

ST. MARK FESTIVAL

CONTINUE

*in what you have
learned*

(2 Tim. 3:14)



2025

2025



Grade 3-4

Continue in what
you have learned

www.smfsus.org

HIS HOLINESS POPE TAWADROS II



**118TH POPE OF ALEXANDRIA AND
Patriarch of the See of Saint Mark**



Continue In What You Have Learned

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Visit the St. Mark Festival's website at www.smfsus.org

to find the material for the festival and
for guidelines and information on the tests



Continue In What You Have Learned

St. Mark Festival 2025 Anthem

(Our faith from the beginning
Was established by our God
Preached by the Apostles
And preserved by our fathers) X2

A steadfast tree of faith
Rooted in history
Pure and watered with God's word
Rites and Liturgy
Rites and Liturgy

I am firm
I am firm in faith and doctrine
My Church origins are patristic
Orthodox like my forefathers
Heroes of the Coptic Church

Mark, Athanasius, Dioscorus
And many pillars of faith
Though many heresies arise
We'll stay firm in the true faith
(You're rooted in the Church
Remember what you learned) X2

Continue In What You Have Learned

2 Timothy 3:14

In the Holy Bible, St. Paul wrote to his disciple St. Timothy: "**Continue in the things which you have learned and been assured of, knowing from whom you have learned them.**" (2 Timothy 3:14)

St. Paul wanted St. Timothy to stay strong in the faith and never forget what he learned about our Lord Jesus Christ. There will always be people who try to change the truth, but we must trust our Lord Jesus Christ. The Lord promised, "**The gates of Hades shall not prevail against the Church.**" (Matthew 16:18) This means that as long as we stay close to God and trust in Him, the devil cannot defeat us.

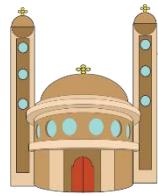
Why Is our faith important?

Our faith comes from our Lord Jesus Christ, who taught His disciples, the Apostles. These Apostles then passed down the faith through their teachings and writings, which the Church has kept unchanged, even to this day.



Sources of our Faith

- **The Holy Bible** – The word of God, which teaches us how to live.
- **The Church** – A place where we worship, learn, and follow the teachings of our Lord Jesus Christ.
- **The Holy Liturgy** – Our prayers and beliefs that remind us of the truth of our faith.
- **The Church Fathers** – The faithful Church Fathers explained and defended the truth so that we can stay strong in our faith.
- **Tradition** – Teachings that have been handed down from generation to generation as they were received directly from the Lord Jesus Christ Himself.



How Do We Stay Strong in our Faith?

- **Know our Lord Jesus Christ** – Build a relationship with Him through prayer, follow His commandments, and participate in the Sacraments.
- **Read the Holy Bible** – The more we read God's word, the better we understand how to live as Christians, children of God.
- **Attend Church Prayers** – Worshiping with others helps us grow closer to our Lord Jesus Christ and strengthens our faith.
- **Follow the Saints** – Learn from the teachings and examples of our beloved saints. They explained the true faith to us and dedicated their lives to following our Lord Jesus Christ.



Rejecting Wrong Teachings

Our Lord Jesus Christ warned us that some people will try to change the truth. The Church teaches us how to recognize and reject false teachings:

- **Be Careful** – Pay attention to what we learn and compare it to the teachings of the Church.
- **Stay True** – Follow what our Lord Jesus Christ and the Church have taught us, even when others disagree.
- **Learn from the Saints** – Heroes of the faith like St. Athanasius, St. Cyril, and St. Dioscorus defended the truth, and we should follow their example.

**Our Lord Jesus Christ wants us to keep our faith strong
and share it with others unchanged.**

**We should continue learning, praying,
and living by His teachings.**

**We pray that the Lord helps us remain faithful in the
Orthodox Church and grow in His love every day.**



**"Continue in the things which you have
learned and been assured of."**

(2 Timothy 3:14)

I Have Joy When I Am With The Lord

Parable of the Prodigal Son

Luke 15:1-24

God loves all people, no matter how sinful they may be.
He rejects sin but gives everyone free will to choose to do good or sin.
His arms are always open to anyone who repents.

The Lord Jesus Christ told a parable about a very rich man who had two sons. He loved his sons very much and cared for them. One day, the younger son asked his father to divide his money between him and his brother, and he wanted his share right away.

The father gave his son the money he asked for. The son took all his money and belongings and went to a far city where he wasted all his money on worldly things and didn't keep his father's teachings and commandments.

At that time, there was a great famine. People had little food, and the son was hungry. As a consequence of his choice to leave his father, he was left with nothing. The son found a job in the fields feeding pigs. He was so hungry that he was willing to eat the food given to the pigs, but he couldn't.

He had thought this was true freedom, but he was mistaken. At that moment, he remembered everything that he had at his father's house, even the servants had plenty of food to eat.



So, he decided to return to his father. He said: **'I will arise and go to my father, and will say to him, "Father, I have sinned against heaven and before you, and I am no longer worthy to be called your son. Make me like one of your hired servants.'" (Luke 15:18-19)**

He realized that his father's teachings and commandments had been protecting him from sin, and that true freedom was in obeying his father. The younger son knew his mistake and repented.



When the son returned home, his father ran toward him to hug him! His father had been waiting for his son to return home and immediately forgave him.



