



ⲬⲈⲚ ⲈⲢⲗⲀⲚ ⲙⲉⲩⲓⲟⲩⲧ ⲚⲈⲘ Ⲣⲱⲛⲓ ⲙⲈⲚ ⲢⲓⲡⲛⲈⲧⲙⲁ ⲉⲃⲟⲩⲁⲃⲟⲩⲛⲟⲩⲧ ⲛⲟⲩⲟⲩⲧ ⲁⲘⲚⲚ

Lesson # 13

THE CONSECRATION

INCENSING THE HANDS

The priest points to the bread and the wine with his hands which are covered with the veils, and says, “He instituted this great mystery of godliness for us...”. He puts the veils on both sides of the Throne then incenses his hands over the censer in preparation to touch, consecrate, fragment and distribute the Holy Sacraments. He then moves his hands away from the censer and says, “...Since He was determined to surrender Himself to death for the life of the world.”

Some Points on the Incensing of the Hands:

✠ Some priests transfer a handful of incense smoke and put it on the bread, others transfer it to both the bread and the chalice. Some do this action only once, and others three times. They transfer the incense smoke on the Sacrament as a symbol of the spices which Joseph of Arithmea and Nicodemos put on the Saviour’s body at His burial, but the old liturgy books limited its explanation by saying, “Incensing the hands is done in preparation for touching what is before him and holding it within his hands.”

طوائف التقدیس

تبخیر الیدین: یشیر الكاهن بیدیه وعلیهما اللفافتین، إلى الخبز ثم إلى الخمر وهو يقول "ووضع لنا هذا السر العظیم الذي للتقوی" ثم يضع اللفافتین على المذبح ویبخر بیدیه على المجرمة استعدادا لمسك الأسرار الطاهرة وتقديسها وتقسیمها وتوزیعها ثم یبخر على الخبز والخمر ← وهذا فيه إشارة للحنوط التي وضعها یوسف الرامي ونيقودیموس على جسد السيد المسيح عند دفنه.

U (mei): This is the thirteenth letter of the Coptic Alphabet, and it is conventionally pronounced as the English “m”.

“ⲙⲁⲩ” → “mother”

“ⲉⲱⲙⲁ” → “body”

“ⲙⲁⲣⲧⲩⲣⲟⲥ” → “martyr”

N (nei): This is the fourteenth letter of the Coptic Alphabet, and it is conventionally pronounced

as the English “n”.

“**ⲛⲓⲙ**” → “who”

“**ⲛⲟϥⲣⲓ**” → “happy, delightful, good or hi”

“**ⲛⲁⲛⲉ**” → “good”

Ⲓ (pee): This is the seventeenth letter of the Coptic Alphabet, and it is conventionally pronounced as the English “P”.

“**ⲡⲣⲁⲗⲓϥ**” → “action or deed”

“**ⲡⲁⲛⲧⲁ**” → “every”

“**ⲡⲁⲛⲧⲱϥ**” → “certainly”

Ⲕ (ro): This is the eighteenth letter of the Coptic Alphabet, and it is conventionally pronounced as the English “R”.

“**ⲣⲓ**” → “room”

“**ⲓⲁⲣⲟ**” → “river” [“**ⲓⲁⲣⲱⲟϥ**” → “rivers”]

“**ⲟϥⲣⲟ**” → “king” [“**ⲟⲣⲱⲟϥ**” → “kings”]

Ϫ (seema): This is the nineteenth letter of the Coptic Alphabet, and it can be pronounced as:

1. “Z”; if followed by the letter “ⲙ”

“**ⲁϥⲡⲁϥⲙⲟϥ**” → “peace”

“**ⲗⲟϥⲓϥⲙⲟϥ**” → “thought”

“**Ⲃⲁⲡⲧⲓϥⲙⲁ**” → “baptism”

2. “S”; otherwise

“**ϥⲉ**” → “yes”

“**ϥⲁⲗ**” → “teacher”

“**ϥⲱⲙⲁ**” → “body” [also “**ϥⲁⲣⲗ**” → “body”]

Ϩ (tav): This is the twentieth letter of the Coptic Alphabet, and it can be pronounced as:

1. “T”

“**ⲧⲁⲕⲟ**” → “destroy”

“**Ⲫⲓⲧ**” → “nine”

“**ⲗⲟⲧⲗⲉⲧ**” → “examine”

2. “D”; in Greek words only if preceded by the letter “ⲛ”

“**ⲁⲙⲓⲁⲛⲧⲟϥ**” → “pure”

“**ⲁⲡⲁⲛⲧⲁⲛ**” → “meet”

“**ⲉⲛⲧⲟⲗⲛ**” → “commandment”

Ϥ (fei): This is the twenty-second letter of the Coptic Alphabet, and it is conventionally pronounced as the English “ph”.

