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4

A LATE EGYPTIAN GRAMMAR

Fourth edition

JAROSLAV ČERNÝ † and SARAH ISRAELIT GROLL

assisted by

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p.590 P. Nevill, JEA 35 (1949) p. 70; vs. 5-6; Ex.1210c.

p.591 RAD 52, 14-16; p. LVIII.

53, 15-16; p. LX.

54, 7-8; Ex.1373a.

54, 10 - 55, 1; Ex.1210a.

55, 9-10; p. LXI.

55, 13; p. LVIII.

56, 2-3; p. LXIII.

56, 11-12; Ex.482c.

80, 2-3; Ex.603a.

P. Turin 2021, 2, 8-9; Ex.746a.

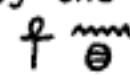
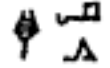
p.592 Černý, Valley, p. 28; Ex.558a.

Wilbour IV, 83; Ex.111d.

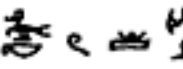
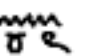
1. ORTHOGRAPHY

CHAPTER 1. ORTHOGRAPHY

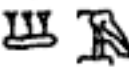
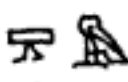
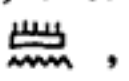
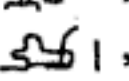
1.1.1.

In Late Egyptian many words display exactly the same orthography as in Middle Egyptian; for example , 'nh', and , 'h'.

1.1.2.

Certain words show changes from Middle Egyptian. In particular there is an ending , *w*, the meaning and origin of which escape us entirely; for example , *hpr*¹. , *b3k*². , *shn*³. Note that when this  is preceded by , *n*, the two are written together as , *nw*.

1.1.3.

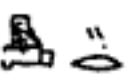
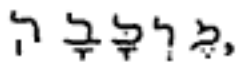
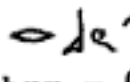
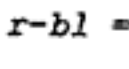
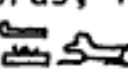
Biliteral signs are nearly always accompanied by the second consonant; for example , *p3*⁴ (always written with the wings up, after the hieratic form); , *š3*⁵. , *šm*⁶. , *mn*⁷. An exception is , *rw*⁸, which has a stroke instead of , *w*.

1.2. The so-called 'Syllabic Orthography'.

1.2.1. Writing.

The weak consonants *ʒ*, *i*, and *w* are often written to accompany another consonant, for no apparent reason.

1.2.2. Usage.

The syllabic writings occur mostly in foreign words; for example , *mrkb.t*, 'chariot'⁹ (Hebrew , Akkadian *narkabtu*). However, they are also found in purely Egyptian words; for example , *r-bl* = Coptic  ¹⁰; , *hrr* = Coptic 

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ꜥꜣꜣꜣ.¹¹ Sometimes the syllabic orthography is used only partially, as in the word ꜥꜣ ꜥꜣ ꜥꜣ ꜥꜣ ꜥꜣ, *sgnn*,¹² 'unguent'. The Egyptian words in which the syllabic writing occurs are especially those of which the etymology and origin have been forgotten. However, they also include new words which occur for the first time in Late Egyptian, and had not been written down before.

1.2.3. Vocalization.

It seems that these spellings imitate cuneiform syllabaries, and it is for this reason that the system is called 'syllabic orthography'. However, it remains obscure whether any vocalic value is to be attributed to the *3*, *i*, or *w* contained in these spellings; in other words, whether, for example, ꜥ |, ꜥꜣ, and ꜥꜣ | were intended to represent *ra*, *ri*, and *ru* respectively. Albright¹³ thought that this was so, at least for the earlier period, but according to Burchardt¹⁴ they all stand only for *r*.¹⁵

1.3. Hieratic abbreviations.

Hieratic writing uses cursive abbreviations of signs and groups of signs, in the middle or at the end of words, where the full writing was thought unnecessary. Thus the scribe adds a stroke, /, instead of ꜥ or ꜥꜣ, for ꜥꜣ, or instead of ꜥ for ꜥꜣ, or instead of ꜥ for ꜥꜣ. The dot is very often used for ꜥꜣ, and the sign ꜥꜣ is sometimes used for something which can be ꜥ or ꜥꜣ. Certain small signs, especially determinatives, have a space-filling dot (*Füllpunkt*) or stroke written above them; thus, ꜥꜣ. As it is uncertain which sign is really to be understood, we keep as close as we can to the original hieratic when transcribing by using the stroke, /, or the dot for such ambiguous writings. In other cases the dot forms an essential part of the sign, so distin-

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guishing it from similar signs: compare  for , with  for . It is not then represented in transcription. Transcriptions aim to represent exactly what can be seen in the hieratic original. It should not be argued that the ancient Egyptian would have acted differently if he had to transcribe the hieratic into hieroglyphs. For the Egyptian, hieroglyphs served an ornamental as well as a practical purpose. In many instances, therefore, he would have chosen a different grouping of signs to satisfy his artistic feeling.

1.4. Group writing.

The scribes were so accustomed to writing certain groups of signs that they would sometimes write them in the wrong place. For example, there are two different words     , *sim*, 'fodder',¹⁶ and     , *w3d*, 'vegetables';¹⁷ but sometimes a scribe who meant to write *w3d* wrote        ,¹⁸ half one word and half the other.

1.5. Assimilation of signs.

In many cases two or more hieroglyphs combine ultimately in one hieratic sign. In our transcriptions we use the originally correct sign, provided that it still exists in the contemporary hieroglyphs. Thus we transcribe , in    , *hsb.t(?)*,¹⁹ as , but we transcribe the same hieratic sign as  in the word     , *hrw*. Similarly we transcribe , *hr*, only when the additional  is quite clear in the hieratic, and has been intentionally written by the scribe. Everywhere else we transcribe , *hr*, although the New Kingdom form for , , goes back ultimately to . The ligature  is always to be transcribed ;  is written . A hieroglyphic sign , *sn*, is used for cases in which it is not certain whether the hieratic sign means ,

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sn, or , sn. When we find    for b, instead of  or , it is to be explained by the similarity of hieratic  to . b is always meant in such cases.

1.6. Redundant signs.

, z, is still written in many words from which it had very likely disappeared in pronunciation; for example in   , bz,²⁰ (Coptic KΩ), 'to abandon', and    , hzb²¹ (Coptic ζωβ), 'to send'. There are also cases in which the writing does not allow us to see whether the , z, was present in pronunciation or not; for example   , wzb (Coptic οΥωζ), 'to place'. How early the disappearance of , z, took place in some words can be seen from the fact that it is written erroneously in    , bz'f,²² 'to seize', as early as the 18th. Dynasty.

What has been said of , z, is also to a great extent true of , i, and , w, which are sometimes omitted, sometimes kept, and sometimes supplied where they had never belonged. , s, however, is regularly written, and not added erroneously.²³

1.7. Peculiarities of , b, , m, and , n.

The Middle Egyptian negative particle , n, is written  , bw, corresponding to Coptic . Perhaps for reasons of uniformity, the other Middle Egyptian negative particle, , nn, is written  , bn, in Late Egyptian, although the Coptic parallel suggests that it was probably pronounced either as $\bar{N}$ in the combination $\bar{N} \dots \Delta N$ or as $\bar{N} N$ in the $\bar{N} N \epsilon \gamma \zeta \omega \tau \bar{M}$ formation.

Occasional confusion between the prepositions , m, and , n, indicates that in some cases, and particularly before the sound t, , m, has passed into , n. This

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is confirmed by Coptic, where the preposition  becomes $\bar{N}$, and both of the prepositional phrases  , *m-dr*, and  , *m-di*, become $\bar{N}T\epsilon$. Elsewhere , *m*, is written instead of original , *n*. Thus, in the conjunctive  , *mtw.k* (= Coptic $\bar{N}r$), the , *m*, is unetymological because this form is nothing more than the unaccented form of the independent pronoun  , *ntk*. However, in the framework of the nominal sentence pattern, both the unaccented and the accented independent pronouns take the form  , *ntk*; ²⁴ that is, both the unetymological , *m*, and the etymological , *n*, are written together. Rarely both , *m*, and , *b*, are written together to represent , *m*.

Ex. 1, P.Bulaq 10, rt. 7:        
             , *hr iw bwpwy.s grs p3y.s-it*,
 Although she did not bury her father. (*bwpw.f stp* = Coptic $\bar{M}\pi\bar{y}\zeta\omega\tau\bar{M}$.)

 , *nn*, is often written instead of simple , *n*, at the end of words. Thus the pronominal suffixes , *.n*, and , *.tn*, are sometimes written respectively  and , and the demonstrative , *pn*, is also found as . This strange habit results in confusion between the verbal forms , *wn*, and , *wnn*.

1.8. A possible loss of the genitival , *n*.

The frequency of the writing , *nn*, instead of , *n*, suggests that in some cases where it is written only once the , *n*, was actually dropped from pronunciation. This is confirmed by the case of   , *p3-n*, + noun, 'that (masc.) of', which is usually written , *pn*, in Late Egyptian. The Greek and Coptic transcriptions of the name    , *p3-n-3s.t*, ($\pi\alpha\eta\sigma\iota\varsigma$ and $\pi\lambda\eta\zeta\epsilon$) - and similarly of the feminine name   , *t3-n.t-t3.wy*,

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($\tau\alpha\tau\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$) - show that the $p3-n$ and $t3-n.t$ in these names were pronounced respectively $\pi\Delta$ and $\tau\Delta$.²⁵ It should be noted that the genitival n is always written 𓂏 , never 𓂏 or 𓂏 .

1.9. The loss of final 𓂏 , r , and 𓂏 , t .

At the end of words 𓂏 , r , has disappeared or passed into 𓂏 , i , as evidenced by the spelling 𓂏 ; for example 𓂏 𓂏 , tr ,²⁶ 'time' becomes 𓂏 𓂏 , ti .²⁷ 𓂏 𓂏 , ptr ,²⁸ 'see' becomes 𓂏 𓂏 , pti .²⁹ Sometimes also 𓂏 , r , disappears from the middle of a word; for example 𓂏 𓂏 , hrw ,³⁰ 'day' becomes 𓂏 𓂏 , hyw .³¹ (often confused subsequently with 𓂏 𓂏 , $h3w$, 'time'³²). 𓂏 , t , at the end of words has, as a rule, disappeared, and is often not written; for example 𓂏 𓂏 , $nh.t$,³³ 'sycamore' becomes 𓂏 𓂏 , $nh3$,³⁴ and 𓂏 𓂏 , $bd.t$,³⁵ 'emmer' becomes 𓂏 𓂏 , $bt3$.³⁶ Some feminine words never display the feminine ending 𓂏 , $.t$, and are only known to be feminine by their occurrence with the feminine definite article 𓂏 , $t3$, the demonstrative adjective 𓂏 , $t3y$, or the possessive article 𓂏 , $t3y.f$. The definite articles and demonstratives are, in Late Egyptian, the only safe guide to the gender of nouns. Note that 𓂏 𓂏 , $d3d3$, 'pot',³⁷ 𓂏 𓂏 , ht , 'seal',³⁸ and 𓂏 𓂏 , $3'$, 'pot',³⁹ are feminine. Before pronominal suffixes the feminine ending is preserved, and is then written 𓂏 or 𓂏 . Compare 𓂏 , $dx.t$, 'hand',⁴⁰ with 𓂏 𓂏 , $dx.t.k$, 'your hand'.⁴¹

1.10. The Coalescence of 𓂏 , z , and 𓂏 , s .

The distinction between 𓂏 , z , and 𓂏 , s , was already lost in Middle Egyptian. In proximity to 𓂏 , s , they eventually coalesced with it; for example 𓂏 𓂏 , $ps3$,⁴² 'divide'

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becomes  , *ps*; ⁴³.  , *šsp*; ⁴⁴. 'receive' becomes  , *šp*; ⁴⁵.  , *šw*; ⁴⁶. 'lose by theft,' becomes  , *šw*. ⁴⁷.

1.11. Variant writings of consonants.

To , *n*, and , *r*, as writings for *l*, Late Egyptian added   *l*, *nr* (only at the end of a syllable).

The replacement of , *h*, by , *š*, best observed in Sahidic Coptic, ⁴⁸ can be found already in Late Egyptian. We find    , *ht-n-šm*, ⁴⁹ or     *ht-šmm*, ⁵⁰. 'firewood', written with , *hm*. ⁵¹.

The beginning of the coalescence of , *q*, and , *g*, is seen in the frequent writings   , *sgn*, ⁵² and   , *sgnn*, ⁵³ instead of the etymologically correct   , *sgnn*, ⁵⁴. 'fat unguent.'

, *t*, has become , *t*, almost everywhere in Middle Egyptian, and in Late Egyptian the hieratic sign is often indistinguishable from that for , *t*, except that the latter is a little smaller. Sometimes , *t*, is correctly written, as in  , *rmt*, 'people'. ⁵⁵ In other cases it is replaced by a quite clear , *t*, or , *ti* = *t*; for example   , *tb.t*, ⁵⁶. 'sandals' becomes     *tib.ty*; ⁵⁷.    *tnw*, ⁵⁸. 'number' becomes    *tnw*; ⁵⁹.    *rmt*, ⁶⁰. becomes  , *rmt*. ⁶¹ If the hieratic sign is short it is transcribed as , *t*; if long, as , *t*; if a tick is written in the hieratic it is also represented in transcription, , *t*. , *d*, has in many cases become , *t*. , *d*, has also sometimes changed to , *t* (written , *d*); for example    *db.t*, ⁶². 'brick' becomes    *db.t* ⁶³ (Coptic *twβε*).

1. ORTHOGRAPHY

1.12. Bibliography and references.

1. *LRL*, 56, 1.
2. *HO*, 1, CXV, 4, rt. 5.
3. *LRL*, 34, 13.
4. *LRL*, 34, 16.
5. *LRL*, 3, 10.
6. *LRL*, 15, 10.
7. *LRL*, 7, 15.
8. *LRL*, 4, 3.
9. *LRL*, 50, 9.
10. *LRL*, 18, 15.
11. *LRL*, 51, 1.
12. *HO*, pl. LXVIII, 2, rt. 2.
13. *The Vocalization of the Egyptian Syllabic Orthography*, New Haven, 1934.
14. *Die Altkanaanäischen Fremdworte und Eigennamen im Aegyptischen*, I & II, Leipzig, 1909 & 1910.
15. See also Albright & Lambdin, *JSS* 2, (1957), 113-127; Calice, *AZ* 44 (1907), 102; Edel, *JNES* 8 (1949), 44-47; Edgerton, *JAOS* 60 (1940), 473-506; W.M. Müller, *Asien und Europa nach altägyptischen Denkmälern*, Leipzig, 1893; W.A. Ward, *JNES* 16 (1957), 198-203.
16. *HO*, pl. LXVI, 1, rt. 14; pl. LXXII, 1, rt. 11.
17. Černý, *Ostr. Cairo Cat.*, 25677, rt. 2.
18. *LRL*, 14, 13.
19. See Mattha, *Bulletin of the Faculty of Arts, Cairo Univ.*, XX (1958, publ. 1962), 17-20; von Beckerath, *AZ* 95 (1969), 88-91; Edel, *JNES* 8 (1949), 35-39.
20. *LRL*, 54, 13.
21. *LRL*, 37, 7.
22. *WB*, III, 272.

2. PRONOUNS

with either the stative or *hr* or *m* + infinitive.

a). With an adverb.

See also Ex. 760.

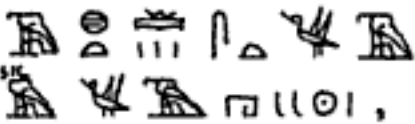
b). With an adverbial phrase.

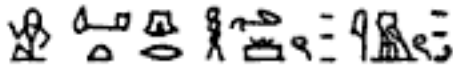
See also Ex. 752.

c). With the stative.

See also Ex. 769.

d). With *hr* + infinitive.

Ex. 79, P. Boulaq 10, rt. 8-9: 
3ht.s p3-nty st hr wh3.f m p3-hrw, They are seeking
 her possessions today. (Lit. 'It is her possessions
 that they are seeking today.') (Dynasty 19.)

Ex. 80, LRL, 9, 8-9:  *tw.i*
(hr) di.t grh.w im.w, I am compelling them to finish
 with them. (Dynasty 20.)

Note that although the *hr* which precedes the infinitive is almost always omitted in the 20th Dynasty, we still transliterate it. The reasons for this are, firstly that there are still cases, even in the 20th. Dynasty, where the *hr* is actually written,⁷⁰ and secondly, that *(hr)* conventionally indicates that the following verb is an infinitive and not a stative.

2.7. Interrogative Pronouns.⁷¹

2.7.1.  , *ih*, 'Who?', 'What?' (See below 61.7.).

2. PRONOUNS

The following examples show that *ih* is to be classified as the equivalent of a bare noun.

- a). Preceding the genitival_{mm}, n:

Ex. 81, BM 10052, 5, 9: , iḫ n
hn.w, What kind of vessels? (Lit. 'What of vessels?')

- b). After a preposition:

[illegible]

Ex. 83, BM 10052, 1, 16: , *mi ih*, How?

Since *ih* is a noun equivalent, its syntactic position within the verbal system corresponds to that of a noun.

- c). $i\hbar$ as direct object:

Ex. 84, BM 10052, 6, 4:  , iw.i (r) wnm ib m-di.tn, What shall I eat with you? (Lit. 'I shall eat what with you?').

Thus the following examples must be classified as nominal and adjectival sentences (see below Chapters 57-60).

- d). i_h as a member of a nominal sentence pattern.

* See below Exx. 1599, 1600.

- e). *ih* as subject of a *ny-sw* construction.

Ex. 85, HO, pl. XXXIV, 4, rt. 5: 
 𓂏 𓂏 𓂏 𓂏, *ny-sw iḥ t3-ip.t*, To whom does it -
 the box - belong? (Dynasty 19.)

7. PREPOSITIONS

7.3.2. The preposition (*hr*)-'wy, 'in the charge of'.

a). Forms.

59.

60.

61.

62.

63.

64.

65.

b). Use.

Ex. 397, Mayer A, 7, 2-3:

[A], *sw w3h (hr)-'wy.k dd.f sw*

(*hr*)-' *hm* A, 'It is in your charge.'

He answered, "It is in the charge of the priest (A)".

7.3.3. The preposition *m-b3h*, 'in front of' (= Coptic $\bar{M}M\Delta\eta$)⁶⁶.

a). Forms.

67.

68.

69.

70.

71.

b). Uses.

m-b3h is used with gods,⁷² kings,⁷³ or high officials (vizier,⁷⁴ royal butlers,⁷⁵ and 'magistrates' (*n3-sr.w*)⁷⁶).

It is, however, sometimes used with a wider range of person;

Ex. 398, LRL, 26, 4:

, *m-b3h A p3y.k-nb*

rmt nb m mitt, Before A, your lord, and everybody else likewise;

and with inanimate objects:

Ex. 399, Abb, 2, 8-9:

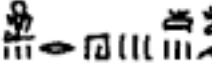
, *p3-mr*

.... *nty p3y.f wd smn m-b3h.f*, The pyramid

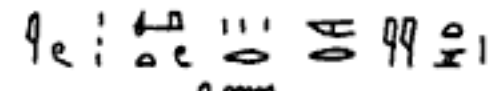
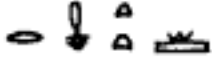
whose stela is (still) fixed in front of it.

7. PREPOSITIONS

7.3.4. The preposition *r-h3w*, 'in the time of'.

Ex. 400, BM 10052, 8, 19: 
 , *t3-sb3y.t i.iri n n3-it3.w*
r-h3w t3ty A, The punishment which was done to the
 thieves in the time of the vizier A.

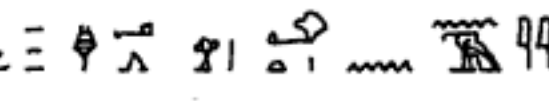
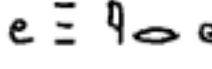
7.3.5. The preposition *r-mitt-n*, 'as', 'according to'.⁷⁷

Ex. 401, RAD, 56, 12-13: 
 , *iw.w (hr)*
di.t.w r mry.t r-mitt-n p3-dd.f n.sn, And they
 installed themselves at the (labour-) market (lit.
 'quay') according to his instructions.

7.3.6. The preposition *n-h3*, 'behind'.⁷⁸

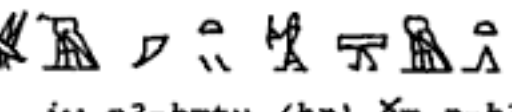
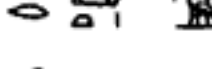
Ex. 402, Černý, *Ostr. Cairo Cat.* 25555, rt. 7: 
 ,
'h'.n p3-ntr hr n'y n-h3.f, Then the god moved
 backwards.

7.3.7. The preposition *hr-h3t-n*, 'before', 'in front of' (= Coptic ⲡⲓⲣⲏⲛ ⲛ....).⁷⁹

Ex. 403, RAD, 55, 10: 
 , *iw.w 'h' hr-h3t-n n3y.w-iry.w*,
 While they stood in front of their companions.

7.3.8. The preposition *r-h3t* (= Coptic ⲉⲗⲏⲧⲏⲛ).⁸⁰

i). 'Before', 'in front of':

Ex. 404, Abb, 5, 2: 
 , *iw p3-hmty (hr) šm r-h3t*
n3-sr.w, The coppersmith went in front of the
 magistrates.

7. PREPOSITIONS

ii). 'Because of':

Ex. 405, RAD, 53, 16: , *r-ḥ3t ḥqr r-ḥ3t ib*, Because of hunger and thirst.

7.3.9. The preposition (*m-*)*ḥr-ib*, 'in the midst of'.

Ex. 406, LES, 68, 15: , *mtw.k mwt n.k (m-) ḥry-ib p3-ym*, And you will bring about your death in the middle of the sea.

7.3.10. The preposition *r-ḥt*, 'subordinate to', 'under the orders of'.

a). Forms.

81.

82.

83.

b). Use.

Ex. 407, BM 10054, rt.2, 7: A , A *r-ḥt p3-ḥm-ntr tpy n imn*, A, under the charge of the First Prophet of Amon.

7.3.11. The preposition *m-ḥnw*, 'inside', 'amongst' (= Coptic ⲙⲏⲓ).⁸⁴

a). Forms.

85.

86.
 88.

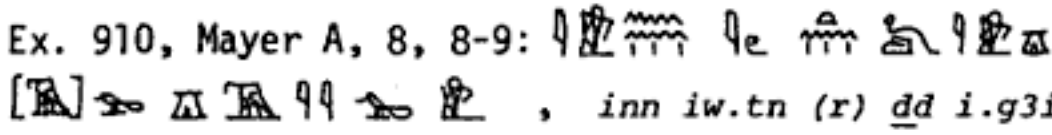
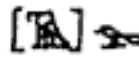
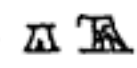
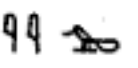
87.
 89.

b). Use.

Ex. 408, Mayer A, 2, 5: , *m-ḥnw p3-r-ḥd*, Inside this treasury.

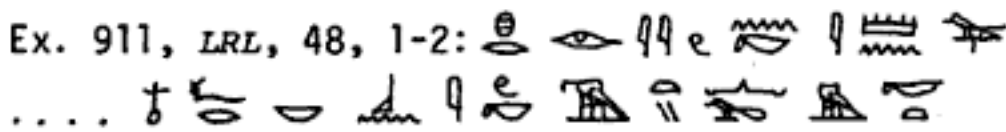
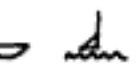
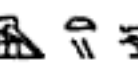
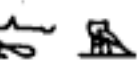
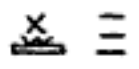
21. THE INITIAL PROSPECTIVE *STP.F*

21.5.2. The protasis of a conditional statement introduced by *inn* + a third future formation.

Ex. 910, Mayer A, 8, 8-9: 
 [A]    , *inn iw.tn (r) dd i.g3i*
g3y.i, I will lie if you tell me to. (lit. 'If you
 bid me, "lie!" I will lie.')

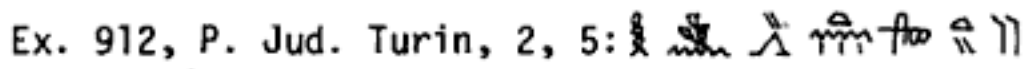
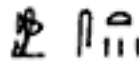
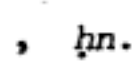
21.6. The initial prospective *stp.f* can be followed by the following verbal formations.

21.6.1. A negative third future formation.

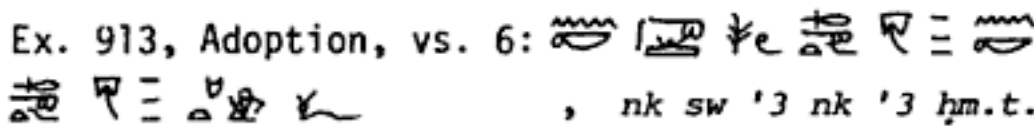
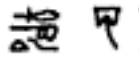
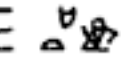
Ex. 911, LRL, 48, 1-2: 
       
  , *hr iry n.k imn nfr nb bn iw.k*
(r) 3ty m nk.t, May Amon make you prosper in
 every way, and may you never lack anything.

Note that the actor expression of *iri* is *imn* whereas the actor of the third future is *.k*.

21.6.2. An imperative form.

Ex. 912, P. Jud. Turin, 2, 5: 
  , *hn.tn smty st*, Go and find out about them
 (lit. 'examine them').

21.6.3. An initial prospective *stp.f*.

Ex. 913, Adoption, vs. 6: 
   , *nk sw '3 nk '3 hm.t.f*,
 May a donkey copulate with him. May a donkey copulate
 with his wife.

21.6.4. A *iw.f (hr) stp.f* of the past.

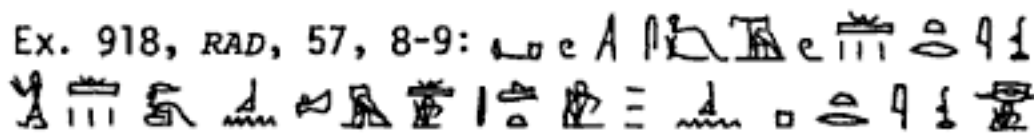
22. THE *BN STP.F* FORMATION

CHAPTER 22. THE *BN STP.F* FORMATION

The initial prospective *stp.f* is negated by being preceded by *bn*.¹

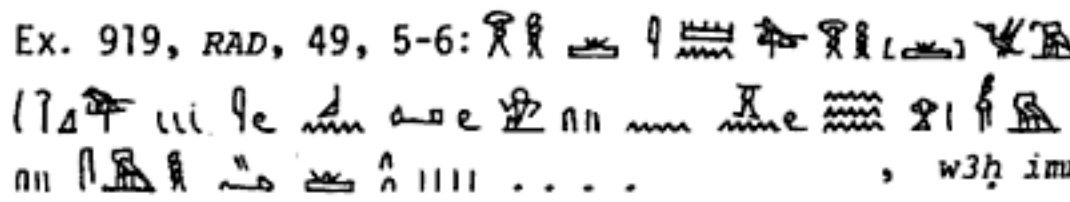
22.1. The *bn stp.i* after the direct indicators of initiality.

After *r-dd*.

Ex. 918, RAD, 57, 8-9: 
 , *di A sdf3-tryt r-dd bn sdm.i md.t*
bn ptr.i , A swore the *sdf3-tryt* oath, saying, "I
 will not hear anything, I will not see

22.2. The *bn stp.i* formation after the indirect indicators of initiality.

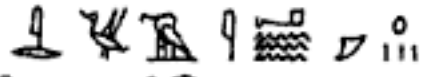
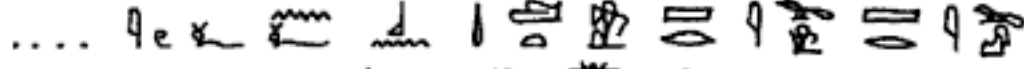
22.2.1. After *iw*.

Ex. 919, RAD, 49, 5-6: 
 (174                    

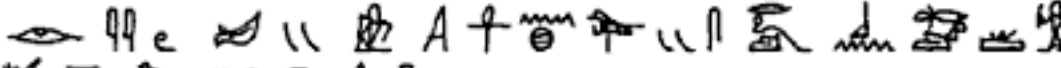
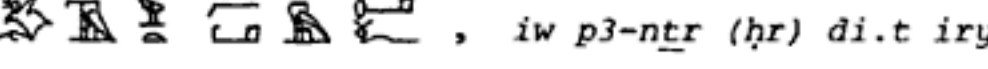
22. THE *BN STP.F* FORMATION

22.3. The *bn stp.i* formation can be preceded by the following verbal formations.

22.3.1. The *iw.f n.f* construction, when both indicate the same time range.

Ex. 920, Naunakhte, IV, 4-5: 
 
 
ir p3-i' iw.f n.f bn mdw šri šri.t im.f
bn sdm.i r.f m dw3w, The washing bowl shall belong
 to him. No son or daughter shall contest his owner-
 ship, and no allegations of theirs will be paid any
 attention to in future (lit. I shall not hear of it in
 future).

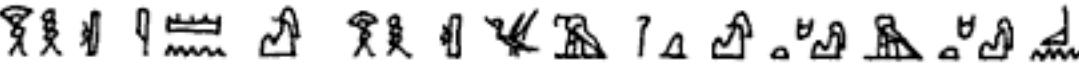
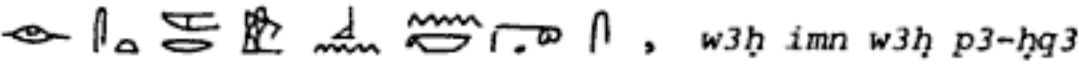
22.3.2. The *iw.f (ḥr) stp.f* of the past.

Ex. 921, BM 10335, vs. 20-21: 

 , *iw p3-ntr (ḥr) di.t iry*
idnw A 'nh-n-nb '.w.s. r-dd bn šdi(.i) t3w.t m-di.f,
 And the god made the steward A give an oath, saying,
 "I will not exact penalty from him".

22.3.3. The perfect active *stp.f*.

See above Ex. 918.

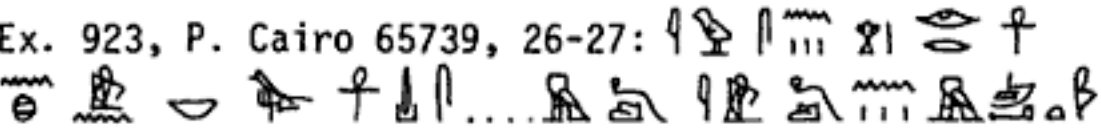
22.3.4. A first present pattern preceded by the *w3ḥ imn* pattern.

Ex. 922, Daressy, *Ostr. Cairo Cat.* 25227, vs. 4-5:

 , *w3ḥ imn w3ḥ p3-ḥq3*
ḥm.t m ḥm.t bn iri.s mr(.wt) bn nk.s, As Amon
 endures, as the Ruler endures, so a wife should

22. THE *BN STP.F* FORMATION

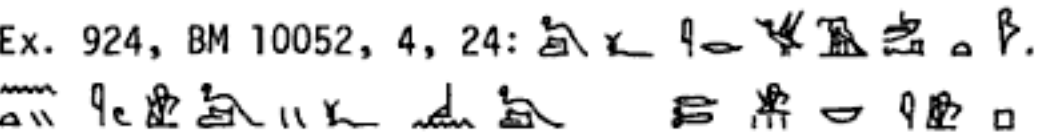
stay a wife; she should not have lovers (lit. 'make love') and she should not commit adultery.

22.3.5. The emphatic *i.dd.f* formation.

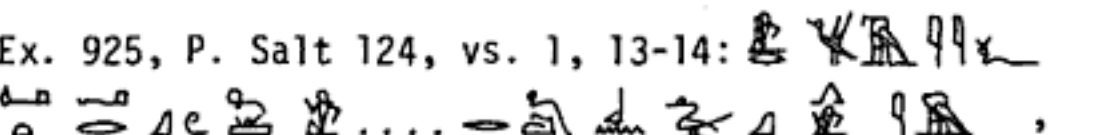
Ex. 923, P. Cairo 65739, 26-27: 
iw.sn hr ir.t 'nb
n nb '.w.s. m-dd i.dd.n m m3'.t bn dd.n 'd3,
 And they took an oath by the Sovereign, l.p.h.,
 saying, "We will speak truly. We will not lie".

22.4. The *bn stp.f* formation can be preceded by the following non-verbal patterns.

22.4.1. An adjectival sentence pattern indicating future time.

Ex. 924, BM 10052, 4, 24: 
dd.f ir p3-m3'.t nty
iw.i (r) dd.f bn dd(.i)rmt nb i.ptr.i irm A, He
 insisted, "What I am going to say is true. (I) can
 not tell who all the people I saw with A were".

22.4.2. A one-membral nominal construction.

Ex. 925, P. Salt 124, vs. 1, 13-14: 
sh3-r p3y.f-di.t 'rq.i r-dd bn 'q.i im, Charge
 concerning his causing me to swear saying, "I
 will not go in".

