

## Coptic Language – Level 3

- ❖ Learn Coptic Alphabet and rules of different sounds and rules of Greek words
- ❖ Learn and memorize family members
- ❖ Learn using the indefinite and definite articles in Coptic nouns
- ❖ Learn using the demonstrative articles
- ❖ Learn using possessive pronouns
- ❖ Learn and memorize how to pray the Lord's prayer in Coptic

Coptic Vowels		
Ⲁ, ⲁ	Alpha	• a as in Animal
Ⲓ, ⲓ	Eyy	• e as in 'ten' e.g. ⲉⲑⲟⲩⲁⲃ = Holy
Ⲙ, ⲙ	Yota	• Pronounced i as in 'machine' e.g. ⲙⲓⲥⲓ = give birth • or y as in 'yet' e.g. ⲓⲱⲧ = father
Ⲟ, ⲟ	Eeta	• Pronounced ee as in 'feet' e.g. ⲣⲞ = Sun.
Ⲡ, ⲡ	Epsilon	• Pronounced 'v' if preceded by a or e e.g. ⲉⲩⲁ = Eva • ou pronounced 'ou' as in 'soup' if it comes after o e.g. ⲉ̀ⲃⲟⲟⲩ = day, ⲙⲉⲧⲟⲩⲣⲟ = kingdom. • 'ee' as in 'deep' e.g. ⲛⲩⲛ = now.
Ⲑ, ⲑ	o	• O as in oh.
Ⲓ, ⲓ	oo	• Long "O" e.g. ⲣⲱⲙⲓ = man

Coptic Consonants		
Ⲃ, ⲃ	Veeta	• B in names (e.g. Ⲃⲁⲥⲓⲗⲓ) or end of words (e.g. ⲉⲑⲟⲩⲁⲃ = Holy) • V if followed by a vowel (e.g. Ⲃⲁⲗ = eye)
Ⲅ, ⲅ	Gamma	• G if followed by ⲉ, ⲓ, Ⲟ, ⲡ e.g. ⲩⲞ = earth, ⲁⲩⲓⲟⲥ = Holy/Saint • Gh (Ϸ) if followed by ⲁ, ⲟ, ⲱ or consonants e.g. Ⲅⲁⲃⲣⲓⲛⲗ • N if followed by ⲩ, ⲕ, ⲭ, e.g. ⲁⲩⲩⲉⲗⲟⲥ
Ⲇ, ⲇ	Delta	• D in proper names (e.g. Ⲇⲓⲛⲁ, Ⲇⲁⲛⲓⲛⲗ, Ⲇⲁⲩⲓⲗ) • Th in other words (e.g. Ⲇⲓⲁⲕⲟⲛ = deacon, Ⲇⲱⲣⲟⲛ = present)
Ⲉ	So-oo	• The number 6 i.e. not a letter
ⲉ, ⲑ	Zeeta	• Pronounced Z
ⲓ, ⲑ	Theeta	• Th (generally) e.g. ⲑⲉⲟⲧⲟⲕⲟⲥ = mother of God. • T if preceded by ⲥ, ⲧ, ⲱ, e.g. ⲥⲑⲟⲓⲛⲟⲩⲓ = incense
ⲕ, ⲕ	Kappa	• Pronounced K. e.g. ⲕⲁⲱ = pen.
ⲗ, ⲗ	Lavra	• Pronounced L. e.g. ⲗⲁⲥ = tongue.
ⲙ, ⲙ	Mey	• M as in Ⲙⲁⲣⲓⲁ

