΝΑ ΝΑΥ ΕCΝΑ ΝΑΥ	3 rd person plural ΕΥΝΑ ΝΑΥ

Future Tense

1 st person singular ΕΙΕ ΝΑΥ	1 st person plural ΕΝΕ ΝΑΥ
2 nd person singular ΕΚΕ ΝΑΥ	2 nd person plural ΕΡΕΤΕΝΕ ΝΑΥ
3 rd person singular ΕΦΕ ΝΑΥ ΕΧΕ ΝΑΥ ΕΡΕ ΝΑΥ	3 rd person plural ΕΥΕ ΝΑΥ

I will see,

Negative Future III

Ν̄ΝΑ **Ν̄ΝΕΝ**
Ν̄ΝΕΚ **Ν̄ΝΕΤ̄Ν**
Ν̄ΝΕ
Ν̄ΝΕϞ
Ν̄ΝΕϸ

Use;

εφεοϞομϞ
he will eat it

Ν̄νεϞοϞομ
he will not eat it

Second Future Indefinite (Tattam 77)

1 st person singular ΤΑ ΝΑΥ	1 st person plural ΤΑΡῆ ΝΑΥ
2 nd person singular ΤΑΡΕ ΝΑΥ ΤΑΡΕΚ ΝΑΥ ΤΕΡΑ	2 nd person plural ΤΑΡΕΤῆ ΝΑΥ
3 rd person singular ΤΑΡΕϞ ΝΑΥ ΤΑΡΕC ΝΑΥ	3 rd person plural ΤΑΡΟΥ ΝΑΥ

I shall see/ So as to see

According to Lambdin the future conjunctive is basically a result clause, especially after an imperative;

CΩΤΕῆ ΕΡΟΙ ΤΑΡΕΚῆ·CΑΒΕ

Listen to me and you will become wise (so as to be wise)

ΝΙΜ ΠΕΝΤΑϞΝΑΥ ΕΡΟϞ ΤΑΡΕϞΨΑΧΕ ΕΡΟϞ

Who has seen him so as to be able to describe him.

ΕϞΤΩΝ ΠΕΚCΟΝ ΤΑΡῆΨΑΧΕ ΝῆΜΑϞ

Where is your brother that we may speak with him

Subjunctive (Tattam 78)

1 st person singular Ν̄ΤΕΡΙ ΝΑΥ	1 st person plural Ν̄ΤΕΡΕΝ ΝΑΥ
2 nd person singular Ν̄ΤΕΡΕΚ ΝΑΥ Ν̄ΤΕΡΕ ΝΑΥ	2 nd person plural Ν̄ΤΕΡΕΤΕΝ ΝΑΥ
3 rd person singular Ν̄ΤΕΡΕϞ ΝΑΥ Ν̄ΤΕΡΕϢ ΝΑΥ Ν̄ΤΕΡΕ ΝΑΥ	3 rd person plural Ν̄ΤΕΡΟΥ ΝΑΥ

When I saw

Ν̄ΤΕΡΙΕΠ·ΠΖΑΤ, ΑΙΤΑΑϞ ΝΑΥ

When I counted the silver I gave it to them

Ν̄ΤΕΡΕϞΧΩΚ ΕΒΟΛ Ν̄ ΝΕΙΨΑΧΕ,

When he finished these words

ΑϞΤΩΜ Ν̄ ΝΕϞΒΑΛ ΑϞΜΟΥ

he closed his eyes and died

Ν̄ΤΕΡΕϢ·ΤΜ̄·ΖΕ Ε ΤΕϢΨΕΕΡΕ Μ̄ΜΑΥ, ΑϢΡΙΜΕ

When she did not find her daughter there she wept

The negative Subjunctive (Temporal) has **·ΤΜ̄** prefixed to the infinitive as;

Ν̄ΤΕΡΙ·ΤΜ̄·ϞΙΝΕ Μ̄ΜΟΥ

When I did not find him

Opative (Injunctive)

1 st person singular МАРІ НАΥ	1 st person plural МАР̄Н̄ НАΥ
2 nd person singular МАРЕК НАΥ МАРЕ НАΥ	2 nd person plural МАРТЕН НАΥ
3 rd person singular МАРЕЦ НАΥ МАРЕС НАΥ МАРЕ НАΥ	3 rd person plural МАРОΥ НАΥ