22. THE *BW STP.F* FORMATION

22.5. Bibliography and references.

1. Behnk, *Amarna-Grammatik*, 90b; Erman, *NAG*, 765; Černý, *JEA*, 23 (1937), 188; Groll, *Negative*, 116-121.

23. THE FIRST FUTURE

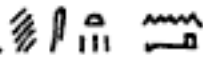
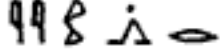
CHAPTER 23. THE FIRST FUTURE

23.1. Morphology.¹

The first future, i.e. *st (m) n'y r mš'* is built of the following elements:

1. The preformatives of the first present;
2. The preposition *m* + the infinitive of the verb *n'y*;

Sometimes the *m* is omitted.

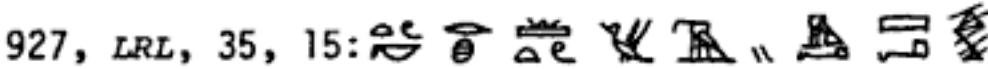
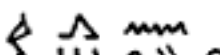
Ex. 926, P. Strassburg 24 V, vs. 2:
 , *st (m) n'y*
r mš', They are going to travel.

3. The preposition *r* + an infinitive.

Thus the immediate present is expressed by *m n'y*, whereas the futurity is expressed by the *r* + infinitive.

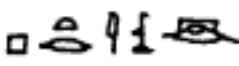
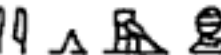
23.2. The first future after the indirect indicators of initiality.

After *nty*.

Ex. 927, LRL, 35, 15: 
   , *tw.k*
rh.tw p3y-mš' nty tw.i m n'y r ir.t.f, You know
about this journey which I am going to make.

23.3. The peculiarity of the verb *hd*.

Note that, there are similar constructions which show slightly different characteristics when conveying the same tense.

Ex. 928, Ostr. IFAO 1409, 2 (unpublished): 
   , *ptr tw.k m n'y m hd*,

23. THE FIRST FUTURE

23.5. Bibliography and references.

1. Gardiner, *AZ* 43 (1906), 97-98; Erman, *NAG*, 502; Polotsky, *Papers*, 236 (= *OLZ* 56 (1959), 458); Griffith, *Stories*, 153-154; Vergote, *CdE* 31 (1956), 218; Wilson, *Coptic Future Tenses*, 65-70.

24. THE IMPERATIVE

CHAPTER 24. THE IMPERATIVE MOOD

24.1. Morphology.

Late Egyptian verbs sometimes form the imperative by adding the prothetic *yōd*, , but often they have no distinctive mark at all. Both forms of the imperative can be found in the same verb. We must not, however, assume *a priori* that all verbs with imperative meaning and prefixed  are true imperative forms. Coptic gives us a warning here, for it has very few real imperatives¹ (all of them, incidently, with prefixed Δ: ΔNΙ, 'bring'; ΔρΙ, 'do'; Δϣ, 'pass on (to me)'; ΔΧΙ, 'say'), having generally replaced the imperative form with the infinitive. Furthermore, in two cases (ΔNΔY, 'see' and ΔYΩN, 'open') the prefix Δ occurs with infinitive form of the verb. So it seems likely that among Late Egyptian imperatives, too, there may be infinitive forms (see above 11.5.2.)² with prefixed , and that, in addition, some imperatives at least may occur without  and without being infinitive forms.

Examples of imperatives with the prothetic *yōd*.

Ex. 930, *LRL*, 35, 16:  , *i.3s*, Hurry!

Ex. 931, *BM* 10052, 1, 13-14:    , *i.w3h*, Stop!

Examples of imperatives without the prothetic *yōd*.

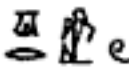
Ex. 932, *LRL*, 11, 14:  , *šdi (wi)*, Save me!

Ex. 933, *P. Jud. Turin*, 4, 2:          , *thm hrwy*, incite enmity!

Ex. 934, *LRL*, 18, 8: , *dd*, Say! (Quite exceptional.)

Ex. 935, *LES*, 73, 11-12:      , *ddh sw*, Imprison him!

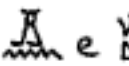
24. THE IMPERATIVE

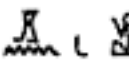
Ex. 936, BM 10052, 12, 5:  e  , gr.w, Keep silent (pl.)!

24.2. The dependent pronoun as direct object of the imperative.

What distinguishes the imperative form from the infinitive form of the imperative is their respective ways of expressing the pronominal object; the infinitive takes a pronominal suffix (see above 11.2.) and the imperative takes a dependent pronoun. The following are examples of the imperative with an attached dependent pronoun.

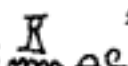
24.2.1. With the first person singular.

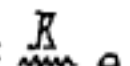
Ex. 937, LRL, 8, 2:  e  , ini wi, Bring me back!

Ex. 938, LRL, 2, 2:  e  , ini wi, Bring me back!

Ex. 939, LRL, 12, 8:  e  , ini wi, Bring me back!

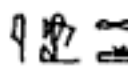
24.2.2. With the second person masculine singular.

Ex. 940, LRL, 33, 4; 64, 5:  e  , ini tw, Bring him back! (Lit. 'Bring you back! Note the redundant  .)

Ex. 941, LRL, 30, 1:  e  , ini tw, Bring him (lit. 'you') back!

Ex. 942, LES, 65, 10:  e  , smn.tw, Wait! (Lit. 'Fix yourself!')

24.2.3. With the second person feminine singular.

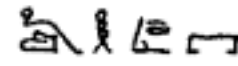
Ex. 943, BM 10052, 14, 8:  e  , i.mh ti m, Fill yourself with

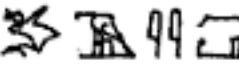
24. THE IMPERATIVE

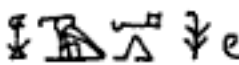
24.2.4. With the third person singular, masculine and feminine.

Ex. 944, P. Lee, 2, 5:  , *i.iri sw*, Do it!

Ex. 945, LRL, 20, 2:  , *i.iri st*, Do it!

Ex. 946, LES, 73, 11-12:  , *ddh sw*,
Imprison him!

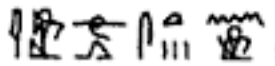
Ex. 947, LES, 72, 7:  , *t3y sw*, Take
him!

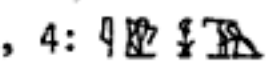
Ex. 948, LES, 71, 14:  , *h3' sw*, Leave
him alone!

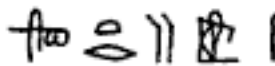
24.2.5. With the second person plural.

Ex. 949, P. Jud. Turin, 2, 8:  ,
s3w.tw.tn, Beware!

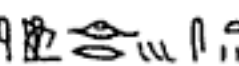
24.2.6. With the third person plural.

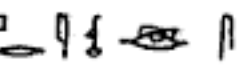
Ex. 950, LRL, 35, 16:  , *i.3s st n.i*,
Bring them to me quickly!

Ex. 951, BM 10052, 13, 4:  ,
i.h3' st, Leave them!

Ex. 952, P. Jud. Turin, 2, 5:  , *smtr*
st, Examine them!

Ex. 953, P. Lee, 1, 7:  , *i.iri st*, Do
them!

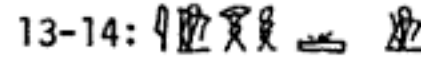
Ex. 954, LRL, 61, 8:  , *i.iri st*, Do
them!

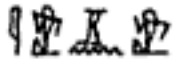
Ex. 955, LES, 73, 16:  , *ptr st*,
Look at them!

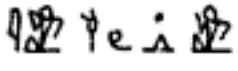
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24.2.7. The dependent pronoun *wi*.

The dependent pronoun *wi* is often written ; i.e. like the pronominal suffix of the first person singular.

Ex. 956, BM 10052, 1, 13-14:  , *i.w3h (w)i*, Let me (be)!

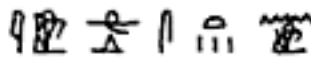
Ex. 957, LRL, 39, 13:  , *i.ini (w)i*, Bring me back!

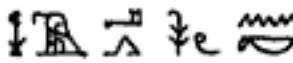
Ex. 958, LES, 69, 10:  , *i.wd (w)i*, send me!

In the case of *ini*, the *i* which follows *i.ini* is not the pronominal suffix but the dependent pronoun. Had *i.ini* been an infinitive, the ending *t* would probably have been inserted between *ini* and its pronominal suffix.

24.2.8. The adherence of the direct object to the verb.

So firmly does the dependent pronoun adhere to the preceding imperative that the dative expression with a pronominal suffix follows it:

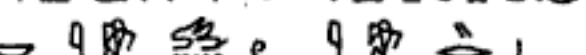
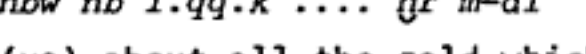
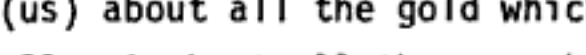
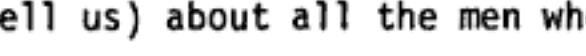
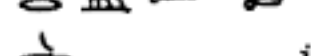
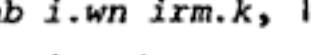
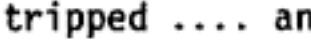
Ex. 959, LRL, 35, 16:  , *i.3s st n.i*, Bring them to me quickly!

Ex. 960, LES, 71, 14:  , *h3' sw n.k*, Leave him alone! (Leave him for yourself!' i.e. *Dativus ethicus*, *n.k.*)³.

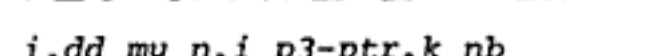
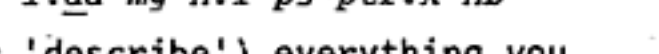
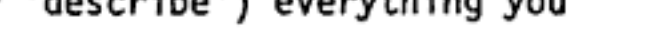
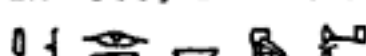
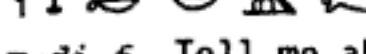
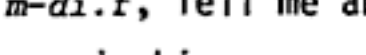
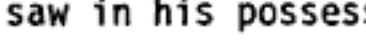
It should be noted that where a noun appears as the object, the dative expression with a suffix naturally precedes it.

Ex. 961, LRL, 64, 6:  , *i.h3b n.n '.k*, Write to us how you are!

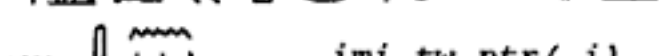
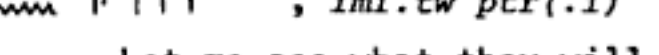
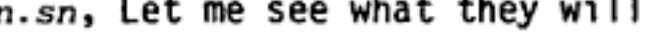
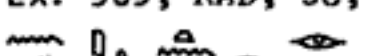
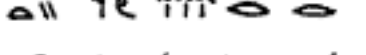
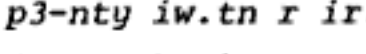
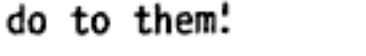
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Ex. 967, BM 10053, 2, 9:       
      
 , *i.dd nbw nb i.qq.k hr m-di*
rmt nb i.wn irm.k, Tell (us) about all the gold which
 you stripped and (tell us) about all the men who
 were with you!

24.3.4. A defined relative form.

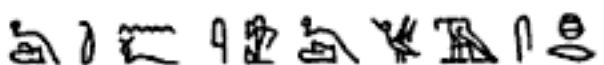
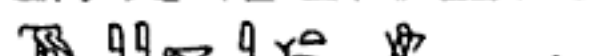
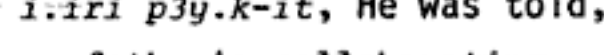
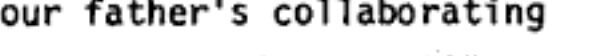
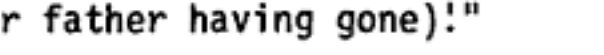
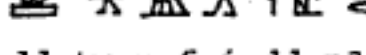
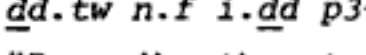
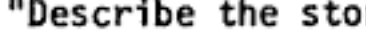
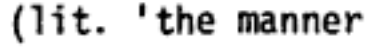
Ex. 968, BM 10403, 3, 18:     
   
i.dd my n.i p3-ptr.k nb
m-di.f, Tell me about (or 'describe') everything you
 saw in his possession!

24.3.5. A defined relative clause.

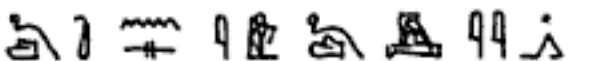
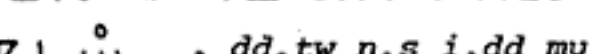
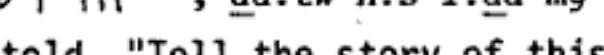
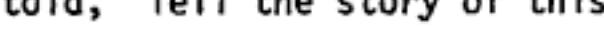
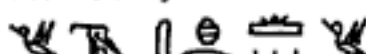
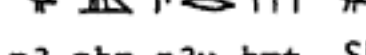
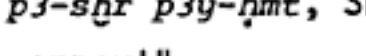
Ex. 969, RAD, 58, 4-5:     
   
imi.tw ptr(.i)
p3-nty iw.tn r ir.t.f n.sn, Let me see what they will
 do to them!

24.4. Gender and number.

The imperative has only one form for masculine and feminine singular and for second person plural. Compare the following:

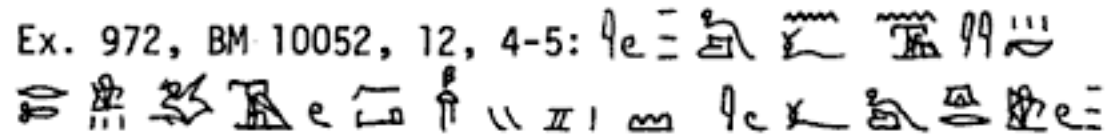
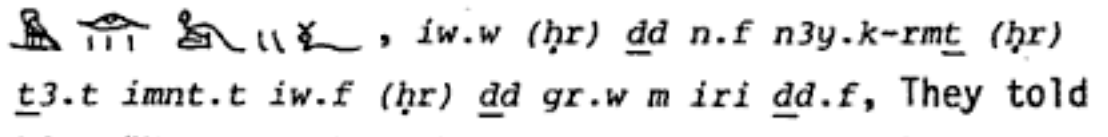
Ex. 970, Mayer A, 2, 11:      
    
dd.tw n.f i.dd p3-shr sm i:iri p3y.k-it, He was told,
 "Describe the story of your father's collaborating
 (lit. 'the manner of your father having gone')."

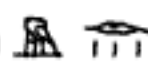
and

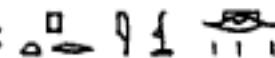
Ex. 971, BM 10403, 3, 2:    
  
dd.tw n.s i.dd my
p3-shr p3y-hmt, She was told, "Tell the story of this
 copper!"

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In the following example, the form *gr.w* looks as if it might be a plural imperative form.

Ex. 972, BM 10052, 12, 4-5: 

iw.w (ḥr) dd n.f n3y.k-rmt (ḥr)
t3.t imnt.t iw.f (ḥr) dd gr.w m iri dd.f, They told
 him, "Your men have been robbing the West." And he
 replied, "Keep quiet! Don't talk about it!"

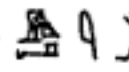
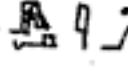
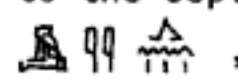
In the above example, however, the form *gr.w* is probably only a determinative, since the imperative may do this without having a plural form of its own. This is certainly the case in the form , *m iri*, 'Do not!' (see below Ex. 1009) and in the imperative in the following formation:

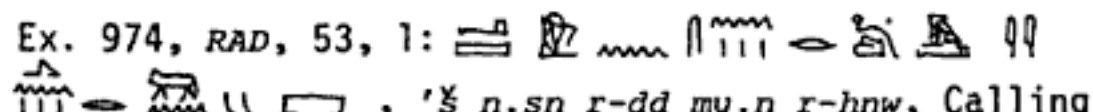
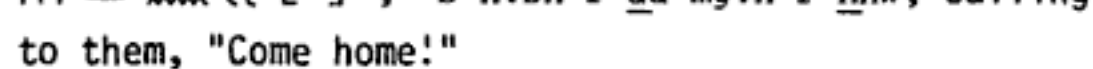
Ex. 973, LES, 72, 1: , *ptr*, Look!

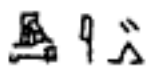
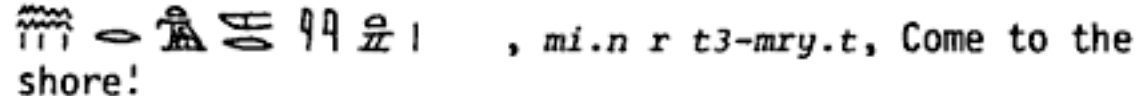
where the command is addressed to only one person.

24.5. Irregular formations.

24.5.1. The verb *ii*, 'come!'

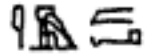
The imperative of this verb takes the form , *mi*, or , *mi*. No distinction is observable between the masculine and feminine forms, which correspond to the Coptic masc. ΔΜΟΥ, and fem. ΔΜΗ.⁵ A plural form , seems to correspond to the Coptic plural ΔΜΗΙΝ or ΔΜΩΙΝΕ.⁵ Thus, the *n* which follows *mi* is not the pronominal suffix, but rather an ending.

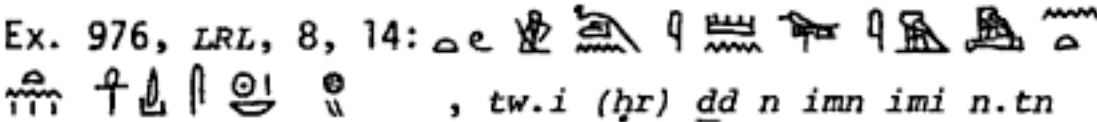
Ex. 974, RAD, 53, 1: 
, 'x *n.sn r-dd my.n r-hnw*, Calling
 to them, "Come home!"

Ex. 975, Daressy, Ostr. Cairo Cat. 25264, 4: 
, *mi.n r t3-mry.t*, Come to the
 shore!

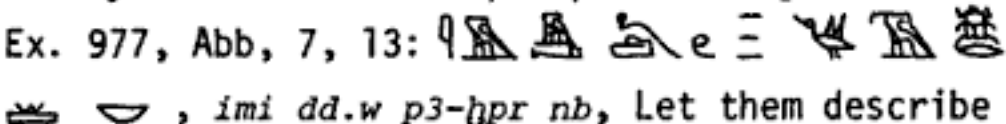
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24.5.2. The verb , *di*.

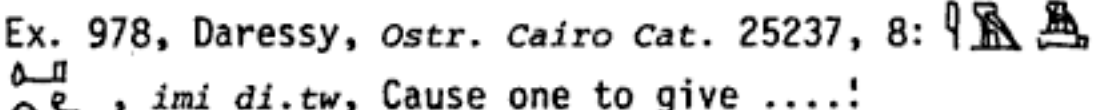
The imperative of this verb is , *imi*. It is consistently written in this manner.  is a form which developed from an original hieratic , in which the ligature of the form  had been misinterpreted as the form . We conventionally use the transliteration *imi*, but nothing is known about its pronunciation in Late Egyptian.  does not show any distinction of number.

Ex. 976, *LRL*, 8, 14: , *tw.i (hr) dd n imn imi n.tn*
'*nh wd3 snb r' nb r' nb*, I pray to Amon every single day (lit. 'every day every day'), "Give them (lit. 'give to you') l.p.h.!"

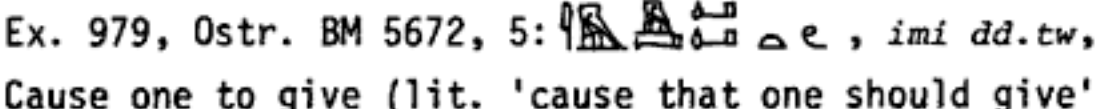
When the form , *imi*, means 'cause', 'let' it is followed by the non-initial prospective *stp.f*.

Ex. 977, *Abb*, 7, 13: , *imi dd.w p3-hpr nb*, Let them describe everything that happened.

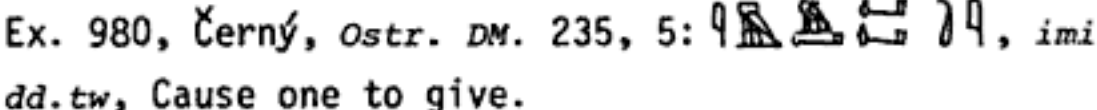
The phrase 'make someone give' or 'make something be given' was expressed in the XIXth. Dynasty by the formation

Ex. 978, *Daressy*, *Ostr. Cairo cat.* 25237, 8: , *imi di.tw*, Cause one to give!

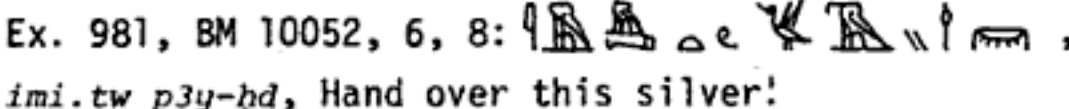
but in the XXth. Dynasty it was spelt.

Ex. 979, *Ostr. BM 5672*, 5: , *imi dd.tw*, Cause one to give (lit. 'cause that one should give').

or sometimes

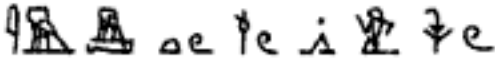
Ex. 980, Černý, *Ostr. DM.* 235, 5: , *imi dd.tw*, Cause one to give.

This last form is commonly abbreviated in Late Egyptian to *imi.tw*, and is used as a more polite and less abrupt means of saying 'give!'

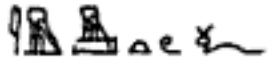
Ex. 981, *BM 10052*, 6, 8: , *imi.tw p3y-hd*, Hand over this silver!

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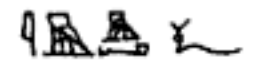
The same is true of this form when it means 'cause', 'let'.

Ex. 982, *LES*, 74, 14: ,
imi.tw wd.i sw, Let me send him (away).

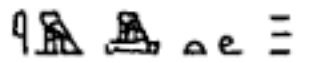
The pronominal object of , *imi.tw* is, consequently, expressed by means of a pronominal suffix.

Ex. 983, Sauneron, *Ostr. DM.* 563, 4: ,
imi.tw.f, Give it!

The following example, it should be noted, is probably only a mistake for *imi.tw.f*; compare Coptic MATEY , MATY .

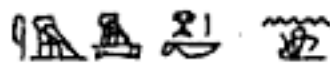
Ex. 984, Černý, *Ostr. DM.* 34, vs. 1: ,
imi.f,

We might also, perhaps compare the following with the Coptic MHITOY .

Ex. 985, P. Mallet, 1, 18: , *imi.tw.w*,
Give them!

24.5.3. The form , *imi hr.k*, 'Pay attention'.

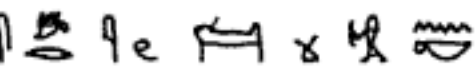
imi hr.k is a closed prosodic unit, therefore the dative expression follows it.

Ex. 986, Černý, *Ostr. DM.* 227, 1: ,
imi hr.k n.i, Pay attention to me!

24.6. The strengtheners of the imperative form.

The imperative may be strengthened in any of the following ways:

24.6.1. By the reflexive dative.

Ex. 987, *LES*, 76, 1: , *sdr*
n.k, Sleep peacefully (lit. 'to yourself')!

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24.8. The imperative form after the direct indicators of syntactic initiality.

24.8.1. After r -dd.

Ex. 996, *RAD*, 53, 1:    49  , *r-dd my.n*,
Saying, "Come!"

24.8.2. After a formation containing the verb *ād*.

Ex. 997, BM 10052, 15, 8: 
 99  , dd t3ty i. t3y , The vizier said,
 "Take!"

24.9. The imperative form after the indirect indicators of initiality.

After iw.

Ex. 998, LRL, 24, 2: , imi ini.tw.w iw 3s 3s iw
m di 'h'.w, Let them be brought, and hurry up, hurry
up, and don't let them linger!

Note that the dependent *iw*, when preceding an imperative formation, cannot be classified as a subordinizer; it functions more as a marker of non-initiality. Also note that the combination *iw* + an affirmative imperative form is extremely rare.

24.10. Verbal formations capable of following the imperative form.

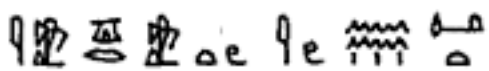
24.10.1. Another imperative form.

Ex. 999, P. Jud. Turin, 4, 2:  , *nwi rmt thm hrwy*, Gather
men! Incite enmity!

Note that the second imperative is not preceded by the dependent *iw*.

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24.10.6. The third future.

Ex. 1004, BM 10052, 10, 7: 
  , *i.gr tw iw.n (r) di.t n.k* , Be
silent, and we will give you

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24.11. Bibliography and references.

1. Till, *Grammatik*, 298.
2. See Edgerton, *Studies Griffith*, 61-68; Williams, *JEA* 38 (1952), 62; Wente, *LRL*, 19, p.; Groll, *Negative*, Ex. 359.
3. Till, *Grammatik*, 299.
4. Crum, 9.
5. Crum, 7b.

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25.1. Morphology.

When describing the morphology of the negative imperative one must distinguish four main patterns:

25.1.1. Pattern I: the *m iri stp.f* pattern, which is composed of three elements:

1. *m*; i.e. the imperative form of the negative verb ,
imi;¹
2. *iri*; i.e. the negatival complement of the verb *iri*;²
3. *stp.f*; i.e. the infinitive form of the verb in question.

25.1.2. Pattern II: the *m dy A* or the *m dy stp.f* pattern,³ which is composed of two elements:

1. *m*; i.e. the imperative of the negative verb *imi*;
2. *dy*; i.e. the negatival complement of the verb *di*, which still possesses its full lexical meaning (i.e. when followed by a noun it indicates the notion of 'giving', but, when followed by the non-initial prospective *stp.f*, it indicates the notion of 'causing').

25.1.3. Pattern III: the *m iri di.t stp.f* pattern, which is composed of three elements:

1. *m*; i.e. the imperative of the negative verb *imi*;
2. *iri*; i.e. the negatival complement of the verb *iri*;
3. *di.t stp.f*; i.e. the infinitive of the verb *di*, 'causing', + the non-initial prospective *stp.f*.

In pattern II it is the negatival complement form which carries the full lexical meaning of the conjugated verb, whereas

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in pattern III this function is performed by the infinitive.

25.1.4. Pattern 4: the *tm stp.f* formation (see above 11.5.2.).

25.1.5. Conclusion.

In Late Egyptian the negatival complement form occurs only with the verbs *iri*⁴ and *di*,⁵ the former is reduced to a mere grammatical element, but the latter has retained its full lexical meaning.

25.2. Pattern I.

25.2.1. Form.

Ex. 1005, LRL, 15, 8: 
, m iri nn.t m h3b n.i, Do not fail to
 write to me!

25.2.2. The direct object expression.

The pronominal object of the infinitive is expressed by means of the pronominal suffix.

Ex. 1006, Mayer A, 3, 9:  ,
m iri ini.tw.f r.f, Don't bring him against him!

25.2.3. The verb *ir*.

The verb , *iri*, 'make', forms its negative imperative in the following way:

Ex. 1007, P.DM 4, vs. 2 (= Černý MSS, Notebook 113):
 , *m iri ir.t*, Do not do (it).

That is, the *ixi* which immediately follows *m* has lost its lexical meaning.

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25.2.4. The number expression.

When used in addressing several persons together *m iri* is often written   , *m iri.w*.

Ex. 1008, *RAD*, 56, 13-14:                      

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the Coptic is $\bar{n}\tau\epsilon$, as in $\bar{n}\tau\epsilon\pi\epsilon\gamma\omega\tau\bar{m}$,) we may assume that the negative imperative $m\bar{d}y$ was pronounced $*ente$ in the same way as $m\bar{d}x$ and its Coptic counterpart.⁶

b). dy with the sense 'put'.

The form $m \partial y$ is also used with the meaning 'do not give' or 'do not place', especially in the expression 'do not place your heart after me', i.e. 'do not worry about me'.

Ex. 1015, LRL, 6, 16-7, 1: 
 , m dy h3ty.(t)n m-s3.i, Do not worry
about me!

c). *dy* with the sense 'cause'.

More frequently the form is followed by the prospective *stp.i* and means 'do not cause' or 'do not let'.

i). m di stp.w:

Ex. 1016, LRL, 8, 4: ,
m dy 3ty.w, Do not let them suffer from want!

ii). m di $stp.i$:

Ex. 1017, LRL, 34, 13-14:  , m dy gmi.i n.k bt3, Don't let
 , m dy gmi.i n.k bt3, Don't let
 me have to find fault with you.

iii). m di stp A :

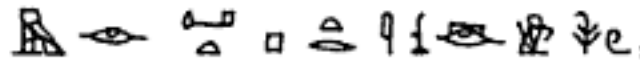
Ex. 1018, LES, 74, 6-7:
 e , m dy t3y h3ty.f shr.w,
 Keep his mind off worries!

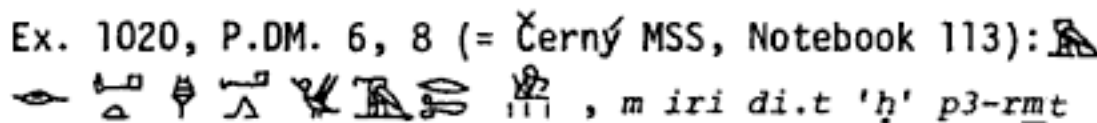
Note that *m di stp.f* occurs very rarely.

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25.2.6. Pattern III.

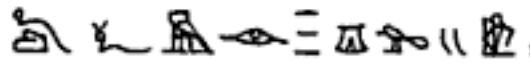
However, sometimes one finds, instead of *m dy*, the formation *m iri*, where *di* takes the form of the infinitive, and *iri* takes the form of the negatival complement.⁷

Ex. 1019, LES, 72, 8-9: ,
m iri di.t ptr.i sw, Do not make me see it.

Ex. 1020, P.DM. 6, 8 (= Černý MSS, Notebook 113): , *m iri di.t 'h' p3-rmt*
Do not let the man stand up!

25.3. The *m iri stp.f* after the direct indicators of initiality.

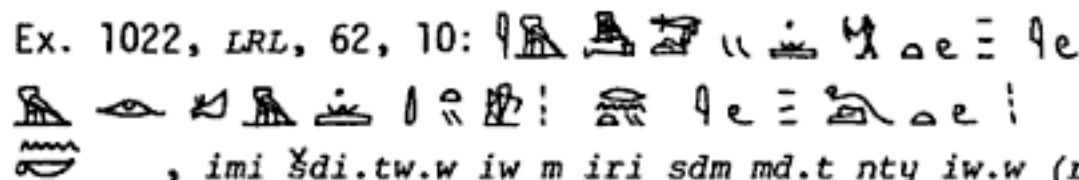
25.3.1. After a verbal formation composed of the verb *dd*.

Ex. 1021, BM 10052, 14, 17: ,
dd.f m iri.w g3y.i, He said, "Do not slander me!"

25.4. The *m iri stp.f* after the indirect indicators of initiality.

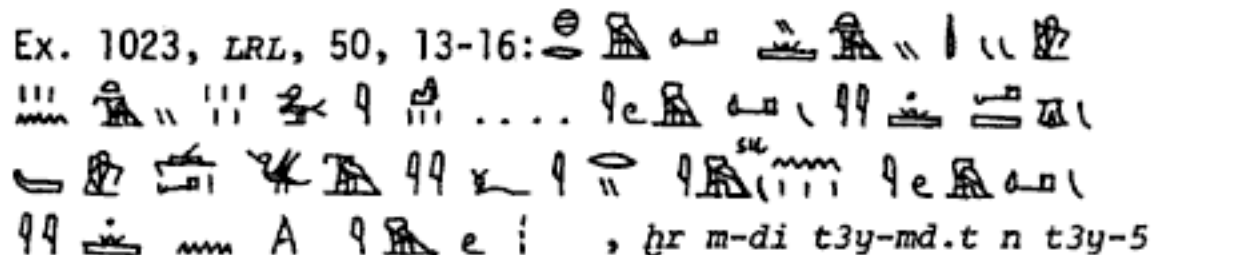
25.4.1. After *iw*.

The negative imperative can be made to depend on the preceding form by the addition of the dependent *iw*. The best translation is "And ..."; i.e. it functions as a connective element.

