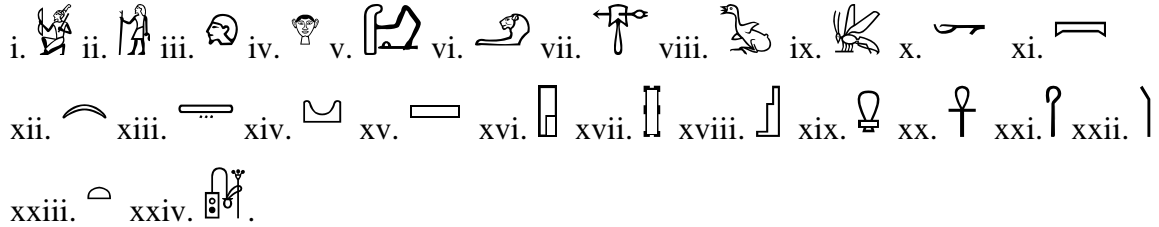









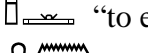
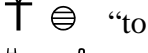

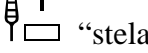






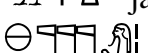


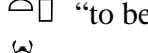
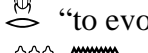




## EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER I

1. Identify the ideograms:



2. Transliterate the following words, identify the unilaterals, biliterals, and determinatives:

- i. “Anubis” (god)
- ii. “stone”
- iii. “chariot”
- iv. “ointment”
- v. “weariness”
- vi. “to see”
- vii. “to fill”
- viii. “since, until” (preposition)
- ix. “sarcophagus”
- x. “Thoth” (god)
- xi. “today”
- xii. “like, as” (preposition)
- xiii. “Bitter Lakes” (Suez Canal region)
- xiv. “to run”
- xv. “(physical) strength”
- xvi. “to decay”
- xvii. “to unite, join, embrace”
- xviii. “pasture”

- xix.  “some, a little, a few”
- xx.  “to cut off (hair)”
- xxi.  “robbery”
- xxii.  “sweet, pleasant”
- xxiii.  “passion”
- xxiv.  “Dendera” (location)
- xxv.  “to equip, provide”
- xxvi.  “to live”
- xxvii.  “to stand”
- xxviii.  “stela”
- xxix.  “many” (the 3 plural strokes is a determinative!)
- xxx.  “fortunate man”
- xxxi.  “Thebes: (nome and city)”
- xxxii.  “to repeat”
- xxxiii.  “jar”
- xxxiv.  “the Ennead” (group of nine gods, from  “nine”)
- xxxv.  “ruler”
- xxxvi.  “to be pleased, happy, content”
- xxxvii.  “to evolve, become”
- xxxviii.  “in front of” (preposition)
- xxxix.  “to fear”
- xl.  “powerful”
- xli.  “Sekhmet” (goddess)
- xlii.  “to take, receive”
- xliii.  “to follow”

xliv. "to choose"








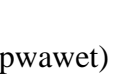



3. Try to guess the meaning of the following words:

- i.
- ii.
- iii.
- iv.
- v.
- vi.
- vii.
- viii.
- ix.

4. Explain the unusual spellings: i. *hf3w* [PT 242 247b]; ii. *rmt*;
- iii. *rmt* [CT II, 33d].

## EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER II

Transliterate and translate the following:









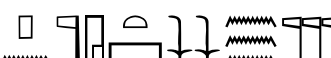

1.  (feminine plural)
2. 
3. 
4.  (*k3 ḥd* “the White Bull”)
5. 
6. 
7. 
8.  (a reference to Wepwawet)
9.  (direct genitive followed by an indirect genitive)
10.  (*w* “district”)
11.  (*ḥrw* “Horus”)

## SOLUTIONS

1. *ḥf3wt* “(female) snakes” [CT II, 43g].
2. *ḥrw ḥnꜥ stš* “Horus and Seth” [PT 215 141d].
3. *tp mḥw ḥnꜥ šmꜥw* “the head of the Delta and the Valley” [PT 222 202c].
4. *ḥwt k3 ḥḏ* “the House of the White Bull” [CT I, 143c].
5. *mdw ntrw* “speech of the gods” [CT I, 144a].
6. *z3 ḥmt* “son of a woman” [Neferti 58].
7. *z3 n z(j)* “son of a man” [Neferti 61].
8. *s3b šmꜥw* “the Jackal of Upper Egypt” [Urk. IV, 617, 14].
9. *tpw 3ꜥmw nw rtnw* “the heads of the Asiatics of Retjenu” [Urk. IV, 615, 6].
10. *ww nw t3-ntr* “the districts of God’s Land” [Urk. IV, 615, 12].
11. *jrt ḥrw ḥḏt* “the White Crown Eye of Horus” [CT I, 178m-n].

### EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER III

Transliterate and translate the following:




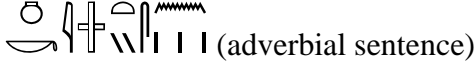

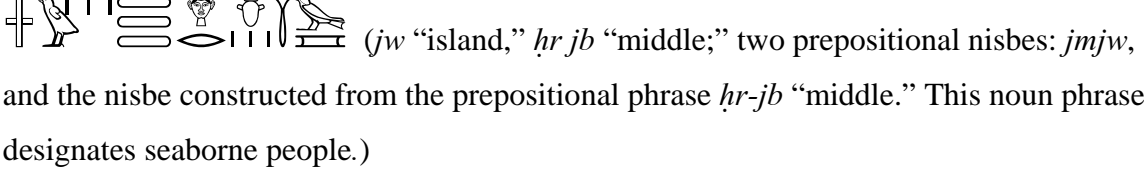

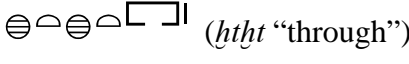
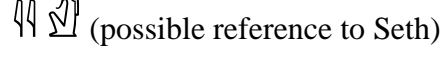
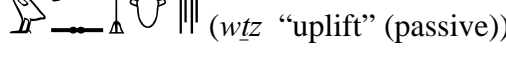
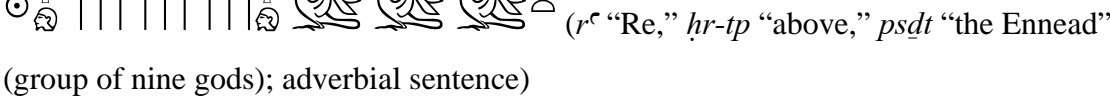
1. 
2. 
3.  (*rd* “foot;” dual suffix pronoun referring to Horus and Seth)
4.  (*hfij* “enemy”)
5. 
6.  (*b3* “ba,” *šw* “Shu” (god))
7.  (*gb* “Geb” (god), *hr* “under”)
8.  (dual suffix pronoun)
9. 
10.  (the independent pronoun is the agent of the infinitive)