Ⲣ, ⲛ	Ney	• N as in ⲛⲉⲙ = and
Ⲫ, Ⲋ	Eksee	• Pronounced "ex" e.g. Ⲋⲟⲩⲣ = ring.
Ⲑ, ⲟ	O	• O as in ⲟⲛⲃ = live
Ⲡ, ⲡ	Pee	• P as in Ⲡⲁⲩⲗⲟⲥ = Paul
Ⲣ, ⲣ	Ro	• R as in ⲣⲟⲙⲁ = Rome
Ⲥ, ⲥ	Seema	• S as in ⲥⲱⲙⲁ = body
Ⲯ, Ⲯ	Tav	• T as in Ⲯⲁⲙⲁⲩ = my mother
Ⲙ, Ⲙ	Fei	• F as in Ⲙⲁⲓ = this
Ⲭ, Ⲭ	Key	• "K" in words of Egyptian origin e.g. Ⲭⲏⲙⲓ = Egypt • "Sh" or "Kh" in words with Greek origin: • Sh if followed by ⲉ, ⲓ, ⲏ, ⲩ as in Ⲭⲉⲣⲉ = hail , ⲉⲩⲬⲏ = prayer • Kh if followed by ⲁ, ⲟ, ⲱ or consonants, e.g. Ⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ = Christ, Ⲭⲟⲣⲟⲥ = choir
Ⲙ, Ⲙ	Epsee	• "ps" as in Ⲙⲁⲗⲙⲟⲥ = psalm
Ⲙ, Ⲙ	Shai	• "Sh" as in Ⲙⲩⲣⲓ = son
Ⲙ, Ⲙ	Fai	• "F" as in Ⲙⲧⲟⲩ = four
Ⲭ, Ⲭ	Khai	• "Kh" as in Ⲭⲉⲗⲗⲟ = old man
Ⲭ, Ⲭ	Hori	• "H" as in Ⲭⲱⲥ = praise
Ⲭ, Ⲭ	Genga	• "J" as in "joy" if followed by ⲉ, ⲓ, ⲏ, e.g. ⲬⲓⲬ = hand. • "G" otherwise. e.g. Ⲭⲱ = say, Ⲭⲟⲙ = power, ⲁⲬⲡ = watch
Ⲭ, Ⲭ	Cheema	• "Ch" as in Ⲭⲣⲟⲙⲡⲓ = dove.
Ⲯ, Ⲯ	Tee	• "Ti" e.g. ⲥⲓⲮ = plant.

Jinkem (̀)

It looks like an accent ` When placed over a consonant letter, it adds the sound e to the letter, like ñ sounds "en". If it is placed over a vowel, it increases its duration and makes it as a separate vowel.

Examples					
ⲘⲛⲟⲩⲮ	ef-noutee	God	ⲁⲘⲓ	af-ei	He came
Ⲙⲩⲣⲓ	ep-sheeri	The Son	ⲁⲛⲟⲕ	a'-nok	I
Ⲙⲟⲩ	es-mou	Bless/Praise	ⲉ̀ⲱⲟⲩ	e-oo-ou	Donkey

## Pronunciation Rules of Greek Words

The Coptic language has many Greek words. The Greek words have a few more rules of pronunciation. Let us study these rules.

- **First, let us learn how to identify Greek words. We can identify Greek words by observing the following:**
  1. Words end with "αc", "oc", "oN" are usually Greek
  2. Words include "z", "Δ", "ς", "ψ", "ξ", "ϝ" as vowels are usually Greek
  3. Verbs end with "IN", "ειN", "AN", "cθe", "ΓTe", "coN", "ωμεN", "oϝN", "oIN" are usually Greek
  4. Words include any of the specific Coptic letters "ϣ", "ϥ", "ϧ", "Ϩ", "ϩ", "ϫ" are *not* Greek. Note that the Coptic letter "Ϛ" is not included here as it can show in Greek words to indicate a certain sound "rough breathing".

- **Rule of "NT" in Greek words**

When "NT" comes in Greek words, the tav "T" letter is pronounced "d". Examples:

1. ΠΑΝΤOC (pronounced pandos)
2. ONTOC (pronounced ondos)

- **Rule of "cμ" in Greek words**

When "cμ" comes in Greek words, the ceema "c" letter is pronounced "z". Examples:

1. ΔCΠAZMOC (pronounced aspazmos)
2. ΠΛAZMA (pronounced plazma)

- **Rule of "x" in Greek words**

When "x" is followed by any of "e", "h", "ϝ", "r" in Greek words, it is pronounced "sh".