"And he arose and came to his father. But when he was still a great way off, his father saw him and had compassion, and ran and fell on his neck and kissed him" (Luke 15:20)

His father was very happy when his son returned. He accepted him, dressed him in the best robe, and placed a ring on his hand, and sandals on his feet. He also killed the fattened calf to rejoice and celebrate with a great feast.

The father in the parable symbolizes God, who loves us very much, even when we sin.

- **He gives us the free will to choose to obey Him or not**
- **He waits for us to return to Him if we go astray**
- **He forgives us when we repent from our sins**
- **He was incarnate, crucified, and died in our place to save us**



“for this my son was dead and is alive again; he was lost and is found.’ And they began to be merry.” (Luke 15:24)

Activity

Parable of the Prodigal Son

Put the story in order from 1-10



The son was left with nothing.



His father ran toward him to hug him!



The son found a job in the fields feeding pigs.



The father accepted him, dressed him in the best robe, and placed a ring on his hand, and sandals on his feet.



The younger son asked his father to divide his money between him and his brother.



The father killed the fattened calf to rejoice and celebrate with a great feast.



The son took all his money and belongings and went to a far city where he wasted all his money on worldly things.



The son decided to return to his father.



The son remembered everything that he had at his father's house.



The son knew his mistake and repented.



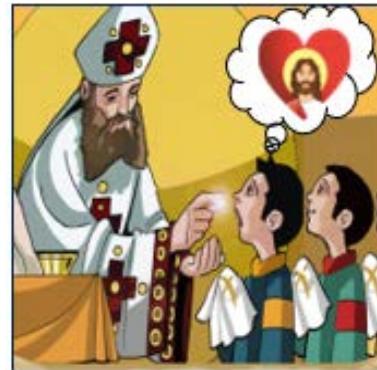
I Am Well Rooted

The Sacrament of the Eucharist

One of the Church Sacraments is the Sacrament of the Eucharist.
Practicing this Sacrament means we are firm and well rooted in the faith.

The Sacrament of the Eucharist (Holy Communion) is very important; it is the '**Sacrament of Sacraments**'. Through this Sacrament, we abide in the Lord Jesus Christ.

The Sacrament of the Eucharist is the crown of all Sacraments and is practiced after the Sacrament of Baptism, Confession and Repentance, Unction of the Sick, Matrimony, and Priesthood.



Establishing the Sacrament of the Eucharist

On Covenant Thursday, before our Lord Jesus Christ was taken to be tried and crucified, He gathered the disciples in the upper room of St. Mark's house and established the Sacrament of the Eucharist.



Firstly, He washed the feet of the disciples to teach us the importance of repentance before partaking in the Sacrament of the Eucharist.

Then, He took bread, blessed it, broke it, and gave it to the disciples saying:

"Take, eat; this is My body" (Matthew 26:26)

After that, He took the cup (fruit of the vine) and gave it to the disciples to drink saying:

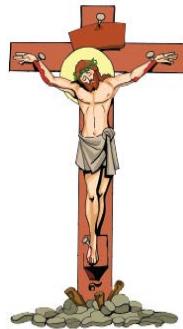
"Drink from it, all of you.

**For this is My blood of the new covenant,
which is shed for many for the remission of sins."**
(Matthew 26:27-28)



Why do we use leavened bread to make the Holy Bread (Korban)?

- Leavened bread has yeast, and the yeast symbolizes sin.
- Our Lord Jesus Christ carried our sins on the cross.
- While the bread bakes in the oven, the yeast dies, representing how the Lord Jesus Christ conquered sin.
- The bread also rises, just as the Lord Jesus Christ rose from the dead.



The Lord Jesus Christ told His disciples, “Do this in remembrance of Me.” (Luke 22:19) because:

- It's a **Sacrament of life**.
- We remember what the Lord Jesus Christ has done for us.
- The Lord Jesus Christ Himself is present with His Body and His Blood every **Holy Liturgy we pray**.



Preparing to Receive the Holy Eucharist

Those who partake of the Holy Eucharist must:

- Be a baptized Christian in the Orthodox Church.
- Believe in the Sacrament and the effect of the Body and Blood of our Lord Jesus Christ in us.

How to Be Physically Prepared

- Fast for 9 hours before partaking of the Holy Communion.
- Cleanliness and purity of the body.

How to Be Spiritually Prepared

- Believe that it is the true Body and Blood of our Lord Jesus Christ.
- Practice the Sacrament of Repentance and Confession.
- Be at peace with everyone.
- Come early to the Holy Liturgy.
- Keep our Lord Jesus Christ at the center of our thoughts.



Blessings of the Sacrament:

- Remission of sins
- Granting us eternal life
- Abiding in our Lord Jesus Christ
- Growing in grace
- All the believers unite in the Body of our Lord Jesus Christ



The Sacrament of the Eucharist gives us life!

“Abide in Me, and I in you.” (John 15:4)



The Sacrament of the Eucharist

Blessings of the Sacrament

Write the verses:

- **Remission of Sins:** (Matthew 26:28)

- **Granting us Eternal Life:** (John 6:54)

- **Abiding in our Lord Jesus Christ:** (John 6:56)

- **Growing in Grace:** (John 6:58)

- **All the Believers Unite in the Body of our Lord Jesus Christ:** (1 Corinthians 10:16-17)



My Faith Is A Refuge

Abraham the Man of Faith

Genesis 11-22

Learning about Abraham teaches us that when you have a strong faith and trust in God it is a refuge.