## SOLUTIONS

1. *tp.k* “your head.”
2. *jrt.f* “his eyes.”
3. *rdwj.sn* “their feet” [CT I, 19d].
4. *hftjw.k hftwt.k* “your male and female enemies” [CT I, 10d(B1P)]
5. *jb.k hn<sup>c</sup> nfrw.k* “your heart and your happiness” [Harper 2, 30].
6. *jnk b3 šw* “I am the ba of Shu” [CT II, 19a].
7. *gb hr rdwj.f* “Geb is under his feet” [CT II, 19a].
8. *hr.snj* “because of both of them” [CT II, 33a].
9. *pn hwt-ntr nn n ntrw* “the temple of these gods” [Kanais B, 10].
10. *ntf dd* “he says,” lit. “him saying” [Kanais C, 13].

## EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER IV

Transliterate and translate the following:

1.  (feminine dual of the adjective *wr* “great” functioning as a noun; a possible reference to Isis and Nephthys)
2.  (*bw* “place”)
3.  (*s3* “back”)
4.  (adverbial sentence)
5.  (*pr.n.j* “I came forth”)
6.  (*jw* “island,” *hr jb* “middle;” two prepositional nisbes: *jmjw*, and the nisbe constructed from the prepositional phrase *hr-jb* “middle.” This noun phrase designates seaborne people.)
7. 
8.  (*httht* “through”)
9.  (possible reference to Seth)
10.  (*wtz* “uplift” (passive))
11.  (*r* “Re,” *hr-tp* “above,” *psdt* “the Ennead” (group of nine gods); adverbial sentence)



## SOLUTIONS

1. *wrtj* “the Two Great Ladies” [CT I, 20c].
2. *bw hr(j) jt(j).k...bw hr(j) gb* “the place where your father is, where Geb is” [PT 214 139b].
3. *hf3wt hrw s3 gb* “(female) snakes that are on the back of Geb” [CT II, 43g].
4. *jnk jmjt.w.sn* “I am between them” [CT II, 19a].
5. *pr.n.j jmjt(w) mntj jst* “I came forth from between the thighs of Isis as Horus” [CT II, 50c].
6. *jmjw jww hr(j)w-jb w3d-wr* “those of the islands that are in the middle of the sea” [Urk. IV, 616, 13].
7. *hmt jmnt ds.s* “the majesty of the West, herself” [CT I, 114a].
8. *htht pr* “all over the house” [PT 242 247b, Allen/Transl. p. 18].
9. *ky* “the other (god) [CT I, 38a].
10. *wtz jb rss(j)* “the heart has been completely uplifted” [PT 204 118a].
11. *r<sup>c</sup> hr-tp psdt hr-tp rhyt* “Re is above the Ennead and above the subjects” [PT 307 483b].


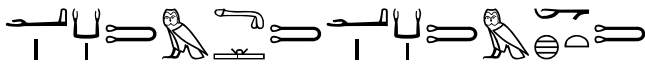










## SOLUTIONS

1. *z3 pw pw* “It is this son.” [CT I, 178i].
2. *hbs.j pw t3w n nḥ* “The breath of life is my garment.” [CT II, 29f].
3. *r.k r bhz jr(t)t* “Your mouth is the mouth of a milk-calf.” [PT 35 27d].
4. *3h(w) pw, mdw pw* “it is power, it is speech” [CT I, 76e].
5. *nn ntr-sb3 jwt(j) r(m)nwt(j).f* “There is no star-god without his companion.” [PT 215 141a].
6. *mdw hr.s pw gb* “The one who argues about it is Geb.” [PT 306 480a].
7. *dj.k rh jmnt nfrt z3.k js pw* “You will make the beautiful West know that he is your son.” [CT I, 104d-e].
8. *N wnnt nḥ, z3 (j)tm(w)* “N is indeed one who lives, son of Atum.” [CT II, 35i].
9. *m ntt.f jm m hrj-ntr m t3 pf dsr nt(j).f jm* “...in that he is there in the necropolis, in that sacred land that he is in” [CT 172b].

## EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER VI

Transliterate and translate the following:

1. 
2. 
3.  (*mhyt* “north-wind;” adverbial sentence of possession)
4.  (*mdw(tj)* “speaker;” adverbial sentence; *nj* negates only the following noun)
5.  (*rd* “leg, foot,” *rmn* “arm, shoulder;” three adverbial sentences of possession)
6.  (*3w* “length,” *nmtt* “step, stride,” *wsh* “width,” *grgt* “establishment, settlement”)
7. 
8.  (*sh3.f* “it may remember,” *h3t* “corpse;” the adverb clause has the subjunctive of the verb *sh3j* “remember”)
9.  (*rmyt* “tears;” *nn* A negation on existence)
10.  (*rdy* “who was placed” (passive participle), *nwt* “Nut” (goddess), *tpt* “above” (adverb))

## SOLUTIONS

1. *jrtj.fj hr hwt.f* “his eyes are on his property.” [Kanais C, 4].
2. *ˆk3.t m b3h.t, ˆk3.t m-h.t.t* “The arm of your ka is before you, the arm of your ka is after you.” [PT 25 18a BH20x, Allen/Transl. 19].
3. *jw n.k t3w ndm n mhyt* “You have the sweet air of the north-wind!” [Harper 1, 5].
4. *t3 n(j) mdw(tj) n.f* “the land has no speaker,” lit. “the land, no speaker for it.”
5. *jb.k n.k wsjr, rdwj.k n.k wsjr, rmn(wj).k n,k wsjr* “You have your heart, Osiris, you have your legs, Osiris, you have your arms, Osiris.” [PT 267 364a].
6. *jw 3w n pt tn n nmtwt.j, jw wsh n t3 pn grgwt.j* “The length of this sky is for my stride (lit. steps), the width of this earth is for my establishments/settlements.” [CT II, 31a].
7. *sh̄m n.k jm.f* “you have power through it” [CT I, 178k].
8. *jb.k n b3.k sh̄3.f h3t.k* “Your heart is for your ba (so that) it may remember your corpse” [CT I, 182f].
9. *nn hr hr rmyt* “there was no face in (lit. under) tears” [Kamose 2, 33].
10. *jnk b3 šw rdy n.f nwt tpt, gb hr rdwj.f, jnk jmjt.w.sn* “I am the ba of Shu for whom Nut was placed above, Geb under his feet, I am between them.” [CT II, 19a].





