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EGYPTIAN GRAMMAR

WITH

TABLE OF SIGNS, BIBLIOGRAPHY,
EXERCISES FOR READING

AND

GLOSSARY

BY

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TRANSLATED

BY

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Authorized Translation.

AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

As the outgrowth of practical academic instruction, this book is designed to facilitate as far as possible, for the beginner, the acquisition of the Egyptian language and writing, and is also intended for those who must dispense with the assistance of a teacher in the study. It aims to acquaint the learner with those grammatical phenomena which are well established, and which must guide us in the interpretation of texts. It further aims to afford him as correct a picture as possible of the general structure of the Egyptian language.

For those who are familiar with the peculiar situation of Egyptian philology, I need not premise with the remark, that something else is necessary to the study of Egyptian grammar if it is to be at all a fruitful study, viz. the simultaneous acquisition of Coptic. One who is not familiar with this, the only phase of the Egyptian language which we really understand, will never properly comprehend it in its older

periods, nor, at the most ever attain more than a superficial capacity for reading Egyptian texts by rote. I would therefore request the student of my book to work through Steindorff's Coptic Grammar—a book parallel with this—and especially, to note also the constant cross references in both.

The selection and limitation of the grammatical material offered especial difficulty. The Egyptian language as we find it, presents quite different stages of development, and even leaving Late Egyptian and still later idioms out of account, fifteen hundred years of the history of the language still remain to be dealt with. These difficulties have been surmounted by relegating to certain paragraphs (A and B) the peculiarities of the ancient religious literature and the inscriptions of the old empire on the one hand, and those of the popular language of the middle empire on the other. The paragraphs therefore deal with what may be called the classic language, the language of the inscriptions and poems of the middle empire, with which the idiom later employed as the learned and official language is practically identical. The material in the chrestomathy is also taken from texts of this character in order that the beginner may accustom himself to their linguistic usage and especially to their consistent orthography. I have tried to facilitate the understanding of the chrestomathy by division into sentences, clear print and explanatory remarks.

In the use of the book it has seemed to me that the beginner should first familiarize himself with the most important paragraphs, designated by an asterisk, and should then work through the first part of the Chrestomathy. If in doing this he not only looks up the paragraphs indicated, but also tries to form a connected idea of the sections of the grammar thus referred to, he will then be sufficiently advanced to take hold of the second part of the chrestomathy, where as a rule he must recognize the grammatical forms for himself. The appendix to the chrestomathy contains the most important of the formularies from the list which must now be mastered, in order to understand Egyptian inscriptions correctly.

It further behoves me to state, that in this book, much which is not so designated undoubtedly belongs to Steindorff and Sethe. But we have so often discussed these things among ourselves, that we could not separate our "intellectual property" even if we deemed it at all important to do so.

SÜDENDE, August 19th, 1893.

ADOLF ERMAN.

TRANSLATOR'S PREFACE.

The peculiar difficulties experienced by the translator, in transferring into English the results of the grammatical investigations of his honored teacher, Prof. Erman, render a word of explanation necessary. These difficulties were due firstly, to the unique character of the language investigated, and secondly to the fact that the new science of Egyptian Grammar, as it has been created by the German grammatical school in the last fifteen years, does not yet exist in English.*

^{*} The above statement may seem strange to one who knows that the grammar of Le Page Renouf was reedited in 1889 ("An Elementary Grammar of the Ancient Egyptian Language" by P. Le Page Renouf, Bagster & Sons, London, 2nd. ed.). But this venerable scholar, the Nestor of English Egyptologists, has not followed the modern development in Egyptian grammar. His book is therefore entirely obsolete. Ex. gr. on p. 1 you will find the Egyptian consonants i, S, C &c. classified under a list of vowelst and the statement added, that the "vowels were very commonly omitted", and this about a system of orthography exclusively consonantal (with the exception of one or two doubtful endings). On p. 50 the in of the in-form of the verb is stated to be inseparable from the subject and separable from the verb, an assertion in direct contradiction of the facts, and due to a confusion with

There were therefore no termini technici of Egyptian grammar ready at hand in English. The ready facility with which the German lends itself to the expression of compound ideas in one word, is entirely foreign to English and the peculiar phenomena for which a felicitous compound was always ready in the flexile German were sometimes the despair of the

the particle in. Or turn to p. 18 where the absolute pronoun st is called a suffix, the author being misled by the confusion purely orthographic in late and corrupt texts, between st, sn and s, for in the classic language st is always used absolutely, i. e. separably. In the same chapter one searches in vain for any paradigm of the old absolute pronouns. Those of the 1 c. and 3 m. s. are incidentally mentioned, the latter being called an "independent personal pronoun", but the 2 m. s., 2 f. s., 3 f. s., and all the plurals are wanting. But to enumerate forms and phenomena unknown to this grammar would be to repeat a large portion of the work here translated. Further, though Mr. Le Page Renouf has stated in his "Concluding Observations" that the Egyptian language suffered many changes during its enormously long history. no hint of these changes appears in the treatment of grammatical forms and syntax. The entire treatise is therefore as reasonable as would be a grammar, which, without any distinction of time, should present the forms of Latin and its offspring Italian in heterogeneous combination from the Augustan age down to the present day. If the end of the period thus included were two thousand years removed from us, the parallel would be complete and it could be stated with impunity that the Latin article was il and that the Italian nouns were comprised in five terminationally inflected declensions. In France the new science is equally disregarded, as the recent "Manuel de la Langue égyptienne" of Victor Loret may testify.

translator. It is hoped, however, that such terms have been made at least intelligible to the English reading student and the indulgence of the reader is craved wherever felicitous English has been sacrificed for the sake of clearness. One word has been coined, viz. "substantivized", being simply the transferred German "substantivirte". With the translation "uninflected passive" for the German "endungsloses Passiv" the writer was not at all satisfied, but could find nothing better and after consultation with the author, it stands. The term "pseudoparticiple" is another directly transferred word for which nothing better could be found; it is, both in conjugation and meaning, very similar to the Assyrian "permansive", but to have used this term would have been a liberty not justified in translating.

It only remains to be hoped that the results, achieved within the last fifteen years, which render the grammatical structure of the ancient Egyptian tolerably intelligible, and which are herewith presented for the first time in English, may be as interesting and instructive to the English and American student as they have been to the translator, from the lips of the man to whom they are almost solely due.

BERLIN, Nov. 11th, 1893.

JAMES HENRY BREASTED.

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ABBREVIATIONS.

ÄZ.: Zeitschrift für ägyptische Sprache (Bibliography C.)

Br. Gr. W.: Brugsch, Die ägyptische Gräberwelt, Leipzig 1868.

Br. Wb.: Brugsch, Wörterbuch (Bibliography Ab).

Butler: Papyrus Butler (Exercises for Reading p. 28*).

C.: Steindorff, Coptic Grammar.

Copt.: Coptic.

Eb.: Papyrus Ebers (Bibliography Be).

f.: Feminine.

LE .: Late Egyptian.

LD.: Lepsius, Denkmäler (Bibliography Ba).

Leps. Ausw.: Lepsius, Auswahl (Bibliography Ba).

M. or Merenre': Pyramid of Merenre' (Bibliography Bf).

m.: masculine.

Mar. Ab.: Mariette Abydos (Bibliography Bd).

Mar. Cat. d'Ab.: Mariette, Catalogue des monuments (Bibliography Bd).

Mar. Mast.: Mariette, Mastabas (Bibliography Bd).

Math. Hdb.: Eisenlohr, Mathemat. Handbuch (Bibliography Be). m. e.: Middle Empire.

n. e.: New Empire.

o. e.: Old Empire.

Peasant: Story of the Eloquent Peasant (Exercises for Reading p. 28*).

P. I., or Pepy I.: Pyramid of Pepy I. (Bibliography Bf).

Prisse: Papyrus Prisse (Bibliography Be).
Pyr.: Pyramid Texts (Bibliography Bf).

RIH.: Rougé, Inscriptions hiéroglyphiques (Bibliography Ba).

Sin.: Sinuhe (Exercises for Reading p. 17*).

Siut: Griffith, Inscriptions of Siut (Bibliography Bd).

Fotb.: Totenbuch, ed. Naville (Bibliography Bf).

Una: Inschrift des Wni (AZ. 1882, 1sq.).

Westc.: Papyrus Westcar (Bibliography Be).



INTRODUCTION.

The Egyptian language is related to the Se-1. mitic languages (Hebrew, Arabic, Aramaic &c.), to the East-African languages (Bischari, Galla, Somali and others), and to the Berber languages of North-Africa. The language of its oldest monuments belongs as far back as the fourth millennium B. C. and did not entirely die out until three centuries ago.

We distinguish the following chief periods of 2. the language:

- 1. The Old-Egyptian, the oldest language treated in this book, the employment of which as the learned, literary language continued into Roman times. Peculiarities of its oldest form (found in the so-called "pyramid texts") are noted in the remarks "A" under the different paragraphs.
- 2. 3. The Middle-Egyptian, the popular language of the middle empire and the Late-Egyptian, the popular language of the new empire; the most important livergences found in this period are noted in the re-

- marks "B". It is more fully treated in: Erman Sprache des Papyrus Westcar (Göttingen 1889) and Erman, Neuägyptische Grammatik (Leipzig 1880).
- 4. The *Demotic*, the popular language of the last pre-Christian centuries, written in a peculiar orthography. Cf. "Grammaire démotique", Brugsch (Berlin 1855)—of course obsolete.
- 5. The Coptic, the language of the Christian Egyptians written with Greek letters. Cf. the Coptic grammar, parallel with this book, by Steindorff, which I hereafter cite as "C".
- 3. Since the idioms cited, from 1—4, are all written without vowels, (cf. § 14) the Coptic affords the only possibility of understanding the structure of the Egyptian language. It is therefore necessary, even for the beginner, to acquire a knowledge of Coptic.—Only one who is already proficient in Old-Egyptian and Coptic should venture into Late-Egyptian or Demotic.

ORTHOGRAPHY AND PHONETICS.

1. IN GENERAL.

*4. Hieroglyphic writing consists of pictures of men, animals, plants, &c.; their number is very large, though only about 500 are in frequent use. The alphabetic and syllabic signs of §§ 13, 33—35, and the determinatives of § 47 are sufficient at the start for

the beginner; the other signs he will best learn through usage.

The writing properly runs from right to left, and 5. only exceptionally (when employed for certain decorative purposes) from left to right; nevertheless, for reasons of convenience we always write it in the latter direction. Whether an inscription is to be read from the right or the left, is easily determined by the heads of the animal and human figures, which always face toward the beginning.

The signs stand in part vertically as \(\) \(\

Caligraphy demanded that a number of conti-7. guous signs should together form an approximate rectangle. Hence the words rpCti "hereditary prince", $smr\ wCti$ "nearest friend" and hs "praise", could only be written as follows only be written as follows.

- *8. It is customary to sketch the hieroglyphs exactly, only in large ornamental inscriptions; in most cases it is regarded as sufficient to outline them in a conventional manner with a few strokes. The beginner should take as his pattern practically the writing in Brugsch's Dictionary, and should especially familiarize thimself with the abbreviations for the different birds there employed.
- 9. From the earliest times the individual signs were very much shortened and rounded off, when written upon Egyptian paper. We have accustomed ourselves to contrast these abbreviated hieroglyphs as a separate writing—the so-called "hieratic"—with the writing of the monuments. This is however incorrect, for they have no other points of distinction than are presented by our printed and written letters.

A knowledge of the Hieratic is not an immediate necessity for the beginner.

The hieratic writing is subdivided further into 10. two varieties, a more angular uncial, in which the individual signs remain for the most part separated, and a more rapid cursive, which often contracts an entire word into one ligature. It was this cursive writing, out of which the Demotic (cf. § 2,4) finally grew.

The hieroglyphic signs fall into three classes ac- 11*. cording to their meaning:

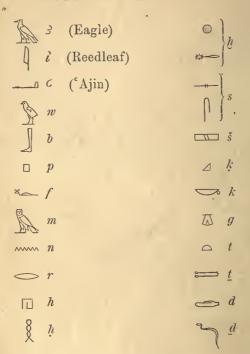
- 1. Phonetic signs, which are alphabetic or syllabic.
- 2. Ideograms, which represent a certain word, but are also very often employed for another word having the same consonants as the first.
- 3. So-called determinatives, i. e. signs placed after a word, to indicate its meaning in a general way.

As may be seen from the table of signs these 12. classes are often not to be sharply defined, for original determinatives pass over into ideograms and original ideograms into syllabic signs.

2. PHONETIC SIGNS.

a. THE ALPHABET.

The alphabet (the arrangement of which is mod- 13*. ern) is as follows:



To these are further to be added two secondary signs:

41y " "

B. Since the new empire @ is also written for w, extstyle extstyle

14*. Our transliteration of these signs must be regarded only as an approximate equivalent of the respective sounds; but by means of the Coptic (cf. C. § 15) and

the manner in which Semitic words are transcribed in Egyptian, and Egyptian words in Semitic, it is an established fact that all signs represent consonants. The vowels, just as in Semitic writing, are not indicated.—For the exceptional use of some few consonants for the indication of certain vocalic endings cf. §§ 15—16; 18; on % i cf. § 27.

But in many words approximately to x. 15*.

But in many words early became , a pronunciation, often indicated by the addition of y,

e. g. \(\begin{align*} h^3 \text{ "husband" (*ha3), since the n. e.} \)

written \(\begin{align*} h^3 y \text{ i. e. *haj, copt. 2A1 (cf. C\forall 15 a, 2).—In the later syllabic writing (cf. \forall 70) \)

is also used for indication of a vowel.

Very remained a , e. g. \(\sigma \cdot t \) "father", copt.

EIOT. But with most words it was early lost, cf.

\(\sigma \cdot t r p \) "wine", copt. HPΠ (from *lêrp), or \(\sigma \cdot \cdot t r p \cdot \cd

- *17. C corresponds to Semitic 2 and this pronunciation was very long preserved; but in Coptic it has disappeared.—Cf. C§ 15 Rem.
- *18. $\oint w$ corresponds to Semitic 7, Copt. $o\gamma$; in the syllabic orthography (Cf. § 70) and in a few endings, $\oint w$ is also used to indicate a vowel (something like u).
- 19. $\underset{\leftarrow}{\times} f$ about corresponded to our English f; $\square p$ to the Semitic 5.—Cf. C§ 12bc.
- 20. r, represented l as well as r, cf. C§ 8. In certain words n also was probably pronounced like an l; C§ 8 a, 2.
- 21. \(\bar{n} \) is Heb. \(\bar{n} \), arab. \(\script{k} \) \(\bar{n} \) and \(\circ \bar{n} \) differ like arab. \(\script{comething like } hh \)) and \(\script{comething like } \) German \(ch \) in \(ach \); nevertheless in many words \(\circ \bar{n} \) \(\text{appears to have also possessed a softer sound, for it interchanges with \(\script{s} \). \(\script{\sigma} \) was originally a special sound, standing very near to \(\circ \); but both were so early merged into one sound that we transliterate them with one and the same sign \(\bar{n} \). Cf. C\(\circ \) 14.
- sounds; but they were also so early merged into one sound that we transliterate them both with the same sign s. S corresponds to s our sh. Cf. C§ 13.

 $\triangle k$ corresponds to p, $\longrightarrow k$ to p; $\swarrow g$ is a sound 23. very near to p, but not to be defined more closely. Cf. C§ 10, 24.

cap t corresponds to Semitic cap t; cap t is a special 24. modification of the same sound, which must have sounded about like cap t in the n. e. But at a very early period cap t had, in most words already passed over ints cap t. Cf. C§ 11a, 2.

d is a special modification of the same sound, which must have sounded something like z. But in most words very early passed into . In the latest period becomes t, so that it coincides with in Copt. Cf. C§ 11a, 4.

texts, e. g. \(\int\) \(\sigma\) msil (something like *mesici "I bear", cf. \(\int\) \(\sigma\) msis i. e. *mesics "she bears"). From the m. e. down it is written for \(\int\), in so far as this has remained \(\frac{1}{2}\), (cf. \(\xi\) 16), only, however, at the end of word stems and

in certain endings; we then transliterate it with y. $\$ \ddot{i} is a sign used since the m. e. for the fre-27* quently recurring grammatical ending i; it cannot stand at the beginning or in the middle of a word. Concerning its origin cf. § 108.

b. SPECIAL POINTS IN PHONETICS.

- 28. Certain sounds, for which a sign is wanting, are expressed by a combination of several. Such is a kind of

 r occurring as the final letter of many words, which interchanges with

 l and is written

 l; and further the combination

 for initial

 l.
- 29. The weakness of the breathing 3 produces peculiar phenomena. In many words it stands, sometimes as second, sometimes as third consonant; i3m and im3 "pleasant", k3m and km3 "create"; wh3 "column" and m3hi "hall of columns" &c. Along with these occur forms like km3m with km3 "create", sm3m with sm3 "kill", wh3h with wh3 "seek"; cf. § 157. In very many words 3 was also early lost. Similar phenomena appear sometimes with \(\) i also.
- 30. A further interchange is šs, sš and š; also hs and sh, e. g. šsp, sšp and šp "receive", šs3 and sš3 "wise", shm and hsm "holy of holies".
- 31. Remarkable is the writing of \(\sigma \cdot \text{it "father" (copt. **Ειωτ**) which since the oldest times appears also as \(\sigma \cdot \text{or} \sigma \cdot \cdot \).

c. SYLLABIC SIGNS.

32. Along with the simple consonants, syllabic signs were also used which, according to § 40 have become

pure phonetic signs from original ideograms. Thus , really an ideogram for wr "great", appears as a syllabic sign in swrl "drink", wrš "spend time", wrh ,,anoint" &c.; _____, really an ideogram for mn "remain", appears as syllabic sign in hsmn "natron", mnh "wax" etc. For further examples cf. the list of hieroglyphs.

The syllabic signs, whose second consonant is 33*.

3, are of importance for the beginner, for such syllables for the most part must be written with these signs. To be noted are:

Of these k3 and t3 occur also in syllabic writing ($\begin{tabular}{l} \begin{tabular}{l} \begin{tabula$

The syllabic signs in w are almost as frequent as 34*. the above; for these, however, the alphabetic writing may also be used:



*35. Note further the syllabic signs: \bigcirc perhaps \bigcirc , \bigcirc \bigcirc probably r3.

used in many words as initial m (cf. § 102).

(like the sign for 3) or (cf. § 43), the sign of the ending tiw (cf. § 133), incorrectly also for ti.

3. IDEOGRAMS.

*36. The ideograms originally denoted the objects which they represent:

pr house, pr house, pr house, pr house, pr face, pr sun, pr pr soldier, pr pr house, pr house, pr pr house, pr pr house, pr pr house, pr h

*37. Since abstract conceptions and the like cannot be sketched, concrete objects in some way suggestive of them are used as ideograms for them:

Scepter is the ideogram for hk3 "reign",

Staff of office for hrp "lead",

Plant used as the arms of upper Egypt for rs "south",

Sacred falcon for Hr "God Horus",

Target for st "shoot".

In a few cases more than one sign are found united 38. to form one ideogram, as sm3wfi "the uniter (of Egypt)" \ nn "this" etc.

An ideogram is used not only for one specific 39*. word but also for all forms derived from it, e. g. \otimes not only for nt "city" but also for the plural nnt "cities", as well as the adjective nti "urban" and all its forms. \uparrow likewise, is used for all forms of the verb $\hbar k$ "reign" and the substantive $\hbar k$ "ruler" $\hbar k$ "ruler" $\hbar k$ "ruler" (fem.). The ideogram therefore denotes only the consonants forming the stem, and not in any way a special vocalization of it.

Although, according to the above remarks, only 40*. words belonging to the same stem may properly be written with the same ideogram, nevertheless the Egyptians from the oldest times transferred many signs to such words as accidentally contained the same consonants, without belonging to the same stem.

Thus e. g.:

In this manner ideograms for all sorts of abstract conceptions were obtained.—Many of these signs were further transferred to so many words that they eventually became purely phonetic syllabic signs, thus e. g. mr "great" ps "fly" &c. Cf. § 32 seq.

- 41. Since words like "good, truth, become, son, great" &c. occur much more frequently than words like "lute, flute, beetle, goose, dove" &c. the original concrete meaning in the case of many such ideograms was therefore nearly forgotten.
- 42. A few ideograms really have double values, so e. g. & which is employed for tpt "head" and d3d3 "head". In many cases however where a double value apparently occurs it has been caused by the subsequent merging together of two originally different signs. Thus, in the merging together of the signs

A similar confusion of different signs occurs so 43. frequently, that it is often no longer possible to determine the correct form of a sign. Note especially the difference in:

which are regularly confused in the inscriptions.

The following frequently recurring ideograms are 44. differently formed from all others:

$$\triangle \ell w$$
 "go", $\int \int \ell$ "go", $\int \int \delta m$ "come",

in which one sign of going is separated into different ideograms by the addition of consonants. Similarly differentiated are:

4. DETERMINATIVES.

*45. The determinatives, the latest part of the Egyptian writing, are intended to facilitate the reading; with very frequent words, which every one recognizes of himself, they are not used, e. g. \(\int lw\), "to be", \(\int lrt\) "do", \(\int vr\) "great", \(\int m\) "in" &c.

A. The determinatives are still, far rarer in the pyramid texts than later.

B. At a later period there is an inclination to attach several determinatives to a word; in this case the more general (cf. § 47) comes after the more special.

*46. A few determinatives represent exactly the object which their word denotes e. g. the determinative of heaven and of crocodile in the words pt, heaven and pt, heaven pt, where pt is pt, heaven pt is pt, heaven pt is pt.

man, goddess,

woman, animal,

people, bird, insect,

revered person, plant,

When a determinative is difficult to write, espe-48. cially in manuscripts, an abbreviation \ is used, e.g.

O time.

Exact scribes, especially those at the end of the 49*.

m. e. distinguish still closer differences in determination. They mark a determinative with |||, in order to render its meaning general, e. g.:

*50. These scribes further add the sign | to a determinative, in order to restrict its meaning, e. g.:

B. In the n. e. these additional signs ||| and | are often incorrectly employed.—To the m. e. belongs the rare practice of occasionally furnishing the determinatives a and with the feminine ending t , , , as if they were the substantives nt "city", smt "land".

*51. The stroke must be regarded as a special kind of determinative which is added to substantives, which are written with only one sign and have no other determinative, e. g.:

or (with the feminine ending t):

Nevertheless the usage varies much here and two exceptions to the law here given are found in all texts:

Phr 1. "face", 2. "upon" with | even when the word is a preposition, not a substantive.

determinative which follows.—cf. also § 58.

A determinative is frequently transferred from 52*. one word to others, which have the same consonants, even when it does not suit their meaning. Thus, e. g. the syllable kd is written: or or because of kd "circle" and kd "make pottery"; ib "to thirst" written: because of ib "calf"; dt "eternity" written: because of dt "landed property", etc.

A. Especially to be noted in the old texts is the writing $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dw f$ "he is" which has taken on the determinative of flesh from iwf "flesh".

5. ORTHOGRAPHY.

a. IN GENERAL.