Abraham's life showed how much he trusted God's promises.

Even though he faced many tough times, his faith in God was very strong.

By Faith, Abraham Offered Obedience (Genesis 12:1-9)

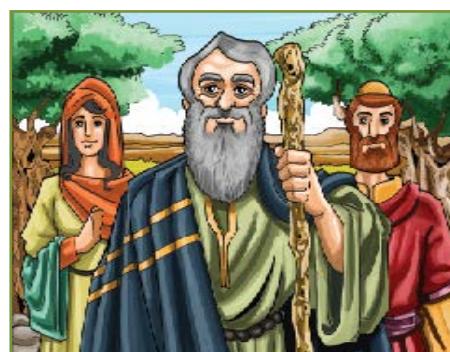
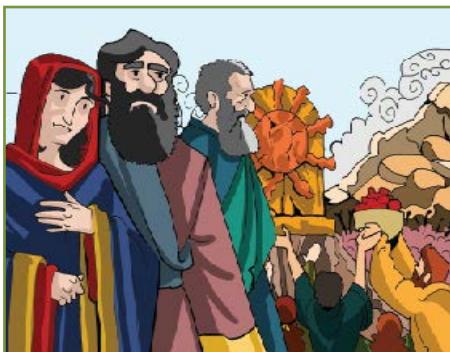
Abraham was born in a city called Ur of the Chaldeans. This was a very rich and well-known city. Abraham lived there with his brothers, his father Terah, and his wife Sarah. Abraham's faith in God was shown through his actions, not only his words.

Abraham was obedient. He did everything God asked of him right away without questioning Him. God chose Abraham to be the father of His own people. God called Abraham because he was righteous in the eyes of God.



Why did God want His own people?

- First, He wanted a faithful nation that believed in Him and would preach His commandments to the surrounding nations that were living in sin.
- Secondly, He was preparing a nation from which our Lord Jesus Christ would be born to save the whole world from sin.



By Faith, Abraham Offered Love (Genesis 13:1-18)

When there was a conflict between Abraham's shepherds and Lot's shepherds, Abraham tried to make peace because he trusted that God would take care of everything.

Abraham asked Lot to choose the land that he would like to live in, while he would take the side that Lot did not choose. This showed Abraham's love for Lot and his faith and trust that God would take care of him.

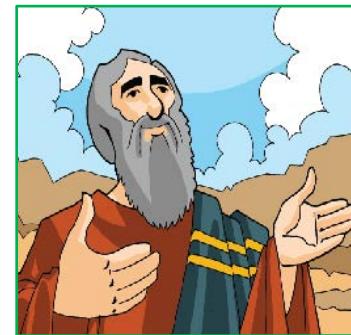
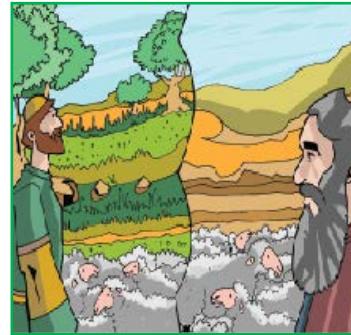
God blessed Abraham by promising that the land he saw would be for him and his descendants.

Abraham did not have any children. Even though he was very old, Abraham had faith in God. God promised him many times that his descendants would be as many as the stars of heaven and the sand on the seashore. Abraham always trusted God's words. The Holy Bible says: **"And he believed in the Lord, and He accounted it to him for righteousness."** (Genesis 15:6)

Abraham continued to trust in the Lord. One day, while he was sitting at the door of his tent, 3 men visited him. It was the Lord Himself with 2 angels. The Lord told Abraham that around the same time next year, his wife Sarah will have a son. (Genesis 18:1-15)

Just as the Lord promised, Abraham was 100 years old, and Sarah was 90 years old when they had a son. They named him Isaac. They were happy that God kept His promise. Even though they were very old, they had a child just as God had said. With God, nothing is impossible.

(Genesis 21:1-7)



One day, God tested Abraham. He asked him to offer his son Isaac as a sacrifice. Although this was a difficult command, God is merciful; He knew that Abraham would not fail this test and that he would obey. God allowed this test to show Abraham's faith and righteousness to the world.



“By faith Abraham, when he was tested, offered up Isaac... concluding that God was able to raise him up even from the dead.”
(Hebrews 11:17-19)

Abraham obeyed God. He took his son Isaac to offer him as a sacrifice. However, because God is merciful, He provided a ram to Abraham to offer instead.



Then God said: **“Because you have done this thing, and have not withheld your son, your only son, blessing I will bless you, and multiplying I will multiply your descendants as the stars of heaven and as the sand of the seashore; and your descendants shall possess the gate of their enemies. In your seed all nations of the earth shall be blessed, because you have obeyed My voice.”**
(Genesis 22:16-18)



God rewarded Abraham for his strong faith and trust in His promises.
The greatest blessing of all was the birth of our Lord Jesus Christ
from Abraham's descendants.

This teaches us that having faith and trust in God leads to blessings.

