

MACQUARIE UNIVERSITY ANCIENT LANGUAGES SUMMER SCHOOL

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HIEROGLYPHIC EGYPTIAN EXPERIENCED BEGINNERS COURSE

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Welcome to the MALS 2019 Advanced Beginners' Hieroglyph Course. This course is based on the standard text used in teaching Middle Egyptian at Macquarie University, *A Concise Grammar of Middle Egyptian* (Boyo Ockinga). It would be an advantage to have a copy of this grammar book, especially if you intend to continue the study of Middle Ancient Egyptian.

This course will discuss verbal sentences, participles, relative forms, contingent tenses, complex sentences, topicalization, focalisation, negation. There are a number of interesting stelae illustrating the grammar which will be read later in the week. Topics discussed in the Beginner's Course will be revised if required.

These notes have been prepared by Kerry Peadon for the Advanced Beginner's Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyph Course.

Statue of Amun-hotep, Son of Hapu, as a scribe. Dyn. XVIII. Reign of Amenhotep III (*Nb-M3^c-R^c.w*). *Egyptian Museum, Cairo, JE 44862.*

n k3 n(.y) r-p^c h3ty-^c sš nsw ///Imn(.w)-h^tp m3^c hrw šm^cw t3-m^hw I iri.t nb.t m3.t Iⁿ iw.... for the Ka of the count hereditary prince (patrician) scribe of the king Amun-hotep justified (true of voice). O' Upper and Lower Egypt, 'all that which was done and that which I then saw.....

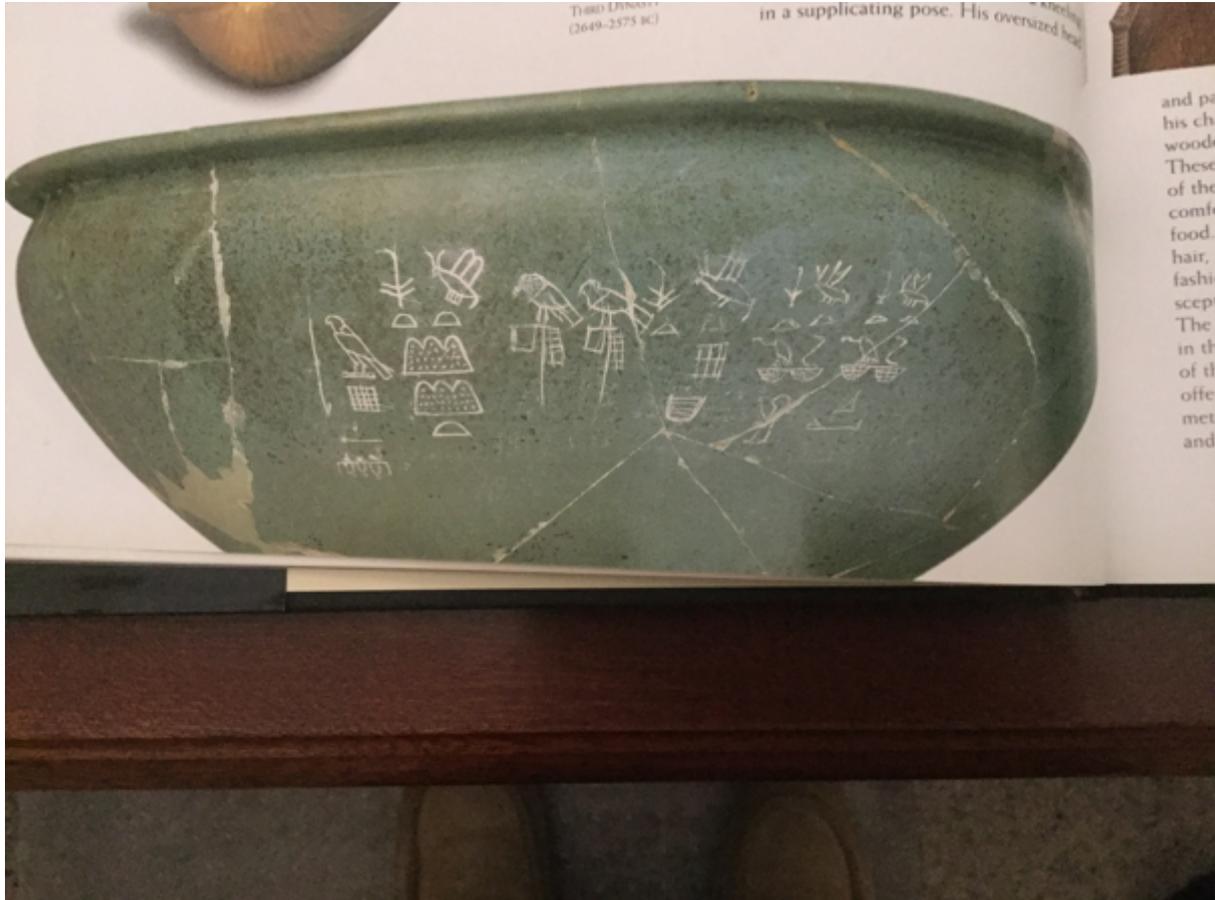


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Historical Overview:¹



Stone Vase with names of Predynastic kings. (Third Dynasty (2649-2575) Saqqara).

The Five historical stages of Ancient Egyptian:

Predynastic Period: labels.

Dynasty I- proper names, titles, labels. Stela of Merka.

Old Egyptian- First known instance of a complete sentence on the cylinder seal of Perisben c.2690 BC. Pyramid texts of Dynasty V and VI.

Middle Egyptian: Classical Middle Egyptian –Dynasty XI-XIII. 2000-1650 BC. Texts of the Middle Kingdom. (*Shipwreck Sailor; Punt Expedition; Expedition of Thutmosis I into Asia*).

The Period of Akhenaten separates phase of Middle and late Egyptian.

¹ J.Allen, *The Ancient Egyptian Language*, (Cambridge, 2013), 3-4.

Late Middle Egyptian: Second Intermediate Period and New Kingdom (1650-1350 BC). In this period Middle Egyptian ceased to be a living language. Middle Egyptian was retained for monumental inscriptions and some religious texts until the end of the Hieroglyph script (Philae temple AD 494). Known as Traditional Middle Egyptian, it is an artificial construct influenced by contemporary language.

Late Egyptian: Appeared in the reign of Akhenaten (XVIII Dynasty) and the standard language in the XIX Dynasty (Ramesside). Two forms –literary and colloquial. Some changes between earlier period (Dynasty XIX-XX 1300-1100 BC): Seti I 's Battles; *Battle of Qadesh*; *Battle of Ramesses III*, and later period (Dynasty XX-XVI, 1100-650BC): *Contention of Horus and Seth*; *The Travels of Wenamun*).

Demotic: 650 BC (Dynasty XXVI-XXX)–derived from Late Egyptian and subgroups are Ptolemaic and Roman.

Coptic: Second Century on. Coptic and Demotic are two writing systems for the same language. Script based on Greek alphabet. The only one which has vowels.

Old Egyptian and Late Egyptian have much in common; it is Middle Egyptian that is different to both.

Writing:

The Hieroglyphic Script was used in all the above periods of Egyptian except Coptic. Script of monumental inscriptions (sunk or raised relief) on stone or painted on wood. Hieratic was used for handwritten texts. Secular and religious texts mostly in Hieratic or cursive Hieroglyphs (*Book of the Dead*).

The standard direction of writing is right to left thought to be due to people being predominately right handed. The direction of writing can be significant on a monument. (e.g. writings of offerings orientated towards the recipient from dynasty IV). Concept of Symmetry, confrontation and concordance see G. Fischer's articles – Metropolitan Museum on line).

Grapheme: the unilateral signs with which the **phonemes** are written. 24 graphemes in Egyptian- *very important to learn their phonetic value.*

A **grapheme** is defined as the smallest unit of writing that distinguishes one meaning from another. In English it is the alphabet.

A **phoneme** is the smallest unit of writing that distinguishes one **phone** (sound) from another. E.g. **but** and **cut**.

Logogram (ideogram): Signs which depict the object they designate. eg. Sun disc *r^c.w* (sun) and also can mean day.

Phonograms: uni-literals, bi-literals, tri-literals.

Determinatives: No phonetic value, rather points to the meaning of the word. Important for words which have the same stems. Most words end with a determinative.

Other Features:

Vertical stroke- indicates word to be understood as a determinative.

Oblique stroke- replaces a complicated determinative.

Inversions of signs and transposition- aesthetic (presentation is important in Hieroglyphs), honorific (gods, kings etc.).

Phonetic Compliments: Always a unilateral sign. Usually but not invariably follow the multi-literal sign. Used to clarify multi-literal signs which have more than one phonetic value. Some phonetic determinatives have a close association with a phonograms from another word and out of context with the word in which they appear.

Three steps in translation:

Sign (What does it depict?) > **Transliteration** (phonetic value)> **translation**.

Syntax:

Egyptian words are generally short. Most have three letters. Only one has one. Few have four, rare for five. This helps to decide if a sign is a determinative.

Nouns: Gender : masculine and feminine (.t). **Number:** singular, dual, plural (.w/ .wt).

Genitive: Direct Genitive *nb.t pr.w* 'Lady of the house'. Indirect Genitive: Nouns linked by nisbe adjective *n(.y)/ n.w; (n.t/ n.wt)*.

eg. *r3 n.y Km.t* 'the language of Egypt'.

Co-ordination and Disjunction:

No specific word. Generally co-ordination is juxtaposition ie. side by side. Can be rendered by *hn^c* (*with*), *hr* (*upon*).

Or is either not expressed or rendered by *r3-pw*.

The Adjective:

Adjectives are derived from I. Verbal stems, II. From nouns and prepositions by adding the ending .y Nisbe.

i ending indicates a verb. Adjectives do not have *i*. *3i* (to be great); *3*-great (adjective).

Some adjectives are based on duals. *ntr niw.ty* (city god).

Use of the adjective.

- i. Attribute of a noun- follow the noun and agrees in number and gender.
- ii. As a noun.
- iii. Predicate in the *nfr-sw* construction.
- iv. Epithets: adjectives qualified by a noun e.g. *ikr shr.w* *excellent of counsels*.
- v. Combined with the preposition *r* it functions as a comparative. *wr r it=f* (*greater than his father*).

Nb (every/all) always an adjective , never a noun. *ih.t nb.t nfr.t w^c.t* (everything beautiful and pure).

Other: *ky/ky.wy; k.t /k.t*. Precedes the noun. *ky nsw* (*other king*), *k.t h3s.t* (*another foreign land*).

Pronouns:

Egyptian pronouns depend of the words they are association with. Not subject/object as in English.

1. Independent Pronouns:

- i. Nominal sentences- subject of ink sentence
- ii. Predicate of pw-sentence.
- iii. Subject of an infinitive.
- iv. Pronominal subject in the in-construction.

2. Dependent pronouns:

- i. Object in all of the verbs, participles. Also infinitive in particular cases. Can be reflexive.
- ii. Subject of an adverbial sentence. Also subject following the particules *mtk*, *ist*, *ti*, *ntt*. The indefinite particle *tw* can be used.
- iii. After *nn* in a negated adverbial sentence.
- iv. Subject of an adjectival sentence *nfr-sw*.
- v. *st* can be the object of an infinitive.

3. Suffix Pronouns. Always at the end of a word.

- i. Possession following a noun *it=f*.
- ii. Subject of a finite verb in the suffix conjugations. *s_dm=f*.
- iii. Following prepositions *hn^c=f*; *hnt=f*.
- iv. Infinitives- subject of *intransitive* verbs. Object of *transitive* verbs.
- v. Often the suffix pronoun not written if god/king speaking, or when after a dependent pronoun with reflexive meaning.
- vi. Preposition *m* and *r* before a suffix pronoun written *im* and *ir*.

Demonstratives:

- i. Adjectival demonstratives. Follow the noun *hrw.w pw* (this day).
- ii. Nominal demonstratives. Precede the noun. two groups. One with *n* other without.
- iii. Possessive adjectives. Precede the noun. *p³y=i pr.w* (my house).

Prepositions:

- i. Simple *imtyw* (between). *m* 'as' the *m* of predication.
- ii. Compound. *m-^c.w* (in the hand, together with). *m-hnw* (within).

See Gardiner's *Egyptian Grammar* (chapter 162-181) for an excellent list of prepositions.

Particles:

1. Non enclitic: in first position in a clause.
 - i. *iw* introduces a clause which makes a statement of fact in complex verb forms; adverbial sentences.
 - ii. *nn* the negative equivalent of *iw*.
 - iii. *m=k*. This is the particle *mi* (behold) + suffix pronoun. Thus a pronominal subject is expressed by a dependent pronoun.

2. Enclitic prouns lean upon a preceding word:

ist/isk (while/as/in the meantime). Introduces main and subordinate clauses. A pronominal subject is expressed by a *dependent* pronoun.

Numbers: The number follows the noun (singular).

Dates: *rnp.t sp 39 3bd 4 3h.t sw 10. Year 39, month 4 of the inundation, day 10.*

Non-verbal Sentences

Non-verbal sentences indicate a State. Tense is determined by the context.

The subject of a non-verbal sentence is always nominal, ie. a noun, independent pronoun or a nominalised verb form.

The predicate of a non-verbal sentence is either an adverbial phrase (Adverbial sentence); nominal phrase (nominal Sentence) or adjectival phrase (Adjectival Sentence).

The subject and predicate linked in translation by the verb to be.

Adverbial Sentences: Indicate locality. subject-predicate. The predicate is either an adverb, preposition + nominal expression (noun/suffix/infinitive); Old Perfective.

Adverbial sentences can be *independent* (main clause) or *embedded* (translated as a subordinate clause).

May be *simple* or *extended* (*iw/wnn/m=k*). Extended sentence means a particle starts the adverbial sentence.

wnn + subject (noun or suffix pronoun)+ adverbial predicate expresses future.

m=k /tn is followed by a dependent pronoun.

An embedded adverbial attached to a main clause expresses the circumstance- translated as temporal/causal/modal/concessional ie. how/when/where/why/ although.

Negation; *nn* (*it is not the case that*). *Pronominal subject is expressed by dependent pronoun. Extended adverbial sentences negated by nn.*

Also adverbial sentence negated by nn wn or n wn.t (it does not exist).

Nominal Sentences: Subject (nominal expression)- predicate (nominal expression). Indicates identity. *Pth ts.w=n* (Ptah is our commander).

Word order: predicate–subject.

Three groups:

- i. Nouns form both elements. Noun-noun. *Dḥwty-ms rn=f* (Thutmose is his name).
Balanced sentence: *mk.t=t mk.t R^c.w* (Your protection is the protection of Re).

