MIDDLE EGYPTIAN
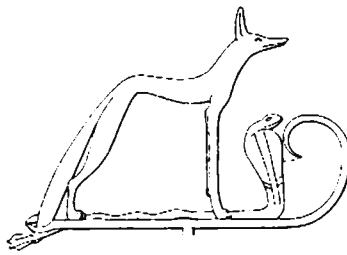# AN INTRODUCTION

GERTIE ENGLUND

MIDDLE EGYPTIAN

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Gertie Englund

Second edition

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Second Edition

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE

This book is a slightly revised version of my book from 1988 *Middle Egyptian An Introduction*. The different look of it is mostly due to a more modern computer technique.

The book presents a short introduction to the Egyptian language suitable for use in beginning classes. It is meant as a simplified presentation of Middle Egyptian grammar according to Polotsky's analysis of the structure of the language. The aim has been to utilize the same approach and terminology without burdening the beginner with a critical analysis of the ideas involved. It is intended to introduce the student to the basic terminology and thus to prepare him or her for future studies of modern works dealing with ancient Egyptian grammar. This being the aim much in the book may appear oversimplified to the linguist and specialist in Egyptian grammar.

After many years of teaching beginners I have deemed it necessary to devote space to the definition of basic grammatical terms, attempting to compensate for the gaps in the teaching of grammar in today's schools. I hope that the terminology definitions will help the beginning student to overcome the problems of studying a foreign language of different structure.

The difficulty involved in learning Egyptian is, however, not only that associated with grammatical structures but also one of learning a new script. The many examples are intended to acquaint the student with frequently used signs and to assist in the acquisition of a basic vocabulary.

The hieroglyphs appearing in this book have been drawn by a computer using the program Glyph for Windows made by Hans van den Berg at the Centre for Computer-aided Egyptological Research at Utrecht University, The Netherlands.

I want to repeat my thanks to those who assisted in the elaboration of the previous version: my colleagues Paul J. Frandsen, Copenhagen, Lana Troy, Uppsala, and Britta Eriksson, Uppsala as well as to two students in Uppsala, Åsa Strandberg and Geoffrey Metz who took over most of the new encoding of the hieroglyphs for this version.

Uppsala in May 1995
Gertie Englund

INTRODUCTION

LANGUAGE AND LANGUAGE RELATIONSHIP

The language used in Ancient Egypt belongs to the Hamito-Semitic family. This family, that is also called Afro-Asiatic, comprises five sub-groups of languages in the Middle East and North Africa: 1. Semitic, 2. Egyptian, 3. Cushitic, 4. Berber, and 5. Chadic.

To the Semitic group belongs languages such as Akkadian, Aramaic, Hebrew, Phoenician, and Arabic. Cushitic comprises certain languages in Somalia and Ethiopia such as Somali and Galla. Berber is found in Northern Africa and includes the languages of the Tuaregs and the Kabyles. Chadic, which is used in Northern Central Africa, has come of late to be counted as a member of this language family.

The relationship of these languages is established on the basis of similarities in grammar and basic vocabulary. The exact relationship of the languages is, however, a very delicate question as some of them are modern languages lacking written documentation for earlier stages (Berber, Cushitic, and Chadic), others go back 2000 to 5000 years and are now extinct (Egyptian, Akkadian, and Aramaic).

EVOLUTION OF THE LANGUAGE

Written documents covering 3500 years of Pharaonic civilization have acquainted us with the language of Ancient Egypt and enabled us to follow its evolution, which is closely related to that of the historic periods. At the beginning of our era, after the end of the Pharaonic kingdoms and the closing of the temples, the language survived in Coptic. This means that we have written evidence of the same language from the exceptionally long period of more than four thousand years.

During this long period changes occurred that allow us to separate the language into different stages:

- **Old Egyptian**, c. 3000-2140 B.C., is the name of the language from the beginning of the historical period throughout the Old Kingdom, i.e. from the 1st to the 6th dynasty.

The written material from the first three dynasties consists in names and titles, lables on storage jars, and brief inscriptions concerning historical and religious events. Longer texts appear from the beginning of the 4th dynasty. The most important text corpus from this period is the Pyramid Texts, i.e. the texts in the pyramids of King Ounas, the last king of the 5th dynasty, and of the kings of the 6th dynasty.

- **Middle Egyptian**, c. 2140-1360 B.C., is the language used from the 9th to the 18th dynasty. This stage of the language is generally called 'classical Egyptian'. It was in

use until the end of the Egyptian civilization in royal inscriptions and religious texts, although succeeded in the spoken language and other types of written material by later stages of the language.

As Middle Egyptian was used during such a long period of time, documents written in Middle Egyptian are abundant and of many different kinds, religious, legal, administrative, literary, etc.

The Middle Egyptian treated in this introduction to the Egyptian language is mainly taken from texts from the Middle Kingdom and the early New Kingdom.

- **Late Egyptian**, 14th century to c. 700 B.C., is the spoken language of the Middle Kingdom and the New Kingdom that was raised to the status of an official language by Akhenaton c. 1360 B.C.

- **Demotic**, c. 700 B.C. to c. 300 A.D. Demotic is, as the name indicates, the language of the people, spoken but also used in writing in commercial and juridical contexts and in all other documents concerned with everyday life. There are, however, also a few literary texts in Demotic, whereas the royal and the religious inscriptions of the period use Middle Egyptian.

- **Coptic** is the last stage of the Egyptian language as used by the Christians in Egypt from the 3rd century and onwards. Although no longer a spoken language it still survives in the liturgy of the Coptic church.

WRITING

Writing appears in Egypt around 3000 B.C. It is a much discussed question that cannot be decided unequivocally at present, whether writing is an autochtonous invention in Egypt or was imported or influenced from Mesopotamia. At the time when the North and the South came together and formed one kingdom writing became a necessity for administrative, economic, and religious reasons in order to keep the state together. Apart from a few signs on pottery that might be considered as carrying written information, there are no preliminary stages of writing and that is why it seems justified to speak about 'the invention of writing'.

Writing appeared from the very beginning in two variant forms: the **hieroglyphic** and the **hieratic** scripts. Hieroglyphs were used on stone monuments, where they were cut in by means of a chisel, whereas the hieratic script, which is more cursive, was used on pottery and papyrus, where it was applied by means of a brush and paint.

The writing is pictorial. It depicts objects, for instance the sun ⊙ , a man 𓀀 , a woman 𓁐 , a house ⊏⊐ . It is, however, not a purely ideogrammatical script, where every idea has its own sign. Certain signs depicting something concrete can be used to express a related abstract idea. Thus the sign for 'sun' can be used to denote 'day' and that for 'moon' to denote 'month'. The signs used alone representing a whole word, either the depicted object or the connected notion that the sign evokes are called **ideograms**.

The ideogram thus depicts an object. The Egyptians could of course also talk about this object. There was a phonetic shape attached to the notion. Let us take an example. The sign ⌐⌐ depicts a house. The word for house was *pr* or, to be more precise, the consonants of the word for house were *pr*. This is a peculiarity of the Egyptian writing - it gives **only the consonants** of the words, never the vowels. This was not a problem for the Egyptians because they knew the language and knew which vowel to put in and where to put it (whether it was to be 'iper', 'per', or 'pro' for instance). We who don't know what the pronunciation was like are in the habit of putting 'e' between the consonants.

Fig. 1 To dance by the dancers = The dancers dance.
Hieroglyphic text in vertical line.

Certain phonetic values came to be attached to certain signs. In that way ⌐⌐ came to stand for *pr* in a general way and could be used in any word having this combination of consonants like walk *pr* ⌐⌐∧ . Used like this *pr* is no longer an ideogram but a **phonogram**. There was of course a risk involved in such a way of writing. The reader might get into trouble how to interpret the sign if the context was not absolutely clear. In order to avoid confusion and to have an explicit, non-ambiguous writing, the Egypitans invented explanatory signs that were put at the end of the word. They had no phonetic value, they were only written to guide the thought of the reader in the right direction. If after the sign ⌐⌐ *pr* they put two walking legs ∧ it was clear that it was not the word 'house' but the word 'to walk' that was meant. We call a sign used like this in order to direct the reader on the right sense a **determinative**. (A collection of signs is given at the end of this book. See Sign list.)

The script can be arranged in different ways - in vertical lines (see Fig. 1) or in horizontal lines (see Fig. 2). Further it can be arranged so as to be read from left to

Fig. 2 The black (earth) = Egypt.
Hieroglyphic text in horizontal line.

right (Fig. 2) or from right to left (Fig. 1). The signs, e.g. the birds in these examples and also human beings, animals etc. are placed so as to face the reader and the reader must turn towards them.

A hieroglypnic text is like a never-ending stream of signs, one sign sometimes following the other, sometimes being stacked on top of the other (Fig. 3). There is a system in the way of arranging them that is called the **'square principle'**. The signs were placed so as to fill imaginary square blocks in which the upper signs have precedence over the lower ones (Fig. 3).
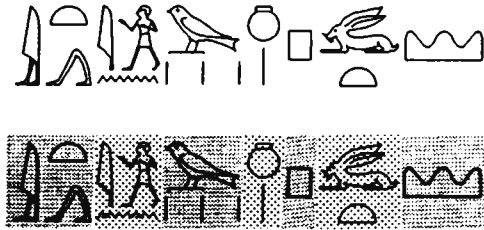
Fig. 3 Hieroglyphs are arranged according to the 'square principle'.

1.
THE EGYPTIAN ALPHABET and INTRODUCTORY REMARKS ABOUT NOUNS

Old Egyptian was written with a large number of signs, **hieroglyphs**. The sign lists referring to normal classical texts comprise a little more than 700 hieroglyphs, whereas we have to count with 7000 to 10000 signs to cover all kinds of texts from the different periods of the Egyptian language.

All the different consonants of the language had their particular sign. These are the signs we refer to as the alphabet. There are also signs for a combination of two or three consonants. One sign for two consonants is called a **biliteral** sign, and one sign for three consonants is called a **triliteral** sign. Signs that are used for their phonetic value are called **phonograms**. Let us start with phonograms of the alphabet.

THE ALPHABET

Sign	Trans-literation	Depicted object	Sound value
	ꜣ	Egyptian vulture	the glottal stop similar to that of initial vowel in German
	i	reed	semi-vowel
	y	two reeds	semi-vowel
	ꜥ	forearm	a guttural sound unknown to European languages
	w	quail chick	w
	b	foot	b
	p	stool	p
	f	horned viper	f
	m	owl	m
	n	water	n
	r	mouth	r
	h	hut	h as in English
	ḥ	strand of yarn	strongly expiratory h
	ḫ	placenta (?)	like *ch* in German 'ach'
	ẖ	animals belly	like *ch* in German 'ich'
	s	bolt	s
	s	folded cloth	s
	š	pool	sh
	ḳ	hill slope	velar k like *q* in queen
	k	basket with handle	k
	g	jar stand	g
	t	loaf	t
	ṯ	tethering rope	tsh
	d	hand	d
	ḏ	snake	dj

A.
A few words consist of only one of those alphabetical signs.

f	he, (him, his, it, its)
s	she, (her, it, its)
k	you, (your)
m	in, with
n	to, for, because, belonging to
r	to, at, concerning, more than, from

When a sign is used to indicate the object it represents, it is generally followed by a stroke. When a sign is used because of the idea it represents, it is called an **ideogram**. Thus

ꜥ   arm   *r*   mouth

B.
Sometimes the hieroglyphs are followed by a sign that has no phonetic value, which means that it is not 'pronounced' but is only placed there to indicate the meaning, in order to help the reader to get the right idea. A sign of this kind is called a **determinative**. Determinatives are used not only in these short words consisting of only one letter but in all words of any length.
(In order to understand the determinatives, consult the sign lists, at the end of this book.)

w   district, region   *š*   pool

t   bread   *s*   man

C.
Sometimes there is also another alphabetical sign behind, a *t*. *t* is **a feminine ending** and the words with this final *t* are thus feminine nouns. Sometimes the two signs are also accompanied by a stroke (the signal of singular) and/or a determinative.

st   woman   *ḫt*   belly

ꜥt   limb   *pt*   sky

ꜥt   room, chamber

2.
SYLLABIC SIGNS AND MORE ABOUT NOUNS

A. SYLLABIC SIGNS

Apart from the alphabetic signs, all hieroglyphs designate two or three consonants each. A hieroglyph that is read as two consonants is called a **biliteral sign** and one that is read as three consonants a **triliteral sign**.

	t3	earth, land, country		*ntr*	god
	ib	heart		*ʿnḫ*	live, life
	pr	house		*sḏm*	hear
	nb	lord			

The Egyptians often added one or several alphabetic signs to these biliteral and triliteral signs. These alphabetic signs constitute a **phonetic complement** to the biliteral and triliteral signs. They are redundant and they are not pronounced separately.

sn   brother consists of   *sn* +   *n* +   = determinative

and

ʿnḫ   life consists of   *ʿnḫ* +   *n* +   *ḫ* .

So far we have thus seen that words can be written with alphabetic signs only, with biliteral or triliteral signs only, and with biliteral or triliteral signs accompanied by phonetic complements. A word of three consonants could of course also be written with a summing up method of for instance one biliteral sign and one alphabetic sign.

b3k   servant consists of   *b3* +   *k* +   = determinative.

B. NOUNS, GENDER, AND NUMBER
Gender
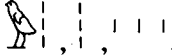
There are two genders in Egyptian, **masculine** and **feminine**. The masculine has no distinctive element (Ø), the feminine takes a *t*.

Masculine	Feminine
Ø	t

Number
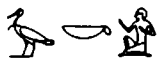
There are three numbers: **singular, dual**, and **plural**. The dual is used to express duality. The distinctive element of the masculine is *wy* and of the feminine *y* added to the feminine form. The plural takes the ending *w*, which in the case of a feminine word, is placed before the feminine ending *t*.

	Singular	Dual	Plural
Masc.	Ø	*wy*	*w*
Fem.	*t*	*y*	*w*

In writing there are several ways of marking the plural: ⟨hieroglyph⟩ , ⟨hieroglyph⟩ , ⟨hieroglyph⟩ , as well as the archaistic forms: ₀ ₀ ₀ , \ \ \
and the repeating of the determinative or the ideogram (see examples below).

N.B. There is no distinctive element to mark the definite form.
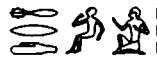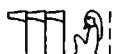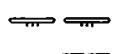
Singular			Plural		
Masculine					
⟨hieroglyphs⟩	*b3k*	a/the servant	⟨hieroglyphs⟩	*b3kw*	/the/servants
⟨hieroglyphs⟩	*rn*	a/the name	⟨hieroglyphs⟩	*rnw*	/the/ names
⟨hieroglyphs⟩	*it*	a/the father	⟨hieroglyphs⟩	*itw*	/the/ fathers
⟨hieroglyphs⟩	*ḥrd*	a/the child	⟨hieroglyphs⟩	*ḥrdw*	/the/ children
Feminine					
⟨hieroglyphs⟩	*b3kt*	a/the maid	⟨hieroglyphs⟩	*b3kwt*	/the/ maids
⟨hieroglyphs⟩	*snt*	a/the sister	⟨hieroglyphs⟩	*snwt*	/the/ sisters
⟨hieroglyphs⟩	*h3st*	a/the country	⟨hieroglyphs⟩	*h3swt*	/the/ countries

Note

	nṯr	a/the god		*nṯrw*	/the/ gods
	nst	a/the throne		*nswt*	/the/ thrones
	t3	a/the country		*t3w*	/the/countries

Dual

	t3	a/the country		*t3wy*	the two countries =Egypt
	rd	a/the foot		*rdwy*	/the/ two feet
	ꜥ	a/the arm		*ꜥwy*	/the/ two arms
	snt	a/the sister		*snty*	/the/ two sisters

C. GENITIVE

1. The direct genitive

The direct genitive is made up of two nouns placed side by side without a connecting link. This kind of genitive is particularly common in titles and set phrases where the nouns are closely linked, but it can be used with any nouns in any expression.

The word order changes with the words *nṯr* and *nsw*, which for honorific reasons are always written in the first place.

nb t3wy	the lord of the two lands
irt Ḥr	Horus' eye
nst Rꜥ	Re's throne
nb nswt t3wy	the lord of the thrones of the two lands
t3šw Kmt	the frontiers of Egypt

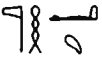ḥmt wˁb   the wife of a priest

s3 s   the son of a man

s3 nsw   the king's son

msw nsw   the king's children

ḥˁ nṯr   the body of the Neter

2. The indirect genitive

The indirect genitive is made up of two nouns linked up with a genitival adjective

derived from the preposition ⎯ *n* 'to', 'for'. In number and gender this adjectival word agrees with the previous noun in the following way:

	Singular	**Dual**	**Plural**
Masc.	*n*	*nwy*	*nw*
Fem.	*nt*	*nty*	*nt*

This adjectival word gradually becomes invariable, and ⎯ *n* takes the place of the declined forms.

rn n wnwt   the name of the hour

wnwt nt grḥ   an hour of night

rnw nw nṯrw   the names of the Neter
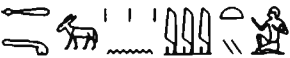
ˁ3w n sḫty   the asses of the peasant

3.
PERSONAL SUFFIXES or SUFFIX-PRONOUNS

An ending can be attached to the noun indicating to whom the thing belongs. These personal endings called **suffixes** or **suffix-pronouns** are:

Singular

1st pers.		.i	var.	(Neter), , , (kings), (rare)
2nd pers. masc.		.k		
fem.		.t	var.	
3rd pers. masc.		.f		
fem.		.s	var.	

Plural

1st pers.		.n		
2nd pers.		.tn	var.	, ,
3rd pers.		.sn	var.	, ,

Dual

1st pers.		.ny
2nd pers.		.tny
3rd pers.		.sny
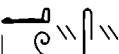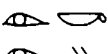
The suffix-pronouns are used:
   a. as subjects after the verb;
   b. as possessives after a noun;
   c. as personal pronouns after a preposition;
   d. as objects after the infinitive (a substantival form of the verb).

The suffix-pronoun of the first person is often omitted.

After a dual noun the suffix-pronouns are sometimes made to agree with this noun.

	pr.k	your house		sn.s	her brother
	pr.f	his house		it.i	my father

	nb.i	my lord		*ḥm.f*	His Majesty
	r.f	his mouth		*nṯrw.sn*	their gods
	rn.k	your name		*ib.i*	my heart
	ꜥwy.sy	her two arms			
	irty.ky	your two eyes			
	ḫrdw.k	your children			
	tꜣwy.fy	his two countries			

* * *

THE PRONOUN *tw*

The pronoun *tw* means 'one'. It is used like the suffix-pronouns but can also be used after the non-enclitic particles (see ch. 8).
- *tw* is also used to form the passive voice (see ch. 22).
- *tw* is often used in historical texts to indicate the pharao.
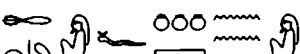
4.
NOMINAL SENTENCES

In sentences expressing the identity between two ideas (type: His father is an Englishman, He is an Englishman) the words are simply placed in **juxtaposition** in the Egyptian sentence. There is thus no word corresponding to 'to be'. The words placed in juxtaposition can be nouns or pronouns in the following combinations.

A. NOUN + NOUN

	bwt.f grg	His abomination is falsehood. (Urk. IV 490.14)
	ḫt.f Nw	His body is Nou. (Hymn to Amun Leiden 5.21)

𓂝𓂋𓂝𓅱𓂝𓅱𓂝𓂋 w'b.k w'b.i   Your purification is my purifi-
                 w'b.i w'b.k   cation and my purification is your
                                  purification. (L.D. III 124d)

B. INDEPENDENT PRONOUN + NOUN

If one of the members of the sentence is a pronoun, the pronoun then used in Egyptian is called an **independent pronoun**. (For independent pronouns, see below at the end of this chapter.)
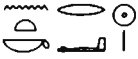
𓊪𓁐𓐍𓇏𓁨   *ink Ptḥ*   I am Ptah. (Coffin of Mes-het, Assiut)

𓅱𓀢𓎟𓂻𓀀   *ṯwt nsw*   You are the king. (Urk. IV 343.10)
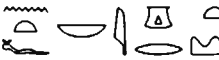
𓈖𓅱𓇳   *ntk R'*   You are Re. (Peas.B 1 140)

𓊪𓅯𓏏   *ink it.ṯ*   I am your father. (Urk. IV 346.8)

𓈖𓅱𓊪𓈐𓎟𓇌   *ntf nb igrt*   He is the lord of the realm of the dead. (Budge 38.9)

C. INDEPENDENT PRONOUN + INDEPENDENT PRONOUN
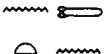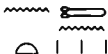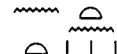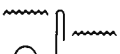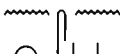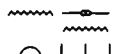
In certain cases, especially in religious texts, one finds sentences expressing the identity between two pronouns (type: I am you). In that case both are independent pronouns.

𓉔𓇌𓇳𓊪𓁐𓈖   *hy R' ink ntk*   O Re, I am you. (Sonnenlit. 101)

* * *

INDEPENDENT PRONOUNS

		Obsolete form		Later form (= classical Egyptian)	
Sing.	1st pers.	𓂻	*ink* 𓂻	*ink* var. 𓂻𓁐 , 𓏤𓂻 , 𓏤𓂻𓁐 , 𓂻	
	2nd pers. masc.	𓅮𓂋	*ṯwt* 𓂻	*ntk*	
	fem.	𓅮𓂋	*ṯmt* 𓂋	*ntṯ* var. 𓂋𓂋

3rd pers. masc.		*swt*		*ntf*
fem.		*stt*		*nts* var.
Plur.	1st pers.	—		*inn* var.
	2nd pers.		*nttn*	*nttn* var.
	3rd pers.		*ntsn*	*ntsn* var.

Independent pronouns are also used in emphatic nominal sentences, see chapter 20, and in possessive expressions, see chapter 26.
(There are also nominal sentences with interrogatives, see chapter 21.)

5.
NOMINAL SENTENCES (cont.)
SENTENCES WITH *pw*

1. Noun + *pw*
A sentence of identification (type: it/he is a man) is formed by means of a noun or an independent pronoun followed by the word *pw*.

In these nominal sentences *pw* is called the topic and the noun/independent pronoun the comment, *pw* being the communicative point of departure about which new information is given.

pw is invariable in number and gender. As for the word order *pw* can be inserted in the loose construction of an indirect genitive or between a noun and its adjective.

pw is originally a demonstrative pronoun (for demonstrative pronouns, see below at the end of this chapter).

```
                            S
                          /   \
                  Comment       Topic
                     |            |
                  Noun or        pw
                  Independent
                  pronoun
```
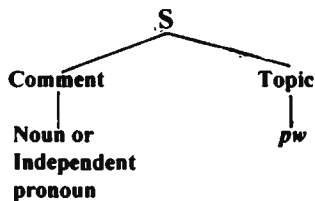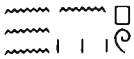
ink pw   It is I. (Peas.B 1 20)

nsw pw   It is the king. (Urk. IV 17.16)
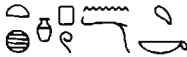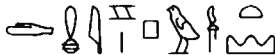
	mw.n pw	It is our water. (Adm. 3.13)
	nb.n pw	He is our lord. (Urk. IV 17.11)
	ntf pw	It is he. (Sin.B 267)
	s3 s pw	He is the son of a man. (Peas.R 39)
	t3 pw nfr	It was a wonderful land. (Sin.B 81)
	nb s3t pw	He is a master of knowledge. (Sin.B 48)
	ḥmt w'b pw n R'	She is the wife of a wab-priest of Re. (Westc.9.9)
	w3w pw n w3d wr	It was the surf of the sea (lit. the great green). (Sh.S. 58)
	nḥ pw n b3k im	It is the prayer of this servant. (Sin.B 213)
	bw pw n iw pn	It is the main product of this island. (Sh.S. 152)

2. Noun + *pw* + Noun

There are also three-membral nominal sentences including *pw*. These consist of a noun + *pw* + a noun. This pattern gradually replaces the older nominal pattern : noun + noun.
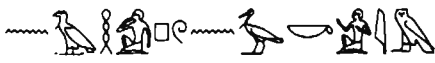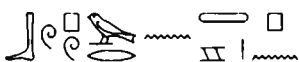
In these three-membral nominal sentences *pw* functions as a link, a copula, between the topic and the comment. The first member of the sentence is the point of departure of the communication, the known or presupposed part about which new information is added.

```
                    S
                    |
        Topic      pw      Comment
```
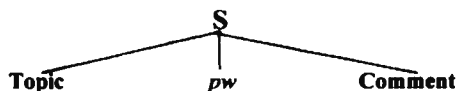
	tḥ pw ns.k	Your tongue is the plummet. (Peas.B 1.165)
	dmi pw imnt	A landing place is the West. (Leb.38)

* * *

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

Singular		Plural
Masculine	**Feminine**	

𓊪𓅱 *pw* this	𓏏𓅱 *tw*	obsolete masc.	𓇋𓊪𓅱 *ipw*
var. 𓊪𓅱𓏭 *pwy* 𓏏𓅱𓏭 *twy*		fem.	𓇋𓊪𓏏𓅱 *iptw*
		later masc. and fem.	𓈖𓅱 *nw*
𓊪𓈖 *pn* this 𓏏𓈖 *tn*		obsolete masc.	𓇋𓊪𓈖 *ipn*
		fem.	𓇋𓊪𓏏𓈖 *iptn*
		later masc. and fem.	𓇿 , 𓇿 *nn*
𓊪𓆑 *pf* that 𓏏𓆑 *tf*		obsolete masc.	𓇋𓊪𓆑 *ipf*
		fem.	𓇋𓊪𓏏𓆑 *iptf*
		later masc. and fem.	𓆑 *nf*
var. 𓊪𓆑𓏭 *pfy*			
var. 𓊪𓆑𓄿 *pf3* 𓏏𓆑𓄿 *tf3*			𓆑𓄿 *nf3*
var. 𓊪𓆑𓄿 𓏏𓆑𓄿			𓆑𓄿
𓅮𓄿 *p3* this 𓏏𓄿 *t3*			𓈖𓄿 *n3*
var. 𓊪𓅮𓄿 *p3*			
var. 𓅮𓄿𓏭 *p3y*			

These demonstrative forms are used in the following way:

a. the singular forms and the plural forms in 𓏭 *ip* are placed behind the noun.

Exception: 𓂝𓅭 *p3* always appears in front of the noun.

b. the plural forms in *n* followed by the ‾ of the genitive are placed in front of the noun.

𓂝𓅭 *p3*, the weakest of the demonstratives, gradually looses its demonstrative sense and becomes a definite article;

𓂝𓅭 *p3* agrees in gender but not in number with the noun, if the noun is followed by a number.

𓏴 *nn* is often used alone as a pronoun with the neuter sense of 'this'.
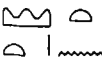
𓊪𓅱 *pw* also means 'it is';
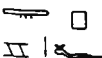
𓊪𓅱 *pw* is also used in exclamations with the sense 'oh'.

NB. 1. Possessives can be inserted between the noun and the demonstrative.

2. A new possessive appears in New Egyptian consisting of *p3y* + a suffix.

	shty pn	this peasant (Peas. passim)
	h3st tn	this country (Sin.B 42)
	t3 pf	that country (Sin.B 43)
	dpt tf	that boat (Sh.S. 154)
	hrw pwy	this day (Urk.V 12,5)
	irt twy	this eye (Urk.V 35.17)
	smrw ipn	these friends (Urk.IV 165.7)
	ntrw ipw	these Neters (BD ch. 125)

𓄿 ≋	*p3 mw*	the water (Urk. IV 4.5)
𓄿 ⎯	*t3 w3t*	the road (Urk.IV 814.17)
≋ 𓄿 ≋ 𓃾	*n3 n sm3w*	these bulls (RB 66.4)
𓎛𓄿 ≋ 𓊹𓊹𓊹	*nw n ntrw*	these Neters (Urk.V 39.2)
𓏇𓏇 ≋ 𓀀	*nn n smrw*	these friends (Sin.B 256)
𓄿 𓏤𓏤	*p3 ntrw 42*	these 42 Neters (BD ch. 125)
𓄿 𓏤𓏤𓏤	*p3 hrdw 3*	these three children (Westc.11.4)
≋ 𓏥𓏥	*rn.k pwy*	this your name (Westc.9.9)
⎯ 𓏤	*h'w.f ipn*	these his appearances in glory (Urk.I 161.4)
𓄿 𓏥	*p3y.sn it*	their father (Westc.9.12)
𓄿 𓏥	*p3y.s sn*	her brother (Westc.12.15)

6.
PREPOSITIONS
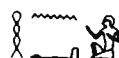
The prepositions *m*, *n*, and *r* have already been mentioned (see ch. 1a). Let us now look at a more complete list of simple prepositions:
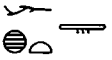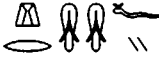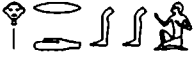
≋	*n*	to, for, because of
𓄿	*m*	in, by, from, as, 'm' of equivalence (X = X)
⎯	*r*	to, at, concerning, more than; expresses futurity

ḥr	on, upon, before, concerning, because of	
ẖr	under	
ḥr	with, near, under (a king), by (of agent), to (of dative)	
ḫft	in front of, in accordance with, at the time of, as well as	
in	by (of agent)	
mi	like, as	
ḥnꜥ	together with	
ḥꜣ	behind	
tp	on, above	
ḫnt	in front of, among, from, out of	
ḫt	in, throughout	
ḏr	since	

A preposition and a noun or a suffix-pronoun form together an **adverbial phrase**. (An adverbial phrase can also consist of a preposition + an infinitive, cf. chapter 7, or of a stative, cf, chapter 9.)

ADVERBIAL PHRASES:

ḥnꜥ.i	together with me	
ḥr mw	on the water	
m ib.i	in my heart	

	m pt	in heaven
	ḫt tȝ	throughout the country
	ḥr ṯbwty.fy	under his sandals (see ch. 3)
	m wȝḏ wr	at sea (lit. the great green)
	ḥr rdwy.i	on my two legs
	m niwt	in the town

7.
ADVERBIAL SENTENCES
PATTERNS WITH AND WITHOUT *iw*

1. An adverbial phrase can constitute the comment of a sentence that is then called an **adverbial sentence**. A sentence of this kind indicates the position or situation of a person or a thing that is the topic of the sentence. The topic is either a noun or a pronoun. *There is no Egyptian word corresponding to 'to be' in these Egyptian sentences.*
- If the subject is a pronoun, the suffix-pronouns are used and they are always combined with *iw*. This pattern functions both as a main sentence and as a subordinate clause.
- If the subject is a noun, it has to be preceded by *iw* for the pattern to function as a main sentence. Without *iw* the pattern functions as a subordinate clause.
- From the Second Intermediate Period and onwards *iw* takes on the function of a 'converter' i.e. a morpheme that converts a structure into a subordinate clause.
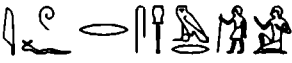
iw.f m niwt	main sentence or subordinate clause
iw A¹⁾ m niwt	main sentence (up to the 2nd Intermediate)
A m niwt	subordinate clause
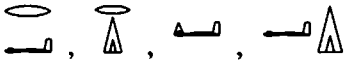
¹⁾ A stands for a noun.

	iw.f r smr	He shall be a Compagnon. (Sin.B 280)
	iw ḥm.f m ḥry-ib.sn	His Majesty was in the midst of them. (Urk.IV 657,13)
	iw ḥm.f m tp n mš'.f	His Majesty was at the head of his army. (Urk.IV 652.ll)
	iw it im ḥn' bdt	There was barley together with emmer. (Sin.B 84)
	iw ḥrw ḥ'w m ḥr-nṭr	The sound of rejoicing is in the necropolis. (CT IV 97a)
	iw wdpw nb ḥr irt.f	Each (see below at the end of this chapter) servant was at his task. (Sin.B 246)
	iw ḥnw m sgr ibw m gmw	The Residence was in silence, the hearts being in mourning. (Sin.R 8-9)

2. The **infinitive** is a **substantival form** of the verb, i.e. it functions in the same way as a noun. It may be used together with a preposition forming an adverbial phrase that often serves as the predicate of a adverbial sentence.

The prepositions used are *ḥr, m,* and *r. m* is used with verbs of motion and *r* expresses the future.

