C. The Verb

1 Inventory of the basic verb forms; compound verb forms with \textit{jrj}

Basic verb forms:

- Infinitive
- Converbs (gerunds)
- Stative (Old Perfective, Pseudo-Participle): in adverbial use only
- Perfective \textit{sdm-f}: form used in initial main sentence
- Passive \textit{sdm(y)}: form used in initial main sentence; mainly with nominal subject
- Active and passive participles (perfective)
- Relative form (perfective)
- Imperative
- Prospective/subjunctive \textit{sdm-f}

Forms composed with the auxiliary \textit{jrj} "to do":

- Negative aorist \textit{jrj-f sdm} \((\text{bw-jrj-f sdm: Copt. n\textsuperscript{3}j-r\textsuperscript{-}t})\)
- Emphasising form B \textit{i.jrj-f sdm} \((\text{Copt. e\textsuperscript{3}j-r\textsuperscript{-}t})\)
- Negative complement \textit{jrj sdm} \((m-jrj sdm: \text{Copt. n\textsuperscript{3}n\textsuperscript{-}t})\)
- Imperfective participle \textit{i.jrj sdm} \(\text{NB: only in Cleft Sentence with } m < jn\)
- Prospective \textit{sdm-f} \textit{i.jrj-f sdm} \(\text{NB: only in Cleft Sentence with } m < jn\)

2 The verb forms

2.1 THE INFINITIVE

The infinitives of many weak verbs have a historical ending \(-t\), which was, however, not realised, due to a general sound change that concerns syllable-closing \(t\) and \(r\). Only when short suffix pronouns are attached the \(-t\) was preserved, and in many cases rendered phonetically.

The ending \(-t\) of these infinitives is obviously not the feminine marker: infinitives are treated as masculines, as in \textit{pj\textasciitilde{y}=k-jr.t} “your making”.
The construction just encountered, viz. possessive pronoun plus infinitive, pAy!f-sdm, lit. “his hearing”, that is, “that he hears/heard”, is the Late Egyptian equivalent of the Old/Middle Egyptian that forms, viz. imperfective sdm.f “that he hears”, substantival sdm.n-f “that he heard”, and substantival prospective sdm.f “that he will hear”. There is also an explicit past variant, hence corresponding to substantival sdm.n-f: pAy-sdm I jrj-f, lit. “the hearing which he did”, that is, “that he hears/heard”.

2.2 THE CONVERBS (GERUNDS)

Though already grammaticalised in Old Egyptian, the progressive and future converbs clearly display the elements of which they were originally composed, viz. prepositions hr, m, and r, plus infinitive.

hr sdm is — in contrast to Old / Middle Egyptian — not exclusively progressive. Used as a predicate in the Adverbial Sentence, it serves for forming the Present Tense: N. hr sdm “N. hears/is hearing”; sw hr sdm “he hears/is hearing”. See below, 3.1. The preposition hr ceases to be written in dynasty XX.

m sdm serves as progressive converb for intransitive verbs of motion: tw-jm pr.t “I’m going out”. See below. The preposition is often spelled n; it is but rarely ommitted in writing.

Already before Middle Egyptian, r sdm served as predicate in the formation of the future, jw-f r sdm “he will/shall hear”. This form survived into Late Egyptian in a petrified state: only here the particle jw is initial, i.e., neither sequential (“and...”), nor circumstantial (“while...”). See below. — As a free converb, r sdm can be found with finalis meaning, “in order to hear”. The preposition r is sometimes spelled (i), or similar; it is often ommitted in writing.

2.3 THE STATIVE (PSEUDOPARTIZIP, OLD PERFECTIVE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing u lar</th>
<th>Traditional endings:</th>
<th>Innovations:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Ps. communis:</td>
<td>k var.</td>
<td>t Ø (rare)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Ps. communis:</td>
<td>t (t) var.</td>
<td>Ø (rare)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Ps. masc.:</td>
<td>Ø or jj (IIIæ infirmae!)</td>
<td>t (rare)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Ps. fem.:</td>
<td>t var.</td>
<td>Ø (rare)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Plural

1. Ps. communis: \( n \) Var. \( t \) \( \emptyset \) (rare)
2. Ps. communis: \( *tn \) (?)
3. Ps. communis: \( jj \) oder \( w \) \( \emptyset \)

Usage

Normally used with an explicit subject preceding, whether pronominal or substantival.

Adverbial sentence with stative predicate (static present = intransitive perfect or passive perfect):

\( tw\!j \) \( hms.k \) \( sw.k \) \( r \) \( s\!j \) \( p\!j-hrw \) “I am sitting here till today (with) empty (hands)”

\( hwr.t \) \( m \) \( h\!w\!k \) \( br \) \( t\!j\!t \) \( \dagger\!t \) \( r\!k \) “you are too weak in your limbs and the office is too big for you” HS 3, 7–8 (LES 40, 10–12).

\( tw\!j \) \( \dagger\!j\!j.t \) \( m \) \( \dagger\!j\!j-k\!m\!r \) “I have been robbed in your harbour” Wen 1, 13 (LES 62, 4–5).

Clause of circumstance, \( jw\!f \) + Stative:
nevertheless, the subject of the stative may be engaged in a higher-rank construction, e.g. as the object of a verb of perception or finding.

(2) t³y-f³ rt “I found him seated in his upper chamber (Canaanite *‘alît or similar)”

Wenamun 1, 48 (LES 66, 3–4).

2.4 PERFECTIVE $sdm$-

The perfective $sdm$- of Late Egyptian is an initial form. Its use is restricted to transitive verbs and also a few intransitive verbs, like $hpr$ “to become”. The other intransitive verbs, in particular the verbs of motion and the verbs of position, appear in the stative construction, such as $sw$ $šm$, “he went”; $sw$ $hms.t$, “she sat down”. See below, for the PAST.

The forms of the verb stem do not seem to be significant.

$P.\, BM\, 10052$, 2 A, 1 (GTR pl. xxvi).