- ii. First element is an independent pronoun. Unstressed. *ʾInk ʾImn.w* (I am Amun). Stressed: *ntf (swt) nb=n* (He is our lord). *swt* older form of *ntf*.
- iii. *PW* sentence: predicate-subject.
- iv. Bipartite: predicate pw: *it=fpw* (it is his father). *ink pw* (it is me). The pw can split an indirect predicate.
Tripartite: noun-pw-noun. The second noun originally was in apposition to pw: *dmi pw imn.t* (the west is a dwelling). Reading order 3-2-1.

Negation of Nominal non verbal sentences: *n is*.

Adjectival non-verbal sentences: *nfr-sw* sentences. Indicates quality.

Predicate (invariable adjective/participle)-subject (dependent pronoun 2nd/3rd person). *nfr sn.t=k* (your sister is beautiful).
ikr nn n.y shr.w (these plans/counsels are excellent).

Egyptian prefers a personal pronoun as subject with the noun in apposition: *ikr.wy sw shr.w=k* (How doubly excellent it is, your plans).

An interrogative or negative (*nn/nn wn*) can replace the adjective. *nn m3^c.tyw* (there are no just ones). *nn* (it does not exist). *wnn* (to exist).

- *If an adjectival predicate follows its subject think of an Old Perfective.*

Admirative : *wy* appended to the adjective /participle.
nfr.wy hw.t-ntr pn (How beautiful is this temple).*

t.wy is the old masculine dual ending of the adjective.

POSSESSION

Possession: Egyptian has no verb *to have*. The nisbe adjective *n.y* (belonging). *n.y* A B.

When A is a *dependent* pronoun it means A belongs to B.
n.y wi R^c.w (I belong to Re).

When A is an *independent* pronoun the B belongs to A.
n.y ntk hrw (The day belongs to you).

If B is the name of a god/king then A belongs to B.
n.y ʕnh Ptḥ. (Life belongs to Ptah).

Nisbe adjective to indicate possession: n.y ʕnh Wḏt.yt. (Life belongs to Wadjet).

Nisbe adjective used to indicate non possession: nn n=k st. (it does not belong to you).

EXERCISES: NON-VERBAL ADVERBIAL SENTENCES

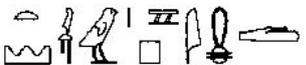
Exercises: Non-Verbal Adverbial (Adjectival and Nominal) Sentences. (*Middle Egyptian, Allen, Exercise 7*).

 (Kahun, pl. 2, 11) — *wr* “great”

2.  (ShS. 89)

wr.wy nb How great is/was the lord.

ink pw it is I

 (Leb. 38) — *dmj* “harbor,” *jmnt* “the West”

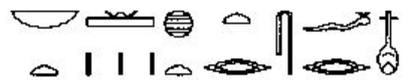
dmi pw imn.t the west is a harbour (translate 3-2-1).

 (ShS. 63–64) — from a story, past: *hbzwt* “beard,” 𓆑 “2”

hbsw.t=f wr=s r mh 2 his beard, it is greater than 2 cubits. (adjectival)

 (ShS. 62–63) — from a story, past: *mh* “cubit”

ns sw mh 30 he (snake) was 30 cubits (lit. he belongs to 30 cubits).

 (ShS. 134)

nfr=st r ih.t nb.t it was more beautiful than anything (st neuter pronoun).

 (ShS. 152) — *bw* “thing, product,” *wr* “chief, main,” *juw* “island”

iw pw wr n(.y) iw pn it is the chief product of this island

 (CT IV, 37f) — *jsjrt* “Osiris”

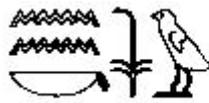
ntf s3 Wsir He is the son of Osiris. (Nominal non-verbalsentence).

 (Sethe, *Lesestücke*, 71, 11) — *w^cb* “clean,” ^c “hand, arm”

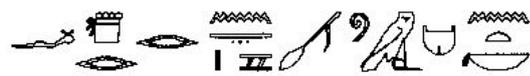
ink w^cb ^c.w I am one who is pure of hand

 (Bersheh I, pl. 15) — *jtj* “father”

pr.w=f pr.w it=f his house is the house of his father

 (Ranke, *PN I*, 172, 22)

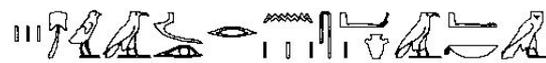
*nnk sw (n.y D ink= nnk) he belongs to me (lit. to me belongs he)**

 (Peas. B1, 298) — *ḥmw* “rudder”

ntk ḥmw n(.y) t3 r=dr you are the rudder of the entire land (land to its limit).

 (ShS. 12–13) — *šw* “free, devoid,” *ḥ3w* “excess”

ink šw ḥw I am one who is devoid of excess. N.b. sparrow. Nominal.

 (ShS. 29–30) — *mjk3* “brave,” *m3* “lion”

ib=sn mck3 r m3i.w their heart is braver than lions r of comparison.

THE VERB

In Semitic languages the meaning of a verb is dependent on the root, consisting of a number of radicals. The stem is formed from the root, being modified by reduplication, causative s, and unwritten vowels.

Classification of verbs:

- i. Number of root constants- 3 radicals *sdm*, 2 radicals *dd*; 4 radicals *wstn* (stride). One verb has one radical *i* (say). Several with five radicals. *Root of Egyptian verb no more than 5 radicals.*
- ii. Causative s. (*s^cnh* cause to live). The causative s in verbs commencing with *w* have the *w* elided. *s^cb* (*s(w)* *^cb* (cause to be pure).
- iii. Strong verbs are *invariable* – 2-3-4 radicals.
Weak Verbs are *variable*- 3 classes.
 1. Ultimae infirmae- final radical is weak- *i,y,w*. eg. *mri* (love), *msi* (give birth), *rsw* (rejoice), *msdi* (hate).* Some verbs with *I* ending are strong eg. *tⁱn* (to age).
 2. Ultimatae geminatae: the final radical same as penultimate radical: *kbb* (to be cool).
 3. Irregular verbs: These weak verbs are irregular in certain forms.
iwi to come; *ini* to bring; *wⁿn* (to be); *m³³* (to see); *rⁱd* (to give).

Verb Groups:

1. Transitive-take a direct object.
2. Intransitive-do not take direct object- verbs of motion and adjectival verb expressing a quality. *kbb* (to be cool).

Voice: active and passive. All verbs can be passive **except adjectival verbs.**

IMPERATIVE: Always at Beginning of a sentence.

Second person singular and plural. No gender.

Singulare: bare form of verb- *s_{dm}*.

Plural: *s_{dm}.w*

Irregular imperatives:

r_{di}: *imi* give *iwi*: *mi* come!

The imperative can be reinforced by:

- i. Dependent pronoun; *s_{dm} t_w* *s_{dm}.w tn* Hear!
- ii. reflexive dative; *s_{dm} n=k* *s_{dm}.w n=tn*
- iii. *ir*+suffix pronoun. *s_{dm}.w ir=f tn*

Exercises: Imperatives (Middle Egyptian, Allen, 16).

3.  (Peas. B1, 57)

m k3i(.w) hrw=k sh.ty Don't raise your voice peasant. (do let your voice get high).

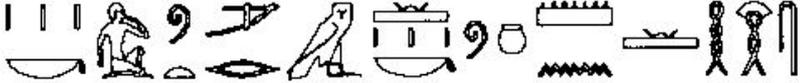
m is the imperative of *tm* which negates nominal verb forms.

iv. 5.  (Peas. R 25, 4)

m dd(.w) grg don't speak lies / falsehoods.

v. 

vi. *s_{dm} r=k n=i m=k nfr s_{dm} n rmt sm hrw nfr smh mh* Listen to me!
Behold, listening is good for the people, go (have) a beautiful day,
forget worrying.

 (Merikare 4, 2)



viii. *sw3h mnw.w=k m mrw.t=k* Cause that your monuments endure through your love

 (CT I, 119d S1C)

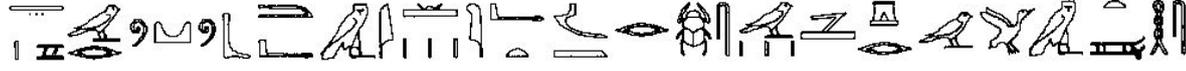


x. *ind hr=t imn.t nfr.t mi m šms.w* Wsir hail to you, beautiful West, come in the following of Osiris.





xi. *m wšb(.w) nfr.t m bin.t m rdi(.w) k.t m s.t k.t* Don't answer that which is good through that which is evil(bad), don't put one in the place of another.





xiv. *shtm grg shpr m³.t imi bw-dw r t3* Destroy falsehood, cause to come into being justice (Maat), place / put evilness to the ground. *bw-dw* abstract notion.

Verbs may be finite or infinite:

Finite Verb Forms:

Suffix Conjugation: Word order V-S-O. (verb- subject –object).

The subject follows the stem or a grammatical ending. Elements of the grammatical ending attached to the stem, thus precede the subject.

The elements: The element appears between the verb stem and subject.

Verb stem-element- subject (suffix pronoun/nominal expression).

i. *s_dm.n=f* (Present/ perfect).

ii. *tw* passive: attached to all forms of suffix conjugation. *s_dm.tw=f*, *s_dm.ntw=f*.

iii. *in, hr, k3* –Contingent tenses. *s_dm.in=f*; *s_dm.hr=f*; *s_dm.k3=f*.

Active Voice:**Circumstantial (Present)** Verb form *s \underline{d} m=f / i \underline{r} i=f*.

Weak Verbs: form.

iri *iri**iwi* *iwi / iyi**r \underline{d} i* *\underline{d} i**k \underline{b} b* *k \underline{b} b**m $\mathring{3}$* *m $\mathring{3}$*

Usage:

- i. The bare circumstantial *s \underline{d} m=f* only found in **non-initial position**, that is in an adverbial subordinate clause. It gives information re the circumstance (how/when/where/why) of the subject in the principal clause. Translate “as” / “while”.
- ii. When used in a principal clause the circumstantial *s \underline{d} m=f* is preceded by the particle *iw* (*Complex Aorist I*) or *m=k* (*Presentative*).

Bare Circumstantial Verb form can never commence a sentence.**Aorist *s \underline{d} m=f / i \underline{r} r=f*:**Weak verbs have germination of the last radical eg. *irr*

Weak Verb	Aorist Form	translation
<i>iri</i>	<i>irr</i>	do/make
<i>iwi</i>	<i>iww</i>	come
<i>r\underline{d}i</i>	<i>\underline{d}d</i>	give
<i>pri</i>	<i>prr</i>	go forth
<i>m$\mathring{3}$</i>	<i>m$\mathring{3}$, m$\mathring{3}$</i>	see
<i>k\underline{b}b</i>	<i>k\underline{b}b</i>	be cool

Usage:

- i. The aorist is a **nominal verb form**. ie. It serves as a noun.
- ii. Gerund: *swimming is fun*.
- iii. Found in **initial position of a principal clause**.
- iv. Expresses something that is generally valid or recurrent.
- v. Tense is determined by the context.

***The Aorist is not a simple present (sometimes best translated as a past)**

1. Initial Position in main clause:

- i. Emphatic Construction. Focus is on the following adverbial expression. *Translated as a cleft construction*. "That I hear"
- ii. Balanced sentence.

2. In the Position of a Noun:

- i. **As object of another verb:** an object clause after *rh*, *m33*, *wd*, *mri* and *dd*.
- ii. **As subject of an adjectival sentence** *nfr-sw* sentence.
- iii. **Following certain prepositions:** *m* (as, in, as much as), *mi* (as when, like), *r* (as, until), *hr* (because), *hft* (when).* (certain prepositions can act as conjunctions).

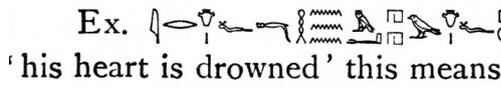
Exercises for Aorist *sdm=f* / *iri=f*:**Exercises for *sdm=f***

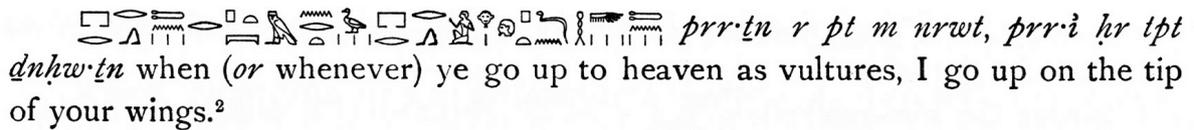
Thou art the rudder of the entire land, *skdd t3 hft wd.k*
the land sails in accordance with thy command.²³ Characterization of a person.

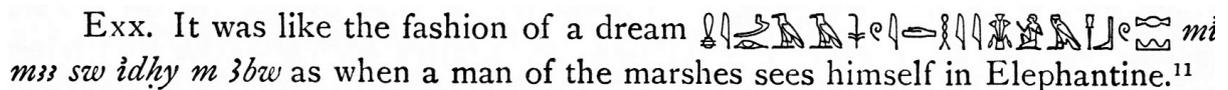
Exx. *hdd-i
hr inw-s n nsw t3w rnpt nb(t), prr-i im m msc-hrw, n gm-n-tw dt-i* I used to sail
down with its tribute to the king every year, and went forth thence vindicated,
and no deficiency was found in (lit. of) me.⁵ Note the negation *n sdm-n.f*.⁶

 = *i* (sportive writing).