Examples:

1. xepε (pronounced shere)
2. eϝxh (pronounced evshee)

## Let us learn the names of family members in Coptic:

Coptic Family Member	Translation
ΠΑΙΩΤ	My Father
ΤΑΜΑϝ	My Mother
ΠΑϣΗΡΙ	My Son
ΤΑϣΕΡΙ	My Daughter
ΠΑCON	My Brother
ΤΑCΩNI	My Sister
ΠΑϩAI	My Husband
ΤΑCϩIWI	My Wife

### What are the indefinite articles?

- ❖ These articles are like saying "a" or "an" in English
- ❖ They come before a noun like saying "a book" and "an apple" in English

### What are the definite articles?

- ❖ These articles are like saying "the" in English
- ❖ They come before a noun like saying "the book" in English

### What are the differences between the English and Coptic articles?

1. The English articles do not depend on the gender of the noun, in other words masculine (for boys) and feminine (for girls)
2. The Coptic articles may depend on the gender, masculine or feminine
3. The English articles do not depend on using one or many (singular or plural)
4. The Coptic articles depend on using one or many
5. The only similarity is like an English using the "an" for nouns that start with vowels, the Coptic articles may depend on the first letter of the noun, as we will see later
6. In English, we do not use indefinite article "a" or "an" with many things (plural). The regular plural in English is defined by the "s" letter in the end of the nouns
7. In Coptic, we use an indefinite article with plural, which differentiate the plural from singular
8. In Coptic, the article is always attached to the noun, as we will see later

## Indefinite articles:

1. In Coptic the article is "ⲟⲩ" (pronounced "oo" as in "soup"). It precedes both **masculine singular** or **feminine singular** nouns. It is like the "a" or "an" in English.

### Example:

Singular masculine	ϣⲏⲣⲓ = son	ⲟⲩϣⲏⲣⲓ = a son
	ⲓⲱⲧ = father	ⲟⲩⲓⲱⲧ = a father
Singular Feminine	ϙⲱⲛⲓ = sister	ⲟⲩϙⲱⲛⲓ = a sister
	ⲙⲁⲩ = mother	ⲟⲩⲙⲁⲩ = a mother

2. For plural we use "ⲉⲗⲛ" (feminine or masculine)

### Example:

ⲙⲁⲩ = mother	ⲉⲗⲛⲙⲁⲩ = mothers
ϫⲱⲙ = book	ⲉⲗⲛϫⲱⲙ = books




Now let us apply these indefinite articles on the family members we learned in previous lessons

Father	ⲓⲱⲧ	A father	Ⲑⲓⲱⲧ	Fathers	ⲉⲁⲛⲓⲱⲧ
Mother	ⲙⲁⲓ	A mother	Ⲑⲓⲙⲁⲓ	Mothers	ⲉⲁⲛⲙⲁⲓ
Son	ⲡⲏⲣⲓ	A son	Ⲑⲓⲡⲏⲣⲓ	Sons	ⲉⲁⲛⲡⲏⲣⲓ
Daughter	Ⲯⲉⲣⲓ	A daughter	ⲐⲓⲮⲉⲣⲓ	Daughters	ⲉⲁⲛⲮⲉⲣⲓ
Brother	ⲥⲐⲛ	A son	ⲐⲓⲥⲐⲛ	Brothers	ⲉⲁⲛⲥⲏⲛⲏⲓ
Sister	ⲥⲱⲛⲓ	A sister	Ⲑⲓⲥⲱⲛⲓ	Sisters	ⲉⲁⲛⲥⲱⲛⲓ
Husband	ⲉⲁⲓ	A husband	Ⲑⲓⲉⲁⲓ	Husbands	ⲉⲁⲛⲉⲁⲓ
Wife	ⲉⲁⲓⲱⲓ	A wife	Ⲑⲓⲉⲁⲓ	Wives	ⲉⲁⲛⲉⲁⲓⲱⲓ

Note that not all nouns become plural by adding "ⲉⲁⲛ" in the beginning of it, there are some irregular nouns like man and men in English. You do not have to worry about this now, may be next year.