The infinitive of the weak verbs ('infirmae', see chapter 11) i.e. verbs ending in *i* or *w* have a feminine infinitive ending in *t.* Five irregular verbs also have a feminine infinitive:

1.   *rdi*   'give', 'place'; var.
2.   *iri*   'make'; var.
3.   *iw*   'come'
4.   *ii*   'come'
5.   *ini*   'bring'
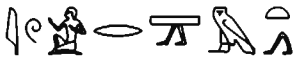
	iw.i r šmt	I shall go. (Westc. XII 12)
	iw mšꜥ pn n nsw ḥr m33	This army of the king looked. (Hamm. 110 p. 77)
	iw.f r iṭṭ t3w rsyw	He shall vanquish the southlands. (Sin.B 71)
	iw ḥmww ꜥš3 ḥr ḳd.f	Many craftsmen had built it. (Sin.B 296)
	iw.f ḥr wnm t 500	He eats 500 (see below at the end of this chapter) loaves. (Westc. 7.2)
	iw.i r wḥm ḥbw.k	I will repeat your festivals. (CT IV 97i)
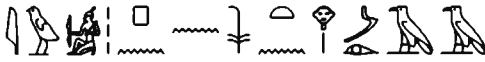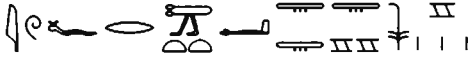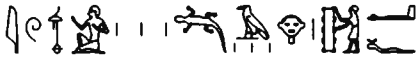
* * *

THE ADJECTIVE � *nb* EACH, EVERY, ALL

nb is placed behind the noun to which it is related.

1. If the noun, besides *nb*, is also qualified by a suffix-pronoun, the suffix-pronoun is placed between the noun and *nb*.

2. If the noun, besides *nb*, is also qualified by an adjective, *nb* is placed between the noun and the adjective.

3. *nb* early became an invariable word.

The word has the following forms:

Singular		Plural		
Masculine	*nb*	**Masculine**		*nbw*
Feminine	*nbt*	**Feminine**		*nbt*

	rꜥ nb	every day (Peas.B 1.84)
	ḫt nbt	every thing (Urk.IV 28.13)
	t3w nbw	all the countries (Urk.IV 343.16)
	ḫ3swt nbt	all the countries (Urk.IV 9.4)
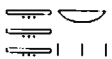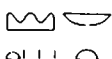
	ḫt.s nbt	all her things (Urk.IV 31.6)	
	rnw.k nbw	all your names (Urk.IV 943.14)	
	sḫrw.f nb	all his plans (Urk.IV 944.5)	
	ḫt nbt nfrt	every good thing (Urk.IV 51.3)	

* * *

NUMERALS
1. Cardinal numbers

The cardinal numbers are placed after the nouns to which they belong. The noun is mostly in the singular.

The cardinal numbers are written with the following signs:

wꜥ	for the units		*ḏbꜥ*	for the ten thousands	
mḏw	for the tens		*ḥfn*	for the the hundreds of thousands	
št	for the hundreds		*ḥḥ*	for the millions	
ḥꜣ	for the thousands				

- The number 'one' is generally written as a vertical stroke, but can also be spelled out *wꜥ*. *wꜥ* is placed either in front of or behind the noun to which it belongs.

When *wꜥ* precedes the noun, it is linked to the noun by means of the preposition *n* or *m*. In this case *wꜥ* has the function of an indefinite article.

- *ḥꜣ* and *ḥḥ* as well as other numbers can sometimes be placed in front of the noun and are in that cas linked to the noun by means of a preposition *n* or *m*.

The units and tens are written in the following way:

I		*wꜥ*	∩		*mḏw*
I I		*snw*	∩∩		*ḏwty*
I I I		*ḫmt*	∩∩∩		*mꜥbꜣ*
I I I I		*fdw*	∩∩∩∩		*ḥmw*

⫼⫼	(hieroglyphs)	*diw*	(hieroglyphs) *diyw*
⫼⫼⫼	(hieroglyphs)	*sisw*	(hieroglyphs) *sisyw*
(hieroglyphs)	(hieroglyphs)	*sfḫw*	(hieroglyphs) *sfḫyw*
(hieroglyphs)	(hieroglyphs)	*ḫmnw*	(hieroglyphs) *ḫmnyw*
(hieroglyphs)	(hieroglyphs)	*psḏ*	(hieroglyphs) *psḏyw*

(hieroglyphs)	*nsyw 3*	three kings (Westc.12.11)
(hieroglyphs)	*mḥ 40*	forty cubits (Sh.S.26)
(hieroglyphs)	*ḥf3w 75*	seventy-five serpents (Sh.S.127)
(hieroglyphs)	*rnpt 110*	one hundred and ten years (Westc. 7.2)
(hieroglyphs)	*s 3000*	three thousand men (Hamm. 114.83)
(hieroglyphs)	*s ḥḥ*	millions of men (Urk.IV 248.8)
(hieroglyphs)	*ḥḥ m rnpt*	millions of years (Urk.IV 25.9)
(hieroglyphs)	*wꜥ n k3k3w*	a boat (Westc. 8.3)
(hieroglyphs)	*wꜥ m nn n smrw*	one of these companions (Sin.B 256)

2. Ordinal numbers

The ordinal numbers are variable like the adjective (see chapter 10) and are generally placed after the noun.

- *ṯpy* (hieroglyphs) ,var. (hieroglyphs) , (hieroglyphs) , 'first' is a **nisbe-adjective** (see ch. 10) derived from (hieroglyphs) *ṯp* `head'.
- The endings (hieroglyph) *nw*, fem. (hieroglyph) *nwt* are added to the cardinal numbers in order to form the ordinal numbers from 2 to 9.

- From 10 and onwards the ordinal numbers are formed by means of ⌐ *mḥ*, fem. ⌐ *mḥt* with the meaning 'that fills'. 'that completes'.

⊚	*sp tpy*	the first time (Urk.IV 175.2)
	wḏyt tpt	the first campaign (Urk.IV 740.7)
	ḥm nṯr 2-nw	the second prophet (Stela 22025, Cairo Museum)
	wḏyt 5-nwt	the fifth campaign (Urk.IV 685.6)

3. Fractions

The Egyptians only used the numerator 'one' which was written ⟨⟩ . Below the sign ⟨⟩ is an indication of the number of parts into which the unit is divided.

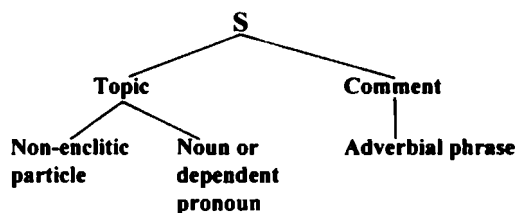The only exception to this rule are 2/3, written ⟨⟩ , and 3/4, written ⟨⟩ .

In order to express for instance 3/5 the Egyptians wrote 1/2 + 1/10.

8.
ADVERBIAL SENTENCES
PATTERNS WITH NON-ENCLITIC PARTICLES

The topic of an adverbial sentence may be combined with a non-enclitic particle (see below at the end of this chapter). The topic can be either a noun or a pronoun. A special set of pronouns is used in this position, the so-called **dependent pronouns** (see below at the end of this chapter).

```
                    S
          _____/ _____
       Topic               Comment
      /    \                  |
Non-enclitic  Noun or     Adverbial phrase
particle      dependent
              pronoun
```

	mk wi m bȝḥ.k	I am in your presence. (Sin.B 263)
	mk tw ʿȝ	You are here. (Sin.B 77)
	ist wi m tp n mšʿ.n	I was at the head of our army. (Urk. IV 7.7)

	ti ḥm.f ḏs.f ḥr ḫtm iȝbty	His Majesty himself (see below) was in the eastern fort. (Urk. IV 661.1)
	mk tw r spr r ḥnw	You will arrive home. (Sh.S. 167)

* * *

NON-ENCLITIC PARTICLES

	in	is used as interrogative or emphatic particle
	ir	as to, if
	iḫ	then, therefore
	isk	lo
	isṯ	lo, var.
	mk	behold
	nḥmn	assuredly
	hȝ	'would that' (optative), var.
	ḥn	behold
	ḥr	and, further, accordingly, so, then
	sw	then
	smwn	probably
	kȝ	so, then
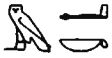
𓂝𓏭		*ti*	so, then		

* * *

DEPENDENT PRONOUNS

Singular	1st pers.		*wi*	var.
	2nd pers. masc.		*ṯw*	var. ,
	fem.		*ṯn*	var.
	3rd pers. masc.		*sw*	var.
	fem.		*sy*	var. , , ,
Plural	1st pers.		*n*	
	2nd pers.		*ṯn*	var.
	3rd pers.		*sn*	var. ,

The dependent pronouns are used:

1. as objects after all the forms of the verb except the infinitive; it also has the function of a reflexive pronoun;

2. as subject in non-verbal sentences with an adjectival predicate (see chapter 10) and after *nn* (see chapter 23 I A3);

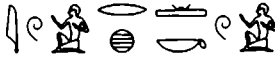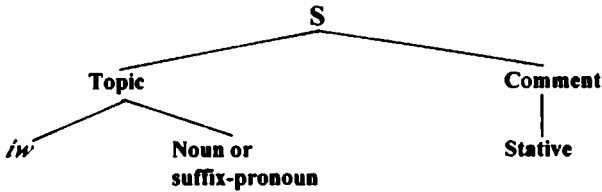**3.** as topic after non-enclitic particles in adverbial sentences.

* * *

SELF � *ḏs*

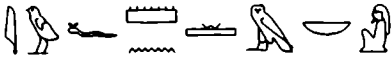The pronoun *ḏs* means 'self', 'own'. It is used together with a suffix-pronoun to strengthen it.

9.
ADVERBIAL SENTENCES
PATTERNS WITH THE STATIVE

The **stative** is a form of the verb that expresses the state or the condition of the topic in the same way as the adverbial phrase. That is why it can function as the comment of an adverbial sentence or be used as a circumstantial form (cf. chapter 18). As a main sentence the pattern is introduced by *iw* or by a non-enclitic particle. Standing alone the structure constitutes a subordinate clause (for this use see chapter 18).

   The stative is made up of a verb stem followed by endings indicating the person. (For the paradigm and the use of this form see below at the end of this chapter.)
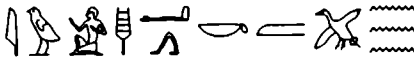
```
                          S
            _____|_____
           |                                 |
         Topic                            Comment
       ____|____                             |
      |         |                            |
     iw      Noun or                      Stative
           suffix-pronoun
```

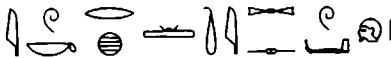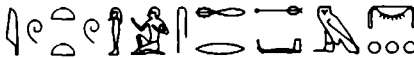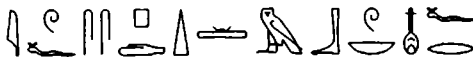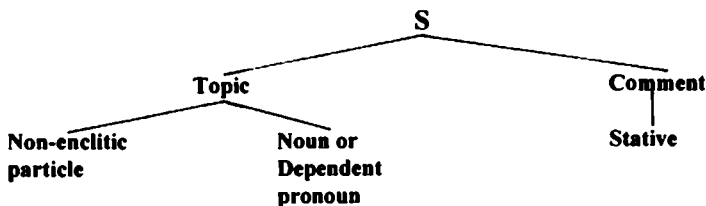| Hieroglyphs	Transliteration	Translation
	iw.i rḫ.kwi	I know. (Westc.8.14)
	iw.f mn m nb	He is established as lord. (Urk.IV 17.2)
	iw.i swt rḫ.kwi bw	But (see below: Enclitic particles.) I know the place. (Westc.9.3)
	iw.i ꜥḥꜥ.k(wi) m pꜣ mw	I stood in the water. (Urk. IV 894.2)
	iw.k rḫ.ti ts tp	You know how to reattach a head. (Westc.8.13)
	iw twt.i shr m nbw	My statue was overlaid with gold leaf. (Sin.B 307)
	iw.f sspd m bw nb nfr	It (=the house) is outfitted with everything that is good. (Westc.11.20)

```
                          S
            _____|_____
           |                                 |
         Topic                            Comment
       ____|____                             |
      |         |                            |
 Non-enclitic  Noun or                    Stative
  particle    Dependent
              pronoun
```

𓄿...	*mk wi ii.kwi*	See I have come. (Westc.8.12)
𓄿...	*mk tw iw.t[i]*	See you have returned. (Sin. B 257)
𓄿...	*ist wrw nw ḫ3st ṭn ii[w]*	The great ones of this country had come. (Urk.IV 662.8)
𓄿...	*mk ms sy šm.ti*	See she has gone away. (Westc.12.22)
𓄿...	*mk n rḫ.wyn sms*	See we are knowledgeable about childbirth. (Westc.10.5)
𓄿...	*mk sw iw r spr n.i ḥr.s*	See he has come to appeal to me about it. (Peas.B 1 76)
𓄿...	*ti sw h3b r ḥwit ḫ3swt*	He had been sent to strike the foreign lands. (Sin.R 13)
𓄿...	*ḥr ḥm Kmt nfr.t[i]*	Indeed Egypt is fortunate. (Sin.B 75)

* * *

STATIVE

Singular	1st pers.	𓄿...	*sḏm.kwi*	var. 𓄿..., 𓄿..., 𓄿..., 𓄿..., 𓄿...
	2nd pers.	𓄿...	*sḏm.ti*	var. 𓄿..., 𓄿...
	3rd pers. masc.	𓄿...	*sḏm.w*	var. 𓄿...
	fem.	𓄿...	*sḏm.ti*	var. 𓄿...
Plural	1st pers.	𓄿...	*sḏm.wyn*	var. 𓄿...

2nd pers.		*sḏm.tiwny* var.	
3rd pers. masc.		*sḏmw* var.	
fem.		*sḏm.ti* (rare form)	
Dual 3rd pers. masc.		*sḏm.wy*	Rare forms except in very ancient texts.
fem.		*sḏm.ti*	

- During an earlier period of the language ⟨ *i* is found more often than *w* in the third person singular and plural. In classic Middle Egyptian this ending is found combined with the *i* of the stem of weak verbs as .

- The endings *w* and *t* are placed in front of the determinative.

Meaning

- During an earlier period of the language, the stative had active as well as passive meaning.

- In Middle Egyptian the active-transitive meaning is found only with the verb *rḫ* and with a few other verbs in the first person and denoting the past.

Examples:

	ib.kwi	I supposed
	wd.k[w]i	I placed
	rdi.k[w]i	I made so that
	ir.kwi	I made
	ḏd.k[w]i	I said

- The stative of a transitive verb has a passive meaning in Middle Egyptian.
- The stative has a static character. It expresses, as the name indicates, a state, a result that has been obtained.

(This form appears under different names in different grammars. It is called 'old perfective' by Gardiner, 'pseudo-participe' by Lefebvre, 'forme d'état' or 'forme of state' by de Buck.)

* * *

ENCLITIC PARTICLES
Enclitic particles can be inserted anywhere in a sentence. The enclitic particles are:

	ꜣ	thus, indeed

𓇋𓏭	*is*	lo, indeed; marker of subordinate clauses (see chapter 18)
𓅱𓏭	*wy*	exclamatory particle: how
𓃹𓏤𓈖𓏏	*wnnt*	indeed, really
𓅓𓏭	*m[y]*	pray
𓏠𓋴	*ms*	surely, thus
𓂋𓊪𓏲	*r-pw*	or
𓂋𓆑	*rf*	emphatic particle var. 𓇋𓂋𓆑
𓎛𓅓	*ḥm*	assuredly, indeed
𓊃𓅱𓏏	*swt*	but
𓎼𓂋𓏏	*grt*	also, moreover var. 𓇋𓎼𓂋𓏏
𓏏𓂋	*tr*	forsooth, I wonder var. 𓂋𓏏𓏭, 𓏏𓏭
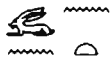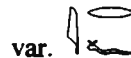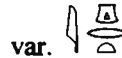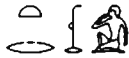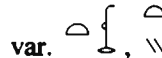
10.
ADJECTIVES AND ADJECTIVAL SENTENCES

Adjectives can be used in a **dependent** or an **independent** position.

1. DEPENDENT ADJECTIVES
A. Ordinary Adjectives
The adjective as epithet agrees in gender and number with the noun to which it is related and is placed after this noun.
The endings are:

Singular masc.	-		**Plural masc.**	𓅱𓏤	*w*		**Dual masc.**	𓅱𓏭	*wy*
	fem.	𓏏	*t*		**fem.**	𓅱𓏏𓏤	*wt*		**fem.**	𓏏𓏭	*ty*

a. The endings are often omitted in writing.

b. If the noun has other epithets as a demonstrative (see chapter 5), a suffix-pronoun, or *nb* (see chapter 7), these are placed between the noun and the adjective.

c. In order to express a general concept in the neuter like 'the good', 'the evil', Egyptian uses the feminine form of the adjective either in the singular or in the plural, or the word *bw* (lit. place) + the adjective.

	nsw mnḫ	the perfect king (Urk.IV 101.8)
	s3 smsw	the eldest son (B.H.I 26.102)
	st wrt	the great seat = throne (Urk.IV 342.11)
	psḏt ꜥ3t	the great Ennead (Urk.IV 343.8)
	rnpwt ꜥš3wt	many years (Sin.B 92)
	rwty wrty	the great double gate (Sin.R 9)
	Kš ḫst	vile Ethiopia (Urk.IV 138.13)
	bw nfr	the good (Sin.B 74)
	bw bin	the evil (Pt.18)
	s3.f smsw	his eldest son (Sin.R 12)
	s3t.f wrt	his eldest daughter (lit. great) (Sin.B 79)
	ḫrw pf ḫs	that vile enemy (Urk.IV 648.14)
	nṭr pf mnḫ	that efficient god (Sin.B 44)
	ḫt nbt nfrt wꜥbt	every good and pure thing (Urk.IV 30.3)
	bw nb nfr	all (that is) good (Peas.B 1.242)
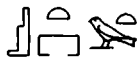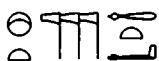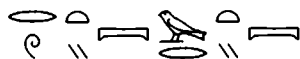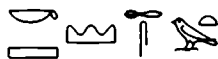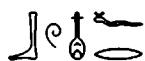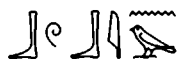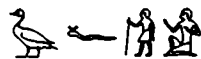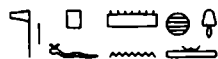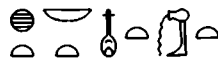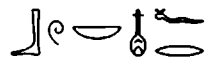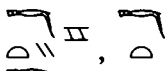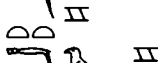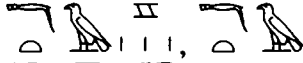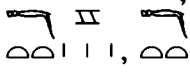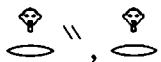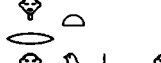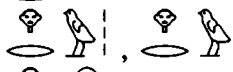
|			
	nfrt	the good (Peas.B 1.152)	
	bint	the evil (Peas.B 1.152)	
	ḏwt	the evil (Peas.B 1 59)	
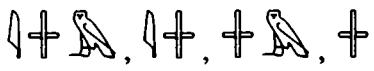
B. Nisbe-Adjectives

The adjectives ending in *-y* are called **nisbe-adjectives** after the name of this kind of adjective in Semitic languages. They are derived from nouns or prepositions by means of the ending *-y*.

Examples:

		mḥyt	the north wind
Singular	masc.	*mḥ[y]ty*	northern
	fem.	*mḥ[y]tyt*	
Plural	masc.	*mḥ[y]tyw*	
	fem.	*mḥ[y]t[y]wt*	
		ḥr	on
Singular	masc.	*ḥry*	who is upon, being upon
	fem.	*ḥr[y]t*	
Plural	masc.	*ḥr[y]w*	
	fem.	*ḥr[y]wt*	

Some examples of nisbe-adjectives derived from prepositions:

	imy	'who is there/in/among', var.	
	ḥry	'who is under', 'carrying', 'having', var.	
	iry	'who is related to', var.	

is sometimes translated as a possessive pronoun

ḥry   'who is on'

ny   'who belongs to'

ny   is sometimes used with dependent pronouns of the 3rd person singular masculine ⳾ and feminine ⳾ , written ⳾ *nsw,* ⳾ *nsy.*

	tꜣ iꜣbty	the eastern land (Urk.IV 615.11)
	ꜣḫt iꜣbtt	the eastern horizon (Amd.I 26)
	gs imnty	the western side (Sin.R 17)
	niwt mḥtt	the northern city (BD ch.125)
	ḫꜣswt rsywt	the southern countries (Urk.IV 80.7)
	nṯr.i niwty	my local god (Urk.IV 62.3)
	pꜣwty	the primaeval (god) (Urk.IV 517.17)
	mitt iry	what is equal to that = likewise (Sh.S. 172)
	nṯrw.tn niwtyw	your local gods (Urk.IV 48.4)
	sꜣt imyt ib.f	the daughter who was in his heart (Urk.IV 361.6)
	isft irt.i	the evil relating to me (BD 17.12)
	ḥm ḥry tp.f	a servant holding his head (lit. who was under his head) (Westc.7. 15)
	ꜥnḫw tpw tꜣ	the living who are on earth (Urk.VII 11.12)
	itw.k imyw ḥrt-nṯr	your fathers who are in the cemetery (Westc.7.22)

𓈖𓏥𓅭�￼𓀭￼𓅭𓎛   *ḥswt*   *nṯr*   the praise of the god who is in

     imy.k   you (Urk.IV 117.12)

2. INDEPENDENT ADJECTIVES

The **independent adjective** is invariable and placed in the beginning of the sentence. The independent adjective is sometimes followed by a particle 𓅭＼＼, var. 𓅭', ＼＼ *wy*, which gives an exclamatory sense to the sentence. After the independent adjective (+ *wy*) follows a noun or a dependent pronoun.

     There is no particular form in Egyptian to express the comparison. The idea of the comparative is expressed with the preposition ⌢ *r* 'more than'.
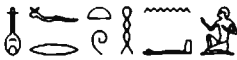
	nfr tw	You will be well with me.
	ḥnꜥ.i	(Sin.B 31)
	ꜥꜣ bit.f	Its honey was abundant. (Sin.B 82)
	twt *wy*	How like her this is! (Urk.IV
	n.s st	368.5)
	n[y]-sw	He was thirty cubits. (Sh.S. 62)
	mḥ 30	
	wr *wy*	How great is your glory!
	bꜣw.k	(Urk.IV 907.17)
	nfr st r ḫt	It is better (lit. good more)
	nbt	than anything. (Sh.S. 134)
	wr ḥst.i m	My praise was great in the
	stp-sꜣ	palace. (B.H.I 26.153)
	nfr *pr.i*	My house is fine, and my
	wsḫ st.i	dwelling place is wide. (Sin.B 155)
	wr n.f irp	There was more wine than
	r mw	water (lit. wine was great to him (cf. chapter 20 Word order) more than water).(Sin.B 82)
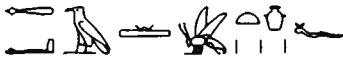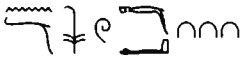
N.B. This pattern occurs only in main sentences. In dependent clauses the adjective is replaced by a suffix conjugation of the adjective verb.

11.
VERBS
CLASSIFICATION

Verbs can be grouped into different categories according to morphological and semantic criteria.

1. Verbs are classified by the number of consonants of their stem. There are verbs with 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 radical consonants, called **biliteral** (2-lit.), **triliteral** (3-lit.), **quadriliteral** (4-lit.), etc. Most of the verbs are built up of three radical consonants. Verbs with five or six radical consonants are rare.

Ex. ꞔ *ḏd* say, ꞔ *sḏm* hear, ꞔ *wstn* travel freely.

2. Verbs are also classified by the nature of the last radical consonant in **weak verbs** and **strong verbs**.
a. Weak verbs (called "**infirmae**") are verbs whose last radical consonant is *i* or *w*. Note that weak verbs with three radical consonants and certain other weak verbs have a feminine infinitive ending in *t*.

Ex. ꞔ *mri* love, ꞔ *pri* go out

b. Strong verbs are verbs whose stem does not end in a weak consonant (*i* or *w*) and whose last consonant differs from the second last consonant.

Ex. ꞔ *rḫ* know, ꞔ *ꜥnḫ* live

3. Certain verbs have the possibility to **geminate**. This means that the last consonant of the stem can be repeated so that the verb has forms where the last consonant and the second last consonant are identical. The geminating verbs (= the verbs having this possibility) appear in geminated forms as well as in non-geminated forms. (For the use of the geminated forms, see below chapters 16 and 19.)

Ex. ꞔ *mꜣ* see, ꞔ *mꜣꜣ* see

4. Biliteral and triliteral stems can give rise to new verbs by **reduplication** of two of the radical consonants thus forming quadriliteral or quinquiliteral verbs.

Ex. ꞔ *nḏ* ask, ꞔ *nḏnḏ* take counsel

ꞔ *sn* brother ꞔ *snsn* fraternize

5. ⃒ or — s placed in front of a verb gives the verb a **causative** meaning.

Ex. ⃒⃠ `nḥ  live,    ⃒⃠  s`nḥ   make to live

⃠⃒ wsḫ broad,   ⃒⃠⃒ swsḫ   widen

6. Verbs can moreover be said to be **regular** or **irregular**. Five very frequent verbs are called irregular because of certain particularities mostly of graphic character. (A list of these verbs is given in chapter 7.)

7. Further, verbs can be classified as **transitive** or **intransitive**. Transitive verbs can take on an object, whereas intransitive verbs cannot. Examples of transitive verbs are: see, lead, read, build, give; and of intransitive verbs: go, run, live, come.

12.
VERBS
MOODS, TENSES AND ASPECTS

1. Moods
In order to indicate the attitude of the speaker Egyptian makes use of the following moods:
- The **imperative** mood is used to express commands, requests, etc. (cf. chapter 13).
- The **indicative** mood is used to express ordinary, objective statements (cf. chapter 14).
- The **prospective** mood is used to express a wish (optative use) and is also used in final and consecutive clauses (cf. chapter 15).

2. Tenses
The verb has to indicate the time of the action. The time can be past, present, or future with regard to the time of the speaker. Time from this point of view is called **'absolute time'**. The time of the verbal action can, however, also be considered as prior, simultaneous, or posterior to another action without regard to the time of the speaker. Time from this point of view is called **'relative time'**. The Egyptian language is able to express these different time relations. The various ways in which this is done are treated in chapers 14 and 17-20.

3.Aspects
The verb can also express aspects i.e. it can indicate whether the verbal action is **accomplished** (perfective) or **non-accomplished** (imperfective). An imperfective action can be ingressive, progressive, habitual, repetitive. Aspects and tense are closely linked.

* * *

THE *sḏm.f* FORM
The verb stem followed by the actor expression (the subject) is called the *sḏm.f* form. This denomination is due to the fact that the verb *sḏm* 'to hear' followed by a

pronominal subject (of the third person, he hears) was taken as an example. The same name is used even if there is a substantival subject following (the father hears).

The *sḏm.f* form is a syntactic unit that is used to make up a sentence together with other parts of speech. It is not to be considered as two separate units that are juxtaposed and it cannot make up a sentence all by itself.

In the following we are going to see how this form - bare or together with different morphemes and in combination with other structures - is used to form different moods and tenses in main sentences and in subordinate clauses.

13.
THE IMPERATIVE

The stem of the verb is used to express the **imperative**. In the plural the stem is sometimes followed by an ending 𓇋𓇋 *-i* or 𓅱 *-w*.
- The subject of the imperative is generally not indicated.
- The subject can, however, be indicated in one of the following ways:

    a. by a dependent pronoun: in the singular 𓏏𓅱 *tw*, in the plural 𓏏𓈖 *tn*. A particle 𓇋𓂋𓆑 *irf* (cf. chap. 9) can be inserted in the plural to emphasize the pronoun.

    b. by the preposition 𓂋 *r* (or 𓇋𓂋 *ir*), followed by a suffix-pronoun.

    c. by the preposition 𓈖 *n*, followed by a suffix-pronoun.

- An emphatic word 𓅓 *m[y]* can be added to the imperative with the meaning "pray".

Special imperative forms

𓇋𓅓𓂻   *imi* is the normal imperative form of 𓂋𓂝 *rdi*, which occurs very rarely.

𓅓𓇋𓂻   *mi* is the normal imperative form of 𓇋𓅱 *iw* and of 𓇋𓇋 *ii*, which are used but very rare,

𓅓𓂻   *m* means "take" and is generally followed by 𓈖 *n* and a suffix-pronoun.

𓅓𓂓   *mk* means "look", "behold", or existence like the French "voici"; this word can be used as an invariable particle and can also be declined as follows:

Singular   masc. 𓅓𓂓 *mk* var. 𓅓𓂓, 𓅓𓂓, 𓂓, 𓅓𓂓

                fem. 𓅓𓏏 *mṯ* var. 𓅓𓂓

Plural   masc. and fem. 𓅓𓏏𓈖 *mṯn* var. 𓅓𓏏𓈖

<center>* * *</center>

```
                              S
          _____/ _____
         /                                         \
   Imperative                              /Object or adverbial phrase/
    /      \
  Verb    Prep. ⚊ , ◠ + suff.
```

Plural w

	Transliteration	Translation
	gr	Keep silence! (Peas.B 1 80)
	ḏd mꜣ‘t	Speak justice! (Peas.B 1 320)
	ir mꜣ‘t	Do justice! (Peas.B 1 320)
	ḏdw	Speak! (B.H. 1 8,5)
	sḏm r.k n.i	Listen to me! (Sh.S. 12)
	sḏmw irf tn	Listen you! (Urk.IV 120,13)
	mi r imntt sp 2	Come to the west, come to the west! (Urk.IV 305,12)
	sḫꜣ n.k hrw n ḳrs	Think about the day of burial! (Sin.B 190)
	imi mw ḥr ḏb‘w.k	Place water on your fingers! (Sh.S. 13)
	mi r.k r ḥwt-‘ꜣt	Come to the temple! (Urk. IV 568,17)
	mtn bꜣ.i ḥr tht.i	Behold, my soul misleads me! (Leb. 11)

14.
INDICATIVE FORMS IN MAIN SENTENCES

This chapter takes up main sentences where the center of interest of the communication is the verbal action i.e. where the verbal action is the comment.

A. THE PRESENT TENSE

The **indicative** mood of the **present** tense is expressed in different ways. Transitive verbs can take the *sḏm.f* form preceded by *iw* or *iw.f* (the two variants are equivalent). Transitive verbs can also appear in the structures *iw.f ḥr sḏm* or *mk sw ḥr sḏm* that indicate a progressive action (for examples see chapters 7 and 8) and intransitive verbs in the structures *iw.f m iit* or *mk sw m iit* (for examples see chapters 7 and 8).

The *sḏm.f* used in these structures is called the circumstantial *sḏm.f* and is equivalent to an adverbial phrase.

iw has the effect of relating the statement to the sphere of interest and to the time of the speaker thus to relate the action to what is called absolute time.

Transitive verbs

 iw sḏm.f
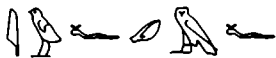
 iw.f sḏm.f

 iw.f ḥr sḏm
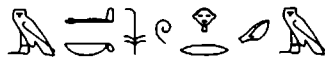
 mk sw ḥr sḏm

Intransitive verbs

 iw.f m iit
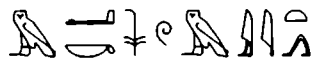
 mk sw m iit
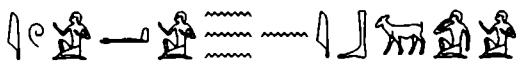
 iw.i di.i mw n ib — I give water to the thirsty. (Sin.B 96)
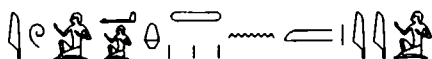
 iw.i di.i t n gsy — I give bread to the neighbour. (Sin.B 151)

[hieroglyphs] *iw.f m33.f*   He sees Osiris and Thot
Wsir hrw   every day. (CT VII 507e)
nb ḥnꜥ
Ḏḥwty

B. THE PAST TENSE

The **indicative** mood of the **past** tense is expressed by *iw sḏm.n.f* of transitive verbs. The morpheme *n* inserted between the verb stem and the subject indicates the past. Intransitive verbs appear in the structures *iw.i ii.kwi* or *mk wi ii.kwi* i.e. structures including the stative (see chapter 9). (The switch from the 3rd person to the first when denominating the structure is caused by the fact that the stative of the 1st person singular has a distinctive ending that makes it easy to recognize the form as a stative.)