The orthography, which experienced great trans- 53. formations in the course of time, determines in an often arbitrary manner how far phonetic signs, ideograms, and determinatives must be employed in writing different words. The most widely spread and important system of orthography which may be designated as classic, is found in the greatest purity in the manuscripts of the m. e.; with this system the beginner should seek to make himself as familiar as possible, before he approaches texts in another orthography.

A. The orthography of the pyramid texts is exceedingly variable, and renders the understanding of them very difficult indeed; but for us it is of importance, because it often—even though not consistently—distinguishes grammatical forms which the classic orthography leaves undistinguished.—The orthography of the o. e. seeks the greatest possible brevity.

b. ORTHOGRAPHY OF THE IDEOGRAMS.

- 54. The majority of words are written with an ideogram, to which is added an indication of its pronunciation in alphabetic signs. Whether all the consonants of the word are to be written, or only a part; whether they are to stand before or after or on both sides of the ideogram, is decided by usage for each separate word. The following paragraphs present the usage of the classic orthography.—Caligraphy (cf. § 7) is moreover often the motive for the selection of a given writing.
- *55. Usually it is only the final consonant which is added. To biliteral ideograms the final consonant is subjoined, e. g.:

or also—but more rarely—the last two consonants, e. g.:

More rarely all the consonants are written, e. g.: 56*.

and still more rarely only the initial consonants, as in:

A. In the oldest orthography writings of just this kind are frequent, cf. e. g.:

and

nfr "good",

ChC "stand",

ChC "palace",

"Lord" instead of the classic writings

Finally in some isolated cases the initial conson- 57. ant of the ideogram or its entire phonetic writing is placed after it, e. g.:

A. This is also a remnant of the oldest orthography; in the pyramids such writings are frequent.

*58. Only a few especially frequent ideograms—except the abbreviations of § 67—are left without any phonetic addition, as:

c. PURELY PHONETIC ORTHOGRAPHY.

59. All words for which the orthography possesses no ideogram are written with purely phonetic signs —i. e. without ideograms. These are in part very frequently recurring words, like:

A. In the oldest orthography the purely phonetic writing is very frequent. Note the rare cases for for was "sound, healthy", for for for for field", which also occur occasionally later.

Since the syllabic signs employed in these writings 60*. were, according to § 40, originally ideograms, the pronunciation is added to them in the same way. It is mostly the final consonant which is written, e. g.: m_n , m_n , m_n , m_n , m_n , &c.

But in many cases the initial consonant also is written (and such syllabic signs are thereby distinguished from the real ideograms, cf. § 56) e. g.:

 p_3 , p_3 , p_3 , p_3 , p_3 , p_3 , p_4 , p_5 ,

$$C3, \qquad b3, \qquad b3, \qquad b3, \qquad nw, &c.$$

As a rare writing note that of the syllabic sign $nw: \bigcap_{n} \bigcup_{n}$, in which the phonetic value is indicated by means of another frequently recurring sign for nw.

A few syllabic signs moreover are often also 61*. employed without phonetic addition, thus e.g. $\sum_{i}^{n} t \ddot{i}w$, $\sum_{i}^{n} b \dot{\beta}$, $\sum_{i}^{n} k \dot{\beta}$, $\sum_{i}^{n} s \dot{\beta}$, $\sum_{i}^{n} n w$; those derived from substantives then receive a stroke according to § 51.

Note the writing of the words min and si3:

and min and mi

^{*} according to Sethe.

d. ABBREVIATIONS.

- only for such as were familiar with the language, the Egyptians omitted much as dispensable, which seemed to them self-evident. Almost all grammatical changes therefore which take place within a word are left unindicated, e. g. hmmt plur. of hmt "woman" is written that is without indication of the n.). But further, the grammatical endings are also often omitted, where it is supposed that the reader himself will perceive them from the connection: for hmt nb[t] "every woman" &c.
 - 64. Further with many phonetically written words a consonant is regularly or often omitted. Note especially the frequently used words:

A. Belonging to the earliest period, but sometimes occurring later also, are:
of for
it "father",
for
iri "belonging to", also
of for
of ivf "flesh".

Here belong also the cases where only its second 65. consonant is added to a triliteral ideogram in violation of § 55, e. g.:

In frequently used titles and formulae, still more 66. arbitrary abbreviations occur, like: for hcti "prince", for rpcti "hereditary prince", the benediction for cnh wd3 snb "living, hale, healthy", \$\infty\$ for \(\lambda \hat{h} \hat{h} \) "eternity".

Further, the old divine names, titles &c., which 67. are written with only an ideogram are abbreviations, like: wp w3wt "opener of ways" (a divine name);

for $\bigcirc \cong \bigcirc$ for $\bigcirc \cong \bigcirc$ heart with this diadems are those of Rec" (royal name) &c.

Finally, a word which is obvious from the connection, is very often so abbreviated that only its determinative is inserted, e. g. for ket "labor", for hot "strong", for hot twt "statue" &c. (For the most important cases cf. the table of signs).

e. INVERSION OF THE ORDER OF WORDS.

*69. In titles, formulae, names &c. words which designate the king or a god are inserted in the writing before the others belonging thereto; in reading, the correct order must of course be restored, e. g.:

s3 stn "son of the king",

hn-ntr "servant of the god, priest",

hn-ntr Hkt "priest of the goddess Hkt",

Re "like Rec".

f. UNUSUAL STYLES OF ORTHOGRAPHY.

70. Since the m. e. there developed along with the usual writing, a syllabic orthography, which nevertheless was only used for the writing of foreign words, proper names &c. It consists of the syllabic signs

treated in §§ 33—35 and of other syllables in 3 and w. The sounds 3 and w evidently serve as the approximate indication of the vowels; cf. e. g. in the syllables in $\frac{1}{2}$ for the Hebrew is "scribe" &c. The syllables $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

Sportive methods of writing, in which ideograms 71. serve as simple consonants, determinatives and unprecedented signs are used as ideograms, are found as early as the m. e. cf. e. g. for for for ms as determinative of ms "child" represents this syllable, as determinative of ms "child" represents this syllable, and mountain represents d, mnt "mother" the syllable mt.—But this wanton method first attains importance from the fact that such an orthography gradually superceded the old hieroglyphs in the Greek period.

—A summary of these signs may be found in Brugsch, Verzeichniss der Hieroglyphen mit Lautwert (Leipzig 1872).

6. RULES FOR TRANSLITERATION.

The orthography so often leaves the phonetic 72. form of the words uncertain, that a transliteration free from some arbitrariness is impossible. One should accustom himself to the following rules:

- 1. Since most \Longrightarrow 's and \Longrightarrow 's according to §§ 24, 25 had, in the m. e. already become \Longrightarrow and \Longrightarrow , in texts of the m. e. and n. e. t and d should always be transliterated in cases of doubt, and t and d only employed when \Longrightarrow and \Longrightarrow are actually written out. Hence \Longrightarrow ntr but \Longrightarrow ntrt.
- 2. In the case of omitted consonants (§§ 64, 65) and grammatical endings (§ 63), only those should be supplied which occur in parallel cases really written out, and rather too little than too much should be restored. Hence according to § 133 imi, but only imt (not *imit).
- 3. Words in which the order of consonants changes (§ 29, 30) should be written, when in doubt, with the form in which they oftenest occur. Hence $\bigcap_{i \in I} first \ im3$ and only i3m when this reading is phonetically written out.
- 4. In compound words the component parts should be separated by a hyphen: Rc-ms-sw "Ramses".

PRONOUNS.

1. THE PERSONAL PRONOUN.

a. PERSONAL SUFFIXES.

*73. The personal suffixes, which are subjoined to the noun, the prepositions and the verb, to express pos-

session or the subject (e. g. pr-k "thy house", hr-k "upon thee", sdm-k "thou hearest"), according to the classic orthography are:

Sing. 1 c.
$$(n)$$
 Plur. 1. c. (n) Plur. 1. c. (n) 2 m. (n) 2 m. (n) 2. c. (n) 2 m. (n) 4 m. (n) 3 m. (n) 3 m. (n) 6 m. (n) 6 m. (n) 7 m. (n) 8 m. (n) 9 m. (n)

They are written after the determinative of the word to which they are subjoined, e. g. mrk "thou lovest".

The suff. 1 sg. is according to the Coptic an i 74. (e. g. xw1 "my head"); in the o. e. it is always left unindicated, e. g. $2\pi i$ "my office", from the m. e. down it is mostly indicated by determinatives, e. g. $2\pi i$ or $2\pi i$ or according as a man, a woman or a god speaks, read s3i "my son". Nevertheless it is sometimes left unindicated here also, especially in the n-form of the verb (cf. § 194).

A. The pyramids aways write it \(\big|_1\), and this writing occurs as an exception later also.

B. After consonants the suffix later falls away (e. g. copt. pat "my foot" cf. C 5).

- 75. In the m. e. $\Longrightarrow \underline{t}$ of the 2 sg. f. and 2 pl. already passes over into $\triangle t$; nevertheless \Longrightarrow and \Longrightarrow are often written later also.
 - B. Late writings of the 2 sg. f. are \bigcirc and \bigcirc ; in Copt. this suffix has lost the t (- \mathbf{E}), cf \mathbb{C} \$ 50.
- 76. The 3 m. sg. is sometimes and the 3 f. sg. often used for the neuter "it", e. g. $\bigcap hrs$ "on account of it"; the 3 f. occurs even for more than one person, where we would expect the 3 plur.

A. The pyramids write such a suffix - I fi.

79*. These suffixes are *not* used as object. Nevertheless as possessive suffixes attached to infinitives (e. g.

^{*} Todtb. 7, 5.

hr lthk "when they draw thee" lit: "at thy drawing") they represent the object to our grammatical sense and the Egyptians themselves later conceived them as such.

B. Since the forms of the copt. verb are mostly made with the infinitive, these suffixes have therefore become real object suffixes in Copt. (cf. C§ 174).

b. THE OLD ABSOLUTE PRONOUN.

Its forms, which externally at least are identical 80*. with the suffixes in the plural, are:

They are still employed as subject, almost only in a certain few cases (cf. §§ 166, 328, 369, 383), on the other hand regularly as object.

The 1 sg. is written in the o. e. . The 2 m. tw 81. and the 2 pl. tn in the m. e. are already tw and tn.

—The 3 f. is of course always to be read si, even when the \(\mathbb{\mathba{\mathbb{\mathba\mathbb{

- A. The pyramids write the 1 sg. \Re \Im . For the 2 m, they have two forms $\underline{t}w$ and kw, and for the 2 f. $\underline{t}m$ and tn.
- *82. The form $\bigcap \subseteq st$ perhaps originally belonged to the 3 f.; but it is nevertheless regularly used, from the time of the m. e. down, for neutr. "it". It is used with decided preference and may even refer to a number of persons (cf. § 76); the pron. 3. pl. sn is almost entirely superceded by it. Cf. e. g. Consn st "they turned themselves (lit. "it") about".
- 83. Along with the above, the pyramids have also further forms of these pronouns which they employ with special emphasis, like 1 sg. nil, 2 m. tmt, 2 f. tmt, 3 m. smt, 3 f. stt. Of these, only smt is still to be found in the m. e.

c. LATER ABSOLUTE PRONOUN.

*84. These forms are only employed as *emphatic* subject, and correspond to the emphasizing of the substantive by means of in (cf. § 350). They are:

Sing. 1 c.
$$\bigcirc$$
 $lnwk$ Plur. 1. c. ?

2 m. \bigcirc ntk 2 c. \bigcirc $nttn$

f. \bigcirc ntt (later ntt) (later $nttn$)

3 m. \bigcirc ntf 3 c. \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc $ntsn$

f. \bigcirc \bigcirc nts

As may be seen, the 1 sg. is an exceptional form, the others consisting of a little syllable *nt*-(cf. § 103) and the possessive suffixes.

A. In the pyramids they are still rare.

B. There is later an inclination to write the 1 sg., There is later an inclination to write the 1 sg., There is later an inclination to write the 1 sg., There is later an inclination to write the 1 sg., There is later an inclination to write the 1 sg., There is later an inclination to write the 1 sg., There is later an inclination to write the 1 sg., There is later an inclination to write the 1 sg., There is later an inclination to write the 1 sg., There is later an inclination to write the 1 sg., There is later an inclination to write the 1 sg., There is later an inclination to write the 1 sg., There is later an inclination to write the 1 sg., There is later an inclination to write the 1 sg., There is later an inclination to write the 1 sg., There is later an inclination to write the 1 sg., There is later an inclination to write the 1 sg., There is later an inclination to write the 1 sg., There is later an inclination to write the 1 sg., There is later and the 1 sg., There is later an inclination to write the 1 sg., There is late

d. THE EXPRESSION FOR "SELF".

The word ds- with the suff. means "self", e. g. 85. dsi "myself", dsk "thyself", dsf "himself" etc.

B. The word hC "body" with or without suff. occurs rarely for "self"*; this expression, from which the copt. 200° descends (cf. C§ 52), later becomes more frequent.

2. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

a. FORMS WITH MASC. p-FEM. t-.

The most common demonstrative "this", is:

The plural forms are, in the m. e., already obsolete, and are replaced by nn (cf. § 91). — It always stands after the substantive: pr pn "this house", ht tn "this castle". — In cere-

¹ Sin. 66.

Erman, Egypt. gramm.

monious language it also follows proper names of persons, especially in direct address.

A. The pyramids use it with especial emphasis before the substantive also; m pn gs "on this side".

B. In n. e. it is almost entirely lost.

- *87. The weaker word for "this" (following its noun) pw, occurs almost only in this one form and then only
 - 1. in the cases in §§ 237, 239, 334;
 - 2. in ceremonial address: Ppy pw "o Pepy"!
 - 3. in apposition; cmwi-n-šì, ḥḥ3 pw n Tnw "cmwi-n-šì, the prince of Tnw" (lit. "this prince").

A. In the pyramids it still survives: sing. m. pw (also p, pi), f. tw; plur. m. ipw f. iptw.

B. In the later language it is entirely lost.

- 89. The old word for "that" is sing. m. pf, f.

 tf (properly pf3? tf3?), which is also later written

 pf p3fi. It follows the substantive and often adds an implication of despicableness.

 The plur. is replaced by nf3, cf. § 93.
 - A. The pyramids have also the plural ipf and also place it (like pn § 86A) before the substantive.
- *90. The usual later demonstrative is sing. m.

p3, f. \(\sigma \) t3, which, differing from the others, is always placed before the substantive: \(\sigma \) \(\sigma

A. In the pyramids p3 does not occur.

B. The article is later developed from $p\beta$, cf. § 113; the later demonstrative also $p\beta$ i c. $\Pi\Delta$ i (C§ 58) is descended from $p\beta$.

b. FORMATIONS WITH n-.

nn is properly a substantive, "this": 91.*

Adnf nn "he said this". — But it is for the most part connected by the genetive n with a following singular or plural:
"these peasants" (lit. "this of peasant"); this combination replaces the plural of pn (cf. § 86).

B. Later the genetive n falls away: nn (\rightarrow) i3dt "these nets"; 3 in LE the word is lost. — \rightarrow and \rightarrow are incorrect writings for nn.

¹ Sin. 32. ² Bauer 75. ³ Westc. 5, 12.

replaces the plural of pn (cf. § 87): $rac{n}{n} = rac{n}{n}$ of $rac{n}{n}$ where $rac{n}{n}$ is more archaic than nn.

B. In LA it is lost.

- 93. nf3 in the same way replaces the plural of pf, e. g. nf3 n G3mt "those swellings $(?)^{n^2}$.
- - A. To the pyramids $n\beta$ is still unknown.
 - B. Here also the genetive n falls away in the n. e.; hence the article is for the most part $n\beta$, cf. § 113 B.

NOUNS.

1. SUBSTANTIVES.

a. EXPRESSION OF GENDER.

- *95. The masculine and feminine are distinguished.

 The feminine has the ending -t and denotes
 - 1. the naturally feminine;
 - 2. various inanimate objects, which are conceived as feminine, like nst "throne", nCrt "leg";

¹ Eb. 2, 5. ² Eb. 108, 20. ³ Siut I, 297.

- 3. Collectives, like C\$3t "multitude", rhyt "humanity";
- 4. Expressions in the neuter, like ntt "that which", and the like;
- 5. Abstract conceptions, like stnyt "kingdom", bwt(?) "evil".

The masculine originally had an ending u, which 96. was denoted by w. It is nevertheless only rarely written, chiefly

- 1. with divine names etc.: \(\) \(
- 2. with substantives which denote a person and are derived from an adjective or verb: \\ \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \\ \limes \lime
- 3. with various substantives like \ \frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{1}{\sigma} \]

 **itrw "stream" (pronounce *jotru, c. \text{F100p}), especially also those with n like \(\begin{picture} 1 \begin{picture} 0 \begin{picture} 5 \begin{picture} hnw "jar", \text{ } \

A. In the pyramids this ending is still more frequent.

B. In the n. e. the ending was probably already lost.

The ending of the feminine, -t, is always written, 97.

and only disregarded in abbreviations (like of for ht ntr "house of god"). — The collective rmtt "humanity", which seems to have superceded the plural of rmt "man", is written almost without exception

B. From the n. e. down, the feminine ending loses its t, and feminine substantives end in ĕ or a long vowel (cf. C§ 61). Hence the fem. ending is often omitted in the n. e. or added in the wrong place.

"Ethiopia" are treated as feminines, although they do not have the feminine ending; probably because smt "foreign land" is understood with them.

b. FORMS OF THE SUBSTANTIVE.

99. We perceive from the Copt. that the noun possessed various definite formations (cf. C§ 63 seq.); but these are not to be recognized in hieroglyphic orthography, because they are for the most part distinguished only by different vocalization. E. g. \(\bigcap \) sm =

*sim (CIM) "herb", \(\cdot r^c = *rec \) (ph) "sun",
\(\cdot r^n = *ran \) (pan) "name", \(\cdot \cdot r^n = *ierp \)
(HPΠ) "wine", \(\cdot \cdot \cdot r^n = *denh \) (TN2) "wing",

$$grh = *gôrh (6ωpε)$$
 "night", $grh = *spir (cπιp)$ "rib", $grh = *snof (cnoq)$ "blood", $grh = *twôt (τογωτ)$ "statue, figure".

A large number of substantives is derived from 100. others by the ending ℓ ; this ending is probably identical with the adjectival ending of § 132. The old writing of this ending, ℓ , is found later only in proper names, like **Ifri** "the one belonging to Horus" (German "der Horische") from **Ifr** "Horus". In most cases these words have taken on a peculiar form in their orthography: in the o. e. they end in m. w, f. wt (pronounce ui, uit?), in the m. e., in m. y, f. yt. So e. g.:

On the other hand, with the numerous substan- 101. tives in m. \ddot{i} , f. yt, the question seems rather one of an i belonging to the stem, than of an ending; in the older period the ending of the masculine is in most cases not written:

Those in $n\ddot{i}$ like $kkm\ddot{i}$ "darkness", are perhaps old duals.

by means of a prefixed m. Since the m. e. this prefix is written preferably with the syllabic sign m (cf. § 35):

myst "scales" (from h3 "measure"),

msdmt "eye cosmetic" &c.

(like the German "... wesen",) to express the nature or practice of that to which it is prefixed (nt-hsb "Rechnungswesen"); and the expressions, made with bw "place", for abstract ideas (bw nfr "good place" i. e. "the good"). — A remarkable form is the frequently recurring men more markable form is the frequently recurring men more probably: "it is true"), which is used like a substantive "truth".

A. The prefix $t\hat{\iota}$ "belonging to" is entirely obsolete; it is nevertheless found in the title $\int \int \int \int \int t\hat{\iota} -sw$ "the one belonging to him", i. e. follower of the king.

c. EXPRESSION OF NUMBER.

a. PLURAL.

Apart from the ending, the plural is orthographi- 104*. cally indicated:

- 1. by a threefold writing of words written with an ideogram: \[\begin{aligned} \cap ntrw \text{"gods", } \begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} \cap prw \text{"houses", } \begin{aligned} \infty nwt \text{"cities" (archaic, but still retained with some words).} \end{aligned} \]
- 2. by threefold writing of the determinative:
- 3. by means of III, , (more rarely °°°), which follows the ideogram standing alone: hhw "millions", \[| ntrw "gods" (abbreviation of 1.).
- 4. by means of III, , which follows the determinative: srw "princes" (abbreviation of 2.).

The plural of the masculine ends in $\mbox{\hsigma} v$ (about 105*.

like ew cf. C§ 109 seq.), which is consistently written in good manuscripts, e. g. \(\) \

1. The w is, for the most part, not written with words which contain no phonetic signs, so $\frac{1}{n} \mid d^3d^3w$ "heads", $\frac{1}{n} \mid ntrw$ "gods", $\frac{1}{n} \mid d^3d^3w$ "rulers".

4. On the plural of cf. § 97; that of t stn "king of upper Egypt" has the form t stnyw, probably because the word already ends in t in the sing.

B. In the n. e. there are also plurals in $\bigcup \bigcup y$; that of the adjectives in ti ends later in $\bigcup \bigcup tiy$.

cf. C§ 109, 116 seq.), e. g. nhbwt"necks"

¹ Eb. 58, 12.

(from nhbt), C3mt "years" (ρμποογε. from rnpt ρομπε), C3mt "swellings(?)² (from C3t) &c. In classic orthography these endings are nevertheless rather seldom written, being usually written for hmmt "women" &c.

β. DUAL.

The dual is orthographically indicated: 107*.

- 1. by the repetition of the sign, with words written with only an ideogram: t3mi "the two lands" mrti(?) "the two eyes". In this case the ending is not written.
- 2. With other words the determinative is repeated:

 think "the two obelisks", ______ Cti "the two members", ______ mnti "the two legs". The ending is written for the most part.

Just as there is a determinative, |||, in the plural, 108. by which the threefold writing of the ideogram or determinative is avoided, so also in the dual there was a corresponding sign, || or \(\circ\), which is still used as a determinative in the oldest texts, e. g. \(\circ\)

¹ Grave in Assuan. ² Eb. 108, 19.

gmhwii "the two arms", (for ____), \(\) gmhwii "the two door jambs". But since the m. e., this meaning of | |, \(\) is forgotten and it has the value of a vocalic sign for the dual ending i, which is then also employed for every similar ending i.

*109. The dual ending is properly an i which, in the masculine is joined to the masculine ending u, in the feminine to the feminine ending t. The older writings of these endings are m. \mathcal{L} or \mathcal{L} or \mathcal{L} if \mathcal{L} from the m. e. on, they are written \mathcal{L} \mathcal{L} or \mathcal{L} \mathcal{L} is from the m. e. on, they are written \mathcal{L} \mathcal{L} \mathcal{L} or \mathcal{L} \mathcal{L}

7. USE OF THE SINGULAR, PLURAL, DUAL.

- The singular is often employed collectively, where we expect the plural, especially where nb "every" is subjoined to the substantive, e. g. "600 men (selected) from kn nb "every brave one", i. e. "from all the brave".
- Differently from our conception of it, the plural is used:
 - 1. with abstract nouns, e. g. \square h3w

¹ LD II 122 b.

"time",
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2$

2. with names of material e. g. mm "water",

But plurals of this sort are early treated as singulars also (e. g. mnw "monument", hrw "height", mw "water"). — With words of material, which, like the names of the metals, are used in the singular, the plural denotes separate pieces of the material; e. g. nb "gold", nbw "gold nuggets".