**Definite articles:**

The Coptic definite article, "the" in English, has different forms for a boy, a girl, and many

Noun	Definite article		
	ⲡⲓ	ⲡ̄	ⲉ̄ⲫ
	ⲧ	ⲧ̄	ⲉ̄Ⲯ
	ⲛⲓ	ⲛⲉⲛ	

**Rules of how to use these articles:**

- ⲉ̄ⲫ and ⲉ̄Ⲯ are used with nouns that start with **ⲃ-ⲓ-ⲗ-ⲙ-ⲛ-ⲟ-ⲣ**, which can be remembered by "vilmnor" or "vilminor" to make it easy. Examples:
  - ⲉ̄ⲫⲓⲱⲧ = the father
  - ⲉ̄Ⲯⲙⲁⲓ = the mother
  - ⲉ̄ⲫⲣⲱⲙⲓ = the man
- ⲉ̄ⲫ and ⲉ̄Ⲯ are also used with specific definite noun. For example, God the Father is very specific from the father of my friend.
- ⲡ̄ and ⲧ̄, similar to ⲉ̄ⲫ and ⲉ̄Ⲯ, are also used with specific definite noun but if the noun does not start with the "vilmnor" rule. For example, Christ the Son is very specific from the son of my friend.
- ⲡⲓ and ⲧ are very general and can be used with any noun. Examples:
  - ⲡⲓⲥⲱⲙ = the book

- b. **πικαυ** = the pen
  - c. **†σωμι** = the sister
  - d. **†ματ** = the mother (Note that it has the "vilminor" rule, but I still can use "†" if I do not mean a specific definite man, in such a case I should use "Ϟματ" following Rule # 2)
  - e. **πρωμι** = the man (Note that it has the "vilminor" rule, but I still can use "π" if I do not mean a specific definite man, in such a case I should use "Ϟρωμι" following Rule #2)
5. **μι** is used for all plural genders and all cases, EXCEPT the case of Rule 6. Examples:
- a. **μιχωμι** = the books
  - b. **πικαυ** = the pens
  - c. **μισωμι** = the sisters
  - d. **μιματ** = the mothers
  - e. **μιρωμι** = the men

6. **νεη** is used for plural nouns that belong to another noun. In other words, (noun 1) of (noun 2).  
Examples:




- a. **νεηκαυ** ἸΜΗΝΑ = The pens of Mina
- b. **νεηχωμι** ἸΣΑΡΑ = The books of Sara

Now, let us apply these rules to our family members






Member	Coptic	Definite English	Definite Coptic (General)	Definite Coptic (Specific)	Plural English	Plural Coptic
Father	ΙΩΤ	The father	<b>πΙΩΤ</b>	ϞΙΩΤ	The fathers	<b>μιΙΩΤ</b>
Mother	ματ	The mother	<b>†ματ</b>	Ϟματ	The mothers	<b>μιματ</b>
Son	υηρι	The son	<b>πΙυηρι</b>	Ϟυηρι	The sons	<b>μιυηρι</b>
Daughter	υερι	The daughter	<b>†υερι</b>	Ϟυερι	The daughters	<b>μιυερι</b>
Brother	σον	The son	<b>πΙσον</b>	Ϟσον	<b>The brothers</b>	<b>μιϞνηοτ</b>
Sister	σωμι	The sister	<b>†σωμι</b>	Ϟσωμι	The sisters	<b>μισωμι</b>
Husband	εαι	The husband	<b>πΙεαι</b>	Ϟεαι	The husbands	<b>μιεαι</b>
Wife	εμι	The wife	<b>†εμι</b>	Ϟεμι	<b>The wives</b>	<b>μιειουμι</b>

Note that not all nouns become plural by only adding "μι" in the beginning of it, there are some irregular nouns like man and men in English. You do not have to worry about this now, may be next year.