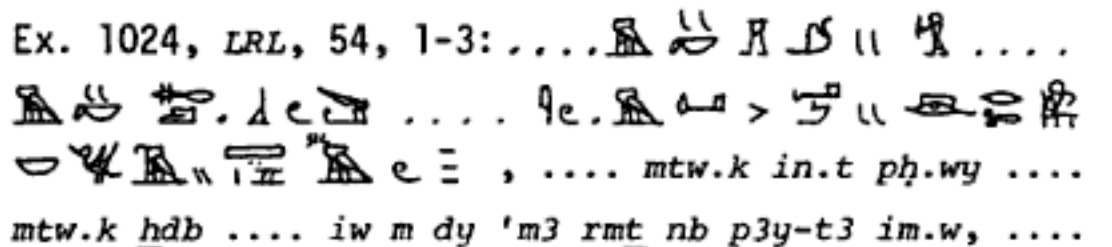
Ex. 1022, LRL, 62, 10: ,
imi šdi.tw.w iw m iri sdm md.t nty iw.w (r)
dd.w n.k, Have them withdrawn and don't listen to
anything they tell you.

25.4.2. *iw m dy stp.f* after *iw m dy stp* A following a frontal extraposition.

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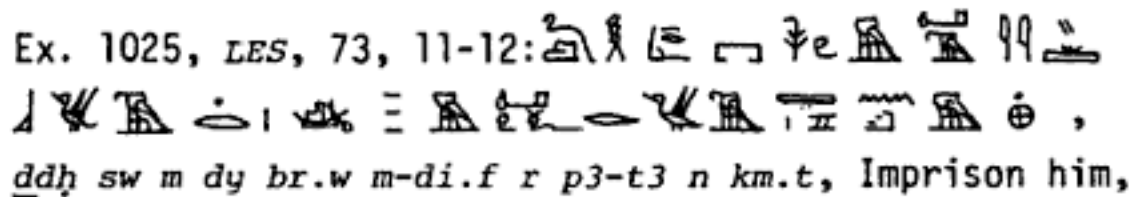
Ex. 1023, LRL, 50, 13-16: 
b3k.w iw m dy 'šg w' p3y.f-iry im.tn iw m dy n A
im.w, Now, as for the business of these five servants
but don't let anyone rob his fellow among you, and don't
give any of them to A.

25.4.3. *iw m di stp A* after a series of conjunctives.

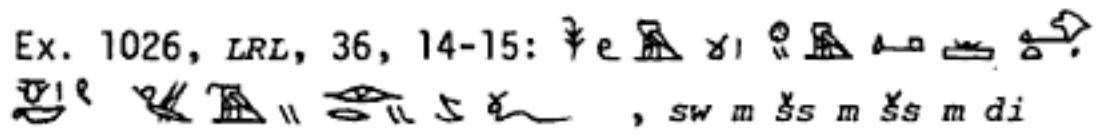
Ex. 1024, LRL, 54, 1-3: 
mtw.k in.t ph.wy
mtw.k hdb iw m dy 'm3 rmt nb p3y-t3 im.w,
and you should get to the bottom and you should
kill (them) and don't let anyone of this land find
out about them.

25.5. Verbal formations which can precede a negative imperative formation.

25.5.1. An affirmative imperative formation.

Ex. 1025, LES, 73, 11-12: 
ddh sw m dy br.w m-di.f r p3-t3 n km.t, Imprison him,
and let none of his ships (set sail) for Egypt!

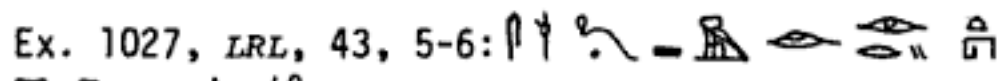
25.5.2. A first present pattern indicating a state in the present.

Ex. 1026, LRL, 36, 14-15: 
h3ty.k p3y-iri.f, It is all right. Don't worry about
what he has done!

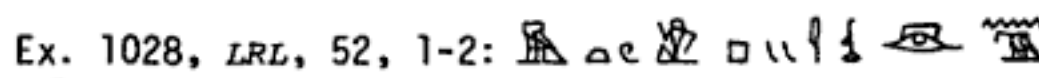
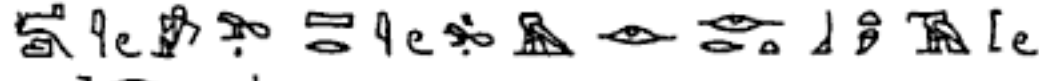
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Note that *m di h3ty.k* continues the line of thought expressed by the first present.

25.5.3. An initial *stp.i* formation.

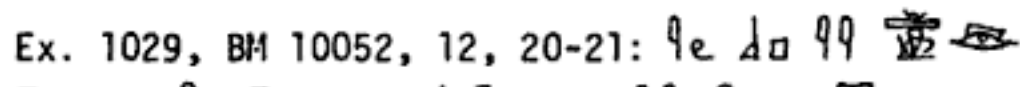
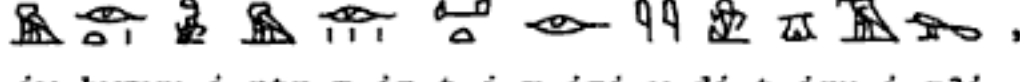
Ex. 1027, *LRL*, 43, 5-6:  , *swd(.i) m iri ir.t thm*, May I suggest, "Do not make difficulties".

25.5.4. A conjunctive formation.

Ex. 1028, *LRL*, 52, 1-2:   , *mtw.i ptr n3-'dd šri m iri ir.t bt3 r.w*, And I will look after the children. Do not do wrong to them!

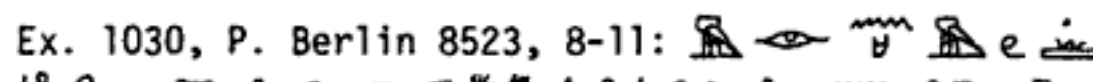
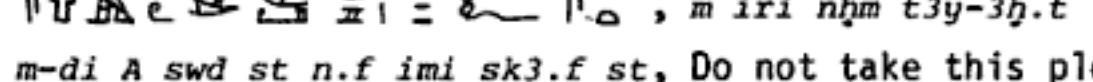
The negative imperative repeats negatively the idea which is expressed affirmatively by the conjunctive formation.

25.5.5. A *iw bwpw.f ptr* formation.

Ex. 1029, *BM 10052*, 12, 20-21:   , *iw bwpwy.i ptr m ir.t.i m iri.w di.t iry.i g3i*, But I did not see them with my own eyes. Don't force me to lie!

25.6. Verbal formations which can follow a negative imperative formation.

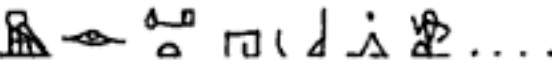
25.6.1. An affirmative imperative formation.

Ex. 1030, *P. Berlin 8523*, 8-11:    , *m iri nhm t3y-3h.t m-di A swd st n.f imi sk3.f st*, Do not take this plot

25. THE NEGATIVE IMPERATIVE

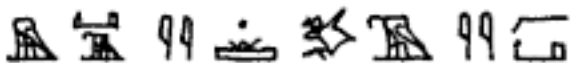
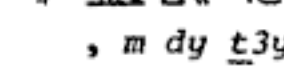
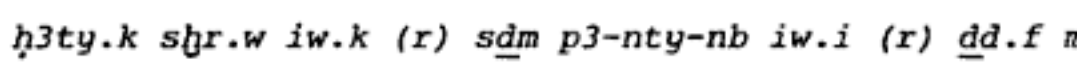
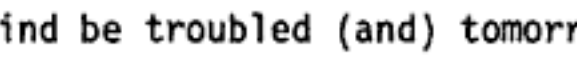
away from A. Hand it over to him, (and) make sure he ploughs it.

25.6.2. A series of imperative formations.

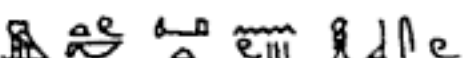
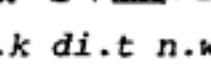
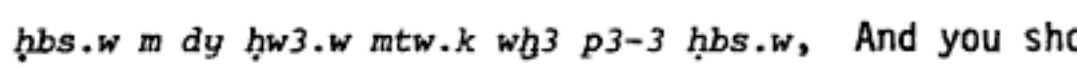
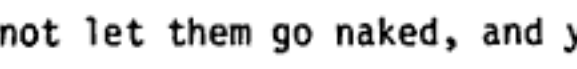
Ex. 1031, LRL, 62, 8-10: 
 
m iri di.t h3b.i imi dri dr.t.k imi šdi.tw.w
iw m iri sdm md.t, Do not force me to write
Let your hand be firm Let them be withdrawn, and
do not listen to any word

Note that the affirmative imperative formations are not preceded by *iw*, whereas the negative imperative formation is.

25.6.3. A third future formation.

Ex. 1032, LES, 74, 7-9:   
  
h3ty.k šhr.w iw.k (r) sdm p3-nty-nb iw.i (r) dd.f m
dw3w, Do not let your mind be troubled (and) tomorrow
you will hear what I will say.

25.6.4. A *m dy stp.w* formation can both precede and follow the conjunctive formation:

Ex. 1033, LRL, 10, 15-11, 1:   
  
hbs.w m dy hw3.w mtw.k wh3 p3-3 hbs.w, And you should
give them garments; do not let them go naked, and you
should look for the three garments.

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25.7. Non-verbal constructions which can precede a negative imperative formation.

A frontal extraposition.

Ex. 1034, LRL, 15, 7-8: , hr ir p3y.k-dd
m iri nn.t m h3b n.i, As for your telling (me), "Do
not omit to write to me".

25.8. The *m dy stp* A formation after particles.

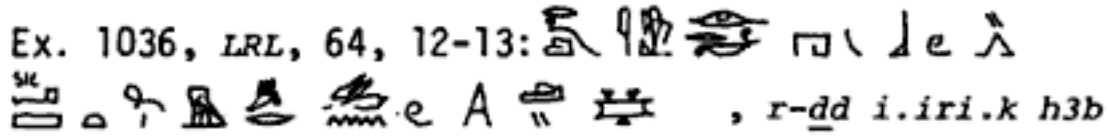
After hr.

Ex. 1035, LRL, 8, 5-6: , hr m dy h3ty.k m-s3.i, And do
not worry about (lit. 'put your heart after') me!

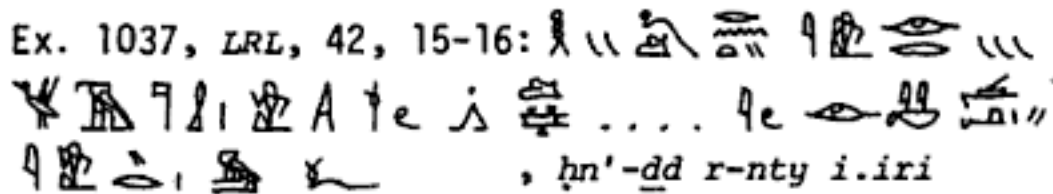
26. THE SECOND TENSES

26.2. The *i.iri.f stp.f* + adv. after the direct indicators of initiality.

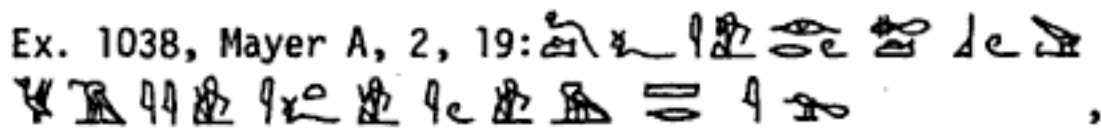
26.2.1. After *r-dd*.

Ex. 1036, LRL, 64, 12-13: 
 $\overline{\text{st}}$ $\overline{\text{a}}$ $\overline{\text{r}}$ $\overline{\text{dd}}$ $\overline{\text{i.iri.k}}$ $\overline{\text{h3b}}$
 $\overline{\text{š'}}$ $\overline{\text{t}}$ $\overline{\text{m-dr}}$ $\overline{\text{wn}}$ $\overline{\text{A}}$ $\overline{\text{dy}}$, Saying, "It was after A had been here that you sent a letter."

26.2.2. After *hn'-dd r-nty*.

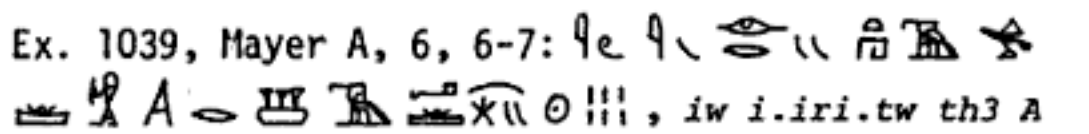
Ex. 1037, LRL, 42, 15-16: 
 $\overline{\text{p3-hm-ntr}}$ $\overline{\text{A}}$ $\overline{\text{wd}}$ $\overline{\text{dy}}$ $\overline{\text{iw}}$ $\overline{\text{iry.k}}$ $\overline{\text{w'}}$ $\overline{\text{irm.f}}$, Thus, when you had come to an agreement with him the prophet A left here.

26.2.3. After a verbal formation composed of the verb *dd*.

Ex. 1038, Mayer A, 2, 19: 
 $\overline{\text{dd.f}}$ $\overline{\text{i.iri}}$ $\overline{\text{hdb}}$ $\overline{\text{p3y.i-it}}$ $\overline{\text{iw.i}}$ $\overline{\text{m}}$ $\overline{\text{šri}}$, He said, "I was only a child when my father was killed".

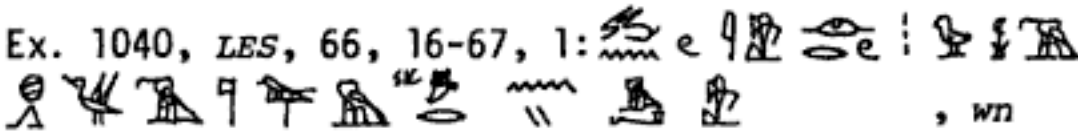
26.3. The *i.iri.f stp.f* + adv. formation after the indirect indicators of initiality.

23.3.1. After *iw*.

Ex. 1039, Mayer A, 6, 6-7: 
 $\overline{\text{r-š3'}}$ $\overline{\text{3bd}}$ $\overline{\text{6}}$, A (then) having been attacked for six months.

26.3.2. After *wn*.

26. THE SECOND TENSES

Ex. 1040, *LES*, 66, 16-67, 1:  , *wn*
i.iri.w wh3 p3-ntr m-di nym, Where would they have
 looked for the god then?

26.3.3. After *nty*.

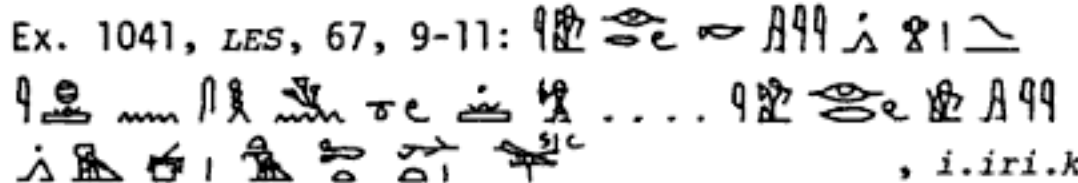
See below Ex. 1060.

26.4. The emphatic formation is almost obligatory in the following sentence patterns.

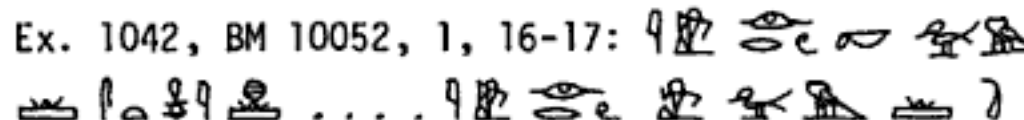
26.4.1. Pattern I.

Questions in which the interrogative element is syntactically the indirect object of the verb, and in answers to such questions (questions, that is, in which the interrogative word is a stressed element).³

26.4.2. Questions with *hr ih n A*, 'on what kind of', as the interrogative adverbial element, and with a *m-s3 A* expression as the corresponding adverbial element in the answer.

Ex. 1041, *LES*, 67, 9-11:  , *i.iri.k*
iy hr ih n shn i.iri.i iy m-s3 t3-t.t, "What
kind of mission is it that you have come on?"
"It is for the timber that I have come".

26.4.3. Questions with *mi ih*, 'how', as the interrogative element, and with an adverb or an adverbial equivalent as the corresponding element in the answer.

Ex. 1042, *BM 10052*, 1, 16-17: 

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1.       , i.iri.k gm.t.s mi ih
 i.iri.i gm.t.s wn.tw 'n, "In what state did you
 find it?" "It was already open when I found it".

26.4.4. Questions with *h_r i_h* as the interrogative element.

Ex. 1043, Sauneron, Ostr. DM. 580, rt. 4-5: , r-dd i.iri.k
it₃.t 3ḥ.t.i ḥr ih, Saying, "Why is it that you are
stealing my belongings?"

26.4.5. Questions with *m-di nim*, 'from whom, where', as the interrogative element.

Ex. 1044, LES, 66, 16-17: e
 , wn i.iri.w
wh3 p3-ntr m-di nym, Where would they have looked for
the god then?

26.5. Pattern II.

Initial clauses, containing verbs of motion in the past tense, when these express the action aspect.⁴

26.5.1. The verb *pri*.

Ex. 1045, LES, 69, 2-4:

A A A A A A A A A A A A A
A A A A A A A A A A A A A
A A A , hr i . iri mnh . t pr . t im . f r ph r

p3-nty tw.i im, It was in order to reach the place I am in that craftsmanship left it (i.e. Egypt).

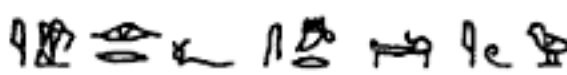
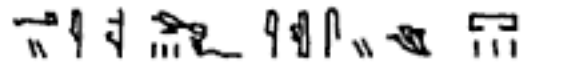
26.5.2. The verb *iy*.

See above Ex. 1041.

26.5.3. The verb Y_m .

See below Ex. 1057.

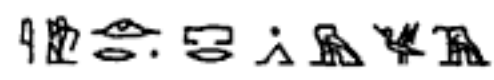
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Ex. 1049, RAD, 54, 17: 
 , *i.iri.f sdr iw w'y.f*
isy, He spent the night cursing the tomb.

When the verb *sdr* expresses the notion of 'spending the night' it is always followed by adverbial adjuncts. The verb *sdr* when expressing the notion of 'sleeping', 'being idle', takes the form of the stative, and is not necessarily followed by adverbial adjuncts.

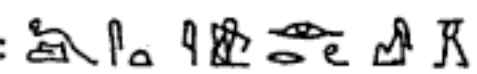
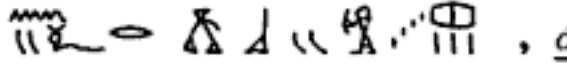
26.7. Pattern IV.

Initial main clauses which contain a *m-dr stp.f* subordinate clause in direct speech.⁶

Ex. 1050, BM 10383, 2, 5: 
 , *i.iri(.i) pr.t m*
p3-pr n pr-'3 m-dr iw A, I left Pharoah's house only
after A had come.

26.8. Pattern V.

Initial main clauses containing the verb *ini + r-db3* in direct speech.

Ex. 1051, BM 10052, 11, 7-8: 
 , *dd.s i.iri.i in.t.f r-db3*
it, She said, "I bought it in exchange for barley".

Note that the emphatic formation is often found in sentences containing the adverbial expression *m dwn m dwn* as part of a passage of direct speech.⁷

26.9. Conclusions.

Three facts will have been noted in the above analysis. Interrogative initial main clauses composed with prepositional interrogative phrases almost always take the form of the emphatic

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i.iri.f stp.f formation when expressing the action aspect; interrogative words, because of their function, have extra emphasis,⁸ and are always the predicate of a sentence. One may conclude that the emphatic *i.iri.f stp.f* + adv. is used when one of the adverbial elements which follows it has an extra emphasis, and when this element functions as its predicate. The indispensibility of the emphatic formation in prepositional interrogative sentences is the major indicator of that formation's syntactic nature.

The extra emphasis of the predicative adverb is generally due either to the presence of a particular kind of verb - a verb of motion, for instance, or a verb of incomplete predication like *sdr*⁵ - or to the presence of a particular kind of adverbial phrase, such as *m dwn m dwn*. In such a case, the emphatic formation is often used. When *i.iri.f stp.f* occurs in any other context it is due to the speaker's subjective preference, and not to grammatical necessity.

26.10. The grammatical rules which arise from the above conclusions.

Since the perfect active *stp.f* is limited to transitive verbs, it is only by taking the emphatic formation that intransitive verbs can express both past time and the action aspect⁵ within the framework of an initial main clause.

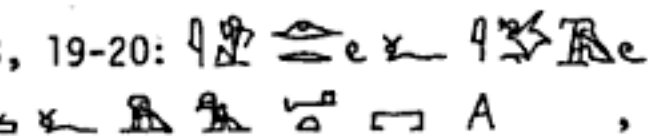
An *i.iri.f stp.f* formation can be followed by more than one adverbial element, and it must be admitted that it is only an analysis of the inner logic of the pattern involved which can assist in recognition of the predicate. However, the change of syntactic positions of adverbs can be used as an indication.

Obs. When adverbs of time and place follow the emphatic formation, and when the adverb of place is the predicate, a

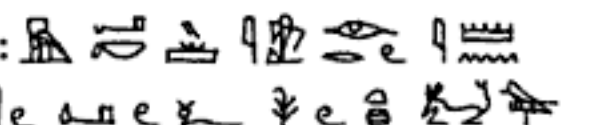
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change of word order takes place (see below Ex. 1058); e.g. *dy*, an adverb that usually has a front position, takes a final one; and, conversely, *r' nb*, which usually has a final position, takes a front one.

Optional emphatic formations would appear to pose similar problems. They, too, can be followed by more than one adverbial element. Are there any rules for distinguishing which element is the predicate? General rules are, undoubtedly, difficult to formulate, but a helpful approach is through the classification of syntactic complexes. For, although emphatic formations can certainly be followed by more than one adverbial element, these elements sometimes constitute a single syntactic unit, and cannot be treated separately.

Ex. 1052, BM 10052, 13, 19-20: 
i.iri.f it3.t p3y-hd (r) w3h.f m t3-'.t A, It was in order to put it in the home of A that he stole the silver.

At first sight, it looks as if *i.iri.f it3.t* is here followed by two adverbial adjuncts, namely, *r w3h* and *m t3-'.t*. The latter is not really, however, an adverbial extension of *i.iri.f it3.t*, but of *r w3h*; the adverbial adjunct which follows *i.iri.f it3.t* has to be treated as single and indivisible: *r w3h m t3-'.t*.

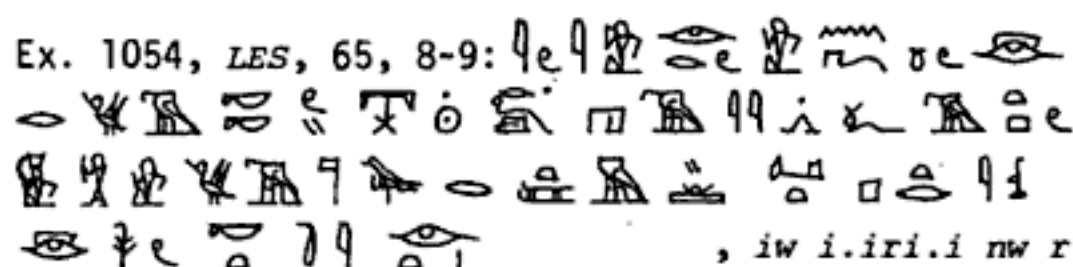
Ex. 1053, LES, 68, 15-16: 
mk i.iri imn hrw m t3-p.t iw di.f sth m rk.f, It is only after he has put Sutekh in his prime (lit. 'in his season') that Amon thunders in the sky.⁹

Note that again *i.iri imn hrw* is followed by more than

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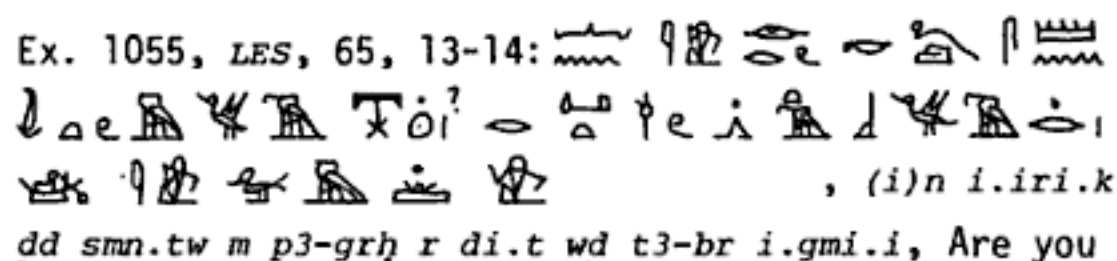
one adverbial adjunct; indeed, it is followed by three: *m t3-p.t*; *iw di.f*; and *m rk.f*. *iri hrw* does not mean 'thundering' on its own, but only in conjunction with *m t3-p.t*. It is safe to assume that *hrw* and *m t3-p.t* are inseparable; in fact, they really constitute a single word. Since *m rk.f* is an extension of *iw di.f* and not of *i.iri imn hrw*, the predicative adverb in this case is the whole sentence *iw di.f sth m rk.f*.

26.11. The combination of direct and indirect speech.

Ex. 1054, LES, 65, 8-9:  , *iw i.iri.i nw r*

kkwy r-dd h3y.f 3tp.i p3-ntr r tm di.t ptr sw k.t
ir.t, I waited for the night to fall lest anyone
else should see him (lit. 'in order not to allow
 another eye to see him'), praying "May it come down so
 that I can get on with loading the god".¹⁰

i.iri.i nw is followed here by several adverbial adjuncts:
r p3-kkwy; *r-dd h3y.f 3tp.i p3-ntr*; and *r tm di.t*. The first
 of these needs some comment. Since the *r* which comes after *nw*
 is almost a part of *nw*,¹¹ it can not be regarded as the
 emphasized predicate. Furthermore, since *r tm di.t* is the
 ultimate object of the speaker's wishes, I would like to suggest
 that *r tm di.t* is the predicative element. The sequence
 'indirect speech - direct speech - indirect speech' suggests
 that the final element is the stressed one. This analysis
 appears to be confirmed by the following example.

Ex. 1055, LES, 65, 13-14:  , *(i)n i.iri.k*
dd smn.tw m p3-grh r di.t wd t3-br i.gmi.i, Are you

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dd.f nh3 n ht d'b p3-htp.w-ntr n3-nty w3h m p3-wd3
iw i.iri.i w3h.w im n-3by s3w t3y-ht, "It was this
 storehouse you went to", they said. (Member 1.)

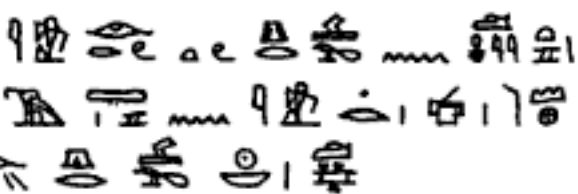
"Some sticks of charcoal belonging to the divine
 offerings were in the storehouse", he replied.

(Member 2.) "Indeed, I had put them there in order
 to preserve this seal". (Member 3.).

The complex exemplified by Ex. 1057 is composed of three
 sentence patterns:

1. An emphatic formation, in which *r p3y-wd3*, 'to the
 storehouse', is the predicative adverbial element.
2. A nominal cleft sentence, in which *nh3 n ht d'bw* is the
 nominal predicate.
3. An emphatic formation, in which the adverbial *n-3by s3w*
t3y-ht is the predicative adverbial element.

The emphatic formation of sentence 3 is followed by two
 adverbial elements, *im* and *n-3by s3w t3y-ht*, 'in order to
 preserve'. *im* merely refers back to *p3y-wd3*, which had
 already been mentioned in the first sentence pattern. Since
 the adverbial *n-3by* adds new detailed information to the
 whole story, one may classify it, and not *im*, as the predicative
 adverbial adjunct.

Ex. 1058, LES, 75, 7-9: 

i.iri.tw grg m dmi nb i.iri.tw m3'.t m p3-t3 n ils
ist i.iri.tw ir.t grg r' nb dy, It is in every town
 that one does injustice, whereas it is in the land
 of Alyasha that one does justice; but it is indeed
 here (*dy*) that one does injustice every day.^{13.}

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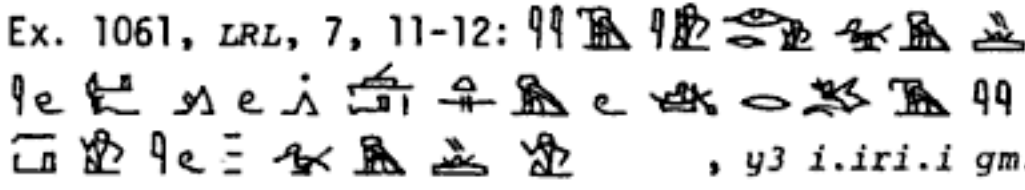
Conclusion: although the *i.iri.f stp.f* formation is a nominal verb form, it can not serve as the subject or direct object of preceding formations. It is only capable of serving as a noun equivalent for an adverbial adjunct which follows it, or precedes it in the case of the *in A i.iri.f stp.f* formation.^{14.}

26.15. Types of verb forms capable of serving as the predicative adverbial element of an emphatic formation.

It seems, as a general rule, that any verb form preceded by the dependent *iw* is capable of serving as a predicative adverbial element, although it must be admitted that no examples of *iw iw.f r stp.f* or of *iw* + the initial prospective *stp.f* have been found in this capacity.

Any prepositional subordinate clause can function as a predicative adverbial element; it seems, however, that non-prepositional subordinate clauses and non-initial main clauses do not serve as predicative adverbial elements.

It sometimes happens that the first of two consecutive verb forms preceded by *iw* acts as the direct object and the second acts as an adverbial predicate.

Ex. 1061, LRL, 7, 11-12:  , y3 *i.iri.i gm.t*
iw di.f iw w'-tsm r t3.t.i iw.w (hr) gm.t.i, It was
 only when they met me that I realised that he had
 sent a *tsm*-boat to collect me.

Since *i.iri.i gm.t* is not followed by a direct object, *iw di.f* must be classified in this role and *iw.w (hr) gm.t.i* as the predicative adverbial element.

26.16. The impersonal passive emphatic formation.

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In one emphatic formation the subject is left out altogether.

Ex. 1062, BM 10052, 14, 25:  ,

sw gmy iw i.iri.ø mh im.f hr h3y A, It was discovered that it was because of the Measurer, A, that he had been arrested.

Here *i.iri* is not followed by an actor expression. The infinitive of a passive emphatic formation with a nominal actor expression may follow the *i.iri* element, and not the nominal actor expression.

Ex. 1063, Mayer A, 2, 19: , i.iri hdb p3y.i-it
iw.i m Šri, I was only a child when my father was killed.

26.17. The time indication of the emphatic formation.^{15.}

In Late Egyptian, *i.iri.f stp.f* stands for the following tenses in Sahidic.

- i). $\bar{N}T\Delta\psi C\omega T\bar{M}$ (second perfect).¹⁶
 ii). $E\psi C\omega T\bar{M}$ (second present).¹⁷
 iii). $E\psi\Delta\psi C\omega T\bar{M}$ (second aorist).¹⁸
 iv). $E\psi N\Delta C\omega T\bar{M}$ (second future).¹⁹

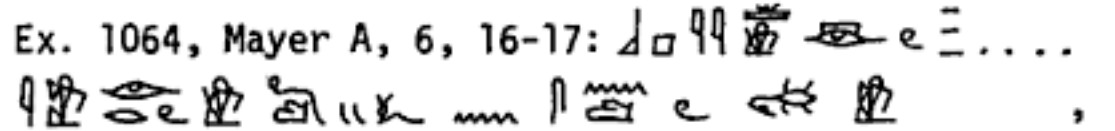
Since the emphatic formation of the verb *iri* itself reveals traces of time differentiations, it seems only reasonable to classify the emphatic formation according to variations of time.²⁰

26.18. The *i.iri.f stp.f* classified according to time indication.

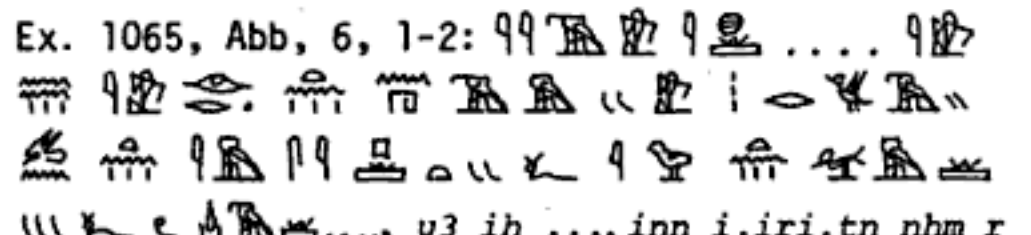
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26.18.1. Past tense.

Following *bwpw.f stp.f*, when both refer to the same time range..

Ex. 1064, Mayer A, 6, 16-17: 
bwpwy.i ptr.w i.iri.i dd.f n snd, I did not see them It was out of fear that I said it.