$p³y-f\cdot jry(w)$ “and they stood up and quarrelled (= began to quarrel) over one piece of silver,
saying, ‘you cheated!’, that’s what one of his companions said” P. Mayer A 9, 19 (KRI VI, 821, 14–15).

2.5 PASSIVE sd₅(y)

The passive sd₅(y) is the passive counterpart of the perfective sd₅-f (2.4). It is usually hard to be distinguished from the analytic passive, sd₅-tw₃-f, in particular if the verb ends in d or t.

Use of sd₅(y) with pronominal subject is avoided, the stative construction (sw + Stative) being used instead: gmy A “A was found”, but sw gmy “he was found”.

The passive sd₅(y) occurs, however, with zero subject:

The passive sd₅(y) occurs, however, with zero subject:

2.6 ACTIVE AND PASSIVE PARTICIPLES, AND RELATIVE FORM (PERFECTIVE)

Late Egyptian has only perfective verbal adjectives, viz. the active and passive participles, and the relative form. All these forms are characterised by a prefix (also written ) which does, however, not always show up in writing. In particular, it is extremely rare after the definite article (for its function in this context see below). It is also rare with strong three- to-five-consonantal verbs. In principle (or historically), participles show the gender/number agreement (concord) of adjectives; but
note that the verbal adjectives were the first to neglect agreement already in dynasty XVIII and earlier.

The participles:

Passive participles may display an ending -y, especially with weak verbs.

Participles are adjectives: they are used as epithes (attributes), or may be substantivised.

Attribute — epithet of a noun:

\[ jr\ p^3\-j\ y\ i\ p\ y\ tw\ ntk\ sw\ "As for the thief who has stolen (from) you — he is yours" Wenamun 1, 20 (LES 62, 16—63, 1). \]

Passive:

\[ hr\ jr\ p^3\-j\ hwty\ h-r-i.dy\ n^{s-k}\ "Now, as for that Syrian [‘Hurrian’] field-worker who was given to you" P. Bologna 1086, 26 (KRI IV 81, 10–11). \]

Substantivised — usually extending a pronominal antecedent, p^3-, t^3-, n^3-:

\[ dd-f\ b-p-y-j\ ptr\ p^3-(i.)\ hpr\ m-dj-f\ "He said: I did not see what happened to him" P. BM 10383, 1, 5 (GTR pl. xxii; KRI VI 834, 2–3). \]

Passive:

\[ rdy\ n\ n^3-s\ sw\ nty\ qdh\ t\ n\ wnm\ 3 \]

“What was given to the scribes who were imprisoned [stative]: three breads for eating” P. Leiden I 350 vso., col. III, 11–12 (KRI II 810 1–2).

In the stead of imperfective and prospective participles (as well as imperfective and prospective relative forms, see below), nty clauses are found.

In the function of an active participle:

\[ n\ ntr\ nb\ ntrt\ nb\ nty\ tw=j\ (hr)\ ptr=w\ m-mnt\ “to any god or any goddess which I see, daily” P. Genève D407 (LRL 14, 5). \]

\[ […]\ m-dj]\ rmt\ nb\ nty\ (hr)\ jyt\ jm\ m-hd\ “(inquire of you) with every man who comes here to the north” P. Bibl. Nat. 198, I \]
(LRL 66, 15).

A. \textit{nty jrj hry-mdjyw} A. \textit{dd smj-w} “against whom A. the chief of police will bring an information” P. Mayer A, 1, 3–5 (KRI VI, 803, 15–16; cf. GARDINER JEA 16, 221: 13).

In the function of a \textit{passive participle}:

\textit{jw-wf hr jn n3-hwt}
\textit{n3 tw-tw hr djt-w n rmt jw-f mwt} “then he brought the objects which are given to a person who has died” P. Salt 124, vso 1, 3 (ČERNÝ JEA 15, 1929, pl. xlv).

In the \textit{Cleft Sentence} with \textit{jn} \textgreater{} \textit{m}, things are different, as this construction was grammaticalised long before the Late Egyptian period. Though the participle is felt to be substantivised it is not preceded by \textit{p3-}, \textit{i-}, \textit{n3-}. For the past tense, the perfective active participle is used:

\textit{m-bjA bn jnk i.jr sw} “No! It was not I who stole it!” O. Nash 1, 8 (KRI IV, 316, 2).

For the present tense, a remnant of the imperfective participle is found used, rather than a \textit{nty} clause; it appears in the periphrastic construction \textit{i.jrj sdm}.

\textit{n3 k nkt} “It is your performance that can supply you with things” Wenamun 2, 61–62 (LES 73, 8–9).

Accordingly, the old prospective Cleft Sentence \textit{jn N. sdm-wf} survives in Late Egyptian as \textit{m N. i.jr-f sdm}.

\textit{ntk i.jrk h\textasciicircum n3-n “rk} “It is you who shall write to us how you are doing” P. Genève D407 (LRL 15, 9).

The relative form (perfective)

The Late Egyptian relative form \textit{i.sdm-wf} is perfective. Like the participles (2.6), it has a prefix \textit{I} (also written \textit{<>}) which, however, does not always show up in writing. In particular, it is extremely rare after the definite article (for its function in this context see below). It is also rare with strong three-
to five-consonantal verbs. In principle (or historically), participles show the gender/number agreement of adjectives; but note that the verbal adjectives were the first to neglect agreement already in the XVIII dynasty and earlier.

\[ i.dj\ n-f\ pr.\ ²\ ².\ ².\ ².\ ².\ n.s.\ “(that is) to say, look for the two boats which Pharaoh l.p.h. has given him” P. Northumberland I, 7–8 (KRI I, 239, 9–10). \]

\[ i.dd\ nb\ nb\ i.qq-k\ n\ p\²-pr\ n\ nb\ n\ nswt\ wsr-m\²-t-r²\ stp.n\ r²\ ².\ ².\ n.s.\ “Tell (of) all the gold which you 'stripped' from the goldhouse of King Wesma’rê’ setpenrê’” P. BM 10053, 2, 9–10 (GTR pl. xx; KRI VI, 757, 3–4). \]

\[ jry\ smtr\ p\²-hr\ n\ pr\ dhwty\ i.hi:b-k\ n-j\ hr-rf\ “Make an interrogation on (the case of) the Syrian of the domaine of Thoth about which you wrote to me” P. Bologne 1086, 9 (KRI IV, 79, 12–13). \]

In the stead of imperfective relative forms (as well as imperfective participles, see above), a nty clause is found.

\[ “… to every god and every goddess nty\ tw-j\ (hr)\ ptr-w\ m-mnt\ “whom I use to see, daily” P. Genève D407 (LRL 14, 5). \]

2.7 THE IMPERATIVE.

In many cases the imperative has the prefix \i\, in others the bare stem is seen. Both forms of the imperative can be found of the same verb. Masculine and feminine, and singular and plural have the same form.