The *sḏm.n.f* used in this structure is called the circumstantial *sḏm.n.f* and is equivalent to an adverbial phrase.

iw has the effect of relating the statement to the sphere of interest and to the time of the speaker.

Transitive verbs

[hieroglyphs]   *iw sḏm.n.f*

[hieroglyphs] N [hieroglyphs]   *iw N sḏm.n.f*

Intransitive verbs

[hieroglyphs]   *iw.i ii.kwi*

[hieroglyphs] *mk wi ii.kwi*
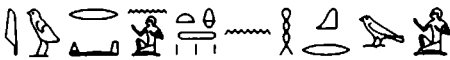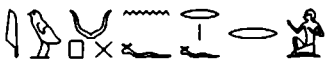
[hieroglyphs]	*iw rd.n.i t n ḥkr*	I gave bread to the hungry. (BD ch.125 III 9)
[hieroglyphs]	*iw m33.n.i nḫtw*	I saw the victories. (Urk.IV 1004.4)
[hieroglyphs]	*iw wp.n.f r.f r.i*	He opened his mouth to me. (Sh.S.81)
[hieroglyphs]	*iw gm.n.i wꜥ m nn n sḫty*	I found one of these peasants. (Peas.B 1 75)
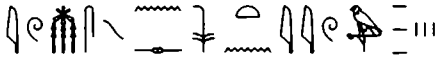
𓇋𓂝𓅓𓏤𓈖𓏏𓄿𓇋𓇋𓂝𓏤𓏤𓏥	iw ms.n.s nsyw 3	She gave birth to three kings. (Westc.12.ll)
𓇋𓇋𓈖𓄿𓇋𓏏𓄿𓂝	iw šms.n.i ḥk3 r nmtt.f	I accompanied the ruler on his journeys. (Urk.IV 944.4)
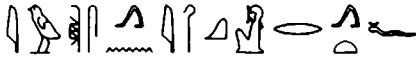
C. THE FUTURE TENSE

The **indicative** mood of the **future** is expressed by *iw.f r sḏm / iit*. (For this structure see chapter 7.)

Transitive/Intransitive verbs

𓇋𓇋𓂝𓏤 , 𓇋𓇋𓂝𓏤𓏏𓏤   *iw.f r sḏm / iit*

15.
THE PROSPECTIVE

The **prospective** form is the name of a **bare** *sḏm.f*.

Morphological properties:
In the prospective form the verb can take on the endings -*y* and -*w* and a few verbs can appear with particular distinctive forms:

𓏏𓂝 *int.f*, 𓏏𓂝𓂝 *intw.f*, 𓂝𓏏𓂝 *iwt.f*, 𓂝 *di.f*,

𓂝𓄿 *m3.f*, 𓂝𓄿𓈖 *m3n.f*.

Syntactic properties
- The prospective form is used in independent sentences with an optative, jussive, or hortative meaning ('may he hear','he shall hear', 'he will hear').
- The prospective form is used as the object of the preceding verb of the main sentence, particularly the verb *rdi*, and with final and consecutive meaning, thus in nominal or circumstantial use.
- The prospective form is used after the particles *iḫ, ḥr, k3*.

𓂝𓀼𓈖	ir.i rn.k	I will make your name. (CT II 219 f)
𓂝𓄿𓏏𓀜𓂋𓏏𓏏𓀀	sḏm.i wpwt nt ḥrdw.s	May I hear the messages of her children. (Sin.B 166)
𓄿𓇋𓇋𓏤𓏏𓄿𓏤𓇋𓄿	gmy.k ts pn im.st	You shall find this teaching there. (Sall.II 4.3)
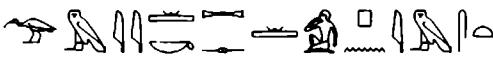
mi pr ḥr t3 di.i n.k i3w	Come and go forth on earth and 1 shall give you glory. (CT II 219 c-d)
šms ṯw šmsw it.k Wsir	The companions of your father Osiris will accompany you. (CT II 219 e; cf ch. 24)
di.i mry.k sšw r mwt.k	I will see to it that you love books more than your mother. (Sall.II 4.5)
imi di.ṯw n.i wˁ n k3k3w intw.f n.i ḥrdw.[i] ḥr sšw.i	Let me have (lit. do so that one gives to me) a boat so that it can bring me my children and my books. (Westc.8.3-4)
imi rḫ.f rn.k	See to it that he knows your name. (Sin.B 73)
rdit irp n 1mn-Rˁ ir.f di ˁnḫ	To give wine to Amun-Re so that he makes the gift of life. (Urk.IV 1227.17)
ˁḥˁ.n rdi.n ḥm.i di.ṯw n.sn w3t r niwwt.sn	Then my Majesty saw to it that one gave them the path to their towns. (Urk.IV 1236.3)
ir ḳn n.k rwḏ ib.k mḥ.k ḳni.k m ḥrdw.k sn.k ḥmt.k m3.k pr.k	If you are brave and control your heart, you shall embrace your children, you shall kiss your wife, you shall see your home. (Sh.S.132-134)
iḥ rnpy ḥˁw.i	May my body be young again. (Sin.B 167)
iḫ m3n.k n.k irt ḫt nbt mi ntt r hp	You shall take heed to do every thing as that which is according to law. (Urk.IV 1088.5)

16.
THAT-FORMS

Chapters 14 and 15 treated sentences expressing action and presented the different patterns with regard to transitive and intransitive verbs in the present, past, and future tenses. There the *sdm.f* was the comment of the sentence. Sometimes, however, the verbal action is the topic and it is followed by an adverbial phrase functioning as the comment of the sentence. This *sdm.f* is also found after prepositions, a typical position of a noun. We have already met with one substantival form of the verb, the infinitive (see chapter 7). The infinitive is a non-personal form, i.e. the action is not connected with an actor. We are now going to treat a personal substantival form of the verb. This form is called the **that-form**. That-forms is the name of bare *sdm.f* forms and bare *sdm.n.f* forms.

> These forms are also called dass-Formen, emphatic forms, formes substantives personnelles, or second tenses. The most convenient denomination seems to be that-forms and this expression will therefore be used throughout this book.

Morphological properties:
- Weak verbs i.e. verbs whose last radical is a weak consonant (*i* or *w*) reduplicate the second radical in the *sdm.f* form.

	h3i		*h33* go down
	iri		*irr* do, make
	mri		*mrr* love
	pri		*prr* go

- Irregular verbs appear with the forms:

 inn,   *dd*,   *iww*,   *m33*

Syntactic particularities:
The that-forms are substantival forms of the verb and function in all positions where nouns are found.

  A. **in non-initial position**
     - after prepositions
     - as a genitive
     - as the object of the verb
     - as the topic in an adjectival sentence / as the subject of a verb
     - in a nominal sentence;

B. in initial position
   - as the topic of an adverbial sentence.

A. IN NON-INITIAL POSITION
That-forms are used

1. after prepositions

irr ḥm.k m mrr.f	Your Majesty acts as he likes. (Sin.B 236)

m 3d ib.k r.f ḫft ḫss.f	Don't allow your heart to be angry because he is wretched. (Pt. 74-76)

2. as a genitive
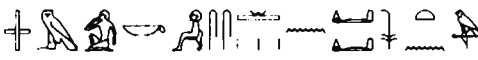
wnm.k špssw n dd nsw	You will eat dainties that (lit. of) the king gives. (Westc.7.21)
w' pw n dd nṯr	He is unique god-given (lit. of god gives). (Sin.B 70)

3. as the object of the verbs of perception, knowledge, etc.

iw ḥmt.i rḫ.ti nṯrr.f	My Majesty knows that he is a god. (Urk.IV 363.6)

4. as the topic of an adjectival sentence

ḳsn mss.s	Her travail (lit. she gave birth) was painful.(Westc. 9.22)

5. in a nominal sentence

išst pw h33.i ḥr 3ḥt	What (cf. ch.21B) does it mean that you fall on the ground? (Erman, Reden 58)
mrr.f irr.f	If he wants to he acts. (Pyr. 412 b)
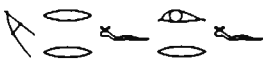
B. IN INITIAL POSITION
An initial bare substantival *sḏm.f* or *sḏm.n.f* functions as the topic with a following adverbial phrase as comment according to the pattern of adverbial sentences. The adverbial phrase can consist of a circumstantial clause (see chapter 18). These forms are regularly used in questions (see chapter 21). As stated above the 'that'-form is also called

'the emphatic form'. This is because the adverbial phrase is sometimes the center of interest of the communication: I saw him <u>in the street</u> (and not somewhere else). If the adverbial phrase is strongly stressed, the pattern can be translated as a so called cleft sentence: It was in the street I saw him.

```
                          S
                   _____/_____
                  /              \
               Topic           Comment
                 |
           sḏm.f or        Adverbial phrase or
           sḏm.n.f         Circumstantial clause
```
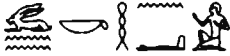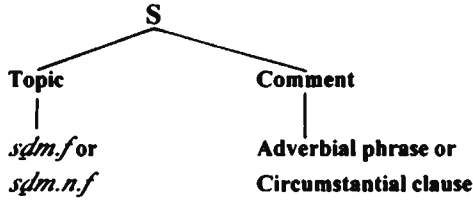
	wnn.k ḥnꜥ.i	That you exist is with me or It is with me that you shall stay. (Sin.B 77)
	dd.k ib.k *m-sꜣ s�šw*	You shall put your heart behind the papyrus rolls. (Sall.II 4.2)
	iṯ.n.i rsw *ḥr wḏ kꜣ.f* *mḥtyw ḫft* *sšm.f*	That I seized the Southerners was on the command of his Ka and the Northerners according to his guidance. (Urk.IV 1228.15-16)
	sḫr.n.i st *ḫft wḏ.f*	It was according to his command that I felled them. (Urk.IV 1236.10)
	wnn irf tꜣ *pf mi m*	How then is that land? (Sin.B 43)
	pḥ.n.k nn *ḥr sy iꜣst*	Why did you come here? (Sin.B 34)
	dd.tn n.f ḥr *m*	Why do you give to him? (Adm. 5.9)
	ii.n.i ḥr.k *nb.i int.k* *wi mꜣn.i* *nfrw.k*	It is so that you can bring me and so that I can see your perfection (2 prospective forms) that I have come to you, my Lord. (RB 116.3-4)
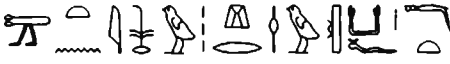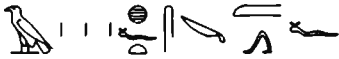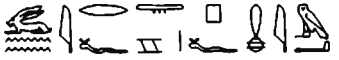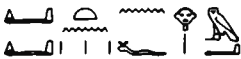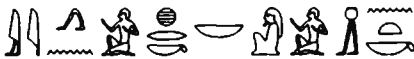
17.
OTHER STRUCTURES USED IN MAIN SENTENCES

A.
Other auxiliary elements than *iw* can be placed in front of *sḏm.f* and *sḏm.n.f* and in front of adverbial sentences giving rise to composed tenses. The auxiliary elements are *ꜥḥꜥ.n, wn, wn.in,* and *wn.ḫr.*

1. *ꜥḥꜥ.n*
ꜥḥꜥ.n is used in front of *sḏm.n.f* of transitive verbs and in front of sentences with adverbial predicate (preposition + infinitive or the stative of an intransitive verb). The sentence structure is actually that of the adverbial sentence with *ꜥḥꜥ.n* (initial bare *sḏm.n[.f]*), a 'that'-form, as topic and the following expression (circumstantial *sḏm.n.f,* preposition + infinitive, or stative) as comment.

There is a time difference between a sentence introduced by *iw* and one introduced by *ꜥḥꜥ.n*. The *iw* structure links the event to the present situation of the narrator or to the sphere of interest and the time of the speaker, whereas *ꜥḥꜥ.n* links the event to the past as an objective historical narration. Thus *iw sḏm.n.f* corresponds more or less to a present perfect and *ꜥḥꜥ.n sḏm.n.f* to a past tense.

	ꜥḥꜥ.n sḏm.n.s ḫrw	She heard a sound.(Westc. 12.1)
	ꜥḥꜥ.n ḏd.n.f n.i	He then said to me. (Sh.S. 158)
	ꜥḥꜥ.n in.n.i ḫt.f	I brought away his possessions. (Sin.B 143)
	ꜥḥꜥ.n rdi.n.f n.i mw	He gave me water. (Sin.B 26)
	ꜥḥꜥ.n wšb.n.i n.f st	And I answered him this. (Sh.S. 86)
	ꜥḥꜥ.n sꜥḥꜥ.n.f sw	And then he raised him up. (Westc.8.1)
	ꜥḥꜥ.n smnḫ.n.i s[y]	I have embellished it (=the city). (Urk.VII 29.8)
	ꜥḥꜥ.n ꜣṯp.n.i st r dpt tn	I then loaded them onto this boat. (Sh.S. 166)
	ꜥḥꜥ.n ḫtm.n.sn ꜥt	Then they locked the room. (Westc.10.7)
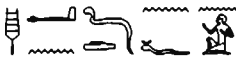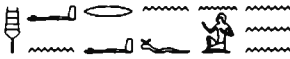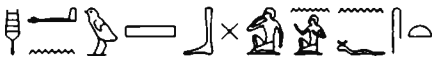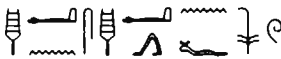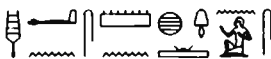
	ʿḥʿ.n iṯ.n sy msḥ	And a crocodile caught her. (Westc.12.18) (Cf.ch.24)
	ʿḥʿ.n ḏd.n sȝ nsw	And then the king's son said: ... (Westc.7.16)
	ʿḥʿ.n rdi.n n.i nb.i nbw	Then my master gave me gold. (Urk.IV 893.10) (Cf.ch.24)
	ʿḥʿ.n ḏd.n.f n.sn	And then he said to them:... (Westc.10.3)

2. wnn.f

wnn.f can introduce a sentence with adverbial comment (wnn.f ḥr sḏm) and is the substantival form (that-form) corresponding to iw.f ḥr sḏm.

	wnn.k ḥr rdit di.tw n.f ʿkw nn rdit rḥ.f ntt ntk rdi n.f st	You shall see to it that they give him provisions, without letting him know that it is you who give it to him. (Peas.B 1.83) (See chapters 18.2b and 20.)

3. wn.in

wn.in is used in front of sḏm.f, a stative, or ḥr + infinitive and introducing a sentence referring to the past.

	wn.in ḥm.f hȝb.f n.i	His Majesty sent (messengers) to me. (Sin.B 174)
	wn.in ḥm.f wšd.f wi	His Majesty addressed me. (Br.Mus. 574.3)
	wn.in.tw ḥr rdit n.i nbw	The pharao (lit. one) gave me gold.(Urk.IV 3.15)
	wn.in ḥm.f ḥr rdit st n.i r ḥmw	So his Majesty gave them to me as servants. (Urk.IV 4.13)
	wn.in.tw ḥr ʿhȝ ḥr mw	They (lit. one) fought on the water. (Urk.IV 3.10)
	wn.in šḥty pn ḥr rmit ʿȝw wrt	This peasant wept very much. (Peas.B 1.24)

(hieroglyphs)	wn.in sḫty pn snḏ	This peasant was afraid. (Peas.B 2.117)
(hieroglyphs)	wn.in ḥm.f ḥꜥ wrt	His Majesty rejoiced very much. (Urk.IV 837.12)
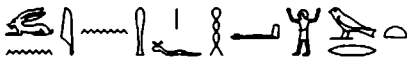
4. wn.ḫr

wn.ḫr can be used introducing a sentence referring to the past.

(hieroglyphs)	wn.ḫr.i ḥr šms ity ꜥnḫ wḏꜣ snb ḥr rdwy.i	I accompanied the sovereign, may he live, be prosperous and well, on my two legs. (Urk.IV 3.5)
(hieroglyphs)	wn.ḫr.i wstn.kwi	I travelled freely. (Urk.IV 1075.4)
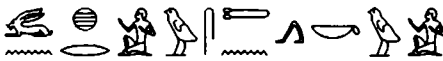
5. wnn.ḫr

wnn.ḫr can be used in front of a sḏm.f with regard to the future.

(hieroglyphs)	wnn.ḫr mꜣꜣ sw nṯrw mi wꜥ im.sn	Then the gods will regard him as one of them. (Nu 133.20) (See chapter 24.)

B.

The morphemes .in, .kꜣ, or .ḫr can be inserted between the verb and the following subject (a noun or a suffix-pronoun) and give rise to the composed verb forms sḏm.in.f, sḏm.kꜣ.f, and sḏm.ḫr.f.

1. sḏm.in.f

sḏm.in.f refers to the past and gives an inchoative meaning (expressing the beginning of the action) to the verbal action. This form can be translated either as "he heard" or as "and then he heard". This form is rather frequent in Middle Egyptian, particularly in the literary texts.

(hieroglyphs)	ḏd.in ḥm.f n ḥmt nsw	His Majesty said to the queen (lit. royal wife). (Sin.B 264)
(hieroglyphs)	ḏd.in sḫty pn n ḥmt.f	This peasant said to his wife. (Peas.R 2)
(hieroglyphs)	mꜣ.in.sn ḥm.f	They saw His Majesty. (Urk.IV 657.17)
(hieroglyphs)	iꜥ.in.sn sw	They washed him. (Westc.10.11)

	rdi.in.sn st	They placed them in the corn.
	m p3 it	(Westc.11.13) (See chapter 5.)
	dd.in ḥm.f	His Majesty said to one of
	n wᶜ m nn	these Companions. (Sin.B
	n smrw	256)
	wᶜr.in ḥrd	This child slipped forth upon
	pn tp	her hands. (Westc.10.9)
	ᶜwy.sy	

2. *sdm.ḥr.f*

sdm.ḥr.f refers to the future and expresses an action or a result that is sure to come about. This form is used particularly in medical and mathematical texts.

	ir.ḥr.k	You shall make. (P.Rhind passim)
	dd.ḥr.tw	One shall say. (P.Ebers 48)
	dd.ḥr.s	The man shall say. (P.Ebers 848)
	wnn.ḥr	Then his body shall be like
	ḥᶜw.f mi	(that of) these gods. (Nu 99.40)
	nn n nṯrw	
	dd.ḥr.k m	Then you shall say as a magic
	ḥk3w	spell:..... (P.Ebers 356 b)
	ḥb.ḥr.k	You are to subtract one-ninth of
	1/9.f	it. (P.Rhind 50)
	ir.ḥr.k w3ḥ	You are to multiply (lit. bow
	tp m 8 sp 8	the head with) 8 eight times. (P.Rhind 50)
	ḥpr.ḥr.f m	It becomes 64. (P. Rhind 50)
	64	

3. *sdm.k3.f*

sdm.k3.f refers to the future and expresses an expected action that is likely to take place.

	dd.k3.sn	They shall say. (Urk.IV 569.12)
	ḥᶜ.k3.sn	They shall rejoice. (Urk.IV 569.10)

srd.k3   st   Your Majesty shall make them
ḥmt.t ḏs.t   grow   yourself.   (Urk.IV
346.16)

18.
SUBORDINATE CLAUSES
CIRCUMSTANTIAL CLAUSES

A circumstantial clause is a clause that functions as an adverb. It can be either marked i.e. introduced by a word or expression indicating that it is a subordinate clause or unmarked i.e. without introduction.

1. MARKED CIRCUMSTANTIAL CLAUSES
A circumstantial clause can be introduced by a **'conjunction'** (see below at the end of the chapter) or marked by the particle *is* (cf. chapter 9). *is* is used as a subordinating morpheme of non-verbal sentences without *iw*, as nominal sentences and adjectival sentences.

iw   w3ḥ.n   My Majesty has instituted a
n.f   ḥm.i   festival of victory for him
ḥb nḫt m   anew, when My Majesty
m3wt   ḫft   returned from the first
iit ḥm.i m   campaign of victory. (Urk.IV
wḏyt tpt nt   740.6)
nḫt

st ḥm.f ḫˁ   His Majesty had appeared on
ḥr tnt3t ḫft   the dais, when the captives
st3   skr-   were introduced.
ˁnḫw   (Urk.IV 140.15)

m3 wi r-s3   Look at me, now that I have
s3ḥ.i t3   touched land. (Sh.S. 180)

ḏd m3ˁt ir   Speak justice and do justice,
m3ˁt ḏr-ntt   for it is mighty. (Peas.B
wr.s   1.320)

m mḥ ib.k   Do not fill your heart, because
ḥr-ntt   tw   you are one who knows. (Pt.
m rḫ   53)

mk wi   r   Look, I shall take away your
nḥm   ˁ3.k   ass, peasant, because it eats
sḫty   ḥr   my barley. (Peas.B 1.11)
wnm.f
šmˁ.i

in   mrwt   For the sake of his continuing
wn.f ḥr ḏd   to speak, keep silence!
gr   (Peas.B 1.79)

in   ḳn.f   If he is brave, he saves
nḥm.f sw   himself. (Adm.13.3)

	ir.n ḥm.i	That my Majesty made this
	nn n it.i	for my father Osiris is because
	Wsir n-	I love him more than all the
	ꜥꜣt-n mrr.i	gods and in order that my
	sw r nṯrw	name endures. (Urk.IV 100.2-
	nbw n-	4)
	mrwt mn	
	rn.i	
	rḫ m ib.ṯn	Know in your heart that it is
	nb.ṯn is	your lord, this god who is in
	pw nṯr pn	his egg. (CT II 214a-b)
	imy swḥt.f	

2. UNMARKED CIRCUMSTANTIAL CLAUSES

There are also other ways of expressing a circumstantial action. The following structures are used:

a. the stative of intransitive verbs of motion and of transitive verbs with pronominal subject.

b. *ḥr/m/r* + infinitive.

c. bare *sḏm.f* of both transitive and intransitive verbs. There are no morphological marks to distinguish this *sḏm.f* from other *sḏm.f* forms. However, verbs IIIae inf. do not reduplicate the second radical. In this respect it resembles the prospective. To give appears in the form *di*, which is also typical of the prospective.

d. bare *sḏm.n.f* of transitive verbs.

N.B. 1. The fact that these forms are bare i.e. not combined with *iw* and further not initial makes it possible to recognize them as circumstantial forms.

N.B. 2. The time indicated by *sḏm.f* and *sḏm.n.f* in the circumstantial use is relative time and is influenced by the time of the main clause. *sḏm.f* indicates a concomitant action and *sḏm.n.f* a previous action in relation to that of the main sentence.

	ꜥḥꜥ.n in.n.i	Then I carried off his goods
	ḥt.f ḥꜣk.n.i	after I had robbed his cattle.
	mnmnt.f	(Sin.B 143)
	sḫꜣ n.k hrw	Remember the day of burial,
	n krs sb.ti r	when you pass to the state of
	imꜣḫ	the blessed. (Sin.B 190)
	ink Ḥr ...	I am Horus. My flight has
	pḥ.n ꜥḫt.i	reached the horizon after I
	ꜣḫt swꜣ.n.i	have passed the gods and Nut.
	nṯrw Nwt	(CT II 222e-223c)

iw.i r wḥm	I will repeat your festivals in
ḥbw.k m	Abydos when I have felled
3bḏw šḥr.n.i	your foes (for) you, and when
(n.)k	I have driven off for you those
ḫftyw.k	who rebelled against you by
bḥn.n.i n.k	warding off Seth for you and
sbiw.k ḥsf.i	by spitting on his confederacy
n.k Stḥ	for you. (CT IV 97i-k)
isdy.i n.k	
sm3yt.f	
iw m33.i ir.f	I see him making them into
sn m	their shapes. (CT VII 477j)
ḫprw.sn	

<p style="text-align:center">* * *</p>

'CONJUNCTIONS'

Prepositions, adverbial and genitival expressions as well as expressions with *ntt* are used as 'conjunctions'.

Temporal prepositions-conjunctions

m	when
r	until (**NB.** After *r* the verb can take the ending *t* and appear in the form *sḏmt.f* (see chapter 27.)
ḫft	when
ḏr	since
m-ḫt	after, when
r-s3	after
tp-ꜥ	before

Conditional prepositions-conjunctions

ir	if

	in	if	var.	
	ḥwy	if, only	var.	

Comparative prepositions-conjunctions

	m	as
	mi	as
	ḫft	as

Causal prepositions-conjunctions

	n	because
	ḥr	because
	n-ikr-n	because
	n-ꜥt-n	because
	n-wr-n	because
	ḥr-ntt	because
	m-ꜥ-ntt	because
	ḫft-ntt	because
	r-ntt	because
	ḏr-ntt	because
	n-ntt	because

Final prepositions-conjunctions

n-ib-n   so that

n-mrwt   so that

19.
SUBORDINATE CLAUSES
RELATIVE AND ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

A clause that is equivalent to an adjective is called a relative or adjective clause (a young man - a man who is young).

1. CLAUSES WITH *nty*

Relative clauses can be introduced by the relative adjective *nty*. *nty* is a variable word agreeing in gender and number with the antecedent.

Sing. masc. ⌒\\ *nty* Plur. masc. ⌒ 𓅓 *ntyw* var. ⌒𓅓' ', ⌒\\𓅓' ' '

fem. ⌒⌒ *ntt*   fem. ⌒⌒ *ntt*

a. The expression following *nty* is generally adverbial.
b. *nty* tends to become an invariable word.
c. *nty*   without antecedent means 'he who'
    ntt   without antecedent means 'what', 'that which'.
    nty nb   means 'whoever'.
    ntt nbt   means 'all that'.

(For *iwty*, the corresponding negative relative word, see chapter 23.)

mš' nty m-ḫt.f	... the army that was behind him (Urk.IV 323.15)
ḫt nbt ntt m t3 pn r ḏr.f	... anything which is in this entire land (lit. to its border). (Peas.B 2.131)
rmṯ Kmt ntyw im ḥn'.f	... the people of Egypt who were there with him (Sin.B 33)
srw nty r gs.f	... the magistrates who were with him (Peas.B 1.43)

ntt nbt im.f	... all that is in it (Kah.11.23)
ntyw r snt r irt.n.i	... those who will imitate what I have done (Urk.IV 58.3)
nfr s[y] r ḥmt nbt ntt m t3 pn r ḏr.f	She is more beautiful than any woman that exists in the entire land. (Urk.IV 323.14)
sḏmw irf tn ntyw m ḫpr	Listen you who are coming into being! (Urk.IV 120.13)
ꜥḥꜥ.n.i ḥr iꜥš n mšꜥ nty m dpt tn	I called out to the troops who were in this ship. (Sh.S. 170)
ḏd.tn n.i ntt m ib.tn	May you tell me what is in your heart. (Urk.IV 649.13)
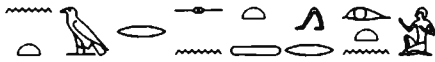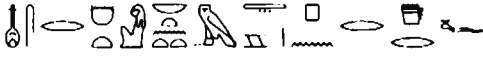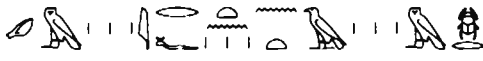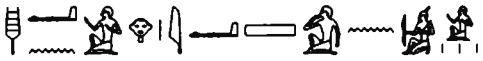
* * *

Resumptive words

If the subject of the relative clause is not identical with the antecedent, Egyptian adds a resumptive pronoun or adverb that modifies the relation to the antecedent. Thus 'the man whose son was there' is in Egyptian 'the man who was there his son' ('his' being the resumptive pronoun) and 'the place where they are' would be 'the place that they are in it' ('in it' being the resumptive adverbial expression).
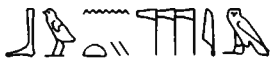
bw nty nṯrw im	... the place where the gods are (Cairo 20485)
sšm pn nty wi ḥr.f	... the situation in which I was (Sin.B 173-174)
nty ḥr.f m ṯsm	... (as to this god) whose face is (that of) a dog (Urk.V 67.1)
iw.i swt rḫ.kwi bw nty st im	I know the place where they are. (Westc.9.3)
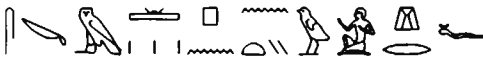
2. PARTICIPLES AND RELATIVE FORMS

As mentioned above it is sometimes necessary to transpose the verb into other grammatical categories. We have met with two cases where a form of the verb functions as a noun: the infinitive (chapter 7) and the that-form (chapter 16). We are now

going to consider the cases where a form of the verb functions as an adjective. These verb forms are called the participle and the relative form.

The participles and the relative forms are the relativisation (transposing into a relative clause) of the indicative forms: he makes it, he made it, and he will make it. Now if we want to transpose these sentences into relative clauses, we can either focus 'he' or 'it'. If we focus 'he', we get a sentence like: '(he) who makes it' and this is the participle. If we focus 'it' instead, we get a sentence like '(that) which he makes' and this is the relative form.
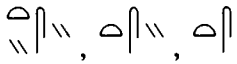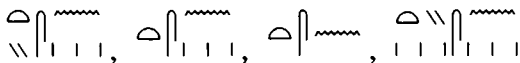
The relation between the indicative, the participle, and the relative form is shown the following table:

Indicative	Participle	Relative form
he loves	(he) who loves	(that) which he loves
he loved	(he) who loved	(that) which he loved
he will love	(he) who will love	(that) which he will love
iw(.f) mr.f	*mrr* [1)	*mrrt.f* [1)
iw mr.n.f	*mr*	*mrt.n.f*
mr.f	*mrty.fy*	*mrt.f*

1) Weak verbs and geminating and irregular verbs have geminated forms.

N.B. 1. The *sḏm.ty.fy*-form

The *sḏm.ty.fy*-form is a participle with prospective meaning. It agrees in number and gender with the antecedent and takes the following forms:

Sing. masc.	☁\\ , ☁⤙ , \\☁⤙	*.ty.fy*
fem.	☁⌐\\ , ☁⌐\\ , ☁⌐	*.ty.sy*
Plur. masc. and fem.	☁⌐ꞁꞁꞁ , ☁⌐ꞁꞁꞁ , ☁⌐— , ☁\\⌐ꞁꞁꞁ	*.ty.sn*

N.B. 2. The prospective relative form

The prospective relative form is characterized by the ending \\\\ *y* in the masculine and by ⌐\\ or *tt* in the feminine.
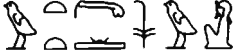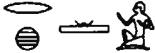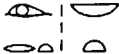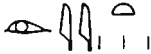
These forms are used as adjectival epithets agreeing in gender and number with the antecedent. They can, however, also be used alone as a substantive without antecedent. The endings are the same as those of the adjective (cf. chapter 10). The plural ending *w* is very often left out.

There are both active and passive forms of the participles. The passive forms can take the endings *w* in the present tense and *y* in the past.