## Summary & Exercises

Noun	Definite article			Indefinite article
	π	̀π	ϕ	οϣ
	†	̀†	ϑ	οϣ
	NI	NEN		ϩAN

### Indefinite articles (complete in blanks follow the example)

	Coptic word	Meaning	Gender	Indefinite singular	Indefinite plural
Ex.	Καϣ	Pen		οϣκαϣ	ϩανκαϣ
1	σωμα	Body			
2	ϣερι	Daughter			
3	ματ	Mother			
4	ϣηρι	Son			

### Definite articles (follow the example)

	Coptic word	Meaning	Gender	Definite singular	Definite plural
Ex.	Καϣ	Pen		πικαϣ	νικαϣ
Ex.	ϣοϣρι	Censer		†ϣοϣρη	νιϣοϣρη
1	σωμα	Body			
2	ϣερι	Daughter			
3	ματ	Mother			
4	ρωμ	Man			

## Demonstrative Pronouns

In English, “this”, “that”, “these,” and “those “are demonstrative pronouns. In Coptic, there are demonstrative pronouns, which are written separately and others, which are connected to the referenced noun(s).

Let’s start with the separate ones. Those are summarized in the following table:

Ⲫⲁⲓ	Is for singular masculine
Ⲭⲁⲓ	Is for singular feminine
Ⲭⲁⲓ	Is for plural (masculine and feminine)

Now let’s learn the structure through an example:

### Structure for indefinite case:

Ⲫⲁⲓ	ⲟⲩ	ⲣⲱⲱ	ⲡⲈ
Demonstrative pronoun	Indefinite article	Noun	Connector like verb to be

Ⲫⲁⲓ ⲟⲩⲣⲱⲱ ⲡⲈ means this is a man.

The connector ⲡⲈ is for singular masculine, ⲧⲈ is for singular feminine and ⲛⲈ for plural. Note that the indefinite determiner “ⲟⲩ” is replaced with “Ⲫⲁⲛ” for plural as we learned earlier.

### Here are some examples:

Ⲫⲁⲓ ⲟⲩⲣⲱⲱ ⲡⲈ	This is a man
Ⲭⲁⲓ ⲟⲩⲮⲉⲣⲓ ⲧⲈ	This is a girl
Ⲭⲁⲓ ⲟⲩⲮⲁⲩⲧ ⲧⲈ	This is a mother
Ⲭⲁⲓ Ⲫⲁⲛⲣⲱⲱ ⲛⲈ	These are men
Ⲭⲁⲓ ⲪⲁⲛⲮⲁⲩⲧ ⲛⲈ	These are mothers

What about the definite case? Here is an example:

### Structure for definite case:

Ⲫⲁⲓ	ⲡⲈ	ⲡⲓ	ⲣⲱⲱ
Demonstrative pronoun	Connector like verb to be	Definite article	Noun



Φαι πε πρωωι means This is the man.

The same rules apply for singular and plural. Try to translate the following sentences (try going in both directions).

Φαι πε ΟΗΝΑ	This is Mina
Θαι τε Ϛωωνι	This is the sister
Παι νε νιτωτς	These are the chairs
Φαι πε πιεζοοϚ	This is the day
Θαι τε Ιλμμ	This is Jerusalem

Exercise:

Translate from English to Coptic and vice-versa.

**Hint:** ωαϚ = mother, ωωνι = sister, Ϛωω = book.

Παι ρανωαϚ νεω ρανωωνι νε	Those are mothers and sisters
Παι νε νιϚωω	Those are the books

Now we move to the demonstrative articles that are connected to the noun.

Those are:

- παι for singular masculine,
- ται for singular feminine, and
- ναι for plural.

It is best to see their structure in the sentence through examples:

Παιρῶμι πε Ὑηνα	This man is Mina
Παιῶικ	This bread
Ἰαιροῶπι	This year

Try to translate the following sentence:

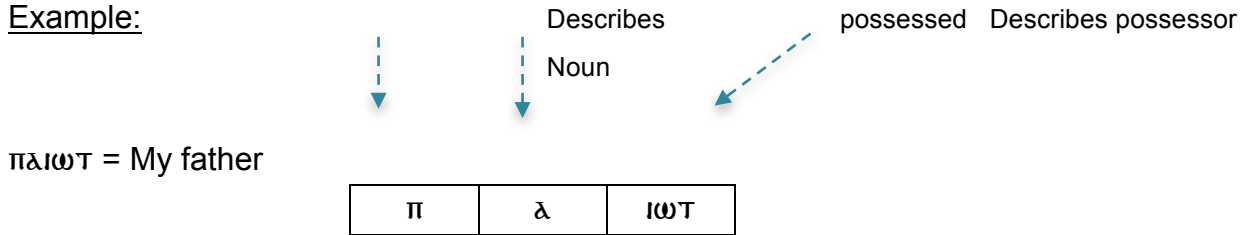
This man and this girl are Mina and Irini.