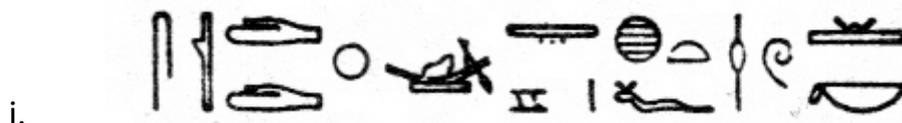
 *ir hm.k m mrr.f* may Thy Majesty do as he wills

Ex.  *ir ib.f mh mhh ib.f pw* as to (the phrase) 'his heart is drowned' this means that his heart is forgetful.²

 *prw.tn r pt m nrwt, prr-i hr ipt dnhw.tn* when (or whenever) ye go up to heaven as vultures, I go up on the tip of your wings.²

Exx. It was like the fashion of a dream  *m33 sw idhy m 3bw* as when a man of the marshes sees himself in Elephantine.¹¹

Exercises for *sdm=f / irr=f* (Aorist)

i. 

skdd t3 hft wd=k The land travels / sails in accordance with your command

skdy = sails /travels wd = command hft = in accordance with note the nw pot

ii.



hdd=i hr in.w=s n nsw tnw rnp.t nb(.t) prr=i im m3c hrw n gmi.ntw d3.wt

I sailed downstream under (carrying) its tribute to the king every year and went forth justified (true of voice), no wrongdoing was found of me therein.

 sportive writing for *i* (1st. sing. Suffix). *n gmi.tw = n sdm.tw =f* (negates *sdm.ntw=f*). *d3.wt = wrongdoing*.



iri = do. mri = desire

irr hm=k m mrr=f Your majesty does as he desires (wills)



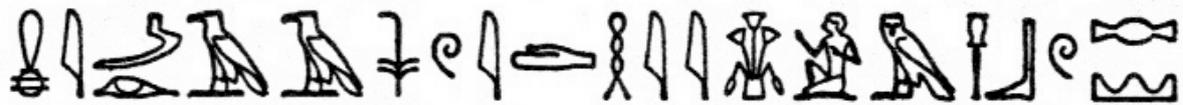
mhi = drown; be drowned. *mhi* = be forgetful / defective action. *PW* sentence

ir ib=f mhi(.w) mhh ib=fpw if his heart is drowned, it is his heart is defective foregetful)

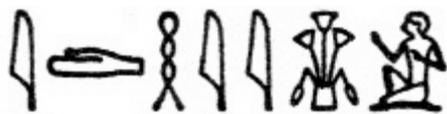


pri = go forth. *dnh* = wing Balanced Sentence.

pr=tn r p.t m nr.wt prr=i hr tp.t dnh.w=tn If you go forth to the sky as vultures I shall go forth upon the top of your wings.



Mi m33 sw idhy m 3bdw like a marsh man seeing himself in Abydos.



idhy = marsh man

Present / Perfect *s \underline{d} m.n=f/ iri.n=f*

Two forms, not clearly distinguished morphologically, corresponding to the Aorist and Circumstantial *s \underline{d} m=f, iri=f*.

Weak Verb Form	nominal form	Verbial form	Translation
<i>ḵbb</i>	<i>ḵbb.n</i>	<i>ḵb.n</i>	be cool
<i>wnn</i>	<i>wn=f</i>	<i>wn.n=f</i>	exist
<i>m\mathfrak{z}</i>	<i>m\mathfrak{z}.n=f</i>	<i>m\mathfrak{z}.n=f</i>	see
<i>iri</i>	<i>iri.n=f</i>	<i>iri.n=f</i>	do /make
<i>iwi</i>	<i>iyi.n=f</i>	<i>iyi.n=f</i>	come
<i>rdi</i>	<i>rdi.n=f</i>	<i>di.n=f</i>	give

Usage:

Nominal Verb Form:

- i. Emphatic Construction. Has the paradigm of Adverbial sentence structure.

Prr=i n nsw “it is for the king that I go forth”

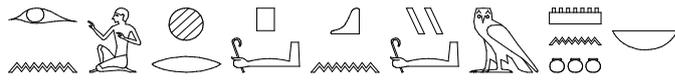
irr ḥm=k m mrr=f “it is as he desires that your majesty acts”.

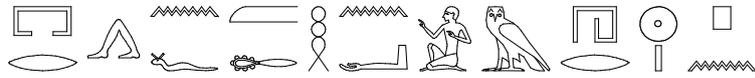
- ii. Object Clause.
- iii. After Prepositions: *m-ḥt* (After); *r* (until); *mi* like; *ḥft* (according to).
- iv. Balance Sentence.

Verbal Verb Form: In verbal main clauses and subordinate clauses.

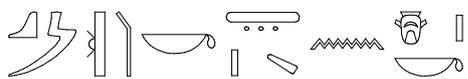
Verbal main Clause:

- i. Paratactically in a main clause. In a long text *s \underline{d} m.n=f* can follow Complex verb forms at the head of the section of text. *ḥ^c.n s \underline{d} m.n=f; iw s \underline{d} m.n=f; iw(=f) s \underline{d} m=f*. (Complex Aorist I).

 *iri.n=i hrp ꜥny m mn.w=k*
I have made a strong administrator / controller through your monuments.

 *pri.n=f m h.t=f hn^c=i m hrw pn* he went forth on his belly with me on this day.

 *mḥ.n=f pr.w(w)=sn m ḥm.w ḥm.wt* he filled their houses with male and female servants.

 *km3=k t3 n(.y) ib=k* you creating the land of your desire.

 *mḥ.n=k t3 nb m nfr.w=k* you filled the every land with your beauty.

 *bs.n=f w^cb.w ḥm.w-ntr m msw sr.w n.w niw.t=sn*
He installed the wab (priests), priests, being as the children of the officials of their city.

 *iri.n=f t3 pn m di(.t)=f mw=f t3w=f sm=f mnmn.t=f nb.t*
He made this land, giving it its water, its wind, its plants and every type of cattle.

 *b^chi.n=f t3.wy mi 'Itn m tp-dw3y.t*
He inundated the two lands like Iten at dawn (top of the morning

Present / Perfect *sḏm.n=f* / *iri.n=f*

His majesty had found this temple in brick. *r-pr.w*= temple.

gmi = to find. *db.t* = brick. *ist* = enclitic particle. Complex Verb form.

Below is a Block Refief from the the reign of Montuhotep III (2000-1988 BC).

Illustrating the use of the:

- i. *s_dm.n=f* and the absence of the first person suffix pronoun when
- ii. a god or king speaks.
- iii. The archaic plurals. (three determinatives).
- iv. *dd mdw* introducing direct speech.



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Scanned with CamScanner



Relief Block of the Deities Montu and Tjenenet in temple of Montu El-Tod.

Dyn. XI. Montuhotep III. Musee du Louvre, E15114. *Ancient Egypt Transformed* cat.209.

The God speaking: *dd mdw di.n(=i) n=k* city: *Dr-ti* (El-Tod).

(HISTORIC) PERFECT: *sdm=f / iri=f*.

Expresses the vivid present in the past

Verb	Historic Perfect Form
<i>ḳbb</i>	<i>ḳb; ḳbb</i>
<i>m33</i>	<i>m33; m3</i>
<i>iri</i>	<i>iri</i>
<i>iwi</i>	<i>iwi; iyi</i>
<i>rdi</i>	<i>rdi</i>

Usage:

The (Historic) perfect is an Old Egyptian Form used in Middle Egyptian as a past tense in Principal Clauses.

Used in specific constructions:

- i. Biographical text of the Middle Kingdom.
- ii. After negative. The negative equivalent of the *sdm.n=f*.
- iii. After certain prepositions: *m-ht* (after), *m* (when); *n* (because); *dr* (since).

Weak Verb	form
<i>wnn</i>	<i>wn.t=f</i>
<i>m33</i>	<i>m3n.t=f</i>
<i>iri</i>	<i>iri.t=f</i>
<i>iwi</i>	<i>iwi.t=f</i>
<i>rdi</i>	<i>di.t=f</i>

Usage:

- i. Follows negative to express an action not yet occurred.

hpr.n=k..... n hpr.t ntr.w (you came into being.....before the gods came into being).

- ii. After prepositions *r* (until) and *dr* (since/until).

Exercises:**Exercise: Historic (Perfect)**

Ex.  *rdj i* (read *wi*) *hm.f r s3 n tm3, hs wi hm.f hr.f r 3st wrt* His Majesty appointed me to be scribe of the cadaster (?); His Majesty praised me for it very much.²



m w3 n.tt n iyi.t 'Don't brood over that which has not yet come'

ii. Following the prepositions *r* (until) and *dr* (since / until).



m=k tw r iri.t 3bd hr 3bd r km.t=k 3bd 4 m-hnw is pn

'Behold you will pass month upon a month until you will have completed four months within this island'.



dd rn=i in s3tw dr hnd.t=k hr=i 'Speak my name, says the ground, since you have trodden upon me'.

dr hpr.t mni tp c.wy=f(y) 'until death came into being upon his arms'

r wbn.t šw hr šnb.t=k 'until the sun shines upon your breast'

EXERCISES: *sđm.t=f* form



šr=sn d^c n iyi.t=f nšny n hpr.t They could predict a wind storm before it came, a rainstorm before it happened.



šnd.n=f n=i iw=i m hdi(.t) n c'h3.t=n He was fearing me, as I was sailing downstream before we had fought. (we had not fought yet).

TYPES OF *sḍm=f* / *iri=f* FORMS

In summary the *sḍm=f* can be:

- i. Aorist (*that he hears..*)
- ii. Circumstantial (*he hearing..*)
- iii. Present / Perfect (*he has heard..*)
- iv. Prospective – future *.w/.y* (*he will hear..*) ; subjunctive *.y* (*he may hear..*). **The future and subjunctive become blurred over time.*
- v. Passive *.t(w)* or *sḍm.w* (*he is heard..*).

Steps in Analysing Sentence:

- i. Is there a verb?
- ii. If not: then a non verbal sentence-adverbial-nominal-adjectival.
- iii. If so: then position; nominal/verbal/historic-perfect/prospective.*
- iv. Position in sentence.
- v. Find subject; object.
- vi. Adverbial expression.
- vii. Note grammatical endings, preposition and indirect genitives.
- viii. Check plural and dual endings.
- ix. Honorific transpositions. (and aesthetic).

***The Manner of Negation of *sḍm=f* denotes whether nominal or verbal (Boyo p.83)**

Divide long passages into sense groups.

Verbal Word order:

- i. *rḍi.n sw nsw m smr / r t3ty.* **verb-object pronoun-noun subject-preposition-noun**
- ii. *rḍi.n=f n=i nb.w* **verb-suffix subject-indirect object-noun object**

iii. *rdi.n n=i nsw nb.w* verb- indirect object-noun subject-noun object.

iv. *rdi.n n=i st nsw* verb-indirect object-pronoun object-noun subject.

Sequence order: suffix pronoun- dependent pronoun- noun.

Prospective: Future: *sdm.y/w=f* ; *iri.y/w=f*.

.y/w often not written. *.w* ending sometimes found with noun subject.

Form of the weak Verb:

Verb	Future/Prospective form
<i>Ḳbb</i>	<i>ḳbb</i>
<i>Wnn</i>	<i>wnn</i>
<i>m33</i>	<i>m33</i>
<i>iri</i>	<i>iri /iri.y</i>
<i>iwi</i>	<i>iwi</i>
<i>rdi</i>	<i>rdi</i>
<i>hdi</i>	<i>hdi.w</i> (travel downstream).

Usage:

THE PROSPECTIVE IS BOTH A NOMINAL VERB FORM and VERBAL VERB FORM

1. Nominal Verb Form:

- i. Emphatic Constructions.
- ii. Object Clauses. Object of certain verbs: *rh*; *m33*; *wḏ*; *mri*; *sh3* (remember).

rh.n=f pri.w nsw r Kpny He knows that the king will go forth to Byblos.

wḏ.n nsw pri.y=sn r Kpny The king commanded that they go forth to Byblos.

2. Verbal Form:

i. Main Clauses. Initial position.

sḏḏ=i b3.w=k n iti.y (I shall (cause to) relate your power to the sovereign).

ii. Follows non enclitic particle *k3* (so, then).

k3 rḏi=i ḥpr mw (Then I shall cause that water will come into being).

iii. Final or consecutive clauses- expresses purpose or result/consequence: *iri m33=k* (Act, and you will see). **iri-* imperative.

iv. The *in*-Constuction: in future. *ntf ḏi=f n=f t ḥḏ pn.* (He will give this white bread to him).

v. Follows the particle *ir* in fulfillable conditions.

vi. Old Egyptian : negative future *n sḏm(.w) / iri.y=f+noun* subject is equivalent *tq nn sḏm=f* in Middle Egyptian which negates the Complex Future *iw=f r sḏm.*

SUBJUNCTIVE: *sḏm=f / iri.y=f.*

Form of the Weak Verb: Endings often not written.

Verb	Subjunctive Form
<i>ḳbb</i>	<i>ḳb</i>
<i>wnn</i>	<i>wn</i>
<i>m33</i>	<i>m3n, m3</i>
<i>iri</i>	<i>iri.y, iri</i>
<i>iwi</i>	<i>iwt</i>
<i>ini</i>	<i>int</i>
<i>rḏi</i>	<i>ḏi</i>

Usage:

i. Wishes: With or without the particle *k3* ; *iḥ.*

iri.y nsw n=k ib=k (May the king fulfil your desire). **No particle.**

With particle:

k3 iri(.y) = tw hft ir.y May one do (it be done) in accordance with it (accordingly). **ir.y=f* (belonging to it- used when used to express possession).

ih m3n=k n=k iri.tw ih.t nb.t mi n.tyt r hp (May you see that everything be done like that (according) to the law).

- ii. Object clause of the verb *rđi / imi* (to cause that/ let); *đđ* (say); *hmt* (intend/plan).

imi his.y=f hbi.y-f (cause/let that he sing and dance).

đđ.n=f h3 hn^c=i (He said that he would fight with me). Indirect speech.

- iii. Final Clauses- expresses purpose / result:

iyi.n=i m3n=i Wsir hn^c=i r-gs=f I have come in order that I may see Osiris and live by his side.

- iv. Negative *nn sdm=f* (he will not hear) equivalent of Complex Future *iw=f r sdm*

- v. *n-sp iri.y=i msđđ.(w)t nb.t* (never did I do anything hated). Negates Complex Verb forms with *iw*: *iw sdm=f* and *iw* + Old Perfective.

- vi. Follows particle *ir* in fulfillable conditions.

I gr.w ipp NN pn hr mshn.t O, you silent ones, this NN will be examined upon the birthing stool.

Exercises: Subjunctive / prospective.

14.  (ShS. 146–47)

đi=i int.tw n=k h^cw.w 3tp.w hr šps.w nb.w n(.y) Km.t

I shall cause that ships loaded with all the precious things of Egypt be brought to you.



imi wd.tw n b3k im iri.tw mdw i3w=i đi.tw h^c s3=i m s.t=i

Cause that it be commanded to the humble servant here to make his staff of old age be made and that my son be stood(to succeed) in my place.



w3ḥ ib=k rh=k m3^c.t Be patient in order that you may know Maat.

PASSIVE VOICE

1. *tw*-Passive: The passive of the suffix conjugation.

tw (related to indefinite pronoun *tw*=one) element affixed to the stem or modifying element of the verb.

Form of *tw* passive: *sḏm.tw=f* he is heard

sḏm.ntw=f he was heard.

Usage of *tw* Passive: Corresponds to the active forms of the suffix conjugation.

iri.ntw=f (nsw) r ḥwi.t St.tyw. That he (king) was made was in order to smite the Asiatics. (Emphatic Construction). *r* + infinitive = purpose.