26.18.2. The immediate Present Tense. (The equivalent of Coptic $\epsilon\psi\omega\tau\bar{\alpha}$).

Ex. 1065, Abb, 6, 1-2: 
y3 ih inn i.iri.tn nhm r p3y-wn.tn im (r) sip tw.f iw.tn (hr) gm.t.f wd3
, What do you mean by it? If you are rejoicing because you have found that this (tomb) you have been examining has not been broken into"

26.18.3. The simple present. (The equivalent of the Coptic $\epsilon\psi\omega\tau\bar{\alpha}$).

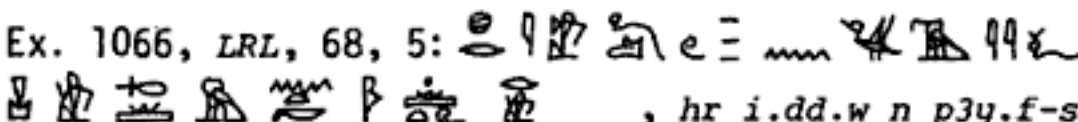
a). *i.iri.f ir.t.f r' nb*.

See above Ex. 1058.

Note that the emphatic formation in Ex. 1058, when followed by *r' nb* takes the form of *i.iri.tw ir.t r' nb*, and not *i.iri.tw r' nb*; i.e. the verb *iri* itself has at least two forms.

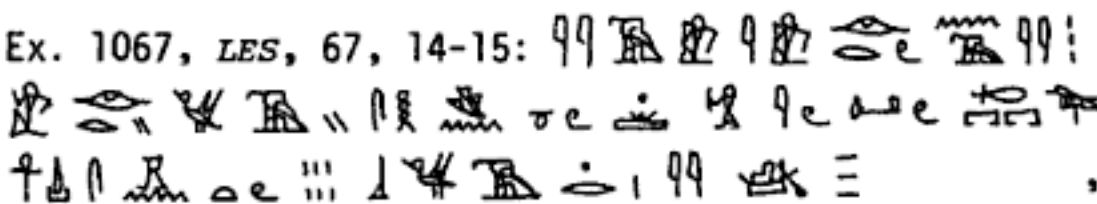
b). *hr i.dd.f*.

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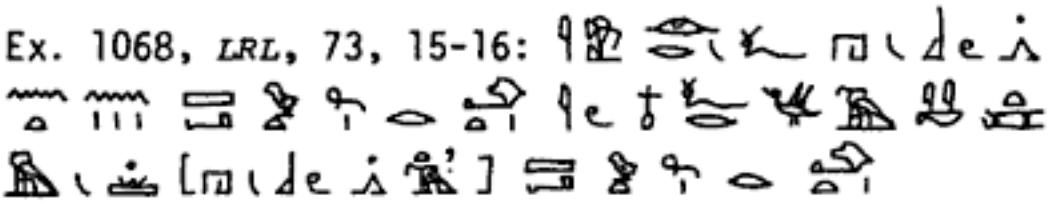
Ex. 1066, *LRL*, 68, 5:  , *hr i.dd.w n p3y.f-sn*
'3 ntk m3'.tw r.i, One says to his elder brother, "You
are in the right towards me" (see below 26.18.6).

26.18.4. The emphatic formation used for referring to customs
in the past. (Equivalent to Coptic $\epsilon\eta\epsilon\upsilon\omega\tau\bar{\mu}$).

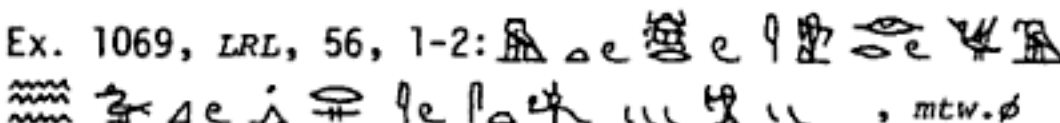
The form *i.iri.f ir.t.f*.

Ex. 1067, *LES*, 67, 14-15:  ,
y3 i.iri n3y.i ir.t p3y-shn iw di pr-'3 '.w.s ini.tw
6 br.y, It was only after Pharoah, 1.p.h., had sent
6 br-ships that my ancestors would perform this work.

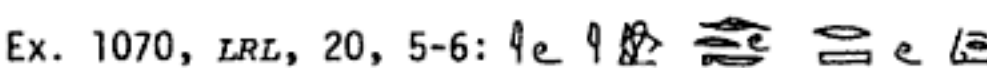
26.18.5. The second tense of the future.

Ex. 1068, *LRL*, 73, 15-16:  ,
i.iri.f h3b n.tn š'.t r-h3t iw nfr p3y.k-tm (h3b t3-)š'.t
r-h3t, First he should write a letter to you; it is
better that you should not be the first to write.

b). After *mtw.ø hpr*.

Ex. 1069, *LRL*, 56, 1-2:  , *mtw.ø*
hpr i.iri p3-mw 'q r.s iw.s wd.tw, It will be
planted by the time the water covers it.

c). After *iw*.

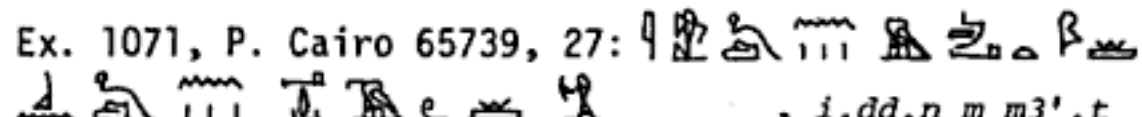
Ex. 1070, *LRL*, 20, 5-6: 

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 , iw i.iri.k ršw n
 p3y.k-tm md.t irm w' i.iri.t(.i) iy, And you will
 be glad if you don't speak to anyone until I come.

* 26.18.6. The second tense of the initial prospective *stp.f*.

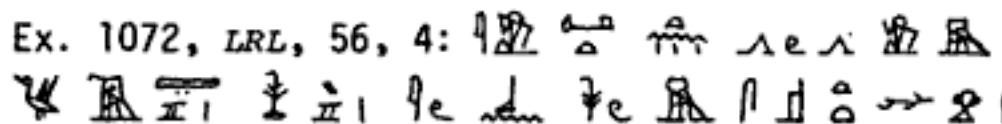
There is a special form of *i.stp.f* which refers to the future and is found in oaths, promises, and the apodoses of conditional sentences.

Ex. 1071, P. Cairo 65739, 27: 
 , i.dd.n m m3'.t
 bn dd.n 'd3, "We will speak truthfully; we will not
 lie."

Thus, although *bn dd.n 'd3* is the semantic negative counterpart of *i.dd.n m m3'.t*, it can not be classified as its grammatical counterpart. In other words, since 'd3 does not take the form *m 'd3, it can not be used in conjunction with the emphatic formation. *bn dd.n 'd3* is the negative initial prospective *stp.f*, and *i.dd.n m m3'.t* is the specific form of an emphatic formation indicating future tense and optative mood.

There are very few verbs which can take the form *i.dd.f* (they are *dd*, *di*, *iw*, *ini* and *iri*), other verbs, when taking the form of the emphatic prospective *i.dd.f* use the verb *iri* as an auxiliary element.

Compare

Ex. 1072, LRL, 56, 4: 
 , i.di.tn iw.i m p3-t3 rsy iw bn sw m st.t
 hr.s, It is when no brush(?) will be on it, that you
 shall have me return from the south land;

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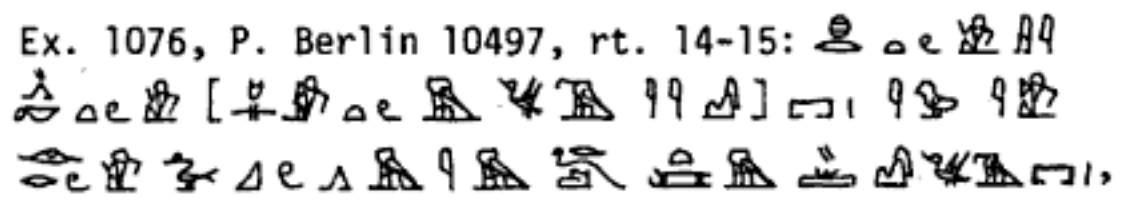
26.20.1. Patterns which can act as the adverbial predicate of an emphatic formation.

1. Adverbs (see Exx. 1058).
2. Adverbial phrases (see Exx. 1059 and 1068).
3. Any verbal formation which follows the circumstantial *iw* (see Exx. 1061, 1063, 1067, 1069, 1072 and 1073).
4. Prepositional subordinate clauses (see 26.7.).

26.20.2. Patterns which apparently cannot act as the adverbial predicate of an emphatic formation.

5. The non-initial main clauses (see below Chapter 38-44).
6. The non-prepositional subordinate clauses (see below Chapter 45-55).

Note that the non-initial prospective *stp.f* cannot act as the adverbial predicate of an emphatic formation; instead *r-dd* + the initial prospective *stp.f* is used:

Ex. 1076, P. Berlin 10497, rt. 14-15: 
hr tw.i iy.k(wi) tw.i (hmsi.tw m p3y.t)-pr iw i.iri.i
* 'q im *r-dd tm.t p3-pr*, I have come and stayed in your
house so that you may have a full household.

26.20.3. Conclusions.

Since 1). groups 3-4 are interchangeable with adverbs (group 1) and adverbial phrases (group 2), one may conclude that verbal formations belonging to groups 3-4 are adverb equivalents.

And, since 2). groups 5-6 are incompatible with the emphatic formations (i.e. they can not interchange with adverbs),

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one may conclude that they are not adverb equivalents.

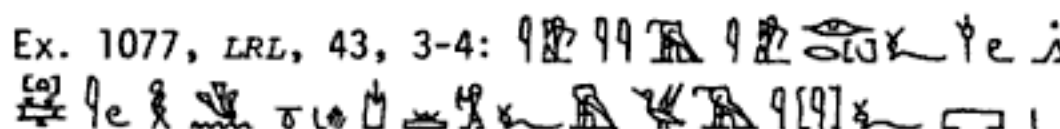
26.21. The *i.iri.f stp.f* + adv. after particles.

Note that since neither a relative form nor a participle can be preceded by particles, particles such as *hr*, *y3*, *in*, *inn*, and *ist* can be used as indicators for classification.

26.21.1. After *hr*.

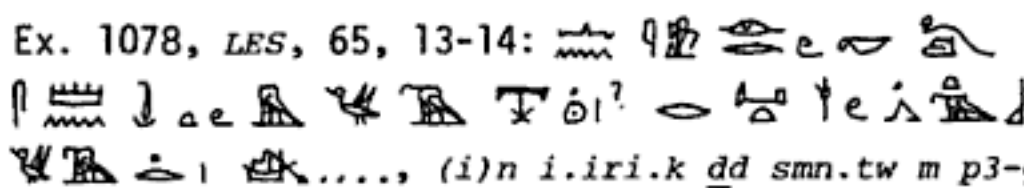
See above Ex. 1066.

26.21.2. After *y3*.

Ex. 1077, *LRL*, 43, 3-4: 
y3 i.iri.f wd dy iw hn.f m p3y.f-pr, Indeed it was only
 after he had provided for his household that he left
 here.

See also Ex. 1061.

26.21.3. After the interrogative particle *(i)n*.

Ex. 1078, *LES*, 65, 13-14: 
(i)n i.iri.k dd smn.tw m p3-grh
r di.t wd t3-br, Are you asking me to stay
 tonight so that the br-boat can leave?

26.21.4. After *inn*.

See above Ex. 1065.

26.21.5. After *ist*.

* See above Ex. 1052.

26. THE SECOND TENSES

26.23. Bibliography and references.

1. Polotsky, *Papers*, 33-37 (= *Ann. Serv.* 40 (1940), 241-245); *Papers*, 43-51 (= *RdE* 11 (1957), 109-117); *Papers*, 71-96 (= *Egyptian Tenses*); *Papers*, 173-197 (= *Études*, 69-93); Gardiner, *JEA* 33 (1947), 95-101; *GG*, 3 ed., p. X; Vergote, *Bib. Or.* 17 (1960), 27; Parker, *JNES* 20 (1961), 181 (present II); Groll, *Negative*, 204-214; Williams, *JNES* 7 (1948), 224-227.
2. Groll, *Negative*, 92-93.
3. Polotsky, *Papers*, 33-37 (= *Ann. Serv.* 40 (1940), 241-245); Nims, *JEA* 54 (1968), 162.
4. Polotsky, *Papers*, 188 (= *Études*, 84); Groll, *JNES* 28 (1969), 188-189; Williams, *JNES* 7 (1948), 224-225.
5. Polotsky, *Papers*, 155 (= *Études*, 51); Williams, *JNES* 7 (1948), 225; Groll, *JNES* 28 (1969), 189, 19.
6. Groll, *Negative*, Exx. 332-334.
7. Groll, *Negative*, Exx. 335-337.
8. See Sweet, *English Grammar*, 1770-1771.
9. However, see Nims, *JEA* 54 (1968), 163 and note 4.
10. Nims, *JEA* 54 (1968), 162 and note 5.
11. Černý, *AZ* 97 (1971), 46, 8.
12. Nims, *JEA* 54 (1968), 163.
13. Nims, *JEA* 54 (1968), 162; Groll, *Negative*, Ex. 320.
14. Groll, *Negative*, XXII, 3 and Exx. 426-427.
15. Plumley, *Grammar*, 186.
16. Plumley, *Grammar*, 202-203.
17. Plumley, *Grammar*, 192-193.
18. Plumley, *Grammar*, 206-207.
19. Plumley, *Grammar*, 211 and 213.
20. However, Demotic reveals a different table, see Williams, *JNES* 7 (1948), 223-235; Parker, *RdE* 10 (1955), 50-51, 54; Groll, *Negative*, 204-211.

28. CONSTRUCTIONS COMPOSED OF THE w_N OF EXISTENCE

CHAPTER 28. CONSTRUCTIONS CONTAINING
THE *WV* OF EXISTENCE. (SEE ABOVE 19.13.8.)

28.1. The minimal unit, containing the *wn* of existence.¹

The minimal unit is composed of two elements:

1. The *wn* of existence;
2. A bare noun;

Ex. 1089, LRL, 10, 8-9: , y3 wn hrw dy r-h3t.tn, Indeed, you still have time (lit. 'there is still a (long) day before you').

Note that the adverb *dy* is optional.

28.2. Time indication.

wn ϕ -A dy refers to present time.

28.3. The extended construction *wn m-di.f* ϕ -A.

The *wn m-di.f* ϕ -A construction can take two basic forms;

1. $wn \ m-di.f \ \phi-A;^2.$
2. $wn \ \phi-A \ im \ m-di.f.^3.$

28.4. Form 1.

Form 1 is composed of four elements:

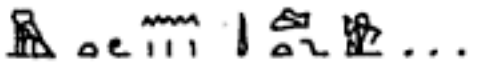
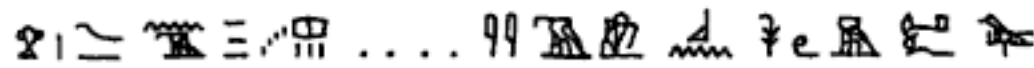
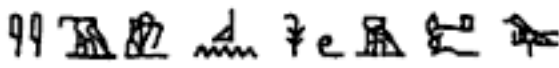
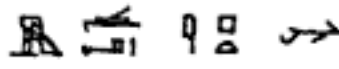
1. The *wn* of existence;
2. The compound preposition *m-di*;

Note that the m is sometimes omitted.

Ex. 1090, *LES*, 69, 15-16:      e

28. CONSTRUCTIONS COMPOSED OF THE *wn* OF EXISTENCE

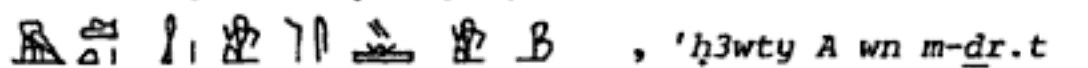
with

Ex. 1093, LRL, 58, 14-15: 
 ...      
 , *mtw.n md.t* *hr n3-it*
 *y3 bn sw m-di.f m w' ip.t*, And we shall discuss
 the matter of the barley Indeed, he has not
 got even one *oipe*;

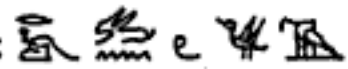
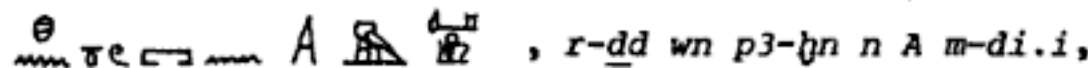
and with

Ex. 1094, BM 10403, 3, 11-12:  
 ,
p3-shr n p3y-in n hmt i.dd A wn.f m-di.k, The story
 of the of copper, which A said you had in your
 possession;

and with

Ex. 1095, P. Leop-Am, 3, 15:  
 , '*h3wtj A wn m-dr.t*
hm nhsy B, The labourer A, who was in the charge of the
 Nubian slave B;

and with

Ex. 1096, P. Berlin 10496, vs. 9:  
 , *r-dd wn p3-hn n A m-di.i*,
 Saying, "The (tomb)-shaft of A was in my possession";

and with

Ex. 1097, HO, pl. XLVII, 1, rt. 6-8:  
  
 ,
(i)n iw wn m-di.k ø-mtr.y r.f n bi3t dd.t.n A wn
m-di.i ø-mtr.y, Have you witnesses against him or
 not? That which A answered: "I have witnesses".
 (Dynasty 19.)

28. CONSTRUCTIONS COMPOSED OF THE *wn* OF EXISTENCE

Ex. 1098, *LRL*, 51, 8:  , *wn* ϕ -*dh.t* *im* *m-di.tn*, There is tin in your possession.

Ex. 1099, *LRL*, 19, 15:  , *wn* ϕ -*hmt* *im* *m-di.k*, There is copper in your possession.

Thus, when ϕ -*A* immediately follows *wn*, the adverb *im* is almost obligatory.

28.9. The *wn m-di.f* ϕ -*A* after the direct indicators of initiality.

After *dd*.

See above Ex. 1097.

28.10. The *wn* ϕ -*A* + Adv. construction after the indirect indicators of initiality.

After *nty*.

Ex. 1100, *BM* 10054, rt. 2, 10-11:  , *mtw.n in.t n3-w.wt nty wn* ϕ -*nbw im.w*, And we brought away the gold covered inner coffins (lit. 'the inner coffins on which there is gold').

Note that the *wn* of existence is preceded by *nty*, and it does not take the form of a participle. It is excluded from the suffix-conjugation category. Therefore the *wn* of the following example should not be classified as the *wn* of existence, but as the *wn* of the past.

Ex. 1101, *RAD*, 60, 4-5:  , *hr iw w'-rn n b3k n nmh p3-wn m-di.f*, Although it was a

28. CONSTRUCTIONS COMPOSED OF THE *WN* OF EXISTENCE

28.12. Bibliography and references.

1. Erman, *NAG*, 506; Plumley, *Grammar*, 233; Groll, *Negative*, 217-218; Stern, *Grammatik*, 308 and 368.
2. Erman, *NAG*, 624; Plumley, *Grammar*, 235; Stern, *Grammatik*, 312-314; Spiegelberg, *Grammatik*, 377.
3. Plumley, *Grammar*, 235, note.
4. Till, *Az* 69 (1933), 112-117.

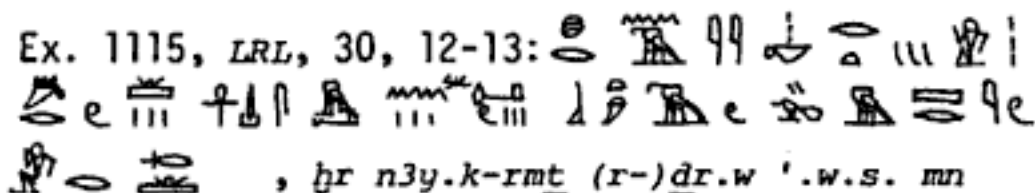
CHAPTER 29. THE NEGATIVE ELEMENT MN

Ex. 1103, BM 10383, 2, 5: , *mn.*
 Ex. 1104, BM 10052, 11, 24: , *mn.*
 Ex. 1105, BM 10403, 3, 14: , *mn.*
 Ex. 1106, *Ostr. IFAO 862*, 1 = Černý *BIFAO* 72 (1972),
 p. 54, no. 48: , *mn.*

Ex. 1107, RAD, 56, 5: , hpr iw mn m
n3-šn.wt r ḥ'.t.f, If it happens that there is nothing
even in the granary itself

The minimal unit *mn* ϕ -A expresses a general non-existence as such. When a more limited and specific reference is expressed, a resumptive pronoun is required (see above Ex. 755). In Ex. 1108 *mn* ϕ -*hbs.w* expresses the non-existence of *hbs.w* as such, whereas in Ex. 755 the non-existence of *bt3* is restricted to *.w*.

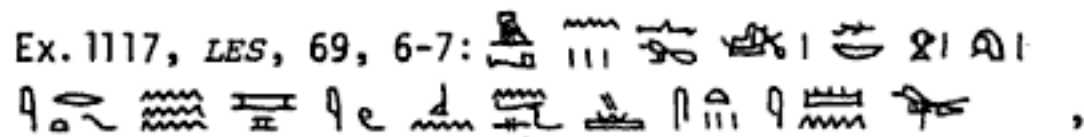
29. THE NEGATIVE ELEMENT *mn*

Ex. 1115, *LRL*, 30, 12-13: 
hr n3y.k-rmt (r-)dr.w '.w.s. mn
(m-)di.w ø-bt3 m šri r '3, And all your people
 are alive, prosperous, and healthy. No wrong
 is done to them (lit. 'they possess no harm'),
 great or small.

When the bare noun precedes *mn* the notion of lack of possession can be expressed by *m dr.t.f* which follows *mn*.

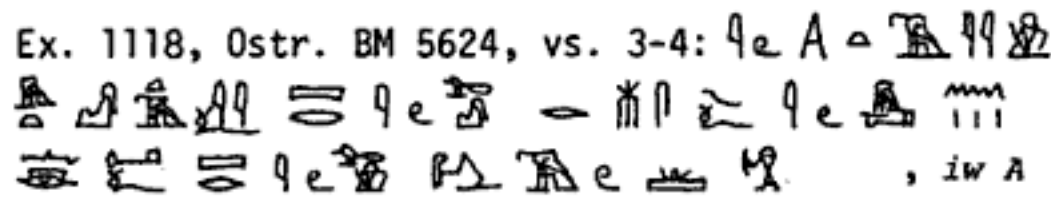
Ex. 1116, *LES*, 66, 12: 
mn m dr.t.k, Look, neither a letter nor a dispatch
 is in your hand.

Obs. The adjective *nb* does not define a noun which follows *mn*.

Ex. 1117, *LES*, 69, 6-7: 
mn br(?) nb hr-tp itrw iw bn ny-sw imn, There is
 not a ship on the sea that does not belong to Amon.

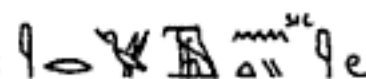
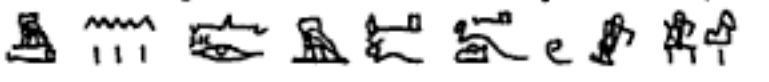
29.5. The *mn m-di.f ø-A* construction after the indirect indicators of initiality.

29.5.1. After *iw*.

Ex. 1118, *Ostr. BM 5624*, vs. 3-4: 
t3y.i-mw.t t3y.f-šri.t i.ms.f iw mn (m-)di.f šri
'h3wty, While A, my mother, was the (lit. 'his')
 daughter whom he begot, he having no male child.

29.5.2. After *nty*.

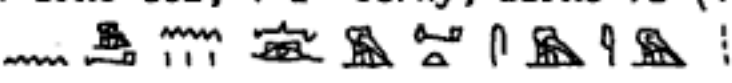
29. THE NEGATIVE ELEMENT *MN*

Ex. 1119, P. Berlin 10627, 9-10:  *ir p3-nty-iw*
 *mn m-di.f 'dd.w*, As for him who has no son,

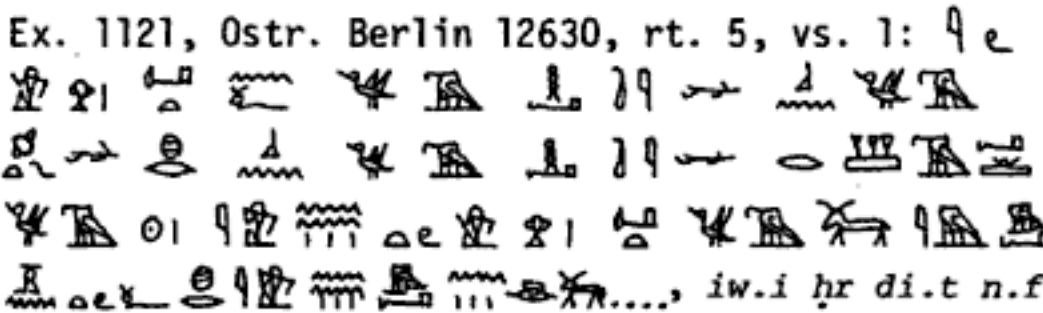
The writing *nty-iw* is not here *nty* + the *iw* of the future, but a phonetic writing of Coptic $\epsilon\tau\epsilon$.

29.6. The *mn m-di.f* ϕ -A construction after particles.

After the interrogative *in*.

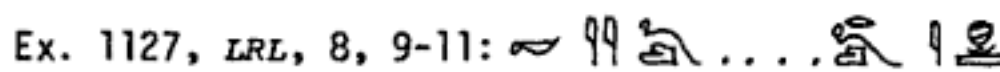
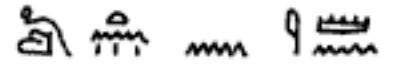
Ex. 1120, Ostr. IFAO 862, 1-2 = Černý, BIFAO 72 (1972),
 p. 54, no. 48:  *(i)n mn m-di.s im.w*, Has she got nothing from them?

29.7. The *mn* ϕ -A construction following *inn* in contrast to the *bn p3-A* construction.

Ex. 1121, Ostr. Berlin 12630, rt. 5, vs. 1:  *iw.i hr di.t n.f*
p3-hti bn p3-wt hr bn p3-hti r-š3' (-r) p3-hrw inn
tw.t (hr) di.t p3-ih imi ini.tw.f hr inn mn ϕ -ih
, And I gave him the bed (but) neither the
 coffin nor the bed are (here) to this day. If you are
 going to give the ox, send it, but if there is no ox

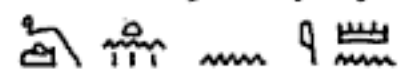
30. THE *ih stp.k* FORMATION

30.4.2. After *ky-dd* *r-dd*.

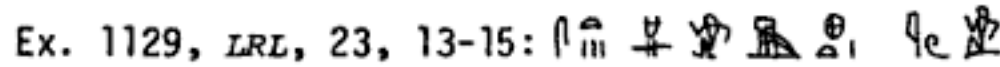
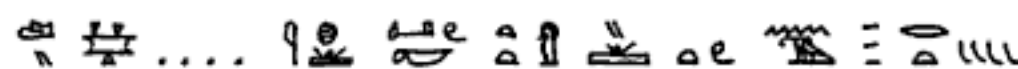
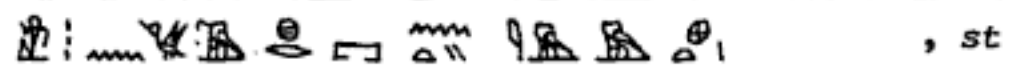
Ex. 1127, *LRL*, 8, 9-11: 
 , *ky-dd* *r-dd ih dd.tn*
n imn, Another matter saying, "Please pray to Amon".

30.5. The *ih stp.k* formation can follow the following verbal formations.

30.5.1. An imperative formation.

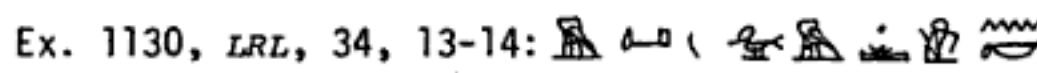
Ex. 1128, *LRL*, 4, 9: 
 , *imi (n).tn '.w.s. r' nb r'*
nb ih dd.tn n imn, Give them life, prosperity and health every day every day. Please pray to Amon.

30.5.2. A circumstantial first present preceded by a first present.

Ex. 1129, *LRL*, 23, 13-15: 
 
 , *st hmsi*
m niw.t iw.i dy *ih di.k twt.tw n3-rmt np3-hr*
nty im n niw.t, They have settled in Thebes, while I am here Please have the workmen of 'The Tomb' who are there in Thebes assembled.

30.6. The formation *ih rh.k sw* as an end position clause.

30.6.1. After a negative imperative.

Ex. 1130, *LRL*, 34, 13-14: 
 , *m di gmi.i*
n.k bt3 ih rh.k sw, Don't let me find fault with you! Please take notice of it.

30.6.2. After a conjunctive form.

30. THE I_H STP.K FORMATION

30.8. Bibliography and references.

1. Erman, *NAG*, 298 and 356 Anm.; *GG*, 450, 5, 440, 4 and 346, 4.

31. THE PREPOSITIONAL INITIAL SUBORDINATE CLAUSES

GROUP III. THE PREPOSITIONAL INITIAL SUBORDINATE CLAUSES

CHAPTER 31. INTRODUCTION TO GROUP III

A prepositional subordinate clause is a verbal formation containing a prepositional phrase:

1. *m-dr stp.f / (r-)š3' m-dr stp.f* (Coptic $\bar{\text{N}}\text{T}\epsilon\text{p}\epsilon\chi\omega\tau\bar{\text{M}}$).
2. *i.iri.t.f stp.f / (r-)š3' i.iri.t.f stp.f* (Coptic $\chi\Delta\text{NT}\bar{\chi}\omega\tau\bar{\text{M}}$).
3. *m-ht stp.f*.
4. *r-tnw stp.f*.

Prepositional subordinate clauses, unlike non-prepositional ones, can occupy both initial and non-initial positions; they are enabled to fill the former role by their possession of marked elements of subordination in their prepositions.

CHAPTER 32. *M-DR STP.F*

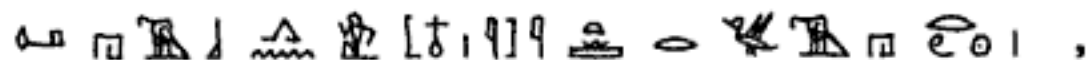
32.1. Morphology.

m-dr stp.f is a subordinate clause of time. It is constructed from the compound preposition, *m-dr*, 'since', plus a *stp.f* formation. The compound prepositional element *m-dr* has become an integral morphological constituent of the verbal formation.¹

32.2. The type of the *stp.f* in the *m-dr stp.f* formation.

An early 19th. Dynasty example contains a *stp.n.f* form:

Ex. 1134, HO, pl. XLII, 1, vs. 1-2: []

 ,

(x-š)3' *m-dr h3b.n.i (nfrj).t-r p3-hrw*, Since I wrote, until today.

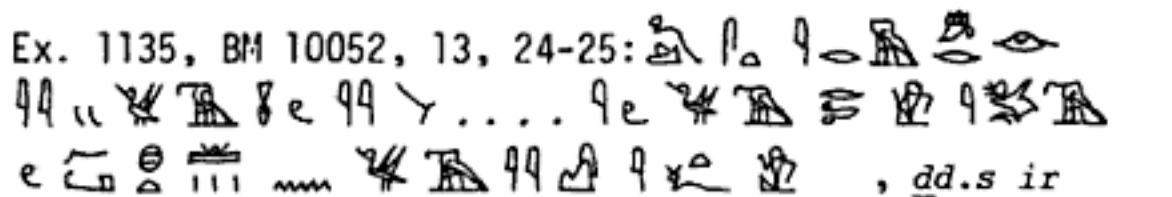
Thus the assumption that the *stp.f* which follows *m-dr* is the non-initial prospective *stp.f* is perhaps incorrect; the *stp.n.f* in Ex. 1134 is perhaps the circumstantial *stp.n.f* which still exists in the early 19th. Dynasty.

Thus, the morphemes *pe*, which appear on the one side in *ΜΔρεϋσωτᾶ*, *ΕΤρεϋσωτᾶ*, *ΤΔρεϋσωτᾶ*, (verbs composed of the verb *di* plus the non-initial prospective *stp.f*), and, on the other side, in *ἸΤρεϋσωτᾶ*, should not be identified. This would explain the past indication of the formation *m-dr-stp.f*.²

32.3. The *m-dr-stp.f* after the direct indicators of initiality.

The *m-dr-stp.f*, when following the direct indicators of initiality, is preceded by the preposition *ir*.