“...because you have obeyed My voice.”
(Genesis 22:18)



Abraham

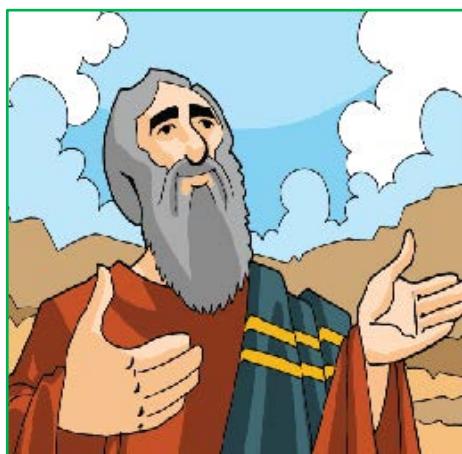
Answer the questions:

1. Where was Abraham born? _____
2. Who was Abraham's father? _____
3. Who was Abraham's wife? _____
4. Who visited Abraham? _____
5. What did Abraham and Sarah name their son? _____
6. How did Abraham show his obedience to God? _____
7. What did God provide for Abraham instead of his son? _____

Fill in the blanks:

"Because you have done this thing, and have not withheld your _____, your only _____, blessing I will bless you, and multiplying I will multiply your descendants as the stars of _____ and as the _____ of the seashore; and your _____ shall possess the gate of their enemies. In your seed all nations of the earth shall be _____, because you have _____ My voice." (Genesis 22:16-18)

"...because you have _____ My voice." (Genesis 22:18)



My Doctrine Is Life And Rule

Pope Cyril I, the Pillar of Faith

Synaxarion of the 3rd day of the Coptic Month of Epep (July 10)

The life of Pope Cyril the First teaches us the importance of preserving the faith.

Pope Cyril the First was born into a family that loved our Lord Jesus Christ very much. His uncle was Pope Theophilus, the 23rd Pope, and he took great care of Pope Cyril.

Pope Theophilus sent him to study at the Theological School of Alexandria (the largest center of education at the time).

Then, he sent him to the monastery of St. Macarius the Great in the wilderness of Scetis, to become a disciple at the hands of St. Serapion, who was a disciple of St. Anthony.

He stayed there for 5 years, learning and studying the Holy Bible. God gave him grace and a great understanding so that he could memorize any book right away.

After he spent time at the monastery, Pope Theophilus ordained him a deacon, then a priest. He entrusted him with preaching—despite his young age—because of his knowledge, understanding, and ability to explain the Holy Bible.

He was loved by all: priests, scholars, and congregations alike.



After the departure of Pope Theophilus,
**Pope Cyril the First was chosen to be ordained
the 24th Patriarch.**

He shepherded and cared for his people.

Pope Cyril had a sound understanding of theology (the study of God) and refuted the Nestorian heresy.

The Nestorian Heresy (wrong teachings):

Nestorius refused to name the Virgin St. Mary "Mother of God (Theotokos). He believed that St. Mary gave birth to a mere human, and that divinity later descended upon and filled this human. Therefore, he argued that the Virgin Mary should be called the "Mother of Jesus" (Christokos), not the "Mother of God" (Theotokos).

Nestorius began to spread his wrong teachings among the people of Constantinople. They refused his teachings and they refused to change the teachings that they had received from the Church Fathers.

When Pope Cyril heard this, he was upset. He sent letters to all the churches explaining the wrong teachings of Nestorius. He also sent Nestorius many letters to teach him the correct faith including:



1. Verses of the Holy Bible that confirm the divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ:

- **"And without controversy great is the mystery of godliness: God was manifested in the flesh" (1 Timothy 3:16)**
- **"Behold, the virgin shall be with child, and bear a Son, and they shall call His name Immanuel" (Matthew 1:23)**



2. Teachings of the Church Fathers:

- The word '**Theotokos**' (Mother of God) was used by all the Church Fathers in their description of the Virgin St. Mary.
- They explained to him that our Lord Jesus Christ's **divinity is united with His humanity** without mingling, confusion, or alteration (Confession of the Divine Liturgy).

Pope Cyril likened Christ's humanity and divinity to the unity of fire and iron.

Pope Cyril the Great used this analogy: in the case of ignited iron, we do not say there are two natures—iron and fire—but rather we say iron united with fire.

Similarly, when we speak about the nature of the Lord Jesus Christ, the Incarnate God, we do not say 'God and human'.



**Pope Cyril proclaimed to Nestorius the true Orthodox faith, which is
'One incarnate nature of God the Logos'.**

- His divinity did not part from His humanity for a single moment nor for a twinkling of an eye.
- Thus, the Lord Jesus Christ is God and human, meaning He has all human qualities and all the Divine attributes of God.



Nestorius was so stubborn that he rejected the letters of Pope Cyril, but Pope Cyril was patient and kept trying with love. He sent him messengers to try to convince him and explain to him the Orthodox doctrine, but he refused to meet them.

After much effort, and because of the spread of Nestorius' false teachings, an **Ecumenical Council** (Worldwide Council) took place to discuss the heresy.

In 431 AD, the Council of Ephesus was attended by 200 Bishops and was led by Pope Cyril of Alexandria.

The Council's Decisions:

1. Condemned Nestorius and his followers as heretics
2. The Introduction to the Orthodox Creed was added to confirm our faith that St. Mary is the Theotokos (**"We exalt you, the Mother of the true Light..."**)

Pope Cyril wanted everyone to know the Orthodox faith, so he wrote many writings:

1. Holy Bible commentaries
2. His letters against the Nestorian heresy
3. The Liturgy of St. Cyril

The Church gave him the title 'Pillar of Faith' for his role in defending the faith.

