For the benefit of those who, like me, are learning Egyptian without a teacher, I present the key to the exercises. In general, at most one solution is given. I stay as close as possible to the vocabulary, the grammar rules, and the notational conventions of the book itself, unless it is clearly wrong. Note that the correctness of translation is a relative thing for ancient Egyptian: what is a correct translation according to one grammar may not be so according to another.

I have gone to some length to justify the translations, where possible by citing other grammar books or dictionaries.

There are most likely mistakes to be found here. You would help me and others tremendously if you report to me any mistakes you might find.

The Latex format was created automatically. Send me a mail if you’re interested in the code, or if you have suggestions how the layout can be improved. The most recent version of this document, as well as an HTML representation, can be found at

http://www.cs.st-andrews.ac.uk/~mjn/egyptian/grammars/Ockinga.html

I acknowledge generous help from Jaap van Dijk, Aayko Eyma, Heinz Röttger, and Serge Rosmorduc.

§ 5

<table>
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<td>Pth</td>
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<tr>
<td>ntk</td>
<td>you (independent pronoun)</td>
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Note: See p. 12.

Inpw Anubis
$dd$ to speak

§ 5&9

(1) $3.t$ moment

$f\dddot{s}i$ to carry

$R^{c.w}$ Re

Note: Entry missing from vocabulary, but see C1 in sign list.

$p.t$ heaven

$r\ddot{h}$ to know

$hp$ law

$\ddot{h}b$ festival

$ih.t$ thing

(2) $\ddot{h}m$ to not know

$hr$ to fall

$\ddot{h}d\acute{i}$ to travel downstream

$\ddot{h}s\acute{i}$ be miserable

$s\acute{i}$ man

$s.t$ woman

$sf$ yesterday

$rwi$ to remove

(3) $\dddot{sd}$ to cut

$i\ddot{z}wi$ be old

$nh.t$ sycamore

$tsm$ hound

$hkr$ be hungry

$fd.t$ sweat

$K\ddot{3}\acute{s}$ Kush

(4) $inr$ stone

$isf.t$ sin

$3pd$ bird

$hrd$ child

$htm$ to seal
dp.t  ship

(5) h3b  to send

gr  be silent

§ 6&9

(1) 3wi  be long

hf3.w  snake

3bw  to tarry

iwh  to water

imi  to mourn

(2) inb  wall

irw  form

ir.t  eye

isf.t  sin

c3g.t  hoof

c3  door

sw3š  to honour

(3) w3.t  road

hw3  to rot

w  one

wp.wt  message

wnn  to exist

wn  to open

iwn  colour

(4) wnm  to eat

wr  to be great

wrd  be tired

b3k  servant

b3  altar

bh3  calf

Note: In vocabulary, transliteration given without t. I suspect this is a typo. Cf. transliteration on p. 50: wpw.t. See also [Fau62], [Han95] and [Zon92], who write wpwt.
(5) Bhd.t  Edfu
   bp3  navel
   pri  to go
   ph  to reach
   m3i  lion
   m33  to see
   m3h  to burn

(6) miw  cat
   smi  to report
   Imn.w  Amun
   mn  to remain
   mnh  potent
   smn  goose
   mr.yt  shore
   mr.wt  love

(7) mr.t  serfs
   mr  be sick
   mr  pyramid
   mh.t  north wind
   mh  to swim
   mh  to fill

(8) msdm.t  black eye-paint
   iwms  lie
   wmt  be thick
   hm.t  3
   hnw  jar
   mn.w  monument
   wnw.t  hour

(9) nwe  rope
   Nw.t  Nut
   nb  every
nbi  to swim
hnms  friend
nms.t  jar
ns.t  throne

Note: Entry missing from vocabulary, but see W11 in sign list.

nd  protect

Note: Entry missing from vocabulary, but see W24 in sign list.

(10) ndnd  counsel

Note: Entry missing from vocabulary. See [Fau62].

i-t:r-rw-w-N2  itrw  river

Note: For the translation “river” in the vocabulary, the determinative N2 in the exercise is inappropriate. This is probably a scribal error, or erratum of the author.

mśrw  evening
h3w  increase
mkh3  to neglect

(11) hm.t  wife
hmisi  to sit
nhm  to steal
hnsk.t  lock of hair
hrr.t  flower
dhr  leather
hsi  to sing

(12) hš  be white
h3i  to measure
mh3.t  balance
hći  to appear
hți  to carve
nhš  strong

Note: Translation taken from [Fau62], rather than the translation “victory” from the vocabulary for nhš.t.w.

b3r.t  widow
(13) $h\text{3}.t$ corpse

$h\text{nw}$ palace

$m\text{h}n.t$ ferry

$h\text{n}i$ to row

$m\text{h}n.t$ ferry

$h\text{r}$ under

$m\text{hr}$ store room

(14) $m\text{hr}.w$ requirements

$s\text{3}tw$ ground

$s\text{3}r.t$ wisdom

$s\text{3}i$ be wise

$b\text{3}gs\text{w}$ dagger

(15) $H\text{n}sw$ Khons

$s\text{n}$ brother

$s\text{n}.t$ sister

$s\text{tu}.t$ rays

$s\text{ksk}$ to destroy

$s\text{3}d$ to dig

(16) $\dot{s}\text{3}w3\text{b}.t\text{y}$ shabti

$\dot{s}\text{wi}$ be empty

$\dot{s}\text{ni}$ to encircle

$\dot{s}\text{nb}.t$ front of chest

$\dot{s}\text{sr}$ arrow

$\dot{i}\text{s}s.t$ "what?"

(17) $\text{sti}$ smell

$\text{k}\text{d}$ to build

$\text{sk}\text{di}$ to travel

$k\text{3}.t$ work

$k3\text{mw}$ vineyard

$\text{msk}3$ skin

$\text{ikm}$ shield
Note: The word “Schild” in the vocabulary is erroneously the German translation. See [Fau62].

(18) *Km.t* Egypt

*gmḥ* espy

*dgm* castor-oil plant

*t3š* border

*hnt3sw* lizard

(19) *iti.y* sovereign

*cḥw.ty* cabinet

*(I)*tm Atum

*t3i* to take

*tnt3.t* throne

*cḍ3* guilt

(20) *d3d3* head

*wḥ3* be hale

*ḥb ḍw* Abydos

*ḏw* to be bad

*dr.w* border

*msdr* ear

*nni* be tired

§ 7,9&11

(1) *wḥ3* set down

*cḥc* to stand

*cḥḥ* to live

*hḥp.t* offering

*nfr* perfect

*hḥk3* ruler

*hḥḥpr* to come into being

(2) *mḥ.tyw* Northerners

§ 8

*wḥd* be green
§ 10 a)

(1) pr.w house
   r3 mouth
   ib heart
   hr face
   tp head
   db c finger
   t3 land
   ši lake
   wp.t crown
   ir.t eye

(2) h.t torso
   nw.t city
   w3.t road
   dr.t hand
   md3.t bookroll
   h3.t front
   h3s.t desert
   rnp.t year

§ 10 c)

1. hb festival
   hr.y-h3b lector priest
   m3 see

   Note: Not infinitive verb form (see § 60 and following).

   3h.t field
   wd to command
nhh  eternity

   Note: Entry missing from vocabulary. See [Fau62].

2.  h:\textit{m-nfr}  priest

   snfr  incense

   m\textit{r.i.y 38.t}  one beloved of Isis

   Note: Following [Gar57] § 379.

3.  a.  i\textit{m}  be pleasing

   swi  to drink

   k\textit{3m}  to create

   d\textit{3i}  to control

3.  b.  h3.\textit{ty-c.w}  count

   n\textit{sw}  king

   Note: (3 times)

   di  \textit{cnh}  given life

   Note: Following [Gar57] § 378.

   it  father

   Note: The hieroglyphic writing here is given in [Fau62].

   dd  md\textit{w}  to be recited

   Note: See the vocabulary of [Gar57] under \textit{mdw}.

   \textit{cnh.w}  wd\textit{3.w}  snb\textit{.w}  May he live, prosper and be healthy!

   Note: As on p. 51.

   Imn\textit{.w-htp.w}  Amenhotep

   Snfr\textit{.w}  Snofru

   H\textit{wi=f-wi}  Cheops

   H\textit{f\textit{i=f-R.c.w}}  Khephren

   Ppy  Pepi

   Tw\textit{t.w-\textit{cnh.w-Imn.w}}  Tutankhamun

   Imn\textit{.w-m-\textit{h3.t}}  Amenemhet

   R\textit{c.w-msi-sw}  Ramesses

   Note: Entry missing from vocabulary. See [Gar57] (p. 435) who writes R\textit{c-ms-sw}, "Ramesses".

9
Mn–hpr–Rṣ.w  Menkheperre
Psmtk  Psammeticus

§ 18&19  

(1) ṣḥr ntr  the plan of god
   Note: As on p. 24.

(2) im.y–r3 pr.w  the overseer of the house
   [Gar57], p. 65  imy–r pr  overseer of the house, i.e. steward.

(3) ḫm–ntr  priest

(4) ḫṣ3 ḫṣt  ruler of the desert
   [Zon92], Oefening 5, 6  ḫṣ3 ḫṣwt  de heersers van de vreemde landen [Hyksos]

(5) nb im3ḥ  possessor of veneration
   Note: Translation of nb following p. 32.
   [Gar57], p. 65  nb im3ḥ  possessor of veneration, venerable.

(6) nsw n.y Km.t  the king of Egypt

(7) wr.w n.w 3ḥdw  the great ones of Abydos
   [Gar57], p. 66  wrw nw 3ḥdw  the great ones of Abydos.