Note on the Impersonal *tw*:

The pronoun *tw* is used exclusively as a subject of an adverbial predicate, a verb form either as a suffix or dependent pronoun. Translated as 'one' or as a passive.

iw=tw r gmi.t mw one will find water/water will be found.

PERFECTIVE PASSIVE *sḏm(.w/y)=f / iri.w/y=f.*

***w* ending found with strong and weak verbs. *y* ending found with weak verbs. Commonly no ending appears.**

Form of the Weak Verb.

iri *iri, iri.w, iri.y*

rdi. *rdi, rdi.w, rdi.y*

Usage:

The Perfective Passive $s\dot{d}m(.w/y)=f$ appears mainly in adverbial subordinate clauses with a **nominal subject**. **The subject is introduced by *in* (by)**.

With a **pronominal subject** the Old Perfective is used.

Also appears in principal clauses after particles and in the **Emphatic Construction**.

msi.y=i m rnp.t-sp 1 n.t s3 R^c.w 'Imn.w-m-h3.t it was in year 1 of Amenemhat that I was born. (Emphatic Construction).

šdi.w nsw in hwr.w That the king was rescued was by a humble man. (Emphatic Construction).

In subordinate clauses the Old Perfective is used with a pronominal subject.

Passive $s\dot{d}m.t=f$ / $iri.t=f$

Form of the weak verb:

<i>iri</i>	<i>iri.yt</i>
<i>msi</i>	<i>msi.yt</i>

Usage: The passive of the $s\dot{d}m.t=f$

hpr.n=k n msi.yt rmt(.t) n hpr.t ntr.w you came into being before the people were born and the gods came into being.

2. FUTURE PASSIVE $s\dot{d}mm=f$ / $iri.w=f$

Old Egyptian form. It was replaced by the *tw* passive. In Middle Egyptian found mainly in archaic or archaising religious texts, especially the Coffin Texts.

Form of the Verb:

Gemination of the last radical of strong verbs. $s\dot{d}mm=f$

CONTINGENT TENSES: *sdm.in=f / sdm.hr=f / sdm.k3=f*

Form of the Contingent Verb:

The element *in, hr, k3* appears between the verb stem and subject:

sdm.in=f ; sdm.hr=f; sdm.k3=f

Usage:

The contingent tenses only appear in Principal Clauses. The action expressed in conditional on a prior action. Do not associate the action with a particular point of time.

1. Contingent Perfect: *sdm.in=f* Then he heard..

2. The Contingent Perfect expresses a subsequent action.

3. The *tw* passive is used to make the verb passive

ini.in.tw=f n=f hr-^cw then it was brought to him immediately.

Most common in narrative texts- see examples below. It moves the story along from one event to the next. The *Contingent Perfect* has the added connotation of consequence which *h^c.n* does not. The verb is only found in principal clauses or independent sentences. It stands at the beginning of the clause.

i. The eloquent peasant was beaten and began to cry loudly,

dd.in Nmt.y-nht pn m k3i hrw=k sh.ty.

Then this Nemty-nakht said, "don.t raise your voice, peasant." * *m* is the imperative of the negative *tm*.

ii. King Kufu commands that the lector priest Djedi be brought to him and then he himself enters the audience chamber:

st3.in.tw n=f ddi then Djedi was ushered in to him. (*Westcar Papyrus*). (Passive).

4. Contingent Aorist: *sdm.hr=f* Then he hears.. Expresses necessary action.

i. He is powerful among the gods, *wnn.hr=f mi w im=sn* then he is one among them

- ii. *ir swi=f mw stp. hr=f* if he drinks water, then he chokes. (follows a conditional clause).

alternative form of Contingent Aorist: *hr=f sdm=f*

5. **Contingent Future:** *sdm.k3=f* Then he will/should hear..

Confined to religious texts and temple inscriptions.

Usage: Expresses result.

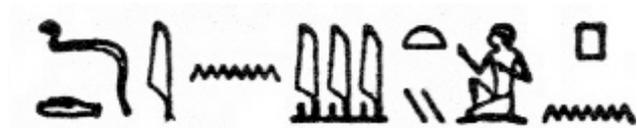
In tomb inscription the visitors are called upon to make an offering to the tomb owner from what they have with them:

If you have nothing with you, *dd.k3=tn m r3=k* (then you should say through your mouth....).

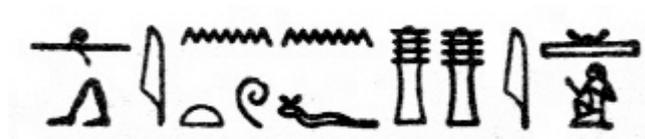
Alternative forms: *k3=f sdm.k3=f*; *k3 sdm=f*

k3 htp M3^c.t r s.t=s The Maat will rest at her place

CONTINGENT TENSE EXERCISES (Gardiner, Egyptian Grammar, 345)



dd.in shty pn Then this peasant said



st3.in.tw n=f Ddi Then Djedi was ushered in to him



iwi.in r=f shty pn The this peasant came. *r=f* for emphasis.

OLD PERFECTIVE: Also called: Stative / Pseudo-participle.

The Old Perfective is the only surviving relic in Egyptian of the Semetic finite verb.

Transitive verbs (other than *rh*) – passive meaning

Passive meaning: *hsi.kwi* I am praised.

Active meaning with *rh*: *rh.kw sw* I know him. (*sw* dependent pronoun).

Intransitive verbs- active meaning. *iyi.ti* you have come/ she has come.

Forms of endings:

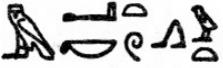
Person	Form	Person	Form
sg. 1.c.	.kw (<i>ki</i>).	Pl. 1.c.	.wyn
2.š	.ti	2.c.	.twyn
3.m. (rarely)	.w	3. m/f	.w, .y
3.f.	.ti	<i>.y with tertiae infirmae verbs</i>	

.w and *.t* written **before** the determinative. Other endings including *ti* written **after** the determinative. No other element separates the ending from verb stem. The suffix pronoun is always after the determinative.

Forms of Weak verbs:

Verb	Form
<i>ḳbb</i>	<i>ḳb.ti</i>
<i>h3i</i> (descend)	<i>h3i.kw</i>
<i>iri</i>	<i>iri.kw</i>
<i>iwi</i>	<i>iwi.kw / iyi.w</i>
<i>rdi</i>	<i>rdi.kw / di.kw</i>

An expressed subject, noun or pronoun, is placed before the Old Perfective.

 *mk tw iw.t(i)* behold, thou art come.¹⁵

Usage:

The Old Perfective is a perfect tense, partly as a stative ie. expressing a state.

iw gmi.n=f t3t.y hmsi.w he found the vizier seated. (complex verb form)

Contrast with:

iw gmi.n=f t3t.y hmsi he found the vizier **who was in the process of sitting down**. (The participle is used to expressed a characteristic quality /action, here the vizier during an official session).

In Middle Egyptian the Old Perfective of transitive verbs (other than *rh*) has passive meaning.

The stative always has an ending as above (often not expressed), if the subject is a noun, a noun phrase or a pronoun it is always placed before the verb. (subject – stative construction). The *Stative* is as close to its subject as possible.

1. Transitive verbs:

- i. A vizier has instructed his messenger to introduce himself as follows: *h3b.kw m wpw.t n.t sr NN* I have been sent as a messenger of the official NN (Passive).
- ii. *rh.kw 3h=s n irr.w sy tp t3* I know that it is beneficial for the one who does it upon earth. (Active), **sy* dependent pronoun as abstract. *irr.w* is an inperfective participle.

2. Independent Use: The Old Perfective is used independently in a principal clause only in the first person. Old Egyptian usage-where the Old perfective is an active Historic Perfect.

i. *rdi.kw iwt d^fm.w hwn.w nfr.w* I caused that a troop of young men came.

ii. Sinhue relates: This ruler conferred with me,

dd.ki I said.

iii. *ir.kwi mi s3-t3 n smt* I acted as the snake of the desert.²

Other than above The Old Perfective only occurs in a principal clause in a Complex Verb form.

m=k sw pri(.w). Behold, he has gone forth.

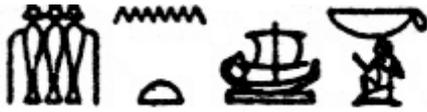
3. Subordinate Clauses:

The Old perfective is mainly used in subordinate clauses.

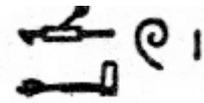
- i. *The Shipwrecked sailor recounts: iri.n=i hrw.w w^f.kw* I passed three days, I being alone. Stative as describes a state of being alone.
- ii. *gmi.n=i sw rh.w st.* I found him, he already knowing it.
- iii. As adverbial predicate in Pseudo-verbal construction and non verbal adverbial sentence.
- iv. Old perfective in wishes: 2nd and 3rd person. *iyi=ti n=i* (Welcome). *nh.w wd3.w snb.w* May he live prosper and be healthy. Follows King's cartouche or palace. *nh.ti wd3.ti snb.ti* may she live, prosper and be healthy. Hatsheput (1473-1458 BC). Kleopatra VII.
- v. Old Perfective qualifying the object of certain verbs: *gmi* (find), *m33*(see), *rdi* / *imi* (cause).

Exercises: Old Perfectives.

Exercises: Old perfectives (Gardiner, Egyptian Grammar)



hnti.kw I sailed upstream i.e. southwards. Note sail.

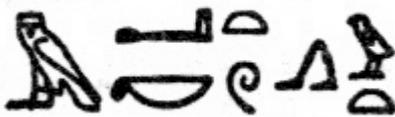


wꜥ.w he being alone

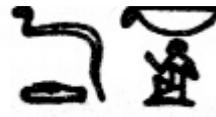


šm= go

šm.ti you went / she went



m=k tw iwi.t(i) Behold, you have come(welcome)



dd.kw I said.



Old Egyptian usage.

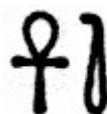
wd.kw rn=i r bw hr.y-ntr I placed my name at the place of the necropolis.
Transitive use only in 1st.sing. Acts as active Historic Perfect.



rh=kwi 3h=s n irr sy tp t3 I know that it is beneficial for the one who does it upon earth.

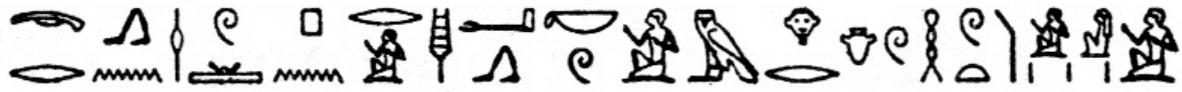


špss.kw 3.kw I being well esteemed and I being great.



ᶚnh.w wd3.w snb.w

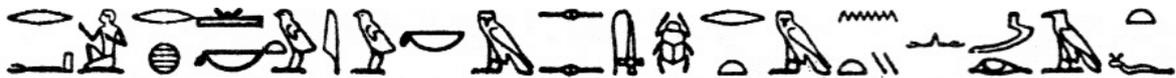
ᶚnh.ti may she live



spr.n wd pn r=i ᶚhᶚ.kw m-hr- ib whw.t=i This message arrived to me standing in the midst of my tribe.

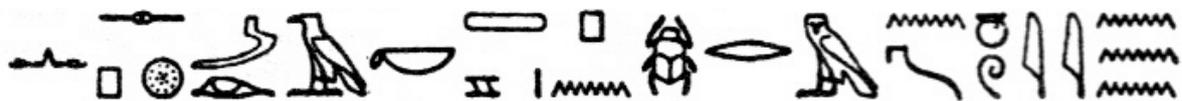


iri=i hrw 3 wᶚ.kw I passed three day, I being alone.

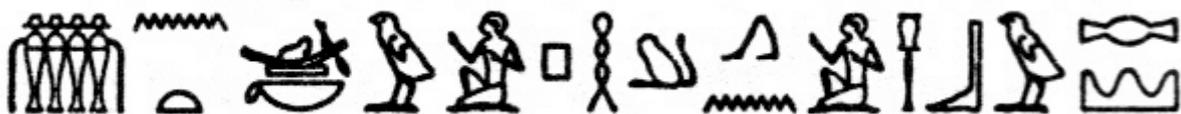


rdi=i rh=k tw iw=k m ss hpr.t(i) m n.ty n m33.tw=f

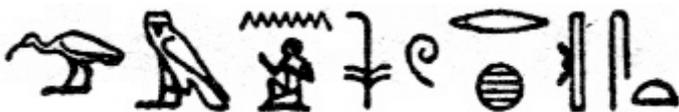
I shall cause that you know yourself, you will be as ashes, having become as one who is not seen.



n-sp m33=k iw pn hpr.w m nwy never will you see this island, it having become as water. *m33* is subjunctive after *n-sp*



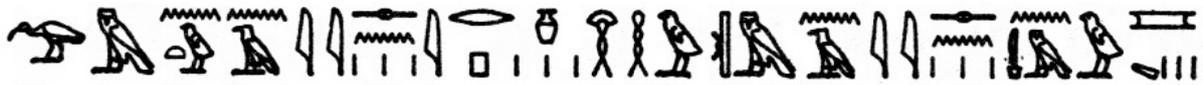
hnti.kw ph.n=i 3bdw I having sailing upstream, I reached Abydos.



gmi.n=i sw rh(.w) st I found him, he knowing it. I found that he already knew it.



imi rn=i nfr(.w) m niw.t=k Cause my name be beautiful / good in your city.



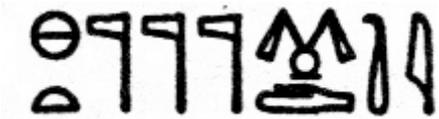
gmi.ntw n3y=sn irp w3h.w m n3y=sn nm.w

Their wine was found having been stored / laid down in their vats



b3k =work Intrans. verb

wrr.t b3k.ti m nbw A chariot wrought in gold.



psd.t dmd.ti The Ennead being united.



gmi.n=i hm.t tn hmsi.ti tp=s hr m3s.t=s *m3s.t=knee*

I found this woman sitting, her head upon her knee. (mourning).



dhn.kw r imy-r3 šnw.ty h3.ty-^c niw.t imy-r^c k3.t m Ip.t-sw.t

I was appointed to the overseer of the two granaries, count of the city, overseer of works at the temple of Karnak

THE INFINITIVE

The infinitive is a nominal form of the verb. It acts as a noun. Followed by a suffix pronoun denoting possession; direct genitive construction and serve as object of certain verbs.

Forms:

i. Without Ending:

3 radical verbs: *sḏm*

IIae. Gem. : *ḳbb*

2-radical verbs* : *mn* to remain

4-radical verbs: *wstn* to stride

Causative 3-radical: *s^cnḥ* to cause to live ..