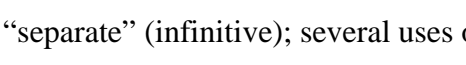


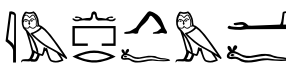
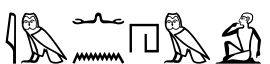


## SOLUTIONS




1. *wsr wsjr* “Osiris is powerful” [CT I, 154b].
2. *wrw(j) 3bd-ḥ3b n q33 pt, psdntjw* “How great is the monthly festival of the height of the sky, (and) the new-moon festival!” [CT I, 16c].
3. *3w sw r.j m rn.f pw n wsjr* “He is longer (lived) than me in this name of his of Osiris.” [CT I, 178d-e].
4. *wrw ḥnt(j)w 3ḥt* “the great ones who are foremost in the horizon” [CT I, 88a].
5. *bw nt(j) rhw tw jm* “the place where those who know you are” [CT I, 17c].
6. *bw nb ntk jm* “any place where you are” [CT I, 41b].
7. *m33.sn nrw r ḥrw.sn jwt(jw) p3.sn m33 mjtt* “they see the fear on their faces who have never seen the like,” lit. “...who have not done in the past seeing...” [CT I, 84b-c].

## EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER VIII

Transliterate and translate the following:

-  (*jwntj-stj* “Nubian bowman,” *hz* “wretched, miserable,” *shd* “to be upside down,” *h3t* “bow” (of a ship), *bjk* “Falcon” (royal vessel); *m* + infinitive construction)
-  (*p3.n* “did in the past” (perfect *sdm.n.f*), (*j*)*tm(w)* “Atum,” *h3b* “send” (infinitive), *hhj* “to seek out, search” with object (*w*)*j* “me” (dependent pronoun), *tfnwt* “Tefnut”)
-  (*twt* “you” (independent pronoun), *sb3* “star” *msw* “born” (passive participle), *skj* “perish” and *h3tm* “destroy;” infinitives with suffixed object *.f*)
-  (*smsw* “eldership, seniority,” *h3hw* “power,” *msj* “to (give) birth” (infinitive), *wnn* “to exist” (infinitive), *wc.y* “alone” (Old Egyptian stative), *hpr* “evolve” (infinitive), *m h3mt* “in the absence of, without,” *wpj* “separate” (infinitive); several uses of *m* + infinitive with suffixed subjects)
-  (*tzj* “pick up, raise,” *j3bt* “left (side),” *jmnt* “right (side)”)
-  (*my* “come!” imperative (twice))
-  (*rdw* “efflux,” *pr* “that comes” (participle))
-  (*jm* “do not let;” full spelling of the imperative of the negative of the defective verb *jmj*; an interesting case as usually in the imperative of an adjective-verb negated, the negational complement can have a 3<sup>rd</sup> person subject)
-  (*nhm* “shout”)



10.  (rarely used imperative of *jw* indicated by the following enclitic and the subjunctive)
11.  (*dd* “speak” (imperative with plural strokes); an interesting use of the reflexive pronoun *ds* “self” along with the 2PL suffix pronoun *.tn*; finally *jry.tw* “be divine” (subjunctive continuing the imperative))
12.  (imperative of the adjective-verbs *w3h* “lasting,” *ntrj* “divine,” expressing acquisition of quality; *ntrj* is the MS nisbe adjective derived from the noun *ntr* “god;” *zp 2* is the Egyptian ditto sign)

## SOLUTIONS

1. *jwntj-stj pf hz m shd m h3t bjk n hm.f* “That wretched Nubian Bowman was upside down at the bow of his majesty’s “Falcon.” [Urk. IV, 1-11].
2. *p3.n (j)tm(w) h3b wct jrt m hh (w)j hnc snt.j tfnwt* “Atum once sent his Sole Eye to seek out me and my sister Tefnut.” [CT II, 5b].
3. *twt sb3 pw msw jmnt jwtj sk.f jwtj htm.f* “You are that star which the West bore, which is neither perished nor destroyed.” [CT I, 31a-b].
4. *jr.n (j)tm(w) smsw m 3hw.f, m mst.f sw tfnt m jwnw, m wn.f wcy m hpr.f, m hmt.j, m wpt.f gb r nwt* “Atum achieved (lit. made) eldership with his power, in (lit. his) giving birth to Shu and Tefnut in Iunu, in (lit. his) being alone in his existence (lit. existing), in evolving, in the absence of me, in (lit. his) separating Geb from Nut.” [CT II, 39c-f].
5. *tz tw hr j3bt.t, dj tw hr jmnt.t* “Raise yourself on your left side, put yourself on your right side! [CT I, 6b(B1P), M.C.105<sup>a</sup>]
6. *my n.f. (m)y n.f* “Come to him, come to him!” [PT 260 322a].
7. *m-n.k rdw pr jm.k* “Take the efflux that comes from you!” [PT 32 23a].
8. *jm pr.f m-c.f* “Do not let him go from him! [PT 356 582a].
9. *jm nhm* “Do not shout!” [CT I, 150c].
10. *jw jr.k, pr.k r pt* “Come, so that you may ascend to the sky!” [CT I 58, d].
11. *dd ds.tn jry.tw hr.tn* “Speak, you yourselves, and you will be acted on!” [Kanais B, 13].
12. *w3h jb zp 2, ntr(j) tw zp 2 m t3 pw dsr* “Be patient, be patient, be divine, be divine on this sacred land!” [CT I 163l].