(8) nṯr.w nb.w T3–mri  gods, lords of Egypt
   [Zon92], Oefening 5, 37  nṯrw nbw T3–mri iww nw w3ḏ–wr  de goden, de heren van
   Egypte en van de eilanden van de Grote-Groene [de zee]

(9) iw.w n.w  w3ḏ–wr  islands of the sea
   [Zon92], Oefening 5, 37  nṯrw nbw T3–mri iww nw w3ḏ–wr  de goden, de heren van
   Egypte en van de eilanden van de Grote-Groene [de zee]

(10) wr.w n.w Rmnn  the great ones of Lebanon

(11) si n.y knb.t  a man of the council

(12) r3–w3.t  path

(13) w n.y Pr.w–Ffi  the district of Per-Fefi
   Note: Entry for Pr.w–Ffi missing from vocabulary. See [Zon92], p. 240 and p. 271
   (De Welsprekende Boer).

(14) t3w n.y  cnh  air of life
   Note: The translation of t3w as “breath” (see [Fau62]) makes more sense here.
   [Zon92], Oefening 5, 42  t3w n  cnh  de adem van het leven
(15) **hkr.yt n.t nb.t p.t** ornament of the mistress of heaven

[**Zon92**, Oefening 5, 43 **hkr.yt nt nbt–pt** de versierselen van de meesteres van de hemel

§ 22

(1) **nt r nfr** perfect god

(2) **t3.w rsy.w** southern lands

[**Zon92**, Oefening 6, 12 **t3w rsyw** de zuidelijke landen

(3) **k<sup>ē</sup>h mh.ty n.y hw.t–nfr** northern corner of the temple

[**Zon92**, Oefening 6, 25 **k<sup>ē</sup>h mhty n hw–nfr** de noordelijke hoek van de tempel

(4) **sbb c<sup>3</sup>** a great cry

(5) **w3t nb.t im.yt p.t im.yt t3** every road that is in heaven and that is on earth [lit. in the land]

[**Zon92**, Oefening 6, 15 **w3wt nbt imyt pt imyt t3** alle wegen die in de hemel en die op aarde zijn

(6) **hr.y–tp** chief

(7) **s.t wr.t n.t d<sup>ē</sup>m** a great throne of electrum

Note: As on p. 9.

(8) **ih t nb.(t) nfr.t w<sup>ē</sup>b.t** every good (and) pure thing

Note: As on p. 11.

(9) **hr.tyw–nfr** stone-masons

(10) **ky r3** other speech

[**Zon92**, Oefening 7, 20 **ky r** een andere spreuk

(11) **k.t h<sup>ē</sup>st t** other foreign land

[**Zon92**, Oefening 7, 4 **kt h<sup>ē</sup>st** een ander land

(12) **k<sup>ē</sup>i s3** arrogant

(13) **Pth nfr hr** Ptah, beautiful of face

[**Zon92**, Oefening 6, 24 **Pth nfr–hr** Ptah, schoon van gezicht

(14) **3wi ib** long of heart

Note: [**Fau62**] translates **3w ib** as “joyful”.

[**Zon92**, Oefening 6, 34 **3w ib** lang van hart [= verheugd]

(15) **k<sup>ē</sup>i t rn** high of name

§ 28
(1) ntr=tn your god

(2) ib=i my heart

(3) c.wwy=ky your two arms

[Zon92], Oefening 7, 12 cww.ky Uw beide armen

(4) smrw n.w hm=k Companions of your Majesty

[Zon92], Oefening 7, 22 smrw nw hm.k de hovelingen van Uwe Majesteit

(5) imyw 3bd=sn those who are in their month

[Zon92], Oefening 7, 7 imyw=3bd.sn zij die in hun maand zijn [= de dienstdoende priesters]

(6) w im=y=tn nb everyone of you

Note: See § 35 for the meanings of preposition m: “out of” > “of”.

[Zon92], Oefening 9, 4 w im.y=tn nb iedereen van jullie [niet: een van U allen]

(7) rn=i ds=i my own name

§ 29

(1) mw.t=f tn this mother of his

[Zon92], Oefening 8, 1 mw.t.f tn deze moeder van hem

(2) nn n.y ntr.w these gods

[Zon92], Oefening 8, 2 nn n ntrw deze goden

(3) c.wt=i iptn these bodily parts of mine

(4) w m n3 n.y sh.ty one of these peasants

(5) p3y=i ntr nw.ty my city god

[Zon92], Oefening 8, 5 p3y.i ntr nw.ty mijn stadsgod

(6) n3y=f n.y hrd.w his children

[Zon92], Oefening 8, 18 n3y.f n hrdw deze kinderen van hem (of, simpel, zijn kinderen)

§ 42

(1) rmw im Fish was there.

Note: See § 115 for the meaning of adverb im.

[Zon92], p. 52 rmw im hnc 3pdw vissen waren daar, en vogels
[Gra94], p. 47 rm(y.w).w im hnc 3pdw Fische gab es dort und Vögel

(2) Imn(.w)–m–hb Amun is in the festival. [sentence name]
[Zon92], Oefening 12, 3  Imn–m–hb Amon-is-in-feest [eigennaam]

(3) iw m(w)t m hr=i min mi sti antasyw Death is in my face today like the smell of myrrh.

[Gar57], p. 93  this is an (lit. as an) instruction.

(4) iw it=f m hnw sfk=f While his father was in the interior of his palace.

[Gar57], p. 96  lo, His Majesty was himself in the eastern fortress.

(5) iw n3 m sb3ygt This is a teaching.

Note: The grammar in the book does not justify translating n3 in the singular. See however p. 86 of [Gar57].

[Gar57], p. 96  ti hm=f ds=f hr htm i3b.ty n dmi pn while his Majesty himself was upon the eastern gate of this town.

(6) ti hm=f ds=f hr htm i3b.ty n dmi pn while his Majesty himself was upon the eastern gate of this town.

[Gar57], p. 96  ti hm.f ds.f hr htm i3bty lo, His Majesty was himself in the eastern fortress.

(7) b3=i hn$i=i ib=i m h.t=i h3.t=i m t3 while my soul is with me, my heart is in my torso, and my corpse is in the ground [lit. in the land].

[Gar57], p. 97  n is ch$i im and without boasting there.

Note: The grammar in the book does not explain the negation by means of n or n is instead of nn, despite § 43b, which deals with personal pronouns. [Gar57] (§ 120) translates n is before a sentence with adverbial predicate by “not indeed”. [Lop95] (section 5.7) argues that nj–js indicates contrariety; his examples on p. 128 suggest the translation above.

(8) nn wn nh$t m t3 pf n Nhrn There was no one who protected them in that land of Naharin.

[Gar57], p. 97  n is ch$i im there is indeed no boasting therein.

Note: Translation of st by “them” is not justified by the grammar in the book; see however ¶ 46 of [Gar57]. The form nh$t, “one who protects”, is a participle; see § 102.

[Gar57], p. 97  n is ch$i im and without boasting there.

Note: The grammar in the book does not explain the negation by means of n or n is instead of nn, despite § 43b, which deals with personal pronouns. [Gar57] (§ 120) translates n is before a sentence with adverbial predicate by “not indeed”. [Lop95] (section 5.7) argues that nj–js indicates contrariety; his examples on p. 128 suggest the translation above.

(9) nn wi m hr.y–ib=sn I was not in their midst.

[Gar57], p. 97  n is ch$i im there is indeed no boasting therein.

(10) nn wi m hr.y–ib=sn I was not in their midst.

[Gar57], p. 97  n is ch$i im there is indeed no boasting therein.
(11) *iw it=i m w shuts n. y n sw bi. ty Skn–n–R c* while my father was officer of the King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Sekenenre.

Note: For a translation of *n sw bi. ty*, see § 150.

[Zon92], Oefening 12, 5 *iw it.i m w shuts n. n sw–bitu Skn–n–R c* mijn vader was soldaat van de koning van Boven- en Beneden-Egypte Sekenenre

(12) *ist wi m t p n. y m {*s =n*} while I was head of our army.

[Zon92], Oefening 12, 2 *ist wi m t p y n m {*s =n*} ik nu was aanvoerder van ons leger

§ 48

(1) *bw.t= f grg* His abomination is the lie.

[Zon92], p. 60 *bw.t= f grg* zijn afschuw is de leugen

(2) *B3b3 s3 R3–int rn=f* Baba, son of Ra-inet, is his name.

Note: The two proper nouns are not in the vocabulary. See § 274 of [Gar57] for the use of *O50:Z4* to indicate that a series of consonants is to be duplicated.

[Zon92], Oefening 13, 14 *B3b3 s3 R–int rn.f* Baba zoon van Ra-inet is zijn naam

(3) *ntf nb igr.t* He is lord of the cemetery. [subject is stressed]

(4) *ink Pth* I am Ptah.

(5) *ink nb= ln* I am your lord. [subject is stressed]

[Zon92], Oefening 13, 5 *ink nb. ln* ik ben jullie heer

(6) *ntk it n. y nmh* You are father of the orphan.

[Gar57], p. 100 *ntk it n nmh* thou art the father of the orphan.

(7) *ntf is R c. w smsw igr.t w* but he is Re, eldest of the gods. [subject is stressed]

Note: Entry for *smsw* missing from vocabulary, but see A19 in sign list.

(8) *nttn hrd.w= i* You are my children.

[Zon92], Oefening 13, 2 *nttn hrd.w i* jullie zijn mijn kinderen

(9) *n ink tr sm3. y= k* I am truly not your comrade.

[Gar57], p. 106 *n ink tr sm3. f* I am not, forsooth, a confederate of his.

§ 53

(1) *sh. ty pw n. y sh. t–hm3. t* It was a peasant of Wadi Natrun.