Let me see

In standard Sahidic this tense only occurs in the 1st and 3rd person. This tense is a tripartite and is only used with the infinitive. The negative is expressed with the prefix **М̄П̄Р̄**. As;

М̄П̄Р̄·ТРЕЦ·ВΩΚ = don't let him go

М̄П̄Р̄·ТРЕΥ·ΜΟΟΥΤЦ = don't let them kill him

The free form **МАΡОН** is used alone in a sentence and means "let's go"

М̄АРЕЦ СΩТМ̄

Let him hear
(may he hear)

М̄П̄Р̄ТРЕЦ СΩТМ̄

let him not hear
(may he not hear)

Habitual

1 st person singular ΨΑΙ ΝΑΥ	1 st person plural ΨΑΝ ΝΑΥ
2 nd person singular ΨΑΚ ΝΑΥ ΨΑΡΕ ΝΑΥ ΨΑΡ ΝΑΥ	2 nd person plural ΨΑΡΕΤῆ̄ ΝΑΥ ΨΑΤΕΤῆ̄ ΝΑΥ
3 rd person singular ΨΑϚ ΝΑΥ ΨΑ ΝΑΥ ΨΑϚ ΝΑΥ ΨΕϚ ΝΑΥ ΨΑΡΕ ΝΑΥ	3 rd person plural ΨΑΥ ΝΑΥ ΨΑΡΕ ΝΑΥ ΨΑ ΝΑΥ

I am accustomed to see

Negative Habitual

ΜΕΙ ΜΕΝ
ΜΕΚ ΜΕΤΕΤῆ̄
ΜΕΡΕ
ΜΕϚ ΜΕΥ
ΜΕϚ

Use;

ΨΑϚΒΩΚ

he is accustomed to go

ΜΕϚΒΩΚ

he does not go

Inflected Infinitive (Causative)

1 st person singular ΤΡΑ ΝΑΥ	1 st person plural ΤΡᾺ ΝΑΥ
2 nd person singular ΤΡΕ ΝΑΥ ΤΡΕΚ ΝΑΥ	2 nd person plural ΤΡΕΤᾺ ΝΑΥ
3 rd person singular ΤΡΕΙ ΝΑΥ ΤΡΕC ΝΑΥ	3 rd person plural ΤΡΕΥ ΝΑΥ

Caused me to see/ that I see

Conditional

1 st person singular ΕΙΨΑΝ ΝΑΥ	1 st person plural ΕΝΨΑΝ ΝΑΥ
2 nd person singular ΕΚΨΑΝ ΝΑΥ ΕΡΕΨΑΝ ΝΑΥ	2 nd person plural ΕΤΕΤῑΨΑΝ ΝΑΥ
3 rd person singular ΕΨΑΝ ΝΑΥ ΕΨΑΝ ΝΑΥ	3 rd person plural ΕΥΨΑΝ ΝΑΥ

If/When I see

ΕΨΑΝΘῑΤ **ΨΝΑΜΟΥΟΥΤ** **ΜΜΟΙ**
if he finds me he will kill me

ΕΚΨΑΝΚΑΑΤ **Ε ΒΩΚ** **ΨΝΑΚΤΟΙ** **Ε ΨΙΗΤ**
if you let me go I will return to Shaet (Scetis)

Conjunctive

1 st person singular NTA NAȲ	1 st person plural NTN̄ NAȲ
2 nd person singular NT̄ NAȲ NȲ NAȲ NT̄E NAȲ	2 nd person plural NT̄ET̄N̄ NAȲ
3 rd person singular NȲ NAȲ NȲ NT̄ NAȲ NȄ	3 rd person plural NCE NAȲ

And I see

†**NAΒΩK NTAΨAXE NMMAQ**

I shall go and speak with him

2MOOC NȲCWT̄M̄ E TACBΩ

sit down and listen to my teaching

ANI·N̄XΩΩMΩ NT̄ET̄N̄AAȲ NAQ

bring the books and give them to me

“Not Yet”