The dual is only used of persons or things in 112. pairs. It early became extinct; cf. C§ 121.

d. THE ARTICLE.

The older language has no expression known to 113. us for the definiteness or indefiniteness of a substantive, and the popular language of the m. e. first begins to employ the demonstrative p3 (cf. § 90) as an article. The forms are:

Plur. n3 n ("the of . .") with following singular or plural.

B. Since the m. e., $n\beta$ with following plural is written instead of $n\beta$ n. — cf. C§ 112 sq.

- 114. This popular language of the m. e. further, regularly omits the article with certain words. These are 1. the names of all parts of the body, 2. many designations of localities, 3. the expressions of the cult and the kingdom, 4. a few words occurring with especial frequence.
 - 115. In the later language, the expression p3yf "his" (lit. "the his") copt. $\pi\omega q$ (cf. C§ 54), originates from the combination of the article with the possessive suffixes. Before a substantive it denotes the possessive relation and replaces the possessive suffixes (cf. § 73) in all cases, where the article would be used, e. g. p3yf pr (really "the his house") for p3yf pr (really "the his house") the plural n3yf n . . .

B. In the n. e. the plural is n3yf; in Copt. this is the "possessive article" $\Pi E q$ -, T E q-, N E q- (cf. $C \S 55$).

B. The indefinite article $w\mathcal{C}$ copt. $\mathbf{O}\mathbf{Y}$ (cf. C§ 122) grew out of this $w\mathcal{C}w$ n in the n. e.

e. THE ABSOLUTE SUBSTANTIVE.

- 2. for designation of place in expressions like that "in front", mht "northern".

Here also, belong the numerous cases where a 118. substantive follows an adjective in order to specify that to which the quality of the adjective refers:

f. APPOSITION AND COORDINATION.

In an apposition, the substantive explaining 119. stands after the one explained. The following peculiar cases are important:

1. it specifies material: \(\sum_{\text{in}} \sum_{\text{o}} \sum_{\text{o}}

¹ Sin. 49. ² Una 5.

3bdw "Thinis, Abydos", i. e. Abydos situated in the nomos of Thinis;

- 3. it specifies number and measure: \$\lefta \bar{1} \bar{1} \lefta \left
- 120. In a series of coordinated words, they are usually left unconnected: Think they are him they are women and men". Things which are to be closely connected (de hir hwyt storm and wind") are joined by the preposition him has permits each of the connected words to stand forth individually (itf him mwtf "his father, as well as his mother".

A. The pyramids coordinate also by means of the particle ist, which comes after the words to be connected.

¹ ÄZ 29, 120. ² Siut I, 293. ³ LD II, 122 a. ⁴ Sin. 132. ⁵ Westc. 11, 14. ⁶ Leps. Ausw. 8 d. ⁷ Prisse 9, 9.

g. THE GENETIVE.

a. DIRECT GENETIVE.

This older kind of genetive is apparently express-122*. ed only by the position of the two substantives, in which the governing word stands before the governed:

pr imn "House of Amon." The connection between the two words is for the most part so loose, that they may be separated, e. g.

n ihwt is pw pr-hcti "but they are not things of the prince's house" where the genetive ihmt pr-hcti is divided by is pw.

On the other hand, in other cases the two words 123*. in the combination cannot be separated, and are treated as a compound word, e. g. mr-shtiw mnh "an excellent overseer of peasants".

B. This last case persisted down into the Copt. (cf. C§ 140); the Coptic forms show that the former of the words so joined suffered shortening, as in the analogous form of the Semitic "status constructus".

The direct genetive is especially preferred: 124.

1. After general designations of locality:

¹ Siut I, 288. ² Sin. 244.

Erman, Egypt. gramm.

m het hrdwf "at the head of his children".

- 3. After certain frequently recurring words, like mr "overseer", nb "lord", pr "house", s3 "son": e. g. mr k3t "overseer of the works".
- B. The direct genetive was gradually superceded by the later indirect; in Copt. only the cases of § 123 are preserved, cf. § 140.

β. INDIRECT GENETIVE WITH n.

*125. It is formed by means of an adjective *ni, which, according to § 135 means something like "belonging to"; "the priest belonging to Amon" for "the priest of Amon". This adjective agreed in gender and number with the noun to which it belonged; its forms, according to classic orthography, are:

¹ Sin. 78.

Sing. m.
$$n$$
 (*ni) f. nt (*nit),
Plur. m. nt (*niw), f. nt (*niwt, cf. § 106).

A. The old writings are; sg. m. ni (in the m. e. once also ni), ni pl. m. ni ni (in the m. e. once was further a dual m. nwi.

B. This word early lost its inflection; it first lost the dual, then (already in the popular language of the m. e.) the plural, and also the feminine. Since the LE, n n became an unchangeable particle, like Copt. n; cf. C. n 141.

The indirect genetive must be used:

126.

- 1. to designate a part: tpï nï šmwf "the first of his harvest," 2
- 2. to designate material: $\stackrel{\frown}{=}$ $\stackrel{\frown}{=}$
- 3. to subjoin that which will more nearly define the noun, where we would often employ an adjective:

¹ LD II, 138 d.

² Siut I, 310.

³ Una 43.

⁴ LD II, 149 d.

⁵ LD II, 122b.

⁶ Mar. Ab. II, 24.

- 127. On the further optional use of the indirect genetive, note especially, that it is preferred:
 - 1. to designate the possessor:

 ht ntr nt Wnn-nfr "the temple of W." 1
 - 2. to express the idea of appurtaining to or having source in a place: www for sing source in a place: snd with the snd wi

2. ADJECTIVES.

a. ADJECTIVES WITHOUT ENDING.

- *128. These adjectives, perhaps derived from verbal stems, had various forms also common to substantives (cf. § 99) e. g.:
 - - 2. ** wr "great" *wêr (-0γηρ).
 - 3. ___ nb "every" *nib (NIM).
 - 4. 2 "large" *Co3 (-0). Cf. C§ 146 sq.

¹ Eb. 75, 13. ² Una 46.

They follow their substantive and agree with it 129*. in number and gender:

bhnti wrti "two great towers".4

Nevertheless most texts are not exact in the writing of these endings, self evident of course to the Egyptian reader; the ending of the sing. fem. is often wanting, that of the plur. fem. always, and for the most part the sign [] also.

Rarer combinations of the adjective are:

130.

- 1. it forms one word with the substantive: $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{$
- 2. The possessive suffix of the noun is repeated with the adjective: \$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}

¹ Eb. 11, 15.

² Una 14.

³ Eb. 30, 15.

⁴ LD III, 24d.

⁵ Siut I, 225.

⁶ LD II, 124, 54.

131. It is employed also as a substantive, e. g. wr "the great one", † † nfrw "beauty" (Plural according to § 111, 1).—On the employment of the adjective as predicate and its ending wi cf. § 331. On the employment of the adverb cf. § 300.

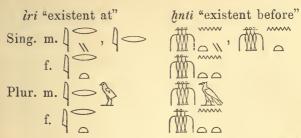
b. ADJECTIVES IN i.

- *132. They are all derived from substantives or prepositions by means of an ending, which is written with $\ddot{\imath}$ and in Coptic has the sound of e; if the adjective is derived from a feminine, there arises a final syllable, ti, from the junction of the feminine ending -t and the $\ddot{\imath}$ of the adjective.—As may be seen from the Copt. this ending was accented, cf. C§ 93.
- *133. This ending i is only written, where it really forms the end of the word, that is only in the sing.

 masc.:

Sing. m.
$$(i)$$
, derived from fem. (ti)
f. (ii) (ii) (iii) (iii) Plur. m. (iii) (iii)

In the o. e. the *i* was left unindicated even in the sing. masc. and such writings are often found in later texts also.—Thus:



A. The Pyramids write $\int_{0}^{1} i$ for i, $\int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} ti$ for i, and $\int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} ti$ (according to § 104a).

B. In the m. e. already occurs incorrectly for the sing.

; in the n. e. the plur. masc. is also written and begins in the n. e. also, since they were pronounced about alike according to \$ 97 B.

135. Those adjectives which are derived from a preposition, like:

| Imi "existent in" (from m), | Imi "existent in" (from m), | Imi "existent at" (from r), | Imi "existent upon" (from hr), | Imi "existent upon" (from hr), | Imi "existent upon" (from hr), | Imi "existent upon" (from tp), | Imi "existent before" (from hnt), | Imi "existent before" (from hnt), | Imi "imi (cf. § 125) "belonging to" (from n), | Ikewise a few others, like: | Imi "not being" (Copt. AT-, cf. C§ 89), | Imi "being like", | Imi "being like", | Imi "north of" &c.

very often govern a following substantive or personal suffix (like the prepositions etc. from which they are derived), e. g.

¹ LD III, 24 d. ² Louvre C 172.

** hrisšt3 "one supervising (lit. "over") secrets", 1

variety of the mitif "resembling him".2

All that is stated in §§ 129, 130 concerning the 136*. adjectives without ending, is valid also for the adjectives in \ddot{i} , cf. \ddot{i} \ddot{i}

Very frequently they are employed like a sub- 137. stantive, e. g. Ariw šC "those existent upon the sand" (i. e. the Bedouins), This is a distribution of an onion (?)", Share with the interior of an onion (?)", Share with the mass. substantive ending according to § 96, 2).

¹ Mar. Ab. II, 24. ² LD II, 149e. ³ Siut I, 311.

⁴ Sin. 72. ⁵ LD III, 24d. ⁶ Eb. 70, 4. ⁷ Una 13.

⁸ Eb. 35, 16. ⁹ Prisse 5, 13.

(WAQT), imnt "the west" (EMNT, from smt lmntt "western land"), imnt "nothing" &c.

c. APPENDIX (iri, imy, ns).

- 138. The following remarkable *unchangeable* expressions are probably descended from adjectives:
 - 1. \bigcap_{i} iri $\bigcap_{i=1}$ iriw (?) "belonging to, corresponding to" (properly probably the adjective iri) in expressions like

m iswi iri "as corresponding reward, as reward therefor",1

m st iri "in the corresponding place, in proper condition".2

one belonging to them, the oldest of them".

often translate "belonging to", is really an old verb and in the old language is still construed as such, e. g.

¹ LD III, 24 d. ² Prisse 13, 11. ³ Westc. 9, 11.

 $ns \ sw \ lht(?)$ "belonging to the horizon" (lit. "the horizon possesses him");

are from one stone" (lit. "one stone possesses them")²;

overseer" (lit. "the house-overseer possesses it").3

3. NUMERALS.

a. REAL NUMERALS.

The numeral figures are:

140*.

I units,

thousands,

∩ tens,

tens of thousands,

e hundreds, hundreds of thousands.

The greater number precedes the less:

12,635.—In dates the units are indicated by *horizontal* strokes (—, \equiv &c.)

In so far as they are known, the numerals run 141. thus:

 $1 m^{\zeta}$ 2 sn

4 fdw

2 0,0

5 dw3

³ hmt

⁶ *sis*

¹ Mar. Cat. d'Abyd. 999. ² LD III, 24 d. ³ Peasant 16.

1

7	sf h	100	<i>\$3</i> C
8	hmn	1000	ħЗ
9	$ps\underline{d}$	10 000	$\underline{d}b^{C}$
0	mt	100 000	hfn

Of the tens, 30 is mCb3; for the others the plural of the units was used. Cf. C§ 157.

*142. The numeral follows the noun and the latter is for the most part in the plural:

stnyw 3 "three kings." On the other hand the noun stands in the singular:

1. with the numeral 2, $||w|| \approx 2$ "two ships";

B. In LE the numeral precedes the noun, which is for the most connected by n; only in the specifications of an account and with the numeral two, does the old construction remain. Cf. also C§ 162 sq.

143. The numeral $\stackrel{\leftarrow}{\sim}$ v^{C} "one", which is mostly writ-

ten out, agrees with its noun in gender: $\begin{cases} \bigcap & \bigcap \\ | \bigcap | \end{cases} rnpt$ $w^{C}t$ "one year"; the other numerals perhaps did the same.—On $w^{C}w$ n cf. § 116.—By placing w^{C} before an adjective or verb, its meaning is rendered superlative: $\begin{cases} \bigcap & \bigcap \\ | \bigcap$

The numerals are also used as substantives: 144. $h^3 m t^3$ "thousand of bread".

The ordinal numerals are formed by the ending 145*. $nw: \frac{11}{\Box}snnw$ "the second", $\frac{111}{\Box}bmtnw$ "the third" &c.; they may precede or follow their noun; "first" is supplanted by $\frac{\Box}{\Box}$ " $tp\ddot{\imath}$ (cf. § 135), which, as an adjective always follows its noun. They are all used as substantives also.

A. In the pyramids the ordinal numbers are entirely written out; in like manner some snnw "the second" is later, still found.

B. They are early supplanted by a circumlocution with mh "fill up" (the third" = "that which fills up three"); cf. also C§ 165.

b. APPENDIX TO THE NUMERAL.

The probably dual word: m. \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc ky, f. \bigcirc 146. kt (for kti) "the other" is construed like the numerals in the pyramids (cf. § 142 A):

¹ Una 47.

ky gsw "another salve", ktyf w3t "his other way".2

The real plural of the word is kwi (the first \\ is the old determinative of the dual); more frequently a circumlocution is used for it kt-ht "another body" and kt-lht "another thing", i. e. others.

147. The substantive tnw "number", with following plural or singular means "every"; cf. nw tnw bštsn "every one of their revolts" (lit. "number of their revolts").

THE VERB.

1. IN GENERAL.

a. THE CLASSES OF THE VERB.

a. USUAL CLASSES.

The verbs are divided into various classes, ac-*148. cording to the number and character of their consonants, the so-called "radicals". These classes differ in manner of inflection, and how considerable these

¹ Eb. 26, 13.

² Butler 16. ³ Una 28.

differences were, may still be seen from the forms of the verb preserved in Copt. cf. C§ 185 sq. The designation of these classes is that common to Semitic grammar.

The most common class is that of the bi-literal 149*.

verbs (abbrev.: II lit.) as e. g. wn "to open",

mh "fill", kd "build" &c.—They retain
their consonants in all forms unchanged. Cf. C§

186 sq.

The verbs "secundae (radicalis) geminatae" (II at 150*. gem.) are properly triliteral verbs having the last two radicals alike e. g. mnn "to be", mnn "become black", a like become cool", libb "become cool", m33 "see". But as these similar radicals fall together where they are not separated by a full vowel, in most forms they resemble the biliterals (wn, km &c). Cf. C§ 199.

A. With a part of these verbs the third radical was originally a u or w which as a rule became i or \cdot .

- The verbs "tertiae geminatae" (III ae gem.), which correspond to the II gem. (§ 150), and the verbs "quartae infirmae" (IV ae inf.) which correspond to the III ae inf. (§ 151), as a rule are not to be distinguished. Both double the third radical in certain forms (\(\int_{\infty} \setminus spd\) "prepare": \(\int_{\infty} \setminus spdd\); \(\infty\) sps "be revered": \(\int_{\infty} \setminus spss\)); only isolated examples in which an i is written out (\(\infty\) sps"), can be safely classed with the IV ae inf. Cf. C\(\int_{\infty} \setminus spsi'\), which is the verbs "quartae infinity" spsi', can be safely classed with the IV ae inf. Cf. C\(\infty\) 227.
- 154. The quadriliteral and quinqueliteral verbs (IV lit. and V lit.) correspond to the II lit. and III lit. and like these, their consonants remain unchanged. They

are mostly derived from II lit. and III lit.: \(\begin{aligned} \limbda \text{hmhm} & \text{"low, roar" (from *hm), } \\ \text{"low, roar" (from *hm), } \\ \text{nhmhm} & \text{ lit. and V lit. seem to have had the same form (cf. C\\$ 224. 226).}\end{aligned}

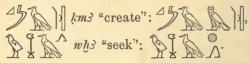
β. RARE CLASSES AND IRREGULAR VERBS.

Beside these ordinary classes there are apparent- 155. ly other, smaller groups, which, however, cannot be distinguished with certainty; e. g. the frequently recurring verbs and "say" and and "strike" present many points which distinguish them from other II lit. and III lit. — Moreover, within the above contrived classes, further subdivisions exist, by reason of the special phonetic character of one of the radicals.

The verbs mediae 3, which have an for the 156. second radical, like have apparently early lost the 3. Wight become green, have apparently early lost the 3. Occasionally it appears—at least orthographically—as the third radical: hb3 for h3b, with same with same continues along with same continues same. Cf. § 29.

The verbs ultimae 3 (Hae 3, HIae 3), as is also 157.

evident from the Copt., had various peculiarities (cf. C§ 221. 222; 208). Note especially, that (according to § 29) a few verbs IIIae β (mostly those in $-m\beta$) repeat the second radical after the β , in certain forms:



These forms are possibly to be read $k \ge m$ and $m \ge h$ and the syllabic sign is only retained out of preference for the customary orthography.

- are, in part, also written by many texts without their w, in certain forms; cf. especially § 161. The verbs mediae w write the w only rarely, and in part probably early lost it; hence m "die" is always written for mwt (cf. C§ 192) and often mwt (cf. C§ 192) and often mwt (cf. Cpt. because e. g. the probable form mwt (according to pofic "wake") is always written mwt m
- 159. The verbs IIae gem. in š, like pš "divide", as a rule make the form psš, wsš, insdead of pšš, wšš;

cf. § 30. — On the other hand ps (older ps) "cook" has ps (older ps) ps and ps ps.

Entirely irregular are:

160*.

in "bring" (properly IIIae inf.) sometimes written inf., sometimes inf.

in "go", sometimes \bigwedge in, sometimes \bigwedge int, i "go" sometimes \bigwedge \bigwedge ii, sometimes \bigwedge ii, and especially rdi "give", which has the form \bigwedge . rdi, \bigwedge , rdi, \bigwedge , rdi, \bigwedge and rdi and rdi and rdi ii, rdi and rdi iii, rdi iii, rdi iii, rdi and rdi iii, rdi iii, rdi iii, rdi and rdi iii, rdi i

γ. THE CAUSATIVE.

By means of the prefix \(\begin{align*} s \) there may be formed 161*. from every verb, another verb with causative meaning. E. g. with intransitives \(br \) "fall": \(shr \) "cause to fall", \(nfr \) "be beautiful": \(snfr \) "make beautiful"; more rarely with transitives \(cm \) "swallow": \(scm \) "cause to swallow" (i. e. "wash down"), \(rh \) "know": \(srh \) "cause to know" (i. e. inform against). These causatives do not remain in the class to which their stem verb belongs; thus the causatives of most biliterals have feminine infinitives (\(hr \) "fall": \(shrt \) "to fell", cf. C\(\) 231), and

the causative of mn (infin. smnt) furthermore doubles the last consonant in certain forms (smnn cf. C§ 232). — The causatives of the triliterals are treated as quadriliterals (cf. C§ 238). — With verbs primae m, the m, according to the old orthography, falls away; e. g. Poly(msh) "be far, broad": Poly(msh) "broaden"; a few of these writings occur later also.

b. VOICE.

162. It is certain that the transitive verb distinguished an active and a passive, and not improbable that the intransitive verb was analogously divided (1. incipient, 2. continuous condition); cf. § 241. 242. C§ 171. 182. Nevertheless, all details are as yet obscure, and the beginner must be satisfied to familiarize himself with the forms thus far known to us, without being able to understand their systematic connection more exactly.

c. EXPRESSION OF THE SUBJECT (INFLECTION).

There are two methods of inflecting the verb. The earlier, which reminds one of the Semitic perfect, is still employed in the classic language only within restricted limits (as pseudoparticiple, cf. § 208).

164. The later method uses the personal suffixes of § 73. Cf. e. g. sdm "hear":

On the writing of each suffix cf. § 74. 75.

A. Dual forms occur in the pyramids also,

B. Apart from the uninflected passive (cf. § 206 A), this inflection was first lost with IV lit. and V lit. 1

If the subject is a substantive, no suffix is employ- 165.* ed and the substantive follows the noun unconnected:

hears thy voice".

A Same hard".

An absolute pronoun (cf. § 80) is, by exception, 166. also employed thus as subject: hpr si m hsbt "it changes into worms" (for hprs).

When the subject is a substantive or an absolute 167. pronoun, the verb frequently receives an ending (with III ae inf. (1):

¹ According to Sethe.

shāw sw t3wi r itn "he illuminates the earth better than the sun".1

- The impersonal use of the verb (without subject), occurring in all forms, is frequently met with. Note especially: \(\int \) in "it is"?; \(\int \) irn (n-form, cf. \(\) 194) "that amounts to"; \(\int \) in the passives are employed with especial preference, to express the indefinite subject (Germ. "man", French "on"): \(\int \) rhtm "it is known"; \(\int \) \(\int \) chentw "one stands", \(\int \) dd "it is said". This impersonal subject is furthermore, often a respectful designation of the king.—On the omission of the subject in animated narrative cf. \(\) 353; \(\int \) rdiin "they caused" is probably also to be explained thus.
- actor, is often added to a passive or intransitive verb which already has a grammatical subject. This is done by means of the particles in and hr:

¹ Mar. Abyd. II, 25. ² Sin. 43. 225. 216. ³ LD III 24d. ⁴ Math. Hdb. 26. 41. ⁵ Sin. 243. ⁶ Sin. 55. ⁷ Math. Hdb. 49.

⁸ Sin. 263.

 $nh\ddot{i}$. . hr s "some (of the fruit) is chewed hy the man".

siezed by Rec"2.

In the same manner the logical subject is added to infinitives and participles by means of in:

| The same manner the logical subject is added to infinitives and participles by means of in:
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| The same manner the logical subject is added to infinitive and participles by means of infinitive and participles

2. USUAL INFLECTION.

a. IN GENERAL.

The later inflection of the verb falls into a series 170*. of forms, which are in part indicated by endings attached to the stem (like sdmnf, sdminf), but in part also, are distinguished by the vocalisation only. These latter forms have orthographically, essentially the same external appearance (sdmf), in the case of most verbs, so that it is difficult for us to distinguish them correctly. Any exact separation of these various forms, is therefore not attempted in the following, and only the two great groups into which they fall, are distinguished.

A. The most important aid for the recognition of the verbal

¹ Eb. 47, 19. ² Ppy. I, 97. ³ Br. Gr. W. 139.

forms, is afforded by the pyramids, which often prefix a for the indication of the prosthetic vowel \check{e} , to the forms beginning with two consonants: from the prosthetic vowel is left unindicated by the classic orthography (from the other hand the manuscripts of the new empire again indicate it by means of from the other hand the manuscripts.

*171. The passive of the later inflection ends in t (ti, tw), which is attached at the end of the word, but precedes the suffix: sdmtwf, sdmntwf, sdmintwf. It is first made with transitives and causatives, then also impersonally with intransitives, for the expression of an impersonal subject (Germ. "man", French "on"): Continuous contin

A. The pyr. write the ending $\int t\vec{i}$ or cap t.

B. The Copt. has lost this passive.

b. THE FORMATION sdmf. $\alpha.$ THE FORMS OF THE FIRST GROUP. A. $ITS\ FORMATION.$

*172. It apparently includes three or four frequent forms, the differences in which, are no longer to be determined. Its most important classes are as follows:

The position of the vowel, indicated in § 170 A, is denoted by '; this vowel was in one case (with the verb dependent upon rdi "cause that", cf. § 179) an ŏ ("kdof, s"dmof, m"rlof, cf. C§ 234 sq.); with the other forms nothing is known about it. (Concerning TEXAQ cf. C§ 247).