[Zon92], p. 57 *sh. ty pw n sh. t–hm3 t* het was een boer van de Wadi Natrun (Zoutveld)

(2) *hwr. w w pw* They are paupers.

[Zon92], p. 56 *hwr. w w* het zijn ellendigen
It is the wife of a priest of Re.

[Zon92], p. 56  

It was the ruler of Upper Retenu.

Note: The translation of hr.t by “Upper” does not follow (trivially) from the vocabulary. See [Han95]: Rtnw hr.t, “Oberes Retschenu”.

[Zon92], Oefening 14, 2  

het was de heerser van Opper-Retjnoe

Who is it?

Their father are you.

hun vader bent U

His perfection is the monument of a man.

a man’s goodness is his monument, lit. the monument it (is) of a man, (namely) his goodness.

It is really him.

Note: As on p. 30.

§ 56

She is more beautiful than any woman.

zij is mooier dan elke vrouw

My favour in the palace was great.

greater was my praise in the palace than (that of) any Unique Friend.

My house is beautiful and my place is wide.

goed is mijn huis en wijd is mijn plaats

How much it resembles her!

15
Note: [Gar57], in the vocabulary, translates `twt` by “(be) like, n (someone)”.

[Gar57], p. 109 `twt.wy n.s st` how like (to) her it is!

(8) `nfr.w(y) mn.w pn` How beautiful is this monument!

[Zon92], Oefening 11, 3 `nfr.wy mnw pn nfr` hoe mooi is dit mooie monument

(9) `3b.w(y) sw nfr pn` How beneficial is he, this god!

[Zon92], Oefening 11, 5 `3b.wy sw nfr pn` hoe glorieus is hij, deze god

(10) `nɒm.wy i3mwt.k` How sweet is your grace!

[Zon92], Oefening 11, 6 `nɒm.wy i3mwt.k` hoe aangenaam zijn Uw charmes

§ 58

(1) `N.y–M3c. t–Rc.w` Ni-Maat-Re: The truth belongs to Re.

[Zon92], p. 67 `Ny–m3c. t–Rc.` toebehorend aan Re is de waarheid

(2) `n.y sy imyw–h Rt` She belongs to those that are in the following of Re.

[Zon92], Oefening 15, 11 `ny–sy imyw–h Rt` behorend is zij tot degenen die in het gevolg van Re zijn

(3) `n.y sw mh. 30` He measures 30 cubits.

Note: Translation according to the grammar leads to “He belongs to 30 cubits”, which is confirmed by [All00] (§ 7.5 and Ex. 7, no. 20). One arrives at the preferred translation more conveniently however following [Lop95] (section 5.5), who translates `nj` by “that-of”.

[Gar57], p. 89 `n(y)–sw mh. 30` it (the snake) was of 30 cubits.

[Lop95], p. 119 `n(j)–sw mh. 30` It (sw) was thirty cubits long (∗nj mh. 30 that-of-thirty cubits).

(4) `n.y wi pr.w Wsir` I belong to the house of Osiris.

(5) `ntk nbw` To you belongs gold.

(6) `ib=i n=i` My heart is [i.e. belongs] to me.

Note: On p. 37 a similar phrase `ib=k n=k` is translated by “your own heart”, but justification for this translation is not provided.

[Gar57], p. 97 `b3ty.k n.k n imy–h3t` thou shalt have thy former heart, lit. thy heart is to thee of being-in-front.

(7) `c3 n=f ih. wt r mi.ty=f nb` To him belongs greater property than [to] any of his equals.

Note: Translation of `ih. wt` as “property” as on p. 39.

[Zon92], Oefening 11, 13 `c3 n.f ht r mity.f nb` groter is voor hem bezit dan (voor) enige gelijke van hem
(8) \( nk \; n\acute{h} \; m-\acute{h}t \; i\acute{z}w \; n=k \; imy \) To me belongs life after the old age that belongs to you.

Note: For \( i\acute{z}w \) the translation as “old age” is missing from the vocabulary; see however [Fau62]. For the use of a phrase such as \( n=k \; imy \) as possessive adjective following the noun, see [Gar57] § 113, 3.

[Gar57], p. 88 \( m-\acute{h}t \; i\acute{z}w \; n.k-\; imy \) after thy own old age.

§ 67

(1) \( sdm.w \; rmt \) Listen, people!

[Zon92], Oefening 20, 1 \( sdm.w \; rmt \) luistert, mensen

(2) \( wd3 \; r=k \; r \; hn\; n.y \; pr.w=k \) Go to the interior of [i.e. Go inside] your house!

Note: For the imperative, \( r=k \) can be used as \( r=f \); see [Gar57] § 252.

[Zon92], Oefening 20, 2 \( wd3 \; r.k \; r \; hn\; n \; pr.k \) ga toch je huis binnen

(3) \( isi \; ini \; n=i \; sw \) Go and bring him to me!

[Zon92], Oefening 20, 3 \( isi \; ini \; n=i \; sw \) ga en haal hem voor mij

(4) \( ini \; n=n \; t3w=k \; nb=n \) Give us your breath [lit. air], our lord!

[Zon92], Oefening 20, 4 \( ini \; n.n \; t3w.k \; nb.n \) geef aan ons Uw adem, heer van ons

(5) \( sdm.w \; ir=f \; tn \; it.w-n\textsuperscript{tr} \; n.w \; r3-pr.w \; pn \; w\textsuperscript{b}.w \; hr.yw-\h\;3b \; im.yw-s.t-\textsuperscript{c}.w \; hn\; w \; n \; mr \; drp.w \; n \; c\textsuperscript{b}3 \; smn\; b.w \; mn.ww \; n.w \; hm \; dm.w \; rn=i \; sh\; 3.w \; nh\textsuperscript{b}.t=i \; ini.w \; hkn.w \; n \; twt.w=i \; sw\textsuperscript{3}.w \; hn ty \; hm \; ini.w \; rn=i \; m \; r3 \; n.y \; hm.w=tn \; sh\; 3=i \; hr \; msi.w=tn \) Hear, god’s fathers of this temple, priests, lector priests, acolytes! Make an offering to the pyramid! Offer to the altar! Embellish the monuments of my Majesty! Pronounce my name! Remember my royal titulary! Give praise to my statue! Honour the statue of my Majesty! Place my name in the mouth of your servants! My memory will be with your children.

Note: \( rdi \) can be translated as “to place” according to the entry for \( rdi \) in [Fau62]. In the vocabulary, I take the \( w \) in the transliteration \( msi.w \) for the singular form as an error; this is confirmed by examples on p. 9 and p. 60, where \( ms.w \) refers to the plural form. (For the sake of consistency, the \( i \) in the transliteration in the vocabulary should also be omitted.)

(6) \( \; i^\circ tw \; ini \; mw \; hr \; db\; c.w=k \) Wash yourself, place water upon your fingers!

[Zon92], Oefening 20, 9 \( \; i^\circ tw \; ini \; mw \; hr \; db\; c.w.k \) was U, giet water op Uw vingers

§ 69 and 70

(1) \( dd=i \; wr.t \; di=i \; sdm=tn \; di=i \; rh=t\; n \; shr \; n.y \; nh\textsuperscript{b}h \) I say something great as I let you hear and let you know the nature of eternity.

Note: The grammar does not treat explicitly the phenomenon that from an adjective such as \( wr, \) “great”, one can form a substantive such as \( wr.t, \) “something great”. Entry for \( nh\textsuperscript{b}h, \) “eternity”, is missing from vocabulary; see [Fau62].
ik zal zorgen dat jullie horen, ik zal zorgen dat jullie leren kennen het plan van de eeuwigheid

That I travelled northwards was carrying her gift to the king each and every year, and that I came out there was being [one who is] triumphant.

I used to sail down with its tribute to the king every year, and went forth thence vindicated, and no deficiency was found in (lit. of) me.

That your Majesty acts [lit. does] is as he desires.

That his city [i.e. the people in his city] loves him, is more than they love themselves.

That his city [i.e. the people in his city] loves him, is more than [they love] themselves.

That he hears every petitioner is in accordance with this law.
het is volgens deze wet dat hij elke smekeling aanhoort

§ 71

(1) \( \text{iyi.n=i } c^3 r \text{ nis r=k m wpt wt n.t it=i Hwi=f-wi} \) \( \text{That I came here is to call to you with a message of my father Cheops.} \)

(2) \( \text{ph.n=k nn hr sy išt} \) \( \text{Why have you attacked it?} \)

(3) \( \text{dd.n=f nn rh.n=f kd=i sdm.n=f šš3=i} \) \( \text{He said this after he had learned [about] my character and after he had heard [about] my wisdom.} \)

(4) \( \text{iw m(w)t m hr=i mi 3bb si m33 pr.w=sn} \) \( \text{(sic!, read =f) iri.n=f rnp.wt šš3.wt m ndr.t} \) \( \text{Death is in my face as a man desires to see his house after he spent [lit. did] many years in imprisonment.} \)

Note: \( m33 \) is the infinitive form; see § 85.

(5) \( \text{iri.n=i mn.w n nfr.w sdsr.n=i hm.w=sn n m-ht smn.n=i r3.w-pr.w=sn di=i rh w^c b.w} \) \( \text{ir.wt=sn di=i wn Km.t} \) \( \text{m hr.yt-tp t3 nb m mrr.t=s} \) \( \text{I built [lit. did] a monument to the gods after I had consecrated their sanctuaries for the future and had established their temples, while I caused that the priests knew their duties and while I caused that Egypt was chieftainess and that every land was her serf[s].} \)

Note: Translation of \( hrt-tp \) by “chieftainness” in [Fau62].