- ***The 2 radical verb *šm* to go has a .t ending *šm.t****

ii. *t* ending causative 2 radical verbs: *smn.t* to make firm. All bi-radical causatives have a *t* ending in the infinitive.

iii. *t* ending or infrequent without *t* ending.

IIIae. Inf. *hʒi.t*; *ḥdi.t*

iv. IVae inf. *mʒwy* to be new; *ḥmsi.t* to sit.

<i>Irregular infinitives:</i>	<i>verb</i>	<i>form</i>
	<i>iri</i>	<i>iri.t</i>
	<i>rḏi</i>	<i>rḏi.t</i>
	<i>iwi</i>	<i>iwi.t iyi.t</i>

*ini**ini.t***1. Subject of infinitive:**i. Introduced by the preposition *in*.

šdi.t s3h.w in hry-ḥ3b.t reciting the transfigurations by The lector priest.

ii. Pronominal subject takes an Independent pronoun.

 *hnc prt ntsn m-s3 hm-k3=f*

...hnc pri.t ntsn m-s3 hm-k3=f together with their going forth behind his ka-priest ntsn independent pronoun 3rd. plural.

iii. Subject of Intransitive verbs are either a suffix pronoun or noun in direct genitive construction.

M pri.t=f tp.t at his first going forth.

iv. Transitive verbs; Direct genitive construction only possible if both subject and object are expressed.

rdit Mntw t3wy

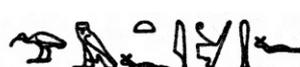
rdi.t Mnt.w t3.wy Montu's giving of the two lands.

v. If subject and object are both pronouns then subject is a suffix pronoun and object a dependent personal pronoun.

rdi.t=f sw r ir.y-p^c.t ḥ3t.y he appointing him as prince and count

2. Object of Infinitive:

The infinitive being a nominal form of the verb a noun object is attached as a direct genitive. A pronominal object is usually a **suffix** pronoun. This is due to the object of the infinitive being considered as a direct genitive.

 *gmt.f in hm.f finding him by His Majesty,*

gmi.t=f a direct genitive.

Exception when the subject of the infinitive is a noun, independent pronoun or suffix pronoun then the object of the infinitive can be a dependent pronoun.

- The dependent pronoun *st* can be an object, standing for *it*.

rḥ·n šm·kwi r smit st

Then I went in order to report it. (Dependent pronoun object as neuter).

Note word order: suffix pronoun-dependent pronoun-independent pronoun-noun.

USAGE OF THE INFINITIVE:

The Egyptian infinitive is neutral in voice, but in effect it is active.

Translate infinitive: *rdi.t* giving; *rdi.t=i* my giving.

1. Object of certain verbs-*wḏ* to command; *rdi* to cause *m33*; *mri*; *š3* to command.

wḏ ḥm·f sḥe wḏ pn

His majesty commanded to erect (the erection of) this stela (inscription).

iw m3·n·i š3d ḥrt nt ḥm·f

I saw to the excavation of the tomb of his majesty

3. Following prepositions:

ḥr + infinitive: Complex Aorist II-accompanying circumstance “while”.

m + infinitive: Progressive – verbs of movement. Replaces *ḥr* +infinitive.

r + infinitive Complex Future. Purpose / future.

ḥft + infinitive when; at the time that.

m-ht + infinitive after.

ist ḥd·n ḥm·f ḥr ḥsk dmīw

Now, his majesty travelled downstream plundering cities

gm·n·f sw ḥr prt m sbꜛ n pr·f

He found him going forth in the door of his house

4. Follows *nn* 'without'.
5. As a caption accompanying a tomb scene or title of a book *pri.t m hrw* going forth by day (*Book of the Dead*).

Note: *t* ending to a verb could indicate:

- i. Suffix pronoun *t* (2nd.f.s.)
- ii. Passive *t(w)*.
- iii. Old Perfective *ti* (*t* precedes the determinative).
- iv. Subjunctive with *iwt*, *int*.
- v. *sdm.t=f* preposition *r / dr* before verb.
- vi. Infinitive. III infirmae and causative II radical verbs.

Exercises : Infinitives

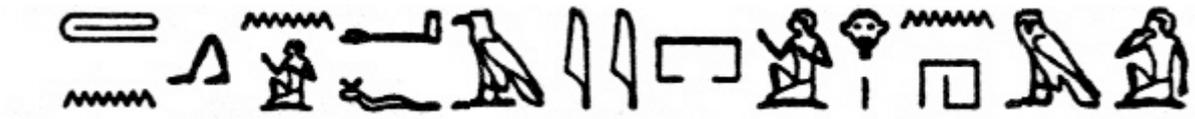
Exercises: Infinitives (Gardiner, Egyptian Grammar).

ii·n·i ḥr šms·f I returned accompanying him,

Ex. wꜛḥ ḥm·f m ḥd r shkrt Mntw Stt
His Majesty proceeded north to overthrow the Beduins of Asia.⁸

ist wrš ḥm n n-sw-bīt Ḥwfw
mst-ḥrw ḥr ḥhy n·f nꜛ n ipwt lo, the Majesty of king Cheops, justified, spent
all his time seeking for himself the secret chambers.⁴
phrt nt smꜛ ḥfst a prescription for killing a snake.⁴

rdit·f wī m-ḥst ḥrdw·f he placed me in front of
his children.⁷



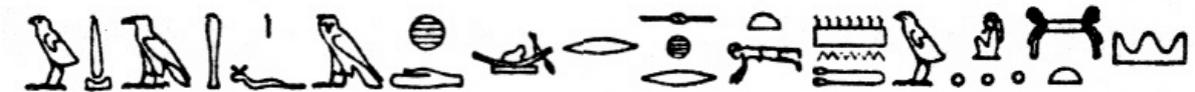
dbn.n=i ʕβy=i hr nhm I went around my camp jubilating / shouting.



ist wrš hm n(.y) nsw bi.ty (Hfw) m3ʕ hrw hr hhy n=f n3 n(.y) ip.wt

The majesty of the king of Upper and Lower Egypt , justified, spent all the day seeking for himself the secret chambers (of a temple).

ist can introduce a Complex Verb form, or Circumstantial clause.



wd3 hm=f m hdi(.t) r shr Mntw St.t His majesty proceeded downstream (north) in order to overthrow the Beduins of Asia.



phr n.t sm3 hf(3).t Prescription / remedy of destroying intestinal worm.

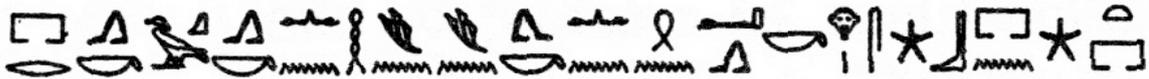
sm3 is infinitive in an indirect genitive construction.



dd mdw in hw.t-hr.w Words spoken by Hathor.



rdi.t=f wi m-h3.t hrd.w=f He placing me in front of his children.



pri=k ʕk=k nn hnhn=k nn šnʕ hr sb3 n(.y) Dw3.t

may you go forth and may you enter, without detaining you, without repelling you from the door of the Dwat. *nn* + infinitive = without.

PSEUDO-VERBAL CONSTRUCTION

Definition: A Pseudo-verbal Construction is used for those sentences which have as a predicate either:

- i. Old Perfective.
- ii. Infinitive following the prepositions *hr, m, r*.

These are Adverbial Sentences.

The Pseudo-Verbal construction is essentially a temporal. Can be used to describe past, present and future actions. Indicative mood.

*The Pseudo-verbal Construction comes **AFTER** its subject. This applies to **ALL** adverbial predicates: nominal expression + adverbial predicate.*

Predicate:

a. Old Perfective:

- i. Transitive verbs with Passive meaning (other than *rḥ*).

ḥ3t.t rd̄i.t(i) ḥr t3 The bow-warp has been placed on the ground.

- ii. Verbs of motion – emphasis on result of the motion.
mš̄c pri.w The army has gone forth.
- iii. Adjectival verbs (Stative verbs)-describe state of condition.
ib=f 3wi.w His heart is wide (joyful).

b. Infinitive:

Belong to the Complex verb forms:

- i. *iw=f ḥr/m sḏm (=Complex Aorist II/ Progressive) mainly progressive/ incomplete actions.*
- ii. *iw=f r sḏm (Complex Future). Used as a future. Can replace the Future Prospective sḏm=f.*

- i. *ḥr + infinitive. expresses the imperfect- progressive forms of English verbs be +gerund is/was –ing. From Dynasty XII simple past or present in M. E. texts.*
mš̄c pn ḥr m33 This army was watching /watch (Dyn.XII).

m=k wi ḥr (ḏḏ)T spr n=k Behold, I speak an appeal / make a petition to you.

**The infinitive ḏḏ is not written after ḥr.*

ii. m+ infinitive verbs of motion; focus on the resulting situation.ing + gerund. m ḥ3i.t 'is descending'.

iw=i m shsh m-s3=s ḥr rd.wy I was running after/ran after her on foot

- ii. *r + infinitive. future action.*

iw=f r ḥwi.t St.tyw He will smite the Asiatics.

ḥw.t ḥ3s.t r swri ḥ.r itrw n.w Km.t

The small cattle of a foreign land will drink in the river of Egypt

ḥw.t ḥ3s.t r swri ḥ.r itrw n.w Km.t

The small cattle of a foreign land will drink in the river of Egypt.

c. SUBJECT of Pseudo-Verbal Construction:

If the pseudo-Verbal Construction forms an Independent Principle Clause, then:

- i. Pronominal subject must be supported by a particle or auxiliary verb.
- ii. Noun subject may or may not be supported by a particle (as above examples).

Supporting particles: *iw*, *m=k*. Auxiliary verb: *wnn*; *wn.in*.

i. Supporting Particle *iw*:

iw=i 3tp.kw I am laden

iw ntr pn pri.w in htp This god went forth in peace

- In subordinate clauses the particle *iw* is only used with a pronominal subject.

•

ii. Supporting Particle *m=k*: Subject is dependent pronoun.

m=k wi r nhm ʕ=k sh̄ti Behold/look, I will take away your donkey, peasant.

m=k wi hr (dd) spr n=k Behold, I appeal to you.

Also Particles *ist* and *ti* can be used.

iii. The Auxiliary Verb *wnn* or *wn.in*:

- a. *wnn=f* + Pseudoverbal Construction expresses future action.

***wnn* + subject + adverbial predicate expresses future**

wnn=i wd̄ hn̄=k I will be judged with you.

- b. *wn.in=f* + Pseudo-verbal Construction:

*Marks a sequence of events

n^ci.t m ḥd in ḥm=f ib=f 3w(.w) n^ci= travel

travelling downstream (north) by his majesty, his heart being joyful.

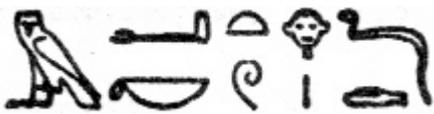


nsw bi.ty (Se-ib-ḥtp-R^c.w) wd3.w r 3ḥ.t wd3 r = proceed to

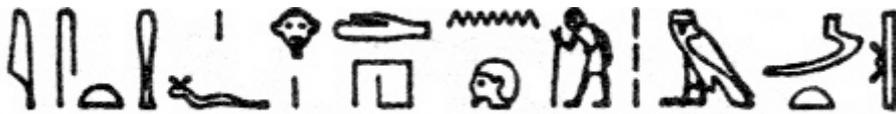
the king of Upper and lower Egypt (the heart of Re is caused to be content) proceeded to the horizon.



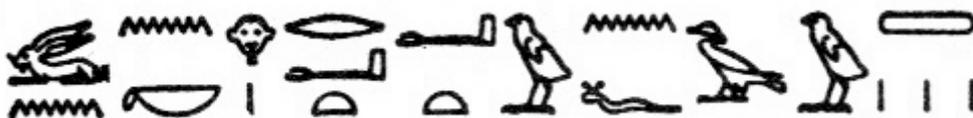
iw ntr pn wd^c m-ḥtp this god proceeded in peace (safely)



m=k tw ḥr dd Behold, you say.

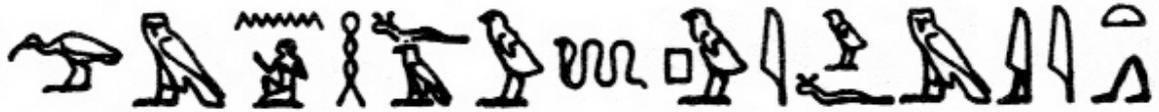


ist ḥm=f ḥr dhⁿ wr.w m3(w).t ^cnew. His majesty appointd elders / chiefs anew dhⁿ = appoint.

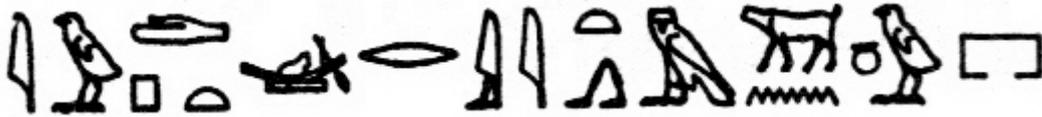


wnn=k ḥr rdⁱ.t dⁱ.tw n=f ^ck.w you will cause that provisions are given to him

wnn + adverbial predicate indicates future. ^ck.w= provisions.



gmi.n=i ḥḥ3.w pw iw=f m iyi.t I found it is a snake, it was coming.



iw dp.t iyi.t m-hnw a boat will come from the residence



m=k wi r nḥm ʕ3=k sḥty Behold, I shall seize your donkey, peasant !



wnn nb=i ʕnh.w wdʕ.w snb.w r iri.t hrw ʕ3

my lord, may he live, prosper and be healthy, will pass a day here.

COMPLEX VERB FORMS

DEFINITION: Complex Verb Forms are those introduced by particles or auxillary verbs. The form principal/main clauses which stand at the beginning of a sentence.

Particles introducing Complex Verb Forms: *iw, ʕhʕ.n, m=k, ist.*

Auxillary verb introducing Complex Verb Forms: *wn.in.*

No Emphatic Form with the Complex Verb Form

a. INTRODUCED BY THE PARTICLE *iw*

iw introduces clauses which contain a statement of fact (*'it is the case that...'*). It occurs at the beginning of an account, in contrast to ḥ^{c} which introduces a new section of narrative within a longer passage.