That this group really includes different forms, 173. may be seen e. g. in the case of the IIae gem. which in certain cases separate their like radicals:

wnnf "he is" (cf. § 178), but in others, do not:

wnf (cf. § 180). Furthermore, with irregular verbs: in "bring" sometimes has inf (cf. § 178), sometimes both forms; in "go" varies between it is inferentially in

74 b. THE FORMATION sdmf. B. ITS USE AS INDICATIVE. 174.

and \triangle $\stackrel{\cdot}{\Rightarrow}$ $\stackrel{\cdot}{\Rightarrow}$ iwf; rdl "give", between $\stackrel{\cdot}{\Rightarrow}$ rdlf (§ 174) and $\stackrel{\triangle}{\Rightarrow}$ dlf (cf. § 178. 180).

B. ITS USE AS INDICATIVE.

*174. In the old language sdmf of the I. group, is the usual form for the chief events in ordinary narrative:

\[
\times_{\text{N}}\text{\text{N}} \text{\text{N}} \text{\text

wnin mr-pr . . hr srht "the house overseer complained

of (the peasant)

ddinsn nf they said, ("he is justly punished &c".)

gr-pw lrn mr-pr the house overseer was thereupon silent.

Srm, nšbf n shti pn "He did not answer the princes,

¹ Una 2.

(but) answered this peasant". (The last two clauses simply enlarge upon the fact of the silence already stated.)

Here belongs also the formal ______ ddf "he 175. said", "he says", which introduces direct discourse.

It is further used where a fact is expressed, in 176. descriptions, assertions and the like: "The plant snwtt

The plant snwtt

The plant snwtt grows upon its belly (i. e. it creeps)"2.

C. IN THE CONDITIONAL SENTENCE.

It is further used in conditional clauses introduc- 177.

ed by the particle (cf. § 389):

ir gmk st... ddhrk "If you find it... then say.. &c."³.

The IIae gem. are doubled in this case $(lr \ m33k \ 178.$ "if you see"); ln "bring" has the form $\lim_{n \to \infty} rdl$ "give", the form $\lim_{n \to \infty} rdl$

D. AS A SUBJUNCTIVE.

It is very frequently dependent upon rdl "give, 179*. cause that", a combination which led to the formation of a new causative in Copt., cf. C§ 230b. E. g.:

¹ Bauer 50. ² Eb. 51, 16. ³ Eb. 37, 18.

that I choose for myself (of his land)".

"bring" has the form \(\int_{\subseteq}^{\infty} \), \(rdl \) "give" \(\subseteq_{\subsete}^{\infty} \), \(lwt \)
"come" \(\subseteq_{\subsete}^{\infty} \). \(\subseteq_{\subsete}^{\infty} \). \(\subseteq_{\subsete}^{\infty} \), \(cf. \cappa \) 234 sq.

E. IN A FINAL CLAUSE.

F. AS AN OPTATIVE.

*182. Probably identical with the preceding:

mrk hmth "Love thy wife". It is often introduced by means of the particle th:

th dds nt "let her say to me" or by means of a preceding tr "do" (impv.):

¹ Sin. 79. ² Peasant 38. ³ Prisse 10, 9. ⁴ Sin. 172. ⁵ Eb. 75, 12.

B. Since the n. e. imi (imperative of rdi "cause that", cf. § 256) with following verb is often substituted for it: imi mdwf ni "let him speak with me" (lit. cause that he speak with me).

The word for "behold" undoubtedly belongs to 183. the optative:

β. THE FORMS OF THE SECOND GROUP. A. ITS FORMATION.

The forms of this group may be recognised with 184*. certainty, only with those verbs which are marked by the doubling of the last consonant according to § 185. In the case of most verbs they are not to be recognised from the orthography.

A. There are also found forms of this group in w and y, especially in old texts, e. g. h w "thou comest down", d dyk "thou sayest", but probably only with verbs which have a i or (according to § 151 A) a w as the last radical.

The form with the final consonant doubled, is 185.

¹ According to Sethe.

found in the case of the Hae gem., IIIae gem., as well as the IIIae inf. and IVae inf. With the last two it is especially easy to recognise it, for they are not doubled except in the case of § 259. 289. It is to be noted that, in the case of the frequently recurring verb IIIae inf. ℓr "make", the form ℓrr is indicated by

186. In place of the form with final consonant doubled, the irregular verb rdl (dl) "give" has the form $\bigwedge \bigwedge$, -1, or -1, i. e. dldl(?) (cf. § 160).

B. USE AS AN INDICATIVE.

emphasis; with reference to the future it is used very often, in promises, threats, directions, questions &c.:

prr grt hrw 3 pn n šndtī nb "These three days (rations) will be delivered to every š.-priest" (lit. come out for).

nn psšf "he shall not divide"².

nn psšf "he shall not divide"².

didik h3 bit "let honey drop in"³.

¹ Siut I, 296. ² Siut I, 311. ³ Eb. 7, 22.

C. IN CONDITIONAL CLAUSES.

It is further used in conditional clauses, where 188. the particle ir (cf. § 389) does not immediately precede:

gmmk $htf \dots ddhrk$ "If you find that his body . . ., then say &c."!

D. DEPENDENT UPON VERBS.

It further follows the verbs of rh "know", 189.

m3 "see", of gm "find"; likewise

mr "wish" (lit. "love"), snd "fear", snd "f

r smt tn "His majesty commanded that I go to this mountain"².

ntrrf "My majesty knows that he is a god"3.

"I desire that you say"4.

E. DEPENDENT UPON PREPOSITIONS.

It is dependent upon various prepositions, which 190. govern a sentence after the manner of our conjunctions; the usage seems to vary. E. g.:

¹ Eb. 36, 15. ² LD II, 149 e. ³ LD III, 24 d. ⁴ Westc. 9, 8.

"let the patient drink this r wššf "till he urinates".

hr m33f wi "because he sees me"2.

in the region of light''s.

7. APPENDIX.

- 191. Beside the cases cited in §§ 172—190, the formation sdmf is found elsewhere, where it is not possible to state anything definitely concerning the forms employed.—On the substantivized forms cf. § 282 sq., on the relative forms § 394.
- 192. The form sdmf, in contrast with sdmnf (§ 197), is sometimes present in meaning; so especially in relative sentences, cf. § 396.
- be seen, is valid also for the passive in t (cf. § 171). In the first group the II lit. make the form: *kd*twf, the IIIae inf.: *mstwf, rdl: ____^ dltwf;

¹ Eb. 6, 15. ² Sin. 117. ³ LD III, 24d. ⁴ Prisse 6, 1.

in the second group however rdi has the form didituf.

c. THE n-FORM sdmnf.

a. ITS FORMATION.

In this form the stem receives an ending n, which 194*. is written after the determinative: mrnf "he loves". It belongs inseparably to the stem, as may be seen from § 338 sq.; the passive ending follows it: mrnf gmntws "she is found".

Note further, that the form began with a simple 195. consonant (that is to say, without the prosthetic vowel, cf. § 170 A), and that:

- 1. the II ae gem. contract their consonants: m3nf "he sees",
- 2. the III ae inf. show only the second consonant:

 mrnf; lr "make" has the form according to § 151,
- B. The n-form had, for the most part, already lost its n in the n. e.

β. ITS USE.

This form, which is only used independently, originally served to narrate events with animation; e. g. in an old text, which otherwise usually employs sdmf for narrative, the events of war are recalled with liveliness by means of the n-form: I in mšC pn, b3nf t3 Hrïw-šC "This army came, it cut to pieces the land of the Bedouins."

ly) will not grow (again)". 2

mtn rhntn "behold, ye know that etc." (in ceremonious style). 3

*197. It often indicates the past, especially in relative clauses (cf. § 396), but occurs elsewhere also (cf. § 220. 283) in contrast with a preceding verb: "His majesty came in peace \(\) \(

*198. Since the m. e. the *n*-form is used for the most part, in an entirely different manner; it adds to a

¹ Una 22. ² Eb. 63, 17. ³ Siut I, 310. ⁴ LD II, 122a.

preceding word or sentence, an accompanying remark more particularly explaining it (circumstantial clause). So in descriptions:

"The mouth is silent and he does not speak".

And likewise in narratives: "Then this peasant went to implore him which was the came out &c"."

As may be seen in the case of the last clause, the question is no longer one respecting an unimportant accompanying circumstance, but the second occurrence (he found), overagainst the preceding important event (he went), is pushed into the background in a stylistic manner only.

A. The pyramids already employ the above also.

It is a remarkable fact, that $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} nfr$ "be good" 199. seemingly always takes the *n*-form: nfrn bw "The place is good", $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} nfrn$ $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} nfrnn$ $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} nfrnn$ $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} nfrnn$ $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} nfrnn$ $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} nfrnn$ $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} nfrnnn$

¹ Prisse 4, 4.

² Inscription of Sehel.

³ Bauer 34.

⁴ Prisse 9, 10.

⁵ Pepy 1. 169. 170.

d. THE in-FORM sdminf.

- *200. That which is stated in §§ 194, 195 is valid also for the formation of the in-form: saminf

 - 202. But many texts of the m. e. also employ it elsewhere in narrative, especially in the case of the common words: $indext{d}d$ "speak", $indext{d}$ in "do", $indext{d}$ in "go" and $indext{d}$ in "bring".

e. THE hr-FORM sdmhrf.

204. This rare form also corresponds to the *n*-form in its formation. It is employed in descriptions:

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t3 "He was green (i. e. throve) like one who is upon earth". Here also, probably belong the formulae putation) and putation and putation (Ellipse for dayrtw rs "they say to her") "her name is".

It occurs more frequently in directions (like the 205. in-form § 203), e. g. Addrew "let there be said".5

3. THE UNINFLECTED* PASSIVE.

This formation, which when written, is exactly 206. like the active, leaves one in doubt whether it should be classified with the earlier or later inflection. It is only to be found with certainty, with nominal subject, e. g.

ren are born to thee",6

^{*} The word "uninflected" does not adequately translate the term used by the author, viz. "endungslos" as distinguished from the passive ending in tw; but "endungslos" has absolutely no equivalent in Eng., and as this passive can with certainty be found only with nominal subject, it may be stated with the greatest probability, (as far as inflection involves pronominal endings) that it was uninflected. It certainly is so, for the practical purposes of grammar. Transl.

¹ Eb. 2, 4. ² Math. Hdb. 41. ³ Eb. 9, 20. ⁴ Eb. 36, 14. ⁵ Eb. 16, 3. ⁶ Weste. 11, 5.

and occurs with unchangeable stem, in *one* form only.

—The impersonal verbs of § 168 also, are probably to be explained in part as uninflected passives.

A. There are a few obsolete passive forms with suffixes, like e. g. krss "she was buried", 1 and these may also belong here. The uninflected passive would then belong to the later inflection.

207. It often takes the place of the passive in t, especially where the latter would be in the n-form, in a circumstantial clause (cf. § 198) or the combination with ChCn (cf. § 230). On the other hand, it cannot be used in dependent clauses, so that, for example after rdi, the passive in t must always be used.

4. OLD INFLECTION (PSEUDOPARTICIPLE).

a. ITS FORMATION.

*208. It is found in only one form, the so called pseudoparticiple, the formation of which, in the m. e. according to the usual orthography is as follows:

¹ Mar. Mast. 201.



A. The original forms of the 3 pl. (cf. § 212) and the forms of the dual (m. mnwy, f. mntyw, mnty) were early lost.

B. In the n. e., other forms also begin to drop out; in Copt. (cf. C§ 181) the 3 m. sg. has supplanted all the others and only a few 3 f. sg. are preserved with them.

The ending of the 1 sg. is also written 209. and many texts seem regularly to use this form with certain verbs (, , , , , ,). Other writings are (o. e.), and rarely

B. In the n. e. it was pronounced -k.

In the case of the endings ti, the writing \triangle is 210. customary, especially in the manuscripts of the m. e.

B. Vulgar writings of the n. e. are $\Longrightarrow t$ and $\frown \Longrightarrow tw$; the ending was at that time, already spoken -t.

The 3 m. sg. originally had the ending \(\), more 211.

rarely \(\): \(\) \(\) \(\) wrhî "(he is) anointed", \(\)

¹ Details according to Sethe.

| msil "(he is) born". In the m. e. the writings in | are frequent, those in | not rare, but those in | have disappeared; the ending of most verbs was probably already lost.

was originally in the plural a 3 m. in and a 3 f. in \(\sqrt{ti}; \) but both were already lost at a very remote period and only the 3 m. occasionally occurs in the m. e.: \(\sqrt{t} \sqrt{t} \) in "they come".

*213. The pseudoparticiple apparently had originally two forms, an active-transitive and a passive-intransitive. But the first was very early lost.

214. The vocalisation can be restored only in the passive-intransitive forms, which are retained in the Copt.; thus restored, in the most important cases it runs about as follows, the endings being added according to the later pronunciation, as -e and -te:

II lit. m. mêne, f. mente ("remaining")

II gem. m. kêbe ("cool")

III inf. m. mosje ("born")

III lit. m. sodme, f. *sdomte ("heard")

III gem. m. sepdôde ("prepared")

IV lit. m. hemhôme, f. hemhomte ("roaring").

A. The pseudoparticiple of the transitive of the II lit. was pronounced something like $\check{e}rb^{t}w$ ("knowing").

b. ITS USE.

a. IN THE ACTIVE-TRANSITIVE FORM.

The few old texts, which still make this form of 216. the pseudoparticiple, employ it as a narrative form, and preferably at the close of a short paragraph, from which it draws a conclusion. It, seemingly, still occurs, only in the 1 sg.: irkwl "and I did", in sh3kwl "and I caused to descend".—Only the verb rh "know", although it is transitive, has preserved a living pseudoparticiple; its use corresponds exactly with that of the passive-intransitive form (cf. § 217 sq., 241).

β. IN THE PASSIVE-INTRANSITIVE FORM.

The pseudoparticiple of the intransitives and pas- 217. sives, as well as that of the transitive verb rb

A. The pyr. still have, e. g. shtpf ntrwit, htpwit "he satisfies the two gods, and they are satisfied" 2 (3 m. du.) and the like.

*218. It is more frequently employed in order to annex to a substantive or pronoun a closer limitation, where we would, for the most part, employ a participle. E. g.

"This command came The rime of rime of the chekwi to me, (as) I stood (in the midst of my tribe)".

gmmk drwf šm, htf kbti "If you find his sole, it is hot)".4

sw stsy "Look at him stretched out".5

B. In Copt. the remains of the pseudoparticiple have entirely gone over into participles. Cf. C§ 181. 182.

On the use of the pseudoparticiple as apparent predicate cf. §§ 240 sq., 246 sq., 233, 234, 402.

¹ LD II, 122a. ² Pepy I, 348. ³ Sin. 199.

⁴ Eb. 37, 3. 5 Eb. 36, 7.

5. COMPOUNDS WITH FORMS OF THE USUAL INFLECTION.

a. INTRODUCED BY "IT IS".

a. THE FORMS iw sdmf AND iw sdmnf.

With the impersonal auxiliary verb \(\) is", there are made two forms, which as a rule are distinguished in usage as follows:

in sdmf "he hears (heard)",

in sdmnf "he (had) heard" (past, cf. § 197).

With the first, both passives occur; with the second, only the passive in t. With nominal subject, the forms run: in sdm ntr "the god hears", in sdm ntr "the god heard".—In contrast with the simple forms sdmf and sdmnf, these have a certain independence (like other clauses introduced by in cf. § 246, 332).

It is therefore used, where a fact is to be express-221.

ed in a single independent remark: "This plant is used so and so in a single independent remark: "This plant is used so and so it is fruit in a single independent remark: "This plant is used so and so it is fruit in a single independent remark: "This plant is used so and so if it is fruit in a single independent remark: "This plant is used so and so if it is fruit in a single independent remark: "This plant is used so and so if it is fruit in a single independent remark: "This plant is used so and so if it is fruit in a single independent remark: "This plant is used so and so if it is fruit in a single independent remark: "This plant is used so and so if it is fruit in a single independent remark: "This plant is used so and so if it is in a single independent remark: "This plant is used so and so if it is in a single independent remark: "This plant is used so and so if it is in a single independent remark: "This plant is used so and so if it is in a single independent remark: "This plant is used so and so if it is in a single independent remark: "This plant is used so and so if it is in a single independent remark: "This plant is used so and so if it is in a single independent in a single independent remark: "This plant is in a single independent i

¹ Eb. 47, 19 (cf. § 115). ² Westc. 8, 8.

222. It is used especially at the beginning of a narrative or of one of its paragraphs: \(\) \(

* β. WITH THE AUXILIARY VERB wn.

wn "it is", is far more rare and probably archaic.

There are found mn sdmf "he hears",

wn sdmf "he heard" and a mn sdmf "he heard".

b. WITH DOUBLE SUBJECT.

a. THE FORM iwf sdmf.

*224. This form \(\) \(

225. It is used (similarly, the forms of § 221) in re-

¹ LD II, 149 e.

marks, in which a fact is stated: \(\) \(

"He who has this book \\ \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1

But on the other hand it is also employed (like 226. the forms in §§ 246—249) in descriptions and descriptive narratives:

n ib "I gave water to the thirsty".3

It is especially preferred in the case correspond- 227. ing to § 249, for the continuation of a relative clause or the like:

s, stt m nhbtf, lwf mnf Cti n nhbtf "A man on whose neck there is a swelling and who has pain in the two organs of his neck".4

β. THE FORMS wnf sdmf AND wninf sdmf.

The form was with the word same is very 228.

¹ Eb. 51, 18. ² Totb. 15B, 6. ³ Sin. 96. ⁴ Eb. 51, 20.

94 by. the form hrf sdmf. ca. with chen and che. 229. 230.

rare; another, which only occurs where one of the words for king, forms the subject: which which only occurs where one of the words for king, forms the subject: which which has been in the which which has been in the words are where one of the words for king, forms the subject: which which only occurs where one of the words for king, forms the subject: which only occurs where one of the words for king, forms the subject: which only occurs where one of the words for king, forms the subject: which only occurs where one of the words for king, forms the subject: which only occurs where one of the words for king, forms the subject: which only occurs where one of the words for king, forms the subject: which which only occurs where one of the words for king, forms the subject: which will be a subject of the words for king, forms the subject of the words for king, forms the subject of the words for king, forms the subject of the words for king, which will be a subject of the words for king, which will be a subject of the words for king, which will be a subject of the words for king will be a subject of the words for

γ. THE FORM hrf sdmf.

This rare formation is evidently related to samprf, and like it, is used in directions:

hrk w3hk dtk "lay your hand",2

hr st gss d3d3s im "Let the woman anoint her head with it",3

hrtw

dltw "Let there be given".4

c. WITH A VERB OF MOTION.

a. WITH chen AND che.

*230. The very frequent combination change and heard"?), originally marked an occurrence in the narrative, as significant (something like "then he heard"). In the popular language of the m. e., however, it is weakened to the usual form for narrative ("he heard").

¹ Sin. 174. ² Eb. 48, 3. ³ Eb. 47, 21. ⁴ Eb. 44, 3.

A. In the language of the o. e. this compound still seems to be wanting.

In the case of the active of the transitives, ChCn 231*.

always has the n-form following:

ChCn rdinf "he gave",

ChCn rdinf "he gave",

ChCn rdinf "he gave",

ChCn rdinf "he gave",

No example of the passive in-t occurs; the unin-232*. flected passive, however, is freely used after chan (cf. § 207): Chan sspd to sspt "The house was fitted out".

Chan rdi "they (impers.) occasioned".2

The nominal sentence described in § 240 sq., whose 233*. verb is in the pseudoparticiple, is employed with intransitive verbs:

"His majesty went in peace".3

If the subject is a pronoun, it is attached to ChCn as suffix: ChCnl bntkwl "I sailed up".4

Chens grti "She ceased".5

Other than in narrative, there is also used the 234.

¹ Westc. 3, 8. ² ib. 8, 4. ³ LD II, 122 a.

⁴ LD II. 122b. ⁵ Westc. 6, 3.

form $\[\bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{N}} Ch^{C}, \]$ which transitive verbs follow in the form sdmf, while intransitives, just as with $ch^{C}n$, follow in the pseudoparticiple:

nbt "then he discharges all worms".1

falls immediately".2

β. WITH in, prn AND iw.

d. THE FORM sdmf pw.

237. The form sdmf pw, in the first instance, means something like "it is he who hears" (cf. § 87 on pw); but it further appears to denote also a condition attained: "When you find this or that in him \(\) \(\) \(\) \(snbf \) \(pw \) then he is well". The verb has the form of the second group, cf. § 184 sq.

¹ Eb. 20, 7. ² Eb. 51, 18. ³ Math. Hdb. 35, 36. ⁴ Eb. 37, 10.

6. COMPOUNDS WITH in "MAKE".

The combination of ir "make, do" with an infi-238. nitive dependent upon it as object ("he does hearing"), is used:

- 1. Often with verbs of going: iri šmt "I went".
- 2. With compound verbs: irnl

 dr-t3 "I journeyed", irhrk w3hd3d3 "you multiply"3.

B. This combination first supercedes the inflection, with the IV lit. and caus. III lit.4, later with all verbs (cf. C§ 249).

The strange combination some same 239*.

**pw lrnf ("it was hearing which he did"?) which is used since the m. e. especially with verbs of going, as a form of narrative, is much more frequent. E. g. **prt pw lrnf "he went out", because pr is a verb of going, while the parallel verbs are expressed by means of **sdminf or ChCn **sdminf.

7. COMPOUNDS WITH THE PSEUDOPARTICIPLE OR INFINITIVE.

a. WITHOUT THE AUXILIARY VERB (IMPROPER NOMINAL SENTENCE).

The model of the nominal sentence (cf. § 327 sq.) 240*. was early transferred to sentences with verbal predi-

¹ Sin, 19. ² Una 30. ³ Math. Hdb. 41. ⁴ According to Sethe. Erman, Egypt. gramm. G

cate; the subject (a noun or pronoun) preceding, the verb following. In general, the verb is in the pseudoparticiple in the case of intransitives and passives; and in the infinitive with the preposition $\stackrel{\textcircled{\tiny p}}{\downarrow}$ hr, in the case of transitives.

B. This kind of sentence was the origin of the late Egyptian forms twf sdm (QCOTM) and twf hr sdm (QCOTM). Cf. C§ 253sq.

- 241. More exactly, the following are in the pseudoparticiple:
 - 1. the passives $(ph\beta)$ "divided", shr "overlaid" etc.),
 - 2. the verbs of going (h3 "descend", lw "go", l "go", hr "fall"),
 - 3. the verbs of condition when they denote the continuation of the condition (mh "be full", mr "be sick", fw "be broad" &c.); but also hpr "to be" even where it means "become".
 - 4. rh "know" (cf. § 216), even with following object.
- 242. The following, however, are in the infinitive with hr:
 - 1. the transitive verbs with or without an object following, (rdi "give", šsp "receive", hrp "lead", m3 "see" &c.),
 - 2. verbs of condition, when they denote the entrance upon the condition, (m3n) "recommence", 3k "diminish", kpr "happen"),

3. verbs of crying and weeping (nml "roar, low", rmy "weep" &c.).