(6) \( \text{iyi.n=i m nw.t=i h3.n=i m sp3.t=i iri.n=i m33.t} \) \( \text{I came to my town and I descended to my nome, after I had done right to her lord and after I had pleased the god with that which he loves.} \)

(7) \( \text{rdi.n=i n h3r.t mi nb.t h(3)y} \) \( \text{That I gave to the widow was like [I gave to] a possessor of a husband.} \)

(8) \( \text{šmsi.n=i twtww=i r hw.t-nfr sm33.n=i n=sn p3.t=sn} \) \( \text{I brought my statues to the temple, after I had presented to them their bread.} \)
Note: Translation of šms by “bring” in [Fau62]; translation of šms.n=j twtw=j r hwt-ntr by “ich brachte meine Statuen dem Tempel dar” in [Han95]. Translation of sm3c by “present” in [Fau62].

(9) hdi.n hm=f hr iw pn sm3.n=f hft.yw=f His Majesty travelled downstream upon this island after he had killed his enemies.

[Zon92], Oefening 25, 7 hd.n.f hr.f ib.f 3w.w sm3.n.f hft.yw.f het was verheugd van hart, nadat hij zijn vijanden gedood had, dat hij erop noordwaarts voer

(10) iw ir.n=i im.y-r3 k3.w im.y-r3 c.w.t im.y-r3 c3.w im.y-r3 c3.w im.y-r3 rri.w hbrp.n=i hbs.w r pr.w-hd I exercised the office of overseer of bulls, of overseer of small cattle, of overseer of donkeys, of overseer of rams, of overseer of pigs, I provided clothing to the treasury.

Note: hbrp translated by “to provide” (see [Fau62]) rather than by the translation from the vocabulary.

§ 72

(1) rdi wi hm=f r sš tm3 His Majesty appointed me as scribe of the cadaster.

Note: Translation of tm3 by “cadaster” in [Fau62].

[Cal75], p. 40 rd(y): wi hm.f r sš3 n(y) tm3 hš(y): wi hm.f r c3.t wrt His Majesty appointed me scribe of the cadaster, and His Majesty showed me great favor.

(2) hsi wi hm=f hr=f r c3.t wr.t His Majesty praised me regarding it very greatly.

Note: See § 115 for r c3.t wr.t.

§ 73

(1) sr=sn nšni n hpr.t=f They foretold a storm before it came into being.

Note: Entry for nšni, “storm”, is missing from vocabulary; see [Fau62].

[Gar57], p. 317 sr.sn dṣ n iit, nšny n hpr.t They could foretell a storm before (it) came, and a tempest before it happened.

(2) hpr.n=k n msi.yt rmt n hpr.t nfr.w You came into being before men were born, before the gods came into being.

Note: As on p. 46. As explained in § 78, msi.yt is a passive sdm.t=f form.

§ 74

(1) spr=k r=sn dṣi.n=k mw phr-wr Nhrn You will reach them, after you have crossed the Euphrates of Naharin.

Note: Translation for dṣi by “to cross”, as in [Fau62], rather than by “to ferry” from the vocabulary. The latter translation leads to difficulties, since “to ferry” demands a logical object.

(2) rh.n=f hbrp=i n=f st He knew that I will govern it for him.

Note: As on p. 43.
(3) dg.y=k Rⁿ.w m 3ḥ.t n.t p.t You will see Re at [lit. in] the horizon of the sky.

Note: Entry for 3ḥ.t, “horizon”, missing from vocabulary, but see N27 in sign list.

(4) msi=s m 3bd 1 pr.t sw 15 She will give birth in the first month of the harvest, day 15.

[Gar57], p. 367 ms.s m 3bd 1 (n) prt, sw 15 she will give birth on the fifteenth day of the first month of winter.

§ 75

(1) int n=f H⁰py htp.t=f wnm=f m r3=f m3=f m ir.ty=f May the Nile bring him his offering, may he eat with his mouth, may he see with his eyes!

Note: Entry for H⁰py, “Nile”, is missing from vocabulary; see [Fau62].

[Gar57], p. 368 int n.f Hp htp.t.f, wnm.f m r.f, m3.f m irty.f may the Inundation god bring him his offering, may he eat with his mouth, may he see with his eyes.

(2) k3 m3n=i t3 hw.t–ntṛ n.t Rⁿ.w May I see this temple of Re!

(3) ih iri=n dmi n.y sp May we make [lit. do] a resting place.

[Gar57], p. 368 ih ir.n dmi n sp then let us make a habitation together.

[Zon92], p. 104 ih ir.n dmi n sp dan zullen we samen een woonplek maken

(4) hw iri.y=k hft dd=i May you act [lit. do] in accordance with what I said.

Note: Next to the prepositions mentioned on p. 41, also hft may be used with the (Historic) Perfect, as stated by [Gra94] (p. 101).

[Gar57], p. 368 hw iry.k hft dd.i O that thou mayst act according as I say.

[Gra94], p. 101 ir(j).n=t(w) ẖ3.t–ntṛ.w hft dd=j man baute ein Götter-Kampfschiff wie ich (es) gesagt hatte

(5) imi iri.y=i rn=k m t3 pn r hp nb nfr Let me make your fair name in this land concerning every perfect law.

Note: For iri, [Fau62] has “make a (fair) name”.

[Gar57], p. 241 imi rn.i nfr(w) m niwt.k cause my name to be fair in thy city.

(6) dd.n=f sbi=f r Rⁿ.w iri=f ẖw3i r=f He said he would rebel against Re, and that he would do stealing against him.

Note: ẖw3i is infinitive (§ 82).

(7) iy.i.n=i ḫr=tṇ sd=i p3ˢ.w=tṇ gmgm=i wd³(y).wt=tṇ I have come to you, that I may break your (scribe's) water pots, and that I may break your shells.

Note: I assume that the hieroglyphic writing in the vocabulary at p3ˢ and wd³(y) are erroneously in the plural.

[Gar57], p. 329 i.n.i ḫr.tṇ sd.i p3sw.tṇ I have come to you in order that I may break your water-pots.
(8) rdi.n=f h3i.y=i r i3w.t tn n ikr n shr m ib=f That he let me accede to this office was on account of the excellence of the plan in his heart.

Note: Translation for h3i by “to accede”, as in [Fau62], rather than by “to descend” from the vocabulary.

(9) di=k msi=i m3c.t=i n Rc.w May you let me present my divine order to Re!

[Zon92], Oefening 21, 10 di.k ms.i m3c.t.i n Rc moge U geven dat ik mijn Ma’at aan Re brengen

(10) mr.y=f hw.t n.t it=i m3c tri.y=f sw m st sgr May he love the house of my true father, may he worship him in the place of silence [lit. silencing]!

Note: Entry for hw.t, “house”, missing from vocabulary, but see O6 in sign list.

[Zon92], Oefening 21, 12 mr.y.f hw t nit it=i m3c tr y.f sw m st sgr moge hij de tempel van mijn ware vader liefhebben, moge hij hem respecteren in de plaats van de stilte

(11) Note: Same as (9) of Exercise § 69 and 70.

§ 76

(1) rdi.ntw=k r dnit n.y m3r That you were appointed was to a dam of the wretched.

Note: Entry for dnit, “dam (n.)”, is missing from vocabulary; see [Fau62].

[Zon92], Oefening 24, 17 rdi.n.tw.k r dnit n m3r het is tot dam voor de ellendige dat U aangesteld bent

(2) sdi.ntw=f n=i gi.n.(=i) wi hr h.t=i That it was read to me, was after I had placed myself upon my belly [lit. torso].

Note: The narrator lay down on the ground as a sign of respect.

[Gar57], p. 46 rdi.n.(i) wi hr ht.i I placed myself on my belly.

[Cal75], p. 89 šd(y):n.t(w).f n.i rd(y):n.i wi hr ht.i When it was read to me, I placed myself on my stomach...

(3) rdi.ntw=k r sdm md(w).t r wd:c snw That you were appointed to hear the speech was to judge between contestants.

Note: Entry for snw, “contestants”, is missing from vocabulary; see [Fau62].

(4) rdi.in t3.ty nis.tw n3y=f n.y hrd.w m–ht crk=f shv rmt Then the vizier caused that his children were called, after he had perceived the nature of the people.

[Zon92], Oefening 26, 11 rdi.in t3ty nis.tw n3y.f hrdw m–ht crk.f shv rmt de vizier zorgde dat deze kinderen van hem (of, zijn) geroepen werden, nadat hij doorvorst had het plan van de mensen

(5) imi ini.tw n=i wsr.w 20 n.y hbny Command that 20 oars of ebony are brought to me.

Note: ini is Prospective/Future form, used as Subjunctive form; see ”Note” on p. 44.
Behold, three children have been born to you.

Note: As on p. 60.

The king was rescued by paupers.

I was born in the time of the majesty of the King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Amenemhet I.

Note: Entry for rk is missing from vocabulary; see [Fau62].

A pyramid of stone was built for me.

Note: The translation for hr by “to build”, as in [Fau62].

Es wurde mir eine Pyramide aus Stein erbaut

Now, children, old men and their brothers were brought to be hostages for Egypt.

Note: The translation for i3w by “old man”, as in [Fau62]. wnn is infinitive (§ 82).

His Majesty placed me near his feet as child, and my name was pronounced in front of my equals.

Note: Translation of rdi by “to place” in [Fau62].

The jar of ebony is broken.

Then this peasant spoke to his wife.

Then his Majesty spoke to one of these Companions.

then it rots in the torso.

then he will prosper here in this place.