1 st person singular ΜΠΑΨ ΝΑΥ	1 st person plural ΜΠΑΤἩ ΝΑΥ
2 nd person singular ΜΠΑΤἪ ΝΑΥ ΜΠΑΤΕ ΝΑΥ	2 nd person plural ΜΠΑΤΕΤἩ ΝΑΥ
3 rd person singular ΜΠΑΤῆ ΝΑΥ ΜΠΑΤῚ ΝΑΥ	3 rd person plural ΜΠΑΤΟΥ ΝΑΥ

Until

1 st person singular ΨΑΝΤ† ΝΑΥ ΨΑΝΤΑ	1 st person plural ΨΑΝΤῆΝ ΝΑΥ
2 nd person singular ΨΑΝΤῚ ΝΑΥ ΨΑΝΤΕ ΝΑΥ	2 nd person plural ΨΑΝΤΕΤῆΝ ΝΑΥ
3 rd person singular ΨΑΝΤῳ ΝΑΥ ΨΑΝΤῶ ΝΑΥ	3 rd person plural ΨΑΝΤΟΥ ΝΑΥ

ΨΑΝΤΕΣΧΠΟ ΜΠΕΨΗΡΕ

until she bore a son (Matt 1:25)

ΨΑΝΤΧΟΟC ΝΑΚ

until I shall tell you (Matt 2:13)

ΨΑΝΤΕ ΖΗΡΩΔΗC ΜΟΥ

until Herod dies (Matt 2:15)

ΨΑΝΤΟΥΝΑΥ ΕΤΜῆΤῚΡΡΟ ΜΠΝΟΥΤΕ

until they see the kingdom of God (Lk 9:27)

ΠΙΧΙΝ·ΝΑΥ = seeing
ΠΑΧΙΝ·ΝΑΥ = my seeing
ΠΕΚΧΙΝ·ΝΑΥ = thy (you) seeing
ΠΕΦΙΝ·ΝΑΥ = his seeing

ΠΙΧΙΝ·ΤΑ·ΝΑΥ = seeing
ΠΙΧΙΝ·ΤΕΚ·ΝΑΥ = thy (you) seeing
ΠΙΧΙΝ·ΤΕΦ·ΝΑΥ = his seeing

ΠΙΧΙΝ·ΤΕΝ·ΝΑΥ = our seeing
ΠΙΧΙΝ·ΤΕΤΕΝ·ΝΑΥ = your seeing
ΠΙΧΙΝ·ΤΟΥ·ΝΑΥ = their seeing

ΤΡΕ, to do, to make (to cause a thing to be)

Perfect Tense form

1 st person singular ΑΙ·ΤΡΕ ΝΑΥ	1 st person plural ΑΝ·ΤΡΕ ΝΑΥ
2 nd person singular ΑΚ·ΤΡΕ ΝΑΥ	2 nd person plural ΑΤΕΤῆ·ΤΡΕ ΝΑΥ
3 rd person singular ΑΦ·ΤΡΕ ΝΑΥ ΑΧ·ΤΡΕ ΝΑΥ	3 rd person plural ΑΥ·ΤΡΕ ΝΑΥ

I have caused to see

ΤΡΕ, to do, to make (to cause a thing to be)
Imperfect Tense form

1 st person singular ΝΕΙ·ΤΡΕ ΝΑΥ	1 st person plural ΝΕΝ·ΤΡΕ ΝΑΥ
2 nd person singular ΝῪ·ΤΡΕ ΝΑΥ	2 nd person plural ΝΕΡΕΤῪ·ΤΡΕ ΝΑΥ
3 rd person singular ΝΕΙ·ΤΡΕ ΝΑΥ ΝΕC·ΤΡΕ ΝΑΥ	3 rd person plural ΝΕΥ·ΤΡΕ ΝΑΥ

I caused to see

ΤΡΕ, to do, to make (to cause a thing to be)
Future Tense III form

1 st person singular ΕΙΕ·ΤΡΕ ΝΑΥ	1 st person plural ΕΝΕ·ΤΡΕ ΝΑΥ
2 nd person singular ΕΚΕ·ΤΡΕ ΝΑΥ	2 nd person plural ΕΡΕΤΕΝΕ·ΤΡΕ ΝΑΥ
3 rd person singular ΕΙΕ·ΤΡΕ ΝΑΥ ΕCΕ·ΤΡΕ ΝΑΥ	3 rd person plural ΕΥΕ·ΤΡΕ ΝΑΥ