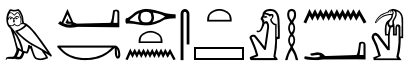
## SOLUTIONS


1. *tkkw iww m h3w.k* “the foes who came near you” [Urk. IV, 614, 10].
2. *sd3t(j).s(n) r.s* “those who shall travel to her” [CT I, 113e].
3. *nn nhmw(j).f(j) nb, nn t.f* “There is no one who will be excluded (lit. removed) without his bread.” [PT 218 161c].
4. *hrw pw sny m z3 jrt.f, wrt hk3w* “He is Horus encircled by the protection of his eye, the Great of Magic.” [PT 220 195d-e].
5. *ms tw, mss tw* “one who gave birth to you, one who continually gives birth to you” [PT 307 486d].
6. *(j)n-mj jr.f nhm pt tn m-<sup>c</sup>.k* “Who is it who takes away this sky from you?” [CT I, 15c].
7. *jnk wnnt <sup>c</sup>nh hr nwt* “I am indeed one who lives beneath Nut.” [CT I, 43h].
8. *hdd m iryt* “What has been destroyed is what has been made.” [Neferti 45 emended by C25224]. Note that the scribe of Ostrakon GČ90 changed the perfective *iryt* to the imperfective *irrw*. In any case, this participle means “produce, crops.”


## EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER X

Transliterate and translate the following:

1.  (*dmd* “join, unite” (perfect relative form))

2.  (A *pw* nominal sentence with *pw* missing; A is a feminine perfect relative form of *jrj* functioning as a noun)

3.  (word play with the 3ae-inf. verb *jrj* “strand, leave boatless, maroon;” feminine participle followed by a relative form of the same verb)

4. 

5. 





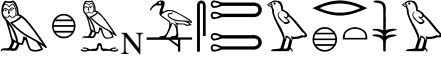

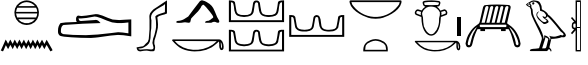


(subjunctive of *rdj* in the main clause; two adverb clauses with subjunctives followed by relative forms of the same verbs *wsr* “to be powerful” and *sqdj* “sail”)





## SOLUTIONS

1. *snwj.k dmd.n.j ʕwj.sn n.k m nḥt* “your Two Brothers whose hands I united for you in victory” [Urk. IV, 618, 2-3]. *dmd.n.j* is a perfect relative form with antecedent *snwj.k*; the suffix pronoun *.sn* attached to *ʕwj* as a possessive is coreferential with this antecedent.
2. *m.k jrt.n stš (pw) ḥnʕ dḥwtj* “Look, it is what Seth and Thoth has done.” [PT 218 164a]. See also [Borghouts 93.d.2].
3. *jwt jw.s* “she who strands whom she strands” [PT 311 496a].
4. *wbn.tn m ʒḥt m bw ʒḥ.n.tn jm* “You will rise in the Akhet, from the place where you have become effective.” [PT 127 152d].
5. *rʕ...dḥwti, dj.tn N ḥnʕ.tn...wsr.f m wsrt.tn jm, sqd.f m sqddt(.tn) jm* “Re...Thoth, let N (be) with you, (so that) he may become powerful from what you became powerful from, (and) he may sail in what they sail in.” [PT 210 129c].

## EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER XI

Transliterate and translate the following:

1. 
2.  (*d3j* “extend (arm);” subject-stative construction)
3. 
4.  (subject-stative construction followed by an adverb clause of purpose containing an *r* + infinitive construction)
5.  (*jwn* “pillar,” *t3-st* “kiln’s place,” *shr* “to fell, throw down” (referring to a snake’s fangs))
6.  (the feminine Red Crown is addressed in an exclamatory adjectival sentence followed by statives of the verbs *h̄tp* “to be content,” *m3wj* “to be new,” and *rnpj* “to be rejuvenated”)
7.  (*hm* “ignorant, not know;” negated imperative in the main clause, subject-stative construction in an adverb clause marked by *stj*)
8.  (subject-stative construction in an adverb clause marked by *sk*)
9.  (*hnd* “trod, trample;” subject-stative construction in an unmarked adverb clause)
10.  (*h3j* “rejoice,” *s3h* “dignity,” *3tf* “crown;” imperative followed by two statives expressing wish or command)
11.  (*h3j* “appear,” *sb3 w3.tj* “Lone Star”; stative expressing wish or command)

12.  (mw ḥnhw “living waters,” jhy “Thy”(god), 3qs “Akes” (god), hpwj “Hepui” (god), wnt (particle); the object of the subjunctive of rh (in a rdj + subjunctive construction) is a noun clause introduced by the infrequent proclitic particle wnt; the clause itself has a subject-stative construction with preposed and suffixed 3MS pronoun)
13.  (dr “since,” pr “equip, provide,” jw srsr “Island of Fire;” noun clause marked by wnt containing a stative predicate)
14.  (adverb clause with the imperfective sdm.f of m33 “see” as the predicate; the object of this verb is a noun clause containing a subject-stative construction; the subject is a perfect relative form of dd “say”)
15.  (p3 ḥw “the fleet,” sḥb “array (the phonetic value of the b3-bird is b in group writing); the object of the perfect of the verb iri “make, put” is the entire subject-stative construction that follows)











## SOLUTIONS

1. *jw.tn rh.tjwn(j) wj* “you know me” [CT II, 24b].
2. *jw htpwt.s d3.w(j) hr ʕwj.s* “her offerings are extended on her arms” [CT I, 109b] (another variant (T1L<sup>b</sup>) has the 3PL stative suffix .y).
3. *jw.k wʕb.tj zp 2* “You are pure, you are pure!” [CT I, 61a].
4. *hmwt t3ww iw.w(i) r m3 n.i* “women and men came to look at me” [Kamose 2, 32-33].
5. *jwnw [jmw]w m t3-st shr.w(j)* “The pillars in the kiln’s place are felled.” [PT 231 235a-b, Allen/Transl. p. 17].
6. *nfrw(j) hr.t, htp.tj, m3(w).tj, rnp.tj* “How fine are you (lit. is your face), content, renewed, rejuvenated!” [PT 220 195c].
7. *m hm N dhwtj, st tw rh.t(j) sw* “Do not be ignorant Thoth N, since you know him!” [PT 262 329a].
8. *sk wj wʕ.kw* “...while I was alone...” [CT II, 33e].
9. *hnd.k h3swt nbt, ib.k 3w(.w)* “you trod all foreign lands, while your heart is happy” [Urk. IV, 613, 4-5]
10. *my, hʕ.tjwn(j) m s3hw.tn, q3.tjwn(j) m 3tfw.tn* “Come, rejoice in your dignities, be tall with your crowns!” [CT II, 21b].
11. *hʕ.tj m sb3 wʕ.tj* “Appear as the Lone Star!” [CT I, 182a].
12. *jn.n.f n.k mw ʕnhw jmjw ʕwj jhy, jw rdj.n.f rh 3qs hnʕ hpwj wnt.f sr(.w) n.k. r.s* “He (the deceased) has brought to you (Osiris) the living waters which are in the hands of Ihy, he let Akes and Hepui to know that is was foretold to you (about it).” [CT I, 140f]. See also [Borghouts 32.b.4].
13. *dj.n.t sw m hnw ʕwj.t, dr wnt.f ʕpr(.w) m jw srsr* “You have placed him in (lit. the interior of) your arms, since he became equipped from the Island of Fire.” [CT I, 141d-e].
14. *m33.f ddt.n.i hpr(.w)* “(when) he sees what I said happened” [Neferti 70].
15. *ir.n.i p3 ʕhʕw sʕb(.w) wʕ m-s3 wʕ* “I set the fleet arrayed one after another (lit. one).” [Kamose 2, 5].

## EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER XII

Transliterate and translate the following:







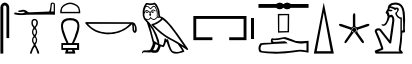

1.  (*pr* “acquire”)
2.  (*snd* “become afraid”)
3.  (*nhm* “take” (perfect), *fnd* “nose”)
4.  (comparison of the perfect and stative; *m3h* “burn” is perfect expressing completed action; in the following adverb clause the subject-stative construction describes the resulting state; note the writing of the 3PL of the stative of the verb *sd3* “tremble” with plural strokes)
5.  (the 3MS pronoun refers to king Unis, the 3PL to certain gods; the perfect for the 2-lit. and 2-gem. adjective-verbs *3h* “to be effective” and *qbb* “to be cool” express acquired quality)
6.  (*sh* “ennoble,” *pr spdt* “House of Sopdet (Sothis)”)
7.  (*h3w.n.f* “he descended,” non-attributive perfect relative form used nominally as the object of the preposition *mj*; rare use of the particle *sk* before the perfect of *dd*; the beautiful West is addressed)
8.  (negated perfect expressing inability)

## SOLUTIONS

1. *ꜥpr.n.f t3* “he has acquired the land” [CT I, 119a].
2. *snd.n.f n.j* “he became afraid of me” [Kamose 2, 26].
3. *jw nhm.n.f t3w m fnd.j* “he has taken the air from my nose” [CT II 58b-c].
4. *m3h.n jbw.sn hꜥw.sn sd3.w(j)* “their courage (lit. hearts) burned away, their limbs trembled” [Urk. IV, 614, 11-12].
5. *3h.n.f n.tn, qbb.n.f n.tn m hnw ꜥwj jt(j).f m hnw ꜥwj (j)tm(w)* “He has become effective (akh) for them, he has become cool for them, inside the arms of his father, inside the arms of Atum.” [PT 120 151d-e].
6. *sꜥh.n.t(w).k m pr spdt* “You have been ennobled in the House of Sothis.” [CT I 146c].
7. *mj h3w.n.f n.sn, sk dd.n.f hft.s* “like the ones to whom he descended, saying to her” [CT I, 119a-c].
8. *n(j) gm.n.j bw ꜥhꜥ.j jm, n(j) gm.n.j bw hms.j jm* “I could not find a place on which I stand (or) I sit” [CT II, 33g-h, 34b-d].

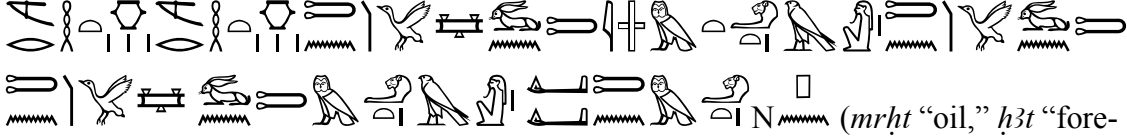
## EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER XIII


Transliterate and translate the following:



1.  (King Sety I is speaking. The particle *k3* is followed by the subjunctive *sdm.f* of *rdj*, and the suffixed pronoun *.sn* refers to forefathers and the gods. The subjunctive indicates future consequence (and not just subsequent action). The pestle and mortar  is usually present as the determinative of the caus. 2-lit verb *smn* “make firm, endure,” but here it is part of the determinative of the 2-lit. verb *mn* “firm, established, enduring,” and the causative is expressed by a *rdj* + subjunctive construction. Preference to this latter construction for verbs that have causative roots is a later feature of the language, and here the transition is shown by the presence of the pestle determinative. *jrrwt.j* “(those) that I have made” is an imperfective relative form of the 3ae-inf. verb *jrj* referring to the king’s deeds. The 3-lit adjective-verb *rwd* “firm” is also subjunctive. Finally, *phrw* “throughout,” lit “(those that) go around,” is a plural perfective participle.)
  
2. 
  
3.  (*wd* “command,” *whm* “repeat,” *rwtj* “Doble Lion” (goddess), *šwt* “shade,” *št3* “secret;” subjunctive with a passive converter in a noun clause as the object of the verb *wd*)
  
4.  (*jt* “tomb,” *qrs* “coffin,” *t* “member;” the *t* ending in the subjunctive of *jwt* and *jnt* are shown)
  
5.  (*smsw* “the elders;” subjunctive of *jwt*)
  
6.  (compare with exercise xii/4)
  
7.  (*tzm* “dog,” *h3y* “to thwart” (participle); the subjunctive of the 3ae-inf. verb *hwj* uses sportive dual; compare with ShS. 36-37)