Note: It is not mentioned in § 80 that there is a hr sdm=f construction next to the hr=f sdm=f construction. Cf. the k3=f sdm=f/k3 sdm=f constructions. See [Gar57] § 239.

dan zal hij (vanzelfsprekend) floreren hier op deze plaats
(5) \(\text{nhm.k3t} \text{~st}{p.wt} \text{~hr} \text{~h3w.wt} \text{~nfr.w} \) Then the choice cuts of meat are taken away from [lit. upon] the offering tables of the gods.

\[\text{Gar57}, \ p. \ 347 \ \text{nhm.k3.t(w)} \text{~st}{p(w)t} \text{~hr} \text{~h3wt} \text{~nfrw} \] then the choice joints shall be removed from the altars of the gods.

§ 81

(1) \(\text{gm}i.\text{nt}w \text{n}3y=\text{sn} \text{ir}p \text{w3h.w} \text{m} \text{n}3y=\text{sn} \text{nm.w} \text{mi} \text{~hdd} \text{~m}w \) Their wine was found having been laid down in their vats as water flows.

Note: For translation of \(\text{h}d\text{i} \) by “flow, of water” see \[\text{Fau62}\].

\[\text{Gar57}, \ p. \ 241 \ \text{gm.n.t}w \text{n}3y.\text{sn} \text{ir}p \text{w3h}w \text{m} \text{n}3y.\text{sn} \text{nmw} \] their wine was found lying (lit. placed) in their presses.

\[\text{Gar57}, \ p. \ 357 \ \text{mi} \text{~hdd} \text{~m}w \] [They found their wine lying in their vats] as when water flows. I.e., their wine was as abundant as ever-flowing water.

(2) \(\text{di}i=i \text{ini.tw} \text{n}k\text{h} \text{~c}w.w \text{Z} \text{tp.w} \text{hr} \text{r}spss \text{nb} \text{n.y} \text{Km}t \) while I caused that to you were brought ships loaded with all wealth of Egypt.

Note: \(\text{ini} \) is Prospective/Future form, used as Subjunctive form; see ”Note” on p. 44.

(3) \(\text{rdi.kwi} \text{r} \text{pr.w} \text{s}3 \text{nsw} \) I was appointed to the house of the son of the king.

\[\text{Zon92}, \ \text{Oefening} \ 17, \ 1 \ \text{rdi.kwi} \text{r} \text{pr} \text{s}3-\text{nsw} \] ik werd aangesteld in het huis van de koningszoon

(4) \(\text{gm}.\text{n}f \text{Rwd}d\text{-dd.t} \text{hms}i.\text{ti} \text{tp}=\text{s} \text{hr} \text{m}3\text{s}t=\text{s} \) He found Rudj-djedet while she was sitting [with] her head on her knee.

(5) \(\text{wrr.yt} \text{b3k.ti} \text{m} \text{nbw} \) a chariot inlaid with gold

\[\text{Gar57}, \ p. \ 241 \ \text{wrrt} \text{b3k.ti} \text{m} \text{nbw} \] a chariot wrought in gold.

(6) \(\text{nfr.w} \text{bri.tiwny} \text{r}=\text{i} \text{ink} \text{R}^c.w \) Gods, may you be distant from me, I am Re.

\[\text{Zon92}, \ \text{Oefening} \ 17, \ 2 \ \text{nfrw} \text{hr.tywny} \text{r.i} \text{ink} \text{R}^c \] goden, blijft verre van mij; ik ben Re

(7) \(\text{iri.n}i \text{n}=\text{i} \text{m}^3\text{h}c.t \text{tw} \text{s3h.ti} \text{smnh} \text{s.t}=\text{s} \text{r} \text{rd} \text{nfr} \text{c}3 \) I made myself this tomb, it being made beneficial, while its place had been embellished at the stairway of the great god.

Note: See § 61 for derivation of \(\text{s3h} \) from \(\text{3h} \). \(\text{smnh} \) is Perfective Passive.

\[\text{Gar57}, \ p. \ 341 \ \text{ir.n.i} \text{n.i} \text{mi}^3\text{hc.t} \text{tw} \text{s3h.ti} \text{smnh} \text{st.s} \text{r} \text{rwd} \text{nfr} \text{c}3 \] I made for myself this tomb, it being consecrated and its place being embellished at the staircase of the great god.

§ 82-85

(1) \(\text{m}=\text{k} \text{nfr} \text{sdm} \text{n} \text{rmt} \) Behold, obeying is perfect for people.

\[\text{Zon92}, \ \text{Oefening} \ 16, \ 3 \ \text{mk} \text{nfr} \text{sdm} \text{n} \text{rmt} \] zie, luisteren is goed voor de mensen

(2) \(\text{m} \text{hs.t} \text{n.t} \text{R}^c.w \) in the favour of Re.
in the favour of Sokar!

Coming in peace by the count of the southern city, Sennefer, justified, while following this noble god.

Sitting in the hall of distracting the heart, spending [lit. doing] a perfect day with his brother.

His Majesty commanded this digging.

Finding of him by his Majesty.

without detaining of me by the door-keepers [lit. those belonging to the door].

May you come out and enter without detaining of you upon the gate of the netherworld. Lit. there is not the driving back of thee, etc.

Now, I stood while I heard his voice; he was speaking.

lo, I was standing and I heard; or, as I was standing, I heard.

Nun stand ich da, hörte seine Stimme. Er redete, und ich war in der Nähe einer Verschwörung

Every man embraced his brothers.

The fear of your Majesty has entered in their torsos.
Behold, I will take away your donkey, peasant.

I will take away thy ass, peasant, because it is eating my corn.

Zie, ik zal je ezel afnemen, boer, omdat hij mijn Boven-Egyptisch koren opeet

A ship will come from the residence.

I found it was a snake which was coming.

I found it was a serpent which was coming, lit. it was in coming.

het was een slang, terwijl hij aan het komen was

I will go.

I will go.

The heart of your Majesty will be happy because of seeing their rowing a rowing, travelling northwards and travelling southwards, while you see beautiful nests of your lake.

The heart of Thy Majesty will be refreshed at seeing.

het hart van Uwe Majesteit zal zich verkwikken bij het zien

One will put [lit. do] every plea in[to] writing [lit. script].

The heart of your Majesty will be happy because of seeing their rowing a rowing, travelling northwards and travelling southwards, while you see beautiful nests of your lake.

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One will put [lit. do] every plea in[to] writing [lit. script].

The heart of your Majesty will be happy because of seeing their rowing a rowing, travelling northwards and travelling southwards, while you see beautiful nests of your lake.

The heart of Thy Majesty will be refreshed at seeing.
[Gar57], p. 249 wnn.k hr rdit di.tw n.f çkw thou shalt cause (lit. shalt be on causing) provisions to be given to him.

[Zon92], p. 112 wnn.k hr rdit di.tw n.f çkw nn rdit rh.f het is zonder te zorgen dat hij op de hoogte is dat jij moet zorgen dat aan hem voedsel gegeven wordt hij op de hoogte is dat jij moet zorgen dat aan hem voedsel gegeven wordt

(13) wnn=i wd¢.kwi hmc=f I will be judged with him.

Note: As on p. 56.

§ 91 a

(1) iw gmi.n=i wê m nn n.y sh.ty I found one among [lit. out of] these peasants.

(2) iw m33(=i) n=i nh.t.w hm=f I saw [to me] the victory of his Majesty.

Note: Given the verb forms in § 71, we cannot read m33.n=i here.

(3) iw rdi.n=i t n hkr hbs.w n h3y I have given bread to the hungry and clothing to the naked.

Note: See example on p. 56, below.

[Zon92], Oefening 25, 1 iw rdi.n.i t n hkr hbsw n h3y ik gaf brood aan de hongerige en kleding aan de naakte

(4) iw smsi.n=i hkr3 r nmt.t=f I followed the ruler at his journeys.

(5) iw grt rdi.n n=i hm=f 3h.t 2 Now, his Majesty gave me 2 fields.

[Zon92], Oefening 25, 5 iw grt rdi.n n.i hm.f 3ht 2 Zijne Majesteit gaf nu aan mij twee velden

§ 91 b

(1) iw rdi n=i pr.w A house was given to me.

§ 91 c

(1) iw=i bs.kwi r sdm sdm.t I was introduced to hear that which is heard.

§ 92

(1) dgi md.t nfr.t r wêd iw gmi.tw=s m–c.w hm.wt hr bnow.wt A perfect word is more hidden [lit. hides more] than green semi-precious stone, [and yet] it is found with female servants upon mill stones.

Note: Translation of dgi by “verborgen sein” in [Han95].

[Cal75], p. 111 iw gm(y)=tw.s m–c hjmwt hr bnowt [Eloquence is more hidden than the emerald,] although it is found with slave-girls at the mill-stones.

[Gar57], p. 385 iw gm.t(w).s m–c hjmwt hr bnowt (but) it is found with handmaidens at (their) mill-stones.

(2) iw çwn ib=k Your heart is greedy.

(3) iw hmsi.tw hr dmi n.y hw.t–wêr.t The town of Avaris was besieged.
Note: Translation of $\text{hms hr}$ by “besiege’ town” in [Fau62].

(4) $iw=i\ sh3=i\ spr\ r\ nt\ pf\ n.y\ mni$ I remembered to plead to that god of dying.

Note: Next to those mentioned in § 85, also the verb $sh3$ can have an infinitive as object (see [Gar57] § 303).

(5) $iw=f\ m33=f\ Wsir\ rc.w\ nb\ hnc\ Dhw.ty$ He sees Osiris every day with Thoth.

Note: Entry for $rc.w$ missing from vocabulary, but see N5 in sign list.

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§ 94

(1) $iw=sn\ r\ dd\ m3c.t\ pw\ iw\ hrd.w=sn\ r\ dd\ n\ hrd.w\ m3c.t\ pw$ They will say: it is the truth, their children will say to the children: it is the truth.

(2) $iw=i\ r\ sm.t\ spr=i\ hr=k\ n\ Inpw$ I will go so that I may plead for you to Anubis.