šms sw ... he who follows him (Urk.IV 86.5)

pst nbt ... all that is cooked (Sin.B 91)

km3 wi ... he who created me (Urk.IV 364.17)

ꜥnḫw	... those who live (Urk.IV 120.16)	
wnnyw	... those who exist (Urk.IV 120.16)	
snḏw	... one who fears (Sin.B 260)	
wtt sw	... he who has begotten him (Urk.IV 17.4)	
ḫm	... he who does not know = the ignorant (Urk.IV 368.1)	
rḫ	... he who knows (Urk.IV 368.1)	
ḫprt	... what has happened (Sh.S.142)	
sḏmyw	... those who listen = judges (Peas.B 1.99)	
prrt nbt	... all that comes out (Urk.IV 1187 16)	
irt nbt	... all that is done (Westc.12.2)	
ḥsy	... the praised one (Peas.B 1.68)	
nisw	... the one who is summoned (Westc.7.11)	
iryt	... what has been done (Urk.IV 1004.10)	

	transliteration	translation
	gmyt m sš	... that which has been found in writing (Sin.B 311)
	ink šmsw šms nb.f	I was a follower who followed his lord. (Sin.R 2)
	nisw pw ii	It is the one who is summoned who comes. (Westc. 7 11)
	ink ꜥȝ ḫpr ḏs.f	I am the great one who has come into being of himself. (Urk.V 8.10)
	di.i rḫ.tn ḥswt ḫprt n.i	I will see to it that you know the favours that have happened to me. Urk.IV 2.1)
	iw.i mi s iṯw m ꜥḫḫw	I was like a man caught by nightfall. (Sin.B 254)
	sȝ sḏmw m šms Ḥr	A son who hears is a follower of Horus. (Pt. 588)
	nsw irt[y].fy nsyt	... a king who will exercise the kingship (Westc.10.13)
	ḫȝst wnnty.sy ḥr mw.f	... a foreign land that will be loyal to him (lit. on his water) (Sin.B 75)
	iwꜥw drpty.fy	... an heir who will make offerings ((Leb. 52)
	rḥyt mȝȝt[y].sn mnw.i m-ḫt rnpwt	... people who will see my monument after years (Urk.IV 365.7)
	sḏmt[y].fy	... he who will hear (Pt. 49)
	ḫprt[y].sy	... what will happen (Urk.IV 370.1)
	swȝt[y].fy	... he who will pass (Urk.IV 133.9)
	ꜥnḫw tpw tȝ swȝt[y].fy is pn	O you living on earth who will pass this tomb ... (Urk.IV 133.8)

Transliteration	Translation
i ꜥnḫw tpw tꜣ ꜥḳt[y].sn r is pn n ḫrt-nṯr	O you living on earth who will enter this tomb in the necropolis ... (Urk.IV 965.11)
ir swt rmṯ nbt sš nb rḫ-ḫt nb nḏs nb twꜣ nb ꜥḳt[y].sn r is pn mkt[y].sn sš.f twrt[y].sn ḥntyw.f dt[y].sn ḥtp-di-nsw	As to any man, any scribe, any learned man, any citizen, any man (of low station) who will enter this tomb who will protect its inscriptions who will respect its statues who will say the offering formula ... (Urk.VII 53.17-54.2)
mnw nb ir.n.i	... every monument that I have made (BH 1.26)
ḫrt irt.n.i ḏs.i	... a tomb that I have made myself (Urk.IV 10.9)
inw pn in.n.i	... this product which I had brought back (Sh.S. 175)
wꜣt rḫt.n.i	... the road that I know (BD 17.13)
pt ḫꜣswt nbt ḳmꜣt.n nṯr	... heaven and all countries that god has created (Urk.IV 341.15)
wpwty nb hbw ṯꜣty	... every messenger that the vizier sends (Urk.IV 1107.11)
srw mrr.f	... the courtiers whom he loves (Sin.B 289)
ḫt nbt nfrt ḏdit pt innt Ḥꜥpy	... every good thing that heaven gives ... and that Hapy brings (Urk.IV 51.3)
ḥst.k	...what you appreciate (Peas.B 1.3)
mrrt.f	... what he loves (BD ch. 125)
ḏdwt rmṯ	... what people say (BD ch. 125)

𓏺 hieroglyphs	*šnnt itn*	... what the sun disk surrounds (Urk.IV 341.11)
hieroglyphs	*sdmt.n.s nbt*	... everything that she had heard (Westc.12.2)
hieroglyphs	*ddt.n.f*	... what he had said (Leb. 4)
hieroglyphs	*iry.i hsst.k*	I will do what you appreciate. (Peas.B 1.3)
hieroglyphs	*iw ir.n.i mrrt rmt hsst ntrw*	I have done what people like and the gods praise. (Urk.IV 131.14)
hieroglyphs	*wn.in.s hr whm sdmt.n.s nbt*	She repeated everything that she had heard. (Westc.12.2)
hieroglyphs	*ʿhʿ.n sbt.n.f im.i m nn dd.n.i*	Then he laughed at me because of these things which I had said. (Sh.S.149)
hieroglyphs	*iw ir.n.i mrrt ntr.i niwty*	I have done what my local god likes. (Urk.IV 62.3)
hieroglyphs	*iw m33.n.i nhtw nsw irt.n.f hr h3swt nbt*	I have seen the king's victories that he has won (lit made) in all the foreign lands. (Urk.IV 1004.4)
hieroglyphs	*iw ir.n.i hsst k3.f*	I have done what his Ka praises. (Urk.IV 132.13)
hieroglyphs	*iw shtp.n.i ntr m mrrt.f*	I have pleased god with what he likes. (BD ch. 125)
hieroglyphs	*mrti k3.k pw hprty.sn*	It is what your Ka shall desire that shall happen. (Urk.IV 96.16)

* * *

Resumptive words

As in the relative clauses with *nty*, resumptive words (suffix-pronouns, adverbs, or adverbial phrases) are used with the participles and the relative forms to modify the relation to the antecedent from 'who', 'whom', 'that' to 'whose', 'of which', 'to whom', 'where', etc.

ḫt nbt nfrt w'bt 'nḫt nṯr im	... every good and pure thing in (or: on) which the god lives (Urk. IV 76.7)
ḫnw wn.k im.f	... the home land in which you were (Sh.S.135)
nṯr smsw ḫpr.n.i im.f	... o eldest god in whom I came into being (Destr. 8)
ḫprw nb mry.f ḫpr im.f	... all the transformations in which he will desire to become (Urk. V 4.11)
w3t šmt.k ḥr.s	... the road on which you walk (Urk.V 168.12)
hrrt nṯrw ḥr.s	... that with which the gods are pleased (BD ch. 125)
ḫ3st nbt rwt.n.i r.s	... every land against which I advanced (Sin.B 101)
Wsir rdy n.f wrrt 3wt-ib	... Osiris to whom the white crown and joy have been given (Louvre C 30 1 2-3)
rdit.n Wsir s3.f r.s	... the one to whom Osiris has turned his back (CT III 308a)
hssw nb.f šmt.f	... the one whose actions (lit. walking) his lord praises (Sethe Les.82.1)
nṯr pf mnḫ wnnw snḏ.f ḫt ḫ3swt	... that efficient god the awe of whom is throughout the foreign lands (Sin.B 44)
di.sn prt-ḥrw t ḥnkt k3w 3pdw ḫt nb nfrt w'bt 'nḫt nṯr im	They give invocation-offerings consisting of bread, beer, oxen, and fowl, and all things good and pure on which a god lives (Urk. IV 76.7)
m3.k ḫnw ḫpr.n.k im.f	You shall see the capital in which you were born. (Sin.B 188)

20.
EMPHATIC NOMINAL SENTENCES

An adjectival verbal form (participle, relative form, cf. chapter 19.2) without antecedent, which is the equivalent of a noun, can also be used in the patterns of nominal sentences (cf. chapters 4 and 5).

A nominal sentence, bipartite or tripartite i.e. without or with *pw*, comprising an adjectival verbal form in the rear position is a cleft sentence.

A. CLEFT BIPARTITE NOMINAL SENTENCES

The first position of a cleft bipartite nominal sentence is occupied by a noun or noun equivalent (= adjectival verbal form) preceded by *in* or by an independent pronoun.

```
                        S
          ┌─────────────┴─────────────┐
        Noun                         Noun
          │                            │
       in + Noun                 Adjectival verbal form
       In + Noun equivalent
       or
       Independent pronoun
```
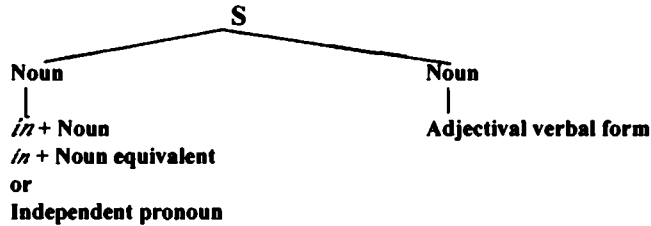
	in nṯr.i wȝḏ n.i st	It is my god that makes it green for me. (Urk.IV 132.12)
	in wnm dp	It is the eater who tastes. (Peas.B 1.215)
	in sḏr mȝȝ rswt	It is the sleeper who sees the dream. (Peas.B 1.216)
	in snt.f sꜥnḫ rn.f	It is his sister who makes his name live. (Urk.IV 12.12)
	in nn n nṯrw sꜥr mdw tpw-tȝ	It is these gods who make the words of those who are on earth ascend. (Amd. 2nd Hour, Hornung I 25)
	ink šꜥd ḏrt.f	It is I who cut his hand. (Urk.IV 894.1)
	ntf ḏdi n.f st	It is he who gives them to him. (Peas.B 1.85)
	ntf ḏdi tp-rd	It is he who gives the instructions. (Urk.IV 363.11)
	ntf ḏȝir ḫȝswt	It was he who controlled the foreign lands. (Sin.B 50)
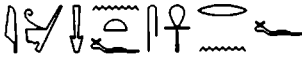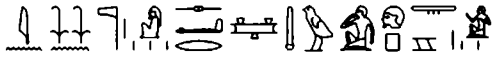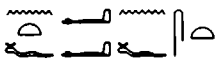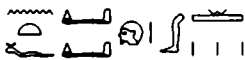
𓈖𓂝𓅂𓂻𓀁 ntf sšm wi It is he who leads me. (Urk.IV 363.8)

N.B. This pattern refers to the present or the past. A similar pattern that has a prospective *sḏm.f* in the rear position refers to the future. The future can also be expressed by the prospective relative form.

B. CLEFT TRIPARTITE NOMINAL SENTENCES

A cleft tripartite nominal sentence consists of a noun or noun equivalent (for instance an adjectival verbal form) + *pw* + an adjectival verbal form.

```
                    S
          _____|_____
Noun            pw      Adjectival verbal form
or
Noun equivalent
```
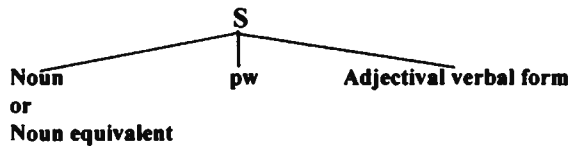
𓈖𓇋𓇋𓏲𓊪𓅱𓇋𓇋𓂻 niśw pw ii It is the one who is called who comes. (Westc.8.11)

𓂝𓅂𓅂𓀁𓇋𓎡𓅱𓊪𓆣𓅂𓏏𓅂 k3t ib.i pw ḫprt m-ꜥ.i It is what my heart plans that comes true through me. (Sethe Les.83.22)
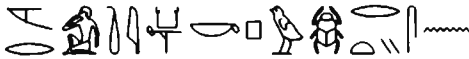
𓂓𓄿𓇋𓇋𓈖𓊪𓅂𓆣𓏏𓏭 mrti k3.k pw ḫprty.sn It is what your heart desires that will come true. (Urk. IV 96.16)

N 𓏏𓅅𓅂𓅓𓏏𓈖 N pw m3 mst.tn It is N who saw your birth. (CT VI 389i)

𓏏𓅂𓊃𓇋𓂝N𓏏 swt pw rdi st n N pn It is he who gave them to this N. (CT II 402b)
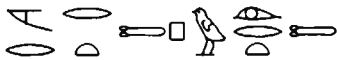
𓂓𓂋𓏏𓊪𓅂𓇋𓂋𓏏 mrrt.t pw irrt.t It is what you want that you do. (CT VI 273b)

* * *

For a similar pattern cf. chapter 27A, *sḏm pw ir.n.f.*

21.
INTERROGATIONS

A. THE INTERROGATIVE CONVERTER *in*

A sentence can be converted from a statement to a question by means of the particle *in*.

𓇋𓏤𓇋𓂝𓅒𓄿𓎟𓏏𓏛𓂋𓏥	*in iw pȝ pr sspd*	Is the house prepared? (Westc.9.19)
𓇋𓏤𓇋𓂝𓂋𓏭𓏛𓄿𓂋𓅓𓏏𓊌	*in iw n.k it.i r wȝt*	Is my barley a road for you? (Peas.B 1.5)
𓇋𓏤𓇋𓅱𓃀𓏤𓎡𓄿𓆓𓈖𓈖	*in iw skd.n.ṯn ḥr mw*	Did you sail on the water? (Urk.IV 324.11)
𓇋𓏤𓇋𓂝𓂸𓂻𓏤𓅒𓄿𓆑	*in iw mȝˤt pw pȝ ḏd*	Is it true the saying? (Westc.8.12)
𓇋𓏤𓇋𓂝𓅓𓈖𓃀𓈖𓆓𓏏𓆓	*in iw wn ky nḫt*	Is there another strong man? (Sin.B 133)
𓇋𓈖𓂝𓊹𓀜𓂻	*in ḳn.f*	Is he brave? (Adm. 13.3)
𓇋𓏤𓇋𓅱𓎛𓏤𓅓𓆑𓈖𓊪𓇋𓂋𓎡𓇋𓏏𓈖	*in iw ḥm.f wḏȝ ḥr ky mṯn*	Will His Majesty set out on another road? (Urk.IV 651.11)
𓇋𓏥𓂋𓄿𓅱𓏏𓂝𓇋𓂋𓆑𓅓𓆓𓄿𓏏𓏏𓆑	*in ˤwȝ.tw.i rf m ḏȝtt.f*	Shall I then be robbed on his estate? (Peas.B 1 18)

B. INTERROGATIVES
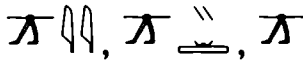
There are also interrogative words meaning 'who', 'what', etc. These words can have different functions in the sentence and are placed according to their function.
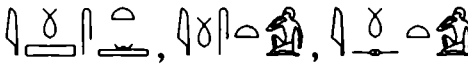
1. 𓅓𓂝, 𓅓𓂝, 𓅓𓂝, 𓅓 *m* **who, what, which**

This word can have different functions in a sentence and is placed in accordance with its function.

2. 𓊪𓏏𓂋𓏌 *ptr*, 𓂋𓏥𓏌𓀀, 𓂋𓏥𓏌𓂝 *pty.*, 𓊪𓅱𓏏𓂋𓏌 *pw-tr* **who, what**

This word is used as a comment.

3. 𓏇𓏭 , 𓏇 , 𓏇   *sy*   **who, what, which.**
This word is used as a comment and as an adjective.

4. 𓇋𓈙𓊃𓏏 , 𓇋𓈙𓏏𓀁 , 𓇋𓈙𓏏𓀁   *išst*   **what**
This word can have different functions in the sentence and is placed according to its function.

5. 𓇋𓐍𓏏 , 𓇋𓐍   *iḫ*   **what**
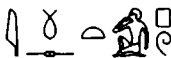
6. 𓅨𓂋   *wr*   **how many**

7. 𓈖𓇋𓅭 , 𓈖𓇋𓅭𓏏 , 𓈖𓏤𓇋𓅭   *ṯn , ṯny*   **where, from where**

𓊪𓏏𓀁𓏭𓂝	*pty st*	What is this? (Westc.8.10)
𓊪𓏏𓂋𓀁𓅭	*ptr tw*	Who are you? (BD ch. 125)
𓇋𓈙𓏏𓀁𓊪	*išst pw*	What is this? (Westc.6.25)
𓏇𓏭𓏏𓂝𓅭	*sy pw*	Who is it? (Urk.V 37.1)
𓊪𓏏𓂋𓀁𓂋𓈖	*ptr rn.k*	What is your name? (BD ch. 125)
𓊪𓏏𓀁𓏭𓂋𓅭𓄣𓏤	*pty irf pꜣ ib*	What now is this mood (lit. heart)? (Westc.9.13)
𓂋𓏭𓄿𓅭	*iry.i m*	What do I do? (Adm. 2.9)
𓂋𓎡𓈖𓆑𓇋𓈙𓏏𓂝	*ir.k n.f išst*	What do you do for him? (Urk.V 182.6)
𓂋𓈖𓏥𓇋𓈙𓏏𓀁	*ir.k n.sn išst*	What do you do for them? (Urk.V 162.15)
𓂋𓂝𓏏𓏏𓇋𓀁	*ir.tw nn mi m*	How could such a thing be done? (Sin.B 202)
𓂋𓀁𓈖𓀁𓇳	*ḏd.i n m min*	To whom can I speak today? (Leb. 103)
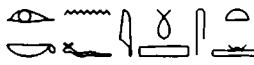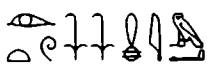
	sḏd.tw mdt *tn ḥr iḫ*	Why was this word spoken? (Urk.IV 27.11)
	wnn irf t3 pf *mi m*	How shall this land fare? (Sin. B 43)
	pḥ.n.k nn ḥr *m*	Why have you come here? (Sin.B 34)
	ii.n.k tny	Where do you come from? (Nu 98.6)
	wn.k tn	Where have you been? (Lac. TR 32.2)
	ms.s irf sy *nw*	When shall she give birth? (Westc.9.15)
	ʿnḫ.k irf m *išst*	What shall you live from? (Lac. TR 23.35)
	sḫ3.tw nn ḥr *sy išst*	Why is this called to mind? (Urk.IV 27.10)

22.
THE PASSIVE VOICE

The **passive voice** is expressed as follows in the different moods and sentence types.

Main sentences

Indicative Present	*iw sḏm.tw.f*	
Indicative Past	*iw sḏmw N*	for transitive verbs with nominal subject
	iw.i rdi.kwi	for transitive verbs with pronominal subject
	ʿḥʿ.n sḏm.f	
	ʿḥʿ.n + sḏm.kwi	
That-form Present	*sḏm.tw.f*	
Past	*sḏm.n.tw.f*	
Prospective	*sḏmw.f*	

Circumstantial sentences

Present	*sḏm.tw.f*	
Past	*sḏmw N*	for transitive verbs with nominal subject
	sḏm.kwi	for transitive verbs with pronominal subject

	iw rdiw n.k *ȝw*	Air has been given to you. (Lac. TR 2.72)
	iw ḥws n.i mr m inr	A pyramid of stone is being constructed for me. (Sin.B 300)
	iw sṯȝ.tw.f ḥnꜥ nsyw	He is ushered in together with the kings of Upper Egypt. (Budge 268.9-11)
	iw.f mn m nb	He is established as lord. (Urk.IV 17.2)
	iw.f sspd m bw nb nfr	It is outfitted with everything that is good. (Westc.11.20)
	ꜥḥꜥ.n in n.f smn	So there was brought to him a goose. (Westc.8.18)
	ꜥḥꜥ.n sspd ꜥḥꜥw n sȝ nsw	Boats were prepared for the king's son. (Westc.7.9)
	ꜥḥꜥ.n wȝḥ pȝ kniw	The carrying chair was put down. (Westc.7.14)
	ꜥḥꜥ.n wȝḥ ihw im n ḥm.f	His Majesty's camp was pitched there. (Urk.IV 655.15)
	ꜥḥꜥ.n rdi.kwi r šmsw	I was appointed follower. (Sh.S. 177)
	ꜥḥꜥ.n in.kwi r iw pn in wȝw n wȝḏ wr	Then I was brought to this island by the surf of the sea. (Sh.S. 109)
	ir.n.tw nn ḥr m	Why was this done? (Urk.IV 365.11)
	nnk ḏfȝw ir.n.t[w] n.i ḥtpwt	To me belongs the provisions. (See chapter 26B). It is for me that the offerings were made. (CT IV 134b–c)

ir sn.nw n hb n p3 hb nḫt m hrw n sˁk nṯr	A second festival of the festival of victory is to be made on the day of introducing the god. (Urk.IV 740)
iˁ.in.sn sw šˁd ḥpw.f	They washed him, when his umbilical cord was cut. (Westc. 10.11-12)
in ḥm.f rdi ir.t[w].f	It is the king who has seen to it that it is done. (Sin.B 308)
iw.f r smr m-m srw rdi.t[w].f m k3b šnyt	He will be a friend among the noblemen, when he has been placed in the midst of the courtiers. (Sin.B 280-281)
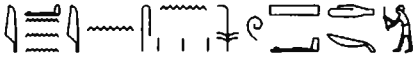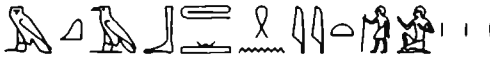
23.
THE NEGATIVE

All patterns studied so far were in the affirmative. As it is necessary to be able to express the negation of a conception or a sentence, there are also negative patterns.

The negative can be indicated in different ways: by means of a negative adverb like 'not', by means of prefixes like 'in-', 'un-', and 'mis-' (inactive, unaware, misunderstand), by means of opposite words, where one word is the counterpart of the other, like rich and poor, and by the use of words with negative meaning like 'lack'. It is the same in the Egyptian language, there are, as we will see below, several different ways of expressing the negative.

Sometimes the negation concerns only one word or one expression of the sentence as in "We meet them now and again, not every week but perhaps once a month", sometimes the sentence as a whole "We do not meet them very often". In the last sentence it is the nexus (= the relation between the subject and the predicate, in this case between 'we' and 'meet') that is negated. This distinction between the negation of one word or one expression and the negation of the nexus is important in the Egyptian language.

Let us now look at the different expressions of the negative and see what happens to the affirmative patterns we have studied, in which cases the negative is obtained by the addition of a negative word like 'not' or by means of a negative verb, and in which cases the language has resort to negatival counterparts.

I. MAIN SENTENCES
A. Negation of the predicative nexus

1. n....is is the negation used in sentences without iw. It thus serves as the negation in:

a. nominal sentences.

NB. The particle is is missing in bi-pronominal sentences.

(hieroglyphs)	*n ink is ḳ3 s3 gr*	I am not presumptous (lit. high of back) either. (Sin.B 230)
(hieroglyphs)	*n ntf pw m m3ꜥt*	It is not he, surely. (Sin.B 267-268)

b. sentences with adverbial comment and with a that-form as topic.

(hieroglyphs)	*šm.n.k ꜥnḫ.k n šm.n.k is mwt.k*	It was living that you departed, it was not dead that you departed. (Pyr. 833a)
(hieroglyphs)	*n ii is ḫt ds.[s]*	It is not by itself that riches arrive. (Ptahh. 180-181)

2. *n* is the negation of the indicative verbal patterns of the present and the past. Patterns with *n* are the counterparts of the affirmative patterns with *iw* as follows:

	Affirmative	Negative
Present active	*iw(.f) sḏm.f*	*n sḏm.n.f*
passive	*iw sḏm.tw.f*	*n sḏm.n.tw.f*
Past active trans.	*iw sḏm.n.f*	*n sḏm.f*
intr.	*iw.i ii.kwi*	*n iw.i*
passive	*iw.i rdi.kwi*	*n rdii.i* or
		n rdi.tw.i
	iw rdiw N	*n rdiw N*
Present perfect	*iw sḏm.f*	*n sp sḏm.f*

(hieroglyphs)	*n sḏm.n.i n.f*	I do not listen to it. (Leb.11)
(hieroglyphs)	*n smi.n.tw.f*	It (= the outcome) is not reported. (Adm.9.7)
(hieroglyphs)	*n sḫ3.t[w] sf*	One did not remember yesterday. (Leb.115)
(hieroglyphs)	*n ꜥk.n.f n pr.n.f*	He does not enter, he does not go out. (CT IV 326k)
(hieroglyphs)	*n sḏm.tw rn.i m r whmw*	My name had not been heard in the mouth of the herald. (Sin.B 227-228)

	n sp in.t[w]	Never had the like been
	mitt nn n	brought to any king. (Urk.IV
	nsw nb	329.12)

3. *nn* is a predicative negative. It is always the comment of the sentence where it occurs, with the following expression as a topic. *nn* is used as the negation of:

    a. sentences with adverbial predicates whose affirmative counterparts are introduced by *iw.f* or *iw N* or *iw wn* (for *iw wn* see chapter 26). Sentences with *nn* are adjectival in character and that is why the dependent pronouns are used as subjects.

| | *nn s[y] m* | It (= the flight) was not in my |
| | *ib.i* | heart. (Sin.B 223-224) |

| | *nn grg im.f* | There is no falsehood in him. |
| | | (Urk.IV 14.12) |

| | *nn wi m ḥr-* | I was not among them. |
| | *ib.sn* | (Sh.S.131) |

	nn snw.f	He has no peer (lit. his
		second does not exist. (Sin.B
		47)

| | *nn mȝꜥtyw* | There are no just persons. |
| | | (Leb. 122) |

    b. sentences with a prospective form in initial position, *n(n) sḏm.f.* The prospective can also be negated by *n sp sḏm.f* in initial position.

| | *nn wn.i n.k* | I will not open to you. (BD |
| | | ch. 125) |

| | *nn sḥȝ.i n.k* | I will not call to mind to you |
| | *sȝt ktt* | a little daughter. (Sh.S. 128) |

| | *nn snḏ.f* | He shall not fear. (Sin.B 279) |

| | *n sp mȝ.k iw* | You will never see this |
| | *pn* | island. (Sh.S.153) |

4. *imi* is a negative verb that occurs only in the *sḏm.f*-form. It is a negative verb with modal nuances and serves sometimes to negate the initial prospective form.

Affirmative	**Negative**
sḏm.f	*imi.f sḏm*

imi.k wsr m   May you not be mighty in her
ht.s   womb. (Westc.10.9)

B. Negation of a word or expression

1. *tm* is a negative verb. It is a complete verb that is conjugated instead of the main verb. *tm* is then followed by the form called the **negatival compliment** of the verb. This negatival complement can take the ending *w* but the ending is normally omitted. The infinitive gradually replaces the negatival compliment of the verb.

tm negates nominal forms of the verb and we thus find it before:

a. the that-forms *sḏm.f* and *sḏm.n.f* as well as the infinitive.

*tm.tw rdit   *It is in order not to multiply
rḫt.sn ḥr wḏ the words that one has not put
pn r tm sʿšȝ   a number of them on this
mdwt   stela. (Urk.IV 693.12-13)

tm.k tr sḏm Why don't you listen? (Peas.B
ḥr m   I 180)

tm.tw ms in Why does one then not fetch
ḥnw ḥr m   the jars? (Westc.11.21-22)

b. the prospective in non-initial position.

iw wḏ.n Gb Geb, the father of Osiris,
it Wsir tm.i commanded that I do not eat
wnm ḥs tm.i excrements and that I do not
swr wsšt   drink urine. (Harhotep 396-
            397)

c. *tm* also serves as negation of the forms *sḏm.in.f, sḏm.ḥr.f,* and *sḏm.kȝ.f.*
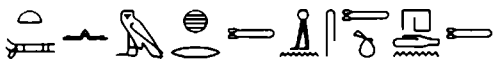
tm.ḥr.t in sti You (= a goddess) shall not
hdn.t r N   use the smell of your *hdn-*
           plant against N. (PT 696g)

N

2. *m* which is the imperative form of the negative verb *imi* negates the imperative.

m snḏ sp 2 Do not fear, do not fear!
          (Sh.S. 111)

(hieroglyphs)	*m wšb nfrt m bint*	Do not answer good with evil! (Peas.B 1.152)
(hieroglyphs)	*m ḏd grg*	Do not speak falsehood! (Peas.B 1.159)
(hieroglyphs)	*m rdi kt m st kt*	Do not set one thing in the place of another! (Peas.B. 1.152)

II. SUBORDINATE CLAUSES

1. *n-is* negates adverbial phrases that constitute a part of a sentence or form an independent sentence.

(hieroglyphs)	*rdi.n.[i] swt krs.t[w.i] m is wˁ ḥnˁ Dˁw pn n-mrwt wnn.[i] ḥnˁf m st wˁtt n is n tm wnn ḥr- ˁ n irt is snwy*	I caused myself to be buried in one tomb with this Djau for the sake of being with him in one place and not through the non-existence of the wherewithal to make two tombs. (Urk.I 146.16-147.3)

2. The use of *tm*.

a. *tm* is used to negate the adjectival verbal forms: the participle, the *sḏmty.fy*-form, and the relative form.

(hieroglyphs)	*tȝw nb tmm ḥnd st in kwy bityw*	... all lands that had not been trodden by other kings (Urk.IV 780)
(hieroglyphs)	*nn st nbt tmt.n[.i] ir mnw im.s*	There was no place in which I did not make monuments (Louvre C 15)
(hieroglyphs)	*ir grt fḫty.fy sw tmt[y].f[y] ˁhȝ ḥr.f*	Now as for him who shall lose it (=this boundary) and shall not fight on behalf of i ... (Berlin ÄI p. 258.19)

b. *tm* is also used to negate the construction *r sḏm.t.f* (cf. chapters 18 and 27).

ir sp ḥnᶜf	Deal with him privately until
wᶜw r tmt.k	you are not troubled about his
mn ḥrt.f	condition. (Pt. 465-6)

3. *iwty* is a negative relative adjective and can as such function as a substantive. *iwty* enables negative constructions with *n* and *nn* to function as a substantive or attribute.

The word takes the following forms:

Sing. masc.　　*iwty*　　**Plur.** masc.　　*iwtyw*

　　fem.　　*iwtt*　　　　fem.　　-

i Rᶜ ... iwty snw.f m ntrw	O Re, ... who has not his equal among the gods. (Urk.V 55.3)
ink iwty ḥsf.f m ntrw	I am one who is not driven away among the gods. (Urk.V 10.13)
ḳsn wy wȝt iwtt mw.s	How bad is the road that has no water. (Bibl.Aeg.IV 1 25.9)
iw nḥ.n.i ḫȝrt iwtt hi	I have protected the widow who has no husband. (Urk.IV 1078.6)
inḏ ḥrw.tn imyw wsḫt.tn nt mȝᶜty iwtyw grg m ḫwt.sn	Hail to you who are in your hall of double justice in whose body there is no falsehood. (BD ch. 125)
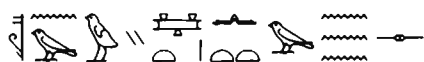
● ● ●

The negative is expressed as follows in the different patterns of main sentences and subordinate clauses:

	Affirmative	Negative Neg. of nexus	Neg. of form as such
MAIN SENTENCES			
Indicative			
Present	*iw(.f) sdm.f* *iw sdm.tw.f*	*n sdm.n.f* *n sdm.n.tw.f*	
Past	*iw sdm.n.f* *iw.i ii.kwi* *iw.i rd.kwi* *iw rdiw N*	*n sdm.f* *n iw.i* *n rdii.i* *n rdi.tw.i* *n rdiw N*	
Present perfect	*iw sdm.f*	*n sp sdm.f*	
Future	*iw.f r sdm*	*nn iw.f r sdm*	
that-forms			
Present	*sdm.f*	*n sdm.f is* [1)]	*tm.f sdm*
Past	*sdm.n.f*	*n sdm.n.f is*	*tm.n.f sdm*
Prospective	*sdm.f*	*n sp sdm.f* *n(n) sdm.f* *imi sdm.f*	*tm.f sdm*
Other forms	*sdm.in.f* *sdm.hr.f* *sdm.k3.f*		*tm.in.f sdm* *tm.hr.f sdm* *tm.k3.f sdm*
Imperative	*sdm*	*m sdm*	
Nominal sentences		*n....is*	
Adjectival sentences (ch.10.2)		*n....is*	
Sentences with adverbial comment and with iw		*nn*	
SUBORDINATE CLAUSES			
Clauses with adverbial comment without iw		*n-is*	
Circumstantial clauses	*hr* or *m + inf.* *sdm.f* *sdm.n.f* *r sdmt.f*		*hr* or *m tm + inf.* *n-is sdm.f* [2)] *n-is sdm.n.f* *r tmt.f sdmw*
Relative clauses	*nty*		*nty n* *iw.ty*
Participle	*sdm*		*tm sdm*
sdmty.fy-form	*sdmty.fy*		*tmty.fy sdm*
Relative form	*sdm.f* *sdm.n.f*		*tm.f sdm* *tm.n.f sdm*

[1)] **NB.** To *mrr.f* corresponds *n mr.f is.*
[2)] **NB.** Later usage is *iw* + negative main sentence.

24.
WORD ORDER
THE POSITION OF DIRECT AND INDIRECT OBJECTS

Apart from the questions of word order that have been mentioned in connexion with the presentation of the different sentence patterns, we also have to consider a few word order peculiarities that occur in sentences with a pronominal object and a pronominal adverbial phrase equivalent of a dative. The general rule is that

> **a.** suffix-pronouns take the precedence over dependent pronouns and
> **b.** both suffix-pronouns and dependent pronouns precede a nominal subject.

As personal pronouns are used referring to persons or things already mentioned their leftward movement is part of a tendency to present old information as early as possible in the sentence.

Example with a pronominal subject:
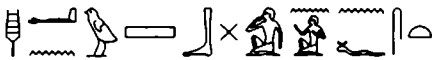
ʿḥʿ.n wšb.n.i n.f st	And I answered him this. (Sh.S. 86)	

Example with a nominal subject:

ʿḥʿ.n rdi.n n.i nb.i nbw	Then my master gave me gold. (Urk.IV 893.10)	
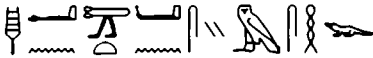
ʿḥʿ.n iṯ.n sy msḥ	And a crocodile caught her. (Westc.12.18)	

25.
TOPICALIZATION

The speaker/writer may feel the need to highlight one or several components of a sentence. In the spoken language this can be done by intonation, which is a device we know nothing about in Egyptian but it can also be done by morphological or syntactic means visible in the written language. Let us call the way of marking a member of the statement as being more important than the others **topicalization**.