**iw* introduces all verb forms

- i. Present Perfect (Circumstantial) *iw sdm=f* *he has heard*
Formed only with transitive verbs. In verbs of motion *iw* + Old Perfective.

a. **Ideal autobiography:**

iw di.n=f t n ḥkr ḥbs.w n ḥw.ty *I have given bread to the hungry and clothes to the naked.*

- ii. **In a sequence of activities** at the annual festival of Osiris at Abydos.

iw dsr.n=i w3.wt ntr r mḥmḥ.t=f hnt.(y).t Pkr iw ndd.n=i Wnn-nfr hrw.w pf n(.y) ḥ3ḥ3

I cleared the way of the god to his tomb which is in front of Peker. I protected Wennefer (on) that day of the great battle.

b. *iw* + Passive *sdm=f* *he has been heard*

iw rdi(.w) n=k t3w *air has been given to you*

- c. *iw=f* + Old Perfective *iw=f iyi.w** *he came/has come*
*Subject attracted to *iw* particle

Used with intransitive verbs and verbs of movement

At the commencement of an Autobiography:

iw hdi.k(w) hnti.k(w) hunḥ NN..... *I have travelled downstream and up stream with NN.....*

COMPLEX AORIST I: *iw(=f) sdm=f* *he can hear/ he hears*

Used for generally accepted statement eg. proverbial saying

iw r3 n(.y) si nħm=f sw the mouth of a man rescues him

COMPLEX AORIST II (PROGRESSIVE): *iw=f ħr/m sđm* he hears/ he is hearing

Belongs to the Pseud-verbal Construction: describes an incomplete action or state or condition.

Usage:

- a. with Transitive verbs: *iw=f ħr sđm* he hears / he is hearing.
- b. with Intransitive Verbs: *iw=f m iwi.t* he comes/ he is coming.
- c. with Adjectival verbs: *iw=f ħmsi.w* he sits. Old Perfective.

a. *iw=f ħr* + infinitive:

iw ħr rđi.t p3y=i mty n(.y) s3 n s3=i I am giving my office of the priestly phyle to my son.

b. *iw=f m* infinitive: always progressive

gmi.n=i ħf3.w pw iw=f iyi.ti I found it was a snake coming.

gmi.n=i sw iw=f m pri.t s3b n(.y) pr.w=f I found him going out of the door of his house.

c. *iw=f* + Old Perfective

iw=k wr.ti you are great

iw=s ħ3ħ.ti ħr rd.wy=s she was swift on her legs. *Rd.wy* dual = two legs.

COMPLEX FUTURE *iw=f r sđm* he will hear

iw dp.t r iwi.t m ħnw A ship will come from the residence

The complex future construction belongs to the Complex verb Form.

b. Complex Verb Form introduced by an Auxillary Verb:

Introduced by *ħħ.n* narrative form marking a new section of a longer passage.

i. **ḥ^c.n + Perfect *sḏm=f*. Predominately with Transitive Verbs.**

Then isis said to these gods: “Why then have we come, if not to do marvels for these children, that we may give account to their father, who sent us?”

ḥ^c.n msi.n=sn ḥ^c.w 3 n.y nb.w ḥ^c.w wḏ3.w snb.w *Then they made three crowns of gold, may they live, prosper and be healthy.*

ii. **ḥ^c.n + Old Perfective Intransitive verbs and verbs of motion:**

Then the overseer Henu says the king sent him to Punt. ḥ^c.n pri.kw m Gbtyw. Then I went forth to Coptos.

iii. **ḥ^c.n + Perfective Passive:**

While members of an expedition watch, a gazelle gave birth on a block of stone which the expedition is to quarry.

ḥ^c.n š^c.w nḥb.t=s *Then its throat was cut.*

iv. **ḥ^c.n + Historic Perfect: ḥ^c.n *sḏm=f***

ḥ^c.n rḏi=f wi m r3=f *Then the snake put me in its mouth.*

c. **Introduced by the Auxillary Verb *wn.in* (infrequent).**

***wn.in=f* + Historic Perfect *sḏm=f*.**

Both contingent characteristics and aorist properties. Found in narrative texts.

The king having been told of Sinhue’s situation: w. in ḥm=f h3b=f n=i ḥr 3w.t-^c.w *Then he sent to me with gifts. (ḥr= under, carrying)*

FINITE VERBS INTRODUCED BY *m=k*

i. ***m=k* + Perfect *sḏm.n=f*** *m=k* can introduce every verb form. Attracts attention. *m=t* / *m=tn* if feminine or plural.

m=k spr.n=n r ḥn.w *Behold, we have arrived at the residence.*

$m=k$ n $w\bar{d}=tw^*$ $iri.t$ $mn.t$ $ir.y$ One has not commanded to do its like.

- $m=k$ can precede the negative particle.

ii. $m=k$ + Perfective Passive: $m=k$ $\bar{s}dm.w/y=f$

$m=k$ $msi.w$ $n=k$ $hrd.w$ 3 Behold, three children have been born to you.

iii. The Particle *ist* introduces a clause that provides background information concerning the action of the verb in the main clause.

ist $\bar{s}dm.n=f$ *ist* + Perfective $\bar{s}dm.n=f$

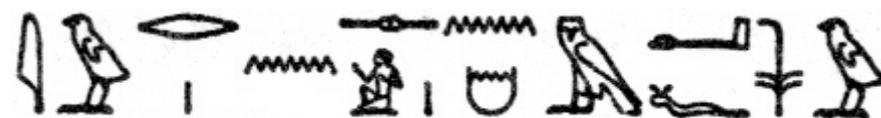
ist $gmi.n$ $hm=i$ $hw.t-ntr$ tn m $\bar{k}d$ m $db.t$,..... Now my majesty found this temple built in brick,....

ist $\bar{s}dm.w/y=f$ *ist* + Perfective Passive.

ist $h3b.w$ r $ms.w$ nsw Meanwhile the children of the king were sent for (summoned).

EXERCISES: COMPLEX VERB FORMS

Exercises: Complex verb Forms (Gardiner, Egyptian Grammar)



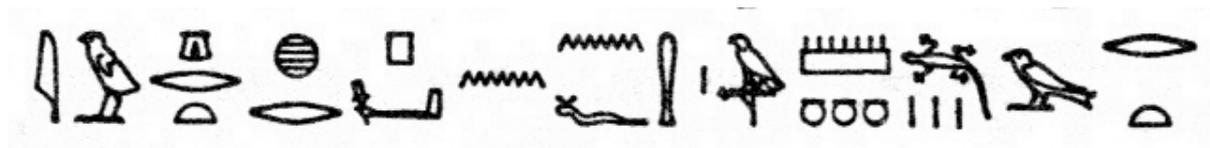
iw $r3$ $n(.y)$ si $nhm=f$ sw The mouth of a man: it saves him.

Complex Aorist I: accepted generalisations, proverbial sayings.



iw $hk3$ pn $n(.y)$ $(R)tnw$ $di=f$ $iri.y=i$ $rnp.wt$ $s3$ m tsw $n(.y)$ $msc=f$

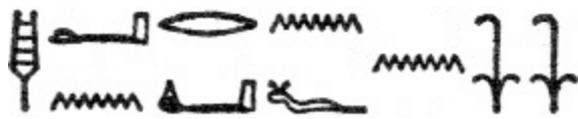
This ruler of Retenu caused that I spent many years as commander of his army.



iw gr.t hpr.n n=f hm=i mn.w š3 wr.t

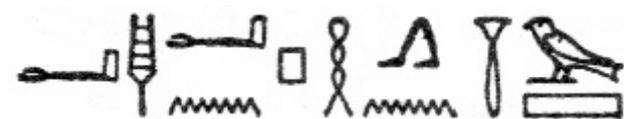
My majesty, indeed, brought about very many monuments for him.

iw sdm.n=f common in narrative



h̄.n rdi.n=f n(=i) nn

Then he gave this to me. (*common narrative tense*).



h̄.n ph.n(=i) w3d-wr Then I reached the sea.



h̄.n rdi=f wi m r3=f Then he put me in his mouth.

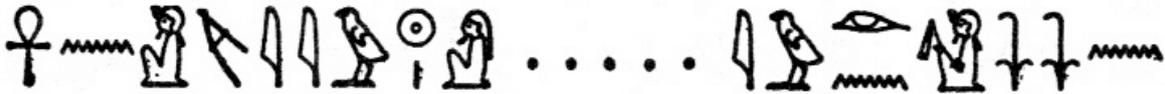


(Passive *sdm=f*)

h̄.n iri.w mi dd.wt Then it was done according as that which was said.

wnn nb=i ʕnh.w wd3.w snb.w r iri.t 1 hrw ʕ3 (*wnn* expresses future)

My lord will spent one day here



ʕnh n=i mri.y w(i) Rʕ.w.....iw iri.n=i nn

As Re lives for me and loves me.....I have done this. (*Oath formula*)

PARTICIPLES

Participles are: i. verb-adjectives. ii. Nominal verb forms

- **Participles are a concise way of expressing a relative clause in a single word.**
- **Participles are the normal way that Middle Egyptian expresses a relative clause which has a verbal predicate.**

They have both verbal and adjectival properties.

- Verbal properties: aspect / tenses.
- Adjectival properties: gender and number .

Forms of Participles:

- Imperfective:** actions in progress, recurrent or occur regularly. (Corresponds to Aorist).
- Perfective:** duration of action not important, usually translated as past but also in present eg. epithets.
- Prospective:** possible or expected actions.

Imperfective Participle Form:

Radical / verb	Active	Passive
3 radical	<i>s_dm(.w)</i>	<i>s_dm(.w)</i>
2 radical Dd	<i>d_d(.w)</i>	<i>d_d(.w)</i>

IIIae inf.	<i>h33(.w)</i>	<i>h33.w</i>
IIIae inf	<i>mrr(.w)</i>	<i>mrr.w</i>
II gem.	<i>ḵbb(.w)</i>	<i>ḵbb.w</i>
<i>iri</i>	<i>irr(.w)</i>	<i>irr.w</i>
<i>rdi</i>	<i>ḏḏ(.w)</i>	<i>ḏḏ.w</i>
<i>iwi/iyi</i>	---	---

.w seldom written in active. Occasionally in passive. Plural endings –yw *sḏm.wy* (those who hear); *mrr.yw* (Those who love); *wnn.wy* those who exist. *ʿnh.w* (Those who live).

- Only one *w* written in passive plural
- Feminine forms have .*t* ending
- Weak verbs show gemination

Perfective Participle Form:

Radical / verb	Active	Passive
3- radical	<i>sḏm</i>	<i>sḏm.w</i>
2- radical	<i>ḏḏ</i>	<i>ḏḏ.w; ḏḏ.y</i>
IIIae inf	<i>mri</i>	<i>mri.w / mri.y*</i>
<i>iri</i>	<i>iri</i>	<i>iri.y</i>
<i>rdi</i>	<i>rdi</i>	<i>rdi.y / rdi.yt</i>
<i>iwi / iyi</i>	---	---

*Passive Bi-radical verbs *ḏḏ* in addition to *Dd.w* show a further germination form *ḏḏḏ.y / ḏḏḏ.y*.

 *wddt* 'what had been commanded',¹ var.  *wddt*,² f. sing.
 *rhhy* 'one who is known',³ m. sing.

*Masculine singular IIIae inf. verbs have .*y* ending.

Plural ending .*w* sometimes written in active, seldom in passive.

- As the endings *w /y* are weak constants they are often omitted.

Prospective Participle:

Ending: *sḏm.y / sḏm.ti . iri.y / iri.ti :*

.y / .ti endings common to all groups and in active and passive.

*Position determines if Prospective Participle or Old Perfective ending. The *t /ti* ending follows the determinative. Precedes if Old Perfective.

*In Middle Egyptian the Prospective Participle is mostly replaced by *sḏm.ty=fy* form (Future Active Participle).

Usage: Nominal Use:

- i. As a noun *sḏm.w* one who hears / hearer. Often with determinative.
 - Plural strokes with feminine collectives. *ḥpr.t* that which happened.
 - Honorific transposition only applies to nouns. Does not apply to part of a verbal construction.
- ii. Predicate in nominal sentence
ink ḏḏ pri.y si 2 ḥtp.wy I am the one who caused that two men go forth satisfied. *.*wy* dual ending Old Perfective.

a. Adjectival Use:

- i. As an attribute agreeing with antecedent. *s3 sḏm.w* a son who hears; *s3 mrr.w* a son who loves; *s3.t mrr.t* a daughter who loves.
- ii. *ntr.w wnn.yw m šms.w=f* The gods who are in his following. (imperfective plural- germination)
- iii. *tp.t-r3 pri.t m r3=f* The utterance which came forth from his mouth. (Perfective feminine).

b. **Predicate of Adjectival sentence.** *nfr-sw* construction. adjective invariable.

shd.w sw t3.wy r itn One who illuminates the two lands more than the sun.

- *Participles cannot be used adverbially. Use the Old Perfective*
ḥmsi.w dd=f sitting he said
- *Pronominal subject of a participle is expressed by a dependent pronoun: smi nfr n h3b sw One who reported well for the one who sent him.*

Extended use of the passive participle (Relative Construction without s Subject).

A passive participle can only function as attributive adjective if it is the logical direct object of the verbal action of the participle. *nbw dd.w the given gold.*

Here gold is the direct object of the passive participle 'give'.

If the antecedent is an indirect object of the participle, a **resumptive pronoun** is used to refer back to the antecedent.

nsw dd.w n=f nbw the king, given to him gold

the prepositional phrase n=f refers back to the king. English translation: the king, to whom, gold is given.

ḥ3s.t gmi.yt nbw im=s im=s refers back to the ḥ3s.t

the hill country in which /where the gold was found.

The resumptive pronoun can be replaced by an adverb.

ḥ3s.t rdi.yt n nsw nbw im (lit. the hill country, given to the king gold there).

English translation: The hill country where gold was given to the king.

Transitive Verbs can form the passive participle:

nsw prr.w h33.w hr shr=f the king under whose counsel (hr shr=f) one goes and comes. f refers back to the king.

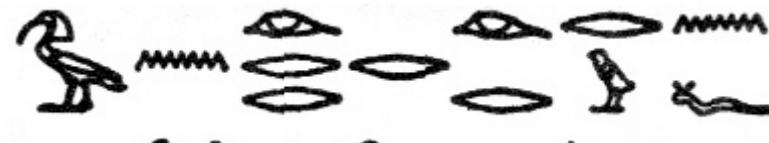
Exercises: PARTICIPES (Gardiner, Egyptian Grammar)



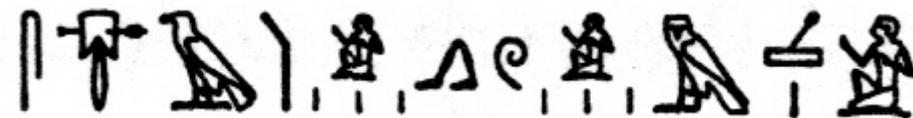
rh.kw rn=i n ntr 42 wnn.yw hn^c=k I know the name of the gods who are with you



inb.w hk3 iri.y r hsf s.tyw The walls of the ruler were made in order to ward off the Asiatics.