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§ 95

(1) $\text{chc.n sbt.n}=f\ im=i$ Then he laughed at me.

[Gar57], p. 392 $\text{chc.n sbt.n.f im.i}$ then he laughed at me.

(2) $\text{chc.n sbi.n hnm}=f\ ms3\ cs3\ r\ T3-sty$ Then his Majesty sent a plentiful army to Nubia.

Note: Translation of $sbi$ by “send” in [Fau62].

[Zon92], Oefening 25, 2 $\text{chc.n sbn hnm f ms3 cs3 r T3-Sty}$ toen zond Zijne Majesteit een talrijk leger naar Nubië

(3) $\text{chc.n ms3 pn n.y hnm=f spr(.w) r K3s hst}$ Then this army of his Majesty reached miserable Kush.

Note: This is an instance of the pseudo-verbal construction with $\text{chc.n}=f$, not discussed explicitly in the book. See [Gar57] § 482.

(4) $\text{chc.n ini.n}=f\ smn$ Then he fetched a goose.

(5) $\text{chc.n=i smkwi r smi.t st}$ Then I went to report it.

(6) $\text{chc.n sgr.ti nn hni.t}$ Then she was silenced, without rowing.

(7) $\text{chc.n=i smkwi hnc s3 ns}w$ Then I went with the son of the king.

(8) $\text{chc.n rdikwi r iw in w3w w3d-wr}$ Then I was put on [lit. towards] an island by a wave of the sea.

Note: Translation of $rdi$ by “put” in [Fau62].

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§ 96

(1) $wn.in\ hnm=f\ wsd=f\ wi$ Then his Majesty greeted me.

(2) $wn.in\ tw\ hru\ rdik.t\ n=i\ nbw$ Then one gave me gold. [or: Then I was given gold.]

Note: This is an instance of $wn.in=f$ in the pseudo-verbal construction, not discussed explicitly in the book. See [Gar57] § 470.
(3) wn.in tw hr  pornos hr mw  Then people were [lit. one was] fighting for water.

§ 97

(1) m=k h3b.n=i hr hn=k n im.y–r3 pr.w  Behold, I have written [regarding] commending you to the overseer of the house.

[Gar57], p. 330  m=k h3b.n.i hr hn.k n imy–r pr  behold, I have written (lit. sent) commending thee to the steward.

(2) m=k ph.n=n hr is.wt=n igi.ti wδ3.t  Behold, we reached the palace, our crew having come uninjured.

Note: The w in the singular noun is.wt and the double writing of the t are due to the status pronominalis ([Gar57] § 78).

(3) ist iri n3 n.y a f0 wt m ṭḥ wt  Now these fields had been made in[to] farm-land.

Note: Translation of iri by “make” in [Fau62].

[Gar57], p. 340  ist ir n3 n ṭḥ m ḫwt  now these fields had been made into plough-lands.

(4) ist wi hdi=i ... ṭḥ nsw pf ... r n.y ḫm=f sδ3w.tyw n.ty(w) m pr.w nsw ... ṭḥ m33 st3=i r pr.w nsw  When I travelled downstream ... to that great palace of his Majesty, sealbearers who were in the palace ... were seeing my admission [lit. bringing] to[wards] the palace.

Note: n.ty(w) is a relative adjective (§ 148). Translation of st3 by “admit” in [Fau62].

[Gar57], p. 161  ist wi ḥd.i ...... sδ3wtyw(?) ...... ṭḥ m33 st3.i  when I sailed down (to do homage) ..... the treasurers .......... witnessed my introduction.

§ 98

(1) ink mh ib n.y nsw m ṭ3 r–dr=f ir ṭḥ t h r ib nb=f ḫ k h r nfr.t pri ḫsi.w  I am one who filled the heart of the king in the entire land, who did that which is useful in the heart of his lord, who entered with that which is perfect, who came out being praised.

[Zon92], Oefening 28, 11  ink mh–ib n nsw m t3 r–dr′f ir ḥ ṭḥ h ib nb.f ḫ k h r nfrt pr ḫsi.w  ik ben iemand die het hart van de koning vult [vertrouwelijk] in het hele land, die doet wat nuttig is in het hart van zijn heer, die binnentreedt met goeds en die naar buiten gaat, terwijl geprezen

(2) ṭḥ sw k3.t nb.t n.t Montw  He is one who knows every work of Month.

[Zon92], Oefening 28, 12  ṭḥ sw k3t nbt nt Montw  een kennis (kundig in) alle werk van Montoe is hij

(3) i mrr.w ṭnh msd.w m(w)t  Oh, ones who love life and ones who hate death.

[Gar57], p. 283  i mrrw ṭnh, msdw mw  O ye who love life and hate death.

(4) ist ḫ3b ṭ msi.w nsw wn.w m–ḥt=f  Now they sent for the children of the king who were with [lit. behind] him.
[Zon92], Oefening 28, 10  ist h3b.w r msw–nsw wnw m–ht.f  toen werd er gezonden
om de koningskinderen die in zijn gevolg waren

(5) 3h st n irr r  irr.w n=f  It is more useful for one who does [it] than [for] one for whom [it]
is done.

[Gar57], p. 273  3h n irr r  irrw n.f  (it is) more useful for him who does (it) than him
for whom (it) is done, lit. than (the one) done for him.

[Gra94], p. 122  3h jrr (j)r jrr.w n=f  Es ist nützlicher für den, der (es) tut, als für
den, für den es getan wird

(6) ntr wœ cnh.w hr sšm=f  only god under whose guidance one lives

[Zon92], Oefening 29, 2  ntr wœ cnhw hr sšmf  de unieke god, onder wiens leiding er
geleefd wordt

(7) Intf dd.w n=f lw–snb  Intef, called Iuseneb

Note: Translation of ddw n.f by “called, introducing second personal name” in
[Fau62].

(8) rh.t in.w ini.y n hm=f in wr.w n.w hšs.wt nb.(w)t  A list of gift[s] brought to his Majesty
by the great ones of every foreign land.

[Zon92], Oefening 29, 4  rht inw iny n hm.f in wrw nw hšswt nbt  het aantal van het
tribuut dat gebracht is aan Zijne Majesteit door de groten van alle vreemde landen

(9) Intf dd.w n=f md.t hšp.t  Intef, to whom the word is spoken that is hidden.

(10) sdm n dd.ti n=k  Listen to what will be said to you.

[Zon92], Oefening 29, 5  sdm n dd.ti n.k  luister naar wat tot je gezegd zal worden

(11) hš di=tn p3 iti c3 m c.t htm.ti  Would that you place this barley here in the chamber
that will be sealed.

Note: htm.ti can also be an instance of the Old Perfective, as argued by [Gra94],
instead of a Prospective Participle.

[Gra94], p. 67  m c.w.t htm.tj  in die Kammer, die verschlossen war (in die verschlossene
Kammer, d.h. eine solche, die verschließbar war; wörtlich: in die Kammer, indem sie
verschließbar war

[Zon92], Oefening 29, 6  hš di.tn p3 it c3 m ct htm.ti  och, wilt U toch deze gerst hier
plaatsen in een kamer die afgesloten kan worden

(12) iw=f mši=f hr hpr.ti m t3  He is concerned regarding what will happen [lit. come into
being] in the land.

(13) wn=i un.ti htm=i htm.ti  I will open what is to be opened. I will seal what is to be
sealed.

§ 105

(1) sš=f mri.y=f  his son who is loved by [lit. of] him
Note: Here mri.y=f is seen as passive perfective participle followed by a direct genitive. This construction is not treated in the book; see however [Gar57] § 379. Assuming the prospective relative form instead leads to “his son whom he will love”, which is an implausible translation.

[Gar57], p. 296  s3.f mry.f  his son who is beloved of him.

[Zon92], p. 135  s3.f mry.f  letterlijk ”zijn zoon, zijn geliefde” → ”zijn geliefde zoon”

(2)  ink mri.y nsw mrr.w nw.t=f hss.w ntr.w=s nb.w  I am one who is loved by [lit. of] the king, one whom his city loves, one whom all her gods praise.

Note: “her” refers to “city”.

[Zon92], Oefening 30, 1  ink mry nsw mrrw niwt.f hssw ntrw.s nbw  ik ben iemand die geliefd is door (letterlijk, van) de koning, die zijn stad(sbewoners) liefhebben en die al haar [= stad] goden prijzen

(3)  smr hrr.w nsw hr tp.t–r3=f  a Companion regarding whose utterance the king is satisfied

(4)  šm=i hr w3.t tw šm.t=tn hrr=s  I go upon this road upon which you have gone.

[Zon92], Oefening 30, 3  šm.i hr w3t tw šmt.tn hrr.s  ik ga heen over deze weg waarop jullie wegegaan zijn

(5)  wbn.t šw hrr=s  that, upon which the sun shines

Note: Translation of wbn by “shine” in [Fau62].

[Zon92], Oefening 30, 4  wbnš Šw hrr.s  datgene waarover Sjoe schijnt

(6)  nn n.y ih.t rdi.n=i n nn n.y wb.w m isw  these things that I gave to these priests in exchange

Note: The plural form of ih.t can be treated as masculine or feminine; see [Gar57] § 92.

[Gar57], p. 307  nn n ht rdi(w).n.i n nn n wbw  these things which I have given to these priests.

[Gra94], p. 131  nn n (j)h.t rd(j).n=j n nn n(j) wb.w  Dieser Besitz, den ich diesen Webpriestern gegeben habe

(7)  nn n.y ih.t rdi.n=s n=i  these things that they gave to me

(8)  cnh=i m čnh,t=sn im  I live from that from which they live.