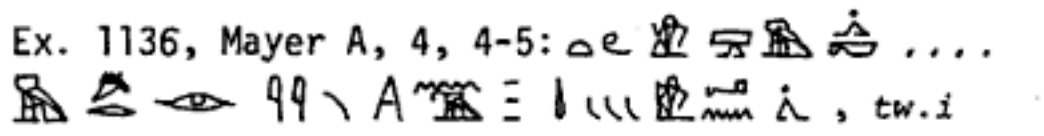
32. *M-DR STP.F*

Ex. 1135, BM 10052, 13, 24-25: 
dd.s ir m-dr iry.tw p3-hrwy iw p3-rmt (hr) it3.t ø-h.t n p3y.i-it, She said, "After the war had finished, this person took property of my father".

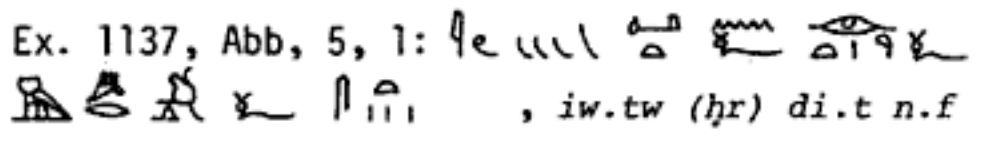
Note that the subordinate prepositional clauses can not be preceded by the indirect indicators of initiality; i.e. **iw m-dr-stp.f*, **wn m-dr-stp.f* and **nty m-dr-stp.f* do not exist.

32.4. Verbal formations which can precede an *m-dr-stp.f* formation.

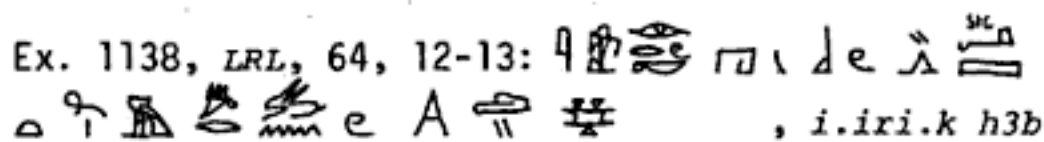
32.4.1. A first present formation with the stative of a verb of motion.

Ex. 1136, Mayer A, 4, 4-5: 
šm.k(wi) m-dr-iry A n3-md.wt 'n, I went away after A had intrigued again.

34.4.2. A *iw.f (hr) stp.f* formation of the past.

Ex. 1137, Abb, 5, 1: 
ir.t.f m-dr-ph.f st, And he was given his sight after he had reached them.

32.4.3. An emphatic formation.³

Ex. 1138, LRL, 64, 12-13: 
š'.t m-dr-wn A dy, It was after A was here that you wrote a letter.

32.8. Verbal formations which can follow a $(r-)3'-m-dr-stp.f$

A *iw.f* (*hr*) *tm stp.f* of the past.

Ex. 1142, P. Gurob, Frgt. E (unpublished):

[[[9]]] ... [[9]]




















hnti.k (iw.k (hr) tm h3b) n.n Š'.t w'ty, Since

32.9. Bibliography and references.

1. Spiegelberg, *AZ* 60 (1925), 59-61; Sethe, *AZ* 62 (1926), 5-8; Wolf, *AZ* 69 (1933), 110-111, 664.
2. This fact was first pointed out to me by Professor Fairman.
3. Groll, *Negative*, Section 43.

33. THE *I.IRI.T.F STP.F* FORMATION

CHAPTER 33. THE *I.IRI.T.F STP.F* FORMATION

33.1. Morphology.

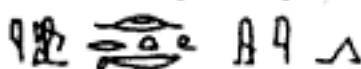
The *i.iri.t.f stp.f* formation is a clause of time indicating the notion of 'until he chooses'. As far as historical grammar is concerned, the *i.iri.t.f stp.f* is composed of four elements.¹

1. *i* = the preposition *r*;
2. *iri.t* = the Middle Egyptian *stp.t* formation;
3. *f* = the actor expression.
4. *stp* = the infinitive.

However, the preposition *r* has already become, in the 20th. Dynasty, an integral part of the verb form itself. This is indicated by the *ꜥ3' i.iri.t.f stp.f* formation (see below Chapter 34). Since the additional element *ꜥ3'* is needed to convey the marked prepositional element, one is entitled to assume that *i* in *i.iri.t.f stp.f* has lost its prepositional force.

33.2. The *i.iri.t.f stp.f* after the direct indicators of initiality.

After *r-dd*.

Ex. 1143, *LRL*, 58, 7: 
 , *iw.i (r) gr.t n.i m r-'*
r-dd i.iri.t.k iy, I will stay silent longing for
you to come (lit. 'saying, "Until you come."').

i.iri.t.f stp.f is never preceded by *iw*, *wn* or *nty*.

33.3. Verbal formations which can precede an *i.iri.t.f stp.f* formation.

35. THE M - HT - $STP.F$ FORMATION

CHAPTER 35. THE M - H_T - $STP.F$ FORMATION

m-ht stp.f is a subordinate clause of time, expressing the pluperfect tense.

Ex. 1149, Abb, 4, 11-13: 

4 A B C.... ,

hrw n Šm in A B m-ht-dd n.sn hmty C, Day of
going by A and B, after the coppersmith, C, had
told them

m-ht stp.f is very rare in non-literary texts.

Since there is no free *stp.f* formation which indicates the pluperfect tense when acting as a subordinate clause, the *m-ht-stp.f* has to be classified as a single unit, and not as a *stp.f* formation preceded by *m-ht*.

37. THE *iw* IN LATE EGYPTIAN

GROUP IV. THE NON-INITIAL MAIN CLAUSES

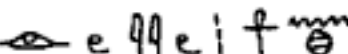
CHAPTER 37. THE *iw* IN LATE EGYPTIAN

There are four distinctive *iw*'s in Late Egyptian, which, although outwardly indentical, must be classified as distinctive elements (see also 17.1.1.-17.1.4., 19.13.1. and Chapter 63).

37.1. The initial independent *iw* of the future.

This is the *iw* which occupies the first position of the third future. Its syntactic capabilities may hence be singled out by classifying the syntactic capabilities of the third future.

a). An *iw* preceded by the direct indicators of initiality (*r-dd*, *r-nty*, *hn'-dd r-nty*, *ky dd*) is the initial *iw* of the future. An apparent exception in the following example is to be explained as the omission of the opening sentence of an oath (see below 42.2.3.).

Ex. 1151, P. Turin 2070, vs. 8:  e  i 
 i  e  e  m-dd *iw iw.n (r) pn'* , *iry.w*
'*nh-n-nb* '.w.s. m-dd *iw iw.n (r) pn'* , They
swore by the lord, l.p.h., "And if we overturn"

b). An *iw* which is preceded by the indirect indicators of initiality (another *iw*, the *wn* of the past, or the relative pronoun *nty*) is the initial *iw* of the future.

c). An *iw* which is preceded by *bn* is the *iw* of the future.

d). An *iw* which takes the form *iri* when preceding a noun is the initial *iw* of the future.

37. THE *iw* IN LATE EGYPTIAN

iw.f (*hr*) (*tm*) *stp.f* of the future, which may function as:

- a). the apodosis after a *wnn* (*hr*) *stp.f* formation;
- b). the protasis when preceded by *ir*.

Since it can function as the apodosis of a subordinate clause, it must also be classified as a non-initial independent *iw*.

37.4. The dependent *iw* (the so-called 'converter').

The dependent *iw* is not a conjugation base, but, rather an additional element. This means that every initial main clause (both nominal and verbal) may be preceded by the dependent *iw*, which converts the initial main clause to a non-initial subordinate clause. Note that:

- a). the dependent *iw* is non-initial, and hence can not be preceded by *r-dd*, *ky-dd* or *r-nty*. Nor can it be preceded by another *iw*, by *wn* or by *nty*.

- b). The dependent *iw* may follow:

- i). an undefined or a bare noun (i.e. the *iw* in a *w'* -A *iw* or $\emptyset$ -A *iw* construction is always the dependent *iw*).

- ii). an emphatic formation (i.e. the *iw* in *i.iri.f stp.f* *iw* is always the dependent *iw*).

- c). The dependent *iw* can precede (but never follow) the negative element *bn* (which means that every *iw* in *iw bn* is the dependent *iw*).

37.5. Bibliography and references.

1. de Buck, *JEA* 23 (1937), 161-163; Stricker, *Acta Or.* 16 (1938), 82-83.

38. THE *iw.f (hr) stp.f* OF THE PAST

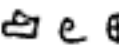
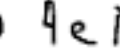
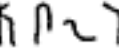
CHAPTER 38. THE *iw.f (hr) stp.f* OF THE PAST¹.

38.1. Classification.

After the period of the 21st. Dynasty, *iw.f (hr) stp.f* begins to disappear as a form with past reference, being replaced by the perfect active *stp.f* or *iri.f stp.f*.

Since the circumstantial first present, the *iw.f (hr) stp.f* of the future, and the *iw.f (hr) stp.f* of the past, when occurring in the affirmative, look outwardly identical, one should look for the corresponding negative formations.

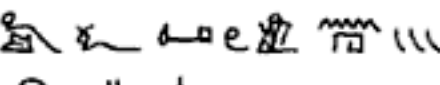
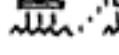
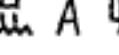
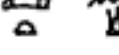
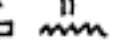
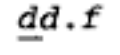
The *iw.f (hr) stp.f* of the past is non-initial main clause, as can be seen from the fact that it can act as the apodosis of an *m-dr-stp.f*.

Ex. 1152, BM 10052, 10, 18: 
A      *B*   , *dd.f ir*
m-dr-hfy A hrđ iw ms-nhsy B (hr) in.t.i, He said,
 "When A destroyed Hartai, the young Nubian B bought me."

Thus, since *m-dr-stp.f* is a prepositional subordinate clause, and since the *iw.f (hr) stp.f* formation which follows it acts as its apodosis, one must assume that the *iw.f (hr) stp.f* is a main clause (i.e. two subordinate clauses cannot act as a protasis-apodosis complex).

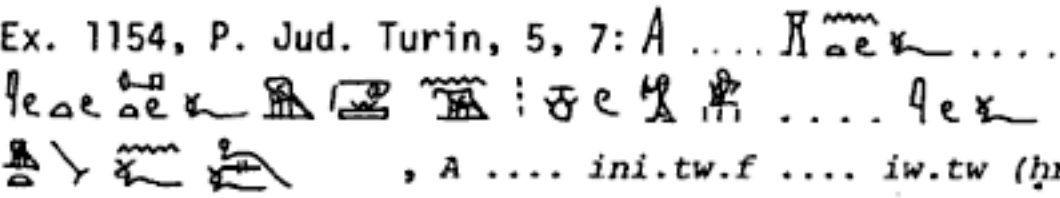
38.2. The *iw.f (hr) stp.f* of the past can follow the following verbal formations.

38.2.1. The perfect active *stp.f*.

Ex. 1153, BM 10052, 8, 6-7: 
  *A*         , *dd.f*
di.i nh3 n it n A iw.f (hr) di.t n.i qd.t 2 n hd, He said,
 "I gave some barley to A, and he gave me 2 qite of silver".

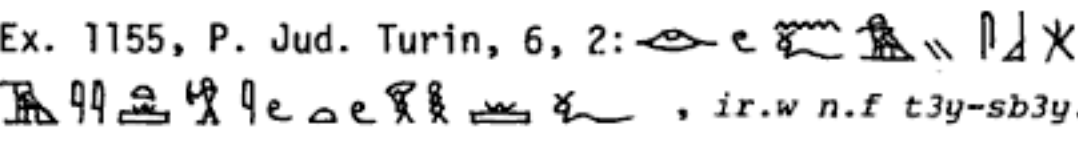
38. THE *iw.f (hr) stp.f* OF THE PAST

38.2.2. The perfect passive *ini.tw.f*.

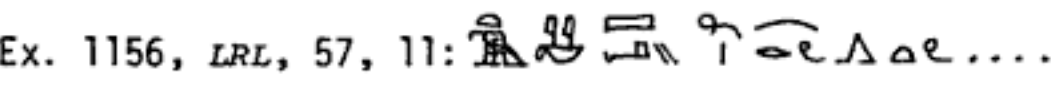
Ex. 1154, P. Jud. Turin, 5, 7:  *ini.tw.f* *iw.tw (hr)*
di.t.f m-b3h n3-wdp.w *iw.f (hr) mwt n.f ds.f*,
 A he was brought in and taken before the
 butlers for examination. He took his own life (lit.
 'died by himself').

That the *iw.f (hr) stp.f* which continues *ini.tw.f* is the *iw.f (hr) stp.f* of the past and not the circumstantial *iw.f (hr) stp.f* is indicated by the fact that the *iw.f (hr) mwt* is followed by a reflexive dative, which can never follow an infinitive which interchanges with adverbs and statives; i.e. an infinitive filling the second position of a circumstantial first present. Also note that the form *stp.tw.f* of the past is a peculiarity of the verb *ini*.

38.2.3. The perfect passive *stp.w.f* formation.

Ex. 1155, P. Jud. Turin, 6, 2:  , *ir.w n.f t3y-sb3y.t*
iw.tw (hr) w3h.f, This punishment was inflicted on
 him. He was left alone.

38.2.4. A first present with the stative of a verb of motion.

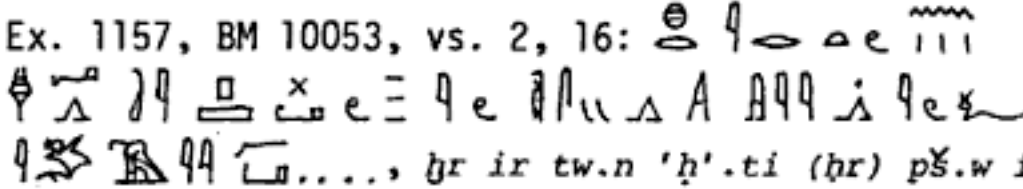
Ex. 1156, LRL, 57, 11: 
 , *t3y.k-s'.t spr.tw*
iw.f (hr) wd A, Your letter reached and he
 sent A.

That an *iw.f (hr) stp.f* following a first present with the stative of a verb of motion is the *iw.f (hr) stp.f* of the past is based on the fact that it is negated by *iw.f (hr) tm*

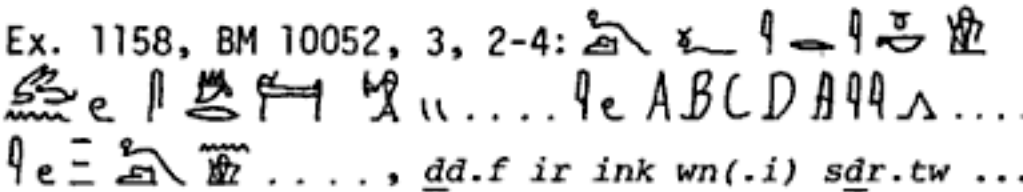
38. THE *iw.f* (*hr*) *stp.f* OF THE PAST

stp.f, and not by *iw bn sw* (*hr*) *stp.f* (see above Exx. 789-790).

38.2.5. First present patterns preceded by *hr ir*.

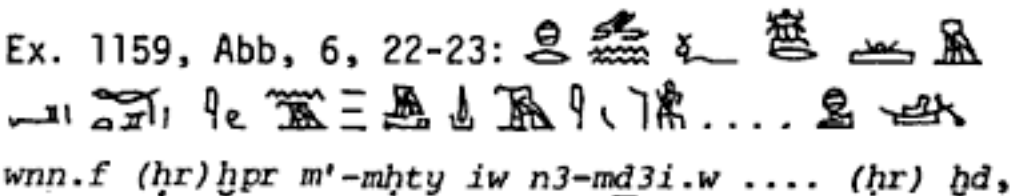
Ex. 1157, BM 10053, vs. 2, 16: 
hr ir tw.n 'h'.ti (*hr*) *pš.w iw šmsw A* (*hr*) *iy iw.f* (*hr*) *it3.t*, Now as we stood dividing them the attendant A came and took

38.2.6. A *wn.f* + a stative (see above 19.13.7.).

Ex. 1158, BM 10052, 3, 2-4: 
dd.f ir ink wn(.i) sdr.tw
iw A B C D (*hr*) *iy* *iw.w* (*hr*) *dd n.i*, He said, "I was sleeping and A, B, C, and D came They said to me".

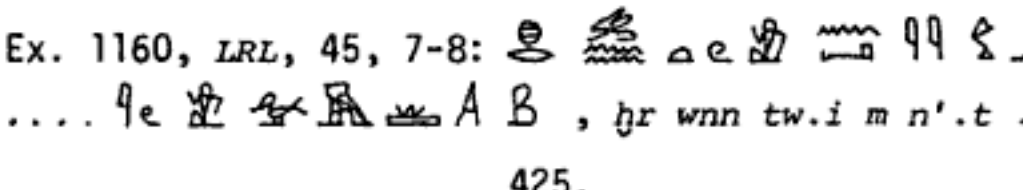
Note that a *iw.f* (*hr*) *stp.f* formation which continues the *wn.f sdr.tw* formation is negated by *tm*, and not by *iw bn sw* (*hr*) *stp.f* (see below Ex. 1172).

38.2.7. The *hr-wnn.f* (*hr*) *hpr* formation.²

Ex. 1159, Abb, 6, 22-23: 
wnn.f (*hr*) *hpr m'-mhty iw n3-md3i.w* (*hr*) *hd*, And if he chanced to be in the northern district the policemen went downstream.

(See also Ex. 1173.)

38.2.8. The *hr wnn* + a first present (see above 19.7.).

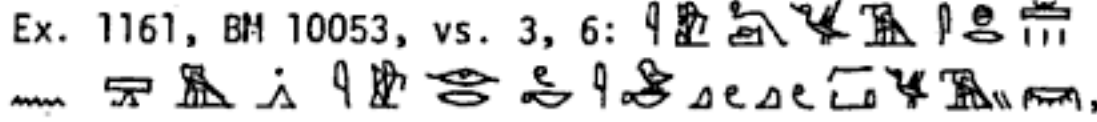
Ex. 1160, LRL, 45, 7-8: 
hr wnn tw.i m n'.t

38. THE *iw.f* (*hr*) *stp.f* OF THE PAST

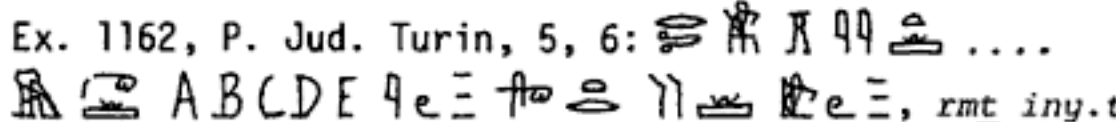
iw.i (*hr*) *gm.t* A B, And as I was walking along (lit. 'when I was walking'), I found A and B.

Note that this passage is followed by four more *iw.f* (*hr*) *stp.f* formations.²

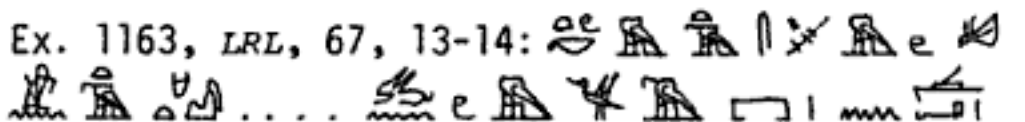
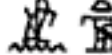
38.2.9. A relative form.

Ex. 1161, BM 10053, vs. 3, 6: 
i-dd *p3-sbr* *n šm i.iri.k iw.k* (*hr*) *qwqw p3y-nbw*,
 Describe how you went and stripped this gold. (Lit. 'Tell the manner of going which you did, and you stripped')

* 38.2.10. A passive particle.

Ex. 1162, P. Jud. Turin, 5, 6: 
 A B C D E *qe*   *iny.t*
 *m-b3h* A B C D E *iw.w* (*hr*) *smtr.w*, The people who
 were brought before A, B, C, D and E, and whom
 they examined.

38.2.11. A participle of the verb *wn*.

Ex. 1163, LRL, 67, 13-14: 
 *tw.k* *m t3-sm n t3-hm.t* *wn m p3-pr n w'-rmt m*
 *20 n rnp.t iw.f* (*hr*) *gm.t k.t*, You are in the
 situation of the woman who lived with a man
 for twenty years, and he found another (woman).

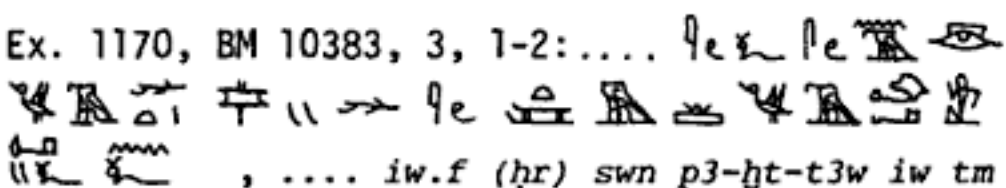
38.3. Adverbial phrases which precede *iw.f* (*hr*) *stp.f*.

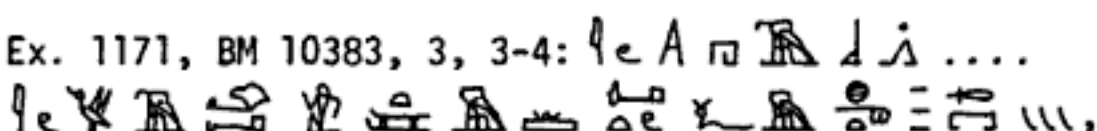
39. THE *iw.f* (*hr*) *tm* *stp.f* OF THE PAST

CHAPTER 39. THE *iw.f* (*hr*) *tm* *stp.f* OF THE PAST

39.1. Morphology.

The *iw.f* (*hr*) *stp.f* of the past is made negative by *tm*, which precedes the infinitive. However, when the actor expression is a noun, *tm* may immediately follow *iw*; i.e. precede the nominal subject.

Ex. 1170, BM 10383, 3, 1-2:....  , *iw.f* (*hr*) *swn* *p3-ht-t3w* *iw* *tm* *p3-h3ty-*' (*hr*) *di.t.f* *n.f*, And he recognized the mast, but the mayor refused to give it to him.¹

Ex. 1171, BM 10383, 3, 3-4:  , *iw* *A* (*hr*) *h3b* *iw* *p3-h3ty-*' (*hr*) *tm* *di.t.f* *m-hmt* *pr-'3* '.w.s., And A sent but the mayor refused to give it up without the consent of Pharoah, l.p.h..

Note that in Ex. 1170, the element *tm* precedes *p3-h3ty-*', whereas in Ex. 1171 it follows it.

39.2. Classification.

That the *iw.f* (*hr*) *tm* *stp.f* of the past is an isomorphic negative pattern (i.e. it is identical with its affirmative correlative, except for the fact that it has the additional negative element *tm*) becomes obvious from the following syntactic complexes.

39.2.1. The *iw.f* (*hr*) *tm* *stp.f* as the apodosis of a *hr* *iw* *wn.f*² protasis.

39. THE *IW.F (HR) TM STP.F* OF THE PAST

Ex. 1172, An. VI, 31: , hr iw
wn.f mni r p3-dmi nty p3-'dd im iw.f hr tm in.t.f,
Although he was moored at the village where the lad
was, he did not fetch him. (Dynasty 19)

39.2.2. The *iw.f* (*hr*) *tm stp.f* as the apodosis of a *hr wnn.f* construction.³

Ex. 1173, LRL, 21, 11-12:  A A9 i 
 9e    , hr wnn A (hr) ii
 n.tn r-dd iw.tn (hr) tm di.t.f n.f, When A came
 to you saying you did not give it to him.

(See also Exx. 1159-1160.)

39.2.3. The *iw.f* (*hr*) *tm stp.f* of the past as the apodosis of the prepositional subordinate clause *m-dr-stp.f*.

Ex. 1174, Mayer A, 12, 9:  , rmt i.šsp nh3y ḥd m-dr-iry.w
w3w3 iw.w (ḥr) tm šm, Men who received some silver when
they had plotted though they did not take part in
(it).

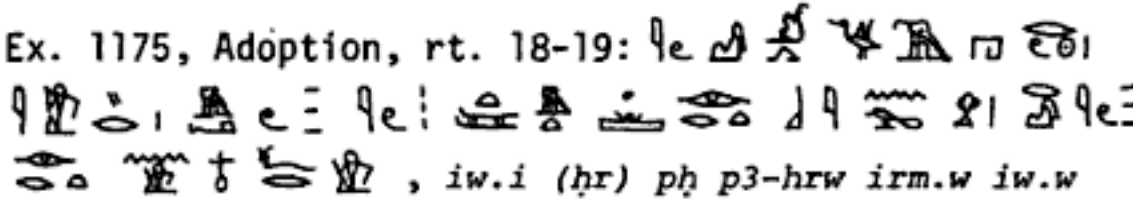
39.2.4. Conclusion.

The fact that a *iw.f (hr) tm stp.f* of the past can fulfil the same morpho-syntactic functions as the *iw.f (hr) stp.f* of the past, i.e. can only function as a non-initial main clause, indicates very strongly that the *iw.f (hr) stp.f* of the past and the *iw.f (hr) tm stp.f* of the past are one and the same form.⁴

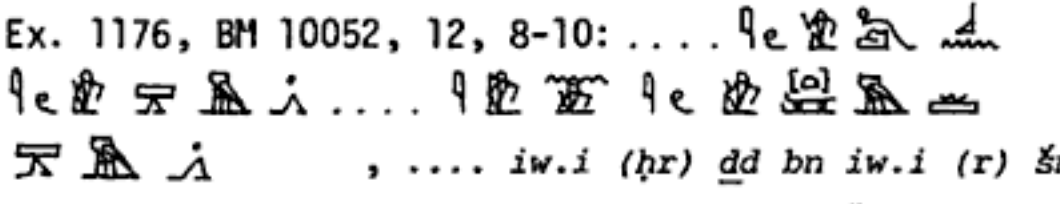
39. THE *iw.f (hr) tm stp.f* OF THE PAST

39.3. Verbal formations which can precede the *iw.f (hr) tm stp.f* of the past.

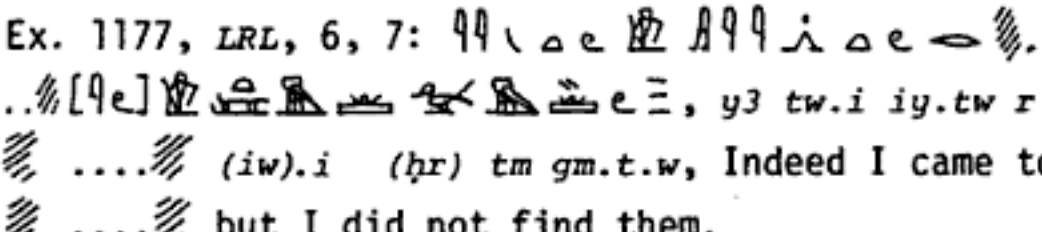
39.3.1. An affirmative *iw.f (hr) stp.f* of the past.

Ex. 1175, Adoption, rt. 18-19: 
iw.i (hr) ph p3-hrw irm.w iw.w (hr) tm ir.t bin hr.i iw.w (hr) ir.t n.i nfr, I have reached this day with them, and they have not done any wrong to me; they have dealt well with me.

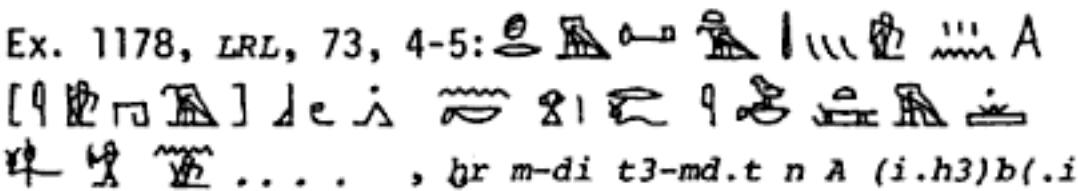
39.3.2. An affirmative *iw.f (hr) dd i.n.i* complex.

Ex. 1176, BM 10052, 12, 8-10: 
.... iw.i (hr) dd bn iw.i (r) šm i.n.i iw.i (hr) tm šm, But I said, "I will not go" so I said, and I did not go.

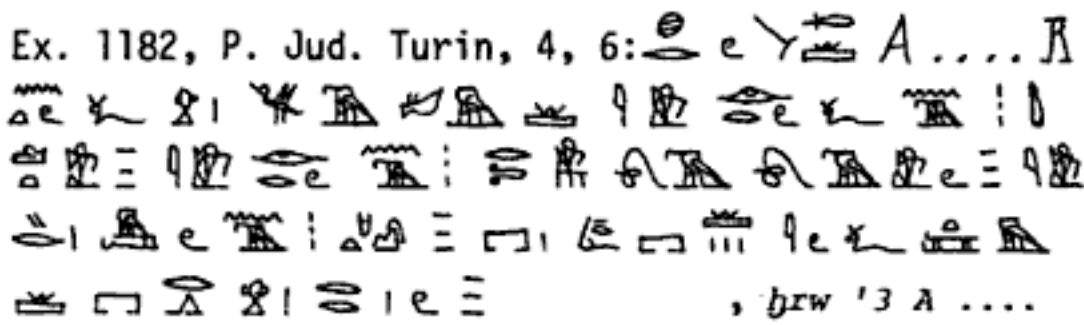
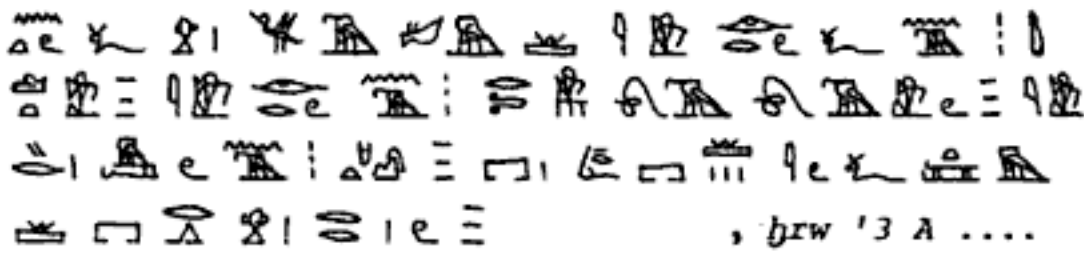
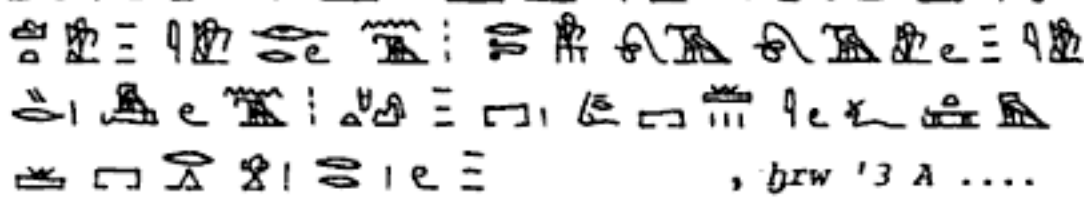
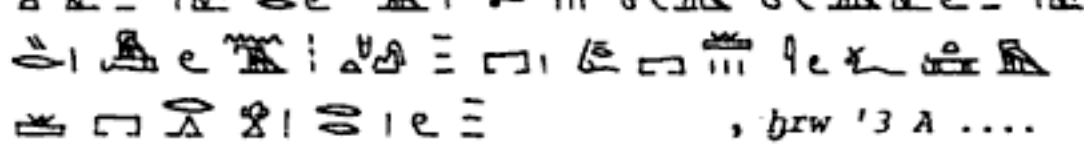
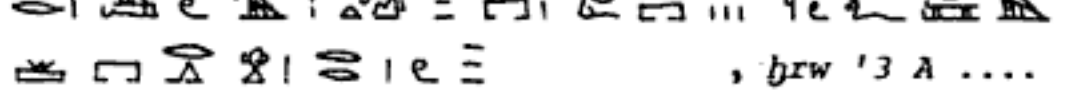
39.3.3. A *tw.i iy.tw* formation.

Ex. 1177, LRL, 6, 7: 
y3 tw.i iy.tw r (iw).i (hr) tm gm.t.w, Indeed I came to but I did not find them.