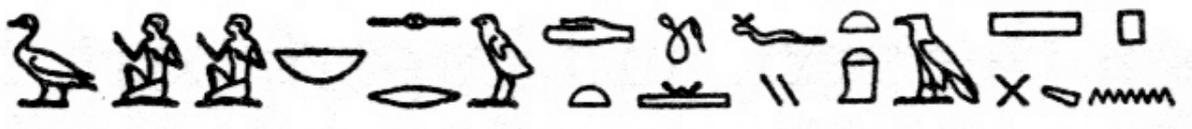
b3 n irr r irr.w n=f it is more beneficial for the one who does (it) than for the one for whom it is done.



S.tyw iwi.w m-s3 the Asiatics who came into my company



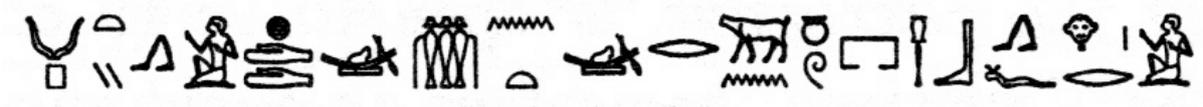
i mrr.w nh msdd.w m(w).t O' they who love lifew and hate death



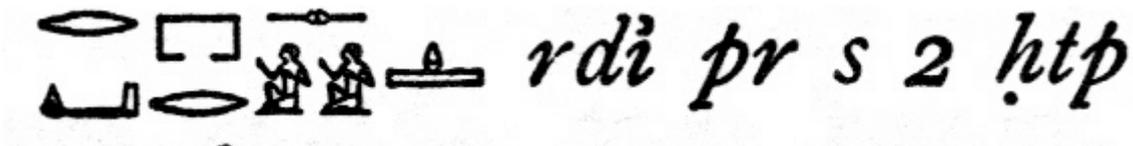
s3 si nb srwd.t(y)=fy t3š=pn every son of mine who will cause to maintain / secure this boundary.



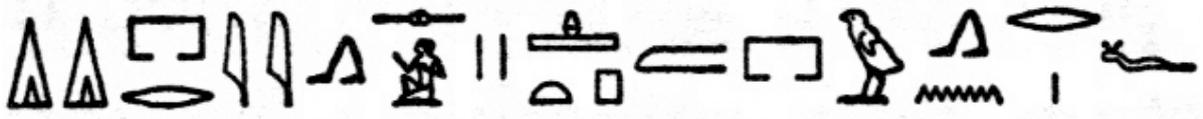
ir gr.t sh3.ty=fy rn=i nfr as for indeed he will remember my beautiful name



wpw.ty hdd hnty r hn.w 3b=f hr-r=i a messenger who regularly travels downstream and upstream to the residence will stop because of me



rdi pri si 2 htp One who causes that two men go forth contented / satisfied



dd pri.y si 2 htp m pri.w n r3=f One who causes that two men go forth contented through that which goes forth of his mouth.



iri 3h.t n nb=f one who does that which is useful for his lord



Prr hsi.w mri(w) one who regularly goes forth praised and loved.



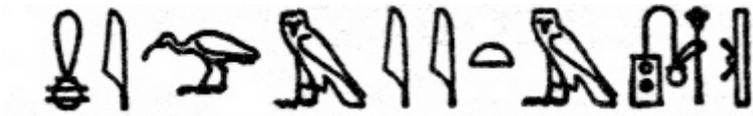
Nht pn gr.t iri m hpš=f This mighty man who acts through his strong arm



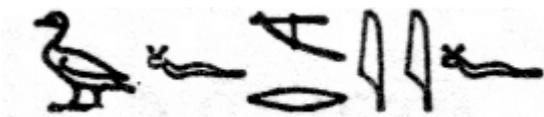
gmi ih.t g33.w r=s Finding things for which there was lacking



sš.w pn ini.y n b3k im this writing (letter) which was brought to a humble servant.



mi gmi.y.t m sš like that which is found in writing.



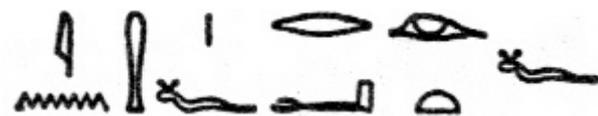
s3=f mri.y=f his son, his beloved (His beloved son)



Prr.w h33.w hr shr=f one who comes and goes under his counsel.



m tp-tr nb irr.w m hw.t-ntr tn at every festival which is celebrated (made) in this temple.



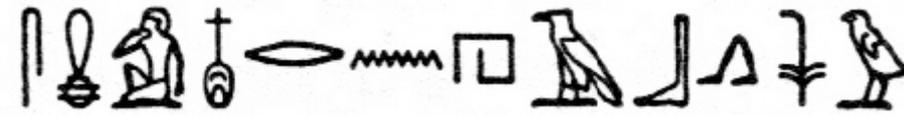
in hm=f rdi iri.t(.w)=f It is his majesty who caused that it be done.



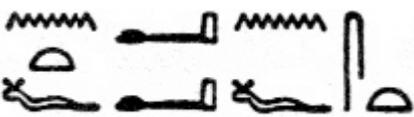
ntk rdi it.tw By=i šri.t you are the one who caused that my daughter be carried off



rš.wy sdd dpt.tn=f How joyful is the one who relates that which he has experienced.



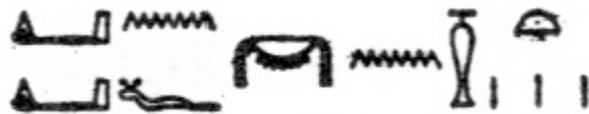
šmi nfr r h3b sw The one who reports well to the one who sent him



ntf dd n=f st he is the one who gives it to him



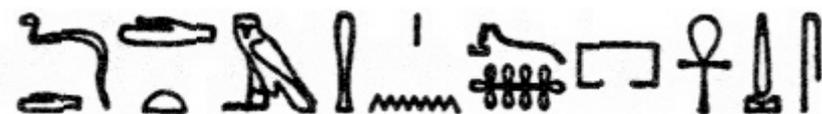
wꜥb nb rdi.ty=fy n=i t ḥd pn every wab priest who will give this white bread to me



dd n=f nbw / nb.yt n ḥis.wt



iḥ.t nb.t nfr.t wšb.t dd.t p.t ḳm3 t3 ini.t ḥꜥpy Every beautiful and pure thing which the sky gives, the earth creates and Hapy brings.



ddd.t m ḥm n(.y) stp-s3 ꜥnh.w wd3.w snb.w

That which is said in the majesty of the palace. **Nb. bi-radical verbs in the perfective passive participle have a germination *ddd.y / ddd.w***

RELATIVE FORM

Participles are *non-finite* nominal verb forms. Have no subject.

Relative Forms are *finite* nominal verb forms, having their own subject.

Relative Forms are used adjectively and agree in gender and number with their antecedent. The feminine *.t* is placed before the determinative.

ih.t nb.t dd.t sr nb nds nb r hw.t-ntr 'everything which every official and every citizen gives to the temple'.

mw.t mrr.t hrd.w=s the mother whom her children love.

If the antecedent is not the direct object of the Relative Form a **resumptive pronoun** must be used to refer back to the antecedent.

mh3.t tw n.t R^c.w f33.t=f m3^c.t im=s that balance of Re in/through which he lifts up Maat. *im=s* is the resumptive pronoun referring back to *mh3.t*.

The Relative Form of Intransitive Verbs requires a resumptive pronoun as these verbs do not have a direct object.

w3.t iyi.tn hr=s The road upon which it came. (Perfective Relative Form).

An adverb may replace a Resumptive pronoun.

bw wrš.w ib=i im=f the place **in which** my heart dwells

or: *bw wrš.w ib=i im* the place **where** my heart dwells.

Tenses of the Relative Form:

*Three tenses- Aorist; Perfective and Prospective. Agree in number and gender with antecedent (fem *.t*, pl. *.w*).

Perfective Relative Form: $s\dot{d}m.(w)n=f$

Verb form	Perfective	Translation
Strong verb	$s\dot{d}m.(w)n=f$ / $s\dot{d}m.(w)nt=f$	he / she, whom he heard.
Ilae gem.	$m\dot{z}.tn=f$ / $m\dot{z}.n=s$	he, whom he saw/ he whom she saw
IIlae inf.	$iri.n=f$ / $iri.tn=s$	he, whom he made/ she, whom she made
$r\dot{d}i$	$r\dot{d}i.n=f$ / $\dot{d}i.n=f$	he, whom he gave
$i\dot{y}i$	$i\dot{y}i.n=sn$	he, (from) whom they came.

Aorist Relative Form: $s\dot{d}m=f$ / $i\dot{r}r=f$

Verb Form	Aorist	Translation
Strong Verb	$s\dot{d}m.(w)=f$	he, whom he hears
	$\dot{d}d.twy=s$	that which she says
Ilae gem.	$wnn=f$ $wnn.w$ + noun subject	he, who is
IIlae inf.	$mrr.w$ + noun subject	he, whom NN loves
	$f\dot{z}.t=f$	she, whom he bears
$r\dot{d}i$	$\dot{d}d.(w)=tn$	he, whom you give.

Prospective Relative Form $s\dot{d}m=f$

Verb Form	Prospective	Translation
strong verb		
3-radical	$s\dot{d}m(.w)=f$ / $s\dot{d}m.t(i)=f$	he/she, whom he will hear
2-radical	$\dot{d}d.y=f$	that which he will speak
	$\dot{d}d.t=f$ / $\dot{d}d.t=f$	that which he will say

<i>llae gem.</i>	<i>wn=f</i>	<i>he, who will be</i>
<i>llae inf.</i>	<i>msi=s</i>	<i>he, whom she will bear</i>
	<i>mri.t=f</i>	<i>that which he will desire/love</i>
<i>rdi</i>	<i>di.t=i</i>	<i>that which I will give</i>
<i>iri</i>	<i>iri.t=sn</i>	<i>that which they will do</i>

Usage of the Relative Form:

The usage of the Relative Form matches the corresponding Suffix- Conjugation. Like participles the Relative Forms are used adjectively and as nouns.

Relative forms can be formed from intransitive verbs. See example below.

1. Adjectival Use:

- a. Attribute to noun- agreeing with number and gender.

sr.w mrr.w=f *the officials whom he loves* (Aorist)

hm.t mrr.(w)t=f *the wife whom he loves* (Aorist)

s3.t hsi.t=sn *the daughter whom they praised /favoured.* (Perfective)

w3.t iyi.tn=sn hr=s *the road upon which they came.* (Intransitive verb with Resumptive Pronoun).

b. Finite Verb as Object:

d5m di.n=f int hm=i m-hnt T3.sty *the gold which he (Osiris) caused/let my majesty fetch out of Nubia. f = Osiris*

2. Usage as a noun:

The Relative Form used absolutely can express an abstract concept.

a. Direct genitive construction:

nb šnn.t itn *lord of that which the sun encircles.*

b. As an object:

iri.y=i hsi.t=k *I will do that which you will praise*

c. Non Verbal Sentence: (tri-partite *pw*-Sentence).

iri.t=k pw mrr.t=k that which you do is that which you wish

d. Predicate of *nfr sw* sentence:

3 iri.tn=f n=i it is great that which he did for me

e. Absolutley as an epithet:

mrr.w niw.t=f one whom his city loves



nsw bi.ty Hwfw

King of Upper and Lower Egypt Kufu (Petri museum stone vessel)



P-t-w-l-m-y-s *nh(.w) d.t mri(.y) Pth* Temple of Horus, Edfu
Ptolemy, given life eternally, beloved of Ptah

photo K.Peadon



Temple of Imun, Luxor.

Photo; K.Peadon

s3 R^c.w Sthy mri.n Imn.w Seti whom Imun loved / Seti beloved
of Amun.

**titulary names: participle+ noun. .t ending for female kings.*



Ramesses II as a child

*s3 R^c.w R^c.w msi sw mri.y Imn.w
wsr-M3^c.t-R^c.w n.y stp.w R3.w*

Egyptian Museum

EXERCISES: RELATIVE FORMS (Gardiner, *Egyptian Grammar*).



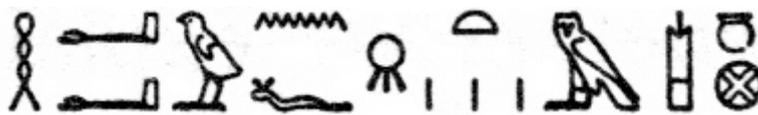
ih.t nb.t dd.t sr nb nds nb r hw.t-ntr Everything which every official and every commoner / citizen man places in (at) the temple



r rh di.t=i m r3=i in order to know that which I place / put in my mouth.



iri.n(=i) mrr.t rmt.w hss.t ntr.w I have done that which the people love and that which the gods favour / praise



h^{cc}.w n=f hnmm.t m Twnw for whom the sun folk of Heliopolis rejoice.



irr.t i3w n rmt.w bin m ih.t nb.t that which old age does to people being evil in all things.