A. In the oldest language the infinitive with hr does not yet seem to have been usage here, for at that time the pseudoparticiple was still made with all verbs (§ 213).

Its use corresponds to that of the real nominal 243. sentence (cf. § 328 sq.). It is used, therefore in assertions:

"No contradiction comes out of my mouth", and especially after mk "behold" (§ 183) where the old absolute pronouns (§ 80) are used:

S3-nht lw m C3m "Behold (thou woman), Sinuhe comes as an Asiatic".

I come"3.

It is further used in descriptions and in the des- 244. criptive parts of a narrative:

¹ LD II, 136 h. ² Sin. 265. ³ Westc. 8, 12. ⁴ Prisse 4, 2—3.

hơn t3, Thw (fem. according to § 98) ltl, hơt nh m3h nl, about: "Day broke and now came the people of Thw, while every heart burned for me" (not narrative but description).

Such a description is often introduced by the conjunction lst (§ 323).—Here also, belongs the use of lst (§ 323).—Here also, belongs the use of lst lst "after" in temporal clauses: lst ls

or expresses a subordinate circumstance in connection with which an action took place:

hdnf hrf, lbf fw "He sailed down upon it, his heart being glad".

b. INTRODUCED BY AUXILIARY VERBS.
α. WITH THE AUXILIARY VERB iw.

246. Just as the forms sdmf and sdmnf are introduced by the auxiliary verb \(\) in (cf. §§ 220—222),

Sin. 129—131.
 Westc. 3, 10.
 LD III, 24 d.
 Inscription of Sehêl.

B. In the popular language of the m. e. the forms ivf sdm and ivf hr sdm, in the case of a pronominal subject, are already supplanting the nominal sentences of §§ 240 sq.; the use of ivf sdm especially, later becomes still more extended. They are preserved in Copt. as ECCOTM (ivf sdm) and ECCOTM (ivf lir sdm). Cf. C§ 251, 262 sq.

It is used where a fact is expressed in a single 247. independent remark (cf. § 221):

It is further employed at the beginning of a 248. narrative or of one of its paragraphs (cf. § 222):

in twil shr m nb, šndwtf m w3sm "My statue was overlaid with gold and its apron with silvergold."

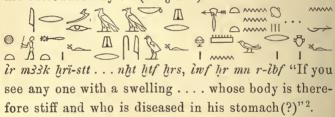
Even when the sentence in question, expresses

¹ Eb. 36 17. ² Sin. 307.

only an accompanying subordinate circumstance, this form is used like that without in (cf. § 245):

mst pw irns hrf, iw mšc pn n stn hr m33 "she bore upon it, while this army of the king looked on".

249. When a number of relative nominal sentences are joined to one noun (cf. § 245), all but the first are introduced by lw (cf. § 227):



β. WITH THE AUXILIARY VERB wn.

to § 241—242, with a same with the verb is pseudoparticiple) and with the verb is pseudoparticiple and with the working with the working with the working with the working all gods.

¹ LD II, 149 c. ² Eb. 25, 4. ³ Hr-hwf II a, 14.

wnnf cnh "He will live" (§ 184, 187).

A remarkable formation, in which the auxiliary 251.

verb is also in the pseudoparticiple, is found in which the auxiliary 251.

verb is also in the pseudoparticiple, is found in which will work with threw myself down (?) "2".

"The wise man had the children called, gave them the book and said to them &c.". New paragraph:

¹ LD II, 149 c. ² Sin. 252. ³ Westc. 6, 1.

minsn hr rdit st hr hwtsn, wninsn hr šdt st "And they threw themselves upon their bellies and they read it &c."

B. Toward the end of the n. e. this becomes so frequent, that it is temporarily the most common form of narrative.

8. COMPOUNDS WITH r AND THE INFINITIVE.

253. On the basis of the construction in for r... "he will be something" (e. g.) in finitive, indicates the future:

wirnhm 63k "Behold, I will take thy ass"3.

to this kind of sentence also (as in § 246 sq.) and the form thus originating, \(\bigcap_{\infty} \infty \bigcap_{\infty} \infty \infty

B. In Copt. it is preserved as ECECWTM (cf. C§ 269).

¹ Prisse 2, 5. ² Sin. 280. ³ Bauer 11.

9. IMPERATIVE.

A. In the pyr. the II lit. indicate the prosthetic vowel, in the sing, according to § 170 A: ihr "fall" (something like "hro; the IIae gem. are doubled, $pš\check{s}$. The plural of the IIIae inf. in the pyramids ends in $\{lambda, p\check{s}\check{s}\}$, i. e. the third radical l and the ending l.

B. Since the n. e. the infinitive is also used instead of the imperative; the Copt. still possesses but few imperatives of the old formation, cf. C§ 305.

In detail note further:

256.

impv. of "make, do",

imi incorrectly in the n. e. imi, older in the n. e. is used as imperative of rdi"give, cause". (Copt. Ma, cf. C§ 305; the signs and a are the determinatives of giving).

¹ Mar. Ab II, 31.

the like, as imperative of the verbs of coming, (Copt. m. αΜΟΥ, f. ΔΜΗ, cf. C§ 305).

The distinction in gender observable in the two Copt. forms just cited, was probably existent in the old language also, but is not indicated in the orthography.

A. The pyr. write ml "give" for the most part (with the sign Δ); they have further a real imperative of rdl, which is written dl.

B. On the employment of "give" in clauses expressing a wish, cf. § 182 B. From frequent usage since the m. e., imi loses its original meaning "give"; imi ditw "cause that there be given" (in the LE. contracted to), replaces it.

257. The imperative is often followed by the old absolute pronoun (cf. § 80):

The words r- and ir-, employed with suffixes for emphasis (cf. 348), often follow it also:

¹ Sin. 282. ² Totb. ed. Nav. I, 27. ³ LD III, 24 d.

10. THE NOMINAL FORMS OF THE VERB.

a. PARTICIPLES.

The participles, which as a rule are written as 258*. follows:

The participles occur in active and passive forms, 259. of which, those of the present and future, and those of the past seem to have been distinguished.³

Note in detail:

1. The Hae gem. have sometimes separated, sometimes contracted consonants: wnn "being" or wn.

¹ Mar. Ab. II, 25. ² LD II, 122 a. ³ According to Sethe.

2. The IIIae inf. in the active, sometimes double the second radical (present), and sometimes do not (past):

"going out", but """ "having born" (fem.), """ "having gone out.—Beside the forms with doubling (present) there occur in the passive, others in which the third radical \(\ell \) (cf. \(\xi\) 151) is visible (past):

"mate" "found" (fem.) but """ "make, do", "is written for \(\ell rr\), and "" for \(\ell ry\), according to \(\xi\) 151.

3. The irregular verb rdi "give" has the active form didi "giving".

260. The participle is either used attributively like an adjective:

wrong done against him".

hr hell "the kings who were before me"²,

or like a substantive:

¹ Eb. 1, 13. ² RIH 19 sq.

mst t3y "one (fem.), who has born a boy"1.

A sdmyn "the listeners"?.

mr n iryt rf "pain about that done to him."3

A remedy m irrwt n ht of that which is made for the body"4

A substantive or a suffix is often added to a 261. passive participle, to indicate its logical subject (i. e. the one, from whom the action in question proceeds):

mry t3mi "beloved by the two lands".

by him".

The grammatical subject of a verb may also be retained, when it is put in the passive participle, cf. especially § 400 and examples like: irli mrt rf in snf "He, to whom injury is done by his brother" (lit. factus malum contra eum a fratre)5.

¹ Eb. 26, 16. ² Prisse 5, 14. ³ Bauer 25. ⁴ Eb. 19, 11. 5 Merenre' 465; the whole according to Sethe.

A. The old expressions mr n "beloved of", ir n "begotten of" are probably passive participles also.

b. THE INFINITIVE. a. ITS FORMATION.

verbal classes. With the following classes it has the vowel o after the first consonant, and no special ending:

II lit., wn "open" ογων (with suffixes ογον=);

III lit., sdm "hear" coth (with suffixes coth=);

IV and V lit., $\bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigwedge$ htht (cf. $co\lambda \overline{c\lambda}$, with suffixes $\overline{c\lambda} c\omega \lambda =$).

An o is found after the second consonant of some III lit. which denote a quality, like dšr τροω (for *tšor) "become red" and also of the II ae gem. of like meaning, like kmom "become black". Whether the infinitives of the other II ae gem. like wšš "urinate", are also to be vocalised thus, is uncertain.

The III ae 3, according to the Copt. have for the 264. most part an α after the second consonant in the infinitive: $\sqrt[3]{md3}$ "be healthy" $\sqrt[3]{x\lambda_1}$, $\sqrt[3]{y}$ " $\sqrt[3]{sk3}$ "plow" CKA1.

The III ae inf. have infinitives with feminine 266*.

ending and the vowel i or e: mst "bear" MICE

prt "go out" πιρε, πρρε, trt "make,

do", ειρε, πρε, πλε "descend" εε &c.

A few III lit. have likewise feminine infinitives, 267. like hmst "sit" B. ZEMCI, as well as the irregular verbs $\int \int \int dt dt$ "come" und $\int dt$ "give".

The causatives of the II lit. have likewise femi- 268.

nine infinitives (according to § 161):

"overthrow" (from ħr "fall"),

"establish" from mn ΜΟΥΝ "remain") CMINE.—Among the causatives of the IIIae inf. are found

"which is the semi- 268.

"unbind", but also

"" sh3yt "cause to

descend".—The causatives of the III lit. are classified with the IV lit. in the infinitive, $\bigcap_{k=1}^{n} sc_{k}c$ "set up", Copt. coogs (from *sockec).

β. ITS SUBSTANTIVE NATURE.

- *269. The infinitive was originally a substantive with the general meaning of the verb. It therefore belongs to no definite voice of the verb and governs no object; "to kill him" is rendered in possessive form by hdbf "his killing" (cf. § 79), and hdb hfti "to kill the enemy" was originally undoubtedly a genetive, "the killing of the enemy". (cf. C§ 173.)
 - of itself, hdbf "his killing" may also have the meaning "the killing, which he does", as in meaning "the killing, which he does", as in meaning "sometimes meaning is small" (i. e. a deaf ear), but such usage is practically rare (the substantivised form of § 283 is preferred in this case) and a possessive suffix on the infinitive is always first to be translated as the object of the latter.
 - 271. The substantive character of the infinitive is evidenced also by the fact that a plural is made from it. In contrast with the singular it is best rendered by a substantive:

¹ Eb. 91, 2.

With many verbs however, (e. g. those of going and of rejoicing) the plural infinitive is also used like the singular.

γ. ITS USE.

It stands, precisely like a substantive, as the sub- 272 ject of a sentence:

irt nf st "My wish was to make it for him" (cf. § 43) pw ivt nf st "My wish was to make it for him" (irt is subject, cf. § 335),

or as part of the genetive relation:

¹ Westc. 10, 8. ² LD II, 122a. ³ Westc. 6, 13, ⁴ LD II, 122b. ⁵ LD III, 24d. ⁶ Siut I, 291. ⁷ Westc. 7, 8. Erman, Egypt gramm.

or for the qualification of an adjective (cf. § 118):

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273. Further, as object after verbs of willing, like $m_1 = m_2 = m_3 = m_4 =$

db3 st "It was commanded him to pay it". Beside the above, the construction in § 189 is also in use with these verbs.

274. The infinitive may be dependent upon any preposition; with the more common prepositions these combinations have in part taken on special meanings, which are noted below:

275. The infinitive with m "in", denotes for the most part time,

"They were astonished m lit when they came",3

¹ Peasant 75. ² Peasant 48. ³ Prisse 2, 4. ⁴ Mar. Ab. II, 24.

With ightharpoonup r "to", it almost always indicates pur- 276*. pose (as still in Copt. with m c cf. C§ 315):

untf r shrt hftiwf (cf. § 7) "He sailed up to overthrow his enemies",1

In the common expression r dd "in order to say" the idea of purpose had already disappeared in the m. e., so that it, (like its derivative xe, C§ 370), only indicates the beginning of direct discourse,

"I wandered through the camp in the limit in

With $\stackrel{\textcircled{\tiny q}}{\downarrow}$ hr it denotes simultaneousness ("while")*, 277*.

ing him", 4 in him smsf "I went, follow-

found him going out" ("as he was going out").5

On the use of this combination as a substitute

^{*} Best rendered in English by the present participle. TRANSL.

1 LD II, 122a, 2 Bauer 33. 3 Sin. 202. 4 LD II, 122a.

5 Bauer 34.

for the pseudoparticiple with transitive verbs, cf. § 240. 242.

278. The prepositions m n (the m of good manuscripts) and m m m m with the infinitive, denote cause:

"I lived, honored by the king me irt m3ct n stn because I wrought truth for the king".1

279. hnc "with" connects the infinitive with a preceding verb whose meaning it now adopts:

Swri hkt ds 100 "He eats 500 loaves and drinks 100 jars of beer".2

This method of continuation is especially preferred with imperative and optative expressions:

rf...hnc rdit nf phrt "Make for it ... and give him the remedy".3

280. An absolute infinitive is subjoined to a sentence for the addition of an explanation:

¹ Prisse 19, 8. ² Westc. 7, 3. ³ Eb. 40, 8.

irns m mnws n itfs' Imn, irt nf thnwï wrwï "She made (it) as her monument for her father Amon, having made two great obelisks for him" (var. | schc "having set up").

nn rdlt 3fryf "Cook (it) in water, without letting it seethe (?)".2

The logical subject may be added to an infinitive 281. (especially for the sake of intelligibility); in this case a nominal subject is introduced by the prepositin ln, but a pronominal subject is expressed by means of the later absolute pronouns of § 84:

c. SUBSTANTIVIZED FORMS.

a. IN GENERAL.

The verbal forms of the later formation (cf. § 170) 282*. sdmf and sdmnf, can be converted into masculine and

¹ LD III, 24d. ² Eb. 42, 7. ³ Siut I, 307.

feminine substantives by adding the substantive endings m. w, f. t, to their stem. The "substantivized" forms thus made, denote in part the action itself (the fact that he hears), in part a person or an object, to which the action has reference (he who hears, that which he hears and the like).

B, In the n. e. the substantivized forms have disappeared.

β . TO DENOTE THE ACTION ITSELF.

*283. The forms which denote the action itself, are especially:

sdmtf "the fact that he hears",

sdmtnf "the fact that he heard" (with
the meaning of a perfect, cf. § 197).

The formation sdmf of the first group (cf. § 172) is used in this case with the form sdmtf; with the IIIae gem. it is therefore mntf, with the IIIae inf. mntf, with mntf, with the IIIae inf. mntf, with mntf. Only in the case of a future meaning do forms of the second group seem to be employed here, mntf "the time when you will be" (lit. "the time of the fact that you will be").

¹ l'risse 10, 10.

These substantivized forms are treated precisely 284. like substantives and are used with special frequency after prepositions, where we would expect a conjunction with a dependent clause. E. g.

 $\dot{S}w$ ".1 m msts $\dot{S}w$ "when she bore

"on New-years-day \(\sum_{\text{\ti}\text{\texi{\text{\text{\text{\texi{\text{\texi\tin}\text{\text{\texi}\text{\ti}\tilit{\text{\texi}\tilit{\text{\texi}\tilit{\tiint{\text{\texi

They gave him this piece \(\times_{\infty} \) \(\times_{\infty}

Note, further, the absolute use of this substan- 285. tivized form. If it follows a sentence, it adds to it an explanatory limitation:

"Agreement, that they give him a loaf \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc them ... for it".

If, however, it precedes the sentence, it contains 286. a temporal qualification:

FI 1 2 rditi wit n rdwii, dmini inbw hiki

¹ Eb. 95, 8. ² Siut I, 289. ³ Siut I, 276. ⁴ Siut I, 274.

"When I had given the way to my feet, (i. e. fled), I came to the wall of the prince".1

- 287. It sometimes stands independently at the beginning of a text after a date, e. g. in rnpt 18 lrt hnf t35 rsi2. This is probably to be understood as: "In the year 18 (occurred) the cirumstance, that his majesty made the southern boundary", i. e. "his maj. made the southern boundary."
- 288. As may be seen, the use of this form is for the most part, identical with that of the infinitive. general they are distinguished as follows: the infinitive is used where its (logical) subject is identical with the subject of the preceding sentence, whereas the substantivized form is otherwise chosen. Thus, "They were astonished when they came" m llt, but "I was astonished when they came" A itsn.

γ. TO DENOTE A PERSON OR AN OBJECT.

The substantivized forms which denote the person *289. or thing to which the action of the verb has reference (he who hears, that which he hears etc.) are theoretically as follows:

¹ Sin. 15. ² LD II, 136h.

m. sdmwf
f. sdmtf
f. sdmtf

in which the *n*-form is again used for the past.—The formation of the second group (§ 184) is used for the forms sdmwf and sdmtf (in contrast with the form of § 283); with the III ae inf. it is therefore

mrrtf, with ir "make, do"

irrtf, with rdi "give"

diditf.—In the case of the II lit. and III lit. as well as with all verbs in the *n*-form, these substantivized forms are not to be distinguished from those of the first kind.

On the use of these forms in relative sentences 290. cf. § 394. Certain of them are furthermore employed with definite meaning, precisely after the manner of real substantives as subject, as object, in the genetive, or after a preposition.

The forms of sdmtf and of 291*.

sdmtnf with the meanings "that which he hears" and "that which he heard" are the most frequent:

thee is good".1

which the Nile brings".2 mr innt hcp "Overseer of that

¹ Sin. 77. ² LD II, 149c.

which he had said about it" (while he was still living).—The not infrequent masculine didisn "that which they give" is noteworthy.

292. The form *sdmwf* denotes persons and is used almost only with nominal subject:

hssw nbf "he whom his lord loves".3

hssw nbf "he whom his lord loves".3

wnnw sndf ht

smwt "he, whose fear comes after the lands".4

d. VERBAL ADJECTIVE.

*293. The archaic forms:

- Sg. m. sdmtifi, f. sdmtisi,

Pl. sdmtisn

almost always mean "he (she), who will hear" and are employed both as adjectives and substantives:

s3i nb srwdtifi t3š pn "every son of mine who shall make this boundary increase".5

"as something brilliant (i. e. useful) for him who will hear it".6

¹ LD II, 34d. ² Sin. 187, ³ LD II, 113f. ⁴ Sin. 44 ⁵ LD II, 136h. ⁶ Prisse 5, 8.

In classic orthography, the endings are for the 294. most part written:

in the singular, however, 2 1, f. 1 1 also occur.

In respect of the formation, it is to be noted, 295. that

the II ae gem. always double the second radical,

the III ae inf. in part take w for the ending of the stem, $\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{j=$

11. APPENDIX TO THE VERB; THE OBJECT.

The direct object (accusative) is to be recognis- 296. ed only by the order of words, cf. § 337 sq. If it is a pronoun it is always expressed by the old pronomina absoluta, cf. § 30.

On account of its substantive character, the in- 297. finitive could not originally govern an object; it is

¹ Mar. Cat. d'Aby. 807. ² Sin. 75.

therefore, according to § 269, combined with the possessive suffixes, r mrtf "for his loving", i. e. "in order to love him". Only the neuter pronoun $\bigcap st$ "it" (cf. § 82) can also follow the infinitive, r mrtst "in order to love it" (them).

298. Transitive verbs which have no special object, are often followed by the word _____ int "thing" as a general object, not to be translated by us. Note especially:

i. e. the wise man,

i. e. to make offering.

299. The indirect object (dative) is expressed by means of the preposition $\sim n$ (cf. § 306), which by good manuscripts, is written -, before substantives.

PARTICLES. 1. ADVERBS.

300. A special adverbial formation does not exist. Beside the prepositions (cf. § 303) and absolute substantives (cf. § 117), the adjectives are used as adverbs, thus:

¹ Siut I, 223. ² Siut I, 271.

1. With the preposition r, in the masculine or feminine:

2. Alone, in the masculine; or more rarely, in the feminine (especially with the intensifying wrt "very"):

2. PREPOSITIONS.

a. IN GENERAL.

The prepositions are in part simple (m "in", hnc 301. "with"), in part compound (m s3 "in the back", i. e. "behind"). Since they were originally substantives, as is still clear in the case of many, they are combined with the possessive suffixes (hrf "upon him" lit. "his face").

They are in part employed like conjunctions also, 302. that is to say, verbs may be dependent upon them. Cf. § 190 and for details § 306 sq.

¹ Eb. 66, 18. ⁹ ² Eb. 37, 20. ³ Eb. 37, 17. ⁴ Peasant 25.

- 303. They are very often used as adverbs also, i. e. with the suppression of the suffix, which, according to the connection, they should properly have, e. g. referring to bw "place": šmnf im "he had gone into" ("into" for imf "into it").
- 304. The prepositional phrase (i. e. the preposition and the word dependent it) is frequently subjoined to a substantive, where we would employ a relative clause or an adjective. Note especially the expressions for "entire" (cf. C§ 152):
 - to its boundary", i. e. "this entire land".
 - according to their extent", i. e. "the entire sides".
- like a substantive also, e. g. hswt nt hr stn "the rewards of the with-the-king", i. e. the rewards on the part of the king.

b. SIMPLE PREPOSITIONS,

*306. n is pronounced before nouns, something like *en , with suffixes *na - (cf. C§ 349); manuscripts dating from the end of the m. e. and the beginning of the n. e. distinguish each as - (en) and -

¹ Prisse 2, 7. ² Una 14. ³ Sin. 310.

(na-).—The original meaning is "for the advantage of any one"; in particular it then means:

- 1. to do something for some one, to bring or give something to some one, to say something to some one (dative),
 - 2. to come to some one (only with persons),
 - 3. because of a thing,
 - 4. in a period of time.

As a conjunction and before the infinitive (cf. § 278) it means "because", "because of".

**m, before suffixes **emo-, written \(\int im\) im- (cf. C\(\) 350).—The original meaning is "within", without any accompanying idea of direction; it is used in particular:

- 1. of place; existent in, into something, out of something (inexact for "at");
 - 2. of time, in the year, on the day and the like;
- 3. among a number, belonging to something, consisting of something, made out of something; provided with something, empty of something;
- 4. in the capacity of, as; in the manner of, like; according to a command;
 - 5. in a condition;
 - 6. after the verbs "to be" or "to make (into) some-

- 7. occasionally for the introduction of direct discourse, where it remains untranslated;
 - 8. by means of a tool.

On m before the infinitive cf. § 275. As a conjunction it means "when" and "if" (§ 391). As an adverb it has the form and means "therein (there), thereinto, thereout, therefrom, therewith (by means of)"; it is also joined to a substantive, e. g. bk im "the servant there" (humbly for "I").