The verbs \dj\ “to give, to cause” and \jwj\ “to come” make use of special roots for the imperative:

\[ mj “come!”; \text{with a special plural form,} \ jmy-n (Coptic SΔιήν, Διήνη, Διήνες; B Διήνη, etc.); \ jmj “give!” , “cause!” \]

Negation of the imperative:
1. *m-jrj sdm*. *m* is the imperative of the defect negative verb *jmj*; *jrj* is here in the form of the negative complement (Coptic -(?)ypsum, in fûryp, “don’t!”).

\[\text{sic} m-jrj \text{ dd-f} \text{ “Don’t say it!” P. BM 10052, 12, 5 (GTR pl. xxii; KRI VI, 793, 8).}\]

The only exception is the verb *dy*, “to give”. This verb displays its specific negative complement and does therefore not employ the auxiliary *jrj*: *m-dy* “do not give/cause”.

\[\text{m-dy HAty=k m-sA pA-Ts-prt “do not set your heart after the delivery of seed” P. Bologna 1086, 20–21 (KRI IV, 80, 16—81, 2).}\]

2. Negative infinitive, *tm-sdm* (note that *sdm* is not the negative complement, but rather the infinitive; so already in the Middle Egyptian of the 18th Dynasty).

\[\text{tm-dj.t HAt=tn m xt “Do not worry about anything (lit. do not give your heart(s) in a thing)” P. Leiden I 369, vso 4 (LRL 2, 9).}\]

Obviously, also the affirmative infinitive can be used as imperative, as is frequent in Coptic.

2.8 PROSPECTIVE/SUBJUNCTIVE *sdm-f*

The initial prospective expresses the wish of the speaker: *sdm=j* “I will hear”; *sdm=k/sdm=t* “you shall hear”, “may you hear” (= I want you to hear); *sdm=f/sdm=s* “may he/she hear” (=I want him/her to hear); correspondingly in the plural forms.

\[\text{jr.t=f n=w “I will do, I will do everything I will be able to do for them” P. Genève D407 (LRL 14, 16).}\]

\[\text{in jw=t (r) qd i.g.y g=q=j “In case you tell me, ‘denounce!’, I will denounce” P. Mayer A, 8, 8–9 (KRI VI, 818, 3).}\]

\[\text{hn=n wnm=k sw ‘irm=k “Let’s hurry so that you can eat with them” P. BM 10052, 1, 9–10 (GTR pl. XXV).}\]

\[\text{hn=k ‘irm A. (r?) jnj n3-hmt “Would you quickly go with A. in order to fetch the copper objects!” P. BM 10403, 1, 12–13 (GTR pl.}\]
XXXVI).

\[ jw=f \ (hr) \ dd \ n=j \hs (t)w \ mntw \]

"and he said to me, ‘May Month favour you!’” P. Turin 1972, 7–8 (LRL 7, 15).

\[ jh \ (particle) \ plus \ prospective \ sdm=f \] is the expression of a **polite wish**.

\[ jh-rh=k \ sw \]

“Please take note of it” P. Bibl. Nat. 197, III, vso. 3 (LRL 34, 14); sim. P. Bibl. Nat. 196, I, vso. 4 (LRL 35, 8).

\[ jh-dj=k \ twt.tw \ n\h-\rmtw \]

“Please have the men of the Tomb assembled” P. Berlin 10494, 9–10 (LRL 23, 14–15).

The object clause of \( rdj \), in its meaning “to cause”, displays the prospective/subjunctive \( sdm=f \).

\[ jw=f \ (hr) \ dd \ n=j \]

\[ bn \ jw=j \ (r) \ dj.t \ 'k \ p\\\h-y-rmt \ r \ p\\\h-y=j-pr \]

“Then he said to me: ‘I will not let that man enter my house!’” P. BM 10052, 13, 17 (GTR pl. xxxiii).

Similarly, the prospective/subjunctive \( sdm=f \) expands prepositions, as, e.g., \( m-dr \) “‘when’.

\[ i-jr=k \ h\h b \ s.t \ m-dr \ wn \ A. \ dy \]

“It is only when A. is here that you shall send a letter” P. Bibl. Nat. 197, VI, vso. 2–3 (LRL 64, 12–13).

\[ jr \ m-dr \ hdb \ A. \ n\h-snw \]

\[ n \ n\h=y=j-hryw \]

“‘When A. killed the brothers of my superiors’” BM 10052, 12, 2 (GTR pl. xxxii).
3 The Tenses

Late Egyptian has three primary tenses: past, present, future.

3.1 THE PAST

Active Past

Transitive and intransitive unaccusative verbs: *sdm-f* “he heard”; *sbf-f* “he laughed” (perfective *sdm-f*)

*Unaccusative verb* ! Special kind of intransitive verb. Semantically, its subject does not actively initiate or is not actively responsible for the action of the verb; rather, it has properties which it shares with the direct object of a transitive verb (or better, with the grammatical subject of its passive counterpart). EXAMPLE: in English *arrive, die* and *fall* are unaccusative verbs. Another term is *ergative verb.* (Online Lexicon of Linguistics (Utrecht institute of Linguistics), http://www2.let.uu.nl/UIL-OTS/Lexicon/).