8. (*r<sup>c</sup>-(j)tm(w)* “Re-Atum;” negated prospective of *rdj*)
9. (*nhm* “shout;” *jm.f sdm* negated subjunctive)
10. (*jjj* “take” (*n* “back”); a *rdi* + subjunctive *sdm.f* construction (with *rdi* also subjunctive); the subject is *wpwt* “message” coreferenced by the suffix pronoun *.s*)
11. (subjunctive of the 3ae-inf. verb *mrj* “want, desire;” the objects are non-attributive relative forms of *nh* “live” and *mwt* “die” used nominally (as the expressed subjects indicate))
12. (the subjunctive of *jnj* is the object of the verb *dd*)
13. (negated *tm.f* subjunctive *sdm.f* after *z3w* “beware”)
14. (*hzr* “remove, dispel,” *j3dt* “pestilence,” *swrj* “drink;” a result clause with subjunctive)
15. (negated prospective; the object is the plural of the nominalized participle/verbal noun *shd* “one who is upside down”)
16. (*hsb* “to block” (an early form of *hsf*); germination shows that it is prospective passive)
17. (*sk* “wipe (out);” negated prospective with the passive converter *tw*)
18. (*smst* “executioner’s gear,” *m3fdt* “Mafdet” (goddess); prospective passive *sdmm.f* of the 2-lit. verb *tm* “close” expressing future circumstance)
19. (modal conversion by *wnn*)
20. (modal conversion by *wnn*)







21.  (modal conversion by *wnn*)

22.  (*mrht* “oil,” *h3t* “fore-head.” In two sentences the subjunctive of *wnn* is a modal converter of the hypothetical adverbial sentences *jw.t jmt h3t hrw* and *jw.t tnj*. In the last sentence *wnn* is perfective referring to a past situation; we then have an emphatic construction with the non-attributive relative form of the anom. verb *dj*.)

23.  (This sentence contains a poetic comparison depicting the darkening of the sun. The prospective (and not the subjunctive) of the verb *wnn* “to be, exist” shifts the emphasis to the attached adverbial phrases *m pt mj jch* “in the sky like the moon,” lit. “it will exist in the sky like the moon,” once more depicting the darkening of the sun. It can be viewed as modally converted from the adverbial clause *\*jw.f m pt mj jch* to acquire pragmatic prominence.)

24.  (The main clause uses the passive form of the subjunctive of *wšb* “answer” as the predicate. This is followed by an adverb clause with a subject-stative construction. The curious combination *hr ht* in three other ostraca has an even more curious writing  with the wood sign replaced by the flesh determinative in one and a slanted stroke in another. The last clause with the subjunctive of *mdwj* “speak” summarizes the situation. The object of the preposition *m* “by” is the infinitive of *sm3* “kill.”)

## SOLUTIONS

1. *k3 dj.sn mn jrrwt.j, rwd rn.j phrw hr h<sup>c</sup>swt* “then they will make my deeds endure, my name firm throughout the desert lands” [Kanais B, 9].
2. *m3.f nfr.k* “he may see your beauty” [CT I, 136a]. Note that four variants consistently use the special stem *m3n*.
3. *jw wd.n gb, whm rwtj, rdj.t(w) n.k b3.k jmj t3 šwt.k jmt št3w* “Geb commanded, the Double Lion repeated that you be given your ba which is on earth and your shade which is in the secret places.” [CT I, 8a(B4B0), 8b(B1P)].
4. *h<sup>t</sup>p n.t nbw jzw, jwt n.t nbw qrs w, jnt.sn n.t <sup>c</sup>wt.t* “The owners of the tombs will be gracious to you, the owners of the coffins will come to you, they will bring your members to you.” [CT I, 57b-d].
5. *jwt n.k smsw jmjw 3ht* “The elders who are in the horizon will come to you.” [CT I, 184c]. Note that in one variant we have *jw n.k*, a prospective *s<sub>d</sub>m.f*.
6. *s<sup>c</sup>h.t(w).k m pr spd(t)* “You will be ennobled in the House of Sothis.” [CT I, 143a].
7. *hw.t(w) tzm h3y nb.f* “A dog that thwarts his master is beaten.” [CT I, 154c]. Note that  is a 12<sup>th</sup> Dynasty substitute of  on some papyri. In another variant we have    . Imperfective *s<sub>d</sub>m.f* expressing a general statement is also possible but it is usually preceded by a particle and uses the subject-imperfective construction.
8. *n(j) rdj tw r<sup>c</sup>-(j)tm(w) n wsjr* “Re-Atum will not give you to Osiris.” [PT 215 145b].
9. *jm.f nhm* “Do not let him shout!” [CT I, 144d].
10. *h<sup>c</sup>.n di.i it.tw.s n.f* “then I had it (the message) taken back to him” [Kamose 2, 27].
11. *mry.f mwt.tn mwt tn, mry.f <sup>c</sup>nh tn <sup>c</sup>nh.tn* “If he wants you to die, you will die; if he wants you to live, you will live.” [PT 217 153c].
12. *m.k dd.t(w) jn.t(w).j n.k r wnn hn<sup>c</sup>.k m t3 pw dsr ntk jm.f* “look, it is said that I would be brought to you to exist with you in this sacred land that you are in” [CT I, 174j-k].
13. *z3w tm.k pr* “beware that you do not go forth” [CT I, 71d].
14. *ntrw h3r n.t j3dt jtrw swr.t jm.sn* “...gods who remove the pestilence of the rivers for you so that you may drink from them” [CT I 59b-c]. It is interesting that the Egyptians were aware of contaminated water.





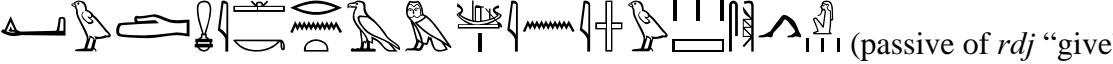


15. *n(j) m33.f shdw* “he will not see those who are upside down” [PT 260 323b].
16. *hsbb N pn w3t tn, hsbb (j)tm(w)* “Should this N be blocked from this path, Atum will (also) be blocked.” [PT 310 492d].
17. *n(j) sk.t(w).t n dt dt* “You will not be wiped out forever.” [CT I, 81m].
18. *tmm r.k jn šms(t), tmm r n šmst jn m3fdt* “Your mouth will be closed by the executioner’s gear, the mouth of the executioner’s gear will be closed by Mafdet.” [PT 230 230c, Allen/Transl. p. 17].
19. *jw.sn r.sn, wnn.sn r.sn* “They are against them, they will be against them.” [CT I, 33a].
20. *jw.k m ntr, wnn.k m ntr* “You are god, and you will be god.” [CT I, 55b].
21. *mrht mrht tnj, wn.t jmt h3t hrw, tnj wn.t tnj, wn.t m h3t hrw, dd(.j) tn m h3t N pn* “Oil, oil, where are you? You should be what is on the forehead of Horus, where are you? Where should you be? You were on the forehead of Horus; it is on the forehead of N that I (will) put you.” [PT 77 52a-b].
22. *dd jn (j)tm(w), z3t.j pw nht tfnt, wnn.s hn<sup>c</sup> sn.s šw* “Recitation by Atum: ‘My living daughter is Tefnut, she will be with her brother, Shu.’” [CT II, 32b-c].
23. *wnn.f m pt mj j<sup>c</sup>h* “he will be in the sky like the moon” [Neferti 53 emended from the ostrakon C25224].
24. *wšb.tw t3z<sup>c</sup> pr.w hr ht, mdw(.tw) m sm3 sw* “One answers a speech (by) the arm raised holding a stick, one speaks by killing him.” [Neferti 47-48 emended by C25224 and GČ106, 2].



## EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER XIV

Transliterate and translate the following:

1.  (*s3smj* “lead, control,” *m m3t* “in truth,” *nd* “protect;” two subject-imperfective constructions)
2.  (*jrj* “make” (passive), *jnj* “carry off, bring” (passive), *hbyt* “carnage, slaughter,” *hrwt* “dependents,” lit. “those who are under” (plural prepositional nisbe); the adverbial phrase *jm m 3t* is in a forward position)
3.  (*wn* “open” (passive); enclitic 3 for emphasis)
4.  (*rdj (r t3)* “put to land” in passive “to land,” *jpt-swt* “Ipet-sut,” the name of the temple of Karnak, lit. “most select of places”)
5.  (word play with *qs* “bone,” referring to a snake’s fangs; a subject-stative construction followed by a perfective *sdm.f* with the impersonal pronoun *tw* as a passive converter)
6.  (*ns* “flame;” negated passive)
7.  (*beta[w]* “threat;” conditional sentence; the protasis contains a *tm.f sdm* negated subjunctive; the apodosis contains a *sdm.k3.f* form)
8.  (passive of the 3ae-inf. verb *msj* “birth” with *y* ending; note also the proclitic particle introducing two adverb clauses)
9.  (*w3h* “to bow,” *pd* “to extend,” *m3qt* “ladder;” *r + sdm.f* construction using the verb *prj* “ascend”)

10.  (negated subjunctive *sdm.f* of the verb *rdj* “give” with future meaning imbedded in the phrase *rdj w3t* “let go, set free,” lit. “give the road;” *r* + *sdmt.f* construction using the verb *spr* “arrive”)
11.  (*gmj* “to find,” *hʿ* “to stand,” *hmsj* “to sit,” *grg* “establish,” *ht tpt* “first generation;” perfect expressing inability; passive *nj sdm.f* construction; modal conversion using *wnn*; note the indication of passive in the *sdmt.f* of the 3ae-inf. verb *msj*.)
12.  (parenthetic)
13.  (predicate of the main clause *snd* “become afraid” (perfect); the last two adverb clauses use negated *sdmt.f* constructions; note the void *jw*, and the archaizing presence of *t* instead of *t*)
14.  (passive of *rdj* “give” in a *rdj* + subjunctive construction; *wj3* “sacred bark”)
15.  (see exercise xii/3)
16.  (*rwjtj* “outsider.” Compare the uses of the passive and the stative: *nḥm* “take (away)” (*r* “from”) is passive since its subject is a noun whereas *rdj.w* is stative since the subject is the 3MS suffix pronoun. The preposition *n* governs the relative adjective *ntj* functioning as a noun, the subject of the following direct relative clause (with adverbial predicate): “to the one who...”)

## SOLUTIONS






1. *jw.f sšm.f ʕnh n ntrw, prt-hrw n rʕ m m3ʕt, jw hrw m hnt ʕnh(w) nd.f(j)t(j).f wsjr* “He controls the life of the gods. In truth there is an invocation offering for Re. Horus is at the fore of the living, (and) he protects his father Osiris.” [CT I, 17b-d].
2. *jrjw jm m 3t hbyt jnw hrw.sn m skrw-ʕnh* “A slaughter was made there and that moment, and their dependents were carried off as living captives.” [Urk. IV, 1-11].
3. *wn 3 n.j jrt.j* “my eye is opened for me” [CT II, 45a].
4. *djw r t3 m jpt-swt* “landed at Ipet-sut” [Urk. IV, 1-11].
5. *qs.k qs(.w), qs.t(w).k* “Your bone is boned and you are boned.” [PT 231 235a, Allen/Transl. p. 17].
6. *n(j) djw n ns.tn, ntrw* “He will not be given to your flame, gods!” [PT 260 323d].
7. *jr tm.k jr st n N, jr.k3 N f3[w] m jt(j) gb* “If you do not make a place for N then N will make a threat on Father Geb.” [PT 254 277b].
8. *msy N pn m jwnw, sk rʕ hr-tp psdt hr-tp rhyt* “This N was born in Heliopolis, when Re was above the Ennead and above the subjects.” [PT 307 483b].
9. *ntrw, w3h tpw.tn, pd ʕwj šw r prt.j hr m3qt šw* “Gods, bow your heads, extend the arms of Shu until I ascend on the ladder of Shu!” [CT II, 22c-d].
10. *m.k nn di.i n.f w3t r sprt.k* “I will not give him a way until you arrive.” [Kamose 2, 23].
11. *n(j) gm.n.j bw ʕhʕ.j jm, n(j) gm.n.j bw hms.j jm, nj grgt jwnw, wnn.j jm.f ...n(j) jrt.j nwt, wn.s hr tp.j, n(j) msyt ht tpt* “I could not find a place on which I stand (or) I sit, (when) Iunu has not yet been founded that I may be (lit. exist) in it...before I made Nut that she might be above me, before the first generation was born.” [CT II, 33g-h, 34b-d].
12. *wsr wsjr, k3.t(w) r.s* “Osiris is powerful - one will say about it.” [CT I, 154b].
13. *snd.n.f.n.j, jw.j m hd, nj ʕh3t.n, n(j) sprt.j r.f* “He became afraid of me while I was (sailing) downstream, (even) before we had fought, (even) before I reached him.” [Kamose 2, 26].
14. *djw dmj.k r ntjw m wj3 jn jmjw smsw* “It is given that you may join those who are in the sacred bark by those who are in the following (of Re).” [CT I, 181f].
15. *jw nhm.n.f t3w m fnd.j, n(j) jjt hrw.j* “He has taken the air from my nose before my days had come.” [CT II 58b-c].