1. The topicalization can be obtained by **frontal extraposition**. This means that a word is taken away from the position it normally occupies in the sentence and is placed in the beginning of the sentence. In the position then left vacant a deputy pronoun is placed. A sentence with frontal extraposition of the subject is then realized as: **noun** + *sḏm.f* and a sentence with frontal extraposition of the object as: **noun** + *sḏm.f* + *sw*. The *sḏm.f* in question is generally considered to be circumstantial. The analysis of the sentence on the pragmatic level is that the noun is the topic and the *sḏm.f* the comment. Normally the extraposed noun is definite.

```
                    S
                  /   \
            Topic       Comment
              |           |
            Noun      sḏm.f /sw/
```
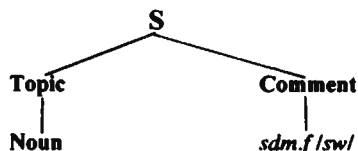
nsw ḏs.f *ḏd.f ḫr.s*	The king himself (he) said to her. (Urk.IV 27.13)
wʿ ḏd.f ḫft snw.f	Everyone said to his companion. (Urk.IV 26.16)
sḫr pn in.n.f ib.k	This plan took over your heart. (Sin.B 185)
pt ḫ3st nbt km3t.n nṯr b3k.sn n.s mi ḳd	Heaven and all the countries that the god has created work for her according to (their) nature. (Urk.IV 341.15)
t3.n pḥ.n sw	We have attained our land. (Sh.S.11)
snty.k di.n.i sn m s3 ḥ3.k	I have placed your two sisters as protection behind you. (Urk.IV 618.5)

2. This structure can be preceded by *iw* or a non-enclitic particle (e.g. *mk*, *isṯ*). These additions bring the statement, which is otherwise timeless, in relation with the actual present moment of the speaker/writer i.e. in relation to absolute time. This structure is often used to express generalizations.

```
                    S
                  /   \
            Topic       Comment
              |           |
   iw/Part. + Noun  or  sḏm.f /sw/
   Part. + Dep. pron.
```
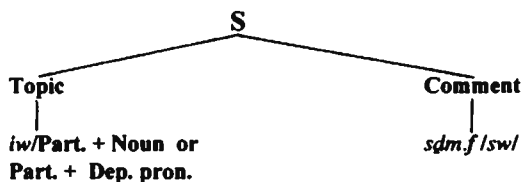
mk rf n ii.n m ḥtp	See, we have returned in peace. (Sh.S.10)
ti sw ḏd.f ḥr ms sw	And he said to him who had created him. (Urk.IV 270.12)
iw r n s nḥm.f sw	For the speech of a man saves him. (Sh.S.17)
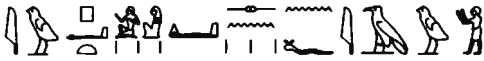
[hieroglyphs]	*iw pˁt dỉ.sn n.f ỉ3w*	Mankind gives him adoration. (Urk.IV 17.9)
[hieroglyphs]	*iw ḫtw ḫr.sn*	Even trees fall. (Leb.21)
[hieroglyphs]	*ỉst nsw km.n.f ˁḥˁw.f m rnpwt ˁš3wt*	The king had completed his lifetime of many years. (Urk.IV 896.14)
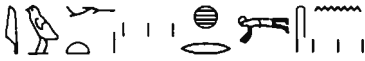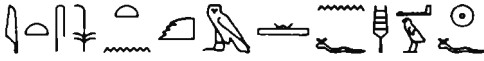
26.
MISCELLANIES I

A. THERE IS/WAS

To express general existence the Egyptian uses //*iw/wn*.

[hieroglyphs]	*iw wn nds Ḏdỉ rn.f*	There was a citizen. His name was Djedi. (Westc.6.26-7.1)
[hieroglyphs]	*in iw wn tw3 mrrw*	Is there a man of low station that is loved? (Sin.B 120-121)
[hieroglyphs]	*in iw wn ky nḫt ˁḥ3 r.f*	Is there another strong man who can fight against him. (Sin.R 158)

The corresponding negative expressions are:

> *nn* + **noun**
> *nn wn* + **noun**
> *n wnn.f*
> *n wnt.f*
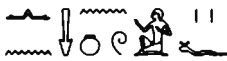
[hieroglyphs]	*nn snw.f*	He has no peer (lit. his second does not exist. (Sin.B 47)
[hieroglyphs]	*nn ḏrw.s*	Its limits do not exist. (Sin.R 16)
[hieroglyphs]	*nn m3ˁtyw*	There are no just persons. (Leb. 122)
[hieroglyphs]	*nn ḏwt*	There is no evil. (Urk.IV 115.2)
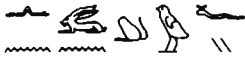
	nn wn phwy.fy	There is no end to it (lit. there does not exist its end). (Leb. 130)
	nn wn mʿr n h3w.i	There was none wretched in my time. (B.H. I 8.19)
	n wnt šs3w.sn	There is no remedy for them. (Eb. 100.15)

B. POSSESSIVE SENTENCES

There is no Egyptian verb meaning 'possess' or 'belong to'. This idea is expressed in different ways:

1. by means of an adverbial phrase consisting of the preposition *n* + **a suffix or a noun** (the dative).

2. by means of ⎯ *n(y)* followed by a dependent pronoun; in the 3rd person the hieroglyphs are then linked together by the sign ⎞ so that we find the orthographs ⎯⎞≠ᶜ and ⎯⎞⫶⫶ .

3. by means of the independent pronouns of the 1st and 2nd person as the possessor expression followed by a noun or a dependent pronoun. The first person pronoun can then take the orthography ⇔ .

4. by means of the expressions *n.i-imy, n.k-imy* followed by a noun or a dependent pronoun.

	iw n.k ʿnḫ	You shall have life. (Urk.IV 561)
	n[y]-wi Rʿ	I belong to Re. (Eb. 1.7)
	n[y]-s[y] imy-r pr	It (=this province, fem.) belongs to the steward. (Peas.B 1.16)
	n[y]-sw mḥ 30	It (=the snake, masc.) was of 30 cubits. (Sh.S. 62)
	ntk nbw	The gold belongs to you. (Urk.IV 96)
	nnk pt nnk t3	Heaven belongs to me, earth belongs to me. (Harh.562)
	n.k-imy ḥḏ	The silver belongs to thee. (Urk.IV 96)

[hieroglyphs]	*ink nb ḫprw* *nnk ḫprw n nṯr* *nb*	I am the master of transformations, to me belongs the transformations of every god. (BD 179.10)

27.
MISCELLANIES II

A. *sḏm pw ir.n.f*

This pattern is mostly found with verbs of motion. It consists of an infinitive followed by *pw* and a relative form of *iri*. The relative form of *iri* is always in the masculine. It is a sentence pattern that occurs mainly in tales.

[hieroglyphs]	*ḥmst* *pw* *ir.n.sn*	They sat down. (Westc.8.8)
[hieroglyphs]	*ꜥk pw ir.n sꜣ* *nsw*	The king's son entered. (Westc. 8.6)
[hieroglyphs]	*iwt pw ir.n bꜣk* *im m ḫntyt*	This servant came sailing upstream (=southwards). (Sin.B 241)
[hieroglyphs]	*hꜣt pw ir.n* *sḫty pn r Kmt*	So this peasant went down to Egypt. (Peas.R 7)
[hieroglyphs]	*nꜥt pw ir.n.n m* *ḫd r ḫnw n ity*	We sailed downstream (= northwards) to the Residence city of the sovereign. (Sh.S.172)
[hieroglyphs]	*wḏꜣ pw ir.n.f* *ḥnꜥ.f r mryt*	He went with him to the river bank. (Westc.8.2)
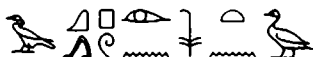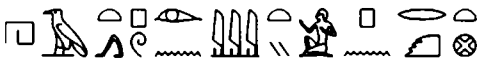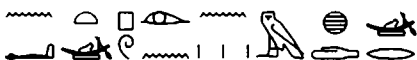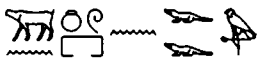
B. *sḏm in NN*

The pattern *sḏm in NN* i.e. an infinitive followed by a subject in the form of an agent noun preceded by *in* occurs in texts relating an historic event and mostly accompanying a pictorial description of the same event.

[hieroglyphs]	*prt in ḥm.f*	His Majesty went out. (Urk.IV 653.8)
[hieroglyphs]	*iit in wrw nw* *Pwnt*	The great ones of Punt arrived. (Urk.IV 324.3)

[hieroglyphs]	n⁽t m ḥd in ḥm.f	His Majesty sailed northwards. (Urk.IV 9.3)
[hieroglyphs]	šmt in ntrt tn m dw3w	The goddess set out at dawn. (Destr. 1.22)

C. sḏmt.f

The sḏmt.f-form is a form of the verb with an inserted t-element that marks perfective aspect. (This form can be called 'terminative'.)

The use of this form depends on the surrounding text (= the co-text) and it is mostly found in the expressions n sḏmt.f 'before he has heard', r sḏmt.f 'until he has heard', and after a few other preposition-conjunctions like ḏr, m, m-ḫt, ḫft, mi.

[hieroglyphs]	m grg dw3 n iit.f	Do not provide for to-morrow, before it has come. (Peas.B1.183)
[hieroglyphs]	m mdw n.f r i3št.f	Do not speak to him, until he has invited. (Pt.126)
[hieroglyphs]	iw.i ḥr ḥswt nt nsw ḥr r iwt ḥrw n mni	So I remained in the favour of the king (nt nsw ḥr), until the day of mooring came. (Sin.B 309)
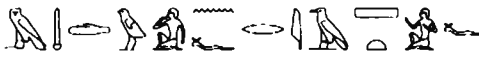
28.
SUMMARY I
SIMPLE AND COMPOUND TENSES

Here follows a survey of the verb forms found in the texts and how to interpret them.

First of all one has to consider whether the form in question is in initial position or not and whether it is bare or not.

A. Basic forms
  sḏm.f
  sḏm.n.f
  sḏmw.f
  Stative
  ḥr/m/r + Infinitive
  - These forms are non-initial and bare.
  - They are circumstantial and constitute subordinate clauses (see chapter 18).

B. Auxiliary + basic form
These above-mentioned basic forms preceded by auxiliary elements become compound verb forms with full predicative force and constitute a system of main sentence patterns in initial position. (See chapters 14 and 17.)

The compound verb forms are:

	Basic forms						
	sḏm.f	*sḏm.n.f*	*sḏmw.f*	Stative	*ḥr* + inf.	*m* + inf.	*r* + inf.
Auxiliaries							
iw	x	x	x				
iw.f	x			x	x	x	x
wn.f	x						
wn.in.f	x			x	x		
ꜥḥꜥ.n	x	x	x				
ꜥḥꜥ.n.f				x	x		
mk	(x)	(x)	x				
mk sw	x	(x)		x	x	x	x

Note that *mk* in front of *sḏm.f* and *sḏm.n.f* is **not** an integral part of the structure but a free initial element (called a free presentative) and that the following verb form has to be considered as in initial position.

C. Initial bare *sḏm.f*

If we find **an initial bare *sḏm.f***:
- This can be a **prospective** form (see chapter 15) with full predicative force.
- This can also be a **that-form** (see chapter 16) which is the topic of the sentence, i.e. non-predicative, followed by an emphasized adverbial complement as comment.

D. Initial bare *sḏm.n.f*

If we find **an initial bare *sḏm.n.f***:
- This is also a **that-form** (see chapter 16). It is the topic of the sentence and is followed by an emphasized adverbial complement as comment.

E. Continuative *sḏm.n.f*

There is also **a bare *sḏm.n.f*** with predicative function in non-initial position in a main sentence. It carries on the narration and is called **continuative**. There is no formal distinction between the continuative *sḏm.n.f* and other *sḏm.n.f* forms. "As a rule only the context, i.e. considerations of the natural sequence of events, can guide us in the choice between a circumstantial and a continuative rendering." (Polotsky, Egyptian Tenses, § 13).

šꜣs pw ir.n tꜣ wbꜣt wn.n.s tꜣ ꜥt — The maid went and opened the room. (Westc. 11.26-12.1)

šꜣs pw ir.n.s gm.n.s sn.s — She went and found her brother. (Westc. 12.12-13)

F. The forms *sḏm.in.f, sḏm.ḥr.f, sḏm.kꜣ.f*

There are also the forms *sḏm.in.f, sḏm.ḥr.f*, and *sḏm.kꜣ.f* (see chapter 17) and the form *sḏm.t.f* (see chapter 27).

29.
SUMMARY II
A KEY TO SENTENCE AND CLAUSE PATTERNS

As the Egyptian verb functions as an adverbial (the basic form) or as a noun (the that-form and also the prospective form) the two main sentence structures are **adverbial sentences** (see chapters 7-9) and **nominal sentences** (see chapters 4-5).

Here follows a survey of the principal sentence and clause patterns in classical Middle Egyptian as a kind of rule of thumb for students. As Middle Egyptian is the designation of material from a long period, one is, however, always likely to come across examples that do not fit into this schema. The patterns are arranged according to the nature of the initial word.

PATTERN	**DESIGNATION**
A. Sentences starting with a substantive	
1. Substantive + substantive	Nominal sentence
2. Substantive + *pw*	Nominal sentence
3. Substantive + *pw* + substantive	Nominal sentence
4. Substantive + stative	Circumstantial clause
5. Substantive + adverbial phrase	Circumstantial clause
6. Substantive + *ḥr/r/m* + infinitive	Circumstantial clause
7. Substantive + *sḏm.f*	Adverbial sentence
8. Substantive + */pw/* + adjectival verb form	Cleft nominal sentence
B. Sentences starting with an independent pronoun	
1. Independent pronoun + substantive	Nominal sentence
2. Independent pronoun + *pw*	Nominal sentence
3. Independent pronoun + independent pronoun	Nominal sentence
4. Independent pronoun + adjectival verb forms	Cleft nominal sentence
C. Sentences starting with an adjective	
1. Adjective/*nn* + dependent pronoun/substantive	Adjectival sentence
2. Adjective with suffix/noun (*nfr.f*)	Adjectival clause
D. Sentences starting with a verb	
1. Infinitive + *in* + substantive	Adverbial sentence
2. Infinitive + *pw* + *ir.n.f*	Nominal sentence
3. Imperative	Imperative
4. *sḏm.f*	Circumstantial clause
5. *sḏm.f*	
6. *sḏm.f* + adverbial phrase/circumstantial form	Adverbial sentence
7. *sḏm.n.f*	Circumstantial clause
8. *sḏm.n.f*	
9. *sḏm.n.f* + adverbial phrase/circumstantial form	Adverbial sentence
10. *sḏmw.f*	
11. *sḏmw N*	Circumstantial clause
12. *sḏm.tw.f*	Circumstantial clause
13. *sḏm.n.tw.f*	
14. *sḏm.kwi*	Circumstantial clause
15. *sḏm.in.f, sḏm.ḥr.f, sḏm.k3.f*	
E. Sentences starting with *in*	
1. *in/in iw·* + any sentence pattern	Interrogative sentence
2. *in* + substantive + adjectival verb form	Cleft nominal sentence
3. *in* + substantive + *sḏm.f*	Cleft nominal sentence
F. Sentences starting with auxiliary elements	
1a. *iw.f sḏm.f*	Adverbial sentence
b. *iw.f ḥr sḏm*	Adverbial sentence
c. *mk sw ḥr sḏm*	Adverbial sentence
d. *iw sḏm.tw.f*	Adverbial sentence
2a. *iw.f m iit*	Adverbial sentence
b. *mk sw m iit*	Adverbial sentence
3a. *iw sḏm.n.f*	Adverbial sentence
b. *iw sḏmw N*	Adverbial sentence
c. *iw.i rdi.kwi*	Adverbial sentence
4a. *iw.i ii.kwi*	Adverbial sentence
b. *mk wi ii.kwi*	Adverbial sentence
5. *iw.f r sḏm/iit*	Adverbial sentence
6. *ḥ'.n sḏm.n.f*	Adverbial sentence
7. *ḥ'.n sḏm.f*	Adverbial sentence
8. *ḥ'.n sḏm.kwi*	Adverbial sentence
9. *ḥ'.n.f* + stative	Adverbial sentence

N.B.

Other words that can be found in initial position are:
- negative words
(see chapter 23)
- non-enclitic particles
(see chapters 8 and 20A)
- *nty*
(see chapter 19)
- prepositions
(see chapter 26B)
- preposition-conjunctions
(see chapter 18A1)
- *wn, wnn*
(see chapters 17 and 26)

USE	COMMENTS
A.	
1. M.s./S.c., expresses identity	Ch.4
2. M.s./S.c., expresses identification	Ch.5
3. M.s./S.c., expresses identity	Ch.5
4. S.c.; M.s. if with /w or part.	Var. of pattern ch.7
5. S.c.; M.s. it with /w or part.	Ch. 7
6. S.c.; M.s. it with /w or part.	Var. of pattern ch.7
7. M.s., topicalization; occurs also with /w or part.	Ch.25
8. M.s., emphasising the first element	Ch.20B
B.	
1. M.s., expresses identity; 1 a. 2 pers. poss. meaning	Ch.4
2. M.s., expresses identification	Ch.5
3. M.s., expresses identity	Ch.4
4. M.s., emphasising the first element	Ch.20
C.	
1. M.s.	Ch.10
2. S.c.	Ch.10 N.B.
D.	
1. M.s.	Ch.27B
2. M.s.	Ch.27A
3. M.s.	Ch.13
4. S.c.	Ch.18A 2 and 28
5. M.s./S.c., prospective	Ch.15
6. M.s., that-form, present tense	Ch.16B
7. S.c.	Ch.18 and 28
8. M.s., continuative	Ch.28
9. M.s., that-form, past tense	Ch.16B
10. M.s./S.c., prospective, passive	Ch.22
11. S.c.pass., past t. for tr.v. with nominal subj.	Ch.22
12. S.c., passive, present tense	Ch.22
13. M.s., passive, that-form, past tense	Ch.22
14. S.c., pass., past t. for tr.v. with pron. subj.	Ch.22
15. M.s.	Cf.ch.17
E.	
1. M.s.	Ch.21
2. M.s., present or past tense	Ch.20
3. M.s., future tense	Ch.20
F.	
1a. M.s., indicative, transitive verbs, present tense	Ch.14
b. M.s., indicative, transitive verbs, present tense	Ch.14
c. M.s., indicative, transitive verbs, present tense	Ch.14
d. M.s., indicative, passive, present tense	Ch.22
2a. M.s., indicative, intransitive verbs, present tense	Ch.14
b. M.s., indicative, intransitive verbs, present tense	Ch.14
3a. M.s., indicative, transitive verbs, past tense	Ch.14
b. M.s., indicative, passive, subst. subject, past tense	Ch.22
c. M.s., indicative, passive, pron. subject, past tense	Ch.22
4a. M.s., indicative, intransitive verbs, past tense	Ch.14
b. M.s., indicative, intransitive verbs, past tense	Ch.14
5. M.s., indicative, trans. and intrans. verbs, future t.	Ch.14
6. M.s., indicative, transitive verbs, past tense	Ch.17
7. M.s., indicative, passive, past tense	Ch.22
8. M.s., indicative, passive, past tense	Ch.22
9. M.s., indicative, intransitive verbs, past tense	Ch.17

Abbreviations:

ch.	=	chapter
circumst.	=	circumst⟨a⟩
M.s.	=	Main sente⟨⟩
part.	=	non-encliti⟨c⟩
pass.	=	passive
pers.	=	person
poss.	=	possessive
pron.	=	pronomin⟨a⟩
S.c.	=	Subordinat⟨e⟩
subj.	=	subject
t.	=	tense
tr.	=	transitive
v.	=	verb

SIGN LIST

In the following sign list the numbers correspond to those of Gardiner's Egyptian Grammar.

I.	indicates that the sign is an ideogram.
D.	indicates that the sign is a determinative.
P.	indicates the phonetic value of signs that are phonograms.
Ab.	indicates determinatives that are used as abbreviations representing the words that they normally determine.

A. MAN AND HIS OCCUPATIONS

1. Seated man. - **I.** Man (*s*). **D.** Occupations, relationships, personal names. Pronoun first person singular.

Seated man and woman. - **I.** Human beings, man and woman (*rmṯ*, *mrt*). **D.** People, groups of human beings.

2. Man with hand to mouth. - **I.** or **D.** All activities of the mouth: eat (*wnm*), be hungry (*ḥḳr*), talk (*mdw*), answer (*wšb*).

3. Man sitting on heel. - **I.** or **D.** Sit (*ḥmsỉ*).

4. Man with arms raised. - **I.** or **D.** Adore (*dwȝ*), hide (*imn*).

5. Man hiding behind a wall. - **I.** or **D.** Hide (*imn*).

6. Man receiving purification. - **I.** Purify, be pure (*wʿb*).

7. Man sinking to ground from fatigue. - **D.** Be tired, be faint, rest.

8. Man jubilating. - **D.** Jubilation (*hnw*).

9. Man steadying basket on head. - **I.** Load (*ȝtp*), carry (*fȝi*). **D.** Work (*kȝt*).

10. Man holding oar. - **D.** Sail (*sḳdw*).

12. Soldier with bow and quiver. - **I.** Army (*mšʿ*). **D.** Soldiers.

13. Man with arms tied behind his back. - **D.** Prisoner, rebel (*sbi*), enemy (*ḫfty*).

14. Man with blood streaming from his head. - **D.** Enemy (*ḫfty*). Die (*mwt*).

14a. Variant of last.

15. Man falling. - **I.** Fall (*ḫr*).

16. Man bowing. - **D.** Bow down (*ksi*).

17. Child sitting (on lap) with hand to mouth. - **I.** Child (*ḥrd*). **D.** Child, nobleman (*sr*).

17a. Child sitting (on lap), variant of last. - Used as last.

19. Bent man leaning on stick. - **I.** or **D.** Old (*iȝw*), eldest (*smsw*), great (*wr*).

21. Man holding stick in one hand and handkerchief in the other. - **I.** or **D.** Magistrate (*sr*).

22. Statue of man with stick and ʿbȝ sceptre. - **I.** or **D.** Statue (*ḥnty, twt*)

23. King with stick and club. - **D.** Sovereign (*ity*).

24. Man striking with stick. - **I.** Strike (*ḥwi*), take (*it*). **D.** Force, violence. Every action that demands an effort. **Ab.** Strong (*nḫt*).

25. Man striking, with left arm hanging behind his back. - **I.** Strike (*ḥwi*).

26. Man standing with one arm raised. - **D.** Call, summon (*nis, ʿš*). **Ab.** ʿš summon in *sḏm-ʿš* servant.

27. Man hastening with one arm raised. - **P.** *in* in a varation of the preposition *in*.

28. Man with both arms raised. - **D.** Be high (*kȝi*), rejoice (*hʿi*), mourn (*hȝ*).

29. Man upside-down. - **D.** Be upside-down (*sḫd*).

30. Man with arms outstretched. - **I.** Praise (*iȝw*). **D.** Adore (*dwȝ*), supplicate (*twȝ*), show respect for (*tr*).

32. Man dancing. - **I.** Dance (*ḫbi, ibȝ*). **D.** Jubilate.

33. Man with stick and bundle on shoulder. - **I.** Herdsman (*mniw*). **D.** Wander (*rwi*).

34. Man pounding in a mortar. - **I.** Pound, build (*ḥwsi*).

35. Man building a wall. - **I.** Build (*ḳd*).

36. Man brewing. - **I.** Brewer (*ꜥfty*).

37. Man brewing in a cistern. - **I.** Brew, strain (*ꜥtḥ*).

38. Man holding necks of two emblematic animals with panther heads. - **I.** Name of the town of Kusae in Upper Egypt (*Ḳis, Ḳsy*).

39. Variant of last.

40. Seated man with beard and wig. - **D.** God, king.

41. Seated king, uraeus on brow. - **D.** King.

42. The same, but with flagellum (S45).

43. King wearing crown of Upper Egypt (S1). - **I.** King of Upper Egypt (*nsw*).

44. The same but with flagellum (S45).

45. King wearing the crown of Lower Egypt (S3). - **I.** King of Lower Egypt (*bity*).

46. The same but with flagellum (S45).

47. Shepherd seated and wrapped in mantle, holding a stick with appendage. - **I.** or **D.** Guard, protect (*sꜣw*).

48. Person seated and holding a knife (?). - **D.** In *iry* 'relating to', 'belonging to'. **Ab.** *iry*.

49. Syrian seated holding stick. - **D.** Foreign people.

50. Man of rank seated on chair. - **I.** Be noble (*špsi*). **D.** Revered persons.

51. The same with flagellum (S45).

52. Noble squatting with flagellum (S45). - **D.** Noble and revered persons.

53. Mummy upright. - **I.** or **D.** Mummy (*wi*). **D.** Statue (*twt*), form (*ḳi*), be like (*twt*).

54. Recumbent mummy. - **D.** Death, coffin.

55. Mummy lying on bed.   -   **D.** Lie. Decease, corpse. **Ab.** Lie, spend all night (*sḏr*).

B. WOMAN AND HER OCCUPATIONS

1. Seated woman.   -   **I.** or **D.** Woman (*st*). **D.** Female occupations, relationships, names.   -   Suffix-pronoun first person singular feminine (Dyn. XIX), second person singular feminine (Dyn. XX).

2. Pregnant woman.   -   **I.** or **D.** Conceive (*iwr*), be pregnant (*bk3*).

3. Woman giving birth.   -   **I.** Give birth (*msi*) and related words.

4. Variant of last.

5. Woman suckling child.   -   **I.** Nurse (*mnʿt*).

6. Woman seated on a chair with child on her lap.   -   **D.** Nurse (*rnn*).

7. Queen holding a lotus.   -   **D.** Queen.

C. ANTHROPOMORPHIC DEITIES

1. God with sun and uraeus on head.   -   **I.** The sun-god Re (*Rʿ*).

2. God with falcon head bearing sun disk and holding sign S34.   -   **I.** The sun-god Re (*Rʿ*).

3. God with head of ibis.   -   **I.** Thot (*Ḏḥwty*).

4. God with head of ram.   -   **I.** Khnum (*Ḥnmw*).

6. God with head of dog.   -   **I.** Anubis (*Inpw*).

7. God with head of Seth animal (E20).   -   **I.** Seth (*Stẖ* or *Stš*).

8. Ithyphallic god with feathers, uplifted arm and flagellum (S45).   -   **I.** Min (*Mnw*).

9. Goddess with sun disk and horns.   -   **I.** Hathor (*Ḥwt-Ḥr*).

10. Goddess with feather on head. - **I.** Maat (*M3't*), the goddess of Truth and Justice.

10a. Goddess with feather on head and ankh-sign on knees. - Used as last.

11. God with arms uplifted and with the sign M4 on head. - **I.** The god Heh (*Ḥḥ*). **P.** in *ḥḥ* 'million', 'many'.

12. God with two feathers and sceptre (S40). - **I.** Amon (*Imn*).

18. God with feathers, sun-disk, and horns. - **I.** Tenen (*Ṯnn*).

19. Mummy-shaped god with sceptres in hand. - **I.** Ptah (*Ptḥ*).

20. Mummy-shaped god in his shrine. - **I.** Ptah (*Ptḥ*).

D. PARTS OF THE HUMAN BODY

1. Head in profile. - **I.** Head (*tp* and *ḏ3ḏ3*). **D.** Movements of the head.

2. Face. - **I.** Face (*ḥr*). **P.** *ḥr*.

3. Hair. - **I.** or **D.** Hair (*šny*). **D.** Complexion, coulour (*iwn*), widow (*ḫ3rt*). Idea of lack. Mourn (*i3kb*).

4. Eye. - **I.** Eye (*irt*). **D.** See. In connection with all notions involving the eye. **P.** *ir*.

5. Eye with paint. - **D.** Look (*dgi*), be wakeful (*rs*).

6. Variant form of last. - Used as last.

7. Eye with painted lower lid. - **D.** Eye-paint (*msḏmt*). **P.** *'n*.

8. Eye enclosed in sign for land (N18). - **D.** Turah (*'nw*). **P.** *'n*.

9. Eye with flowing tears. - **I.** Weep (*rmi*).

10. Human eye with the markings of a falcon's head. - **I.** The 'wedjat'-eye (*wḏ3t*) i.e. the sound or uninjured eye of Horus.

11. Part of the white of the 'wedjat'-eye = 1/2 of the corn measure *hekat*.

12. Pupil of the 'wedjat'-eye = 1/4 *hekat*.

13. Eye-brow of the 'wedjat'-eye =1/8 *hekat*.

14. Other part of the white of the 'wedjat'-eye =1/16 *hekat*.

15. One of the markings under the 'wedjat'-eye =1/32 *hekat*.

16. One of the markings below the 'wedjat'-eye = 1/64 *hekat*.

17. The two markings below the 'wedjat'-eye together. - **I.** or **D.** Image, figure (*tit*).

18. Ear. - **I.** Ear (*msḏr*).

19. Nose, eye, and cheek. - **I.** Nose (*fnḏ*). **D.** Nostril (*šrt*), smell (*sn*), joy (*ršw*). **P.** *ḫnt*.

20. Variant of last.

21. Mouth. - **I.** Mouth (*r*). **P.** *r*.

22. Mouth with two strokes attached. - **I.** Used in *sȝwy* 'two-thirds'.

23. Mouth with three strokes attached. - **I.** Used in 'three-quarters' *r-3* (possibly read *ḫmt rw*).

24. Upper lip with teeth. **I.** Lip (*spt*).

25. Two lips with teeth. - **I.** The two lips (*spty*).

26. Liquid issuing from lips. - **I.** Spit (*psg*), vomit (*bsi*). **D.** Blood (*snf*).

27. Breast. - **I.** Breast (*mnḏ*). **D.** Suckle (*snḳ, mnꜥ*), tutor (*mnꜥy*), nurse (*mnꜥt*).

27a. Variant of last. - Used as last.

28. Uplifted arms. - **I.** The KA (*kȝ*). **P.** *kȝ*.

29. The previous sign above the standard (R12). - **I.** The KA regarded as a divine being.

30. The sign D28 with an appendage. - **D.** Used in the name of Neheb-kau (*nḥb-kȝw*).

31. Combination of D32 and U36. - **I.** Servant of the KA, priest title (*ḥm-k3*).

32. Arms enclosing or embracing. - **I.** or **D.** Embrace (*ḥpt*).

33. Arms engaged in rowing. - **I.** Row (*ẖni*). **P.** *ẖn*.

34. Arms holding shield and battle-axe. - **I.** Fight (*ʿḥ3*) and related words.

34a. Variant of last. - Used as last.

35. Arms in gesture of negation. - **I.** Adverbs of negation *n* and *nn*; the negative relative adjective *iwty*. **D.** Be ignorant, not know (*ẖm*), forget (*smẖ, sẖm*). **P.** *n* and *ẖm*.

36. Forearm. - **I.** Arm, hand (*ʿ*). **P.** *ʿ*. This sign is used as substitute for other signs containing the forearm.

37. Forearm with hand holding bread (X8). - **I.** Give (*di, rdi*, imperative *imi*). **P.** *d, mi, m*.

38. Forearm with hand holding a rounded loaf. - **D.** In the imperative *imi*. **P.** *mi, m*.

39. Forearm with hand holding a bowl (W24). - **D.** Present, offer (*drp, ḥnk*).

40. Forearm with hand holding a stick. - **D.** Every action where an effort is needed. **Ab.** *ẖ3i* examine, and *nẖt* strong.

41. Forearm with palm of hand downwards. - **I.** and **D.** Arm, shoulder (*rmn*). **D.** Movements of arms. Cessation of movement. **P.** *ni*.

42. Forearm as last, but with upper arm straight. - **I.** Cubit (*mḥ*). measuring 0.523 m.

43. Forearm with hand holding flagellum (S45). - **I.** Protect (*ḥwi*). **P.** *ḥw*.

44. Forearm with hand holding the *ʿb3*-sceptre (S42). - **I.** Control, lead, administer (*ẖrp*).

45. Arm with hand holding the *nḥbt*-wand. - **I.** Be glorious, holy (*ḏsr*).

46. Hand. - **I.** Hand (*ḏrt*). **P.** *d*.

46a. Hand letting fall drops. - **I.** Fragrance (*idt*).

47. Hand with curved palm. - **I.** Hand (*drt*).

48. Hand without thumb. - **I.** Palm or hand-breadth (*šsp*).

49. Fist. - **D.** Grasp (*ḫfʿ*), seize (*3mm*).

50. Finger. - **I.** Finger (*dbʿ*). **P.** *ḏbʿ*.

51. Finger horizontally. - **I.** Nail, claw (*ʿnt*). **P.** Take (*ṯ3i*), measure (*ḫ3i*), press (*dḳr*). **D-P.** *dḳr*, in *dḳrw* fruit. **Ab.** *dḳrw* fruits, *k3w* grains.