Verbs *dd* “to say”, *dj* “to give”: ![Example](image)

Verbs *jwj* “to come”, parallel to *sdm-f* of transitive verb *jbj*, “to steal”:

Intransitive unergative verbs: *sw prj* “he went out” (stative as adverbal predicate)

*Unergative verb* ! Special kind of intransitive verb. Semantically, unergative verbs have a subject perceived as actively initiating or actively responsible for the action expressed by the verb.

EXAMPLE: in English *run, talk* and *resign* are unergative verbs.” (Online Lexicon of Linguistics (Utrecht institute of Linguistics), http://www2.let.uu.nl/UIL-OTS/Lexicon/).

Negative Active Past, all verbs: *b-py=f sdm* (negation *b-, sdm=f* of *py* < OEg./MEg. *pA* “to have”)

Negative Active Past, all verbs: *b-py=f sdm* (negation *b-, sdm=f* of *py* < OEg./MEg. *pA* “to have”)

Men came unto me at noon, they stole five tunics of smooth cloth from me” P. BM 10335, rt., 2–3 (DAWSON JEA 11, 1925, pl. xxxv, 6–7; cf. BLACKMAN JEA 11, 1925, 250).
done”)

“As for your mentioning the matter of the medjay Kasa’a of the Necropolis, nobody has interfered with him” P. Turin 1971, vs. 5 (LRL 32, 12–13).

**Passive Past**

Pronominal subject: *sw* gmj “he was found” (stative as adverbial predicate)

\[\text{sw} \quad \text{mtr} \quad \text{m knk m} \quad \text{b gn sic}\]

“The stone mason A. was brought; he was examined with a stick” BM 10054, 1, vs., 4 (GTR pl. VII).

Other subjects (substantive, demonstrative, etc.): PASSIVE *sdm + subject*

\[\text{A. sw} \quad \text{mtr} \quad \text{m knk m} \quad \text{b gn sic}\]

“A. “The stone mason A. was brought; (he was examined with a stick)” BM 10054, 1, vs., 4 (GTR pl. VII).

Negative Passive Past: b-py~w *sdm N*. (negation b-, impersonal *sdm-f of py < OEg./MEg. p3 “to have done”)

\[\text{b-py} \quad \text{mtr} \quad \text{m knk m} \quad \text{b gn sic}\]

“As for this, it is what has not been brought to me” P. BM 10326, 8–10 (LRL 17, 13–16).

\[\text{b-py} \quad \text{mtr} \quad \text{m knk m} \quad \text{b gn sic}\]

“No male son was born to him” Doomed Prince 4, 1 (LES 1, 1).

—, b-py.tw *sdm* (impersonal, “one did not hear him”?) (negation b-, *sdm.tw of py < OEg./MEg. p3 “to have done”)

\[\text{b-py} \quad \text{mtr} \quad \text{m knk m} \quad \text{b gn sic}\]

“One did not find him” P. Abbott 5, 5–6 (Peet Tomb Robberies pl. III).

\[\text{b-py} \quad \text{mtr} \quad \text{m knk m} \quad \text{b gn sic}\]

“The like of

\[\text{b-py} \quad \text{mtr} \quad \text{m knk m} \quad \text{b gn sic}\]

1 **DAWSON**
Memphis has never been seen” (CAMINOS3) P. Sallier IV, vs. 2, 5 (LEM 90, 6-7).
— , b-sdm.tw=f (perhaps a Classicism, Middle Egyptian n sdm.tw=f)

… and one came to seek them. They were not found.” O. BM 5631, 11 (HO pl. LXXXVIII).

3.2 THE PRESENT

General form: sw hr sdm

Covers two tenses: (a) the AORIST, or general present, “he hears”; (b) the PROGRESSIVE PRESENT, “he is listening”.

AORIST, or general present: sw hr sdm “he hears,” “he uses to hear”; sw hr pr.t “he uses to go out”

b-jr=f sdm “he does not use to hear”

PROGRESSIVE PRESENT

Intransitive verbs of motion, resultative meaning, progressive: sw m pr.t “he is going out”

Other verbs: sw hr sdm “he is listening”

\(^2\) CAMINOS Miscellanies 344 sub 2, 5; however, the lexeme in question is bjt “character” of Wb I 441, 16–19.
(Another information for my lord) (5)

r-nty tw=n hr b^k m p^2-r^-p^2-b^k i.shn n=n

"to the effect that we are (still) working in the project which the Vizier has assigned to us"

O. Nash 11 = O. BM 65933 (HO CXV, 4, rt., 4–5).

Negative progressive present: bn sw hr sdm “he is not listening”; bn sw m pr.t “he is not going out”

y tw~j hr b^k r-jkr sp 2 “Indeed, I am working very well” O. OI 16 991, vs., 5–6 (WENTE JNES 20, 1961, 23, B).

hr bn tw~j hr nnj m kf sp 2

“And I don't become negligent at all” O. OI 16 991, vs., 6–7 (WENTE JNES 20, 1961, 23, B).

n^2-hbsw “Are you not going with the clothes?” P. BM 10375, 25–27 (LRL 46, 10–12).

All passive forms use tw: tw.tw hr sdm, tw.tw m pr.t, bjtw=f sdm, bn tw.tw hr sdm, etc.

STATIC PRESENT: sw w^2h (stative as adverbial predicate)

p^3y-srj “As for all the objects which I mentioned, they are entrusted to Pedî, this son of mine”

Adoption Papyrus, vs. 9–10 (GARDINER JEA 26, 1940, pl. VII).

t^2y-j-nmht “As for me, my donkey has been handed over to my orphan girl” O. DM 582, 1–2

(SAUNERON ostraca non littéraires pl. 17 + 17a; GROLL JNES 28, 1969, 187).

Negative static present: bw^3h=f “he has not been put”

p^3-tr r pr^-p^3 h^2\phi qq [r] p^3-hrw b dg^3-sc “The ‘god’ of this Pharaoh is lying there

stripped to this day; it has not been (re-)erected” P. BM 10054, 3, 11 (GTR pl. vii, 3).