39.3.4. A relative form within a frontal extraposition.

Ex. 1178, LRL, 73, 4-5: 
hr m-di t3-md.t n A (i.h3)b(.i) n.k hr.f iw.k (hr) tm hsf n.i, As for the business of A, about which (I wro)te to you, but you did not answer to me

39. THE *iw.f* (*hr*) *tm stp.f* OF THE PAST

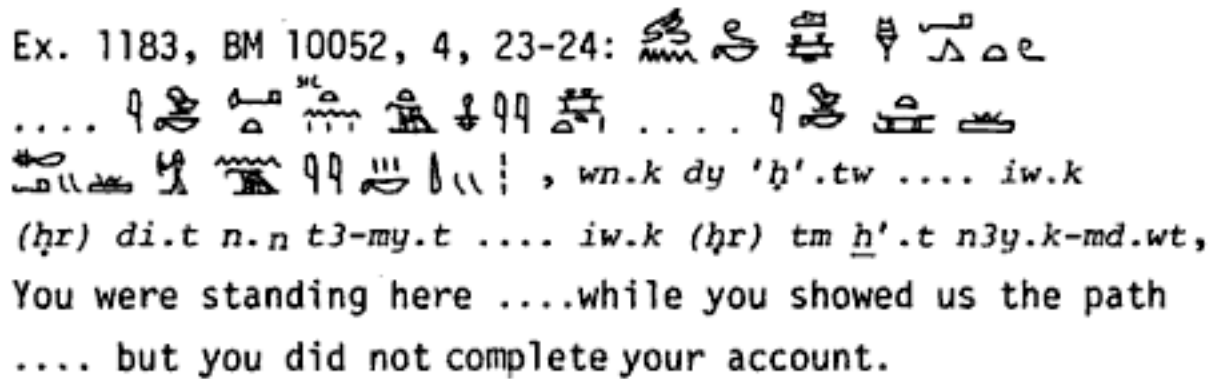
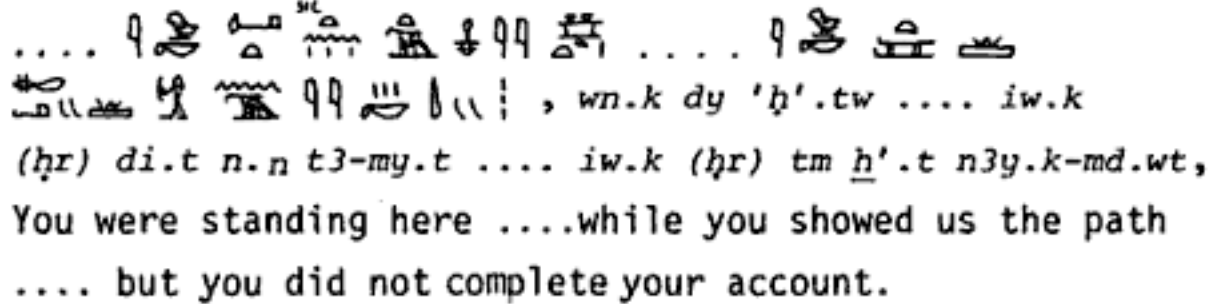
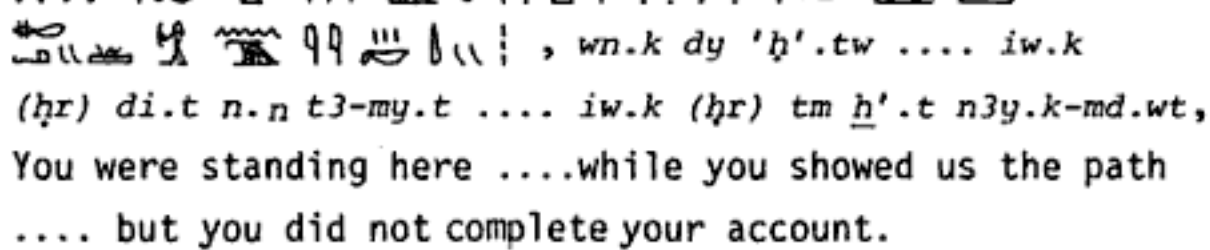
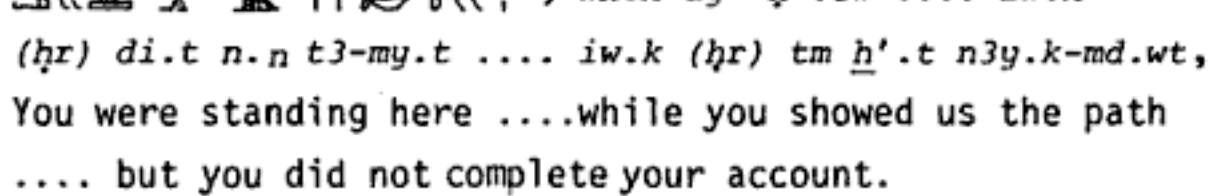
Ex. 1182, P. Jud. Turin, 4, 6:  A R
 !


 , *hrw* '3 A

ini.tw.f hr p3-sdm i.iri.f n3-md.wt i.iri n3-rmt

* *w3w3.w irm n3-hm.wt pr-hnr iw.f (hr) tm pr.t hr.w,*

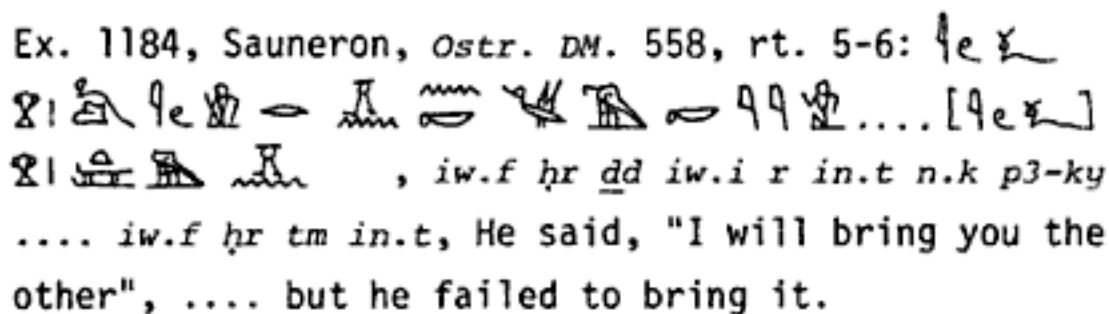
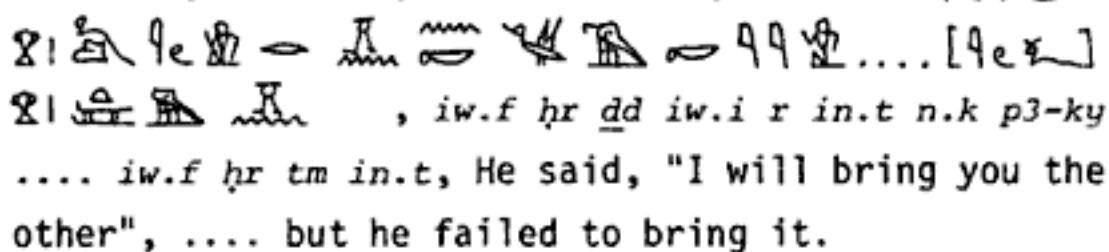
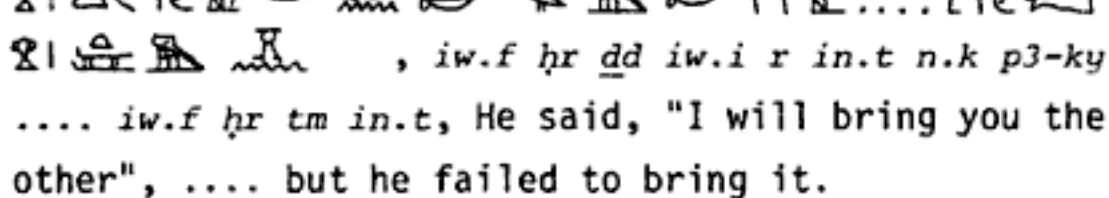
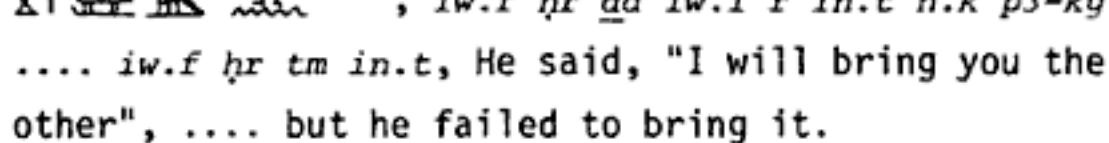
The great criminal A He was brought in because
 he had heard the plotting which the men did with the
 women of the harem, but did not reveal it.

39.3.9. A *wn.f* formation.

Ex. 1183, BM 10052, 4, 23-24: 
  
 , *wn.k dy 'h'.tw iw.k*
(hr) di.t n.n t3-my.t iw.k (hr) tm h'.t n3y.k-md.wt,
 You were standing herewhile you showed us the path
 but you did not complete your account.

39.4. The semantic connotation of the *iw.f* (*hr*) *tm stp.f* of the past.⁶

39.4.1. The *iw.f* (*hr*) *tm stp.f* formation expressing the non-execution of an intended purpose, expressed by a preceding third future formation.

Ex. 1184, Sauneron, *Ostr. DM.* 558, rt. 5-6: 
 []
 , *iw.f hr dd iw.i r in.t n.k p3-ky*
 *iw.f hr tm in.t,* He said, "I will bring you the
 other", but he failed to bring it.

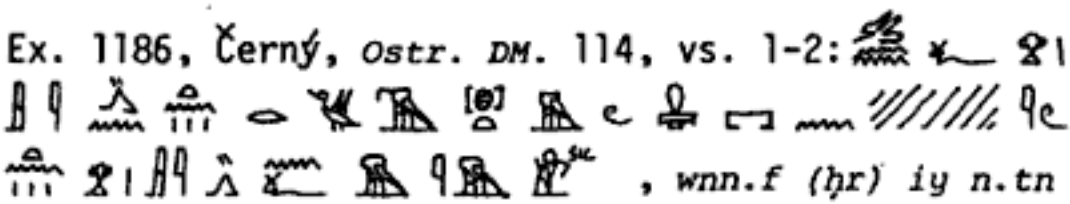
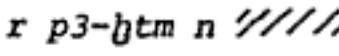
39.4.2. The *iw.f* (*hr*) *tm stp.f* formation expressing the non-execution of a command postulated by a preceding imperative formation.

40. THE *iw.f* (*hr*) *stp.f* OF THE FUTURE

CHAPTER 40. THE *iw.f* (*hr*) *stp.f* OF THE FUTURE

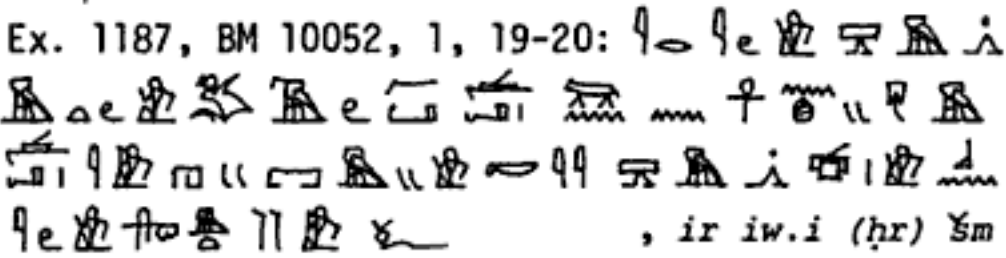
40.1. Following *wnn.f* (*hr*) *stp.f*.

The *iw.f* (*hr*) *stp.f* of the future occurs after the pattern *wnn.f* (*hr*) *stp.f*.¹ The , *wnn.f*, plus infinitive is used in temporal clauses referring to the future, especially in the formula very often found in Late Egyptian letters, and written with varying degrees of cursiveness:

Ex. 1186, Černý, Ostr. DM. 114, vs. 1-2: 
wnn.f (*hr*) *iy n.tn*
r p3-htm n  *iw.tn hr iy n.f im*, When he comes
back to you to the keep of (the tomb), you will come
to (meet) him there. (19th. Dynasty.)

40.2. Following *ir*.

The *iw.f* (*hr*) *stp.f* of the future also occurs after *ir* as the protasis of an apodosis composed of a third future (see above 17.9.1.).

Ex. 1187, BM 10052, 1, 19-20: 
ir iw.i (*hr*) *šm*
mtw.i t3.t w'-hn n 'nh m w'-ihy mtw ky šm (m-)s3.i
bn iw.i (r) smty.f, "If I went and stole a goat-skin
from a cattle-shed, and someone else went after me,
would not I inform against(?) him?"

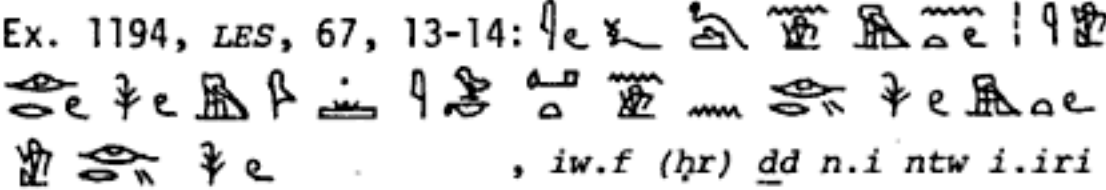
The *iw* of the *iw.f hr stp.f* of the future does not take the form *iri* when preceding a nominal actor expression (see above 17.12.).

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is in the passive voice.

The conjunctive is never preceded by the direct indicators of initiality, *ky-dd*, *hn'-dd* *r-nty* or *r-nty*; nor by the indirect indicators of initiality, the dependent *iw*, the *wn* of the past, and the relative pronoun *nty*.

Since the conjunctive can function syntactically as a non-initial main clause, one may classify as such:

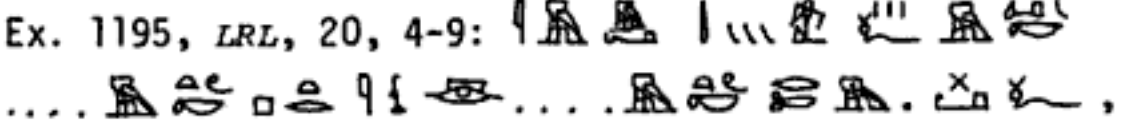
Ex. 1194, *LES*, 67, 13-14: 
sw m m3'.t iw.k (r) di.t n.i n ir.t.s mtw.i ir.t.s,
 And he answered me, "Truly it was they who did it.
 If you pay me for doing it I will do it".

Since *mtw.i ir.t.s* here functions as an apodosis one may assume that it can function as a non-initial main clause.

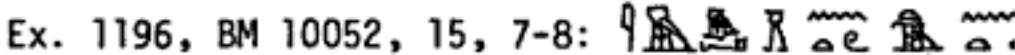
Thus the conjunctive is a verbal formation which expresses mere continuation or succession; it does not express any kind of subordination.

42.3. The conjunctive can continue the following verbal formations.

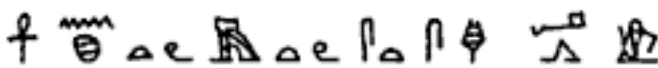
42.3.1. The simple imperative formation.

Ex. 1195, *LRL*, 20, 4-9: 
imi mdw.f m-di.k mtw.k ptr mtw.k rtm.f,
 Have him speak with you and look to and take care of it.

42.3.2. The *imi stp.f* formation.

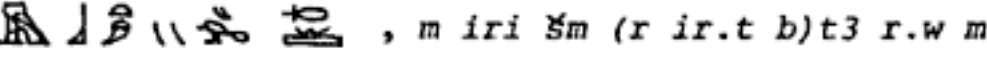
Ex. 1196, *BM 10052*, 15, 7-8: 

42. THE CONJUNCTIVE

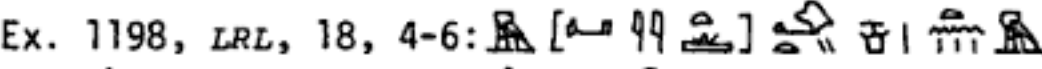
†  , *imi ini.tw*
t3-nty 'nh.tw mtw.s s'h'.i, Let the one (the wife)
 who is alive be brought, and let her accuse me.

42.3.3. The negative imperative *m iri stp.f*.

Ex. 1197, *LRL*, 6, 3-4: 

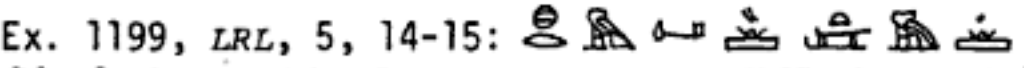
 , *m iri šm (x ir.t b)t3 r.w mtw.i*
gm.t.f n.k m bt3 '3, Do not do them any mischief,
 lest I count it as a great crime on your part.

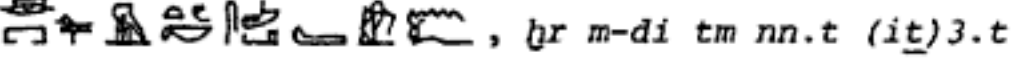
42.3.4. The negative *m dy* formation.

Ex. 1198, *LRL*, 18, 4-6: 

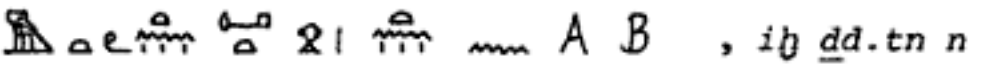
m (dy) h3ty.tn m-s3.i mtw.tn dd n h3ty
hr.tn, Do not worry about me, and say to (your) heart,
 so you say.⁵

42.3.5. The negative *hr m-di tm + infinitive*.

Ex. 1199, *LRL*, 5, 14-15: 

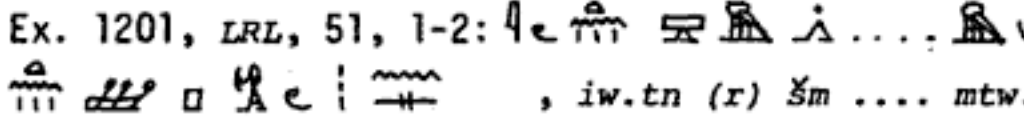
 , *hr m-di tm nn.t (it)3.t*
mw r p3y-f-wb3 mtw.k sm3' n.f, And don't neglect
 taking water to his courtyard, and pray to him.

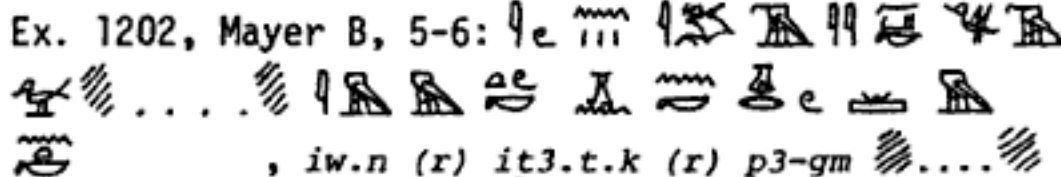
42.3.6. The *ih stp.k* formation.

Ex. 1200, *LRL*, 2, 3: 
 *A B* , *ih dd.tn n imn*
 *mtw.tn di.t hr.tn n A B*, Tell Amon and take
 care of A and B.

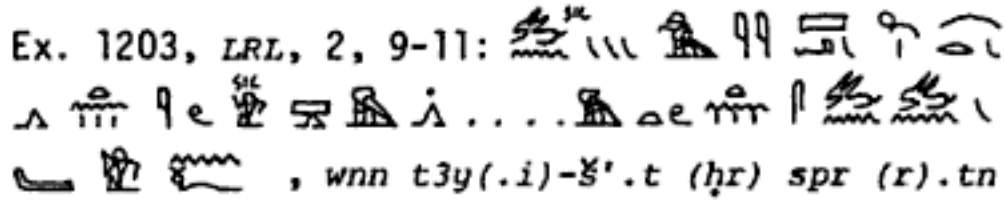
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42.3.7. A *iw.f (r) stp.f* formation.

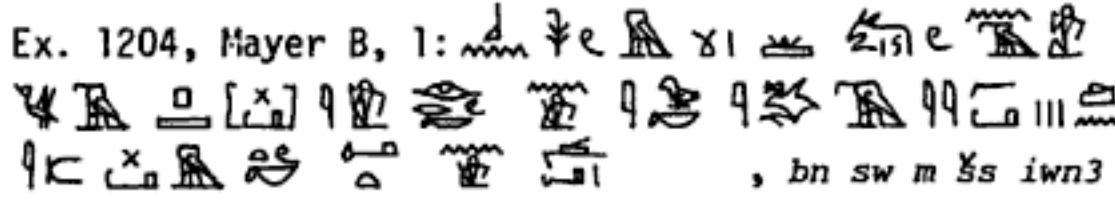
Ex. 1201, LRL, 51, 1-2:  , *iw.tn (r) šm mtw.tn šsp.w n.s*, You will go and will receive them from her.

Ex. 1202, Mayer B, 5-6:  , *iw.n (r) it3.t.k (r) p3-gm im mtw.k in.t n.k gr ntk*, We shall take you (to) the place in which (we) found it, and you too shall bring (some) away for yourself.

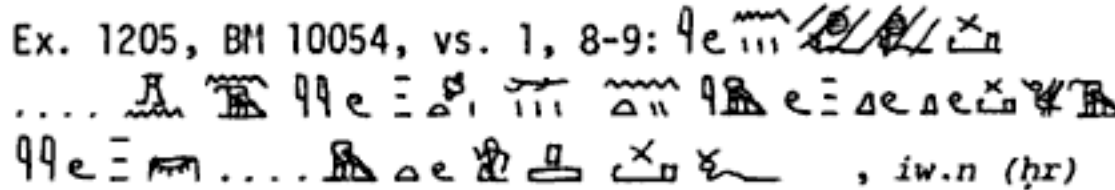
42.3.8. A *iw.f (hr) stp.f* of the future.

Ex. 1203, LRL, 2, 9-11:  , *wnn t3y(.i)-š'.t (hr) spr (r).tn iw.tn (hr) šm mtw.tn swwn n.f*, When my letter reaches you, go and flatter him.

42.3.9. A negative first present followed by a third future.

Ex. 1204, Mayer B, 1:  , *bn sw m šs iwn3 p3-pš i.iri.k n.i iw.k (r) it3.t 3 dni.t mtw.k di.t n.i w'*, The share you have given me is not at all fair. You mean to take three parts and leave me one.

42.3.10. An infinitive.

Ex. 1205, BM 10054, vs. 1, 8-9:  , *iw.n (hr)*

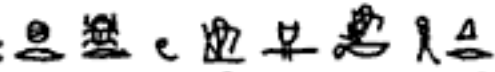
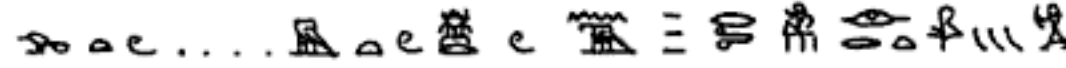
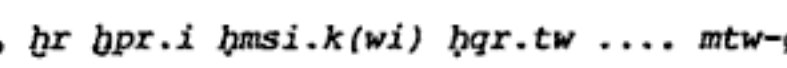
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for us, and then (lit. 'also') divide in fair division with us.⁷

*

- * 42.7. The *mtw.ø hpr* construction.

It seems that *mtw.ø hpr* expresses the notion of 'it happened' or 'it will happen' (see above Ex. 1069).

Ex. 1210, BM 10403, 3, 5-6: 

 ... 
 ... *hr hpr.i hmsi.k(wi) hqr.tw mtw-ø*
hpr n3-rmt (hr) ir.t šwti n hmt, Now I happened to be
 sitting hungry and the men chanced to be trading
 copper.

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* 42.8. Bibliography and references.

1. Gardiner, *JEA* 14 (1928), 86-96; Mattha, *BIFAO* 45 (1947), 43-55; Černý, *JEA* 35 (1949), 25-30; Hintze, *Untersuchungen*, 61-62 and 264-274; Lichtheim, *Polotsky Studies*, 1-8; Volten, *Polotsky Studies* 54-80.
2. See BM 10052, 3, 15.
3. See BM 10052, 1, 20 (very rare).
4. Also BM 10052, 7, 9; However, see Spiegelberg, *Grammatik*, 152; Nims, *JEA* 24 (1938), 77-78.
5. See also *LRL*, 22, 14-16.
6. See also *LRL*, 41, 2.
7. Gardiner, *JNES* 12 (1953), 149, i; Černý, *JEA* 35 (1949), 30-33; Hintze, *Untersuchungen*, 264; Wente, *JNES* 21 (1962), 304-311.

43. THE NEGATION OF THE CONJUNCTIVE

CHAPTER 43. THE NEGATION OF THE CONJUNCTIVE¹.

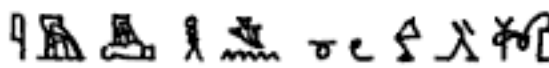
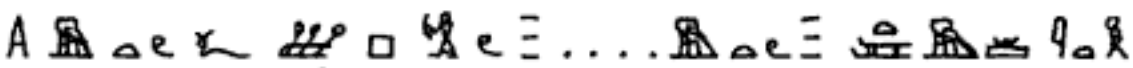
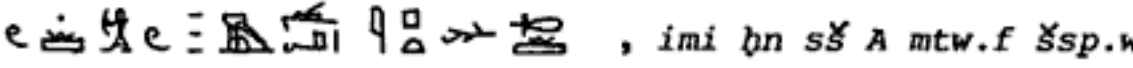
43.1. Morphology.

The conjunctive is made negative by the negative verb *tm*, which precedes the infinitive; i.e. *tm* itself takes the form of an infinitive, as does the following verb (see above Chapter 39).²

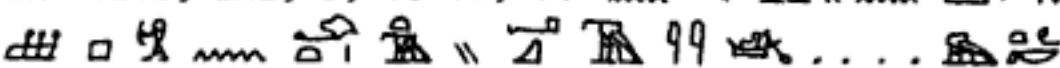
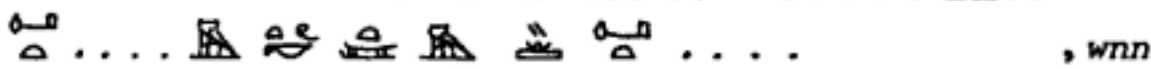
43.2. Verbal formations which can precede a negative conjunctive.

43.2.1. An affirmative conjunctive formation.

a). An imperative + *mtw.f stp.f* + *mtw.f tm stp.f*.

Ex. 1211, LRL, 57, 9-10: 


 *mtw.w tm ith.w m w'-ip.t '3*, Let the scribe A go
 and receive them, but they are not to draw them
 out by means of a large *oipe*-measure.

b). *wnn.f (ḥr) stp.f* + *iw.f (ḥr) stp.f* of the future + *mtw.f stp.f* + *mtw.f tm stp.f*.

Ex. 1212, LRL, 9, 16-10, 14: 


 *wnn*
p3y-mw (ḥr) mh iw.k (ḥr) šsp n ḥ3t t3y-'q3y
mtw.k di.t *mtw.k tm di.t*, As soon as the
 (lit. 'this') water rises, you will take charge of
 this boat and you will give and you will
 not give

c). *bw iri A (stp.f)* + *mtw.f stp.f* + *mtw.f tm stp.f*.

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Ex. 1213, LRL, 3, 15-4, 1: 𐀀𐀁 𐀂𐀃 𐀄𐀅 𐀆𐀇 𐀈𐀉 𐀊𐀋
 𐀌𐀍 𐀎𐀏 𐀐𐀑 𐀒𐀓 𐀔𐀕 𐀖𐀗 𐀘𐀙 𐀚𐀛 𐀜𐀝 𐀞𐀟 𐀠𐀡 𐀢𐀣
 𐀤𐀥 𐀦𐀧 𐀨𐀩 𐀪𐀫 𐀬𐀭 𐀮𐀯 𐀰𐀱 𐀲𐀳 𐀴𐀵 𐀶𐀷 𐀸𐀹 𐀺𐀻 𐀼𐀽 𐀾𐀿 mtw
 t3y.k-š'.t di.t '3y h3ty.i mtw.k tm nn.t im.w,
 Indeed, those of 𐀾𐀿 𐀾𐀿 do not 𐀿𐀿𐀿𐀿 and your
 letter will revive my heart, and do not neglect
 them.

d). *ih stp.k + mtw.i stp.f + mtw.k tm stp.f*

Ex. 1214, LRL, 4, 9-12: 𐀀𐀁 𐀂𐀃 𐀄𐀅 𐀆𐀇 𐀈𐀉 𐀊𐀋
 𐀌𐀍 𐀎𐀏 𐀐𐀑 𐀒𐀓 𐀔𐀕 𐀖𐀗 𐀘𐀙 𐀚𐀛 𐀜𐀝 𐀞𐀟 𐀠𐀡
 𐀢𐀣 𐀤𐀥 𐀦𐀧 𐀨𐀩 𐀪𐀫 𐀬𐀭 𐀮𐀯 𐀰𐀱 𐀲𐀳 𐀴𐀵 𐀶𐀷 𐀸𐀹 , ih
 dd.tn n imn mtw.i mh qni(.i) mtw.k tm
 nn.tn A, You will pray to Amon and I will
 embrace And you will not neglect A

43.2.2. The affirmative imperative formation.

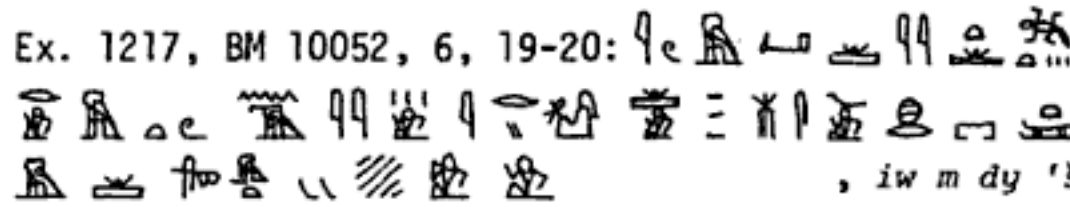
Ex. 1215, Mayer A, 6, 10-11: 𐀀𐀁 𐀂𐀃 𐀄𐀅 𐀆𐀇 𐀈𐀉 𐀊𐀋
 𐀌𐀍 𐀎𐀏 𐀐𐀑 𐀒𐀓 𐀔𐀕 𐀖𐀗 𐀘𐀙 𐀚𐀛 𐀜𐀝 𐀞𐀟
 𐀠𐀡 𐀢𐀣 𐀤𐀥 𐀦𐀧 𐀨𐀩 𐀪𐀫 𐀬𐀭 𐀮𐀯 𐀰𐀱 𐀲𐀳 𐀴𐀵 𐀶𐀷 , imi nwi.n n3-ht mtw n3-šn' tm
 di.t h.t im.w, Let us collect the wood, so that
 those who are in charge of the workshop will not set
 fire to it.

43.2.3. The negative imperative m iri ir.t formation.

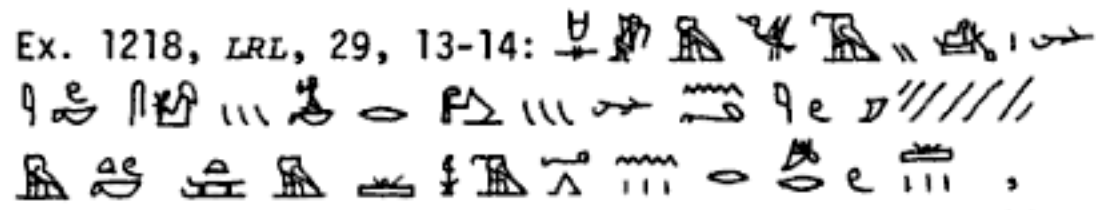
Ex. 1216, LRL, 52, 2-3: 𐀀𐀁 𐀂𐀃 𐀄𐀅 𐀆𐀇 𐀈𐀉 𐀊𐀋
 𐀌𐀍 𐀎𐀏 𐀐𐀑 𐀒𐀓 𐀔𐀕 𐀖𐀗 𐀘𐀙 𐀚𐀛 𐀜𐀝 𐀞𐀟
 𐀠𐀡 𐀢𐀣 𐀤𐀥 𐀦𐀧 𐀨𐀩 𐀪𐀫 𐀬𐀭 𐀮𐀯 𐀰𐀱 𐀲𐀳 𐀴𐀵 𐀶𐀷 , m iri ir.t bt3 r.w mtw.i
 tm nn.t n p3y.i-it, Do not commit crimes against them,
 and I shall not neglect my father.

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43.2.4. The negative imperative *m dy*.

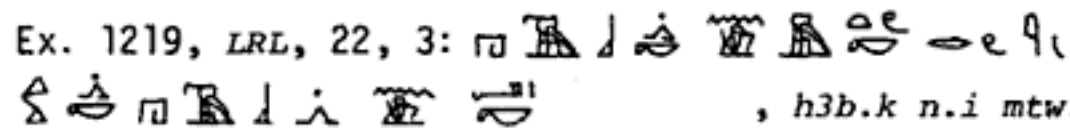
Ex. 1217, BM 10052, 6, 19-20:  , *iw m dy 'š3*
r.i mtw n3y.i-iry.w ms-hr tm smty.i, But do not give
 me too much, so my fellow 'Tomb' workmen will not
 denounce me.