Answer: Παιρῶμι νεμ ταιῶερι νε Ὑηνα νεμ Ἰρηνη.

## Possessive Articles (Determiners)

This year we will also learn about possessive determiners. Possessive determiners attribute possession to someone or something. In English, the words “my”, “your”, and “her” are examples of such determiners. Let us explain the structure of possessive determiners through an example.

Example:



$\pi\lambda\iota\omega\tau$  = My father

- The first slot has the letter “ $\pi$ ” since the possessed noun is singular masculine.
- The second slot has an “ $\lambda$ ” since the possessor is me.
- The third slot has the noun

You must have heard the word  $\pi\epsilon\lambda\iota\omega\tau$  before in church. So what about  $\pi\epsilon\lambda\iota\omega\tau$ ?

Again, let us divide the word into 3 parts as before:

$\pi$	$\epsilon\lambda$	$\iota\omega\tau$
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Correct!! The only change is in the second slot, that of the possessor. In fact,  $\pi\epsilon\lambda\iota\omega\tau$  = our father so the owner or the possessor is us and this is why “ $\lambda$ ” changed to “ $\epsilon\lambda$ ”.

- In Coptic, the first slot, which describes the possessed noun, can be a “ $\pi$ ” for singular masculine, or “ $\tau$ ” for singular feminine, or “ $\eta$ ” for plural.
- The second slot can be  $\lambda$ - $\epsilon\eta$ - $\epsilon\kappa$ - $\epsilon$ - $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\eta$ - $\epsilon\eta$ - $\epsilon\zeta$ - $\sigma\eta$  depending on the possessor.

The following table summarizes all possible combinations through examples:

	Possessor (owner)	Possessed noun is singular masculine (father) Π	Possessed noun is singular feminine (mother) Τ	Possessed is a plural noun (books) Ν
First Person	My	ΠΑΙΩΤ	ΤΑΜΑΥ	ΝΑΧΩΜ
	Our	ΠΕΝΙΩΤ	ΤΕΝΜΑΥ	ΝΕΝΧΩΜ
Second Person	Your (Sing. Masc.)	ΠΕΚΙΩΤ	ΤΕΚΜΑΥ	ΝΕΚΧΩΜ
	Your (Sing. Fem.)	ΠΕΙΩΤ	ΤΕΜΑΥ	ΝΕΧΩΜ
	Your (Plural)	ΠΕΤΕΝΙΩΤ	ΤΕΤΕΝΜΑΥ	ΝΕΤΕΝΧΩΜ
Third Person	His	ΠΕΦΙΩΤ	ΤΕΦΜΑΥ	ΝΕΦΧΩΜ
	Her	ΠΕΣΙΩΤ	ΤΕΣΜΑΥ	ΝΕΣΧΩΜ
	Their	ΠΟΥΩΤ	ΤΟΥΜΑΥ	ΝΟΥΧΩΜ

Now that we learned about possessive determiners let us do some exercises.