[Zon92], Oefening 30, 5  cnh,i m čnh.t.sn im  ik leef van datgene waarvan zij leven

(9)  t bd dd.w=sn n=i  white bread that they give me

[Zon92], Oefening 30, 6  t–bd didiw.sn n.i  wittebrood dat zij mij geven

(10)  iw n=s t3.w n=s im(y) hbs.t nb.t pt šmn.t nb.t w3d–wr  To her belong the lands, to her belongs everything that heaven covers [lit. hides] and everything that the sea surrounds.

Note: Translation of hbs by “cover up” in [Fau62].
That which he has done is greater than that which has been said to him.

I am one to whom the great ones came, bowing down.

That I pleased the god was with that which he loves.

one to whom the gods give praise

I am one who does that which his god will praise.

Listen to that which I will say to you.

what is it that I did to you?

every perfect and pure thing

That which will be done is that which his soul will wish.

What shall we do?
There is no sin that came out of my mouth, there is no evil that my arms did.

[Zon92], Oefening 35, 8 nn isf. prt m r3=i nn dw.t iri.tn c.wwy=i

There was not that which he did not know. [i.e. There was nothing he did not know.]

[Gar57], p. 313 nn wn hmt.n.f r-sy there is nothing at all which he does not know.

[n]inet is er kwaad dat uit mijn mond voortgekomen is; niet is er kwaad dat mijn beide armen gedaan hebben

My name is beautiful to the people who will come after years.

Note: Graphic transposition of t and w in iwi.ty=sn; see § 10 c).

Every living person of this town, every man who will arrive in this temple, they who will pass this tomb, they who will read this stele, may you speak with your utterance.

Note: Translation of hpr m by “in (einen Ort) gelangen” in [Han95].

Then these gods went out and made Rudj-djedet give birth.

Then he stood up in order to greet him.

Then he went [out] upwards.

Then these gods went.

Then this peasant went travelling southwards to Herakleopolis to plead regarding it to the overseer of the house, Meru’s son Rensi. That he found him was while leaving [i.e. while Meru’s son Rensi was leaving] through the gate of his house.
Note: For the infinitive form hnti.yt, see [Gar57] § 299. For filiation expressed in the form of Mrw s3 Rasi, “Meru’s son Rensi”, see [Gar57] § 85.

§ 114

(1) n–sp p3i.t(w) irt st dr h3w nsw bi.ty Snfr.w m3¢–ḥrw Never has it been done since the time of the King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Snofru, justified.

Note: Translation of h3w by “time” in [Fau62].

[Gar57], p. 395 n sp p3.t(w) irt st dr h3w n–sw–bit Snfrw, m3¢–ḥrw never had it been done (lit. not occurred that one did the making of it) since the time of king Snofru, the justified.

(2) nfr st r p3i.yt ḫpr It was more beautiful than what had come into being [before].

[Gar57], p. 395 nfr st r p3yt ḫpr they were more beautiful than that which had existed formerly, lit. that which had-done (perf. act. part.) exist.

(3) im.yw–ḥ3.t p3i.w sdḥm n nṯr.w ancestors who have obeyed to the gods

§ 119

(1) in s3=sn Imn.w–m–ḥ3.t s¢nh$k rn=sn It is their son, Amenemhet, who has caused that their name lives.

(2) in ib=i sḥnti s.t=i It is my heart that advanced my position [lit. place].

Note: Translation of s.t by “position” in [Fau62].

[Zon92], Oefening 32, 16 in ib.i sḥnt st.i het was mijn verstand dat mijn positie bevorderd heeft.

(3) ntf dḏ tp–rd It is he who gives instructions.

(4) in ḫm=i rḏi wsr=f It is my Majesty who caused that he is strong.

(5) ink gṛt wp w3.t=k shr n=k hṛ.t=y=k But it is I who opened your road and cast down for you your enemies.

[Zon92], Oefening 32, 17 ink gṛt wp w3t.k shr n.k hṛty.k ik was het immers die Uw weg openlegde en die voor U Uw vijanden neervelde

(6) ntf iṛ=f n=i p3 t ḫnk.t It is he who will prepare for me this bread and beer.

Note: Translation of iṛ by “prepare food and drink” in [Fau62].

(7) in nṯr dd shr pn m ib=f It is the god who placed this plan in his heart.

Note: Translation of rḏi m ib by “place in o’s heart” in [Fau62].

(8) in–m ir=f s3w.y=f dp.t tn Who is it, who will protect this ship?

(9) nm dd=f rn=k ḫr nṯr ṣpsti Who is it, who will say your name for the noble god?

(10) nm ini ḫw r iw pn Who is it, who brought you to this island?

[Gar57], p. 176 n–m in ḫw who is it that has brought thee?
It is these fishermen of Elephantine who will dig this canal every year.

The mouth [i.e. the words] of a man rescue him.

My excellence, the king knew it.

Now, as for every official who will cause the making for him of a tomb in the interior of this holy place, he will be reported and this law will be applied with him.

Note: As on p. 57.

§ 125

(1) ink pri. n=i I, I went out.

(2) t3=n ph=n sw Our land, we have reached it.

(3) m=k ntr rdi.n=f cnh=k Behold, the god, he let you live.

(4) c wt=k sdm=sn hy=k Your bodily parts, may they obey to you!

(5) iw r3 n.(y) si nhm=f sw The mouth [i.e. the words] of a man rescue him.

Note: As on p. 57.

(6) c ntyw n=i imy sw Myrrh, it belongs to me.

(7) mnhy=i rh.n st nsw My excellence, the king knew it.

(8) bw.t=f pw n wnm=f st It was his abomination, he did not eat it.

§ 125

(1) ir m c3.t n.t hss wi hm=f r h3.ty=c.nw nb hpr m 3bdw dr p3wt.s=tw ttw.w=ni m hw.t=ntr Inasmuch as his Majesty praised me more than any count who had come into being in Abydos since her primeval time, my statues were placed in the temple.

(2) ir grt sr nb rdi.ty=fy ir.i.t n=f h3.t m hw.t t3.s.t dsr.t smi.tw=f wdi p3 hp hy=f Now, as for every official who will cause the making for him of a tomb in the interior of this holy place, he will be reported and this law will be applied with him.
[Zon92], Oefening 33, 4 ir grt sr nb rdi.ty.fy irt n.f h3t m–hnw t3 st Ṕsr ṕsmi.tw.f ṕd.(t)wp p3 hp ṕhr.f wat betreft nu elke ambtenaar die zal zorgen voor zich te maken een graf op deze heilige plaats, hij worde aangebracht en deze wet worde op hem toegepast

(3) ir Wsir ḫk w. n.y ḏ.t ṕsw n.tyw im As for Osiris, he is the ruler of eternity and king of those who are there.

Note: n.tyw is a relative adjective (§ 148).

[Zon92], Oefening 33, 6 ir Wsir ḫk pw n ḏt ṕsw ntyw–im wat betreft Osiris, hij is de heerser van de eeuwigheid, de koning van degenen-die-daar-zijn [de doden]

(4) ir n.tt wbt m sš ḫr p3 ṕfdw ḏi=i sḏm=ṭn st As for everything in writing upon this papyrus roll, I will cause that you hear it.

Note: n.tt is a relative adjective (§ 148). ḏi is Subjunctive form, used as Prospective/Future form; see "Note" on p. 44.

[Gar57], p. 117 ir ḫk ḫk pr.w=ḥ If you are well-to-do, thou shalt found thy house.

[Gar57], p. 116 ir sḏm=k ṕn ṕd.n=i ṕn=k ṕwn ṕshr=k nb ṕr ṕh3.t=ḥ if thou harkenest to this that I have said to thee, every plan of thine will go forward, lit. will be to the front.

[Gra94], p. 152 ir ḫk ṕn ṕd.n=i ṕn=k ṕwn ṕshr=k nb ṕr ṕh3.t=ḥ Wenn du auf das hörst (oder: hören wirst), was ich dir gesagt habe, gelingt jede Absicht von dir (oder: wird jede Absicht von dir gelingen) (wörtlich: ist/wird ... an der Spitze (sein))

(3) ir ḫk ḫk ṕw ṕh3.ty–c. ṕw m ṕn.tw=t=ḥ If you are excellent, you will be count in your city.

Note: Before a noun, the preposition ḫ can be used to indicate a future condition; see [Gar57] § 122.

[Zon92], Oefening 33, 12 ir ḫk ḫk ṕh3ty–c m niwt=k als je bekwaam bent, zal je erfprins zijn in je stad

(4) ir ṕh3=f ṕn ṕs3=i ṕw ṕmsi.tw=f ṕn=i If he remembers this, then he is my son and he was born to me.

(5) ir ṕmi=k ṕs=f ṕw ṕd(ˌ) ṕn ṕd.in=k ... If you find his bone uninjured ... then you say ...

§ 129

(1) ir ḫṣ=ḥ ṕṣ=ḥ ṕṣ=ḥ ṕṣ=ḥ ṕṣ=ḥ If you are excellent, then you will found your house.

(2) ir sḏm=k ṕn ṕd.n=i ṕn=k ṕwn ṕshr=k nb ṕr ṕh3.t=ḥ If you obey these [words] that I have said to you, every plan of yours will be towards the front [i.e. make progress].

Note: Translation of ṕr–ḥ3 by "vorwärts" in [Han95].

[Gar57], p. 116 ir sḏm=k ṕn ṕd.n=i ṕn=k ṕwn ṕshr=k nb ṕr ṕh3.t=ḥ if thou art well-to-do, thou shalt found thy house.

[Gar57], p. 116 ir sḏm=k ṕn ṕd.n=i ṕn=k ṕwn ṕshr=k nb ṕr ṕh3.t=ḥ if thou harkenest to this that I have said to thee, every plan of thine will go forward, lit. will be to the front.