3.3 THE FUTURE

Pronominal subject: jw=f r sdm; negative bn jw=f r sdm

sw (hr) dd jw=f r tsy r-hry r ph A. r pš-nty sw jm=f hr=f “he keeps saying,
‘I shall go up (to Nubia) to attack Panehsy at the place where he is,’ so he keeps saying” P. Turin 1972, 8–9 (LRL 7, 16 – 8, 1).

nw nb jw bn jw=f r hš=f s “I shall take care of her at all times, not forsaking her” P. Bibl. Nat. 2383, l. 30.

Other subjects: jrj SUBJECT sdm; negative bn jrj SUBJECT sdm

jrj pr-š3 pšy-njr dj.t n=f “Pharaoh, this good one, will give it to me” O. DM 592, 6

“No son or daughter shall question this arrangement” P. Turin 2021, 3, 13 – 4, 1 (ČERNÝ & PEET JEA 13, 1927, pls. XIV/XV; cf. ČERNÝ BIFAO 37, 1937, 43)

3.4 THE IMPERFECT

hr wn=f (hr) jr.t=f m-dwn 2x “then he was doing
it constantly” P. Turin 1887, vso 3, 7 (RAD 82, 3).

y wn=f mr.kw m-dr ph=f m-hd “Well, I was ill
when I arrived north” P. Leiden I 369, vso 5 (LRL 2, 8)

wn=f m nš-swt “he was in the places” P. Mayer A, 3, 19
(KRI VI, 810, 2).

NN. wn{.w} NN. m hnr n mntw “NN. was Prophet of
Month” P. BM 10052, 7, 12 (GTR pl. xxx).
### 3.5 OVERVIEW: THE TENSE SYSTEM OF LATE EGYPTIAN

#### ACTIVE PAST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Predicate (1):</th>
<th>Subject:</th>
<th>Predicate (2):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>sdm</em></td>
<td>Substantive / Suff.pron. (¯j)</td>
<td>__ __</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ __</td>
<td>Substantive / Subj.pron. (tw¬j)</td>
<td>Stative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dto., negative: *b-p-* *sdm*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject:</th>
<th>Predicate:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>b-p</em></td>
<td><em>sdm</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### PASSIVE PAST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Predicate (1):</th>
<th>Subject:</th>
<th>Predicate (2):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>sdm(jj)</em></td>
<td>Substantive</td>
<td>__ __</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__ __</td>
<td>Subj.pron. (tw¬j)</td>
<td>Stative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dto., negative: *b-* *jrjj-* *sdm*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject:</th>
<th>Predicate:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>bjrjj</em></td>
<td><em>sdm</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### PRESENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject:</th>
<th>Predicate:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Substantive</td>
<td><em>hr</em> <em>sdm</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subj.pronoun</td>
<td><em>m</em> <em>jjt</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(tw¬j, tw¬k usw.)</em></td>
<td>Stative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adverb or preposition</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dto., negative:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject:</th>
<th>Predicate:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>bn</em></td>
<td><em>hr</em> <em>sdm</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>(tw¬j)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>(tw¬k usw.)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adverb or preposition</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### AORIST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject:</th>
<th>Predicate:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Substantive / Subj. pron. <em>(tw¬j)</em></td>
<td><em>hr</em> <em>sdm</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dto., negative: *bjr-* *sdm*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Predicate (1):</th>
<th>Subject:</th>
<th>Predicate (2):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>b-</em> <em>jr</em></td>
<td>Substantive / Suff.pron. (¯j)</td>
<td><em>sdm</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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*Note: The table details the tense system of Late Egyptian, categorizing verbs into active and passive past, present, and aorist forms, with specific morphological structures and verb classes.*
### IMPERFECT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Predicate (1): Subject:</th>
<th>Predicate (2):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wn</td>
<td>Substantive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Suff.pron. ($\sim j$)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hr sdm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>m jjt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adverb or preposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dto., negative:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Predicate (1): Subject:</td>
<td>Predicate (2):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bn wn</td>
<td>Substantive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Suffix pronoun ($\sim j$)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hr sdm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>m jjt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adverb or preposition</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FUTURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject:</th>
<th>Predicate:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jrj</td>
<td>Substantive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>r sdm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jw</td>
<td>Suff.pron. ($\sim j$)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FUTURE IN PRETERIT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject:</th>
<th>Predicate:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wn jw</td>
<td>Substantive / Suff.pron. ($\sim j$)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jw</td>
<td>Substantive / Suff.pron. ($\sim j$)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4 The Transpositions

Egyptian sentences can be “transposed” (POLOTSKY) into attributive (adjectival) and adverbial (circumstantial) constructions.

#### 4.1 THE ATTRIBUTE CLAUSE: RELATIVE CLAUSE, PARTICIPLE, RELATIVE FORM
NB. In Egyptian, a distinction can be seen between defining attributes and qualifying attributes. As a rule, defining attributes expand a definite noun, whereas qualifying attributes expand an indefinite noun. Qualifying attribute clauses have the form of a clause of circumstance:

\[ hr \ mn \ rmt \ jw \ jw=fr \ (r) \ s^l\h^j.\ j \ “there \ is \ nobody \ who \ could \ accuse \ me” \ (P. \ BM \ 10403, 3, 1–15 (KRI VI, 832, 5–6)). \]

Cf. the identifying attributive clause in the following.

\[ p^i;\rmt \ nty \ jw=fr \ (r) \ sm.(t) \ r \ \^sp \ n^j;\jtw \ “The \ man \ who \ is \ going \ to \ receive \ the \ grains” \ (P. \ Gardiner \ 4, 4–5 (KRI VII, 339, 7–8)). \]

The qualifying clauses will be treated with the clauses of circumstance (below, 4.1). In the following, it is the identifying attributive clauses that are considered.

The positive past constructions with a nuclear verb form are transposed into participle or relative form. The positive passive past construction is transposed into a passive participle. All others are of the \( ntj \) matrix (“relative clause”).