52. Phallus. - **D.** Male, man (*ṯ3y*). **P.** *mt*.

53. Phallus with liquid issuing from it. - **I.** or **D.** Phallus (*b3h*, *ḥnn*). Urinate (*wsš*), beget (*wtt*).

54. Legs walking. - **I.** Come (*iw*), walk, step (*nmtt*). **D.** All verbs expressing a motion forwards.

55. Legs walking backwards. - **D.** Turn back (*ʿnn*) and other verbs expressing a motion backwards.

56. Leg. **I.** or **D.** Leg (*wʿrt*), foot (*rd*), knee (*pd*). **P.** *wʿr*, *pds*, *gḥ* or *gḥs*.

57. Leg (D56) with crossing knife (T30). - **D.** Be mutilated (*i3t*), damage (*nkn*).

58. Foot, - **I.** Place where the foot is (*bw*). **P.** *b*.

59. Foot with crossing forearm. - **P.** Horn (*ʿb*).

60. Foot (D58) with a vase from which water flows. - **I.** Pure, clean (*wʿb*).

61. Toes. - **I.** Toe (*s3ḥ*). **P.** *s3ḥ*.

E. MAMMALS

1. Bull. - **I.** Bull (*k3*), bull or ox (*iḥ*, *iw3*). **D.** Cattle (*mnmnt*).

2. Bull, variant of last. - **I.** Bull (*k3*), epithet of Pharaoh. **D.** Fighting bull (*sm3*).

3. Calf. - **I.** Calf (*bḥs*).

4. Recumbent cow with divine ornements. - **I.** Sacred cow (*ḥs3t*).

5. Cow suckling calf. - **D.** Be joyful (*3ms*).

6. Horse. - **I.** Horse (*ssmt*). **D.** Pair of horses (*ḥtr*).

7. Ass. - **I.** or **D.** Ass (*ʿ3*).

8. Kid. - **I.** Kid (*ib*). **D.** Small cattle (*ʿwt*). **P.** *ib*.

9. Newborn foal. - **P.** *iw*.

10. Ram. - **I.** or **D.** Ram (*b3*). The ram-headed god Chnum (*Ḥnmw*). **D.** Sheep (*sr*).

12. Pig. - **I.** Pig (*rri* and *s3i*).

13. Cat. - **I.** Cat (*miw*).

14. Greyhound. - **I.** Dog (*iw*, *ṯsm*).

15. Recumbent dog. - **I.** Anubis (*Inpw*). Rebus writing for *ḥry sšt3* 'he who is over the secrets'.

16. Recumbent dog on shrine. - Same use as last.

17. Jackal. - **I.** or **D.** Jackal, dignitary (*s3b*).

18. Dog on the standard (R12). - **I.** Wepwawet meaning 'opener of the way' (*Wp-w3wt*).

20. Animal of Seth. - **I.** The god Seth (*Stḫ*). **D.** Fury, turmoil, confusion (*ḫnnw*, *nšni*).

21. Recumbent Seth animal. - **D.** Storm, rage.

22. Lion. - **I.** Lion (*m3i*).

23. Recumbent lion. - **I.** Lion (*rw*). **P.** *rw*.

24. Panther. - **I.** Panther (*3by*).

25. Hippopotamus. - **I.** Hippopotamus (*dib*, *ḫ3b*).

26. Elephant. - **I.** Elephant (*3bw*).

27. Giraffe (*mmy*). - **I.** or **D.** Foretell (*sr*).

28. Oryx. - **I.** Oryx (*m3ḥḏ*).

29. Gazelle. - **I.** Gazelle (*gḥs*).

30. Ibex. - **D.** Ibex (*n3w, nr3w, ni3*).

31. Goat with collar carrying a cylinder seal. - **I.** and **D.** Noble (*sʿḥ*) and related words.

32. Baboon. - **D.** Baboon (*iʿn*), monkey (*ky*). Be furious (*knd*).

33. Monkey. - **D.** Monkey (*gf, gif*).

34. Desert hare (*sḥʿt*). - **P.** *wn*.

F. PARTS OF MAMMALS

1. Head of ox. - Replaces *k3* (E1).

2. Head of infuriated bull. - **D.** Rage (*ḏnd*).

3. Head of hippopotamus (originally of lion). - **I.** Might (*3t*). **P.** *3t* in *3t* moment.

4. Forepart of lion. - **I.** Front (*ḥ3t*) and derivatives.

5. Head of bubalis. - **P.** *šs3*.

6. Forepart of bubalis. - Used as last.

7. Ram's head. - **I.** Ram's head (*šft*). **D.** Dignity (*šfyt, šfšft*).

8. Forepart of ram. - Used as last.

9. Head of leopard (*b3*). - **D.** Strength (*pḥty*).

10. Head and neck of longnecked animal. - **I.** Throat (*ḥḥ*). **D.** Swallow (*ʿm*), be parched (*nḏ3*).

11.   Old Kingdom form of last.

12.   Head and neck of canine animal. - **I.** Neck (*wsrt*). **P.** *wsr*.

13.   Horns of ox. - **I.** Horn, top, brow (*wpt*). **P.** *wp* in open (*wpỉ*); *ỉp* in message (*wpwt*, *ỉpwt*).

14.   Combination of F13 and M4. - In New Year's Day (*wpt rnpt*).

15.   Combination of F14 and N5. - Used as last.

16.   Horn. - **I.** or **D.** Horn (*db*, *ḥnt*, *ʿb*). **P.** *ʿb*.

17.   Horn combined with a vase with water (cf. D60). - **I.** or **D.** Purification (*ʿbw*, *wʿb*).

18.   Tusk of elephant. - **I.** Tooth (*ỉbḥ* and *nḥdt*). **D.** Bite (*psḥ*), laugh (*sbt*). **P.** *bḥ*, *ḥw*, and *ḥ*.

19.   Lower jaw-bone. - **I.** Jaw (*ʿrt*).

20.   Tongue. - **I.** Tongue (*ns*). **D.** Taste (*dp*, *dpt*). **P.** *ns*; sportive writing: *ỉmy-r* (lit. one who is in the mouth) overseer.

21.   Ear of ox (?). - **I.** or **D.** Ear (*msdr*). Hear (*sdm*) and other actions connected with the ear. **P.** *ỉdn*.

22.   Hind-quarters of lion or leopard. - **I.** Hind-quarters, end (*pḥwy*). **D.** Bottom (*kfȝ*). **P.** *pḥ*.

23.   Foreleg of ox. - **I.** Foreleg, arm (*ḥpš*).

24.   The same reversed.

25.   Leg and hoof of ass. - **I.** Hoof (*wḥmt*). **P.** *wḥm* in herald, report (*wḥm*).

26.   Skin of a goat. - **I.** Skin (*ḥnt*). **P.** *ḥn*.

27.   Hide. - **I.** or **D.** Animal skin (*dḥr*). **D.** Leather, rug, mammals.

28.   Variant of last. - **I.** Dappled (*sȝb*).

29.   Hide pierced by an arrow. - **I.** Pierce (*stỉ*). **P.** *st*.

30.   Waterskin (*šdw*). - **P.** *šd*.

31. Three foxes' skins tied together (*mst*). - **P.** *ms* in give birth (*msi*).

32. Animal's belly showing teats and tail. - **I.** Belly, body (*ẖt*). **P.** *ẖ*.

33. Tail. - **I.** Tail (*sd*). **P.** *sd*.

34. Heart. - **I.** Heart (*ib*). **D.** Heart (*ḥ3ty*).

35. Heart and windpipe. - **P.** *nfr* in *nfr* good and derivatives.

36. Lung and windpipe (*sm3*). - **P.** *sm3* in unite (*sm3*) and derivatives.

37. Backbone and ribs. - **I.** Back (*i3t*). **D.** Back (*psd, psdw*).

38. Variant of last. - Used in *psd* back.

39. Backbone with marrow issuing from it. - **I.** Marrow (*im3ẖ*). **D.** Back (rare). **D-P.** Venerated state (*im3ẖw*).

40. Portion of backbone with spinal cord issuing at both ends. - **I.** (?) Stretch out, be long (*3wi*). **P.** *3w*.

41. Vertebrae. - **D.** Back (*psd*). Cut, slaughter (*šʿt, šʿd*).

42. Rib. - **I.** Rib (*spr*). **P.** *spr* in approach (*spr*) and derivatives.

43. Ribs of beef. - **D.** Ribs of beef (*spḥt*).

44. Leg-bone with adjoining meat. - **I.** Thigh (of beef), femur (*iwʿ*). **D.** Leg of beef, tibia (*swt*). **D-P.** or **P.** *iwʿ* in inherit (*iwʿ*) and derivatives; *isw* in exchange (*isw*).

45. Uterus of heifer. - **I.** Uterus (*ḥmt*). **D.** Cow (*ḥmt*).

46. Intestine. - **I.** Intestine (*ḳ3b*). **I.** and **P.** Go round (*pḥr, dbn*) and derivatives. **D.** Turn (*wdb*).

46a. Variant form of last. - Used as last.

47. Variant of F46.

48. Another variant of F46. - Particularly for deben-weight = 91 gram (*dbn*).

50. Combination of F46 and S29. - In copy and write out (*spḥr*).

51. Piece of flesh. - **D.** Meat (*iwf*), limb (*ḥꜥ*, *ꜥt*), parts of the body. **Ab.** Members, body (*ḥꜥw*), and vagina (*kns*).

51a. Variant of last.

52. Excrement. - **D.** Excrement (*ḥs*).

G. BIRDS

1. Egyptian vulture. - **I.** Vulture (*ꜣ*). **P.** *ꜣ*.

3. Combination of G1 and U1. - **P.** *mꜣ*.

4. The longlegged buzzard. - **P.** *tyw*, *tiw*.

5. Falcon. - **I.** Horus (*Ḥr*).

6. Falcon with flagellum. - **D.** Falcon (*bik*).

7. Falcon of Horus on a standard (R12). - **I.** Horus (*Ḥr*). **D.** God, king (*nsw*, *ḥm*).

7a. Falcon in boat. - **P.** *ꜥnty*.

7b. Variant of last. - Used as last.

8. Falcon of Horus on the sign for gold S12. - In the title of the king 'Horus of gold' (*Ḥr n nbw*).

9. Falcon with sun disk N5. - **I.** Horus (*Ḥr*).

10. Falcon on sacred bark. - **I.** or **D.** The god Sokaris (*Skr*). **D.** The *ḥnw*-bark of Sokaris.

11. Cult staty of a falcon. - **D.** Divine image (*ꜥšm*, *ꜥḥm*, *ꜥḥm*).

12. The same with a flagellum.

13. The same as G11 with the double plumes S9. - **I.** Horus of Nekhen (*Ḥr Nḫny*). **D.** The god Soped (*Spdw*).

14. Vulture. - **I.** or **D.** Vulture (*nrt*). **P.** *nr*. **I.** The goddess Mut (*Mwt*). **P.** *mwt*, *mt*.

15. The same with flagellum S45. - **I.** Mut (*Mwt*).

16. Vulture G14 and Cobra I12 on basket V30. - In the royal title 'The two ladies' (*nbty*).

17. Owl. - **P.** *m*.

18. Two owls. - **P.** *mm*.

19. Combination of G17 and D37. - **P.** *mi, m*.

20. Combination of G17 and D36. - Used as last.

21. Nubian and Sudanese guinea fowl (*nḥ*). - **P.** *nḥ*.

22. Hoopoe. - **P.** *ḏb* in brick (*ḏbt*).

23. Lapwing. - **P.** or **D-P.** in 'common folk' (*rḫyt*).

24. Variant of last.

25. Crested Ibis. - **I.** Spirit (*ȝḫ*). **P.** in 'be glorious' and derivatives (*ȝḫ*).

26. Sacred ibis on a standard R12. - **I.** or **D.** White ibis (*hb*). The god Thot (*Ḏḥwty*).

26a. Variant of last. - Used as last.

26b. Variant of 26. - Used as 26.

27. Flamingo. - **I.** or **D.** Flamingo (*dšr*). Hence red (*dšr*).

28. Black ibis (*gmt*). - **P.** *gm* in find (*gmi*).

29. Jabiru. - **I.** Soul (*bȝ*). **P.** *bȝ*.

30. Three jabirus as monogram. - **I.** (?) Spirits, might (*bȝw*).

31. Heron. - **I.** or **P.** Phoenix (*bnw*). A kind of heron (*šnty*).

32. Heron on a perch. - **I.** or **D.** Be inundated (*bʿḥi*).

33. Egret. - **I.** Egret (*sdȝ*). **P.** Tremble (*sdȝ, sdȝdȝ*).

34. Ostrich. - **I.** Ostrich (*niw*).

35. Cormorant. - **P.** *ʿḳ* in enter (*ʿḳ*) and derivatives.

36. Swallow or martin. - **P.** *wr*.

37. Sparrow. - **D.** Small (*nḏs*), bad (*bin*), falsehood (*grg*) and similar ideas.

38. White-fronted goose. - **I.** or **D.** Goose (many kinds of geese: *r*, *gb*, *trp*, *smn*). **D.** Birds (*ʒpdw*) and insects. Various words like perish (*ḥtm*). **P.** (?) *gb* in the god Geb (*Gb*).

39. Pintail duck. - **I.** or **D.** Duck (*st*). **P.** *sʒ* in son (*sʒ*).

40. Pintail duck flying. - **I.** Fly (*pʒ*). **P.** *pʒ*.

41. Pintail duck alighting. - **I.** or **D.** Alight, halt (*ḫni*). **D.** Birds. **D-P.** *ḫn*, *ḫmi*, *sḫw*).

42. Fatted duck. - **I.** Fatten (*wšʒ*). **D.** Provisions (*ḏfʒ*).

43. Quail chick. - **P.** *w*.

44. Two quail chicks. - **P.** *ww*.

45. Combination of G43 and D36. - **P.** *wʿ*.

46. Combination of G43 and U1. - **P.** *mʒw*.

47. Duckling. - **I.** Nestling (*ṯʒ*). **P.** *ṯʒ*.

48. Three chicks G47 in nest. - **I.** or **D.** Nest (*sš*).

49. Ducks in a pool. - **I.** Pool, nest (*sš*).

50. Two plovers. - In fuller, washerman (*rḫty*).

51. Egret pecking at fish. - **D.** Catch fish (*ḥʒm*).

53. Human-headed bird preceded by the sign R7. - **I.** BA-soul (*bʒ*).

54. Trussed goose or duck. - **D.** Wring neck of (birds), offer. **P.** *snḏ* in fear (*snḏ*) and derivatives.

H. PARTS OF BIRDS

1. Head of pintail duck (G39). - **D.** Wring neck of (birds), offer. Abbreviated writing of fowl (*ȝpdw*) (G38).

2. Head of crested bird. - **D.** (?) Forehead, temple (*mȝˁ*). **P.** or **D-P.** *wšm*.

3. Head of spoonbill. - **P.** *pȝḳ, pḳ*.

4. Head of vulture G14. - **P.** *nr*. Through rebus writing used in people, folk (*rmṯ*).

5. Wing. - **I.** or **D.** Wing (*dnḥ*). Fly (*ˁḥi, pȝ*).

6. Feather. - **I.** Feather (*šwt*), truth (*mȝˁt*). **P.** *šw*.

6a. Variant of last.

7. Claw. - **P.** *sȝ*.

8. Egg. - **I.** or **D.** Egg (*swḥt*). Also *sȝ* son.

I. AMPHIBIOUS ANIMALS, REPTILES, etc.

1. Lizard. - **I.** or **D.** Lizard (of different kinds: *ˁš(ȝ)*, *ḥntȝsw*). **P.** in many (*ˁšȝ*) and derivatives.

2. Tortoise. - **I.** Tortoise (*štyw*).

3. Crocodile. - **I.** Crocodile (*msḥ*). **D.** Be greedy, voracious, aggressive. Two crocodiles **P.** *ity*.

4. Crocodile on a shrine. - **I.** The crocodile-god Sobek (*Sbk*).

5. Crocodile with curved tail. - **D.** (?) Collect, gather (*sȝḳ*).

5a. Crocodile with straight tail. - **I.** and **D.** The god Sobek (*Sbk*).

6. Piece of crocodile-skin with spines. - **P.** *km* in Egypt (*Kmt*).

7. Frog. - **I.** Frog (*ḳrr*). - The frog-goddess Heket (*Ḥḳt*).

8. Tadpole. - **P.** in 'one hundred thousand' (*ḥfn*).

9. Horned viper. - **I.** Viper (*ft*). **P.** *f*.

10. Snake. - **I.** Snake (*ḏt*). **P.** *ḏ*.

11. Two snakes I10. - **P.** *ḏḏ*.

12. Cobra (erect as on the forehead of the Pharaoh. - **I.** or **D.** Uraeus (*iꜥrt*). **D.** Goddess.

13. Cobra I12 on basket V30. - **D.** Goddess. - In the royal title 'the two ladies' (*nbty*).

14. Snake or worm. - **I.** or **D.** Worm (*ḏḏft*), serpent (*ḥfꜣw*).

K. FISHES AND PARTS OF FISHES

1. *Tilapia nilotica.* - **I.** The *bulti*-fish (*int*). **P.** *in*.

2. *Barbus bynni.* - **P.** *bw* in abomination (*bwt*).

3. *Mugil cephalus.* - **I.** The *buri*-fish (*ꜥdw* or *ꜥḏw*). **P.** *ꜥḏ* in the title 'province administrator' (*ꜥḏ-mr*).

4. Oxyrhynchus fish (*Mormyrus kannume*). - **I.** Oxyrhynchos (*ḫꜣt*). **P.** *ḫꜣ*.

5. *Petrocephalus bane.* - **D.** Fish in general (*rm*). **P.** *bs*.

6. Fish-scale. - **I.** Fish-scale (*nšmt*).

L. INVERTEBRATA AND LESSER ANIMALS

1. Dung beetle, - **I.** Dung beetle (*ḫprr*). **P.** *ḫpr* in become (*ḫpr*).

2. Bee. - **I.** Bee (*bit*), honey (*bit*). **P.** *bit* in king of Lower Egypt (*bity*).

3. Fly. - **I.** or **D.** Fly (*ꜥff*).

4. Grasshopper. - **I.** or **D.** Grasshopper (*snḥm*).

5. Centipede. - **I.** or **D.** Centipede (*spꜣ*).

6. Bivalve shell. - **P.** *ḥ3* in table of offerings (*ḫ3t*).

7. Scorpion. - **I.** The goddess Serket (*Srḳt*).

M. PLANTS AND TREES

1. Tree. - **I.** or **D.** Trees (*mnw*). Various kinds of trees (*i3m, im(3)*). **P.** *i3m, im*.

1a. Variant of last.

2. Herb. - **D.** Plant, flower, reeds (*isw*), rush (*ḥni*). **P.** *ḥn* in vessel (*ḥnw*). **D-P.** (?) *is*.

3. Branch. - **I.** Wood, tree (*ḫt*). **D.** Different kinds of wood. Wooden objects. **P.** *ḫt*.

4. Palm-branch. - **I.** or **D.** Be young (*rnpi*), regnal year (*ḥ3t-sp*), time, season (*tr*). **P.** *rnp* in year (*rnpt*).

5. Combination of M4 and X1. - **I.** or **D.** Season (*tr*).

6. Combination of M4 and D21. - **D.** (and **Ab.**) Season (*tr*). **D-P.** *tr, ti ri*.

7. Combination of M4 and Q3. - **I.** Be young (*rnpi*) and derivatives.

8. Pool with lotus flowers. - **I.** Pool, meadow (*š3*). **P.** *š3*. **I.** Inundation season (*3ḫt*).

9. Lotus flower. - **I.** Lotus (*sšn*).

10. Lotus bud. - **D.** Lotus bud (*nḥbt*).

11. Flower on long stalk. - **I.** or **D.** Offer (*wdn*).

12. Leaf, stalk, and rhizome of lotus. - **I.** Leaf (of lotus) (*ḫ3*). **P.** *ḫ3*.

13. Stem of papyrus. - **I.** Papyrus, papyrus column (*w3ḏ*). **P.** *w3ḏ*. Often substitute for V24 *wḏ*.

14. Combination of M13 and I10. - **P.** *w3ḏ* and *wḏ* as substitute for V24.

15. Clump of papyrus with buds. - **D.** Swamps (*idḥw*). Lower Egypt (*Mḥw* or *Tȝ-mḥw*). **Ab.** Crown of Lower Egypt (*mḥ-s*), plant of the north (*mḥyt*).

16. Clump of papyrus. - **P.** *ḥȝ*. M16 often replaces M15.

17. Flowering reed. - **I.** Reeds (*i*). **P.** *i*.

18. Reed with legs (D54). - In 'come' (*ii*) and related words.

19. Combination of M17 and U36. - **P.** *ʿȝb* in 'offering' (*ʿȝbt*).

20. Reeds growing side by side. - **I.** Marshland, field (*sḫt*), hence peasant (*sḫty*).

21. Like the last, but with a handle at the side. - **I.** Herb, plant (*sm*). **P.** *sm*.

22. Rush with shoots. - **P.** *nḫb* in Elkab (*Nḫb*) in Upper Egypt and the vulture goddess Nekhebet (*Nḫbt*).

22a. Two rushes with shoots. - **P.** *nn*.

23. Plant regarded as typical of Upper Egypt. - **I.** The *swt*-plant (*swt*). **P.** *sw*. In *ni-swt* 'king of Upper Egypt'.

24. The same on *r* (D21). - **P.** *rs* in 'South' (*rsw*) and 'southern' (*rsy*).

25. Combination of M24 and M26. - Used for both M24 and M26.

26. Sedge growing from a sign for land. - **I.** Upper Egypt (*šmʿw*) and derivatives. **P.** *šmʿ*.

27. Combination of M26 and D36. - Used as M26.

28. Combination of M26 and V20. - In the archaic title 'greatest of the ten of Upper Egypt' (*wr mdw Šmʿw*).

29. Pod from some sweetsmelling tree. - **P.** *nḏm* sweet and related words.

30. Sweet-tasting root (?). - **I.** or **D.** Sweet (*bnr*) and derivatives.

31. Stylised rhizome of a lotus. - **D.** Grow (*rd*).

32. Variant of last.

33. Grains of corn. - **I.** Barley (*it*). **D.** Corn, grains.

33a. Variant of last.

34. Bearded ear of spelt. - **I.** Spelt, wheat (*bdt*, *bty*).

35. Heap of corn. - **D.** Heap (*ꜥḥꜥw*).

36. Basket of fruit. - **D.** Bind together (*dmꜣ*). **P.** *ḏr*.

37. Bundle of green stems (O.K. form of M36). **P.** *ḏr*.

38. Bundle of flax. **D.** Flax (*mḥ*). Bind (*dmꜣ*).

39. Basket of fruit. - **D.** Offering consisting of fruit and vegetables (*rnpt*, *ḥnkt*).

40. Bundle of reeds. - **P.** *is*.

41. Log of wood. **D.** Wood; pine (*ꜥš*), juniper (*wꜥn*).

42. Flower (?). **P.** *wn* in 'eat' (*wnm*).

43. Vine on props. - **D.** Vine (*iꜣrrt*), wine (*irp*).

44. Thorn. - **I.** Thorn (*srt*). **D.** Sharp, pointed (*spd*).

N. SKY, EARTH, WATER

1. Sky. - **I.** Sky (*pt*). **D.** She sky-goddess Nut (*Nwt*), heaven (*ḥrt*), also in 'the double gate' (*rwty*). **P.** *ḥry* in 'which is above' (*ḥry*) and related words.

2. Sky with a star suspended from it. - **I.** or **D.** Night (*grḥ*), dusk (*ꜥẖḥw*).

3. Variant of last.

4. Moisture falling from the sky. - **I.** or **D.** Dew (*idt*, *iꜣdt*), rain-storm (*šnyt*).

5. Sun. - **I.** Sun (*rꜥ*), day (*rꜥ*, *hrw*, *ssw*), the sun-god Re (*Rꜥ*). **D.** Actions of sun, notions of time.

6. Sun with uraeus. - **I.** The sun-god Re (*R*ʿ).

7. Combination of N5 and T28. - **Ab.** Day-time, lit. 'what belongs to the day' (*ḥrt-hrw*).

8. Sunshine. - **D.** Shine, rise (*psḏ*, *wbn*). **P.** *wbn* in wound (*wbnw*) and *ḥnmmt* in 'the sun-folk of Heliopolis' (*ḥnmmt*).

9. Moon with its lower part obscured. - **I.** or **D.** New-moon festival (*psḏntyw*, *psḏtyw*). **P.** *psḏ* in 'divine ennead' (*psḏt*). - Sign sometimes mixed up with X6.

10. Variant of last.

11. Crescent moon. - **I.** Moon (*iʿḥ*). **Ab.** Palm (*šsp*).

12. Variant of last.

13. Half a crescent and a star. - **I.** Half-month festival (... *nt*).

14. Star. - **I.** Star (*sbꜣ*), morning (*dwꜣt*). **D.** Stars, notions of time. **P.** or **D-P.** *sbꜣ*, *dwꜣ*.

15. Star in circle. - **I.** Duat, the world of transformations (*dwꜣt*).

16. Flat alluvial land with grains of sand (N33) beneath it. - **I.** Earth, flat land (*tꜣ*). **D.** Estate (*ḏt*). **D-P.** Serf, eternity/*djet*-sphere (*ḏt*).

17. The same without the grains of sand.

18. Sandy tract. - **I.** Island (*iw*). **D.** Foreign country. Horizon or the land where the sun rises (*ꜣḥt*) and related words.

19. The last repeated twice. - Used in Horakhty (*Ḥr-ꜣḥty*).

20. Tongue of land. - **I.** or **D.** Sand-bank, shore (*wḏb*). **P.** *wḏb* in 'return'.

21. Tongue of land. - **I.** or **D.** Bank, region (*idb*).

22. Sandy tongue of land. O.K. form of both N20 and N21.

23. Irrigation canal. - **D.** Irrigated land, boundary.

24. Land crossed by irrigation runnels. - **I.** District, 'nome' (*spt*, *spꜣt*). **D.** Different nomes. Garden (*ḥsp*).

25. Sandy hill-country. - **I.** Hill-country, foreign land, desert (*ḫȝst*). **D.** Desert, hill. Foreign people and countries. Necropolis (*smt*).

26. Sand-covered mountain. - **I.** Mountain (*ḏw*). **P.** *ḏw*.

27. Sun rising over mountain. - **I.** Place where the sun rises (*ȝḫt*).

28. Hill over which are the rays of the rising sun. - **I.** Hill of the sunrise (*ḫʿ*). Hence 'appear in glory' (*ḫʿi*). **P.** *ḫʿ*.

29. Sandy hill-slope (cf. hill, height (*ḳȝȝ*). - **P.** *ḳ*.

30. Mound of earth. - **I.** Mound, region (*iȝt*).

31. Road bordered by shrubs. - **I.** Road (*wȝt*, *mṯn*, *ḥrt*). Position, motion, distance. **Ab.** 'be far away' (*ḥr*).

32. Lump of clay or dung. - Alternative form of F52 and Aa2.

33. Grain of sand, pellet, or the like. - **D.** Sand (*šʿy*). Metal or mineral, medicaments.

33a. Three grains of sand, pellets or the like.

34. Ingot of metal. - **I.** Copper (*biȝ*, *ḥmt*). **D.** Objects of copper or bronze.

35. Ripple of water (*nt*). - **P.** *n*.

35a. Three ripples of water. - **I.** Water (*mw*). **D.** Water, liquid, actions connected with water. **P.** *mw*.

36. Channel filled with water. - **I.** Canal, channel (*mr*). **D.** Rivers, lakes, seas. **P.** *mr*, *mi*.

37. Garden pool. - **I.** Pool (*š*). **P.** *š*.

38. Variant of last.

40. Combination of N37 and D54. - In 'go' (*šm*).

41. Well full of water. - **D.** Well (*ḫnmt*), marshlands, limits (*pḥww*). As substitute for the female organ: woman, wife (*ḥmt*). **P.** *ḥm*, *biȝ*.

42. Variant of last.

O. CONSTRUCTIONS, PARTS OF BUILDINGS

1. House. - **I.** House (*pr*). **D.** House, building, seat. **P.** *pr* in 'go forth' (*pri*) and derivatives.

2. Combination of O1 and T3. - Used in 'treasury' (*pr-ḥd*).

3. Combination of O1, P8, X3, and W22. - Used in invocation offering formula (*prt-ḥrw*).

4. Courtyard or reed shelter. - **I.** Shelter, room, courtyard (*ḥ*). **P.** *ḥ*.

5. Winding street. - **I.** or **D.** Street (*mrrt*). **P.** *mr* in the bull Mnevis (*Mr-wr*). *nm* in 'traverse' (*nmi*), roar (*nmi*).

6. Rectangular building seen in plan. - **I.** Castle (*ḥwt*).

7. Alternative form of last.

8. Combination of D6 and D29. - Used in *ḥwt-ᶜȝt* temple, lit. great castle.

9. Combination of O7 and V30. - Used in the name of Nephthys (*Nbt-ḥwt*).

10. Combination of O6 and G5. - Used in the name of Hathor (*Ḥwt-Ḥr*).

11. Palace with battlements. - **I.** Palace (*ᶜḥ*).

12. The same as last combined with D36.

13. Battlemented wall. - **D.** Gateway (*sbḫt*). Wall in, enclose (*sbḫ*).

14. Variant of last.

15. Walled enclosure combined with W10 and X1. - Hall in palace or temple (*wsḫt*).

16. Gateway with protecting serpents. - **I.** Curtain, gateway (*tȝ, tȝyt*).

17. Variant of last.

18. Shrine seen from side. - **I.** Naos, chapel (*kȝri, kȝt*).

19. Primitive shrine. - **D.** Name of pre-dynastic shrine of Upper Egypt (*Pr-wr*).

20. Shrine. - **D.** Shrine (*itrt*, *ḥm*). Pre-dynastic shrine of Lower Egypt (*Pr-nw*, *Pr-nsr*).

21. Façade of shrine. - **I.** The divine booth (*sḥ-nṯr*).

22. Open booth supported by a pole. - **I.** Booth (*sḥ*). **P.** *sḥ* in 'counsel' (*sḥ*).

23. Hall used in the sed-festival. - **I.** The royal jubilee festival (*ḥb-sd*).

24. Pyramid. - **I.** Pyramid, tomb (*mr*).

25. Obelisk. - **I.** Obelisk (*tḥn*).

26. Stela. - **I.** Funerary stela (*wḏ*). **D.** Stela, station of the king (*ʿḥʿw*).

27. Hall of columns. - **D.** Hall of columns (*ḏȝdw*), office (*ḥȝ*).

28. Column with tenon on top. - **I.** Column (*iwn*). **P.** *iwn*.

29. Wooden column. - **I.** Column (*ʿȝ*). **P.** *ʿȝ*.

30. Supporting pole. - **I.** Pole (*sḫnt*). **D.** Support.

31. Door. - **I.** Door (*ʿȝ*). **D.** Open. **P.** *ʿȝ* (rarely).

32. Gateway. - **D.** Door (*sbȝ*).

33. Façade of palace or tomb. **D.** In *srḫ*, banner for the king's Horus name.

34. Bolt. - **I.** Bolt (*s*). **P.** *s*.

35. Combination of O34 and D54. - **P.** *s* mainly in verbs of motion.

36. Wall. - **I.** Wall (*inb*). **D.** Bulwark, fortification.

37. Falling wall. - **D.** Demolish.

38. Corner of wall. - **I.** Corner (*ḳnbt*), magistrates (*ḳnbt*). **D.** Gate (*ʿrrt*), street (*mrrt*).

39. Stone slab or brick. - **D.** Stone (*inr*, *ʿȝt*), brick (*ḏbt*), weight.

40. Stairway. - **I.** Stairway (*rwd*). **D.** Terrace, terraced hill (*ḫtyw*).

41. Double stairway. - **D.** High place (*k3y*). Ascend (*i'r*).

42. Fence. - **P.** *šsp* in receive (*šsp*) and derivatives.

43. Variant of last.

44. Emblem erected outside the temple of Min. - **D.** Office, rank (*i3wt, i3t*).

45. Domed building. - **I.** or **D.** Harim (*ipt*).

47. A prehistoric building at Hierakonpolis. - **I.** Hierakonpolis (*Nḫn*).

48. Variant of last.

49. Village with cross-roads. - **I.** Town, village (*niwt*). **D.** Inhabited region.

50. Circular threshing floor covered with grain. - **I.** Threshing floor (*spt*). **P.** *sp* in 'time' (*sp*).

51. Granary. - **I.** Granary (*šnwt*).

P. SHIPS AND PARTS OF SHIPS

1. Boat on water. - **I.** or **D.** Boats and ships of different kinds (*imw, dpt, k3k3w* etc). **D.** Sail (*n'i*), fare downstream (*ḫdi*) and other words related to sailing.