.*308 (*cr, with suff. **erof, cf. C§ 348) originally meant "at" or "by" something, without any accompanying idea of direction. Its usual meanings are:

- 1. existent at or by something;
- 2. thither to something (the most frequent meaning); into something (inexact for m); as far as;
 - 3. to speak to some one;
 - 4. hostile toward some one (in contrast with n);
- 5. distributively of time, "per day", "every four days" and the like;
 - 6. especially after adjectives "more than", where we

¹ Westc. 7, 1. ² Sin. 175.

As a conjunction it means "until" and "so that"; on its use before the infinitive cf. § 276. Cf. also § 253.

A. In the pyr. it is also written \(\bigcirc, \) with or without the suffix.

hr (lit. "face"), with suffixes is written 309*.
hr- in correct orthography (C§ 351), and means especially:

1. existent upon something (the most frequent meaning); also in inexact specifications of place and time, in the north and the like, at the time of and the like;

- 2. down upon something, in addition to something;
- 3. to pass by something, to deviate from something, and the like;
 - 4. distributively, upon each one;
 - 5. anoint, cook &c. with something;
 - 6. pleasant for the heart, and the like;
 - 7. because of something (frequent).

On its use in the co-ordination of substantives cf. § 120; on hr with the infinitive cf. § 277. As a conjunction it means "because".

Westc. 12, 8. Erman, Egypt. gramm.

- *310. Ar, lit. "under" (also of direction), is also used of being laden (because the bearer is under the burden) and therefore often means "carrying or possessing something". Cf. C§ 352.
 - hr, originally, existent with some one and the like; also, to receive something from some one; it is obsolete and still used almost only in specifications of reigns (under King X.).—On its use in the passive cf. § 169.
 - 312. m^{C} (perhaps arising from m^{C} "in the arm") means:
 - 1. in the possession of;
 - 2. take something from some one, receive from some one, and the like; rescue from some one;
 - 3. something is done by some one;
 - 4. because of a thing.

On mc with the infinitive cf. § 278.

313.

"in front of", but is for the most part employed for, according to, corresponding to and also for, simultaneously with.—As an adverb it means "in front", as a conjunction, "when".

Note further the simple prepositions:

in the midst of".

with the passive and the infinitive. Cf. § 169.

h3 (lit. occiput), "behind".

hnc "together with".—Cf. also § 120; with the infin. § 279.

hnt (lit. nose) "before" (rest or motion); as an adverb, hntw "before".

p tp (lit. head or the like) "upon"; it is obsolete. r "when, since".

c. COMPOUND PREPOSITIONS.

Many prepositions are compounded with a sub- 315. stantive (usually the name of a part of the body). Note especially:

ward for". (as compensation), "as re-

m b3h ("in the foreskin", cf. C§ 359), "before some one" (also as an adverb).—

dr b3h as an adverb, "formerly".

m m, m m m among persons".

(for love), often as a conjunction, "in order that".

the summit"; hr $h^{C}t$, as an adverb, "formerly".

m hr-ib: "in the midst of".

m hnw "in the inside of" (cf. C§ 357),

 $m \not : 3b$ ("in the entrails")¹ "in the midst of".

mdi "together with"; in the m. e. very rare, in the LE. frequent cf. (C§ 359. 338).

far as". r drw ("up to the boundary"), "as

With others, there is prefixed to the preposition, 316. a word more exactly qualifying it; thus in:

 $\bigvee_{\square} \times \sum_{1}^{\square} wpw \text{ \dot{p}r "except" (also for "but" conjunction), and the old <math>\bigvee_{1}^{\square} wpw \text{ r "except"}.$

hrw r "apart from".

the arms of the state of the st

tp m "before some one, something"; as an adverb according to § 307 tp im "formerly".

Finally, there are such peculiar formations as: 317.

"between" (cf. C§ 354).

¹ Brugsch, Wb. Suppl. s. v.

vith"), "from" (cf. C§ 355).

"as far as". $r mn m^1$ ("in order to remain with"),

3. CONJUNCTIONS.

a. IN GENERAL.

The conjunctions are in part enclitically joined to the first word of the sentence, in part appear at its beginning also. On those prepositions which are used as conjunctions, cf. § 302. 306 sq.—Apart from the conjunctions noted in the following, there are others which are treated elsewhere, thus and § 257. 348. 349, § 347, \$ 347, \$ 121,

b. ENCLITIC CONJUNCTIONS.

319. \[\int \int \is \text{serves for the most part (like our "namely")} \]
to introduce an explanatory addition:

"I made it for him ... (I) the king ...".2

¹ LD II, 124, 35. ² LD III, 24d.

On the other hand $\bigcap \bigcap n$ is means "but not", as a restricting adjunct.

A. In the pyr. this is is very frequent; on the is of the later language cf. § 323 B.

 \uparrow \searrow swt and \Rightarrow \searrow hm (like our "but") ex- 320. press the opposite of that which precedes:

"All men who injure the tomb, who &c. \\ \rightarrow \rightarrow \text{ir swt rmtt} (cf. \ \ 97) nbt but all men (who preserve it, who &c.)".\frac{1}{2}

But this contrast is sometimes so weak that these conjunctions really serve for the attachment of the clause only.

As a rule, however, it joins an explanation or a continuation, like "further" or our weaker use of "but":

¹ Siut I, 225. ² Eb. 56, 8. ³ Eb. 51, 18.

322. Rarer conjunctions of this kind are:

- 1. The archaic m^{C^1} , which seems to introduce the sentence as the result or consequence of that which has been previously narrated;
- 2. ms in direct discourse; designates that which has been stated as something self-evident or well known.

c. CONJUNCTIONS NOT ENCLITIC.

323. $\emptyset \implies is\underline{t}, \emptyset \bigcap \triangle \text{ (older } \emptyset \implies is\underline{t}) \text{ specifies the circumstances under which anything happens:}$

 $mim\ s3b\dots$, $rdi\ wi\ hnf\ m\ smr\ "I\ was\ judge\dots$, then his majesty made me friend" (i. e. when I was j., his maj. made me f.).

ist, is especially used, where these circumstances are to be emphasized as remarkable.

Since the m. e. it is employed for the introduction of parenthetical or incidental remarks, especially with following rf (cf. § 348, 349):

pn "this peasant said (this) however, at the time of king Nb-k3".3

¹ Una 5. 45. · ² ib. 8. ³ Bauer 71.

A. The pyr. use ist enclitically also, cf. § 120 A.

B. In LE it is written *istw*; the late Egyptian *is* also, Copt. ElC-, seems to have arisen from *ist*.

(like the more frequent ∂st) the circumstances under which, or the time at which something occurs:

duced a substantiating clause (like for or because).

Then, with much weakened significance, it also introduces new paragraphs of a narrative and precedes especially temporal clauses:

hrw sw3 hr nn "Now, after the days had passed by this, then &c." 2

B. In LA hr is very frequent, with many varied meanings.

 k^3 is used in promises, threats and 326. directions, in order to strengthen that which is stated:

ly, I will cause water to be".3 k3 rdll hpr mw "Sure-

¹ Mar. Mast. 200. ² Westc. 12, 9. ³ ib. 9, 17.

A. In the oldest language k3 is also used enclitically.

THE SENTENCE.

1. THE NOMINAL SENTENCE.

a. THE SIMPLE NOMINAL SENTENCE.

- *327. By the (pure) nominal sentence is understood a sentence without a verb, whose predicate is then a substantive, adjective or prepositional phrase, while its subject is a noun or absolute pronoun. The subject precedes the predicate.
 - - and is especially frequent after mk "behold" (§ 183), where the old pronouns of § 80 are then employed as subject:

m b3hk "Behold I (am) before thee";4

¹ Westc. 3. 3. ² Louvre C 172. ³ Prisse 5, 14. ⁴ Sin. 263.

329.

mk nn n ihmt ... hr st hrk "Behold these things ... are under thy charge" (lit. are under the place of thy face).

It is, further, often used in descriptions:

fruits are upon its trees", 2 dkr nb hr htwf "All

and often also as a relative clause (cf. § 393):

man on whose neck are swellings".3

Occasionally, in violation of the rule, the predi- 330. cate precedes the subject; the predicate is thereby emphasized. Thus:

- 1. in expressions with rn "name", like $n \neq n$ in $n \neq n$ in n
- 2. when the subject is a demonstrative or an absolute pronoun: defined by definition of death. definition of death.

"They are not people of strength" (for: n strmtt nt šft).

¹ Sint I, 269. ² Sin. 83. ³ Eb. 51, 19. ⁴ Eb. 51, 15. ⁵ Sin. 23. ⁶ LD II, 136 h.

*331. This inverted order is especially frequent, where the predicate is an adjective:

good".1 mfr mtni "My way is

In this case the adjective often receives an ending mi, which perhaps lends it a special emphasis:

face!" nfrwi hrk "How beautiful is thy

A. In the pyr. this ending is written or or or .

b. THE NOMINAL SENTENCE INTRODUCED BY iw AND wn.

The nominal sentence is sometimes introduced by the auxiliary verb \(\sum_{\infty} \cdot w\) "to be" (cf. §§ 220 sq. 246 sq.), especially when the predicate is a prepositional phrase:

mw "His one way was under water".2

B. In the popular language of the m. e., the pronouns, where they would stand as the subject of a nominal sentence, are superceded by the forms of this verb:

¹ Bauer 3. ² Butler 16.

More rarely it is introduced by the auxiliary verb 333.

wn (cf. § 223, 250 sq.) as e. g. in
wn (cf. § 223, 250 sq.) as e. g. in
wn (cf. § 223, 250 sq.) as e. g. in
wn (cf. § 330, 2), where wnin precedes.

c. THE NOMINAL SENTENCE WITH pw.

Sentences like RC pw "It is Rec", 2 334.

B3stt pw "It is Bast", 3 RC pw "It is Rec", 2 334.

hwrw pw "They are paupers", 4 properly have as subject, the demonstrative pw "this", which follows the predicate according to § 330, 2; but this pw is now weakened to an unchangeable word having the meaning "he", "she", "it" or "they".—If the predicate is a long expression, pw may be inserted within it:

B. This pw is already superceded by the demonstrative $p\vec{\beta}\vec{\imath}$, $n\vec{\beta}\vec{\imath}$ in the LE; the similar word ΠE , TE, NE probably arose from this.

This construction is then used to emphasize the 335. predicate of a nominal sentence; in order to render

¹ Prisse 2, 6. ² Mar. Ab. II, 25. ³ ib. ⁴ LD II, 136h. ⁵ Eb. 75, 12.

2. THE PARTS OF THE SENTENCE.

a. THE ORDER OF WORDS.

- 336. The order of words is to be especially noted, for it is often the case, that it alone indicates how a sentence is to be analysed.
- 337. The sentence is divided into two parts: one preceding, containing the verb, subject, direct and indirect object; and one following, containing specifications of time and place and the like.
- *338. In the preceding part of the sentence the order is in principle: 1. verb, 2. subject, 3. direct object, 4. indirect object (cf. § 299). E. g.

bkf "The king gave his servant gold".

*339. But if parts 2—4 are partly substantives and partly pronouns, the pronouns precede the substantives. E. g.

¹ LD III, 24 d.

me gold".

"The king gave it to his servant".

rdinf ni nb "He gave me gold".

If both objects are pronouns, the indirect precedes 340*. the direct, that is, the pronominal suffix precedes the absolute pronoun:

it to me".

The same of the gave it to me".

Except for the sake of emphasis (cf. § 343 sq.) the 341. above laws are inviolable; under certain circumstances, however, for stylistic purposes, an expression which belongs in the latter part of the sentence, may be inserted by exception, in the part which precedes:

Ch3wf "I caused that his weapons pass by me" (for

A vocative stands as a rule at the end of the 342. sentence:

sw3 Ch3wf hri).

¹ Sin. 136.

mk wi r nhm c3k, shti, hr wmf "Behold, I will take away thy ass, O peasant, because he devours &c."

If it be placed at the beginning of the address, as in not in many not in gmni "My lord, I have found", it is somewhat ceremonial; it is then often introduced by an interjection, like he he address, not in many not interjection, like he is and the like.

b. EMPHASIS.

a. IN GENERAL.

a word to which it is desired to attract attention, and as a rule resuming it by a pronoun in the sent-ence. It is very frequently used and often contrary to our sense; thus, e. g. the word 'king' is often emphasized without reason.—Cf. also § 330. 331. 335.

β. WITHOUT INTRODUCTION.

344. The original method of emphasis leaves the emphasized word without further introduction, e. g.:

¹ Bauer 11. ² Bauer 74.

it reached heaven" (for ph hsti pt).

k3tnf irt st ri irni st rf "That which he had thought to do it to me, I had done it to him" (for irni k3tnf irt st ri rf).

smt nbt rwtni rs, iw irni hd ims "Every land to which I went, I was a hero (?) therein" (for iw irni hd m smt nbt, rwtni rs).

The resumptive pronoun is occasionally omitted, 345. especially in poetry:

m itrw swrif, mrk "The water in the stream, he drinks (it) if thou wishest".

If the sentence has one of the compound verbal 346. forms as its verb, the auxiliary verb with which it is formed, stands before the emphasized word:

biti...minnf "The majesty of the king of upper and lower Egypt... expired".

¹ LD II, 122a. ² Sin. 144. ³ Sin. 101. ⁴ Sin. 233. ⁵ Prisse 2, 8. Erman, Egypt. gramm. K

iht nbt, wat ni hnf, wn hprni mi kd "All that his majesty commanded me, I entirely completed".2

Cf. also § 228.

γ. WITH ir, ir-, r-, AND in.

347. The emphatic particle is used with every kind of sentence; the resumption of the emphasized word by means of a pronoun is only occasionally suppressed, in the case of the subject of a nominal sentence, e. g.

sdm st "All that is written, hear it"

r 360 pm n rnpt "A temple-day, (that) is $\frac{1}{360}$ of the year".

Here also, an auxiliary verb is treated according to § 346.

B. This construction is still regarded as ceremonious in the m. e. (often in legal style); but in the n. e. it superceded all the other methods of emphasizing.

¹ Westc. 9, 12. ² Una 42. ³ Prisse 2, 4. ⁴ Siut I, 300.

The emphatic word \(\subseteq \cdot rf, \text{ which, in many texts 348.} \)
(like that of \(\ \ 349 \), is written \(\subseteq rf, \) follows the word to be emphasized \(\subseteq \left(\subseteq dsk \cdot rf \) "thou thyself".\(\subseteq \subseteq \left(\subseteq rf \) which, in many texts 348.

It is often used in interrogative sentences (cf. § 356) and with imperatives and optatives; in the last case it often still has the archaic form rk (cf. A):

A. In the pyr. this ir takes the suffix corresponding to the subject of the sentence: iri, irk, irf, irs.

That rf, which is added to the verb (espe- 349. cially those of going) at the beginning of short sections seems to be different from irf, rf:

hơn rf t3 "The earth became light",4

"This peasant came".

A. This r- had originally changeable suffixes also.

The subject of a sentence is often emphasized by 350.

¹ Westc. 7, 8. ² LD III. 24 d. ³ Peasant 29. ⁴ Sin. 248.
⁵ Peasant 52.

means of in (old writing in in); the resumptive pronoun is for the most part omitted as self evident:

caused that it be made" (for in haf rdif irtf).

If the subject to be emphasized is a pronoun, the pronouns ntk, ntf &c. are substituted for in and the pronoun according to § 84:

ntf sšm wi "It is he who leads me", 2

who do it for me".3

B. In LE this in is written: (i. e. en according to late pronunciation), a

c. THE ELLIPSE.

351. The frequent ellipses (i. e. the omission of effective words as dispensable) often render the understanding of the text very difficult. They are found first of all in the parallel members in poetry, where, in the second member, one or more indentical words are suppressed:



¹ Sin. 308. ² LD III, 24d. ³ Siut I, 289. ⁴ Sethe.

imi rni m r n hnwin sh3i hr mswin

"Establish my name in the mouth of your servants, (Establish) my memory with your children".1

"Turning his countenance to him who speaks truth, (turning) the back of (his) head (to) those who speak lies".2

Similar is the ellipse in comparisons, where it is 352. found in the second compared member:

sfwf ib n bk im mi hk3 n-smt nbt "He rejoices (lit. broadens) the heart of the servant there (i. e. mine) like (the heart of) the prince of any land".

When several successive verbs have the same sub- 353. ject, the latter is sometimes written with the first only; thus in animated narrative:

¹ Mar. Ab. II, 31. ² Louvre C 26. ³ Sin. 176.

inni hrwsn, pr r hnmwtsn, hw k3msn, wh3 itsn, rdi sāt im "I captured their women, I led away their people, went to their wells, slew their steers, cut down their barley, set fire thereon".1

355. Another form is the ellipse of dd "say" in expressions like:

hrtw "it is said".4

ntrw hr "the gods say"5

These stand für ddhrtw, ddinsn, ntrw hr dd.

B. Signature is later written for inf.

LD II, 136 h.
 Peasant 24.
 LD III, 24 d.
 Eb. 9. 20.
 Stele from Kuban.

3. KINDS OF SENTENCE.

a. INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE.

The indication of the question by the accent alone 356. is very rare; as a rule it is externally marked. Frequent emphasizing whether of the verb or of the interrogative particle, is characteristic of the interrogative sentence.

If the sentence contains no special interrogative, 357*. it is introduced by means of \(\) \(\lambda \) \(\lamb

truth?"2 in in m3Ct pw "Is it

B. in iw is perhaps preserved in ENE, cf. C§ 394.

As a rule, the interrogatives stand at the end of 358*. the sentence (cf. C§ 392). The most common interrogative pronoun is $m\ell$ (? m? cf. on the reading, § 34) "what?, who?":

pḥnk nn ḥr m? "Why (on account of what) have you reached this (place)?"³

is this done?" 4

¹ Peasant 18. ² Westc. 8, 3. ³ Sin. 35. ⁴ ib. 202.

B. In LE. m is already superceded by \(\bigcup_{\text{in}} \text{it} \) \(\Delta \text{what?"}; \text{ cf. C\$ 60.} \)

as subject with the meaning "who?", is usually emphasized by in (cf. § 350):

in m dd sw? "Who says it?" in m dd sw? "Who says it?" in m irf inf sw?

"Who brings it?" 2 (with double emphasis).

B. This in m is already written n, at the end of the m. e.; in LE there has arisen from in n, a new word n "who" NIM (cf. C§ 60, 2).

360. Other old expressions for "who?, what?" are

361. The interrogative for "where?" is \(\) \(

thou?"8 (lit. "Toward where makest thou"; 2 f. sg.).

Math. Hdb. 35.
 Eb. 58, 10.
 Math. Hdb. 30.
 Sin. 35.
 Totb. 126, Schlr. 46.
 Westc. 9, 15.
 ib. 9, 4.
 ib. 12, 14.

A. In the pyr. it is written, tnl, tn, and even without a preposition, means "whither?, whence?"

B. In LE. tnw, Copt. TWN. Cf. C§ 364.

The common word, archaically written , 362.

The ptri, ptr, but generally pti, is probably not an interrogative, but something like an imperative, "show" or the like. It always stands at the beginning of the sentence:

field?ⁿ¹ pti 3htf "What is his

pti rf sw "What is it?" (with emphasis).

As a characteristic of the interrogative sentence, 363. note further the particle trw, which follows the first word:

sh3nk "Didst thou remember?" in in in trw

A. B. In the pyr. and in LE. it is written tri.

b. NEGATIVE SENTENCES.

' α . WITH n AND $\cdot nn$.

in two different forms, which are usually distinguished in good orthography: ___ and ___. Their pronun-

¹ Math. Hdb. 49. ² Totb. ed. Nav. 17, 31. ³ Eb. 2, 3.

ciation was perhaps approximately n and nn or similar.

A. In the pyr. both forms are written

B. LE. always has \overline{N} ; in Copt. the negation is preserved as \overline{N} . (Cf. C§ 389).

365. is used with the verbal form sdmf, in so far as it is not future in meaning, and always with the n-form:

n prnf im then it will not come out".2

however, is used with the form sdmf, when it has the meaning of a future (that is, belongs to the second group, cf. § 184sq.):

nn psšf "He shall (will) not divide".3

367. Before the absolute infinitive (cf. § 280) is used. Especially frequent in this case is no not rdit "without giving, without causing":

ing, without putting upon one side"⁴ (i. e. without being partisan).

¹ Sin. 114. ² Eb. 97, 19. ³ Siut I, 311. ⁴ LD II, 149e.

In this combination, rdit has sometimes lost its causative meaning, and only means "without" (e. g. $nn \ rdit \ pssf \ st^2$ "without his dividing it").

this case when the subject is a pronoun, the later absolute pronouns are used (cf. § 84):

is not really he".3

im "There is no water there, I am not there".4

which has no rudder".5

Note further the combinations $\bigcap \bigcap \bigcap n$ is "but 370. not" and $\bigcap \bigcap \bigcap \bigcap n$ grt "however not" (weaker than the former):

¹ Eb. 43, 17. ² Sint I, 272. ³ Sin. 267. ⁴ Eb. 69, 6. ⁵ Sin. 13.

156 α . WITH n and nn. β . The circuml. WITH im-, m, tm-. 371—373.

n wsh is pw "It was narrow, but it was not wide".

"His skin grows, I a n is wrt but not much".2

371. ____ n sp means "never":

h3 milif hr smt tn dr rk ntr "One like him never came down in this land, since the time of the god".3

A. In old texts, the subject of such a sentence is often emphasized by means of the demonstrative $p\beta$, f. $p\beta t$: n sp $p\beta t$ irt mitt "The like was never done". 4. $p\beta$ with an old negative ivt also occurs (cf. § 378).

372. A strengthening of the negative, probably obsolete in the classic language, is found in nfr n:

"If it is not in your possession".5

β. THE CIRCUMLOCUTIONS WITH im-, m, tm-.

373. The usual negatives are avoided with certain forms of the verb, and replaced by circumlocutions

Butler 15.
 Eb. 104, 8.
 LD II, 149e.
 Una 37.
 Grébaut, musée Egyptien, pl. 18.
 Mar. Mast. 390.

with the obsolete verbs *im*- and *tm*-. These are followed by a (participial?) form of the verb, in which the II ae gem. are doubled, the IIIae inf. are not doubled and *rdi* "give" has the form

optative or final in meaning and has a pronominal subject:

anything for it".2 imk ir iht rs "Do not do

The imperative of the old verb, which is written 375.

m, serves for the negation of imperatives and optatives with a nominal subject:

be proud".3 m c3 ibk "Let not thy heart

mtrw "Do not stand against me as a witness".4

A. In the pyr. it is written ; they have also a plural

¹ Eb. 91, 6. ² Eb. 110, 3. ³ Prisse 5, 8. ⁴ Totb. ed. Nav. 30 A 2. B 3.

B. Instead of m the language of the n. e. employs the circumlocution m ir "do not", from which arose the Copt. $\overline{M}\overline{\Pi}p$. Cf. C§ 305, 7.

is found, among other uses, in the conditional sentence:

he does not discharge it"; 1

in the form samprf (cf. § 204):

hsbt "If it does not become worms";² and in the verbal adjective (cf. § 293):

fitti sw, tmtfi ch3 hrf "He who unlooses it (the boundary) and does not contend for it";3

further as an optative in final and interrogative clauses.