Internal and external subjects: Attribute constructions whose subject is coreferential with the antecedent correspond to participles; their subject is internal, i.e. implicit. Those attribute clauses whose subject is not (the noun that is coreferential with antecedent is either the object or a noun in genitival/prepositional function) correspond to a relative form; their subject is external, i.e. explicit. Note, however, that this does not pertain to any construction where the place of the subject is not immediately following after \( nty \), such as in the future construction \( nty \ jw=fr… \), or in the negative constructions, as \( nty \ bn \ sw…, \ nty \ b-jrj=fr… \), etc.

**Active**

**PRESENT**

\( ntj \ hr \ sdm \ “who \ hears/is \ hearing” \) \hspace{1cm} \( ntj \ … \ hr \ sdm=fr \ “whom \ … \ hears/is \ hearing”, \) \hspace{1cm} \( ntj \ … \ hr \ sdm \ hrw=fr \ “whose \ voice \ … \ hears/is \ hearing,” \) etc.

Negative progressive: \( ntj \ bn \ sw \ hr \ sdm \ “who \ is \ not \ hearing”; \) \( ntj \ bn \ … \ hr \ sdm=fr \ “whom \ … \ is \ not \ hearing”. \)

Negative aorist: \( ntj \ b-jrj=fr \ sdm \ “who \ cannot \ hear” \); \( ntj \ b-jr \ … \ sdm=fr \ “whom \ … \ cannot \ hear”. \)

**PAST**

\( i.sdm \ “who \ heard” \) \hspace{1cm} \( i.sdm=fr \ “whom \ he \ heard” \)

Negative: \( ntj \ b-py=fr \ sdm \ “who \ did \ not \ hear”; \) \( ntj \ b-py \ … \ sdm=fr \ “whom \ … \ did \ not \ hear” \)

**IMPERFECT**

\( i.wn \ hr \ sdm \ “who \ used \ to \ hear” \) \hspace{1cm} \( i.wn \ … \ hr \ sdm=fr \ “whom \ … \ used \ to \ hear” \)

Negative progressive: \( i.wn \ bn \ sw \ hr \ sdm \ “who \ was \ not \ hearing” \)

**FUTURE**

In the future relative construction, the subject has to be explicit.

\( ntj \ jw=fr \ r \ sdm \ “who \ will/shall \ hear” \) \hspace{1cm} \( ntj \ jw \ … \ r \ sdm=fr \ “whom \ … \ will/shall \ hear” \)
Negative: \( ntj \ bn \ jw \cdot r \ sdm \) “who will/shall hear”; \( ntj \ bn \ ... \ r \ sdm \cdot f \) “whom ... will/shall hear”

**Passive**

**Present**

\( ntj \ tw \ hr \ sdm \cdot f \) “who is (being) heard”

Negative: \( ntj \ bn \ tw \ hr \ sdm \cdot f \) “who is not (being) heard”

**Past**

\( i \ sdmj \) “who was heard”

Negative: \( ntj \ b-py \ sdm \) “who was not heard”

**Imperfect**

\( i \ wn \ tw \ hr \ sdm \cdot f \) “who used to be heard”

Negative: \( i \ wn \ bn \ tw \ hr \ sdm \cdot f \) “who used not to be heard”

**Future**

\( ntj \ jw \cdot tw \ r \ sdm \cdot f \) “who will/shall be heard”

Negative: \( ntj \ bn \ jw \cdot tw \ r \ sdm \cdot f \) “who will/shall not be heard”

### 4.2 THE CLAUSE OF CIRCUMSTANCE

The matrix of the clause of circumstance is \#jw + initial construction#. However, a subject pronoun is substituted by the suffix pronoun when following immediately on \( jw \): \(*jw \ sw > jw \cdot f.\)

**Active**

**Present**

\( jw \cdot f \ hr \ sdm \) “while he hears / is hearing”

Negative progressive: \( jw \ bn \ sw \ hr \ sdm \) “while he hears / is hearing”

Negative AORIST: \( jw \ bj r \cdot f \ sdm \) “without being able to hear”.

**Past**

Transitive and intransitive unaccusative verbs:

\( jw \ sdm \cdot f \) “after he had heard”, “(he) having heard”; “(someone) who had heard”

\( jw \ hpr \cdot f \) “after he had become”, “(he) having become”; “(someone) who had become”

Intransitive unergative verbs:

\( jw \cdot f \ prj \) “after he had gone out”, “(he) having gone out”; “(someone) who had gone out”

**Future**

\( jw \ jw \cdot f \ r \ sdm \) “while intending to hear”; “(someone) who would hear”

Negative: \( jw \ bn \ sw \ hr \ sdm \) “without his hearing”
4.3 OVERVIEW: THE TRANSPOSITIONS OF THE TENSES

PRESENT
initial: \( sw \)  \( hr \ sdm \ / \ m \ jjt \ / \ Stative \ / \ Adverb \ / \ Preposition \)
attrib., as participle: \( ntj \)  \( hr \ sdm \ / \ m \ jjt \ / \ Stative \ / \ Adverb \ / \ Preposition \)
dto., as rel.form: \( ntj \ sw \)  \( hr \ sdm \ / \ m \ jjt \ / \ Stative \ / \ Adverb \ / \ Preposition \)
circumstantial: \( jw-f \)  \( hr \ sdm \ / \ m \ jjt \ / \ Stative \ / \ Adverb \ / \ Preposition \)

Dto., negative:
initial: \( bn \ sw \)  \( hr \ sdm \ / \ m \ jjt \ / \ Stative \ / \ Adverb \ / \ Preposition \)
attributive: \( ntj \ bn \ sw \)  \( hr \ sdm \ / \ m \ jjt \ / \ Stative \ / \ Adverb \ / \ Preposition \)
circumstantial: \( jw \ bn \ sw \)  \( hr \ sdm \ / \ m \ jjt \ / \ Stative \ / \ Adverb \ / \ Preposition \)