43.2.5. The *iw.f (r) stp.f* formation which follows an imperative.

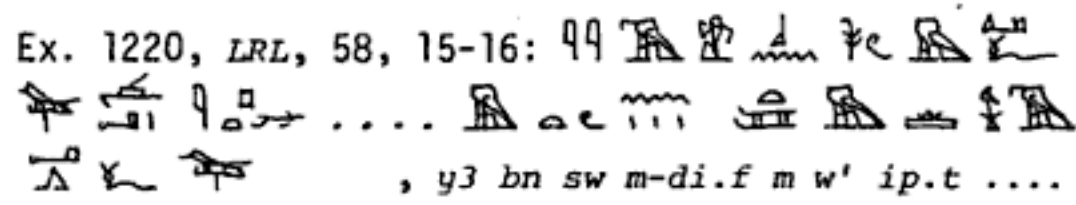
Ex. 1218, LRL, 29, 13-14:  ,
hmsi m p3y-br(?) iw.k (r) s3w.k r 'h3w ni'/////
mtw.k tm h3'.n r-dr.w, Sit in the boat, and protect
 yourself from arrows and spears, and do not abandon
 us all.

43.2.6. An initial prospective *stp.f*.

Note that the *tm* can be omitted.

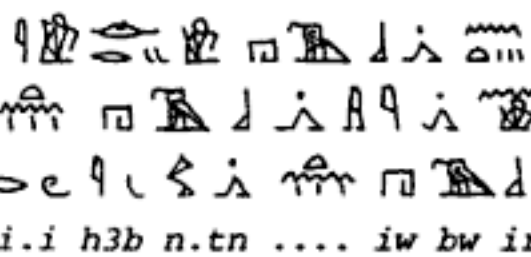
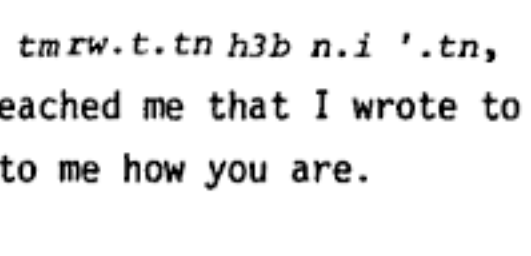
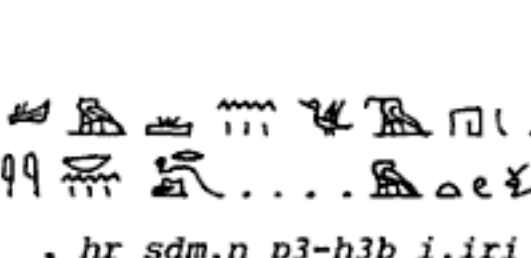
Ex. 1219, LRL, 22, 3:  , *h3b.k n.i mtw.k*
(tm) rw.t.k h3b n.i '.k, Write to me, and don't fail
 to write to me how you are.³

43.2.7. A negative first present.

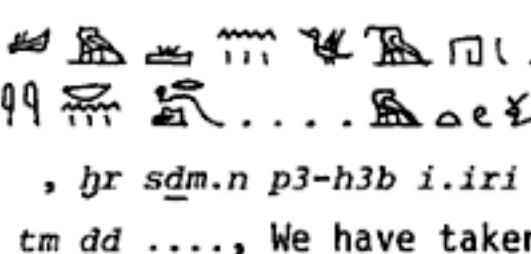
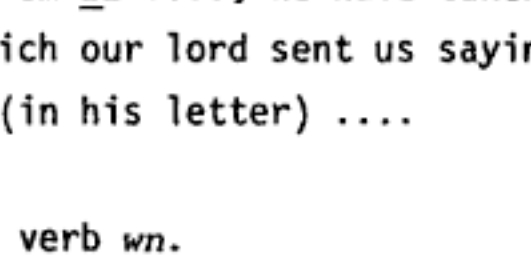
Ex. 1220, LRL, 58, 15-16:  , *y3 bn sw m-di.f m w' ip.t*
mtw.tn tm h3'.f, Indeed he does not have even one
oipe and don't abandon him.

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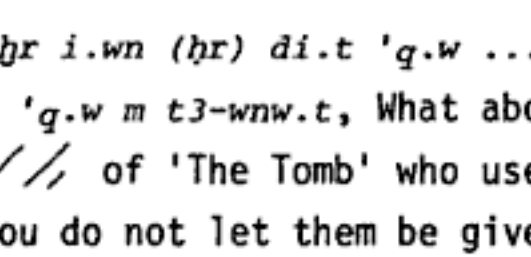
43.2.8. An emphatic formation, in which the emphasised element is a *iw bw i.iri.t.A stp.f* formation.

Ex. 1221, LRL, 21, 8-10: 
 
 , *i.iri.i h3b n.tn iw bw ir.t.f*
t3y.tn-h3b ii n.i mtw.tn tmrw.t.tn h3b n.i '.tn, It
 was before your letter reached me that I wrote to you,
 and do not stop writing to me how you are.

43.2.9. A relative form.

Ex. 1222, LRL, 46, 1: 
 , *hr sdm.n p3-h3b i.iri n.n*
p3y.n-nb r-dd mtw.f tm dd, We have taken
 note of (the message) which our lord sent us saying,
 but he did not say (in his letter)

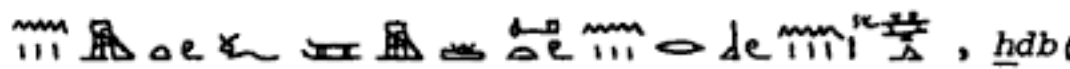
43.2.10. A participle of the verb *wn*.

Ex. 1223, LRL, 35, 3-5: 
 ,
ih t3-md.t n ///// n p3-hr i.wn (hr) di.t 'q.w
mtw.k tm di.t di.t.w n.w 'q.w m t3-wnw.t, What about
 the business of */////* of 'The Tomb' who used
 to give bread but you do not let them be given
 bread now.

43.2.11. The perfect active *stp.f*.

Ex. 1224, Mayer B, 8-9: 

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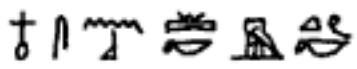


 p3-ms   irm A i.wn irm.n mtw.f tm di.t.n
 r-bl, I killed the apprentice   with A who
 was with us, so that he might not betray us.

43.2.12. A nominal sentence pattern.

A *ih* p3-A pattern.

Ex. 1225, LRL, 69, 1-2: 
 , y3 *ih* p3-md.t
 m-di.k mtw.k tm sdm, What is the use of talking to
 you, if you don't listen?

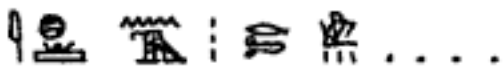
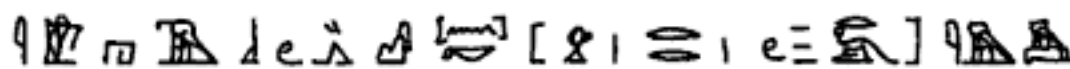
43.2.13. An adjectival sentence.

Ex. 1226, LRL, 28, 7-8: 

 , nfr snb.k mtw.k tm rw.t.k h3b n.i '.k
, May your health be good, and don't stop
 writing to me how you are

43.3. After particles.

After *hr*:

Ex. 1227, LRL, 60, 10-12: 


 Λ , *ih* n3-rmt i.h3b.i (n).k (*hr.w* r-dd)
imi n.w di.w *hr* mtw.k tm di.t n.w 'n, What does it
 mean, (the business of) the people about whom I
 sent to you, saying, "Give them rations!" but you
 have not yet done it.

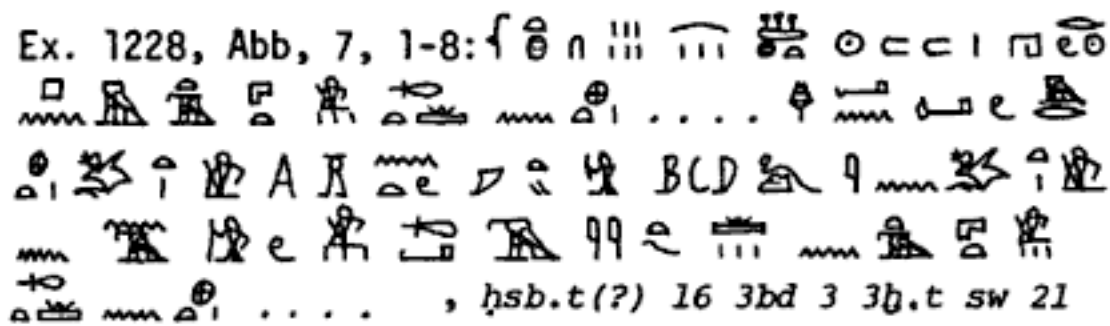
44. THE 'H'.N AND DD.IN FORMATIONS

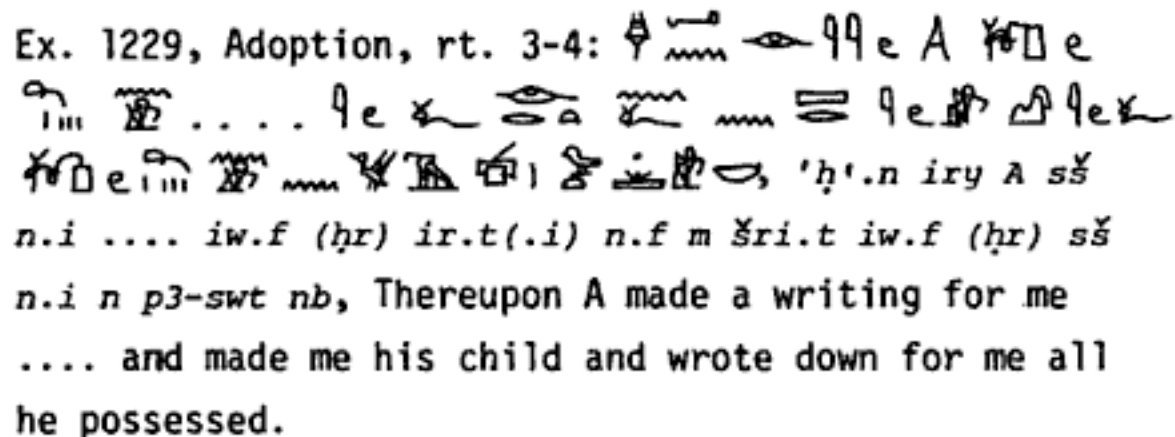
CHAPTER 44. THE 'H'.N AND DD.IN FORMATIONS¹.

44.1. Classification.

The 'h'.n *stp.f* and the dd.in.f formations are almost extinct in non-literary Late Egyptian. They appear only in court procedures; i.e. they are legal terminology. Since they do not follow the direct or indirect indicators of initiality they should be classified as non-initial clauses. However, since they can function as independent units, it is reasonable to classify them as non-initial main clauses.

44.2. 'h'.n *stp.f*.

Ex. 1228, Abb, 7, 1-8: 
 hrw pn m t3-qnb.t '3.t n niw.t 'h'.n di imy-r-niw.t
 t3ty A ini.tw hmty B C D dd.in t3ty n n3-srw '3.y n t3-qnb.t
 '3.t n niw.t, Year 16, 3rd month of the inundation
 season, day 21. On this day in the Great Court of Thebes
 Then the Prefect of Thebes and vizier A caused to be
 brought the coppersmiths B, C, D. Then the vizier said to
 the great magistrates of the Great Court of Thebes

Ex. 1229, Adoption, rt. 3-4: 
 n.i iw.f (hr) ir.t(.i) n.f m šri.t iw.f (hr) šš
 n.i n p3-swt nb, Thereupon A made a writing for me
 and made me his child and wrote down for me all
 he possessed.

45. THE NON-INITIAL PROSPECTIVE *stp.f*

GROUP V. NON-INITIAL NON-PREPOSITIONAL SUBORDINATE CLAUSES

CHAPTER 45. THE NON-INITIAL PROSPECTIVE *stp.f*

45.1. Classification.

The commonest use of the non-initial prospective *stp.f* is a dependent *stp.f* following *di*, 'cause', generally termed the subjunctive. This form of the *stp.f* is almost alone in being traceable down as far as Coptic, where it appears in such causative forms as ⲧⲁⲗⲟ¹. This Coptic form, and others like it, show that the full vowel stood immediately before the suffix; i.e. **setpof*. In Coptic this form only appears when dependent on the infinitive of *di*, and the number of verbs which appear in this type of formation is reduced to about forty. In Late Egyptian, however, any verb may be used. The verb *di* itself can take any possible verbal formation.

45.2. Verbal formations which the verb *di* can take.

45.2.1. The perfect active *stp.f*.

Ex. 1230, Abb, 5, 10: , *di n3-sr.w*
'3.y *phr n3-rwd.w*, The great notables caused the
inspectors to go round

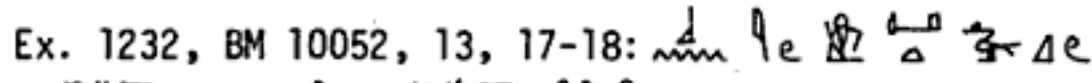
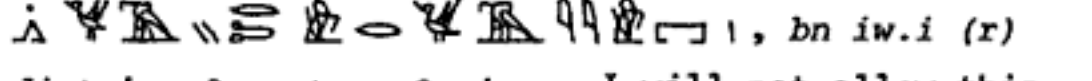
45.2.2. *ih stp.k*.

Ex. 1231, LRL, 23, 14-15: , *ih di.k twt.tw*
n3-rmt n p3-hr, May you cause to be collected
together the men of 'The Tomb'.

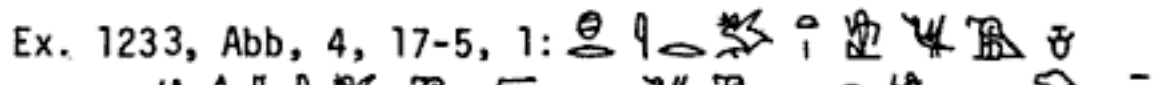
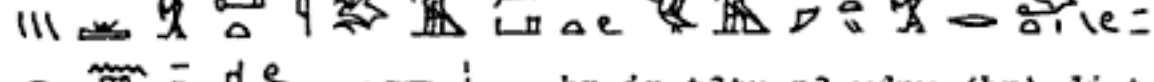
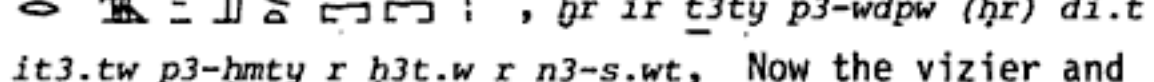
45.2.3. Verbal constructions containing the infinitive.²

45. THE NON-INITIAL PROSPECTIVE STP.F

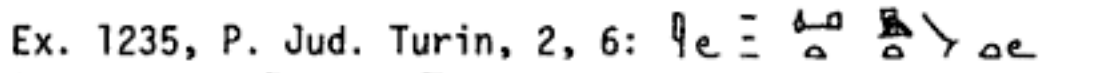
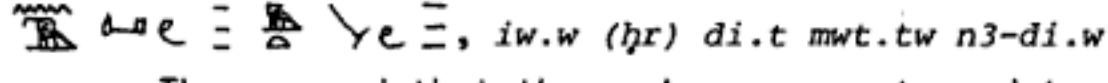
a). The third future.

Ex. 1232, BM 10052, 13, 17-18: 
, *bn iw.i (r)*
di.t 'q p3y-rmt r p3y.i-pr, I will not allow this
 man to enter my house.

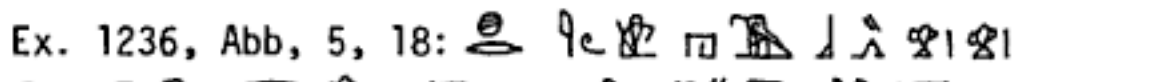
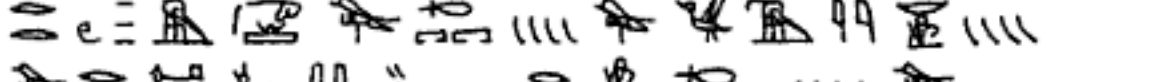
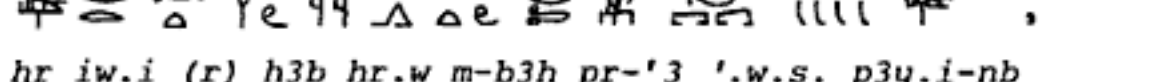
b). The first present.

Ex. 1233, Abb, 4, 17-5, 1: 

, *hr ir t3ty p3-wdpw (hr) di.t*
it3.tw p3-hmty r h3t.w r n3-s.wt, Now the vizier and
 the butler had this coppersmith taken in front of them
 to the places.

c). The *iw.f (hr) di.t* of the past.

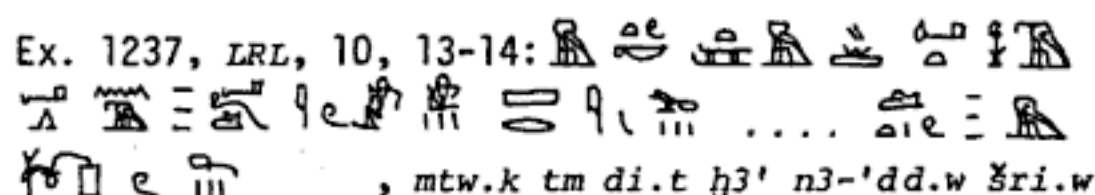
Ex. 1235, P. Jud. Turin, 2, 6: 
, *iw.w (hr) di.t mwt.tw n3-di.w*
mwt.w, They caused that those who were sentenced to
 death should die.

d). *r* + infinitive.

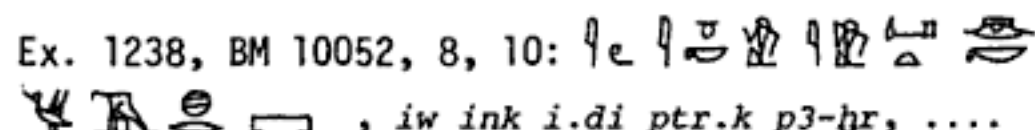
Ex. 1236, Abb, 5, 18: 

,
hr iw.i (r) h3b hr.w m-b3h pr-'3 'w.s. p3y.i-nb
'w.s. r di.t wdy.tw rmt pr-' 'w.s., And I will
 writing about them to Pharoah, l.p.h., my Lord, l.p.h.,
 in order that servants of Pharoah, l.p.h., may be
 sent.

e). The conjunctive.

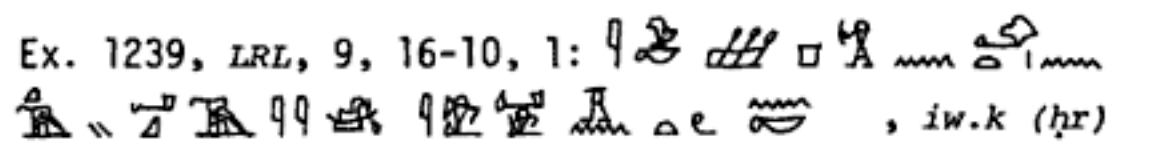
45. THE NON-INITIAL PROSPECTIVE STP.F

Ex. 1237, *LRL*, 10, 13-14: 
 *dr.t.w m sš.w*, And you will not let the young
 lads neglect their studies (lit. 'take their
 hand from writing').

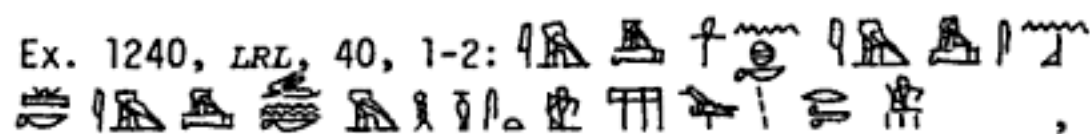
45.2.4. The participle.

Ex. 1238, *BM* 10052, 8, 10: 
 *iw ink i.di ptr.k p3-ḥr*,
 though it was I who showed you 'The Tomb'.

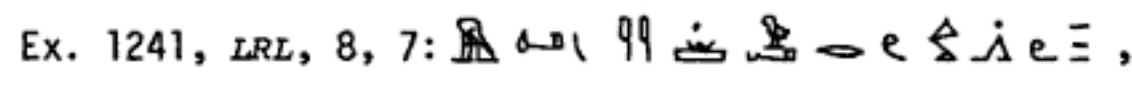
45.2.5. The relative form.

Ex. 1239, *LRL*, 9, 16-10, 1: 
 *iw.k (ḥr) šsp n-ḥ3t-n t3y-'q3y i.di.i ini.tw n.k*, You will
 meet (or 'receive in charge') this barge, which I have
 had brought to you.

45.2.6. The imperative *imi*.

Ex. 1240, *LRL*, 40, 1-2: 
 *imi 'nh.k imi snb.k imi wnn.k m ḥsw.t ntr.w rmt*,
 May you live! May you be healthy! May you be in
 the favour of gods and men!

45.2.7. The negative imperative *m dy*.

Ex. 1241, *LRL*, 8, 7: 
 *m dy w'r.w*, Do not let them flee!

45.2.8. The negative imperative *m iri*.

45. THE NON-INITIAL PROSPECTIVE *STP.F*

Ex. 1242, BM 10052, 12, 20-21:  *m iri.w di.t iry.i g3.t*, Do not force me to lie.

45.2.9. The emphatic formation *i.di.f.*

Ex. 1243, LRL, 56, 4:  ,
i.di.tn iw.i , And you will cause me to come

45.2.10. The perfect passive *stp.f.*

Ex. 1244, BM 10052, 7, 9:  , dd.tw iry.f 'nh-n-nb '.w.s., He was
made to take an oath by the Ruler, l.p.h..

45.3. Observations.

Note that the non-initial prospective form of the verbs

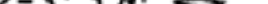
1. *ii*, 'come' is $\Delta \in \Delta$, *iw* (see Ex. 1243);
2. *iri*, 'do' is $\text{eye} \ 99$, *iry* (see Ex. 1242);
3. *wn*, 'exist' is *wnn* or *wn* (see Ex. 1240 and Černý, *Ostr.* DM 317, rt. 4).

The non-initial prospective $stp.f$, when following di can not be made negative; it is only di which can take a negative form.

45.4. The non-initial prospective *stp.f* acting as a final or consecutive clause.³

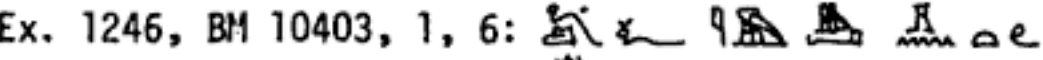
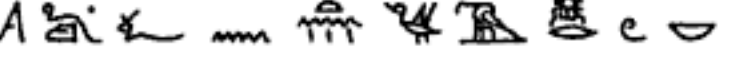
45.4.1. Verbal formations which precede the non-initial prospective *stp.f* acting as a clause of purpose.

The imperative formation.

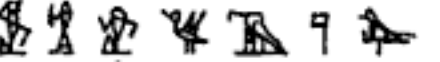
Ex. 1245, LES, 63, 2-3: 

45. THE NON-INITIAL PROSPECTIVE *stp.f*

 ,
i.iri nh3y hrw.w dy q3i-n.i wh3.i sw, Stay here with
 me a few days so that I can look for it.

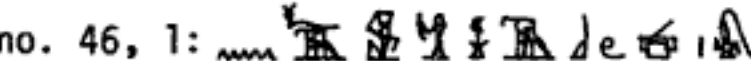
Ex. 1246, BM 10403, 1, 6: 
A  , *dd.f imi ini.tw*
A dd.f n.tn p3-hpr nb, He said, "Have A brought here,
 so that he can tell you everything that happened".

45.4.2. The initial prospective *stp.f*.

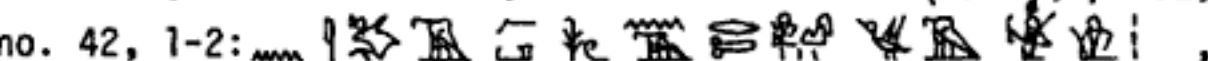
Ex. 1247, LES, 65, 8-9: 
 , *r-dd h3y.f 3tp.i p3-ntr*,
 saying, "May it come down , so that I can
 load the god".

45.5. The non-initial prospective *stp.f* after particles.

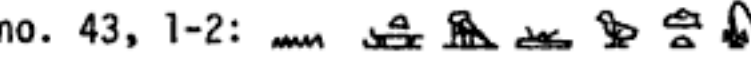
The interrogative *(i)n*, compare

Ex. 1248, Ostr. IFAO. 859 = BIFAO. 72 (1972), p. 53,
 no. 46, 1:  , *(i)n f3i(.i)*
hbs, Should I carry the candle?

with

Ex. 1249, Ostr. Brussels, E 317 = BIFAO. 72 (1972), p. 52,
 no. 42, 1-2:  ,
(i)n it3i sw n3-rmt p3-mš', Should the soldiers collect it?

and with

Ex. 1250, Ostr. IFAO. 854 = BIFAO. 72 (1972), p. 52,
 no. 43, 1-2:  , *(i)n tm.i*
wd.t.f, Should I not burn it?

45. THE NON-INITIAL PROSPECTIVE *STP.F*

45.6. Bibliography and references.

1. Erman, *Az* 22 (1884), 28-37.
2. Plumley, *Grammar*, 173-176.
3. Groll, *Negative*, Section 49.

46. THE NEGATION OF THE NON-INITIAL FINAL PROSPECTIVE *stp.f*

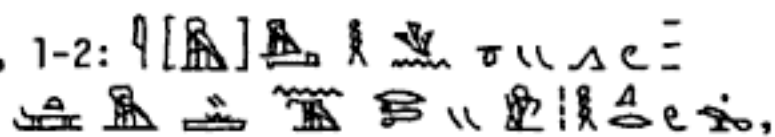
CHAPTER 46. THE NEGATION OF THE NON-INITIAL FINAL PROSPECTIVE *stp.f*

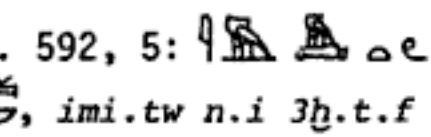
46.1. Classification.

The non-initial final prospective *stp.f* is made negative by means of the negative verb *tm*. The verb *tm* takes the form of the non-initial prospective *stp.f*, and the verb actually negated takes the form of the infinitive.¹

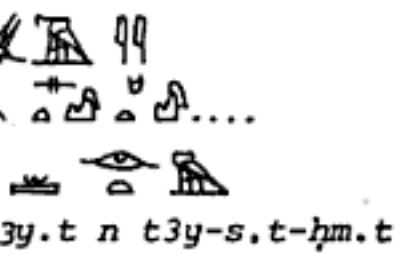
46.2. Verbal formations which can precede the *tm.f stp.f* formation.²

46.2.1. An imperative.

Ex. 1251, *LRL*, 70, 1-2: 
imi hn.w r in.t n3-di.w(?) tm n3-rmt hqr, Let them
go and fetch the corn rations, so that the people
should not starve

Ex. 1252, Sauneron, *Ostr. DM. 592*, 5: 
imi.tw n.i 3h.t.f tm.i w3h.k, Give me my property, or I shall
denounce you (lit. 'so that I will not denounce
you').

46.2.2. A third future formation.

Ex. 1253, *HO*, pl. XLVI, 2, vs. 12-13: 
iri p3y.i-nb r di.t iry.tw sb3y.t n t3y-s.t-hm.t
.... *tm k.t s.t-hm.t mi-gd.s whm ir.t m mitt*, May my lord
have this woman punished so that other women of her
type will not repeat her offence. (19th. Dynasty.)

46. THE NEGATION OF THE NON-INITIAL FINAL PROSPECTIVE *STP.F*

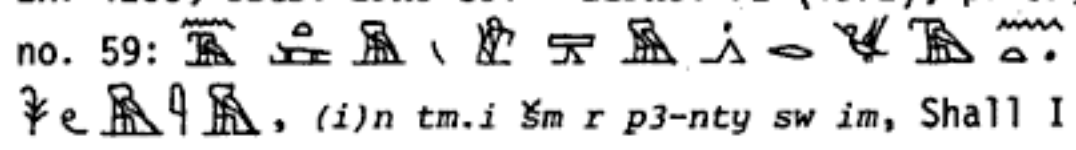
46.2.3. A $\emptyset$ -A (*hr*) *stp* formation.

Ex. 1254, *Ostr. Gardiner* 198 = *BIFAO*. 72 (1972),
p. 67, No.92, 1-4: 
nfr (i)n tm.i šm m-b3h.f (i)n iw wnn (hr) hpr m
n3y.i-md.t nty iw.i (r) dd.f n.f tm(.i) šm, My good
lord, am I to fail to go before him? Would misfortunes be-
fall on my arguments, which I am going to put to him,
so that I should not go? (19th. Dynasty.)

Note that here, *wnn* is a noun.

46.3. The *tm.f stp.f* formation after particles.

After the interrogative (*i)n*

Ex. 1255, *Ostr. IFAO* 851 = *BIFAO*. 72 (1972), p. 57,
no. 59: 
še šm r p3-nty sw im, Shall I
not go to where he is?

46.4. Bibliography and references.

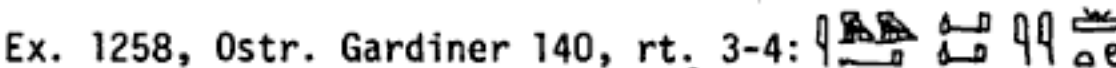
1. GG, 347, 4; Erman, *NAG*, 794.
2. Hintze, *Untersuchungen*, 253, V, 1; Groll, *Negative*,
Exx. 360-373.

47. THE PASSIVE NON-INITIAL PROSPECTIVE *STP.TW.F*

CHAPTER 47. THE PASSIVE NON-INITIAL PROSPECTIVE *STP.TW.F*

Ex. 1256, *LES*, 70, 12:  , *imi ini.tw.f*
š3'-i.iri.t.i šm r rsy, Cause that it be brought,
 until I return to the south!

Ex. 1257, *LES*, 70, 9:  , *imi ini.tw n.i p3y.k-sš*, Have
 your scribe brought to me!

Ex. 1258, *Ostr. Gardiner 140*, rt. 3-4:  , *imi dd.tw n.i*
t3y.i-'3.t i.di.i n.k, Have my she-donkey that I gave
 to you given back to me.

Note that mostly, it is the verbs *di* and *ini* which can take the form which contains the element *tw* as a marker of the passive non-initial prospective *stp.f* formation.

48. ACTIVE PARTICIPLES

THE RELATIVE CLAUSE

CHAPTER 48. ACTIVE PARTICIPLES

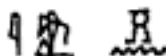
48.1. Morphology.

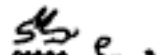
48.1.1. The prothetic *yōd*.

Late Egyptian has only one active participle. Its form is invariable, taking no account of difference of gender or number. Many participles have acquired a prothetic *yōd*, , these being in most cases biliteral verbs or verbs which have become biliteral in Late Egyptian. There are also, however, occasional examples of trilateral verbs (e.g. *w'r*, 'flee'; *sfh*, 'loosen'; and *dgs*, 'touch') which have acquired the *yōd*.

The following are examples of the active participle with the prothetic *yōd*:

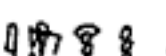
Ex. 1259, BM 10383, 1, 6:  , *i.iy*;

Ex. 1260, BM 10052, 13, 16:  , *i.ini*;

Ex. 1261, Mayer B, 9:  e , *i.wn*;

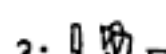
Ex. 1262, Mayer B, 8:  , *i.wn*;

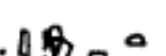
Ex. 1263, Mayer A, 4, 3:  , *i.wn*;

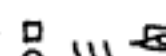
Ex. 1264, BM 10052, 3, 7:  , *i.w3h*;

Ex. 1265, LES, 65, 5:  , *i.wd*;

Ex. 1266, Mayer A, 13, B5:  , *i.w'r*;

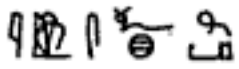
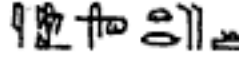
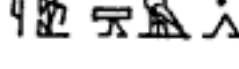
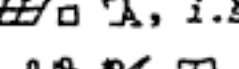
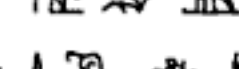
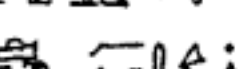
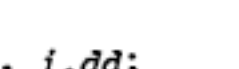
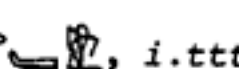
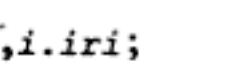
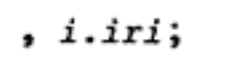
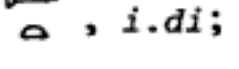
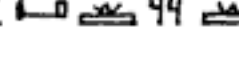
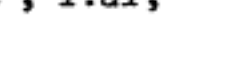
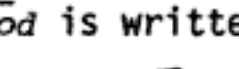
Ex. 1267, P. Leop-Am., 3, 3:  , *i.h3y*;

Ex. 1268, BM 10403, 3, 16:  , *i.ptr*;

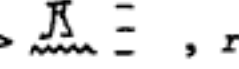
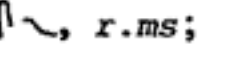
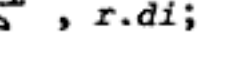
Ex. 1269, LRL, 38, 13:  , *i.ptr*;

Ex. 1270, LRL, 70, 11:  e , *i.hpr*;

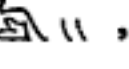
48. ACTIVE PARTICIPLES

- Ex. 1271, BM 10053, vs. 4, 21: , *i.sfh*;
 Ex. 1272, P. Jud. Turin, 4, 2: , *i.smtr*;
 Ex. 1273, BM 10053, vs. 2, 10: , *i.sm*;
 Ex. 1274, Mayer A, 12, 9: , *i.ssp*;
 Ex. 1275, BM 10053, vs. 1, 12: , *i.t3y*;
 Ex. 1276, Mayer A, 12, 20: , *i.d3i*;
 Ex. 1277, BM 10052, 1, 2: , *i.dgs*;
 Ex. 1278, LRL, 67, 12: , *i.dd*;
 Ex. 1279, LRL, 19, 5: , *i.tttt*;
 Ex. 1280, LES, 67, 13: , *i.iri*;
 Ex. 1281, RAD, 56, 5: , *i.iri*;
 Ex. 1282, BM 10052, 8, 10: , *i.di*;
 Ex. 1283, BM 10052, 1, 15: , *i.dy*;
 Ex. 1284, LES, 65, 5: , *i.di*;

In rare cases this prothetic *yōd* is written as  :

- Ex. 1285, Ostr. DM. 608, rt. 1-2: , *r.ini*;
 Ex. 1286, HO, pl. XXVII, 3, vs. 5-6: , *r.it3i*;
 Ex. 1287, Ostr. BM 5624, vs. 4: , *r.ms*;
 Ex. 1288, P. Bulaq 10, rt. 15: , *r.di*;
 Ex. 1289, LRL, 45, 10: , *r.di*;

Participles without the prothetic *yōd*:

- Ex. 1290, Abb, 6, 1: , *dd*; this is probably the Coptic ⲁⲃⲧ.