1a. Boat upside down. - **D.** Upset, overturn (*pn'*).

2. Ship under sail. - **D.** Sail upstream (*ḫnti*).

3. Sacred bark (great variations in details in different cases. - **I.** Sacred bark (*wi3*). **D.** Divine barks and sailing.

3a. Variant form of sacred bark.

4. Fisherman's boat with net. - **I.** Fisherman (*wḥ'*). **P.** *wḥ'* in 'unbind', 'dissolve'.

5. Sail. - **I.** Wind, breath (*ṯ3w, nf*). **D.** Wind, storm. Blow, breathe.

6. Mast. - **P.** *'ḥ'* in 'stand' (*'ḥ'*) and derivatives.

7. Combination of P6 and D36. - Used as last.

8. Oar. - **I.** Oar (*hpt*). **D-P.** Course (*hpt*). **P.** *ḫrw* in 'voice' (*ḫrw*) and other words. - Often in horizontal position.

9. Combination of P8 and I9. - Used in 'he says' (*ḫr[w].f*).

10. Steering oar. - **I.** or **D.** Steering oar (*ḥmw*), steersman (*ḥmy*).

11. Mooring post. - **I.** Mooring post (*mnit*). **D.** Moor, die (*mni*).

Q. DOMESTIC AND FUNERARY FURNITURE

1. Seat. - **I.** Seat (*st*). **D.** Every kind of seat. **P.** *st* in 'lap' (*m3st*), *ws* in 'Osiris' (*Wsir*), *3s* in 'Isis' (*3st*), *ḥtm* in 'perish' (*ḥtm*).

2. Portable seat. - **I.** Seat (*st*). **P.** *ws* in 'Osiris' (*Wsir*).

2a. The same reversed.

3. Stool or reed matting. - **I.** Base for statue (*p*). **P.** *p*.

4. Head-rest. - **I.** Head-rest (*wrs*).

5. Chest. - **I.** Box (*hn*), chest (*'fdt*).

6. Coffin. - **I.** Coffin (*krsw*). **D.** Bury (*krs*).

7. Brazier with flame rising from it. - **D.** Fire, flame (*ḫt*, *sḏt*), heat (*rkḥ*), torch (*tk3*). Cook (*psi*).

R. TEMPLE FURNITURE AND SACRED EMBLEMS

1. Table with loaves and jug. - **I.** Table for meals (*tt*), table of offerings (*ḫ3wt*, *ḫ3t*).

2. Table with conventionalized slices of bread. - Used as last.

3. Table with loaves and libation jug. - **I.** Offering table, altar (*wḏḥw*).

4.   Loaf (X2) on a reed mat.   -   **I.** Altar (*ḥtp*). **P.** *ḥtp* in 'be pleased', 'rest' (*ḥtp*) and derivatives.

5.   Censer. - **I.** Fumigate (*k3p*). **P.** *k3p, kp*.

6.   O.K. form of last. - Used as last.

7.   Bowl for incense with smoke rising from it.   -   **I.** Incense (*sntr*).   - Also used in front of G29 and G53 in the word 'soul' (*b3*).

8.   Cloth wound on a pole, emblem of divinity.   -   **I.** God (*nṯr, ntr*) and derivatives. **D.** Names of divinities.

8a.   Combination of three signs R8. - **I.** Gods (*nṯrw*).

9.   Combination of R8 and V33. - **I.** Natron (*bd*).

10.   Combination of R8, T28, and N29. - **I.** Necropolis (*ẖrt-nṯr*).

11.   Column imitating a bundle of stalks tied together.   -   **I.** Djed-column (*ḏd*). **P.** *ḏd* in 'be stable' (*ḏdi*).

12.   Standard for carrying religious symbols.   -   **I.** Standard (*i3t*). **D.** Also accompanying various ideograms for gods.

13.   Falcon (G5) on standard with feather, emblem of the West.   -   **I.** West (*imnt*) and derivatives.

14.   Abbreviation of last. - **I.** West (*imnt*) and derivatives, right, to the right (*wnmi*).

15.   Spear decked out as standard, emblem of the East.   -   **I.** East (*i3bt*) and derivatives, left, to the left (*i3bi*).   -   Interchanges by confusion with U23.

16.   Papyrus-shaped wand with feathers.   -   **I.** or **D.** The *wḫ*-fetish of Kusae in Upper Egypt.

17.   Wig with fillet and plumes on pole.   -   **I.** or **D.** Fetish of Abydos or Thinis (*T3-wr*).

18.   Variant of last.

19.   Combination of S40 with fillet and feather. - **I.** Thebes (*W3st*).

20. Flower surmounted by horns. - **I.** The goddess Sechat (*Sšзt*).

21. O.K. form of last. - Used as last.

22. Two fossil belemnites (?), emblem of the god Min. - **I.** The god Min (*Mnw*). **P.** *ḥm* in 'sanctuary' (*ḥm*), and 'Letopolis' (*Ḥm*).

23. O.K. form of last. - Used as last.

24. Two bows tied together, emblem of the goddess Neith. - **I.** Neith (*Nt, Nrt*).

25. O.K. form of last. - Used as last.

S. CROWNS, DRESS, STAVES, etc.

1. White crown of Upper Egypt. - **I.** The white crown (*ḥḏt*). **D.** Crown (*šmᶜ-s, wrrt*).

2. The last in basket (V30). - The same use.

3. Red crown of Lower Egypt. - **I.** The red crown (*dšrt*). **D.** Crown (*mḥ-s*). **P.** *n*.

4. The last in basket (V30). - **D.** Red crowns (*nt, mḥ-s*). **P.** *n*.

5. Combined white and red crowns. - **D.** The double crown (*sḥmty*), the 'pschent' of the Greek period (*pз-sḥmty*).

6. The last in basket (V30). - **I.** or **D.** The double crown (*sḥmty, wrrt*).

7. The blue crown. - **I.** The blue crown (*ḥprš*).

8. The atef-crown of Osiris. - **I.** The atef-crown (*зtf*).

9. Two plumes. - **I.** Double plumes (*šwty*).

10. Band of cloth as fillet. - I. Fillet (*mḏḥ*), crown, wreath (*wзḥw*). **P.** *mḏḥ* in 'hew' (*mḏḥ*), carpenter (*mḏḥw*).

11. Collar of beads with falcon-headed terminals. - **I.** Collar (*wsḥ*). **P.** *wsḥ*.

12. Collar of beads. - **I.** Gold (*nbw*) and derivatives. **D.** Precious metal.

13. Combination of S12 and D58. - In smelt (gold), fashion (*nbi*).

14. Combination of S12 and T3. - In silver (*ḥḏ*).

15. Pectoral of beads. - **I.** or **D.** Fayence, glass (*tḥnt*). Sparkle (*tḥn*). **P.** *tḥn* in the name of a Libyan population (*tḥnw*).

16. O.K. form of last. - Used as last.

17. Another O.K. form of S15. - Used as last.

18. Bead-necklace with counterpoise. - **I.** *menat*-necklace (*mnit*).

19. Cylinder-seal attached to bead-necklace. - **I.** Treasurer (*sḏȝwty*). Also in the related word 'precious' (*sḏȝw*).

20. Cylinder-seal attached to bead-necklace. - **I.** Seal (*ḥtm*). **D.** Seal, sealed documents.

21. Ring (possibly a plain finger-ring). - **D.** Ring (*iwˤw*, *ˤw*).

22. Kind of knot holding together the clothes. - **P.** *st* and *sṯ*. **I.** ot **D.** Larboard (*tȝ-wr*).

23. Knotted strips of cloth. - **I.** Unite, bind (*dmḏ*) and derivatives.

24. Girdle knot. - **I.** Knot (*tst*). Bind (*ts*).

25. Garment. - In dragoman (*ˤw*).

26. Apron. - **I.** or **D.** Apron (*šndyt*, *šnḏwt*).

27. Horizontal strip of cloth with two strands of a fringe. - **I.** Clothing (*mnḫt*).

28. Strip of cloth with fringe, combined with the folded cloth S29. - **D.** Clothe, clothing (*ḥbs*). Conceal, uncover.

29. Folded cloth. - **P.** *s*. Abbreviation for health (*snb*).

30. Combination of S29 and I9. - **P.** *sf* in 'yesterday' (*sf*).

31. Combination of S29 and U1. - **P.** *smȝ* in 'fighting bull' (*smȝ*).

32. Piece of cloth with fringe. - **I.** Piece of cloth (*si3t*). **P.** *si3* in 'recognize' (*si3*).

33. Sandal. - **I.** Sandal (*tbt*). Hence 'be shod' (*tb*) and 'sandal-maker' (*tbw*).

34. Tie or strap, especially sandal-strap. - **I.** Sandal-strap (*ꜥnḫ*). **P.** *ꜥnḫ* in 'live' (*ꜥnḫ*).

35. Fan of ostrich feathers (flabellum). - **I.** Shadow, shade (*šwt*), protection (*šw*). **D.** Standard (*sryt*).

36. O.K. form of last. - Used as last.

37. Short-handled fan. - **I.** Fan (*ḫw*).

38. Crook. - **I.** Sceptre (*ḥk3t, ḥkt*). **P.** *ḥk3* in 'rule' (*ḥk3*).

39. Peasant's crook. - **P.** *ꜥwt* in 'flocks of small animals' (*ꜥwt*).

40. Sceptre with straight shaft and head of Seth-animal (cf. also R19). - **I.** *w3s*-sceptre (*w3s*). **P.** *w3s*. - Replaces sometimes the *ḏꜥm*-sceptre S41. **P.** *ḏꜥm* and *i3tt*.

41. Sceptre with wavy shaft and head of Seth-animal. - **P.** *ḏꜥm*.

42. Sceptre of authority, origninally of different types for various uses. - **I.** *ꜥb3*-sceptre (*ꜥb3*), *sḫm*-sceptre (*sḫm*), *ḫrp*-sceptre (*ḫrp*). **I.** or **D.** Control, lead, (*ḫrp*). **P.** *ꜥb3, sḫm, ḫrp*.

43. Walking-stick. - **I.** Walking-stick (*mdw*). **P.** *md* in 'speak' (*mdw*) and derivatives.

44. Walking stick with flagellum S45. - **I.** *3ms*-sceptre (*3ms*).

45. Flail or flagellum, part of the insignia of the king and of Osiris. - **I.** Flagellum (*nḫ3ḫ3, nḫḫw*).

T. WARFARE, HUNTING, BUTCHERY

1. Prehistoric mace with dish-shaped head. - **P.** *mn* esp. in *m n.k* 'take to yourself'.

2. Pear-shaped mace. - **D.** Smite (*sḳr*).

3.   Mace with pear-shaped head (vertical). - **I.** Mace (*ḥḏ*). **P.** *ḥḏ*.

3a.   Variant of last.

4.   The same with strap. - Used as last. Also **P.** *sk*.

5.   Combination of T3 and I10. Used as P3.

6.   Combination of T3 and I10 twice. - **P.** *ḥḏḏ*.

7.   Axe. - **I.** or **D.** Axe (*mbit, minb*), carpenter (*mḏḥw*). Hew (*mḏḥ*).

7a.   Axe of more recent type. - **D.** Axe (*ȝḫḥw*).

8.   Dagger of archaic type. - **I.** or **D.** Dagger (*bgsw*). **P.** *tpy* in 'first' (*tpy*).

8a.   Dagger of M.K. and later type.

9.   Bow. - **I.** or **D.** Bow (*pḏt*). Hence *pḏ* 'stretch' and related words.

9a.   Variant of last. - Used as last.

10.   Composite bow. - **I.** or **D.** Bow (*iwnt*). - Substitute for T9 in *pḏt* bow, foreign people and derivatives.

11.   Arrow. - **I.** or **D.** Arrow (*ʿḥȝ* or *ʿḥȝw, šsr*). **P.** or **D-P.** *sḫr* in 'overlay' (*sḫr*), *sin* or *swn* in physician (*sinw*).

12.   Bow-string. - **I.** String, bow-string (*rwḏ*). **D.** Oppress, drive away (*ȝr*). **D-P.** *ȝr* and *ȝi* in 'wretched' (*mȝir*), *rwḏ* in 'be hard' (*rwḏ*).

13.   Pieces of wood joined and lashed at the joint. - **P.** *rs* in 'be wakeful', 'dream' (*rs*).

14.   Throw-stick, club as a foreign weapon of warfare. - **I.** or **D.** Throw-stick (*ʿmʿȝt*), throw (*ʿmȝ, kmȝ*). **D.** Asiatic (*ȝm*), Libyans (*Ṯḥnw*). Foreign people in general. **D-P.** *kmȝ* in 'create' (*kmȝ*), *ṯn* in 'distinquish' (*ṯni*). - With the sound-value of *kmȝ* and *ṯn* the sign is often combined with the duck alighting (G41).

15.   O.K. form of last. - Used as last.

16.   Scimetar. - **I.** or **D.** Scimetar (*ḫpš*).

17. Chariot. - **I.** Chariot (*wrrt*).

18. Crook (S39) with a package containing a knife, etc. lashed to it. - **I.** Follow, accompany (*šms*) and derivatives.

19. Harpoon-head of bone. - **I.** or **D.** Bone (*ḳs*). **D.** Bone, ivory, tubular objects. **P.** or **D-P.** *ḳs* in 'be irksome' (*ḳsn*); *ḳrs* in 'bury' (*ḳrs*); *gn* in 'annals' (*gnwt*).

20. O.K. form of last. - Used as last.

21. One-barbed harpoon. - **I.** One (*wˁ*) and derivatives.

22. Two-barbed spear-head. - **I.** Two (*snw*) and derivatives. **P.** *sn*.

23. Variant form of last. - Used as last.

24. Fishing-net. - **D.** Capture animals (*ˁḥ, iḥ*). **P.** *ˁḥ* or *iḥ*.

25. Reed-floats. - **P.** *ḏbȝ*.

26. Bird-trap. - **I.** or **D.** Trap, snare (birds) (*sḫt*) and derivatives.

27. O.K. form of last. - Used as last.

28. Butcher's block. - **I.** (?) Under (*ḫr*). **P.** *ḫr*.

29. Combination of T28 and T30. - **I.** Place of slaughter (*nmt*).

30. Knife. - **I.** or **D.** Knife (*ds*). **D.** Be sharp, pronounce a name (*dm*). Cut, slaughter, carve.

31. Knife-sharpener (?). - **P.** *sšm* in 'guide', 'lead' (*sšm*) and derivatives.

32. Combination of T31 and D54, with the same phonetic value.

33. Butcher's knife-sharpener. - **I.** Butcher (*sšm*(?), *mnḫty*(?)).

34. Butcher's knife. - **I.** Knife (*nm*). **P.** *nm*.

U. ACRICULTURE, CRAFTS, AND PROFESSIONS

1. Sickle. - **I.** Sickle-shaped end of the *wi3*-boat (*m3*). **D.** Reap (*3sḥ*). **P.** *m3* in 'see' (*m33*).

2. Variant form of last. - Used as last.

3. Combination of U1 and D4. - In 'see' (*m33*).

4. Combination of U1 and Aa11. - In 'truth', 'justice' (*m3ʿt*) and derivatives.

5. Variant form of last. - Used as last.

6. Hoe. - **D.** Cultivate, hack up. **P.** *mr* in 'love' (*mri*).

7. Alternative form of last. - Used as last.

8. Hoe without the rope connecting the two pieces. - **D.** Hoe (*ḥnn*). **P.** *ḥn* in '*ḥnw*-bark'.

9. Corn-measure with grain pouring out. - **D.** Grain, spelt (*bdt*, *bty*), corn (*sšr*), measure (*ḫ3i*).

10. Corn-measure beneath grains M33. - **I.** Barley (*it*). **D.** Corn.

11. Combination of U9 and S38. - In the corn-measusre (*ḥk3t*).

12. Combination of U9 and D50. - In corn-measure (*ḥk3t*).

13. Plough. - **I.** or **D.** Plough (*ḥb*). **D.** Plough (*sk3*). Seed (*prt*). **P.** *ḥb*, *šnʿ*.

14. Two branches of wood joined at one end. - Old sign for *šnʿ* later replaced by U13.

15. Sledge. - **I.** Sledge (*tmt*). **P.** *tm*.

16. Sledge with head of a jackal, bearing a load of metal (?). - **I.** In the adjective 'of copper' (*bi3i*). **P.** or **D-P.** *bi3*.

17. Pick excavating a pool (N38). - **I.** Found, establish (*grg*). **D-P.** 'Falsehood' (*grg*).

18. O.K. form of last. - Used as last.

19. Adze. - **I.** Adze (*nwt*). **P.** *nw*.

20. O.K. form of last. - Used last.

21. Adze at work on a block of wood. - **D.** Cut up (*stp*). **P.** In 'choose' (*stp*) and derivatives.

22. Chisel. - **I.** or **D.** Chisel, carve (*mnḫ*), efficent (*mnḫ*) and derivatives.

23. Different kind of chisel. - **P.** *mr*, *ȝb*.

24. Stone worker's drill weighted at the top with stones. - **I.** Craft, art (*ḥmt*).

25. O.K. form of last. - Used as last.

26. Drill used to bore a hole in a bead. - **I.** Open (*wbȝ*) and derivatives.

27. O.K. form of last. - Used as last.

28. Fire drill (*ḏȝ*). - **P.** *ḏȝ*. Abbreviation for prosperity (*wḏȝ*).

29. O.K. form of last. - Used as last.

30. Potter's kiln. - **I.** Kiln (*tȝ*). **P.** *tȝ*.

31. Instrument employed in baking. - **I.** Baker (*rtḥty*). **D.** Restrain (*rtḥ*, *ḥnri*). **Ab.** In 'harim' (*ḥnr*) and 'prison', 'fortress' (*ḥnrt*).

32. Pestle and mortar. - **D.** Pound (*smn*). Salt, natron (*ḥsmn*). Heavy, difficult (*dns*, *wdn*). **D-P.** *smn* in 'natron' and 'bronze' (*ḥsmn*). 'Establish' (*smn*). **Ab.** for 'natron' and 'bronze' (*ḥsmn*).

33. Pestle. - **I.** Pestle (*ti* or *t*). **P.** *ti*, *t*.

34. Spindle. - **I.** Spin (*ḫsf*). **P.** *ḫst* **P.** *ḫsf* in 'repel', 'oppose' (*ḫsf*) and derivatives

35. Combination of U34 and 19. - The same use.

36. Club used by fullers in washing. - **I.** Fuller (?) (*ḥmww*). **P.** *ḥm* in 'servant' (*ḥm*) and related words; also in 'Majesty' (*ḥm*).

37. Razor. - **I.** or **D.** Shave (*ḫᶜk*) and derivatives.

38. Balance. - **I.** or **D.** Balance (*mḫꜣt*).

39. Post of balance. - **D.** Lift, carry (*wṯs*), raise, lift (*ṯsi*).

40. Variant of last. - Used as last. - Replaces sometimes T13.

41. Plummet used in connection with the balance. - **I.** or **D.** Plummet (*tḫ*).

V. ROPE, FIBRE, BASKETS, BAGS, ETC.

1. Coil of rope. - **D.** Rope, tie (*ṯs*), drag (*itḥ*), surround (*šni*). **P.** *šn*.

2. Wooden beam with cord. - **I.** Drag, draw (*stꜣ* and *stꜣ*). **D.** Hasten (*ꜣs*). **P.** *stꜣ* in 'aroura' (*stꜣt*).

3. Similar sign with three cords. - **P.** *stꜣw* in 'necropolis' (*R-stꜣw*).

4. Lasso. - **P.** *wꜣ*.

5. Looped rope. - **D.** Plan, plot out, found (*snṯ*).

6. Cord. - **I.** Cord, rope (*šs*). **D.** Clothes. **P.** *šs*.

7. Loop of cord with the ends downward. - **I.** (?) Encircle (*šni*). **P.** *šn*.

8. Variant form of last. - Used as last.

9. Cartouche in original round form. - **D.** Cartouche (*šnw*).

10. Cartouche in secondary oval form. - **D.** Circuit (*šnw*), cartouche (*šnw*), name (*rn*).

11. Cartouche cut in half. - **D.** Dam off, restrain (*dni*), split (*pḫꜣ*).

12. Band of string or linen. - **D.** Head-band (*sšd*), book, writing. Swear (*ꜥrḳ*), loose (*fḫ*). **D-P.** *ꜥrḳ, fḫ, fnḫ*.

13. Rope for tethering animals. - **P.** *ṯ*.

14. The same as last with an added diacritical tick. - **P.** *ṯ*.

15. Combination of V13 and D59. - In seize (*iṯi*).

16. Looped cord serving as hobble for cattle. - **I.** Hobble (*s3*). **P.** *s3* in 'protection' (*s3*).

17. Herdsman's shelter of papyrus matting. - **I.** Protection (*s3*).

18. O.K. form of last. - Used as last.

19. Hobble for cattle. - **I.** or **D.** Stable (*mḏt*). **D.** Mat (*tm3*), sack (*h3r*). **D.-P.** *tm3* kind of land division. - By confusion with a similar sign **D.** Palanquin, portable shrine (*kni*), shrine (*k3r*).

20. The same without the cross-bar. - **P.** *mḏ* in 'ten' (*mḏw*).

21. Combination of V20 and I10. - **I.** Stable (*mḏwt*). **P.** *mḏ* in 'be deep' (*mḏ*).

22. Whip. - **P.** *mḥ*.

23. O.K. form of last. - Used as last.

24. Cord wound on stick. - **P.** *wḏ* in 'command' (*wḏ*).

25. Alternative form of last.

26. Netting needle filled with twine. - **I.** Spool, reel (*ꜥḏ, ꜥḏ*). - **P.** *ꜥḏ, ꜥḏ* in 'be in good condition' (*ꜥḏ*).

27. O.K. form of last. - Used as last.

28. Wick of twisted flax. - **P.** *ḥ*.

29. Swab made from a hank of fibre. - **P.** *sk* in 'perish' (*ski*); *w3ḥ* in 'place' (*w3ḥ*).

30. Wickerwork basket. - **I.** Basket (*nbt*). **P.** *nb*.

31. Wickerwork basket with handle. - **P.** *k*.

32. Wickerwork frail. - **D.** Hippopotamus hunter, harpooner (*msnw*). Possibly the same sign in bundle (*g3wt*). **P.** *msn, g3w*.

33. Bag of linen. - **I.** Linen, cloth (*sšr*). **D.** Pack, envelop (*ꜥrf*). Perfume (*sty*). **P.** *sšr* in 'thing', 'corn' (*sšr*); *g* in 'Koptos' (*Gbtyw*); *wgg* in 'misery' (*wgg*).

34. Alternative form of last. - Used as last.

35. O.K. form of last. - Used as last.

36. Receptacle of some kind. - **P.** *ḥn*.

37. Bandage (?). - **D.** Bandage, bind (*idr*). **P.** *idr*.

38. Bandage. - **D.** Bandage, mummy-cloth (*wt*).

W. VESSELS OF STONE AND EARTHENWARE

1. Sealed oil-jar. - **I.** or **D.** Oil, unguent (*mrḥt, mḏt*).

2. Oil-jar showing no tied ends. - **D.** Jar (*bꜣs*). **P.** *bꜣs* in 'Bastet' (*Bꜣstt*).

3. Basin of alabaster as used in purifications. - **D.** Festival, feast (*ḥb*). **P.** *ḥb* in 'mourn' (*ḥb*).

4. Combination of W3 and O22. - **I.** or **D.** Feast (*ḥb*). **D.** Feasts.

5. Combination of W3 and T28. In 'lector-priest' (*ḥry-ḥb*).

6. O.K. sign for a particular vessel. - In 'cauldron' (*wḥt*).

7. Granite bowl. - **D.** Red granite (*mꜣt*), Elephantine (*ꜣbw*). **D-P.** *mꜣt* in 'proclaim' (*mꜣt*), *ꜣb* in 'family' (*ꜣbt*).

8. Deformation of the last. - In *ꜣbw* 'Elephantine' and *ꜣbt* 'family'.

9. Stone jug with handle. - **P.** *ḫnm* in 'join' (*ḫnm*) and the god Khnum (*Ḫnmw*).

10. Cup. - **I.** or **D.** Different cups (*iꜥb, wsḫ, ḥnt,* ꜥ). **P.** *iꜥb,* ꜥ*b, wsḫ, ḥnt.*

10a. Pot. - **P.** *bꜣ*.

11. Ring-stand for jars. - **I.** Seat (*nst*), red pot (*dšrt*). **P.** *g*.

12. O.K. form of last, straight at bottom. - Used as last.

13. Red earthenware pot, O.K. form, round at bottom and plain. - Used as W11.

14. Tall water-pot. - **I.** Water-pot (*ḥst*). **D.** Jar. **P.** *ḥs* in 'praise' (*ḥsi*).

15. Water-pot with water pouring from it. - **D.** Be cool (*ḳbb*) and derivatives, libate (*ḳbḥ*) and derivatives.

16. Combination of W15 and W12. - **I.** Libation (*ḳbḥw*) and derivatives.

17. Three water-pots bound together. - **I.** Set of water-pots (*ḫnt*). **P.** *ḫnt*.

18. O.K. form of last. - Used as last.

19. Milk-jug as carried in a net. - **I.** or **D.** Milk-jug (*mhr, mr*). **P.** *mi* in 'like' (*mi*).

20. Milk-jug with a leaf covering the milk. - **I.** Milk (*irtt*).

21. Twin wine-jrs. - **I.** Wine (*irp*).

22. Beer-jug. - **I.** Beer (*ḥnḳt*), butler (*wdpw*), vessel, pot (*ḥnw*). **D.** Vessel (*krḥt*), measure, fluids, offerings. Be drunk (*tḥi*).

23. Jar with handles. - **D.** Vessel (*krḥt*), anoint (*wrḥ*). - Replaces W22 in butler (*wdpw*).

24. Bowl. - **I.** Bowl (*nw*). **P.** *nw*, in 'I' *(ink)*. - Replaces other signs for example Z8 in form (*ḳd*).

25. Combination of W24 and D59. - In *ini* bring.

X. LOAVES AND CAKES

1. Bread. - **I.** Bread (*t*).

2. Loaf. - **D.** Bread. - Replaces X1.

3. Bread and beer (W22). - **D.** Food, meals, offerings.

4. Roll of bread. - **D.** Food offering (*snw*), cake (*fḳ3*), bread. **D-P.** *sn, fḳ3*.

5. Semi-hieratic form of X4. - Used as last.

6. A round loaf bearing mark of the baker's fingers. - **D.** Loaf (*p3t*). **D-P.** in 'primeval times' (*p3t*).

7.   Slice of bread. - **I.** or **D.** Eat (*wnm*).

8.   Conical loaf (?). - **I.** Give (*di, rdi*). **P.** rarely *d*.

Y. WRITINGS, GAMES, MUSIC

1.   Papyrus rolled up, tied, and sealed. - **I.** Papyrus-roll, book (*mḏ3t*). **D.** Writing, abstract notions. **P.** *mḏ3t* in 'chisel' (*mḏ3t*). **Ab.** Total (*dmḏ*).

2.   O.K. form of last. - Used as last.

3.   Scribe's outfit, consisting of palette, bag for the powdered pigments, and reed holder. - **I.** Write (*sš*) and derivatives. **D.** Smooth, fine (*nˁ*), scribe's outfit (*mnhd*). **Ab.** 'Make smooth', 'ground fine' (*snˁ*).

4.   Alternative form of last.

5.   Draught-board. - **I.** Draught-board (*snt*). **P.** *mn*.

6.   Draughtsman. - **I.** Draughtsman (*ib3*). **P.** In 'dance' (*ib3*).

7.   Harp. - I. or D. Harp (bnt).

8.   Sistrum. - **I.** Sistrum (*sššt*). **P.** *sḥm* (rare).

Z. STROKES, SIGNS DERIVED FROM HIERATIC, GEOMETRICAL FIGURES

1.   Stroke. - **I.** Unity (*wˁ*). Occasionally serves merely to fill an empty space.

1a.   Horizontal form of last.

2.   Three strokes. - **D.** Plurality.

2a.   Variant form of last.

3.   Alternative form of last.

3a.   Variant form of last.

3b.   Variant form of last.

4. Two diagonal strokes. - **D.** Duality. **P.** *y, i.*

4a. Variant form of last.

5. Diagonal stroke. - Replaces determinatives that were difficult to draw.

5a. Variant form of last.

6. Hieratic substitute for A13 and A14 and sometimes for other signs that were difficult to draw, in 'die' (*mt*).

7. Abbreviated form of G43.

8. Oval. - **D.** Common in words from the stem *kd*, 'form', 'character' (*kd*); often replaced by W24.

9. Two sticks crossed. - **D.** Damage (*ḥḏi*), divide (*wpi*), reckon (*ḥsb*), cross (*ḏȝi*). **P.** *swȝ* in 'pass by' (*swȝ*); *sḏ* in 'flame' (*sḏt*); *sbn* in 'mixed', 'various' (*sbn*); *wr* in 'drink' (*swri*).

10. O.K. form of last. - Used as last.

11. Two planks crossed and joined. - **I.** (?) *imy* 'who is in'. **P.** *imi* in the verbs of negation.

Aa. UNCLASSIFIED

1. Human placenta (?). - **P.** *ḫ.*

2. Pustule or gland (?). - **D.** Suffer (*wḫd*), wound (*wbnw*), swell (*sfw*), be fat (*ḏdȝ*). - Replaces other signs and takes other sound values: **I.** or **D.** in 'bandage', 'embalmer' (*wt*). **D.** in 'perfume' (*sty*), 'granite' (*mȝt*), 'cedar' (*ʿš*), 'reckon' (*ḥsb*). **P.** *wḥȝ* in 'oasis' (*wḥȝt*).

3. Sign Aa2 with liquid issuing from it. - **D.** Urine (*wsšt*), brains (*ȝs*), perfume (*st*).

4. Doubtful (PT). - In PT soul (*bȝ*), bush (*bȝt*). Later replaced by R7 in the word for soul.

5. Part of the steering gear of ships? - **I.** or **D.** Proceed by boat (*iti ḥpt*) in the PT and sail (*ḏsr ḥpwt*) in the M.K., oar (*ḥpt*). **P.** *ḥp.*

6.   Doubtful. - **D.** Mat (*tm3*). **P.** *tm3*.

7.   Doubtful. - **P.** *skr* in 'smite' (*skr*).

7a.   Variant of last.

8.   Irrigation runnels (?). - **I.** or **D.** Estate (*d3tt*). **P.** *d3t*.

9.   Doubtful. - **D.** Rich (*ḥwd*).

10.   Doubtful. Pencil (?). - **D.** Writing (*drf*).

11.   Platform, pedestal (?). - **P.** *m3ʿ* in 'truth', 'justice' (*m3ʿt*).

11a.   Vertical form of last.

12.   O.K. form of last. - Used as last.

13.   Two ribs of a gazelle (?). - **P.** *im*, *m*, *gs*.

14.   O.K. form of last. - Used as last.

15.   Variant form of Aa13.

16.   Shorter variant of Aa13.

17.   Back of quiver. - **I.** Back (*s3*). **P.** *s3*.

18.   Alternative form of last. - Used as last.

19.   Doubtful. Different from V19. - **P.** *ḥr*

20.   Doubtful. - **P.** *ʿpr* in 'equip' (*ʿpr*) and derivatives.

21.   A carpenter's tool (?). - In 'sever', 'judge' (*wdʿ*).

22.   Combination of Aa21 and D36.

23.   Doubtful. - In 'hit (a mark)', 'adhere to (a path)' (*mdd*) and derivatives.

24.   O.K. form of last. - Used as last.

25.   Fetish. - **I.** Title of priest (*wb3*, *sm3* (?)).

26.   Doubtful. - **P.** *sbi* in 'rebel' (*sbi*).

27. Doubtful. - **P.** *nḏ* in 'ask', 'inquire' (*nḏ*), 'take counsel' (*nḏnḏ*), 'hail to' (*inḏ ḥr*).

28. An instrument used by bricklayers (?). - In 'form', 'build', 'character' (*ḳd*) and derivatives.

29. O.K. form of last. - Used as last.

30. Ornamental design on tops of walls. - **I.** or **D.** Ornament, adornment (*ḫkrw*). Be adorned (*ḫkr*), and related words.