377. The circumlocution the rdi, which according to the above means "not to cause that", is very often employed to substantivize a negative clause of intention; since the is then an infinitive, this combination is also construed as such:

"The boundary is erected The boundary is erected

¹ Eb. 25, 7. ² Eb. 25, 6. ³ LD II, 136h.

that no negro at all should overstep it" (lit. "to cause that not any negro should overstep it").

rdi hnp drwyt pw "It is something (i. e. a remedy) in order that the vulture may not steal".2

B. In the popular language of the n. e. tm rdi occurs with weakened meaning, for simple negation: tm rdi mini tw "that I did not see thee".3.

γ. THE NEGATIVE ADJECTIVE.

The adjective with, which belongs to the 378. formations of § 132 sq. and is derived from the negative int of § 371 A, originally meant something like "not having", e. g.:

which has not its writing", 4 i. e. a book without writing.

intimutf"the motherless one".5

A. The pyr. write it \(\) \(

B. In such combinations it has also been preserved in the Copt. as AT-. Cf. C§ 89.

¹ LD II, 136i. ² Eb. 98, 5. ³ Westc. 8, 11. ⁴ Eb. 30, 7. ⁵ Peasant 64.

379. It is a remarkable fact that this *inti* is used in the old language as a negative companion to the relative adjective *nti* (cf. § 401sq.) and like the latter attaches clauses of all kinds:

st im "Those whose place is not known". (clause: rh
bw "The place is known").2

As is observable from the examples cited, this is often employed as a substantive also; where it stands in the feminine entirely without addition (cf. 95, 4), it means "that which is not":

"that which is and that which is not" (i. e. everything).

c. DEPENDENT AND SUBSTANTIVIZED CLAUSES.

381. On the usual case of the dependent clause, where a verb is dependent upon rdi "to cause" cf.

¹ Totb. ed. Nav. 149 c, 17. ² ib. 79, 5. ³ LD II, 149.

§ 179.—On clauses dependent upon other verbs cf. § 189.—On the dependence upon conjunctions cf. § 190. 302.

The substantivized forms of § 282 sq. take the 382. place of a great part of the dependent clauses of our own language; parallel with these, another method of substantivizing is used in the same manner, viz. by prefixing ntt, every sentence may be converted into a substantive and made dependent upon verbs or prepositions:

ini rhkwi ntt iht pw ipt "I know that Karnak is a region of light".

pn "Because they give this white bread".2

If a sentence of the kind treated in § 246 (\$\) 383.

**Property in the subject is not expressed by the auxiliary verb, but by means of the old absolute pronouns of § 80:

cause of the fact that I know" (i. e. "because I know"),

LD III, 24d.
 Siut I, 311.
 Totb. ed. Nav. 72, 5.
 Erman, Egypt. gramm.

d. TEMPORAL CLAUSES.

384. If no conjunction is used for the introduction of the temporal clause, it can be recognized as such only by means of the connection. As a rule it *precedes* the principal clause, cf. e. g.

"As the earth became light, I came to Ptn".1

sdm st ntin m t3-Mrl, w3hsn d3d3wsn m t3
"When those who are in Egypt heard it, they laid their heads upon the earth".2

More rarely it follows the principal clause:

inf hr mdnt bint "Be not silent, when he is at (? as we say "at work") a wicked speech".

The temporal clauses which are introduced by the conjunctions (really prepositions) f f "when, as", f f f "after", f f "after", as a rule, follow the principal clause:

nbi hft hntf "I followed my lord as he sailed up".5

Sinuhe 20.
 LD II, 149 f.
 Prisse 5, 14.
 Siut I, 298.
 LD II, 122a.

e. THE CONDITIONAL SENTENCE.

The conditional clause precedes the principal 386. clause. It may be introduced by means of a particle like ℓr and $m\ell$, but may also stand without such introduction.

It is always left without a particle, when it con- 387. tains any other verbal form than *sdmf* (frequently *sdmhrf* cf. § 204) or is a nominal sentence:

whmhrk m3...ddhrk "If you examine again (lit. repeat the examining)... then say &c.".

hri, ini mhkmi "A third of me (added) to me, then I am full".2

If the conditional clause contains the form sdmf, 388. it can likewise be left without a particle; the verbal form then always belongs to the "second group" (cf. § 184. 188):

¹ Eb. 36, 15. ² Math. Hdb. 35. 36.

ee $\cap \cap \cap$ psš<u>t</u>n grt <u>th</u>t nbt ... <u>h</u>prt pw m r 360 "If now ye divide all ..., it (the result) is $\frac{1}{360}$ ".

389. As a rule, however, a conditional sentence containing the form sdmf, is introduced by \bigcirc ir; in this case the verbal form always belongs to the "first group":

ir gmk d3isw . . . h3m cwik "If thou findest a wise man . . . then bend thy arms" 2 (out of reverence).

A. In the pyr. a \bigcap www in is used instead of ir.

390. If a number of conditional clauses are connected, the construction with *ir* is, as a rule, employed only with the first, while the second is treated according to § 388:

(abbreviation) s hr mn r3-ibf, gmmk st hr psdf...ddhrk
"If you examine a man who is diseased in his stomach (?), and you find it upon his back... then say &c.".3

391. The introduction of the conditional clause by means of $\lim_{n \to \infty} m d$ or $\lim_{n \to \infty} m$, is far more rare:

¹ Sint I, 286. 300. ² Prisse 5, 10—11. ³ Eb. 40, 5.

mi dd nk: ifd n 3ht n ht
10 r ht 2, pti 3htf "If there be said to you: 'A square
of field of 10 measures by 2 measures', what is its
content?" (lit. its field).

m mrrtn'Inpw
...ddtn "If ye love Anubis ... say".2

f. RELATIVE CLAUSES.

a. WITHOUT A CONNECTIVE.

The custom of joining one of the usual verbal 392. forms as a relative, directly to a noun, is rare and doubtless obsolete. The pseudoparticiple is thus used in The land in which I was born. The land in which I was born.

Nominal clauses, however, are frequently joined 393. to a noun in this manner; cf. §§ 329. 330. 245. 249 and 227.

β. WITH SUBSTANTIVIZED VERBS.

The peculiar verbal forms of the usual relative 394. clause, are identical with the substantivized forms treated in § 289 sq. They are co-ordinated with the noun as an apposition, at the same time agreeing

¹ Math. Hdb. 49. ² Mar. Cat. d'Ab. 711. ³ Sin. 159.

with it in gender; hence, for "the woman whom I love" is said hmt mrrti "the woman, the one I love"; but "the brother whom I love", must be written sn mrrwi.

A. In the pyr.the w is frequently written, e. g. ht pw n onh, Cnhwsn imf "that tree of life, from which they live":

396. Corresponding to the statement in § 197, the forms derived from the n-form have here also, nearly always the meaning of the past. The masculine ending w, which in the n-form, stands quite within the word, is here never written out.

397. In those sentences in which the subject of the relative clause would be indentical with the substantive to which the relative clause is connected, an attributive participle is, as a rule, used in its stead

¹ Merenre 616.

(cf. § 260). There are, however, examples, in which, even in this case, a relative clause seems to be used, whose pronominal subject is, to be sure, omitted:

"300 asses, which are laden with incense".1

the hr psdf "It is the ills(?), which have invaded his back" (for these).

The pronoun which refers to the substantive to 398. which the relative clause is joined, is almost always wanting, if it is the object of the relative clause *:

minni "this white bread, ye give me" (for didiwin ni sw).

 $\bigotimes_{i=1}^{l} \bigcap_{i=1}^{l} \bigcap_{i$

boundary which my majesty hath made".5

struction which he (lit.) made".6

On the other hand, if it is dependent upon a pre- 399. position, the pronoun is, for the most part, expressed:

¹ Hr-hwf C. 4. ² Eb. 40, 6. ³ Siut I, 276. ⁴ Una 108. ⁵ LD II, 136 h. ⁶ Mar. Abyd. II, 25.

^{*} As often in English. TRANSL.

"every land to which I journeyed".1

Only with the preposition m "in", "by means of" &c. it is often wanting:

"the place in which my heart tarries".2

γ. WITH A PASSIVE PARTICIPLE.

400. The substitution of an attributive participle for a relative clause is also extended (in violation of § 397) to clauses whose subject is different from the substantive to which they are joined; this is the participal construction treated in § 261, e. g.

iry nf mitt "There is no humble one, to whom the like is done" (properly, parvus factus ei idem).

8. WITH THE ADJECTIVE nti.

401. The adjective nti "which", which belongs to those treated in § 132 sq., was originally used in purely nominal relative clauses without a verb, especially if the subject of the relative clause was identical with the noun to which it was joined:

¹ Sin. 101. ² Sin. 158. ³ Sinuhe 309. Acc. to Sethe.

"every officer who was with him".1

htf "all worms which are in his body".2

ntïw hr hrt "the overseers of the works, who are upon the mountain".

bw nti st im "the place where they are" 4 (with a different subject).

A. In the pyramids is written for nti, has for ntiw.

Another archaic writing for ntiw is has been seen as for ntiw.

B. nti early becomes an unchangeable particle; it first loses the plural (e. g. msw nti m ChCf "the children who are in his palace" instead of ntiw), later also the feminine.

The sentences of § 240 sq. made after the analogy 402. of the pure nominal sentence, may also be so joined; their verb is always in the pseudoparticiple or the infinitive with hr:

"a man who suffers with heat".

s nti mr "a man who is ill.s

Louvre C 172.
 Eb. 20, 8.
 Sin. 303.
 Westc. 9, 3.
 M. 495 = P. I, 262.
 Sin. 176.
 Eb. 32, 21.
 Eb. 35, 10.

403. nti was then further used to connect verbal relative clauses also; with negative clauses, this is always the case; but it occurs elsewhere also, where a misunderstanding might be apprehended if there were no express connection:

sick".

knbt, nti rdini ntn sw "this bread and beer, which the officials deliver to me, and which I have given you".

104. nti is also often used independently, as a substantive "he who" (f. ntt "that which"):

his following".3

writing" (i. e. written).

swriin nii mrwt m htf "Let him drink (it), in whose body there are ills".5

¹ Eb. 47, 18. ² Siut I, 295. ³ Mar. Ab. II, 25. ⁴ Prisse 2, 4. ⁵ Eb. 14, 6.

with the meaning "that which is" is also used alone, especially in the idiom cited in § 380.—On the use of ntt to substantivize clauses cf. § 382. On the relative use of

TABLE OF SIGNS.

The more important signs and meanings are taken up, in the order and with the numbering current in the list of Theinhardt even where this is probably incorrect. The phonetic values are given as exactly as possible (distinguishing between $d, \underline{d}, t, \underline{t}$), but there are many details here which are still uncertain. The feminine ending is separated from the stem.

The abbreviations signify:

Prop., the proper meaning as an ideogram (§§ 36-39);

Trfd., the most frequent transferred meaning (§ 40); it was not the intention to enumerate all the homophonous words for which each sign can be used.

Ort. Com., orthographic compound; indicates the origin of the sign by the combination of two others.

Phon., the phonetic value as a syllabic sign or as an alphabetic sign (§ 32-35);

Det., value as a determinative (§§ 45-47), or the syllable which the determinative always accompanies (§ 52).

Abb., that the determinative occurs at the abbreviation of a word (§ 68).

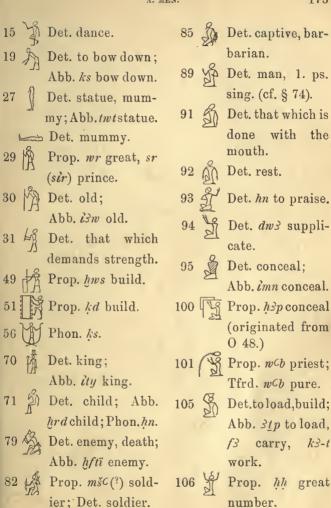
A. MEN.

Det. supplicate; 8 Det. high, rejoice;

Abb. dn3 supplicate, Abb. k3 high, h0

i3m adoration. rejoice.

7 Det. hn to praise. 10 Phon. in.



85 Det. captive, barbarian. 89 % Det. man, 1. ps. sing. (cf. § 74). 91 Det. that which is done with the mouth. 92 Det. rest. 93 T Det. hn to praise. 94 Det. dw3 supplicate. 95 Det. conceal; Abb. imn conceal. 100 Y Prop. ħ3p conceal (originated from Prop. wcb priest; Tfrd. wcb pure. 105 Det.toload, build; Abb. 3tp to load, f3 carry, k3-twork. number.

- 110 Det. revered dead (masc.).
- 113 A Det. revered person (corresponds to A 89).
- 119 M Det. king.
- 128 Prop.s3 shepherd;

- Trfd. s3 watch over, s3 break.
- 129 Det. revered dead (masc.).
- 131 A Trfd. šps glorious or sim.
- 133 Det. fall; Abb. hr fall.

B. WOMEN.

- 7 Det. woman (corres- 14 Det. pregnant;
- ponds to A 89). Abb. bk3 p

 9 Det. revered dead 15 Det. bear; (fem.).
- 12 A Trfd. iri existent at.
- Abb. bk3 pregnant.
 - Abb. ms bear.

C. GODS.

- 1 Det. and Abb. Ws- 31 Det. Abb. St Set. ir(?) Osiris.
- 4 Det. Abb. Pth Ptah.
- 11 A Det. Abb. Imn Amon.
- 27 Det. Abb. Rc Re.

- 33 A Det. Abb. Dhwti Thoth.
- 55 & Det. Abb m3C-t goddess M., m3C-t truth.

D. MEMBERS OF THE BODY.

- 1 Prop. tp-t head, d3d3 head; Trfd. tp upon; Det. head.
- 3 ♥ Prop. ħr face; Trfd. ħr upon; Phon. ħr.
- 5 Det. hair, color, wšr destroyed; Abb. šn hair, wšr destroyed.
- 10 Prop.mr-t(?) eye, m3 see; Trfd. ir do; Phon. ir, m3(?).
- 12 Det. eye, see.
- 13 ➡ Det. eye cosmetic.
- 14 Det. weep;
 Abb. rm weep.
- 15 Trfd. Cn beautiful; Phon. Cn.
- 17 Det. divine eye;
 Abb. wd3-t divine
 eye.
- 23 Prop. ir pupil (of the eye); Phon. ir.
- 28 Prop. hnt nose; F5 D übtr. hnt in front;

- Det. nose, breath (cf. T 26 and F 4); Abb. fnd nose.
- 29 \bigcirc Prop. r3(?) mouth; Phon. r3(?), r.
- lip;
 N28 Prop.spr
 rib;
 Trfd.spr
 arrive
 at.
- 33 from the body.
- 35 | Trfd. mdw speak.
- 37 % Det. the back, cut up;
 Abb. 3-t back.
- 40 () Prop. shn embrace; Trfd. shn happen; Det. embrace, pg3.
- 42 \int Variant of D 47.

- 46 Prop. K3, kind of spirit; Phon. k3.
- 47 _ Prop. n (nn) not, $\ell m \ell i$ not having; Phon. n (nn); Det. negation.
- 49 Trfd. dsr splendid or sim.
- Frop. hn to row; Phon. hn.
- 52 Prop. ch3 to combat; Phon. ch3.
- 58 Prop. hw reign.
- Prop. carm, digive;
 Phon. c; Det. that
 which demands
 strength (= D 69),
 (= D 63).
- Prop. mhell,
 rmn arm;
 Trfd. rmn
 carry; Det.
 arm, that
 which is
 done with
 the arm.

- 63 Prop. di give, mi give (impv.).
- 65 Prop. *mi* give (impv.).
- 66 a_n Prop. hnk to present.
- 69 Det. that which demands strength; Abb. nht strong.
- 72 Prop. hrp to lead.
- 76 \bigcirc Prop. d-t hand;
- 82 Det. fist, grasp; Abb. 3m grasp.
- 84 Prop. dbc finger (cf. T 1);
 Tfrd. dbc 10,000.
 - Det. middle, correct, mtr; Abk. ck3
 correct, mtr middle,
 witness.
- 90 Prop. b3h phallus;
 Phon. mt; Det. masculine; Abb.t3 masculine, k3 steer.
- 93 Incorrect for T 20, Q 12.

Second Part.

From the Story of Sinuhe ($S_{\square \square}$ S_{\square} $S_{$

(Epic poem of the middle empire in the archaic language. Published L. D. VI, 104 seq.)

I. (II. 12-34.) Sinuhe, a man of high position at the court of Amen-em-he't I. (c. 2100 B. J.), while on a campaign against the Libyans, learns the death of his king; this news, for unknown reasons, so terrifies him that he immediately seeks flight to Palestine.

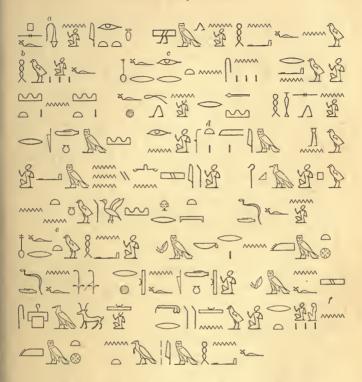


(I passed by the red mountain.)

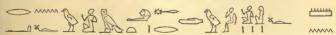
a "by means of" or sim. is wanting. b the peculiar ending is explained by the coming together of the dual ending and the suffix 1 sg. c Name of a fortification on the isthmus of Suez. $b k \beta$ is written defectively in this old name.

ARRICH ELATIN I A A COM BACK (At the Km-wr I fell down for thirst.) BARTETE PRACTE 到蒙没(三周我会~~~危急)

a poetic for "I concealed myself". b the sentries. c construed as if it were fem. referring to a collective "the guard". d like our vulgar "pull one's self together", or "gather one's self". e p3 like a noun, in apposition with mtn.



II. (ll. 78—94.) Sinuhe, heaped with benefits by the prince of Tnw, lives many years with him.



a perhaps to be corrected "he cooked for me". b read whwt. c cancel r in irinsn according to 151. d "a half year"? "a year and a half"? e probably "thou art prosperous with me"; 80,330. f 125 B.

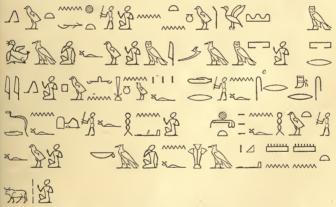


a the determinative applies to the entire expression. b 125 B; vvt refers to the land. c The determinatives of dSb can not be read with certainty in the hieratic.

(By means of the hunt I also gained a great deal.)



III. (ll. 109-145.) Sinuhe defeats a hero in single combat.



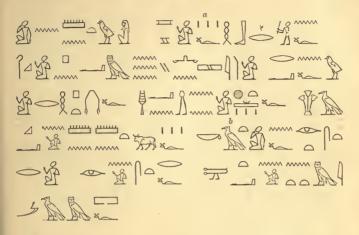
(I accepted the challenge and prepared my weapons.)



a the word is wanting in the manuscript. b scil. bpr, 351. c the land of Tnw, cf. 98.



a like a relative, 397. b m bt probably as an adverb , thereafter. c inexact s cf. 22. 161. d a verb is probably wanting: "[they fell to] the ground useless. e be shoots him therefore from behind.



IV. (Z. 241—257.) As an old man Sinuhe receives from King Wsr-tsn I. the permission to return home and goes to Egypt.



a the people of the dead man. b emphasis, 344.

(He goes further to the city of the king.)

(I trod the palace.)

a , who had followed me, while they led me". b he presents them. c Impersonal; one expects r i 3 š. d indicates the action of the people who lead him forth. e Nominal sentence. f old writing according to 109. f the order of words is free according to 341.

(then terror seized me)



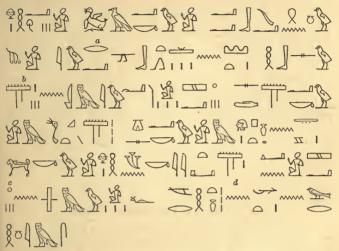
V. (Z. 263-269.) The king presents Sinuhe to the queen.



a Perhaps relative sentence: "as an GM whom the S. made". b hieratic sign of unknown meaning. c i. e. "altogether". d for they had brought them with them. e "in their hands"? cf. 312. 76.

VI. (Z. 279-310.) At the intercession of the queen, Sinuhe is pardoned and concludes his life at the court in great prosperity. E RECOUNTER APPORT (and there were other good things therein)

a for mm 315. b passive. c read ?? d 329 as accompanying circumstance. e read ni and Cwi. f read mrrf? "P. whom the king loves"? g "they caused" (impersonal "they".)



(and there was built for me my own house)

a "they gave"; the sense is, "the dirt etc. I now resigned to the desert". b i. e. the coarse ones. c upon which I had hitherto slept, in contrast with hinkyt. d in contrast with tpti; read nt. e passive. f read hws.

(it was furnished with the best)



From the Story of the Eloquent Peasant.

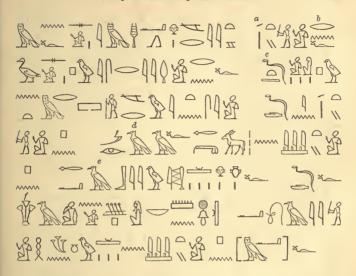
(Prose text of the middle empire in language not so markedly archaic; only the speeches of the peasant are poetic. Published LD VI 108 seq.;

the beginning by Griffith, Proc. Soc. Bibl. Archaeol. 1892.)
Content: a Peasant who complains of an injustice done him, before
Mrwitns' a prince of Herakleopolis, so charms the latter by his eloquence, that, with the King's assent he prolongs the peasant's affair
in order thus to prompt him to further discourse.

I. (Butler 2—13.) An inferior official meets the peasant as he journeys toward Herakleopolis, and desires to rob him of his ass.



a which he needs for his grave. b the statue; passive. c one expects the plural. d 50 B. e read f read f?



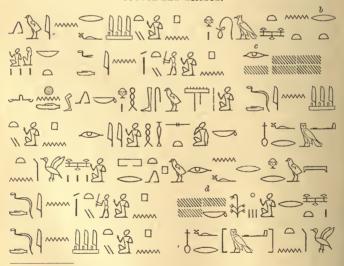
II. (Butler 13-19.) The official plans a stratagem for him.



a a hieratic sign of unknown meaning. b the name of the man is wanting. c i. e. one of the peasantry. d temporal clause. c the asses which pleased him or sim. f here he begins direct discourse. The following is probably an elliptical oath: may every excellent image [of a god] for me!" g The situation must be: a narrow road; on one side water, on the other, upper side a field. h , his one way" i. e. probably , one edge of the road".



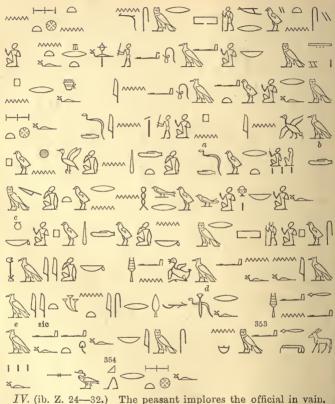
III. (Butler 22-23; Berliner Papyrus Z. 1-24.) The peasant is robbed and derided.



a passive. b the middle of the road. c "have a care" or siming wanting. d "[Take care] my fruit is on (\Longrightarrow) the road".