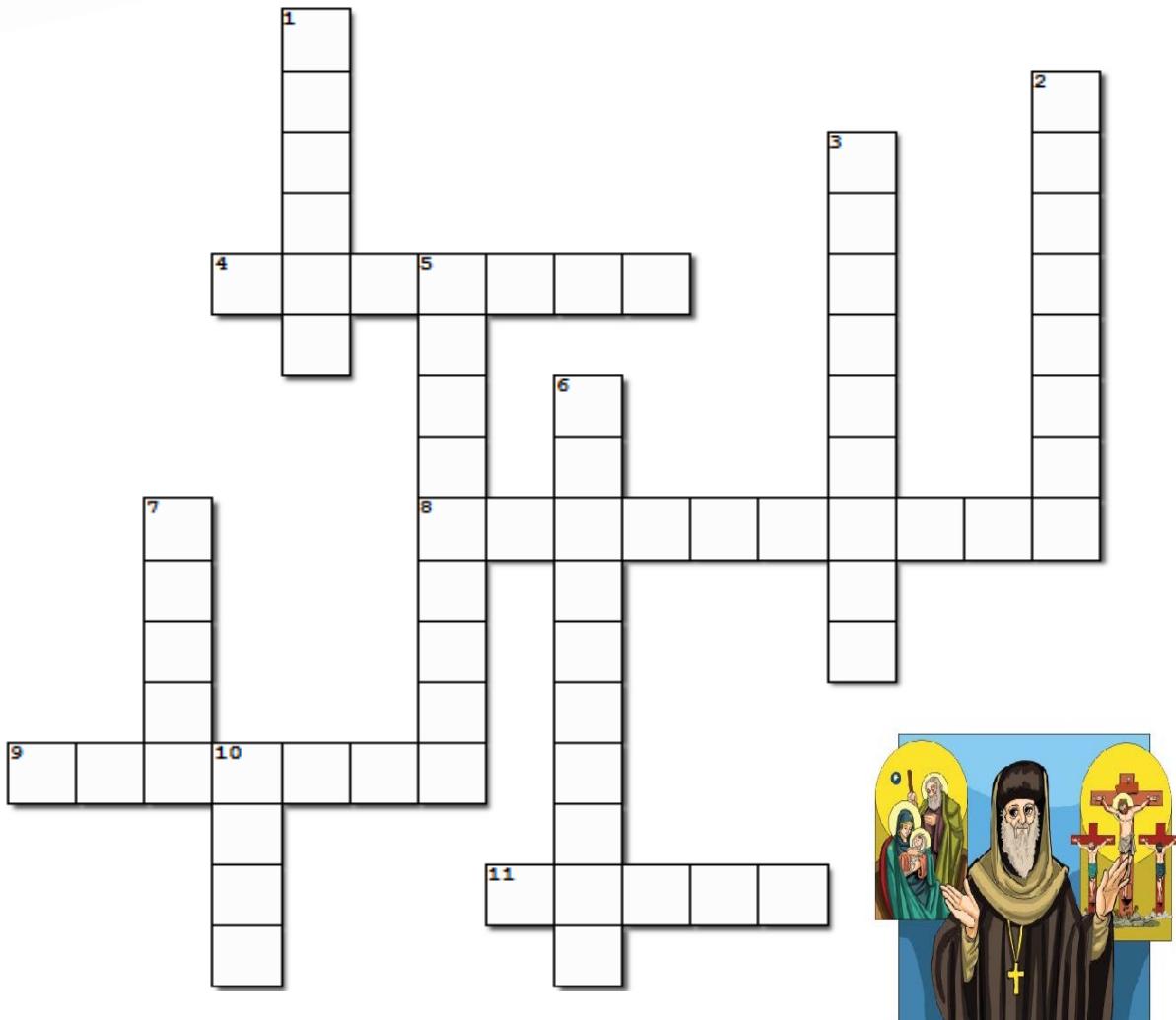
The Church commemorates the departure of Pope Cyril I on the 3rd day of the Coptic month of Epep (July 10). May his prayers be with us all.

Activity



Pope Cyril I, the Pillar of Faith

Complete the crossword puzzle.



Across

4. What did Pope Cyril send to the churches?
8. Pope Cyril's uncle. Pope _____
9. Council in 431 AD
11. Pope Cyril the _____

Down

1. The Lord's divinity is _____ with His humanity.
2. St. _____ the Great.
3. He denied the one nature of the Lord.
5. Mother of God
6. Theological School of _____
7. Pillar of _____
10. Coptic month of Pope Cyril's departure.

I Am Proud of My Heritage

St. Macarius the Great

Synaxarion of the 27th day of the Coptic month of Paremhotep (April 5)

Learning about St. Macarius teaches us about a hero of the Church; a founder of a monastic order.

Our Church has strong roots, preserved by those who kept the faith as they received it. The apostles received the faith from our Lord Jesus Christ and handed it down through generations.

Monks established orders of monasticism and had a great role in the Church. This important role includes praying for the world, preserving the faith, and leaving us their teachings and sayings.

One of the monks who established an order of monasticism was **St. Macarius the Great**.