I will cause to see

ΤΡΕ, to do, to make (to cause a thing to be)

Future Tense Indefinite form

1 st person singular †ΝΑ·ΤΡΕ ΝΑΥ	1 st person plural Τ̄ΝΝΑ·ΤΡΕ ΝΑΥ
2 nd person singular ΚΝΑ·ΤΡΕ ΝΑΥ ΤΕΝΑ·ΤΡΕ ΝΑΥ ΤΕΡΑ·ΤΡΕ ΝΑΥ	2 nd person plural ΤΕΤΝΑ·ΤΡΕ ΝΑΥ
3 rd person singular ϚΝΑ·ΤΡΕ ΝΑΥ ϘΝΑ·ΤΡΕ ΝΑΥ	3 rd person plural ϘΕΝΑ·ΤΡΕ ΝΑΥ

I will cause to see

Before I have fulfilled, Imperfect

1 st person singular Μ̄ΠΑ†·ΧΩΚ·ΕΒΟΛ	1 st person plural Μ̄ΠΑΤΕΝ·ΧΩΚ·ΕΒΟΛ
2 nd person singular Μ̄ΠΑΤΕΚ·ΧΩΚ·ΕΒΟΛ	2 nd person plural Μ̄ΠΑΤΕΤΕΝ·ΧΩΚ·ΕΒΟΛ
3 rd person singular Μ̄ΠΑΤΕϚΧΩΚ·ΕΒΟΛ Μ̄ΠΑΤΕϘ·ΧΩΚ·ΕΒΟΛ Μ̄ΠΑΤΕ·ΧΩΚ·ΕΒΟΛ	3 rd person plural Μ̄ΠΑΤΟΥ·ΧΩΚ·ΕΒΟΛ Μ̄ΠΑΤΕ·ΧΩΚ·ΕΒΟΛ

Until I shall fulfill, Future

1 st person singular ΨΑ†·ΧΩΚ·ΕΒΟΛ	1 st person plural ΨΑΤΕΝ·ΧΩΚ·ΕΒΟΛ
2 nd person singular ΨΑΤΕΚ·ΧΩΚ·ΕΒΟΛ	2 nd person plural ΨΑΤΕΤΕΝ·ΧΩΚ·ΕΒΟΛ
3 rd person singular ΨΑΤΕϚ·ΧΩΚ·ΕΒΟΛ ΨΑΤΕϘ·ΧΩΚ·ΕΒΟΛ ΨΑΤΕ·ΧΩΚ·ΕΒΟΛ	3 rd person plural ΨΑΤΟΥ·ΧΩΚ·ΕΒΟΛ ΨΑΤΕ·ΧΩΚ·ΕΒΟΛ

Some Suffix Verbs:

I said

1 st person singular ΠΕΧΑ·Ι	1 st person plural ΠΕΧΑ·Ν
2 nd person singular ΠΕΧΑ·Κ	2 nd person plural ΠΕΧΗ·Τῆ̄
3 rd person singular ΠΕΧΑ·Ϛ ΠΕΧΑ·Ϙ	3 rd person plural ΠΕΧΑ·Υ

Use;

ΠΕΧΕ Π·ΡΩΜΕ = the man said

I have

1 st person singular ΟΥΝΤΑ·Ι	1 st person plural ΟΥΝΤΑ·Ν
2 nd person singular ΟΥΝΤΑ·Κ	2 nd person plural ΟΥΝΤΑ·Τῆ
3 rd person singular ΟΥΝΤΑ·Ϛ ΟΥΝΤΑ·Ϙ	3 rd person plural ΟΥΝΤΑ·ϣ

Use;

ΟΥΝΤΕ Π·ΡΩΜΕ = the man has

I don't have

1 st person singular ΜῆΝΤΑ·Ι	1 st person plural ΜῆΝΤΑ·Ν
2 nd person singular ΜῆΝΤΑ·Κ	2 nd person plural ΜῆΝΤΑ·Τῆ
3 rd person singular ΜῆΝΤΑ·Ϛ ΜῆΝΤΑ·Ϙ	3 rd person plural ΜῆΝΤΑ·ϣ

Use;

ΜῆΝΤΕ Π·ΡΩΜΕ = the man does not (doesn't) have