	My	Our	Your			His	Her	Their
			s.m.	s.f.	ρ			
Father	ΠΑΙΩΤ	ΠΕΝΙΩΤ	ΠΕΚΙΩΤ	ΠΕΙΩΤ	ΠΕΤΕΝΙΩΤ	Πεφιωτ	Πεσιωτ	Πουιωτ
Mother	ΤΑΜΑΥ	ΤΕΝΜΑΥ	ΤΕΚΜΑΥ	ΤΕΜΑΥ	ΤΕΤΕΝΜΑΥ	Τεφμαυ	Τεσμαυ	Τουμαυ
Son	ΠΑΥΗΡΙ	ΠΕΝΥΗΡΙ	ΠΕΚΥΗΡΙ	ΠΕΥΗΡΙ	ΠΕΤΕΝΥΗΡΙ	Πεφυηρι	Πεσυηρι	Πουυηρι
Daughter	ΤΑΥΕΡΙ	ΤΕΝΥΕΡΙ	ΤΕΚΥΕΡΙ	ΤΕΥΕΡΙ	ΤΕΤΕΝΥΕΡΙ	Τεφυερι	Τεσυερι	Τουυερι
Brother	ΠΑΣΟΝ	ΠΕΝΣΟΝ	ΠΕΚΣΟΝ	ΠΕΣΟΝ	ΠΕΤΕΝΣΟΝ	Πεφσον	Πεσσον	Πουσον
Sister	ΤΑΣΩΝΙ	ΤΕΝΣΩΝΙ	ΤΕΚΣΩΝΙ	ΤΕΣΩΝΙ	ΤΕΤΕΝΣΩΝΙ	Τεφσωνι	Τεσσωνι	Τουσωνι
Husband	ΠΑΘΑΙ			Πεθαι			Πεσθαι	
Wife	ΤΑΪΣΙ		Τεκισι			Τεφισι		



## Lord's Prayer

ΘΕΝ ΦΡΑΝ ΑΦΙΩΤ ΝΕΩ ΠΩΗΡΙ ΝΕΩ  
ΠΙΠΝΕΥΜΑ ΕΘΟΥΑΒ ΟΥΝΟΥΤ ΝΟΥΩΤ  
ΑΜΗΝ.

ΑΡΙΤΕΝ ΝΕΩ ΠΩΑ ΝΧΟΣ ΘΕΝ ΟΥΩΕΡΖΩΟΤ  
Χε:

ΠΕΝΙΩΤ ΕΤΘΕΝ ΝΙΦΗΟΥΙ  
ΑΑΡΕΥΤΟΥΒΟ ΝΧΕ ΠΕΚΡΑΝ  
ΑΑΡΕΣΙ ΝΧΕ ΤΕΚΜΕΤΟΥΡΟ  
ΠΕΤΕΖΝΑΚ ΑΑΡΕΥΩΠΙ  
ΑΦΡΗΤ ΘΕΝ ΤΦΕ ΝΕΩ ΖΙΧΕΝ ΠΙΚΑΖΙ  
ΠΕΝΩΙΚ ΝΤΕ ΡΑΣΤ ΑΗΙΦ ΝΑΝ ΑΦΟΟΥ  
ΟΥΟΣ ΧΑ ΝΗΕΤΕΡΟΝ ΝΑΝ ΕΒΟΛ  
ΑΦΡΗΤ ΖΩΝ ΝΤΕΝΧΩ ΕΒΟΛ  
ΝΝΗΕΤΕ ΟΥΟΝ ΝΤΑΝ ΕΡΩΟΥ  
ΟΥΟΣ ΑΠΕΡΕΝΤΕΝ ΕΘΟΥΝ ΕΠΙΡΑΣΜΟΣ  
ΑΛΛΑ ΝΑΖΜΕΝ ΕΒΟΛΖΑ ΠΙΠΕΤΖΩΟΥ  
ΘΕΝ ΠΙΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ ΙΗΣΟΥΣ ΠΕΝΘ ΟΙΣ  
ΧΕ ΘΩΚ ΤΕ  
ΤΜΕΤΟΥΡΟ ΝΕΩ ΤΧΟΜ ΝΕΩ ΠΙΩΟΥ  
ΩΑ ΕΝΕΖ ΑΜΗΝ.

In the name of the Father, the Son,  
the Holy Spirit, One God Amen.

Make us worthy to pray thankfully:

Our Father who art in heaven

Hallowed by Thy name

Thy kingdom come

Thy will be done

On earth as it is in heaven

Give us this day our daily bread

And forgive us our trespasses

As we forgive

Those who trespass against us

And lead us not into temptation

But deliver us from the evil

In Christ Jesus our Lord

For Thine is

The kingdom, the power, and the glory

Forever, Amen.