IMPERFECT
initial: \( wn-f \)  \( hr \ sdm \ / \ m \ jjt \ / \ Stative \ / \ Adverb \ / \ Preposition \)
attrib., \( \varepsilon wn \)  \( hr \ sdm \ / \ m \ jjt \ / \ Stative \ / \ Adverb \ / \ Preposition \)
dto., as rel.form: \( \varepsilon wn-f \)  \( hr \ sdm \ / \ m \ jjt \ / \ Stative \ / \ Adverb \ / \ Preposition \)
circumstantial: \( jw \ wn-f \)  \( hr \ sdm \ / \ m \ jjt \ / \ Stative \ / \ Adverb \ / \ Preposition \)

Dto., negative:
initial: \( bn \ wn-f \)  \( hr \ sdm \ / \ m \ jjt \ / \ Stative \ / \ Adverb \ / \ Preposition \)
attributive: \( ntj \ bn \ wn-f \)  \( hr \ sdm \ / \ m \ jjt \ / \ Stative \ / \ Adverb \ / \ Preposition \)
circumstantial: \( jw \ bn \ wn-f \)  \( hr \ sdm \ / \ m \ jjt \ / \ Stative \ / \ Adverb \ / \ Preposition \)

AORIST
initial: \( sw \)  \( hr \ sdm \)
attrib., as participle: \( ntj \)  \( hr \ sdm \)
dto., as rel.form: \( ntj \ sw \)  \( hr \ sdm \)
circumstantial: \( jw-f \)  \( hr \ sdm \)

Dto., negative: \( b-jr-f \ sdm \)
initial: \( b-jr-f \ sdm \)
attributive: \( ntj \ b-jr-f \ sdm \)
circumstantial: \( jw \ b-jr-f \ sdm \)

ACTIVE PAST
Transitive, unaccusative:
initial: \( sdm-f \)
attrib., Partizip: \( \varepsilon sdm \)
dto., Rel.form: \( \varepsilon sdm-f \)
circumstantial: \( jw \ sdm-f \)

Unergative:
initial: \( sw \)  + Stative
attrib., Partizip: \( ntj \)  + Stative
dto., Rel.form:  
\[ ntj \ sw \] + Stative

circumstantial:  
\[ jw-f \] + Stative

Dto., negative: \[ b-p-f \ sdm \]
initial:  
\[ b-p-f \ sdm \]
attributive:  
\[ ntj \ b-p-f \ sdm \]
circumstantial:  
\[ jw \ b-p-f \ sdm \]

PASSIVE PAST

Non-pronominal subject:
initial:  
\[ sdm(jj) \] + Subject
attributive:  
\[ v\ sdm(jj) \ (+ \ Subject) \]
circumstantial:  
\[ jw \ sdm(jj) \] + Subject

Pronominal subject:
initial:  
\[ sw \] + Stative
attrib., Partizip:  
\[ ntj \] + Stative
dto., Rel.form:  
\[ ntj \ sw \] + Stative
circumstantial:  
\[ jw-f \] + Stative

Dto., negative: \[ b-jrjj-f \ sdm \]
initial:  
\[ b-jrjj-f \ sdm \]
attributive:  
\[ ntj \ b-jrjj-f \ sdm \]
circumstantial:  
\[ jw \ bjrjj-f \ sdm \]

FUTURE

Non-pronominal subject:
initial:  
\[ jrj + Subject \] \[ r \ sdm \]
attributive:  
\[ ntj \ jrj + Subject \] \[ r \ sdm \]
circumstantial:  
\[ jw \ jrj + Subject \] \[ r \ sdm \]

Pronominal subject:
initial:  
\[ jw-f \] \[ r \ sdm \]
attributive:  
\[ ntj \ jw-f \] \[ r \ sdm \]
circumstantial:  
\[ jw \ jw-f \] \[ r \ sdm \]

Dto., negative:

Non-pronominal subject:
initial:  
\[ bn \ jrj + Subject \] \[ r \ sdm \]
attributive:  
\[ ntj \ bn \ jrj + Subject \] \[ r \ sdm \]
circumstantial:  
\[ jw \ bn \ jrj + Subject \] \[ r \ sdm \]

Pronominal subject:
initial:  
\[ bn \ jw-f \] \[ r \ sdm \]
attributive:  
\[ ntj \ bn \ jw-f \] \[ r \ sdm \]
circumstantial: \( jw \, bn \, jw^{-f} \quad r \, sdm \)

**FUTURE IN PRETERIT**

transitive, non-accusative:

initial: \( wn \, jw^{-f} \quad r \, sdm \)
attributive: \( r\,wn \, jw^{-f} \quad r \, sdm \)
circumstantial: \( jw \, wn \, jw^{-f} \quad r \, sdm \)

non-ergative:

initial: \( jw^{-f} \quad + \) Stative
attributive: \( ntj \, jw^{-f} \quad + \) Stative
circumstantial: \( jw \, jw^{-f} \quad + \) Stative

Dto., negative:

transitive, non-accusative:

initial: \( wn \, bn \, jw^{-f} \quad r \, sdm \)
attributive: \( r\,wn \, bn \, jw^{-f} \quad r \, sdm \)
circumstantial: \( jw \, wn \, bn \, jw^{-f} \quad r \, sdm \)

non-ergative:

initial: \( bn \, jw^{-f} \quad + \) Stative
attributive: \( ntj \, bn \, jw^{-f} \quad + \) Stative
circumstantial: \( jw \, bn \, jw^{-f} \quad + \) Stative

5 The Narrative Constructions

Narrative Constructions are sequential, with reference to pasttime. They continue either an initial or another narrative construction. Basically, Late Egyptian uses \( jw^{-f} \, hr \, sdm \). In Literary LE there is furthermore \( wn\,jn^{-f} \, hr \, sdm \), on the one hand, and Classicisms, like 'h\,n^{-f} \, hr \, sdm', on the other.

5.1 \( jw^{-f} \, hr \, (tm-)-sdm \)

Superficially, the narrative looks like the circumstantial transposition of the present. It is, however, distinguished by several structural features.