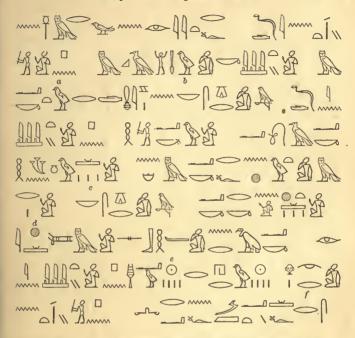
 $[\]alpha$ [The lower part of the road is] under water. b "Will you not let us pass by then!" c meaning something like: since one [lower path] is obstructed, I will go along its [upper] edge. d read mhtn?



IV. (ib. Z. 24—32.) The peasant implores the official in vain.



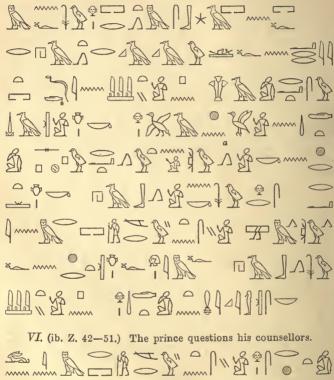
a relative belonging to bn. b probably a proverb: instead of the poor man one makes mention of his lord. c meaning: though you should address me, you think first of my lord. d the tamarisk was not dry; rf is probably corrupt. e read the n-form. e peculiar infinitive.



V. (ib. Z. 32-42). The peasant goes to the prince and relates to him his matter.



a "you are to" for "you go to". b in the place of the god of the dead one must not make noise. c perhaps an invocation, to be connected with the following. d 182, the meaning of the sentence is not clear. e probably error for \bigcirc or \bigcirc . f against the injustice.



a As the prince desires to sail away the peasant would not detain him. b they mean: it is probably a peasant subject to him, who unlawfully desired to deliver his taxdues to another.



VII. (ib. Z. 52-71.) The first complaint of the peasant.



a Sense probably, he must pay this as a fine; or, he should be punished because of the natron etc. (with which the asses were loaded)? b His reply is not given.

(Thou wilt be fortunate in everything) Sent Lead of the sent of the s - MARINE TO THE STATE OF THE ST ME THE BURGET 是是同人是

a read ntt. b treat me so justly that I shall prefer thy name to all laws. c imperative. d imperative. e imperative. f is wanting. g sense is probably, prove, how much I have to bear.

VIII. (ib. Z. 71—77.) The prince announces it to the King.

Supplement.

A writing of Thutmosis I. to the Authorities in Elephantine.

(Stone in the Cairo Museum. Published Aeg. Ztsch. 29, 117 from a copy of Heinrich Brugsch.)

I. Announcement of the coronation. (The king writes to you)



II. The titulary of the new ruler.



a passive. b sense optative.

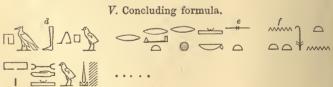


III. What name is to be used in the cult.



IV. What name is to be used in taking oath.





a read S. b lit. "cause that one cause that the oath remain". c 259, 2 passive, defectively written. d formula of correspondence for "this writing purposes". e that which is communicated. f likewise further that etc.

VI. Date.



Examples of the Royal Titularies.

(Written in abbreviations throughout; for explanation compare the titulary fully written out in the preceding letter.)

I. Wsrtsn I. (Lepsius, Königbuch 177).





III. Ramses II, (ib. 420).



Examples of Grave-formulae.

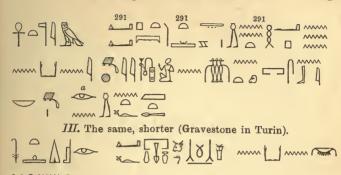
(Filled with abbreviations throughout, and often in barbarous orthography).

I. The sacrificial formula. (Gravestone in Alnwick Castle).



II. The same in another form. (Gravestone in Florence).

a unintelligible formula. b optative. c relative clause.



A CUID

IV. Invocation to the visitors to the grave (LD II, 122).



V. The same, in different form (RIH 16).



a 259, 2, passive defectively written. b 259, 2 active, plural. c Impv. d. the pronouncing of this formula procures the deceased nourishment.

GLOSSARY.

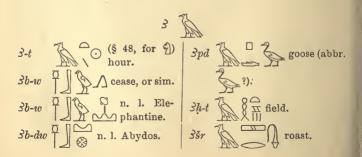
PREFATORY NOTES.

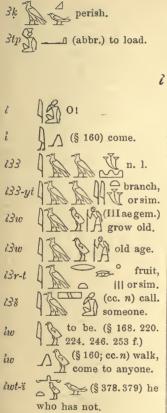
The correct orthography occupies the first place; abbr. designates a writing as an abbreviation in accordance with §§ 63—68; arch. as archaic.

Compound words are to be found under the first part of the compound. The endings are separated by -, and are not taken into consideration in the alphabetic arrangement.

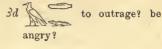
To a considerable extent the meanings can be only approximately determined; to such words, or sim. has been added.

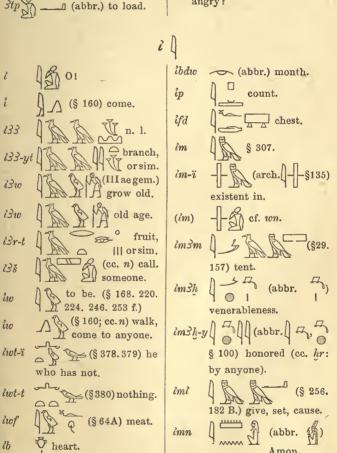
The meaning of the causative has been subjoined, only where it does not entirely correspond to that of the simple stem.—The construction of the verb has been added by cc.—The §§ cited refer to the grammar. With proper names n. l. denotes the name of a place, n. pr. m. that of a man, n. pr. f. that of a woman.





ib heart.





imn-y n. pr. m. (§ 100). imn-ti existent in the west; hnti imntiw "he who is at the head of the dwellers in the west, (i. e. the dead)". imn-tt (\$ 137) the west. imr-w deaf, or sim. § 314. 350. 357. in kind of fish. (§ 160) bring on in or near; bring thither, lead away. innk l (abbr.) wall. inb stone. inr foot, or sim. n. pr. m. et f. § 347. 348. 389 10041 § 135) belonging to; irt

that which pertains to any one, his duty.

(III ae. inf. § 151) make, beget; spend time; to be. aux. verb: § 238.

irp

wine.

(abbr.) ox cf. k3. ìh

childish mental infirmity or sim.

\$ 182. ìh

thing.

shine, be exih(?) llent or sim.

that which is brilliant, excellent or sim.

ìhf inundated land, or sim.

| § 319. ls .

hasten.

Tama-risk.

itn

CCi

CCb

comb?

spend (time).

braid?

n

| (sic, contrary to § | \(\times 51 \) district, or sim. 2/1 (abbr. 2113 caus. cc. hr pass by something. w3-tabbr.) way, road. w3-wt-Hrabbr.) n. l. w3h (abbr. (8) to increase; caus. sw3h to visit, or sim. w3h-ichamber in the palace. (§ 57) desolate, or sim. w38 w3s-t (abbr. 1) n.l. Thebes. w3š caus. to praise, or sim.

green.

w3dw green cosmetic.

wi \$ 80.

wc \$ 116) one (as subst.).

wc \$ (\$ 143) one (as adj.).

wcb pure, clean.

wcb priest.

wCf C to bend, or sim.
wb3 The household servant, cook.

wp-wt message.

wp-w3wt (abbr.) name of a god of the dead.

wf3 Praise, applause, or sim.

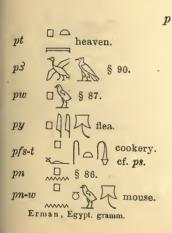
wmt(-t?) (fem.) tower,

wn (Hae gem.) to be; aux. verb. § 223. 250 sq.

-- 6 (for + 4 5) wn In O lay priesthood, or sim. name of Osiris. magnate. 2122 in titles wr also () great. wrh anoint. spend the to rest, or Bedouin tribe. ws-ir (?) Osiris. silver-gold wsm (abbr.) strong, or sim.

wsr-m3Ct-RC (abbr.) name M of Ramses II. n. pr. m. broad. bite, or sim. nšC also of itching. S X Manswer. wg3 (?) \bigvee \bigvee \bigvee \bigvee \bigvee (cf. g3-t) weakness, indolence, or sim. X (IIIae inf.) nd throw, (also of emission of a cry). be heavy, or sim. wdn(§ 57 IIIae inf.) command. wd (abbr.) wd3 be well, be fortunate; swd3 ib hr to rejoice the heart concerning something, polite phrase for communicating something. md3 wdC-t

b



pr (III ae inf.)
go out, depart (from the way, &c.).

pry inent??

Dd

winter (one of pr-tphr-t the three seasons). (abbr.) fruits. troop, or phr-t(?) fruit" as name of a (§ 159) to cook cf. pfst. ps fruit. prt-(abbr.) offering bite. hrw (?) pshfor the dead. arriveat, attain to. pk-tph0 (abbr. 22) D. C. 200 n. 1. ptnph-ti pth-htp 0 8 - 1 dual: strength. ph3 of K divide; is satisfied" n. pr. m. caus. sph3 ht purge.

fw belong, large, broad; of the heart "be glad".

fw-t-c presents, or sim.

fw-t-c presents, or sim.

m \$ \$ 307.

m Negation § 375.

	•
m-	§ 183 behold.
m3	new.
тЗw	renew renew
	self, recur.
тЗ	(II ae gem.) see.
m3C	in rdim3C cc. obj.
	offer up something.
тЗС	
	true.
m3C-t	for for \$\frac{1}{2} \lambda \text{ \text{ \lambda \text{ \
m3C-t	(abbr.) goddess of truth.
m3C- hrw	ZIDA (abbr.
	*true of
	voice" i. e. declared
	just, appellation of the
	dead.
m3h	burn, or sim.
mî	(abbr. (

mi-tw last (last) one like (§ 135. mi-tt (§137) that which is like (something); m mitt "likewise". mi-w I Cat. min-t aill daily (food). etc. cf. mni. min § 312. mC mw(?) (§ 111) water. mut Rill (25%) mother. die. mut § 315. m m(abbr.) mn remain. suffer (cc. mn obj.: with something.) diseased mn-t mm F place.

Dd*

mni	(§ 62)
(min?)	
	marry, or sim. (cc. m:
	anyone).
mni	to land
(min?)	MM 11207
	(euphemistic for die)
mni-t	kind of
(mint?)	mm ! "8-
	musical instrument.
mn-w	(§ 104 A) plur.
(minw?) 🗸 🗸 monuments.
	بسسر بسسر
mnmn-t	herd.
	THILL CO
mnh	excellent, or
	MMM U
	sim.; caus. make ex-
	cellent.
mntw	
mntw mr	god of war.
	god of war.
	god of war. overseer.
	god of war. overseer. canal.
mr	god of war. overseer. canal.
mr	god of war. overseer. canal.
mr	overseer. canal. people, or x 1 sim.
mr	overseer. canal. people, or x 1 sim.
mr mr mr	overseer. canal. people, or I i sim. be sick,
mr mr mr	overseer. canal. people, or I i sim. be sad.
mr mr mr	overseer. canal. people, or I i sim. be sick, be sad.
mr mr mr	overseer. canal. people, or I i sim. be sad.
mr mr mr	overseer. canal. people, or I i sim. be sick, be sad.

mr-t(?) eye. Thou (belongs perhaps to an other word of mas, gen.). TA (T, 11 mr abbr. (III ae inf.) to love, desire; mry ntr "beloved of god", priestly title. Egypt. mri mrwi-tnsi E n. pr. m. mry-t dyke. mrh-t grease, oil. (~ (*) mhfill, be full. northern, north mh-tï * (| (| abbr.) ms (III ae inf.) bear, give birth to.

RC name RC	nhm takeaway,
of an unknown king. nb every, all.	nhh
nb Sill gold.	eternity.
nb-y goldsmith.	nh-wt och plaint?
nfr † * († abbr. § 199).	nhb-t mb-t
good, beautiful, be good.	titulary.
nmi cry out, to low.	nht abbr.)
nmiw-šC	be strong, stiff.
the Bedouins.	nht abbr. might, victory.
nmh forphan.	nht n. pr. m.
nn] (] § 91.	
/ / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /	ns (§ 139) possess.
nr strength,	nsr-t flame (as
nh something.	name of the royal ser- pent, the symbol of the
nh-w lack, mis- fortune,	royal rank).
	ng3-w 🔟 🖟 🖫 🕾
or sim.	
nh-t sycomore.	n. l
. 🗅 🗡	ntï \$ 401 ff.
nhb-t Reck.	nt-t \$ 382. 401. 404.

counsel, or sim.

be small.

$r \bigcirc$

r- particle of emphasis (§ 348. 349).

r3(?) mouth, opening.
In r3 n Kmt affairs??
language?? In r3 n
w3t = ?

rc sun, sungod. (most

§ 308.

sun, sungod. (most proper names made with rC are to be found under the second word in the name).

rc-mssw
n.pr.m.Ramses.
rw-t
exterior,
or sim. rwti wrti part
of the palace.

rwi \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc (irreg.)

srwd and srd: make grow, restore.

h3b

h

name.

√ send, send

as messenger.

hrw (abbr.) day.

h &

- h-t large house, castle.

 ht ntr temple.
- particle (?)
 of wishing: "if only", or
 sim.
- h3-w plur.:
- 1,31, booty.
- hc & Q body.
- hc(?) ____cc.m: begin here ...
 (as superscription).
- hC-t \longrightarrow beginning; m hCt \bigcirc 1 and hr hCt § 315.
- hc-ti ____ abbr. prince, (as title ____ of the nobility).
- hCti 🛁 🖔 heart.
- hw-t strike.
- hwr-w E E E

- hb feast cf. hr-hb.
- hbs to clothe.
- hbs garment.
- hp-t embrace.
- hfw & To Waserpent.
- hm rudder.
- hm-t woman, wife.
- hm3-t salt.
- hn sim.
- hn | majesty or sim. (circumlocution for king).
- hn I slave, servant.
- hnc § 314. 120. 279.
- hnw things,

ḥnn-stn	¥ m.l. (Heracleopolis).
ḥns	arrow.
ļink	to offer,
ḥnk-yt	present.
ḥnt3sw	lizard.
hr	[©] § 309.
ḥr-ï	
ḥr-w	part.
hr-d3d3	⊕ 🛱 § 315.
ḥri-d3d3	? ? ? Chief; overlord,
	superior.
ķrw	\$ 316.
ḥr-yt	Thill terror.
hr	Horus, title of the king.
ḥr-nb	(高風) 風
	title of the king.

[hr-w3wt] cf. w3-wt. (III ae inf.) to praise. hst Magnobation, sign of favor.-ir hstf "do according to his wish". g praise, or sim. hsst 8 1-11 5 % one hsy praised. approach, or hs abbr. reckoning, hsbcf. tp-hsb. hsmn abbr.) natron. hk-t annume of a goddess. hk-t abbr.) beer. 1.13 30 1 (70)

[⊿∯] ruler, prince.

hd lessen, or sim.

h and and

hnt- \ddot{i}

be hot. hmc flee? bend, bow, or sim. - think, intend or sim. (§ 52. 141). hnapparently a pleonastic addition with words of speaking; hn n mdwt for simple mdut. figure, statue. \bigwedge (cc. m) meet, hit upon, or sim. hn AN O D ______interior, interior of a house; court of the king. hn-C? FF O interior of the arms, i. e. embrace? hnmw & god Chnum. friend, or sim. hnt

hnti imntiv cf. imnti. a harem. hnt hnty-t journeyup-stream, journey toward the south. hnd (on anything). § 311. hr that belonghr-t ing to something, šmsw n hrt ibf favorite servant, one trusted. hr hr hrhaving something. hr-i that which is daily; (lit. that which has the day). hrw

existent in front;

down stream, journey toward north.

$$s \longrightarrow \text{ and } \bigcap$$

sn

	GLOS
sf (sf3?	be mild, or sim.
sm-t	desert, foreign
sm3-t3	lit. "uniting of land"; unknown local
	designation.
sm3-wt	
	of upper and lower
	Egypt.
sm3	to slaughter.
smi	∩ ○ ○ cream, or sim.
smwn	pro-
	bably an expression of
	deprecation (like, "Permit me") or of doubt (like, "perhaps").
smr	1) 整系 通門
	at court.
sn	caus. ssn /
sn	to trespass.
sn-nw	the second (§ 145).

bro-ther; companion. J. 2 2 snwhto warm, cook, or sim. (abbr.) be \dot{snb} healthy. cf. Cnh. snbi n. pr. m. snbw n. pr. m. snf blood. sntr insnd E g to fear. snd E fear. sr Ay, Ay abbr.) prince, or sim. (designation of an officer of rank). Unite. shw

š

- §3 Mil Swine.
- š3b Initiana food, or sim.
- §3d Jiji dig, or sim.
- šC sand.
- $\tilde{s}w$ $\int \int \int \int \int \int (cc. m) free from.$
- šw | dry.
- šw3 humble one (not of highest rank)?
- špss that which is splendid, or sim. as designation of food furnished by the king.
- šfw-t itch, or sim.
- šm (IIIae inf.) go, go to anyone, go away.
- šmw summer (one of the three seasons).

 Erman, Egypt. gramm.

- šms-w PAP(PP)
 servant.
- šms-Ḥr 🎒 🖍 💮 follower of Horus, i. e. people of mythic time.
- šn (IIae gem.) revolve about, or sim.
- šn-w Robb (II):
- šny-t QQQ A Coll.
- šnC designation
 of locality like,
 "margin" or sim.
- šr be small.
- šs3 fine linen.

think (of something).

00.	
šs3 cleverness, or sim.	šsp form, figure of a god, or sim.
šsp receive; šsp ksw crouch, or sim.	žš n. pr. f.
k	1
k3-t A height.	km3 4 5 3 1 () 1
	abbr.) create.
k3b \(\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc	A v he strong
k3k3-w 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ksn All and
boat, or sim.	bad, or sim.
ķi di form.	kd o (o)
lebb	circle; personality. $kd \qquad \bigwedge^{\text{Caus. } skd} \text{ to sail.}$
(lit. cooling, or sim).	kdm on 1. (07);
$k \le$	<u>_</u>
NN. 8	$k3$ $\lfloor ($
	human spirit.
pl. another, § 146.	k3 steer.
kt-iht others.	k3y-t dung,
k3 (cc. obj.)	km black

km

9 7

A name of giro a plant.

APR (APR gm abbr.) find, come upon.

ARR DO gmh catch sight of.

ame name gnw of a bird.

be silent, Kaus. sgr to silence. nb-sgr name of Osiris.

△§ 321.

furnish; grg pr establish a household.

> lie. side, half. r gs\$ 315.

gsanoint.

 $t \circ$

grg

98

DAX II (DX II) twt Distatue. 13 t3š boundary.

□\$\$\$ \$ 80.

(twh)cf. stroh.

Q upon § .314; tp m | § 316.

Ee*

tp	tp rs southern pro-	tn	\$ 86.
	vince. or sim. tp hsb correct computation,	tn	\$ 80.
tp-ï	correctness. the-first, first month.	tnw	n. l.
tpïw- Cwï	ancestors.	tni	old age. or sim.
tp-t	P head.	tr	$ \begin{array}{c} $
tp-tï	別 り (別 り) kind of oil.	th	1 to trespass.
tm	close up, or sim.	tkn	\bigcirc \bigwedge (cc. m) ap-
tm	Negation § 376, tm rdi § 377.	tti	proach.
	<u>t</u> .≈	⇒	
ţ3	take.	<u>t</u> s	raise, lift up.
<u>t</u> 3	dress hair, or sim.	<u>t</u> s	vertebra of the
t3-t (t3ti?)	highest official,	<u>t</u> sw	proverbs.
t3y	(vizier, or sim.).	<u>t</u> sw	officer, or sim.
3	man, male child.	<u>t</u> sm	hound.

d3ir constrain, compel, or sim. d3b figs.

$d\vec{\iota}$	△ (△ 1, _ 1) (also
	rdi, didi § 160): give;
	deliver over; give back;
	express; set down, lay
	down; cause that; per-
	mit that, r rdit in
	order that.

cf. di. didi

n. pr. m. didiw

* O morning. dw3

* praise; dw3-tChnwti dw3t part of the palace.

dwn spread out.

horn. db

db3 restore, pay.

db3-w A 1 payment, income, or sim.

abbr.) db3 stop up.

dpt

taste. dpt

商月福二 dmmake mention, to name.

touch, dmimeet with, or sim.

city. dmi

> (cc. hr) expell from, vanquish, or sim.

fruit.

see.

eternity.

coll. peasant-

13 sail across.

d3is-w

dr

wise man, or sim.

name of a fruit.

43d3-w 1 1 1 1 1 5 0	ds- \$ 85. sel	f.
kind of vessel.	dsr I	abbr.
dw wind.	magnificent, o	. /
$db\beta$ ef. $db\beta$.	Caus. sdsr beau	
df3	sim. t3-dsr nan	ne of the
food.	necropolis.	
drw B 20 1	dd speak, say to talk.	caus.
boundary, end, or sim.	ddw S (全門門
$\frac{dr}{dr}$ $\frac{B}{dr}$ $\frac{dr}{dr}$ as far as	(Bus	iris).
its end) i. e. all, whole.		
dr § 314 cf. b3ħ.	ddbo	ccurring
<u> </u>	as parallel	to "as-
dhwti- ms n. pr. m. Thutmosis.	semble".	

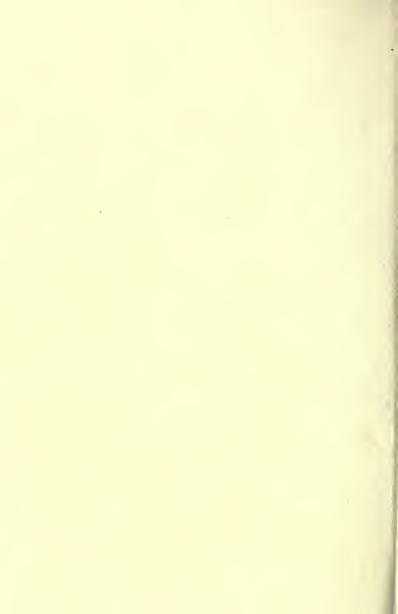
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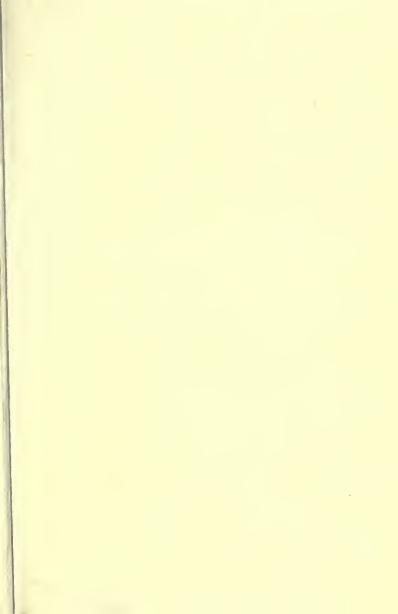
name of a musical- instrument.	$\cdots \qquad \underline{ \ \ \ \ \ \ } \Big(\underbrace{\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ }_{\text{or sim.}}^{\text{clothing,}}$
	village, or sim.

UNKNOWN READING.

..... II A S | kind of | kind of under official.









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