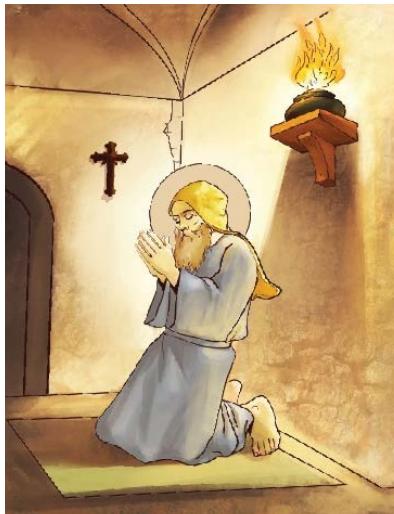
He was born in the 4th century to righteous Christian parents in Upper Egypt. His father was a priest.

In a vision, his father saw the angel of the Lord, who told him he would have a son. The angel also said that his son would become a father to many spiritual children.

Shortly afterward, they had a son and named him **Macarius**, which means 'blessed'.

St. Macarius loved God and had many virtues. He was obedient, humble, and meek.

St. Macarius desired to live in the desert to be with God. After his father departed, he gave all his money to the poor and lived in a cell outside his village. He grew in virtue, and when the people knew about him, they asked their bishop to ordain him a priest.



One day, the people of the village accused him falsely of doing something wrong. Fortunately, God revealed his innocence after a while, and the people wanted to ask him to forgive them. However, when he found out they were coming, he escaped and went to live in a different cell.

He was about 30 years old at that time. While walking, he saw a cherubim (an angel) who walked before him for 2 days until he arrived at the wilderness of Scetis. The cherubim told him to live there and that he would be with him.

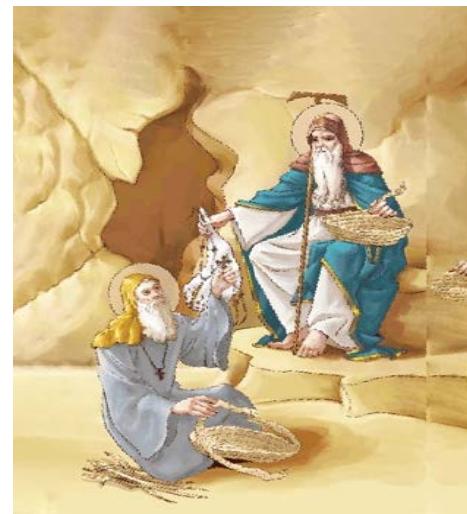
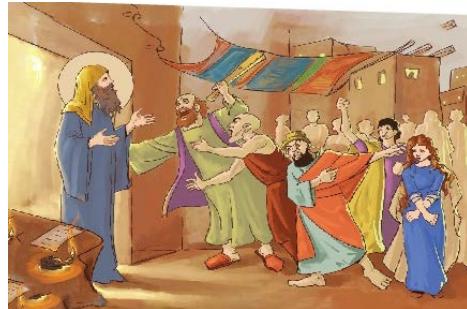
He lived in the wilderness with God, and continued in prayers, fasting, and reading the holy books.

He went to St. Anthony to be his disciple. When St. Anthony saw him, he told him, **“You shall be blessed as your name”**, and taught him the monastic life. Then, he went back to his cell.

The cherubim used to visit him from time to time.

The devils fought him, but he used to pray, and God supported him.

He had many disciples who came to live next to him, learn from him, and become monks.



St. Macarius continued to love God, performed many miracles, and became well known.

He continued to live a righteous life until his departure on the 27th day of Paremhotep (April 5).

May his prayers be with us.





St. Macarius the Great

"You shall be blessed as your name"



Anthony	Desert	Love	Paremhotep
Apostles	Disciples	Macarius	Pray
Blessed	God	Miracles	Saint
Cherubim	Great	Monasticism	Scetis
Church	Faith	Monks	Teachings

Memorization

1. “But you must continue in the things which you have learned”
(2 Timothy 3:14)

2. Psalm 19 of the Third Hour of the Agpeya (Terce)

The Lord shall hear you in the day of your trouble;
the name of the God of Jacob defend you.

He shall send you help from His Holy,
and uphold you out of Zion.

He shall remember all your sacrifices,
and enrich your burnt offerings.

The Lord shall grant you according to your heart,
and fulfill all your counsel.

We will confess your salvation,
and in the name of our God we shall grow;
the Lord shall fulfill all your petitions.

Now I know that the Lord has saved His anointed;
He shall hear him from His holy heaven;
the salvation of His right hand is mighty.

These in chariots, and these in horses,
but in the name of the Lord our God we will grow.

They are overthrown and fallen,
but we are risen, and set upright.

O Lord, save Your king,
and hear us in the day we call upon You.

ALLELUIA.

Coptic



Our Lord spent about 4 years in Egypt as a baby. He spoke to the people in Egypt in their language, which was the Coptic language at that time.