- The first element is invariably \( jw \) (cf., in the future, \( jrj \) instead of \( jw \) before a noun).
- The third element is invariably \( hr \, sdm \) (though \( hr \) is suppressed graphically, more often than not); never \( m \, jj,t \), or a stative, or a non-verbal adverbial.
- The negative form is \( jwf \, hr \, tm-sdm \) (rather than \( jw \, bn \, sw \, hr \, sdm \), or \( jw \, b-jr^{-f} \, sdm \)).
some barley to A., and he gave me two *kite* of gold, and I took it from him, and I did not find him, and the cowherd B. came out to let me go in, and I heard with them how they startet quarelling” P. Mayer A 9, 16–19 (KRI VI, 8).

“And Astarte heard what the sea told her and she proceeded towards the Ennead, and (when) the great ones saw her they rose for her, and (when) the small ones saw her they threw themselves on their bellies before her, and she sat down, and they brought her the...”

Astarte 3, y-1–y (LES 79, 10–15).

5.2 LITERARY NARRATIVE FORMS

In literary texts, several other narrative constructions may be used. The most general is *wn.jn=f hr sdm*.

- The first element is invariably *wn.jn*.
- The third element is invariably *hr sdm* (though *hr* is suppressed graphically, more often than not); never *mjj.t*, or a stative, or a non-verbal adverbial

A negative counterpart is not attested.

“Thereupon he ferried her across to the Island-in-the-Midst. As she walked under the trees she looked (around), and she saw the Ennead” HS 6, 2–3 (LES 44, 5–6).
After a long while, Hathor, Lady of the southern sycamore, came and stood before her father, the All-Lord, and she uncovered her vulva” HS 4, 1–2 (LES 41, 7–9).

Now many days after this, his ox spent many months with Falsehood’s herdsman, then Falsehood came to the fields to view his cattle” Truth 7, 6–8 (LES 34, 4–6).

\( wn.jn = f \ hr sdm \) is the Late Egyptian interpretation of a Middle Egyptian construction, made up of a narrative form (\( sdm.jn = f \)) of auxiliary \( wnn \) and an adverbial phrase, in this case the progressive converb \( hr sdm \); alternatively, a stative, or an adverb or a prepositional phrase may take its place.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Middle Egyptian ( sdm.jn = f ) and auxiliary ( wn.jn = f ):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>plain narrative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( dD.jn = f )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>passim</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In all these \( wn.jn \) constructions a non-narrative utterance is embedded into the narration by the means of the auxiliary. However, Late Egyptian \( wn.jn = f \ hr sdm \) is insofar quite different as it is a plain narrative form, without any progressive trait; also, there is no alternative to the converb \( hr sdm \), such as the stative.

Further Middle Egyptian constructions that are in use in Late Egyptian narration:

* ‘\( h’n sdm = f \) (sic: \( not \ sdm.n = f \)).

\(^4\) \( kf \) is ‘backside’; \( kfj, kf \) is ‘to uncover’; here spelled with \( phwyt \ ‘backside’ \) as kind of phonetic determinative.
“Then she saw the sea surging behind her, and she started to run before it” Brothers 10, 5–6 (LES 20, 5–6).

The construction is also found in non-literary texts.

NB. Note the spelling with the classical $n$ spelling; though with an abundant $t$ after $n$ (probably taken from the feminine relative form, $dtd.n$-f “what he said”).

- ‘$h’n$ $n$-f + stative.

- ‘$h’n$ $n$-f $hr$ $sdm$.

- $sdm.jn$ $f$.

- ‘$h’n$ $p^2$-$ym$ $hr$ $hwj.t$ $m$-$s^2$-$s$ $jw$-$s$ $hr$ $f^2$-$s$ $r$ $shsh$ $r$-$h^2$-$t-f$ ($h^2$-$t-f$) “Then she saw the sea surging behind her, and she started to run before it” Brothers 10, 5–6 (LES 20, 5–6).

The construction is also found in non-literary texts.

- ‘$h’n$ $dj$ $mr$-$nj$-$w$ $t^3$-$ty$ $h^2$-$m$-$w$-$st$ $jn$-$tw$ $hmt$ $hr$ $s^2$ $hr$ “Then the mayor and vizier Kha’mwêse had brought the coppersmith Khuru son of Khuruya.” P. Abbott 7, 6 (GTR pl. iv).

- ‘$h’n$ $dd.n$ $t^3$-$kn$-$bt$ $n$ $hr$-?” thereupon the court said to Herî’a” O. Nash 1 (HO XLVI, 2 rto., 6).

- ‘$h’n$ $n$ $w$-$sn$ $gr.w$ $m$ $w$ $m$ $z$ $t$ $z$ $t$ $n$ $nn$ $rh$-$sn$ $hr$ $w$-$sb$ $n$-$f$ $m$ $n$-$fr$ $m$-$r$-$pw$ $b$-$jn$ “Thereupon they kept silent unanimously for a long while, not being able to answer him, whether good or bad.” Apophis 3, 2–3 (LES 89, 1–3).

- ‘$h’n$ $n$-$f$ $hr$ $sdm$.

- ‘$h’n$ $p^2$-$wh$ $n$ $A$. ($hr$ $spr$ $r$ $t^3$-$ps$-$dt$ $jw$-$w$ $hms.w$ $m$ $t^3$-$ws$-$ht$ $hr$-$h$-$nt$-$y$-$t$-$bw$ “The letter of Neith the Great, the divine mother, reached the Ennead as they sat in the hall ‘‘Horus-with-Horns-in-Front’’ HS 3, 5–6 (LES 40, 6).

- $sdm.jn$ $n$-$f$.

- ‘$h’n$ $n$-$fr$ $m$ $p^2$-$hr$ $r$ $dd$ $sm.jn$ $n$-$w$-$h$-$nty$ $w$ $n$ $p^2$-$hr$ $r$-$dd$
... “Thereupon the superiors of the necropolis went and said: …” P. Turin 1999 + 2009 vso 1, 11 (BOTTI & PEET Giornale tav. v).

• jy.t pw jr.n-f.

Now when many days had passed and they were at their daily pursuit, the youth passed by them” Prince 5, 6–7 (LES 3, 9–11).

---

5 jw~sn m ...: a Clause of Circumstance.