***note the negative sign is *n*=to. EMPHATIC**

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
3.m.	.ty=fy	.ty=sn
3.f.	.ty=sy	.ty=sn

Verb Forms of weak stem:

Illae. gem.	wnn	wnn.ty=fy	he, who will be..
Illae. Inf	h3w.ty=sy		she, who will descend..
Irreg.	r <i>d</i> i	r <i>d</i> i.ty=fy	he, who will give....
	i <i>w</i> i	i <i>w</i> i.ty=sn	they, who will come

Usage:

a. As an Attribute:

h3s.t wnn.t(y)=sy hr mw=f the foreign land which will be upon his water

b. As a noun: *hpr.ty=sn* that which will happen

Exercises: Future Verbal Adjective



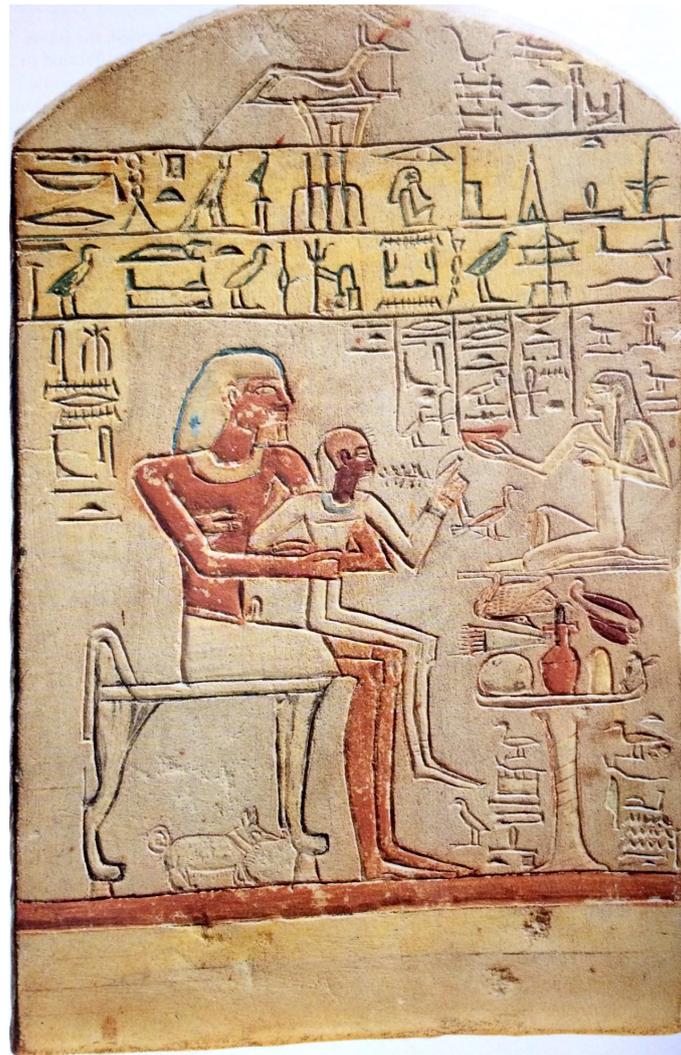
h3s.t wnn.ty=sy hr mw=f The foreign land which is upon his water (loyal).





BM EA 585
(carved limestone; H. 52cm)

Funery stela Offering Formula



Painted limestone

28.5x18.5 cm

*Treasures of the
Egyptian Museum,
fig.96*

Scanned with CamScanner

Funerary Stela of Dedusobek. Necropolis at Abydos. Middle Kingdom (2040-1640 BC)

ADDRESS TO THE LIVING: Stela below

Tafel 7



ADDRESS TO THE LIVING: Tafel 7.

Stela: Cairo CG 20003, Brunner, *Chrestomathie* Pl.8 (2nd ed.p;:7)

Line i. *I ʕnh.w n.tw wn.y mrr.y ʕnh msdd h̄p.t* *wn.y= O.P. msdd*

Imperfective Participle of *msdi*.

O' (you) living who love live and hate death,

Line ii. *sw3.t(y)=sn hr is pn mri=tn ʕnh msdi=tn h̄p.t* *sdm.ty=fy*

who will pass by this tomb: (if) you love life and hate death,

Line 3. *iw=tn r drp n=i m n.tt m-d̄i-ʕ.w=tn* *ir nfr wnn m-d̄i=tn*

nfr=negation (Old Egyptian).

you will offer to me that which is in your hand. If it is not in your hand (with you),

Line 4. *iw=tn r dd m r3=tn h3 m t hnk̄.t fk3 k3 3pd šs mn̄h.t* *Complex Future*

You will say through your mouth 1000 of bread, oxen, birds, calcite vessels (alabaster), clothes and

Line 5. *h3 m ih̄.t nb.t wʕb.t n im3h̄ h̄ww Intf Intf*

1000 as everything pure for the provisioned / revered one the unique one, Intef, son of Intef.

(In Middle Kingdom inscriptions father comes first –honorific transposition).

Line 6. *iw d̄i(=i) t n h̄kr h̄bs.w n h̄ʕw.tyw*

I have given bread and beer to the hungry, clothes to the naked,

Line 7. *iw d̄3i.n (=i) iw̄i m mhn̄.t=i ds=i*

I have ferried the boatless in my own ferry boat.

Line 8. *ink gr.t šms.w n(.y) nb=f h̄si.y=f m3ʕ n s.t-ib=f* *ink Construction*

(Focalisation- focus on the subject). *šms.w* one who follows *Imperfective Part.*

I am, moreover, a follower of his lord, who was truly for his affection,

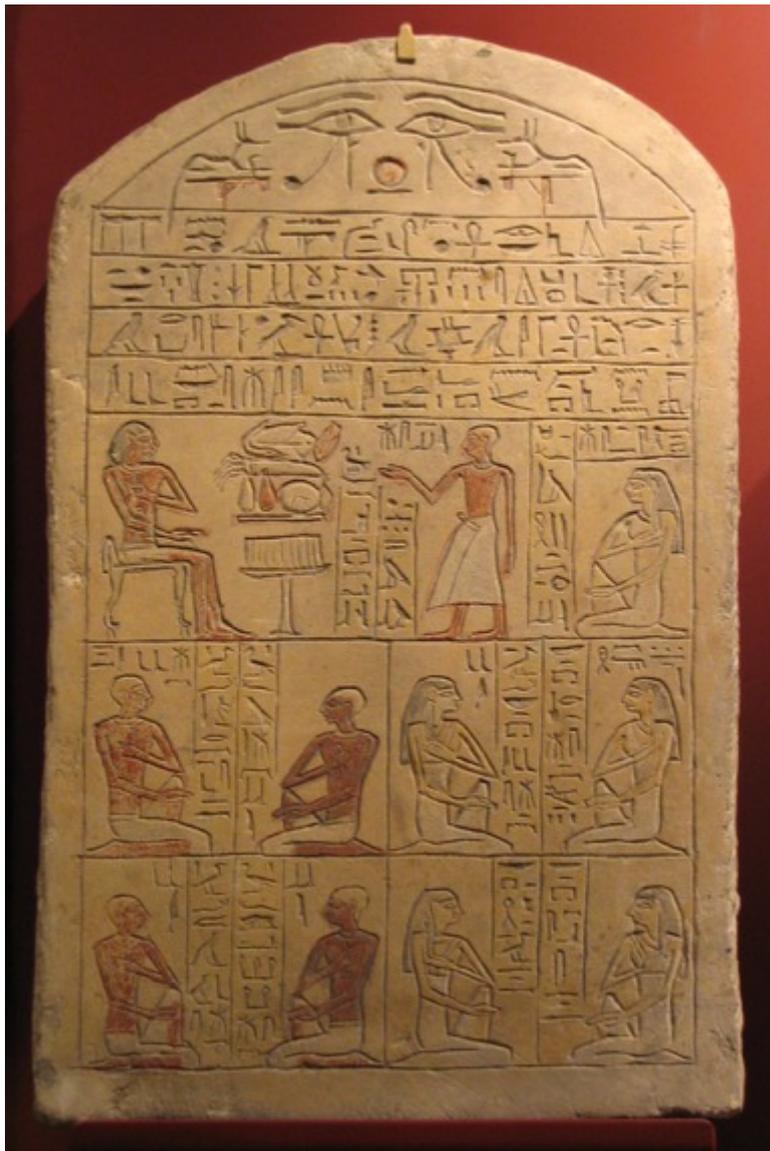
Line 9. *h3b r s.t nb.t št3.wt smi(=i) wpw.t=f nb.t n nb=f*

who was sent r every secret / difficult place in order that I report all the business of his to his lord.

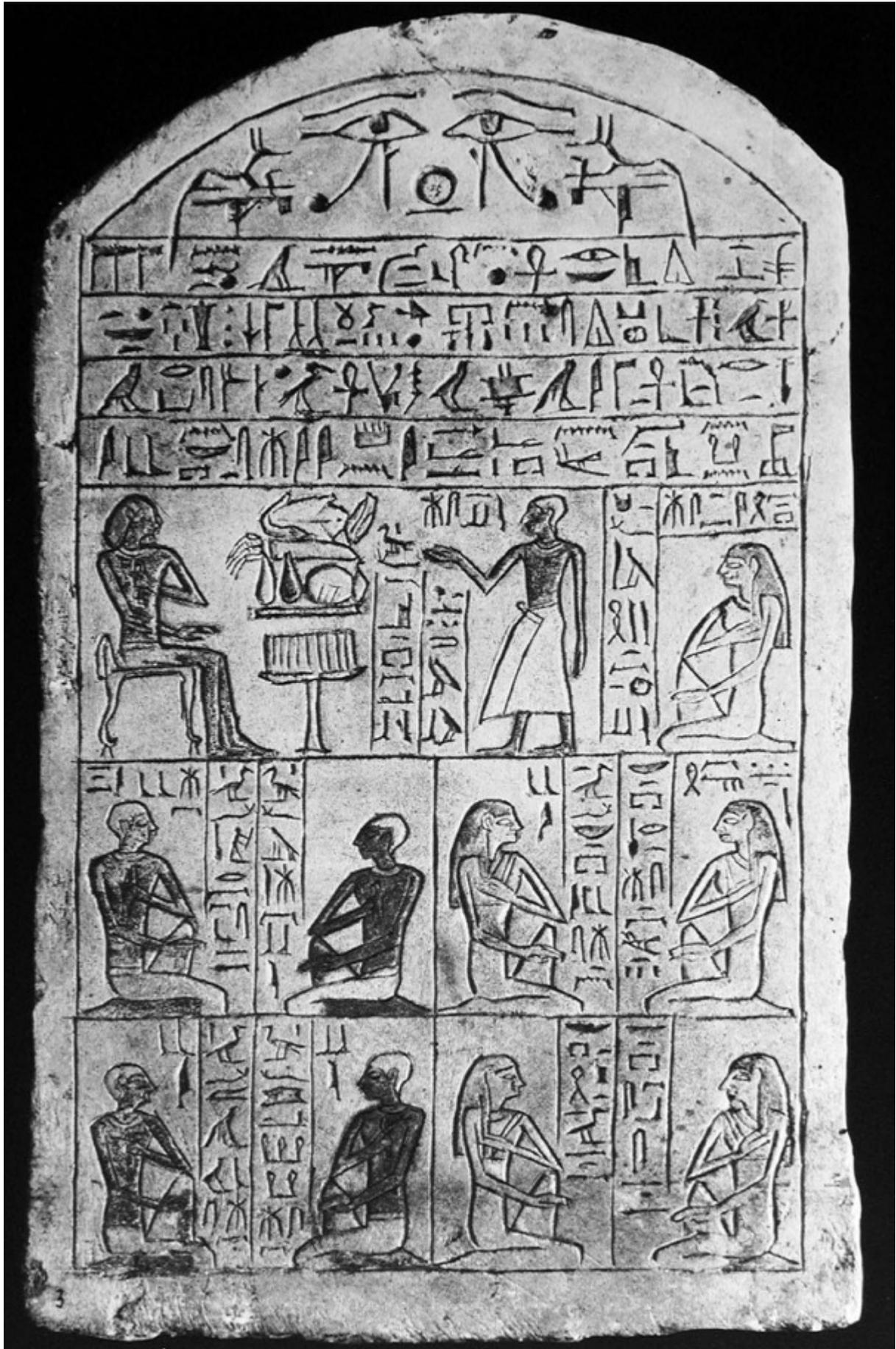
Mri.t dwy

im3h.y hww Intf.

Stela is early Middle Kingdom. Note the jewellery.



STELA of Imny: Hannover Kester Museum 2927, Brunner, *Chrestomathie* Pl.10 (Dyn. XII).



Line 1: *ḥtp di nsw Wsir nb ḥꜥḥ kꜣ d.t Min-Hrw-Nḥt ntr.w im.tyw 3bdw*

An boon which the king gives to Osiris, lord of Life, ruler of Eternity, Min-Horus, and the gods who are in Abydos:

Line 2: *dī=sn pr.t-ḥrw kꜣ.w 3pd.w šs mnḥ.t sntr iḥ.t nb.t*

That they give invocational offerings of oxen, birds, calcite vessels (asbestos), incense through which the god will live.all beautiful and pure things through which the god will live;

Line 3: *nfr.t wꜥb.t ḥꜥḥ.ty ntr im tꜣw ndmn(.y) ḥꜥḥ 3ḥ wsr m ḥry-ntr n kꜣ n(.y) imy-rꜣ šns ꜥꜣ Imny msi(.y) nb.t pr.w Bby.*

and the sweet breath for the Ka of the strong spirit in the necropolis, the overseer of the place of the Imny, born of the mistress of the House, beby.



Building Inscription from Western Thebes. Period of co-regency of Hatsheput and Tuthmosis III. Dynasty XVIII. Museo Vaticani no.130.

Translation:

ntr ʕ3 nb p.t bhḏ.t

Great god, lord of the sky, Behedet (Edfu)

ʕmn.w nb ns.wt t3.wy (M3ʕ.t-k3-Rʕ.w) di ʕnh mi Rʕ.w

Amun lord of the thrones of the two lands (Maat-ka-Re) given life like Re

(Mn-hpr-Rʕ.w) di ʕnh Wʕs.t Hftt-hr-nb-s

(Men-kheper-Re) given life Thebes Khett-hir-nebes (Goddess of Western Thebes).

Inscription:

Line 1. *Hr.w ʕnh wsr k3.w nb.ty w3ḏ rnp.wt Hr.w nb ntr.t hʕ.w hk3 Šmʕ.w T3-mḥw nsw bi.ty M3ʕ.t-k3-Rʕ.w*

The living Horus, strong of kas, nepty (name) fresh in years. Horus of Gold: Goddess of diadems. Ruler of Upper and Lower Egypt.

King of Upper and lower Egypt Maat-ka-Re.

Line 2. *(s3) Rʕ.w (h.t)=f mri(.y)=f H3.t-špsw.t hnm.t ʕmn.w iri=s m mn.w=s n it=s ʕmn.w nb ns.wt t3-wy sʕhʕ n=f*

Son of Re: Of his body, his beloved, Hatsceptut whom Amun protects. She made as her monument to her father Amun, lord of the thrones of the two lands, erecting for him

Line 3. *wmt.t Hftt-hr-nb-s m m3w.t k3.t (n.t) nhḥ ʕhm.wt=s dni(.ti) m inr*

a fort Khefet-hir-neb-es being as a renewal of a work of eternity; Its embankment having been constructed in stone;

Line 4. *nfr sy r shr.w=s tp.y-ʕ n-sp iri.t mit.t dr p3w.t iri.n*

it was beautiful; concerning is plans of a prior time.

Line 5. *hm.t=snn n—tn mrr=s it=s ʕmn.w r ntr.w nb.w rdi.y=s ʕnh mi Rʕ.w (d.t)*

Her person did this because she loves her father Imun more than every god and in order that she be given eternal life like Re.



Seat statue of Hatsheput (1479-1458) in female attire and nemes headcloth (royal attribute). Period of joint reign of Hatsheput and Thutmosis III. Deir el-Bahri. MMA 29.3.3. Note *ntr.t nfr.(t)* (right side).

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