**16.** *nḥm ḥwt z(j) r.f rdj.w n ntj m rwtj* “Man’s possession is taken away from him, and is given to an outsider.” [Neferti 47 emended by C25224].

## EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER XV

Transliterate and translate the following:

1. ((j)st “Isis” (goddess); the non-attributive relative form of the 2ae-gem. verb *m33* is used nominally as the object of the preposition *mj*)
2. (The verb *jw* is imperfective *sdm.f* and the following adverbial phrases depict a typical scene of the foreigners carrying tributes on their backs bowing to the pharaoh. The prepositional phrase *m ksw* “(in) bowing” uses the verbal noun *ksw* (not the infinitive of the 3-ae-inf. verb *ksj* “bow”). The preposition *mj* governs the nominal non-attributive relative form *wd.j*.)
3. (the subjunctive of *wd* is followed by the imperfective relative form of *prj* used as the object in a nominal environment)
4. (the non-attributive perfect relative form *jrt.n.f* is used nominally as the second part of an indirect genitive)
5. (non-attributive relative form in a noun clause governed by the preposition *mj*)
6. (The adverbial phrase *n mrwt* “for the love” is the first part of a direct genitive with second part *wnn* being the non-attributive imperfective relative form of *wnn* used nominally. The latter also functions as a modal converter of the adverbial sentence \**jw snd.k m ht.sn* “Your fear is in their bodies.”)
7. (emphasized subject using the 3PL independent pronoun)
8. (emphatic sentence with non-attributive relative forms; the rhemes are the adverbial phrase *hr rdwj.k* and the stative *hdhd.tj*)

9.  (non-attributive perfective relative form of the 3-lit. verb *mwt*)
10.  (independent pronoun as emphasized subject followed by a non-attributive relative form used emphatically; *hr tp* “on behalf”)
11.  (The predicate of the main clause is the transitive verb *d3j* “ferry across, cross.” The intestine ideogram is suggestive to the meaning of the verb *phr* “turn, go around.” It is a participle here, and the “great water that goes around/the great turning water” is the winding Euphrates. *nhrn* “Naharin” is ancient Mesopotamia, the land between the Euphrates and Tigris rivers. The following adverb clause specifies why the king could cross the Euphrates in victory and might; since Amun-Re decreed (*wḏ*) it. We have an emphatic construction here. The fact that Thutmose III crossed the Euphrates is the given information, the theme, and the rheme is the adverb clause. Therefore *d3.n.k* is a perfect non-attributive relative form used emphatically: “It is because I decreed it for you that you crossed ...”)
12.  (The predicate of the initial adverb clause is the non-attributive perfective relative form of the verb *sḏm*: “When they hear...” The verbal predicate *ʿq* “enter” of the following main clause expresses result so that it is subjunctive *sḏm.f*. It inherits the (suppressed) subject.
13.  (In the beginning of the sentence the adverb clause is initial hence emphatic so that *spr* is a non-attributive perfective relative form. The verb form of *gmj* in the main clause clearly indicates that it is infinitive again, and its object is the adversary referred to as *hrw pf* “that enemy,” a singular noun phrase. The grammar of the last short clause containing the imperfective *t3z.f* is subject to several interpretations.<sup>1</sup> First, the *t3z.f* clause may be an unmarked relative clause modifying *hrw pf*: “that enemy which marshals his troops.” Second, it can be an adverb clause “that enemy marshalling his troops.” Finally, *hrw pf* can be the subject in a subject-imperfective construction functioning as a noun clause and

<sup>1</sup> Allen (20.14).

the object of the narrative infinitive *gmt*: “his majesty lph found that that enemy is marshalling his troops.”)

## SOLUTIONS

1. *m3.n n.tn N pn mj m33 hrw n (j)st* “N looked at you like Horus looks at Isis.” [PT 308 489a].
2. *jw.sn hr jnw hr psdw.sn m ksw n hm.k mj wd.j* “They came carrying (lit. under) tribute on their backs, bowing down to your majesty as I decreed.” [Urk. IV, 614, 7-8].
3. *wd.k prr.sn* “Command that they come forth.” [CT I, 28b].
4. *n(j) ph.j sw mj qj n jrt.n.f nbt r.k* “I did not attack him in (lit. like) the manner of all what he did against you.” [Kamose 2, 22-23].
5. *šzp bw-nfr mj dd.f p3 hpš n z3-jmn ᵑnh(.w)-(w)d3(.w) s(nb.w)* “Receive good things! As he (Amun) gives the scimitar to the son of Amun (Kamose) lph.” [Kamose 2, 34].
6. *jw rdj.n.j 3t.k mm 3hjjw n wr n phjt.k n mrwt wnn snd.k m ht.sn* “I have put your striking-power among the akhs for the great of your strength, in order that the fear of you should exist in their bodies.” [CT I, 77f-78b].
7. *ntsn mdw.sn hr tp n wsjr N tn* “They are the ones who will speak on behalf of N.” [CT I, 39d].
8. *jrr.k šmt hr rdwj.k, n(j) jr.k šmt šhd.t(j)* “You will walk (lit. do movements) on your feet, you will not walk (lit. do movement) upside down.” [CT I, 59f-60b].
9. *wbw jwt(j) mwt.j n.sn n mwt sjn* “The pure ones whom I do not die for (lit. them) tarried death.” [CT I, 170h-i].
10. *ntsn mdw.sn hr tp n wsjr N tn* “They are the ones who will speak on behalf of Horus N.” [CT I, 39d].
11. *d3.n.k mw phr wr nhrn m nht m wsr wd.n.j n.k* “You crossed the great river that goes around Naharin in victory and might as I decreed.” [Urk. IV 613, 9-10].
12. *sdm.sn hmhmwt.k ᵑq m b3b3w* “(when) they hear your war cry they get in(to) their holes.” [Urk. IV 613, 11-12].
13. *spr hm.fr nhrn gmt hm.f ᵑnh(.w)-(w)d3(.w)-s(nb.w) hrw pf 3z.f skjw* “When his majesty arrived at Naharin, his majesty lph found that foe marshalling his troops.” [Urk. IV, 1-11].