THE COPTIC ALPHABET

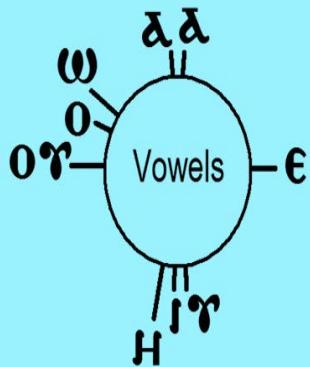
Α α	Β β	Σ σ	Δ δ
Alpha A	Veeta B, V	Gamma G, N, Gh	Delta D, Th (the)
Ε ε	ϚϚ Number 6 So-oo Not a true letter The number 6	ϚϚ Zeeta Z	ϚϚ Eeta EE
Κ κ	λ λ	ϻϻ Mey	ϻϻ Ney
Kappa K	Lavla L	M	N
Π π	Ρ ρ	Ϲ Ϲ seema	ͲͲ tav
Pee P	ro R	S-Z	T
Ϛ Ϛ	Ϣ ϖ	Ϣ ϖ Shai SH	Ϣ ϖ Epsilon V, I, (oo)
Key K, Kh, Sh	Epsee PS	Oo Oo	Ϣ ϖ Fai F
Ϛ Ϛ	Ϣ ϖ	Ϣ ϖ Ganga G, J	Ϣ ϖ Cheema CH
Hori H			Ϣ ϖ Tee Tee

The Coptic Alphabet has 32 letters

- 24 consonants
- 7 vowels (Α α Ε ε Η ι Ο ο Σ σ)
- 1 letter used only as a number (ϚϚ)

Pronunciation

Vowels



Some Consonants

Ն	Կ	Տ	Ը	Վ	Ռ	Շ
n	k	t	s	v	r	z

Practice

գար	զեր	զրբ	զվր
զօր	զօրք	զիր	զօք
կետ	կատ	կօտ	յեզ
բան	չակ	չիկ	նօշն

Practice

տօն	շին	նօ	լօ
սատ	կատ	չեն	զետ
զիտ	զատ	զօտ	տձ
վին	շին	նձու	բրւ

Practice

ນඅບ	ନୋପ	ବୋପ	ରେନ
ଞାପ	ପାଚ	ପେଚ	ପୋଚ
ରହ୍ସ	ପୁଚ	କାତେକ	ନାନେ
ଞାପ	ଞୋପ	କୋପ	କୋଚକୋପ

Jinkim

When placed over a letter, it makes this letter a **separate syllable**.

When placed over a **consonant**, The letter will be pronounced as if there is an “e” before it.

ନ̄ will be pronounced “en”

ପ̄ will be pronounced “ef”

When placed over a **vowel**, the vowel will retain its pronunciation but as a separate syllable.

ଅପି

ଥେୟୋତୋକୋସ

ନତେ

ଚମୋର

ରେମନ୍ଧନ୍ଦୁ

େପିସ୍କୋପୋସ

ଓପ

ମୋହରୀ

hi

ମୋହରୀ ପେଣନ୍ଧିବ

Hi Sayedna

ମୋହରୀ ପେଣିଷ୍ଟ

Hi Abouna

ଓଘଦାଇ

Bye



ଓଘଦାଇ
ହେଲ ପବୋଇସ

Bye
(in the Lord)

ଅନ ଫ୍ରାନ ଅଫିସ୍

In the Name of the Father

ନେମ ପାହିରି

and the Son

ନେମ ପିଲନେରୁମା ଥୋରାବ

and the Holy Spirit

ଓତନ୍ତି ନୋରାଟ ଅମନ୍

One God Amen



ଅନ୍ ପେ ପେକରାନ ?

What is your name ?



ଅନ୍ ପେ ପେରାନ ?

What is your name ?

ପାରାନ ପେ .. My name is

ନାମେ ତୁର୍ଗି

Good morning

ନାମେ ରୋଗି

Good evening

ନୋଚି ଏହୋତ

Good day

ନୋଚି ଏଖାର୍ଗ

Good night

My Family (1)



ਪਾਇਤ	My father
ਤਾਮਾਰ	My mother
ਪਾਚੜ	My brother
ਤਾਚੜੀ	My sister

ਈਸ਼ਨ੍ਹੁਰਾਤ The beloved

My Family (2)



ਪਾਡਹਰਿ	My son
ਤਾਡੇਰਿ	My daughter
ਪਾਡਾਰ	My husband
ਤਾਚੜੀਸ	My wife

ନୋପ୍ରି	Hi	ପାଇସ୍	My Father
ଓର୍ଜାଇ	Bye	ତାମାର	My mother
ନାମେ ତୁୱୀ	Good Morning	ପେନନାବ	Sayedna
ନାମେ ରୋତ୍ରି	Good Evening	ପେନିସ୍	Abouna
ନୋପ୍ରି ଏଥ୍ରୋତ୍ରି	Good day		
ନୋପ୍ରି ଏଖାର୍ଦ୍ଦ	Good night		

ନୋପ୍ରି ପେନନାବ ଖୁଲ୍ବିରିତ
 ନୋପ୍ରି ତାମାର ଖୁଲ୍ବିରିତ
 ଓର୍ଜାଇ ପାଇସ୍ ଖୁଲ୍ବିରିତ
 ଓର୍ଜାଇ ପାଥାଇ ଖୁଲ୍ବିରିତ
 ନାମେ ରୋତ୍ରି ତାଚାଲୀ ଖୁଲ୍ବିରିତ

Indefinite article (a, an)



Masculine

ଓর



Feminine

ଓর



Plural

ওଳମ

Definite Article (The)



Masculine

ମୁ

ମୁ

ମୁ



Feminine

ତୁ

ତୁ

ତୁ



Plural

ମୁ

(ମେଳ)