48. ACTIVE PARTICIPLES

Ex. 1291, P. Jud. Turin, 4, 2:  e , *wn*;

Ex. 1292, *LES*, 71, 1:    , *sm*; this is perhaps a specific form, since the infinitive in this text is regularly spelt  .

Ex. 1293, P. Leop-Am, 4, 9:   , *swd*;

Ex. 1294, Ostr. DM. 46, vs. 4:  , *di*.

It is interesting to observe that while   e , *i.wn*, and  e , *wn*, seem to be used indiscriminately, only  e , *wn*, is used in expressions of the type 'A who was (or 'used to be') high priest of Amon'.

48.1.2. The omission of the prothetic *yōd*.²

The prothetic *yōd* is usually omitted when the participle is preceded by the definite article or by a demonstrative pronoun.

Ex. 1295, BM 10383, 1, 5:    e  , *p3-hpr*,
What happened.

Ex. 1296, BM 10052, 13, 8:      , *p3-iy*,
He who came.

48.1.3. The spellings of the verb *ii*.

Note the spelling *iw* in the following example:

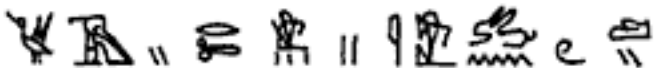
Ex. 1297, *LES*, 74, 1:    e  , *n3-iw*, Those who
are coming.

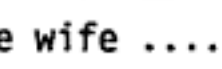
It should be noted however, that  e  , *iw*, has no parallels; it may be best at this stage of our knowledge to consider    e  , *n3-iw*, as a mistake for    e  , *n3-nty (m) iw*;  e  , *iw*, as the infinitive which follows the preposition *m* would be quite normal.

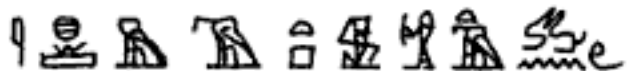
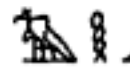
48. ACTIVE PARTICIPLES

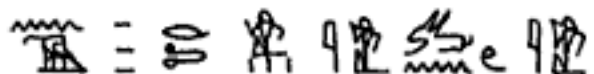
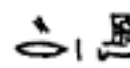
48.1.4. The immutability of participles.

The following examples illustrate the immutability of the participle, regardless of the number or gender of its antecedent.

Ex. 1298, *LRL*, 45, 9:  , *p3y-rmt 2 i.iwn dy*, These two men who were there.

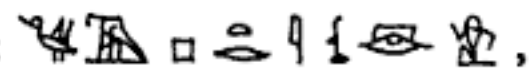
Ex. 1299, *LRL*, 67, 13-14:    , *t3-hm.t wn m p3-pr*, The wife who was in the house.

Ex. 1300, *BM 10052*, 14, 18:   , *ih m 3tp t3-wn (hr) nhb.t.w*, What sort of loads had they on their backs (lit. 'were on their necks')?

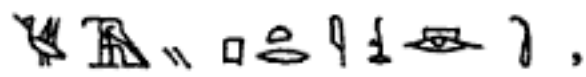
Ex. 1301, *BM 10052*, 1, 18:   , *n3-rmt i.wn irm.i*, The men who were with me.

48.2. The expression of the direct object of the participles.

The pronominal direct object of a participle is expressed by the dependent pronoun. As with the imperative, a following 1st. pers. sing. is sometimes written  and not .

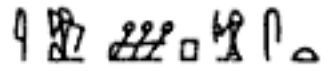
Ex. 1302, *Mayer A*, 9, 7:  , *p3-ptr (w)i*, The one who saw me.

Ex. 1303, *LRL*, 38, 13:    , *imn-r' p3y.k-nb i.ptr tw*, Amon-re your lord, who has been taking care of you.

Ex. 1304, *LRL*, 23, 9:  , *p3y-ptr ti*, He who has been taking care of you.

48. ACTIVE PARTICIPLES

Ex. 1305, *LES*, 64, 6:  ,
i.t3y sw, Who has robbed it.

Ex. 1306, *LRL*, 8, 16:  , *i.šsp st*,
 Who received it (a letter, fem.).

48.3. The tense indication of the active participle.

48.3.1. Classification.

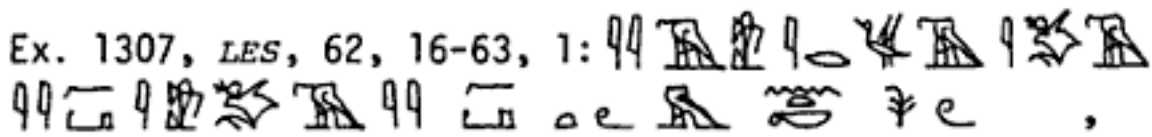
One has to distinguish between two main groups of active participles:

- I. the *i.stp sw* group;
- II. the *i.iri stp.f* group.

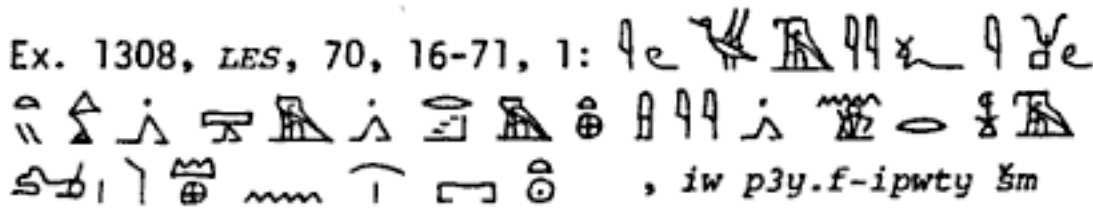
48.3.2. Group I.

The participle of verbs of less than four consonants, when taking the form *i.stp sw* mostly express either the past or the pluperfect tense.

48.3.3. The past tense.

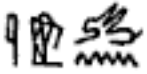
Ex. 1307, *LES*, 62, 16-63, 1:  ,
y3 ir p3-it3y i.t3y tw ntk sw, But in fact the
 thief who robbed you belongs to you.

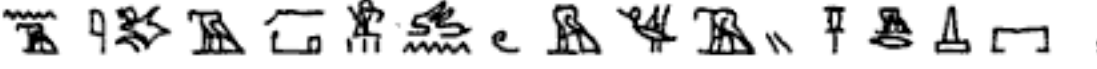
48.3.4. The pluperfect tense.

Ex. 1308, *LES*, 70, 16-71, 1:  , *iw p3y.f-ipwty šm*
r km.t (hr) iy n.i r h3rw m 3bd 1 pr.t, And his
 envoy, who had gone to Egypt, returned to me in
 Syria in the first month of the winter season.

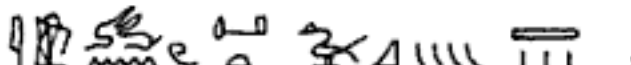
48. ACTIVE PARTICIPLES

Note that the participle *i.wn* very often expresses the pluperfect tense:

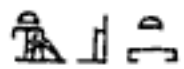
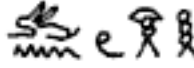
Ex. 1309, *LRL*, 45, 9:  *i.wn*, Who had been.

Ex. 1310, *P. Leop-Am*, 4, 1: Date 

 Date: *hrw n swd n3-it3.w wn m p3y-mr*, Date: the day
 when the thieves who had been in this pyramid were
 handed over.

48.3.5. Extended or repeated action in the past is expressed by *i.wn (hr) stp.f*.

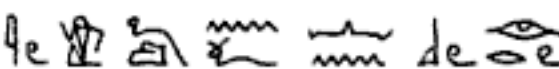
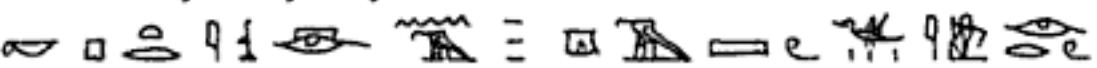
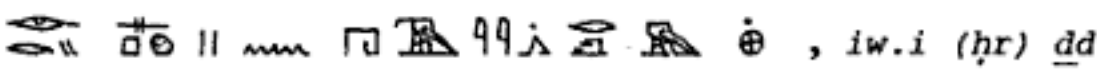
Ex. 1311, *LRL*, 35, 3: 
i.wn (hr) di.t 'q.w, Who used to give bread.

Note that the participle  *wn*, + the stative expresses a state in the past.

Ex. 1312, *BM 10053*, vs. 4, 18: 

t3-s.t wr wn w3h.ti, The great
 seat which lay

48.3.6. Group II.

A few verbs of less than four consonants, instead of forming a participle of the type *i.stp sw*, with past meaning, use the participle of the auxiliary verb , *iri*. The difference in form presumably reflects either a difference in tense indication or a semantic variation; we conjecture that these sometimes refer to present time, substituting a lost present (or 'imperfective') participle or a 'can' or 'made to' connotation for the regular *i.stp.sw* variety.³

Ex. 1313, *LES*, 73, 14-16: 


iw.i (hr) dd

48. ACTIVE PARTICIPLES

both as the qualified word, and as the subject of the relative clause.

Ex. 1318, BM 10403, 1, 7: , *n3-iri n3*,
Those who did these (things).

The *n3* which here precedes *iri* acts both as the defined antecedent and as the subject of *iri*, whereas the *n3* which follows *iri* is the direct object of *iri*.

The statement that an active participle is the equivalent of a relative clause is based on the fact that it is made negative by *nty bwpw.f stp.f* (see below 49.1.); i.e. the counterpart relationship between *n3-iri* and *n3 nty bwpw.w ir.t.f* indicates that according to the Egyptian feeling of language a relative clause introduced by *nty* corresponds to a sentence expressed by a participle, and thus they belong to the same syntactic category.

48.5.2. The antecedent of the active participle.

The antecedent of an active participle can be:

1. a defined noun (see below Ex. 1321);
2. a noun followed by *nb* (see above Ex. 967);
- * 3. a proper name (see above Ex. 1223);
4. the definite article (see above Ex. 1302);
5. a bare noun denoting a 'group of people';

Ex. 1319, P. Leop-Am, 4, 9:

dmd it3.w wn m p3-mr (n) p3w-ntr swd n p3w-hm-ntr
tpy n imn m hrw pn s 3, Total: Thieves who had been
in the pyramid of the said god, and were handed over
to the said high-priest of Amon on this day; 3 men.

48. ACTIVE PARTICIPLES

48.6. Bibliography and references.

1. Erman, *NAG*, 367-370; *GG*, 357.
2. Erman, *NAG*, 373.
3. Groll, *Non-verbal*, 64-65, XIV; Erman, *NAG*, 378.

49. THE NEGATION OF THE ACTIVE PARTICIPLE

CHAPTER 49. THE NEGATION OF THE ACTIVE PARTICIPLE

The active participle when indicating the past tense is made negative by *nty bwpw.f stp.f*. Compare

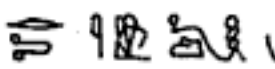
Ex. 1324, Naunakhte, I, col. II, 6: , *ir p3-w3h nb drt.f hr dr.t.i*, As for everyone who supported me (lit. 'who laid his hand on my hand'). With

Ex. 1325, Naunakhte, I, col. II, 7: , *ir p3-nty bwpw.f di.t n.i*, As for the one who did not support me (lit. 'who did not give to me').

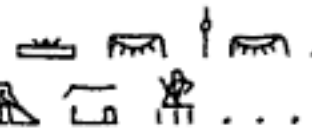
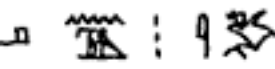
That *p3-nty bwpw.f di.t n.i* is the negative counterpart of *p3-w3h* is based on the observation that in *p3-nty bwpw.f di.t* the antecedent, *p3*, is identical with the subject of the relative clause, the pronominal suffix *.f*; i.e. it is a relative clause which expresses an activity in the past in which the antecedent is identical with the subject of the relative clause.

Thus, in contradistinction to the participle, *nty bwpw.f stp.f* has an expressed subject. However, when indicating the simple present tense the participle is negated by *nty bw iri.f stp.f*.

50. THE PASSIVE PARTICIPLE

Ex. 1336, Mayer A, 11, 17: ,
ø-rmt i.ddh, Men who were imprisoned.

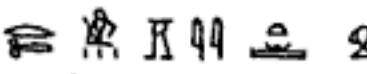
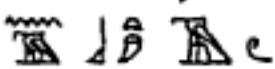
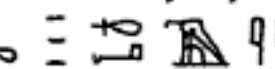
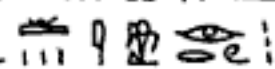
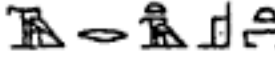
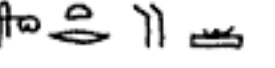
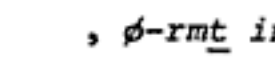
Two passive participles can qualify the same antecedents.

Ex. 1337, BM 10068, rt. 5, 18-19: 
 :  
dmd nbw hd hmt gmy m-di
n3-it3.w s'q r wd3, Total: gold silver and
 copper found in the possession of the thieves
 (and) delivered into (the) storehouse.

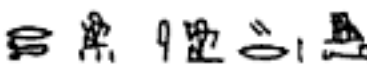
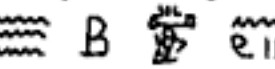
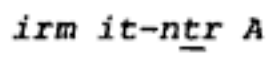
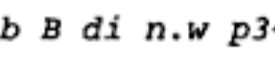
50.4.2. A definite article or demonstrative.

See below Ex. 1346.

50.4.3. A single noun as antecedent for more than one passive participle.

Ex. 1338, P. Jud. Turin, 4, 1: 
   
   , *ø-rmt iny hr*
n3-bt3.w '3.y i.iri.w dy r t3-s.t smtr, Persons brought
 in because of the great crimes they had committed, and
 placed before the Court of Examination.

50.4.4. A single passive participle with more than one antecedent.

Ex. 1339, BM 10054, rt. 3, 14: 
   
   , *ø-rmt irm it-ntr A w'b B di n.w p3-nbw n*
nfr-tm, Men, along with divine-father A and the
wēb-priest B, to whom the Gold of Nefertum was given.

50.4.5. The passive participle with no antecedent.

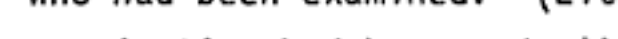
50. THE PASSIVE PARTICIPLE

An archaic feature of administrative documents is the use in list headings of the passive participle with no preceding article or noun. The noun or nouns to which the participle refers follow the headings.

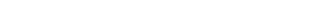
Ex. 1340, BM 10068, rt. 2, 1-2:  gmy m-di it₃ hrw '3 A m dni.t.f nbw nfr gd.t 5, Found
in the possession of (the) thief, the great criminal
A, as his share: good gold, 5 qite.

50.5. The passive participle with a subject of its own.².

The formation *p3-A iry B* is always followed by a resumptive pronoun referring to the antecedent.

Ex. 1341, Mayer A, 12, 1:  ,
n3-it3.w n p3-hr iry p3y.w-smtr, The robbers of 'The
Tomb' who had been examined. (Lit. 'The robbers
whose examination had been made.')

Ex. 1342, P. Jud. Turin, 6, 1:  , *rmt iry n.w sb3y.t*, Persons punished. (Lit. 'Persons, made to them punishment.')

Ex. 1343, BM 10052, 5, 2-3:                                                                             

50.6. The rarity of the passive participle.

Although quite a large number of examples of different usages of the passive participle have been given in the preceding paragraphs, it should be pointed out that only two

50. THE PASSIVE PARTICIPLE

50.7.1. A passive participle followed by the time expression
hrw pn.

Ex. 1347, P. Leop-Am, 4, 4: rmt i.swd n.f m hrw pn in n3-sr.w '3.y, People handed over to him on this day by the Great Magistrates.

50.7.2. A passive participle followed by a date indicating past time.

Ex. 1348, Mayer A, 11, 17: , rmt i. ddḥ m 3bd 1 3ḫ.t sw 13///,
Men who were imprisoned in the first month of the
inundation season, day 13//.

50.8. Bibliography and references.

1. Erman, *NAG*, 371, 374 and 375.
2. Erman, *NAG*, 382-383.

51. THE RELATIVE FORM

CHAPTER 51. THE RELATIVE FORM¹.

51.1. Definition.

The relative form is a verbal form equivalent to a relative clause whose subject is different from its antecedent.

51.2. The subject expression of the relative form.

The subject of the relative form can be either a noun (see below Ex. 1350) or a pronoun (see below Ex. 1349); in this latter case it is expressed by the pronominal suffixes. Note however, that the pronominal suffix *.tw* is used very rarely with the relative form.²

51.3. The antecedent of the relative form.

51.3.1. A defined noun.

Ex. 1349, P. Leop-Am, 2, 15-16: , *p3-nbw i.gmi.n*, The gold which we found.

Ex. 1350, Abb, 5, 19: , *t3-md3.t i.di A m-b3h t3ty*, The copy of the document which A gave to the vizier.

Ex. 1351, P. Jud. Turin, 4, 1: , *n3-bt3.w '3.y i.iri.w*, The great crimes which they committed.

Ex. 1352, BM 10052, 10, 13: , *p3y-hd i.ini p3y.t-h3y*, This silver which your husband has brought.

Ex. 1353, LRL, 50, 7-8: , *t3y-ipw.t i.di.i m hr.tn r ir.t.s*, This work which I ordered you to do.

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Ex. 1354, P. Leop-Am, 2, 18: e = [] .
 q i.e., p3y.w-grg-pr i.gmi.n
irm.w, The (lit. 'their') equipment which we found in
their possession.

Ex. 1355, BM 10052, 4, 24: 
, *bn dd(.i) rmt nb i.ptr.i*, I cannot tell
 who all the people were. (See Ex. 924)

51.3.2. A defining element.

Note that when a relative form is preceded by a definite article or by a demonstrative pronoun, it acts as a defined noun equivalent; in other words the definite articles and the demonstratives function both as defining and as substantivizing elements.

The definition of the relative form is necessary in bimembral nominal sentences (see below 57.12.26.-57.12.35.) whose second member is a relative form

51.3.3. Exceptions.

a). The antecedent of a relative form can be undefined if the antecedent is the heading of a list.

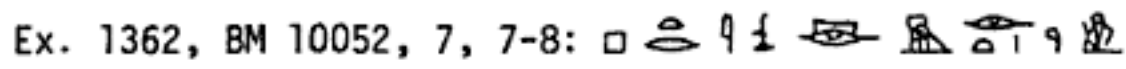
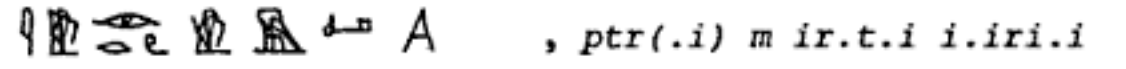
Ex. 1356, BM 10068, rt. 4, 22: ;
 ,
*n**bw* *ḥd i.di n3-it3.w n n3-ꜣmt n niw.t imnt.t niw.t,*
 Gold and silver, which the thieves gave to the people
 of Thebes and Western Thebes.

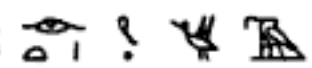
A list of names follows, with numbers of persons and quantities of metals.

b). When the function of the relative form of the verb , *iri*, is to give past meaning to an infinitive, the infinitive in question, if used to specify the time at which an event took place, is undefined.

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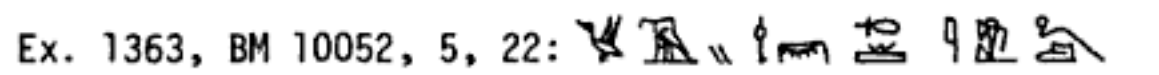
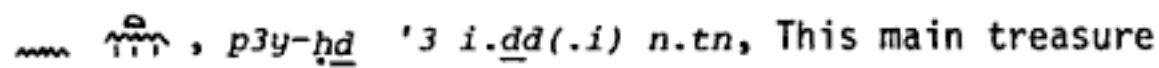
The text should be emended to  , *rmt*
nb, 'all people' which is in fact found in BM 10403, 1, 4
 and BM 10052, 4, 3.

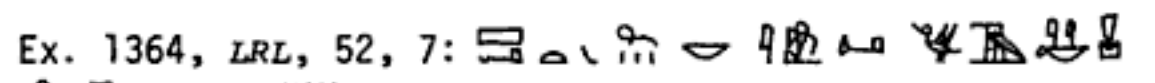
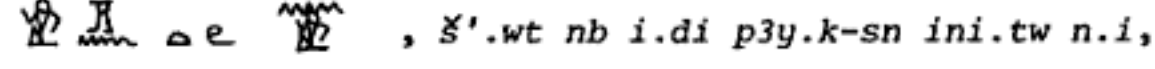
Ex. 1362, BM 10052, 7, 7-8: 

m-di A, I saw it with my own eyes in A's possession.

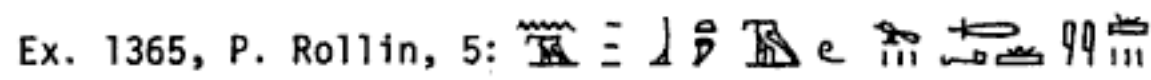
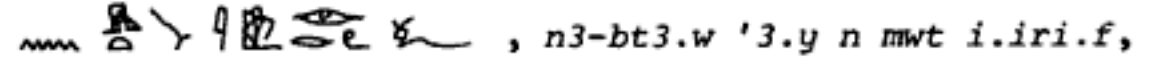
 is at the end of line 7 and is damaged. One should
 probably read  , lit. 'It was seeing with my (own)
 eyes (suffix of the first person omitted) that I made'.)

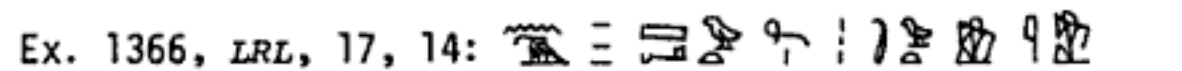
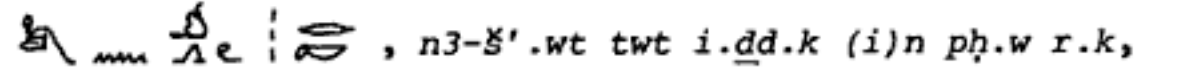
51.3.5. Extensions of the antecedent.

The relative form usually follows immediately after its
 antecedent, though this latter may be expanded by an adjective
 (including the adjective  , *nb*), a noun following the *n* of
 the indirect genitive, a numeral (see Ex. 1372), or a participle
 extended by adverbial phrases (see Ex. 1371).

Ex. 1363, BM 10052, 5, 22: 

p3y-hd '3 i.dd(.i) n.tn, This main treasure
 about which I have told you.

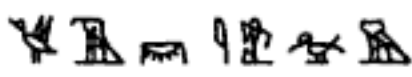
Ex. 1364, LRL, 52, 7: 

s'.wt nb i.di p3y.k-sn ini.tw n.i,
 All the letters which your brother sent me.

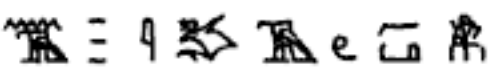
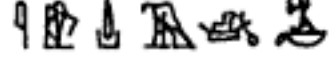
Ex. 1365, P. Rollin, 5: 

n3-bt3.w '3.y n mwt i.iri.f,
 The great capital crimes which he had committed.

Ex. 1366, LRL, 17, 14: 

n3-s'.wt twt i.dd.k (i)n ph.w r.k,
 Those letters of yours about which you inquired, asking
 if they had reached me

When the antecedent is the definite article, *nb* does not
 follow it; it follows the relative form.

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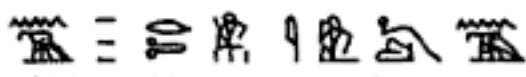
Ex. 1374, P. Leop-Am, 2, 15-16: 
 *p3-nbw i.gmi.n*, The gold which we found. (Not
**p3-nbw i.gmi.n sw*, *The gold which we found it.)

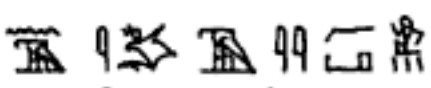
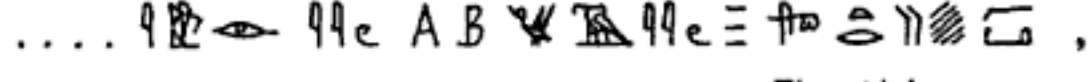
Ex. 1375, Mayer A, 5, 11: 
 , *n3-it3.w i.d3i.k*, The thieves
whom you ferried over.

The antecedents *p3-nbw* and *n3-it3.w* in Exx. 1374 and 1375 and the unexpressed direct objects of *i.gmi.n* in Ex. 1374 and of *i.d3i.k* in Ex. 1375 are identical; i.e. the antecedent functions both as the noun qualified and as the unexpressed semantic direct object.

51.6.2. The direct object when not completely identical with the antecedent.

The direct object of a relative form may contain an element which refers back to the antecedent, if it is not completely identical with it.

Ex. 1376, BM 10052, 5, 12: 
 ,
n3-rmt i.dd n3-kth.w-it3.w p3y.w-rn-rn, The men the
list of whom the other thieves have given.

Ex. 1377, BM 10053, rt. 1, 4-6: 
....  ,
n3-it3.w i.iry A B p3y.w-smtr, The thieves
whom A and B examined.

Note that *.w* in *p3y.w-rn-rn* (Ex. 1376) and *.w* in *p3y.w-smtr* (Ex. 1377), although referring back to the antecedents *n3-rmt* and *n3-it3.w* are expressed.

51.6.3. The direct object when different from the antecedent.

When the direct object of the relative form is different

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from the antecedent it is fully expressed.

Ex. 1378, Abb, 5, 6: , t3-s.t 2 i.w3h.f dr.t hr.w, The two places he had pointed out (lit. 'he had laid (the) hand on them').

- 51.6.4. Relative forms compound with a bare noun are treated
* as a single unit (see Exx. 1378 and 1356).

51.6.5. The expression of the direct object of compound relative forms.

When a relative form is composed of two words, the direct object is expressed, even if it is identical with the antecedent.

Ex. 1379, BM 10383, 1, 1-2: , p3-nbw hd t3y
.... i.dd A smy.w, The gold and silver which were stolen which A reported.

The w following smy, refers back to p3-nbw hd.

51.6.6. The expression of the direct object of relative forms containing the auxiliary verb *iri*.

When a verb has more than three consonants it cannot take a relative form. The relative form of the verb , *iri*, is used instead, with the infinitive of the verb involved. In these cases a resumptive pronoun, identical with the antecedent, is required, and this is appended to the infinitive in the form of a pronominal suffix.

Ex. 1380, P. Jud. Turin, 4, 6: , n3-md.wt i.iri
n3-rmt w3w3.w, The matters which the men had plotted.

vs. 1, 1-2; 1332.

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vs. [2](#), [3](#); 428.

[25](#); 237.

* [26](#); 227.

[27](#); [394](#).

BM 10068:

rt. [1](#), [2](#); 1334.

[4](#); [69](#).

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[11](#); [181](#).

rt. [2](#), [1-2](#); 1340.

rt. [4](#), [22](#); 1356.

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rt. [6](#), [13](#); 1429.

BM 10335 (= JEA [11](#)
(1925), pl. XXXV-
XXXVIII):

vs. [20-21](#); 921.

BM 10383.

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- pl. XLII, 1, vs. 1-2; 1134.
 pl. XLV, 1, rt. 7; 1568.
 pl. XLV, 3, vs. 1-2; 1459.
 * pl. XLV, 3, vs. 1-3; 704.
 pl. XLVI, 2, rt. 10; 1551.
 pl. XLVI, 2, vs. 2; 1550.
 pl. XLVI, 2, vs. 3; 1552.
 pl. XLVI, 2, vs. 12-13; 1253.
 pl. XLVII, 1, rt. 6-8; 1097.
 pl. XLVII, 1, vs. 2-3; 61.
 pl. XLVII, 1, vs. 2-3; 1545.
 pl. XLVII, 1, vs. 14; 1565.
 pl. XLVII, 2, rt. 1-3; 482.
 pl. XLVIII, 2, vs. 3; 104.
 pl. XLIX, 1, rt. 3-4; 17.
 pl. XLIX, 1, rt. 5; 279.
 pl. XLIX, 3, rt. 6; 415.
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 pl. LVII, 1, rt. 1; 1408.
 pl. LVIII, 1, 3; 833.
 pl. LXVI, 2, vs. 3-4; 105.
 pl. LXVII, 1, vs. 6-7; 838.
 pl. LXX, 1, rt. 8; 34.
 pl. LXX, 1, vs. 8; 723.
 pl. LXX, 2, 4-5; 476.
 pl. LXX, 2, 6; 865.
 pl. LXX, 2, 10-11; 486.
 pl. LXXI, 1, rt. 7-8; 426.
 pl. LXXII, 3, rt. 3-4; 351.
 pl. LXXIII, 2, rt. 2-3; 371.
 pl. LXXIV, 13-14; 828.
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 pl. LXXX, vs. 15-16; 760.
 pl. LXXXIV, 7a, 46.
 pl. LXXXVIII, rt. 4-5; 25.
 pl. CXV, 4, vs. 1; 825.
 *
Ostr. IFAO:
 a). *BIFAO* 41 (1942):
 681 (p. 18, no. 33), 1; 1549.
 681 (p. 18, no. 33), 1; 1587.
 682 (p. 15, no. 25), 1; 1553.
 694 (p. 18, no. 34), 1-2; 1586.
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 b). *BIFAO* 72 (1972):
 851 (p. 57, no. 59), 1-2; 1255.
 851 (p. 57, no. 59), 1-2; 1578.
 854 (p. 52, no. 43), 1-2; 1250.
 854 (p. 52, no. 43), 1-2; 1585.
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 862 (p. 54, no. 48), 1-2; 1120.
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 878 (p. 59, no. 64), 1; 1576.
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 1107 (p. 59, no. 65), 1; 1577.
 c). Unpublished:
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14; 982.	2; 795.	4; 335.
75, 1; 110.	2; 938.	4; 1016.
* 5; 221.	2-3; 1200.	5-6; 588.
5; 1110.	4-5; 525.	5-6; 1035.
5; 1438.	5-7; 1126.	7; 1241.
5; 1573.	8; 824.	8; 1010.
* 7; 1058.	8-9; 860.	9; 334.
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	9; 1128.	8-9; 1398.
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7-8; 751.	* 6, 3-4; 1197.	11; 524.
7-8; 783.	7; 1177.	11-12; 717.
8; 229.	7-8; 1208.	11-12; 1609.
9-10; 608.	16; 1014.	16-10, 1; 1239.
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12 ; 1122.	19 , 1 ; 230.	11-12 ; 798.
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9-11; 836.
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11; 1500.
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16; 1579.
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12; 597.
12-13; 1144.
13; 125.
14-15; 546.
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1-2; 911.
15-16; 1471.
15-16; 1558.
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5-7; 692.
9; 675.
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13; 42.
13; 1372.
13; 1546.
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- 52, 1-2; 1028.
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- 53, 3-4; 338.
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- 54, 1; 305.
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12; 177.
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16-56, 1; 890.
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4-5; 1072.
8; 231.
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- 11; 1156.
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7; 1143.
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11; 160.
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15; 845.
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