“**ⲪⲣⲁϤⲏ**” → “scripture”

“**Ⲫⲧⲉ**” → “the heaven” [“**ⲏⲓϤⲏⲟⲩⲧⲓ**” → “the heavens”]

“**Ϥⲁⲓ**” → “this (masculine)”

ϫ (kei): This is the twenty-third letter of the Coptic Alphabet, and it can be pronounced as:

1. In all Coptic words, it is pronounced as “K”:

“**ϫⲏⲙⲓ**” → “Egypt, derived from the old Egyptian word KEMET, which means ‘the black land’ because of its fertile soil”

“**ϫⲁ**” → “forgive, leave or put”

“**ϫⲟⲓⲁⲕ**” → “the Coptic month, Kiahk”

“**ϫⲩⲧϫⲏ**” → “soul” (same as Greek)

“**ⲉⲣϫⲏ**” → “ask or pray” (same as Greek)

2. In all Greek words, it has two ways of pronunciations:

(i) “SH”; if it is followed by one of these letters: **ϵ, ι, η, γ**:

“**ϫⲉⲣⲉ**” → “peace or hail (greeting)”

“**ϫⲏⲣⲁ**” → “widow”

“**ϫⲉⲣⲟⲩⲃⲓⲙ**” → “Cherubim”

“**ϫⲓⲟⲩⲱⲛ**” → “snow”

“**ϫⲓⲙⲱⲛ**” → “storm”

“**ⲁⲣϫⲏ**” → “beginning”

(ii) “KH”; if it is followed by one of these letters: **ⲁ, ⲟ, ⲱ** or a consonant:

“**ϫⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ**” → “Christ”

“**ϫⲣⲏⲥⲧⲟⲥ**” → “good or kind”

“**ϫⲁⲣⲓⲥ**” → “grace”

“**ⲁⲣϫⲱⲛ**” → “leader”

“**ϫⲟⲣⲟⲥ**” → “choir”

“**ϫⲱⲣⲁ**” → “region or countryside”

Ϧ (fai): This is the twenty-seventh letter of the Coptic Alphabet, and it is conventionally pronounced as the English “F”.

“**ⲏⲟϦⲓ**” → “hi or good”

“**Ϧⲟⲧⲉ**” → “towel”

“ⲁϥ” → “meat”

“ⲓϥⲧ” → “nail”

Ⲫ (horee): This is the twenty-ninth letter of the Coptic Alphabet, and it is conventionally pronounced as the English “H”.

“Ⲫⲙⲧ” → “heart/mind”

“ⲁⲣⲉⲪ” → “learn or study”

“Ⲫⲉⲙⲥⲓ” → “sit”

“ⲣⲟⲣⲪⲓ” → “evening”

“ⲉⲪⲟⲟⲣ” → “day”

“ⲉⲪⲱⲣⲪ” → “night”

Ⲭ (jinja): This is the thirtieth letter of the Coptic Alphabet, and it can be pronounced as:

1. “G” (as in Good):

“Ⲫⲟⲓ” → “ship”

“ⲁⲪⲡ” → “watch”

“Ⲫⲟⲥ” → “say”

“ⲪⲁⲪⲓ” → “enemy”

“Ⲫⲱⲣⲓ” → “strong”

2. “J” (as in Judge); if it is followed by one of these letters: ⲉ, ⲓ, ⲙ, ⲣ:

“Ⲫⲉ” → “that”

“ⲪⲁⲪⲓ” → “speak”

“ⲪⲁⲪⲓ” → “enemy”

“ⲪⲓⲪⲉⲛ - ⲉⲪⲉⲛ” → “on”

Ⲭ (tcheema): This is the thirty-first letter of the Coptic Alphabet, and it is conventionally pronounced as the English “CH”.

“Ⲭⲟⲓⲥ” → “Lord or master”

“Ⲭⲓ” → “take”

“Ⲭⲱⲙ” → “garden”

“Ⲭⲟⲥⲓ” → “high

سدساً : ة حروف مركبة :

VI- 4 compound letters :

ξ ξ , ϖ ψ , ϑ ϒ , τϑ τ

1 - **Xi** : a consonant

- pronounced as "x"
in "*fox*"

ξ ξ
κϞ

١ - **كسي** : حرف ساكن
- ينطق كالحرفين "كس"

2 - **Psi** : a consonant

- pronounced as "ps"
in "*psalm*"

ϖ ψ
πϞ

٢ - **بسي** : حرف ساكن
- ينطق كالحرفين "بس"

3 - **Chima** : a consonant

- pronounced as "ch"
in "*chair*"

ϑ ϒ
τϣ

٣ - **تشيمأ** : حرف ساكن
- ينطق مثل الحرفين "تن"

4 - **Tee** : a consonant

- pronounced as "tee"
in "*teeth*"
- The last two letters are of the
7 Demotic letters added
to the ancient Greek letters.

τϑ τ
τϑ

٤ - **تي** : حرف ساكن
- ينطق مثل الحرفين "تي" في
كلمة : "تين"

- الحرفان الأخيران هما من الحروف
الديموطيقية السبعة التي أُضيفت
إلى الحروف اليونانية القديمة .