Some masculine nouns

କାହାଁ

Land

ମିକାହାଁ

the land

ପହାଁ

Son

ମିପହାଁ

the son

ପାତାଁ

Father

ମିପାତାଁ

the father

ଓରକାହାଁ

a land

ଓରପହାଁ

a son

ଓରପାତାଁ

a father

Some feminine nouns

କୋଣୀ

Sister

ମିକୋଣୀ

the sister

ଓରକୋଣୀ

a sister

ଫେଣ୍ଟାଁ

Heaven

ମିଫେଣ୍ଟାଁ

the heaven

ଓରଫେଣ୍ଟାଁ

a heaven

ମାତାଁ

Mother

ମିମାତାଁ

the mother

ଓରମାତାଁ

a mother

Some plural nouns

ԱՃՐ Mothers

ՓԽՈՐՈՒԹ Heavens

ՆԻԱՃՐ the mothers

ՆԻՓԽՈՐՈՒԹ the heavens

ՅՃՐԱՆՈՐՈՒԹ mothers

ՅՃՐԱՆՈՐՈՒԹ Heavens

Some more masculine words

ԱՐԴ

God

ՌԱՆԵՐԱՆ

Spirit

ՅԻԿ

Bread

ՃԱՎ

Book

ՅՈՒԾ

Lord

ԱՏՏԵԼՈԾ

Angel

ՅՈՐ

Glory

ԿՃՎ

Pencil

Some more feminine words

ԾՈՒՐ

Sister

ՀՈՎ

Power

ՅԵՐԻ

Daughter

ՅԱՐ

Tree

ՅԱԿԻ

City

ԱԵՏՈՐՈ

Kingdom

Some more plural nouns

ՅՈՒԾ

Fathers

ԾՈՒՐՆ

Sisters

ՅԱԿՐ

Sons

ԱՃՐ

Mothers

ԵՆԻԽՈՐ

Brothers

ՅԵՐԻ

Daughters

ΧΕ ΠΕΝΙΩΤ ΕΤΩΝ ΝΙΦΗΟΥΙ

Our Father who art in Heaven

ἀριτεν ἀειπάγα ἀκος θεν οτιώεπάμοτ

Make us worthy to say thankfully

ΧΕ ΠΕΝΙΩΤ ΕΤΩΝ ΝΙΦΗΟΥΙ

Our father who art in heaven

αρεψτογβο ἀκε πεκραν

Hallowed be Thy name

αρεσὶ ἀκε τεκιετογρο

Thy kingdom come

πετερνακ αρεψωψπι

Thy will be done

αφριτ θεν τφε νει ριχεν πικαδι

On earth as it is in heaven

πενωικ ἀτε ρατι μηιψ ναν αφοογ

Give us this day our daily bread

οτος χα μηετερον ναν εβολ

And forgive us our trespasses

እቂዢ ወዢኑ ነጥኑንዎ ፈቃድ

As we forgive

እናነዚ ህጋዊ ነጥኑ ፈቃድ

those who trespass against us

ሀጋዊ ስጋድኑን ፈቃድ ስጥኑ ፈቃድ

And lead us not into temptation

አለላ ነረሱን ፈቃድ ስጥኑ ፈቃድ

But deliver us from the evil one

ከርስቲያን እና የአባል ቤት

In Christ Jesus our Lord

ቁጥር ተ

For Thine is

ተመትዕወጪ ነኝ ተክኑ ነኝ ፈቃድ

the kingdom, the power and the glory,

ያል ፈናድ ሂሳብ

forever, Amen



Hymns & Rituals



ΣΙΤΕΝ Verses (Joachim and Anna, Zacharias and Elizabeth)

Rite: On the four Sundays of the Blessed Month of Kiahk, we read from the Gospel of St. Luke Chapter 1 about:

1. The Annunciation by Archangel Gabriel of the Birth of St. John the Baptist
2. The Annunciation by Archangel Gabriel of the Birth of the Lord Jesus Christ
3. The Visit of St. Mary to St Elizabeth
4. The Birth of St. John the Baptist

During this month, we ask for the intercessions of Archangel Gabriel and St. John the Baptist; we ask for the prayers of St. Zacharias and St. Elizabeth, the father and mother of St. John the Baptist; and we ask for the prayers of St. Joachim and St. Anna, the father and mother of St. Mary.

Through the intercessions of the holy archangel Gabriel, the herald of glad tidings, O Lord, grant us the forgiveness of our sins.	ΣΙΤΕΝ ΝΙΠΡΕΣΒΙΑ: ΝΤΕ ΠΙΑΡΧΗΑΣΤΕΛΟΣ ΕΘΟΥΔΑΒ: ΣΑΒΡΙΗΛ ΠΙΨΑΙΨΕΝΝΟΥΨΙ: ΠΒΟΙΣ ΆΡΙΣΜΟΤ ΝΑΝ ΆΠΙΧΩ ΕΒΟΛ ΝΤΕ ΝΕΝΝΟΒΙ.
Through the intercessions of the kinsman of Immanuel, John the son of Zacharias, O Lord, grant us the forgiveness of our sins.	ΣΙΤΕΝ ΝΙΠΡΕΣΒΙΑ ΝΤΕ ΠΙΣΤΙΣΤΕΝΗΣ ΝΕΜΜΑΝΟΥΗΛ ΙΩΑΝΝΗΣ ΠΨΗΡΙ ΝΖΑΧΑΡΙΑΣ: ΠΒΟΙΣ ΆΡΙΣΜΟΤ ΝΑΝ ΆΠΙΧΩ ΕΒΟΛ ΝΤΕ ΝΕΝΝΟΒΙ.



Sundays of the Month of Kiahk



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