31. O.K. form of last. - Used as last.

32. Doubtful. - **I.** or **D.** Nubia (*Tȝ-sti*) and a Nubian mineral (*sty*).

SELECTION OF SIGNS GROUPED ACCORDING TO SHAPE
TALL NARROW SIGNS

| M40 | Aa28 | Aa29 | P11 | D16 | T34 | T35 | U28 | U29 | U32 | U33 | S43 | U36 | T8 | T8a | M13 |

| M17 | H6 | H6a | M4 | M12 | S29 | M29 | M30 | S37 | R14 | R15 | R16 | R17 | P6 | S40 | R19 | S41 |

| F10 | F11 | F12 | S38 | S39 | T14 | T15 | T13 | Aa26 | O30 | Aa21 | U39 | F45 | O44 | Aa27 | R8 |

| R9 | T7a | T3 | T4 | V24 | V25 | U23 | S42 | U34 | S36 | F28 | U26 | U27 | U24 | U25 | Y8 | F35 |

| F36 | U41 | W19 | P8 | T22 | T23 | Z11 | S44 | Aa25 | M44 | V38 | Aa31 | Aa30 | Aa20 | V36 | F31 | M32 |

| L7 | V17 | V18 | S34 | V39 | Q7 | T18 | T19 | T20 | R21 | R11 | O28 | O11 | O36 | Aa32 | V28 | V29 |

TALL BROAD SIGNS

| S30 | U35 | V4 | S45 | S26 | U19 | U6 | O8 | F40 | D61 | O42 | Aa18 | O40 | W4 | S28 | N2 |

| T25 | N35a | W17 | Y3 | Y4 | M8 | M16 | M20 | M43 | R1 | R10 | S15 |

LOW NARROW SIGNS

| Q3 | O39 | Z8 | O47 | N22 | N21 | N23 | N29 | X7 | O45 | O46 | Y6 | M35 | X3 | X2 | X1 | N28 | Aa17 |

| I6 | W10 | W10a | Aa4 | R7 | M39 | M36 | F43 | F41 | N34 | U30 | W11 | W12 | W13 | T28 | N41 | N42 |

| V37 | M31 | F34 | W6 | W7 | W21 | W20 | V6 | V33 | V34 | V7 | V8 | S20 | V20 | V19 | Aa19 | Aa2 | Aa3 |

| N32 | F52 | V35 | H8 | M41 | F51 | D11 | K6 | L6 | F21 | D26 | N33 | D12 | S21 | N5 | N9 | N10 | Aa1 |

| O50 | O49 | O48 | X6 | V9 | S10 | N6 | N8 | S11 | N15 | M42 | F38 | V1 | Z7 | Aa16 | Z9 | Z10 |

LOW BROAD SIGNS

N1	N37	N38	N39	S32	N18	X4	X5	N17	N16	N20	Aa10	Aa11

| Aa12 | Aa13 | Aa14 | Aa15 | N35 | Aa8 | Aa9 | V26 | V27 | R24 | W8 | V32 | Y1 |

| Y2 | R4 | N11 | N12 | F42 | D24 | D25 | D13 | D15 | F20 | Z6 | F33 | T2 |

| T7 | F30 | V22 | V23 | R5 | R6 | O34 | V2 | V3 | S24 | R22 | R23 | T11 |

| O29 | T1 | T21 | U20 | U19 | U21 | D17 | U31 | T9 | T9a | T10 | F32 | V13 |

| V14 | F46 | F47 | F48 | F49 | M11 | U17 | U18 | U14 | Aa7 | F18 | D51 | U15 |

| U16 | Aa24 | N31 | O31 | N36 | D14 | D21 | D22 | T30 | T31 | T33 | D48 | V30 |

| V31 | V31A | W3 | S12 | N30 | O42 | O43 | V16 |

WORDLIST

				ib	heart, mood	
	3	particle		*ibi*	be thirsty	
	3wt-ib	joy		*ipw*	these (dem. pron.)	
	3bdw	Abydos		*ipf*	those (dem. pron.)	
	3pd	bird		*iptw*	these (dem. pron.)	
	3ht	ground, earth, field		*iptf*	those (dem. pron.)	
	3ht	horizon		*iptn*	these (dem. pron.)	
	3tp	load		*im*	there	
	3d	be angry		*imy*	who is there /in/ among	
				imy-r	steward	
	i	I / my (suffix-pronoun)		*imi*	imperative of *rdi*	
	i3w	veneration, glory, adoration		*im3h*	the blessed one	
	i3bty	eastern		*imnty*	western	
	i3š	invite, call		*imntt*	the West	
	ii	come		*in*	by; particle; if	
	i'i	wash		*ini*	bring	
	iw	come		*inw*	product	
	iw	Island		*inn*	we (indep. pron.)	
	iw'w	heir		*inr*	stone	

ink	I (indep.pron.)	
ind-ḥr	hail	
ir	particle	
iry	who is related to (nisbe)	
irt	task	
irt	eye	
iri	make	
irp	wine	
iḥw	camp	
iḫ	particle; what	
is	tomb	
is	particle	
isft	evil, crime	
iśst	what	
isk	particle	
ist	particle	
isṯ	particle	
igrt	realm of the dead	
it	barley	
it	father	

ity	sovereign	
iṯi	seize, take	
itn	sun disk	
ꜥ	arm	
ꜥt	limb	
ꜥt	room, chamber	
ꜥꜣ	big, great	
ꜥꜣ wrt	very much	
ꜥꜣ	here	
ꜥꜣ	ass	
ꜥwꜣi	rob, steal	
ꜥnḫ	live, life	
ꜥḥꜣ	fight	
ꜥḥꜥ	stand	
ꜥḥꜥw	boat, ship	
ꜥḥꜥw	lifetime	
ꜥḫḫw	nightfall	
ꜥẖi	fly away	
ꜥśꜣ	many	

ꜥk	go in, enter
ꜥkw	provisions
w	district, region
wꜣt	road
wꜣw	surf, wave
wꜣḏ-wr	sea
wi	1st pers. dep. pron.
wy	particle
wꜥ	one
wꜥb	pure, purification
wꜥb	priest
wpi	open
wpwt	message
wnwt	hour
wnm	eat
wnn	exist
wnnt	particle
wr	great, big
wḥm	repeat
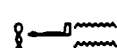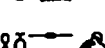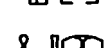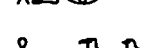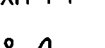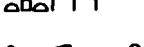
Wsir	Osiris
wsḫ	broad
wstn	travel freely
wšb	answer
wdpw	servant
wḏ	command
wḏyt	campaign
bꜣ	Ba, Ba-soul
bꜣw	glory, power
bꜣḥ	phallus; m-bꜣḥ in front of
bꜣk	work, serve
bꜣk	servant
bit	honey
bin	evil, bad
bw	place; bw nb all
bwt	abomination
bḥn	drive off
bdt	emmer
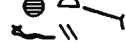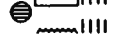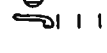
		Pth Ptah
pt	sky	
p3	this (dem. pron.)	*f* he / his / him (suffix-pro
p3wty	primaeval	*fḫ* loose
p3t	mankind	*fdw* four
pw	this (dem. pron.)	
pwy	this (dem. pron.)	*m* in, by, from, as, 'm'of equ valence; when, as
Pwnt	Punt	*m* who, what, which
pf	that (dem. pron.)	*m* take
pf3	that (dem. pron.)	*m33* see, look
pfy	that (dem. pron.)	*m3ʿt* justice, truth, order
pn	this (dem. pron.)	*m m3ʿt* surely
pr	house	*m3ʿtyw* just persons
pri	go out	*m3wt* a new thing
prt-ḥrw	invocation offerings	*m m3wt* again
pḥ	arrive, reach	*m3r* wretched
pḥwy	end	*mi* imperative of *iw* and *ii*
psi	cook	*mi* like, as
psḏ	nine	*mity* what is equal
ptr	who, what	*min* today

	my	particle		*nfryt*	shore	
	m-ʿ	through		*mḥ*	cubit	
	m-ʿ ntt	because		*mḥ*	fill; cf. also ordinal numbers.	
	m-ḫt	after, when		*mḥty*	northern	
	m-ḫt	behind		*mḥyt*	the north wind	
	m-ḫd	downstream, northwards		*ms*	particle	
	m-ḫntyt	southwards		*msi*	give birth	
	m-sȝ	in the back of, behind		*ms*	child	
	m-ḳȝb	in the midst of		*mswt*	birth	
	mw	water		*msḥ*	crocodile	
	mwt	mother		*mšʿ*	army	
	mn	establish, endure		*mk*	particle; look, behold	
	mn	be troubled		*mki*	protect	
	mni	moor, 'die'		*mt*	die, death	
	mnw	monument		*mṯn*	road	
	mnmnt	cattle		*mdw*	speak	
	mnḫ	perfect		*mdt*	word	
	mr	pyramid		*mḏ*	ten	
	mri	love				

	n	to, for, because of, because		*nb*	lord
	ny	genitaival adjective; who belongs to;		*nb*	each, every
	n	we / us / our (suffix-pron.)		*nbw*	gold
	n-ꜥꜣt-n	because		*nf*	those (dem
	n-ib-n	so that		*nfꜣ*	those (dem
	n-ikr-n	because		*nfr*	beautiful, g
	n-wr-n	because		*nfrw*	perfection
	n-mrwt	so that		*nmtt*	journey
	n-ntt	because		*nn*	these (dem.
	nꜣ	these (dem. pron.)		*nhi*	pray
	niwt	town		*nhm*	take away, s
	niwty	local, belonging to the town		*nhmn*	particle
	nis	summon, call		*nḏ*	protect
	nꜥi	sail		*nḫt*	strong
	nw	genitive marker plur. masc. cf. also ordinal numbers		*nḫtw*	victory
	nw	these (dem. pron.)		*ns*	tongue
	Nw, Nnw	Nu, primordial water		*nst*	throne
	nw	time		*nsw*	king
	Nwt	Nut, the sky-goddess		*nsyt*	kingship
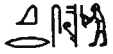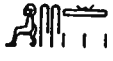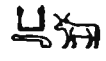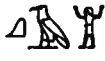
	nty	relative adjective		*rwḏ*	strong, control
	nts	she (indep. pron.)		*rf*	particle
	ntsn	they (indep. pron.)		*rmi*	weep
	ntk	you (indep. pron.)		*rmṯ*	people
	ntṯ	you (indep. pron.)		*rn*	name
	ntṯn	you (indep. pron.)		*rnpt*	year
	nṯr	god		*rnpy*	be young
	nṯrt	goddess		*rḫ*	know
	nṯri	be divine		*rḫt*	number
	nḏ	ask		*rḫyt*	people
	ndnd	take counsel		*rsy*	southern
	nḏs	citizen		*rswt*	dream
				rd	foot
	r	to, at, concerning, more than; future; until		*rdi*	give, place, cause, appoint
	r	mouth			
	r-pw	particle		*h3*	go down
	r-ntt	because		*h3w*	time
	r-s3	after		*h3b*	send
	rꜥ	sun, day, Re		*hi*	husband
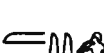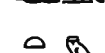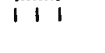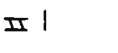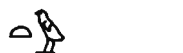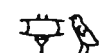
	ḥp	law
	ḥnw	jar
	ḥrw	be pleased
	ḥrw	day
	ḥȝ	particle
	ḥȝ	behind
	ḥȝk	rob, plunder
	ḥꜥ	body
	ḥꜥi	rejoice
	ḥꜥpy	the river Nile
	ḥwi	strike
	ḥwy	if
	ḥwt-ꜥȝt	tempel
	ḥb	feast
	ḥfȝw	serpent
	ḥfn	one hundred thousand
	ḥm	particle
	ḥmt	wife

	ḥm	servant, majesty
	ḥm-nṯr	prophet
	ḥmww	craftsman
	ḥmsi	sit
	ḥnꜥ	together with
	ḥnḳt	beer
	Ḥr	Horus
	ḥr	on, upon, before, co because of, because
	ḥry	who is upon
	ḥry-ib	in the midst of
	ḥr-ntt	because
	ḥḥ	million
	ḥsi	praise, appreciate
	ḥst	praise
	ḥs	excrements
	ḥḳr	hungry, hunger
	ḥtp	peace
	ḥtpt	offerings
	ḥkȝw	magic spell
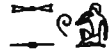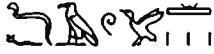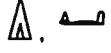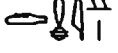
	ḥḏ	silver		ḫnt	in front of, among, from, out of
				ḫnd	tread
	ḥt	thing		ḥr	with, near, under, by, to
	ḥȝ	thousand		ḥr	particle
	ḥȝrt	widow		ḥr	fall
	ḫȝst	country		ḥrt	condition
	ḫʿi	appear		ḫrw	voice, sound
	ḫʿw	apearance		ḥsf	ward off, drive away
	ḥwsi	build, construct		ḫt	tree
	ḫbi	subtract		ḫt	in, throughout
	ḫpr	become happen		ḫtm	lock
	ḫprw	shape		ḫtm	fort
	ḫft	in front of, in accordance with at the time of; as, when			
	ḫft ntt	because		ḫt	body, belly
	ḫfty	enemy		ḫpȝw	umbilical cord
	ḥm	ignore		ḫnw	residence, home, country
	ḥmnnw	eight		ḫnty	statue
	ḫmt	three		ẖr	under
	ḫn	particle		ẖry	who i under, carrying (nisbe)

	ḥr(t)-nṯr	necropolis
	ḥrd	child
	ḥs	vile, miserable, be wretched
	—	
	s	she / her (suffix-pron.)
	s	man
	st	woman
	st	place, home
	s3	son
	s3	protection
	s3	back
	s3t	knowledge
	s3ḥ	reach
	sisw	six
	sy	dep. pron.
	sy	who, what, which
	sꜥnḫ	cause to live
	sꜥr	cause to ascend
	sꜥḥꜥ	cause to stand, raise

	sꜥš3	multiply
	sꜥk	cause to enter
	sw	dep. pron.; particle
	sw3	pass
	swr	drink
	swḥt	egg
	swsḫ	widen
	swt	he (indep. pron.); p
	sbi	pass, go, travel
	sbi	rebel
	sbṯ	laugh
	sp	time, occasion
	spr	arrive, reach
	spr	appeal
	sf	yesterday
	sfḫw	seven
	sm3	bull
	sm3yt	confederacy
	smi	tell

smwn	particle	
smn	goose	
smnḫ	make perfect, embellish	
smr	friend	
smsi	cause to bear, childbirth	
smsw	oldest	
sn	they / them / their (suffix-pron.)	
sni	imitate	
sn	brother	
snt	sister	
snw	two	
snnw	second	
snw	the other, peer	
sn	kiss, smell	
snsn	fraternize	
snḏ	fear, be afraid	
sr	magistrate, courtier, nobleman	
srwḏ	cause to grow	
sḥtp	satisfy	
sḫ3	remember, think about	
sḫr	overthrow, fell	
sḫr	plan, project	
sḫty	peasant, farmer	
sḫr	overlay	
sspd	outfit, prepare	
s3	write, scribe, book	
s3m	guidance, situation	
sḳr-ʿnḫ	captive	
sḳdy	sail	
sgr	silence	
stp-s3	palace	
stt	she (indep. pron.)	
Stḫ	Seth	
st	smell, purfume	
st3	lead in, introduce, usher in	
sḏm	hear, listen	
sḏr	sleep	

				ḳrs	burial, bury
	š	pool		*ḳsn*	be painful, bad
	šꜣs	go, leave		*ḳd*	build
	šꜥd	cut		*ḳd*	character
	špssw	choice pieces, dainties			
	šm	go, procede		*k*	you / your (suffi
	šmꜥ	barley		*kꜣ*	particle
	šms	accompany, follow		*kꜣi*	plan, think
	šmsw	companion		*kꜣ*	Ka
	šni	surround		*kꜣ*	ox, bull
	šnyt	the courtiers		*ky*	other, another
	št	hundred		*km*	complete
				Kmt	Egypt
	ḳꜣi	high		*ktt*	small
	ḳꜣḳꜣw	boat, ship			
	ḳmꜣ	create		*gmi*	find
	ḳni	be brave, brave		*gmw*	mourning
	ḳni	embrace		*grt*	also, either, parti
	ḳniw	carrying chair		*gr*	keep silence

	grḥ	night
	grg	falsehood
	grg	provide
	gs	side
	gsy	neighbour
	t	bread
	t3	this (dem. pron.)
	t3	earth, country
	t3š	frontier, border
	ti	particle
	tw	this (dem. pron.)
	tw3	man of low station
	twy	this (dem. pron.)
	twr	respect
	twt	statue
	twt	be like
	tp	on, above
	tp-ʿ	before

	tp-rd	instructions
	tpy	first, who is on
	tf	that (dem. pron.)
	tf3	that (dem. pron.)
	tm	negative word
	tn	this (dem. pron.)
	tn	you, your (suffix-pron.)
	tr	particle
	tḥi	mislead
	tḥ	plummet
	ṯ	you, your (suffix-pron.)
	ṯ3w	wind, breath, air
	ṯ3ty	vizir
	ṯw	you (dep. pron.)
	ṯwt	you (fem. indep. pron.)
	ṯbwt	sandal
	ṯmt	you (fem. indep. pron.)
	ṯn	you (dep. pron. 2nd pers. sing.)

	tn	you, your (dep. and suffix pron.)		*drp*	make offerin
	tn	where, from where			
	tntȝt	platform, dais		*dȝtt*	estate
	ts	knot, attach		*dwꜥ*	evil, bad
	ts	utterance, teaching		*dbꜥ*	finger
	tsm	dog		*dfȝw*	provisions
				dr	since
	dȝr	control		*drw*	limit, border
	di	give		*dr-ntt*	because
	dwȝw	morning, to-morrow		*drt*	hand
	dp	taste		*ds*	self, own
	dpt	boat, ship		*dd*	say, speak
	dmi	place, locality			

INDEX
and
TERMINOLOGY DEFINITIONS

Composed tenses: consist of an auxiliary element followed by *sḏm.f*, *sḏm.n.f*, or an adverbial phrase, pp. 43-45, 77-78.

Conditional conjunction: a word that indicates that what is said in the main sentence is valid under the conditions given in the subordinate clause, p. 49.

Conjunction: a word that indicates the relation of the following part of the sentence to the previous part, pp. 49-51, 77.

Dependent pronouns: designation for a set of personal pronouns used as objects and in certain sentence patterns, pp. 21-23, 30, 31, 34-35, 67, 72, 75.

Determinative: a hieroglyph used after phonograms in order to indicate the sense of the word, 2, 3, 26.

Emphatic: implies that one member of the statement has been chosen as the pivot around which the predication turns (cf. *cleft sentence*), pp. (34), 40, 41, 59.

Enclitic particles: designation for a set of words of dependent use closely linked to the preceding word, p. 26.

Final clause: p. 38

Final conjunction: indicates the aim of the statement of the main sentence, p. 51.

Gemination: a repetition of the second consonant of the stem so that the verb has forms where the last consonant and the second last consonant are identical, pp. 32,52.

Ideogram: a hieroglyph used to express the idea that the sign represents, pp. 2, 4.

Imperative: mood of the verb expressing commands, example: 'go!', 'listen!', pp. 33, 34, 68, 71.

Independent adjectives: p. 31.

Independent pronouns: designation for a set of personal pronouns used in certain sentence patterns, pp. 9, 10, 59, 75.

Indicative: one of the different moods of the verb. Indicative is the normal, neutral form used in ordinary, objective statements, pp. 33, 36, 52, 63, 71.

Infinitive: substantival verb form, examples: 'to hear', 'to go', pp. 6, 15, 17, 32, 48, 68, 76, 77.

Initial position: place at the beginning of the main sentence, pp. 41, 67, 77-78.

Interrogation / Interrrogative: questioning form, pp. 9, 22, 61-62.

Intransitive: designation for a verb that cannot be accompanied by a direct object, example: 'to walk', pp. 33, 36-38, 43, 48.

Juxtaposition: placing side by side without a connecting link, p. 8.

Main sentence: in this book used as a designation for a construction that can constitute a sentence by itself or be used as a principle clause in combination with a subordinate clause, pp. 16, 24, 31, 33, 36, 38, 43, 48, 63, 65, 71, 77-78.

Mood: categories of the verb used to indicate the attitude of the speaker toward what he is saying, as wish, command, emphasis, pp. 33, 34, 36-38, 63.

Morpheme: a minimal, grammatical unit that cannot be divided into smaller independent parts, pp. 16, 33, 37, 45, 47.

Morphology, morphological: the pattern of word formation, pp. 32, 38, 40, 48, 72.

Negative: negative sentence patterns, pp. 65-71,74.

Nexus: designates the intimate connection between subject and verb, pp. 65, 71.

nisbe: designation for adjectives derived from other word classes, pp. 20, 29.

Nominal sentence: a sentence constituted of nouns or noun equivalents only, pp. 8, 10, 40-41, 47, 59, 65, 71, 79.

Non-enclitic particles: designation for a word in initial position with functional or relational use , pp. 8, 21-22, 24-25, 73.

Noun or *substantive*: a word designating a person, an animal, a thing, or an abstraction, pp. 2, 3, 8, 10, 15, 17, 40, 53, 59, 72; gender and number p. 3; genitive p. 5-6.

Numerals: words and symbols denoting numbers, p. 19.

Particle: a small word of functional or relational use. pp. 22, 26.

Participle: form of the verb functioning as an adjective and corresponding to a relative clause whose subject is the relative word, pp. 52-56.

Passive voice: manner of expressing the relation between the subject and the verb when the subject undergoes the action of the verb, ex. 'He is carried.' as opposed to the active voice 'He carries.' , pp. 8, 25-26, 53, 63, 66.

Phonogram: a hieroglyph with phonetic value, p. 1.

Possessive: pp. 7, 9, 13, 29.

Possessive sentence: p. 75.

Pragmatic: used concerning the relation between the words, expressions, or symbols and their users, p. 72.

Predicate: what is said about the subject, p. 65.

Preposition: short words expressing, in their concrete use, relations of space, time, manner, or means, in their abstract use, mostly causal and final relations, pp. 6, 7, 14-16, 16-17, 19, 29, 31, 34, 40, 43, 49, 75, 77; used in propositional phrases, p. 14-16.

Pronoun: a word replacing and referring to a noun, known from the context, pp. 6-8, 9-10, 12, 15, 16, 23, 34, 52, 58, 72, 75.

Prospective: mood of the verb expressing command, wish, prohibitions, or the like, pp. 33, 38-39, 48, 53, 60, 63, 67, 71, 78.

Prospective relative form: a relative form with future meaning, p. 53.

Reduplicate: repeating of two of the radical consonants of the verb thus forming new verbs of four or more radical consonants, pp. 32, 40.

Relative clauses: pp. 51, 52-58, 70, 71.

Relative form: form of the verb functioning as an adjective and corresponding to a relative clause whose subject is not identical with the antecedent, pp. 52-53, 56-58, 59, 69, 71, 76.

Relative time: pp. 33, 48.

Resumptive words: words used together with participles and relative forms and in relative clauses modifying the relation to the antecedent, pp. 52, 58.

sdm.ty.fy: a participle with future meaning, p. 53.

Strong verbs: verbs whose last radical consonant is not a weak vowel (*i* or *w*) , p. 32.

Subject: the designation of a noun or a pronoun (or its equivalent) used as the actor expression of an active verb or denoting the one undergoing the action of a passive verb. The combination of verb and subject can be used in different functions in Egyptian sentences. pp. 7, 16, 33, 37, 45, 48, 52, 63, 65, 72, 76.

Subordinate clauses: a syntactic construction that is part of a sentence in combination with a main sentence, pp. 16, 24, 33, 47-58, 69-70, 71, 77.

Substantive or *noun*: a word designating a person, an animal, a thing, or an abstraction.

Suffix-pronouns: designation for a set of personal pronouns, pp. 6-8.

Syntax, syntactic: the pattern or structure of word order, clauses, and sentences, pp. 33, 38, 40, 72.

Temporal conjunction: a word that indicates that what is said in the main senence is valid at a certain time, p. 49.
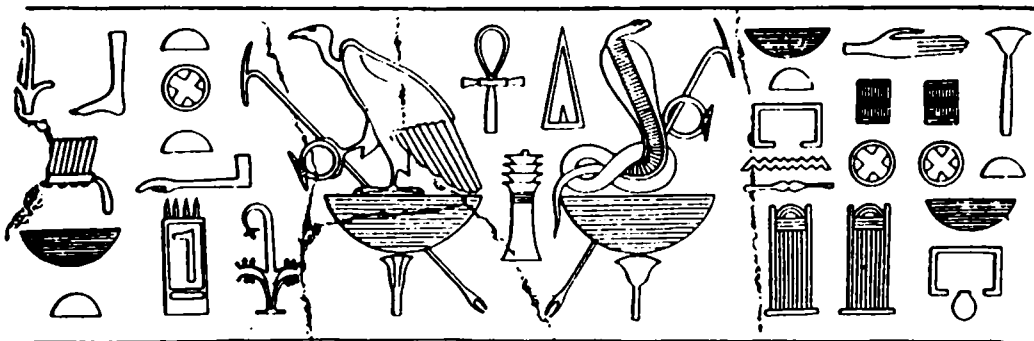
LIST OF REFERENCES

Admonitions
2.9 p. 62
3.13 p. 11
5.9 p. 42
9.7 p. 66
13.3 pp. 47, 61

Amduat, Hornung 1963
I 25 p. 59
I 26 p. 30

Beni Hassan (B.H.)
I 8.5 p. 35
I 8:19 p. 75
I 26 p. 56
I 26 102 p 28.
I 26 153 p.31

Bibl. Aeg.
IV 25.9 p. 70

Book of the Dead (B.D.)
ch. 17.12 p. 30
ch. 17.13 p. 56
ch. 125 pp. 13, 14, 30, 37,
56, 57, 58, 62, 67, 70
ch. 179.10 p. 76

British Museum
574.3 p. 44

Budge
38.9 p. 9
268.9-11 p. 64

Cairo
Stela 20485 p. 52
Stela 22025 p. 21

Coffin Meshet Assiut
p. 9

Coffin Texts (CT)
II 214 a-b p. 48
II 219 c-d p. 39
II 219 c p. 39

II 219 f p. 38
II 222-223 c p. 48
II 402 b p. 60
III 308 a p. 58
IV 97 a p. 58
IV 97 i p. 18
IV 97 i-k p. 49
IV 134 b-c p. 64
IV 326 k p. 66
VI 273 b p. 60
VI 389 i p. 60
VII 477 j p. 49
VII 507 e p. 37

Destruction of Mankind
1.22 p. 77
8 p. 58

Erman, Reden
58 p. 41

Hammamat (Hamm.)
110 p. 18
114.83 p. 20

Harhotep
396-397 p. 68
562 p. 75

Hymn to Amun Leiden
5.21 p. 8

Kahun
11.23 p. 52

Lacau (Lac.)
TR 2.72 p. 64
TR 23.35 p. 63
TR 32.2 p.63

L.D.
III 124d p. 9

Lebensmüde (Leb.)
4 p. 57
11 pp. 35, 66

21 p. 74
38 p. 11
52 p.55
103 p.62
115 p.66
122 pp.67, 74
130 p. 75

Louvre
C 15 p. 69
C 30 1 2-3 p. 58

Nu
98.6 p. 63
99.40 p. 46
133.20 p. 45

P. Ebers
1.7 p. 75
48 p. 46
100.15 p. 75
356b p. 46
848 p. 46

P.Rhind
50 p. 46

Peasant (Peas)
B 1.3 p. 56, 57
B 1.5 p. 61
B 1.11 p. 47
B 1.16 p. 75
B 1.18 p. 61
B 1.20 p. 10
B 1.24 p. 44
B 1.43 p. 51
B 1.59 p. 29
B 1.68 p. 54
B 1.75 p. 37
B 1.76 p. 25
B 1.79 p. 47
B 1.80 p. 35
B.1.83 p. 44
B.1.84 p. 18
B.1.85 p. 59
B.1.99 p. 54

R8-9 p.
R9 p.
R12 p.
R13 p.
R16 p.
R17 p.
R158 p.

Sonnenlitanei
101 p.

Urkunden
I 146.16-147.3 p.
I 161.4 p.
IV 2.1 p.
IV 3.5 p.
IV 3.10 p.
IV 3.15 p.
IV 4.5 p.
IV 4.13 p.
IV 7.7 p.
IV 9.3 p.
IV 9.4 p.
IV 10.9 p.
IV 12.12 p.
IV 14.12 p.
IV 17.2 pp.
IV 17.4 p.
IV 17.9 p.
IV 17.11 p.
IV 17.16 p.
IV 25.9 p.
IV 26.16 p.
IV 27.10 p.
IV 27 11 p.
IV 27.13 p.
IV 28.13 p.
IV 30.3 p.
IV 31.6 p.
IV 48.4 p.
IV 51.3 pp.
IV 62.3 pp.
IV 76.7 p.
IV 80.7 p.
IV 86.5 p.
IV 96.16 pp.
IV 100.2-4 p.
IV 101.8 p.

IV 115.2 p.
IV 117.12 p.
IV 120.13 pp.
IV 120.16 p.
IV 131.14 p.
IV 132.12 p.
IV 132.13 p.
IV 133.8 p.
IV 133.9 p.
IV 138.13 p.
IV 140.15 p.
IV 165.7 p.
IV 175.2 p.
IV 248.8 p.
IV 270.12 p.
IV 305.12 p.
IV 323.14 p.
IV 323.15 p.
IV 324.3 p.
IV 324.11 p.
IV 329.12 p.
IV 341.11 p.
IV 341.15 pp.
IV 342.11 p.
IV 342.11 p.
IV 343.8 p.
IV 343.10 p.
IV 343.16 p.
IV 346.8 p.
IV 346.16 p.
IV 361.6 p.
IV 363.6 p.
IV 363.8 p.
IV 363.11 p.
IV 364.17 p.
IV 365.7 p.
IV 365.11 p.
IV 368.1 p.
IV 368.5 p.
IV 370.1 p.
IV 490.14 p.
IV 517.17 p.
IV 561 p.
IV 568.17 p.
IV 569.10 p.
IV 569.12 p.
IV 615.11 p.
IV 618.5 p.

IV 648.14 p.
IV 649.13 p.
IV 651.11 p.
IV 652.11 p.
IV 653.8 p.
IV 655.15 p.
IV 657.13 p.
IV 657.17 p.
IV 661.1 p.
IV 662.8 p.
IV 685.6 p.
IV 693.12-13 p.
IV 740.6 p.
IV 740.7 p.
IV 740.17 p.
IV 780 p.
IV 814.17 p.
IV 837.12 p.
IV 893.10 pp.
IV 894.1 p.
IV 894.2 p.
IV 896.14 p.
IV 907.17 p.
IV 943.14 p.
IV 944.4 p.
IV 944.5 p.
IV 965.11 p.
IV 1004.4 pp.
IV 1004.10 p.
IV 1075.4 p.
IV 1078.6 p.
IV 1088.5 p.
IV 1107.11 p.
IV 1187.16 p.
IV 1227.17 p.
IV 1228.15-16 p.
IV 1236.3 p.
IV 1236.10 p.

V 4.11 p.
V 8.10 p.
V 10.13 p.
V 12.5 p.
V 35.17 p.
V 37.1 p.
V 39.2 p.
V 55.3 p.
V 67.1 p.

V 162.15 p.

V 168.12 p.

V 182.6 p.

VII 11.12 p.

VII 29.8 p.

VII 53.17-54.2 p.

Westcar (Westc.)

6.25 p.

6.26-7 p.

7.2 pp.

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8.1 p.

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8.3-4 p.

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8.10 p.

8.11 p.

8.12 pp.

8.13 p.

8.14 p.

8.18 p.

9.3 pp.

9.9 pp.

9.12 p.

9.13 p.

9.15 p.

9.19 p.

9.22 p.

10.3 p.

10.5 p.

10.7 p.

10.9 pp.

10.11 p.

10.11-12 p.

10.13 p.

11.4 p.

11.13 p.

11.20 pp.

11.21-22 p.

11.26-12.1 p.

12.1 p.

12.2 pp.

12.8 p.

12.11 pp.

12.12 p.

12.12-13 p.

12.15 p.

12.18 p.

12.22 p.