[Gra94], p. 152 ir sḏm=k ṕn ṕd.n=i ṕn=k ṕwn ṕshr=k nb ṕr ṕh3.t=ḥ Wenn du auf das hörst (oder: hören wirst), was ich dir gesagt habe, gelingt jede Absicht von dir (oder: wird jede Absicht von dir gelingen) (wörtlich: ist/wird ... an der Spitze (sein))

(3) ir ḫk ḫk ṕw ṕh3.ty–c. ṕw m ṕn.tw=t=ḥ If you are excellent, you will be count in your city.

[Gar57], p. 116 ir sḏm=k ṕn ṕd.n=i ṕn=k ṕwn ṕshr=k nb ṕr ṕh3.t=ḥ if thou harkenest to this that I have said to thee, every plan of thine will go forward, lit. will be to the front.

[Zon92], Oefening 33, 12 ir ḫk ḫk ṕh3ty–c m niwt=k als je bekwaam bent, zal je erfprins zijn in je stad

(4) ir ṕh3=f ṕn ṕs3=i ṕw ṕmsi.tw=f ṕn=i If he remembers this, then he is my son and he was born to me.

(5) ir ṕmi=k ṕs=f ṕw ṕd(ˌ) ṕn ṕd.in=k ... If you find his bone uninjured ... then you say ...

§ 130
(1) gmm=k gm3=f wd3.(w) ... dd.in=k (i)r=f ... If you find his temple uninjured ... then you say ...

Note: gmm=k should be identified as the Aorist form, based on [Gra94] § 40 II and § 63 II.

(2) mri=t¯n hsi tn ntr=t¯n dd=t¯n ... If you desire that your god praises you, you will say ...

[Zon92], Oefening 33, 14 mrtn hs tn ntrw.tn dd.tn htp-di-nsw n W3h-k3 m3r-hrw als jullie willen dat jullie goden jullie prijzen, dan moeten jullie zeggen: een-offer-dat-de-koning-geeft voor Wah-ka, waar van stem

(3) hr h3.t=i t3 hr h3.t Nuw.t r t3 If my face falls on [lit. towards] the ground [lit. the land], then the face of Nut falls on the ground.

[Gar57], p. 163 hr h3t nt N pn r t3, hr Nwt r t3 if the face of this N (= an Eg. personal name) fall to the ground, Nut will fall to the ground.

(4) ir wc b nb hr.y–h3b nb s˘ s nb sw3i.ty=fy hr c˘.w pn m hdi m h˘fy.t m mr=r=t¯n nsw=t¯n h˘s=t¯n ntr.w=t¯n sbi=t¯n r im3h m–m im3h.yw dd=t¯n htp-di-nsw As for any priest, any lector priest or any scribe who will pass this tomb, travelling downstream or travelling upstream, as you love your king and praise your gods that you may attain honour among the revered ones, may you say ‘an offering which the king gives’.

Note: Translation of im˘h by “revered” in [Gar57]. Translation of sbi r by “attain to” in [Fau62].

§ 133

(1) m c˘3 ib=k h r rh=k No not be great of your heart [i.e. do not be arrogant] regarding that which you know!

Note: Adjectives usually have a corresponding adjective-verb ([Gar57] § 135); here the adjective-verb c˘3 means “be great”. Translation of c˘3 ib by “be arrogant” in [Fau62].

[Gar57], p. 260 m c˘3 ib.k h r rh.k do not be puffed up (lit. great as to thy heart) on account of thy knowledge.

(2) m r˘ di Šm=n hr m˘tn pf Št3 Let us not go [lit. do not cause that we go] upon that secret road!

[Gar57], p. 260 m r˘ di Šm.n hr m˘tn pf Št3 let us not go upon that difficult road.

§ 134

(1) ir 3˘h nb irr.w n=f nn iw=f m–m c˘nh.ww n ski.n=f wmn=f m ntr d˘sr n hm.n sw ih.t nb.t dw.t wmn=f m 3˘h mn˘h m mm.t n m(w)t.n=f m wh˘m As for any spirit for whom this is done, he is among the living, he does not perish, he will be with the holy god, anything bad does not strike him, he will be an effective spirit in the west, he does not die again.

§ 135

(1) iw=s˘n mn.(w) hr hrw.yt pr.w nsw c˘nh.(w) wd3.(w) snb.(w) tm.tw r˘di.t rh.t=s˘n hr wd pn r tm s˘3 m˘(w).˘t wt They remain in the journal of the palace (may he [i.e. the king in the palace] live, prosper and be healthy!) so that their list is not placed [i.e. need not be placed] upon this stele to not multiply the words [i.e. to avoid that there would be too many words on the stele].
[Gar57], p. 264  tm.tw rdit rht.sn hr wd pn r tm s♭3 msdt the number of them has not been put upon this record in order not to multiply words. Or, that the number has not been put ... is in order not, etc.

[Gar57], p. 376  n rb.i in wi r h♭st tn I do not know who (lit. him who) brought me to this country.

Note: Literally, n rb=i means “I have not learned” > “I do not know”, hence present tense; see [Gar57] § 414.

[Gar57], p. 264  nn tm.f ir bw nfr n h♭st wnnty.sy hr mw=f he will not fail to do good to the land which will be loyal to him, lit. be on his water.

§ 136

(1) n rb=i ini wi r h♭st tn I do not know him who brought me towards this foreign land.

Note: Literally, n rb=i means “I have not learned” > “I do not know”, hence present tense; see [Gar57] § 414.

§ 137

(1) nn tm(.w)=f iri(.w) bw nfr n h♭st wnnty.sy hr mw=f He will not fail to do good to the foreign land that will be in his wake.

Note: For the construction nn sdm=f in a main clause, see § 140. [Gar57] (§ 346) states that in the case of a double negative, tm is best translated as “fail”.

§ 138

(1) ini m♭♭ rmt Let people not see.

[Gar57], p. 263  im(i) m♭♭ rmt let not men see.

(2) ini=k iri(.w) ih.t r=s May you not do anything concerning it.

[Gar57], p. 264  im(i).k ir ht r.s thou shalt do nothing concerning it.

§ 140

(1) n nmh=i nmh m ih.wt=f n iri=i bw.wt nfr.w I did not deprive the orphan of his things, I did not do the abominations of the gods.

Note: Translation of nmh m by “deprive of” in [Fau62].

[Zon92], Oefening 21, 17  n nmh.i nmh m ht.f n ir.i but nfrw n sdmw.i ℓm n ℓry-tf.f niet heb ik de arme beroofd van zijn bezittingen, niet heb ik de afschuw van de goden begaan, niet heb ik een dienaar belasterd bij zijn superieur

(2) n-sp iri.y=i ih.t nb.t dw.t r rmt nb Never did I do any evil thing towards any person.
Note: For n-sp, see § 75 and § 114.

(3) n-sp hpr mi.tt hr ntr.w im.yw–b3h dr p3w.t t3 Never did the like happen with the gods who were before, since the primeval time of the land.

[Zon92], Oefening 35, 9 n-sp hpr mitt hr ntrw imyw–b3h dr p3t t3 nooit was het gelijke gebeurd bij de goden die van vroeger zijn, sinds de oertijd van het land

(4) ir hm nb r3 pn n c.k.n=f As for every one who does not know this speech, he does not enter.

[Gar57], p. 116 ir hm nb r pn, n c.k.n.f as to anyone who does not know this spell, he shall never enter.

(5) ir skdd hr=f n s3h.n=f t3 n mni.n dp.wt=f r dmi=s As for one who travels carrying it, he does not reach land, his ship does not land at her town.

Note: The w in dp.wt=f is due to the status pronominalis ([Gar57] § 78).

[Gar57], p. 333 ir skdd hr,f n s3h.n.f t3 as for him who sails with falsehood for a cargo (lit. under it (grg)), he does not reach land.

(6) r3 gr(.w) n mdw.n=f The mouth is silent, it does not speak.

(7) iri.n st hm=i m c3.wt nn hpr gry st My Majesty changed it into ruins, its resettlement [lit. the settling of it] will not come into being.

Note: Translation of ir m by “change into” in [Fau62].

(8) nn wn=i n=k nn di=i c.k=k hr=i I will not open [the door] for you, I will not allow that you enter [lit. I will not cause] past [lit. through] me.

Note: Translation of hr by “through” in [Fau62].

§ 141

(1) k.t nt tm rdi hpr skm Other [remedy] of not allowing that becoming grey comes into being. [Another remedy to avoid that the hair starts to become grey.]

[Gra94], p. 160 k(j).t(j) (phr.t) n(j).t tm rdi(j).w hpr skm Ein anderes (Heilmittel) für das Nicht-Zulassen, daß Ergrauen (des Haares) entsteht

(2) r3 n tm lw3 m hr.t–ntr Spell of not rotting in the necropolis.

Note: Translation of r by “spell” in the vocabulary of [Gar57].

(3) rm iri k3.wt Not to do work.

(4) rm rdi m3n=i tw not allowing me to see you?

(5) nn swt rdi.t sw3i k3i n.y Nhysy.w m hdi hr Hb r nhh but without ever allowing to pass a ship of the Nubians travelling downstream from Heh.

Note: Translation of hr by “from” in [Fau62]. Translation of nn ... r nhh by “niemals” in [Han95].

§ 142
One who did not make a pair of sandals for him[Self] [i.e. someone so poor he could not make himself a pair of sandals] is [now] owner of treasures.

Note: Translation of iri by “make” in [Fau62]. Entry for tb.t missing from vocabulary, but see S33 in sign list.

roads which have never been trodden by others.

I am one who does not distinguish him whom he does not know from him whom he knows.

[ik ben iemand die niet onderscheidde tussen iemand die hij niet kent en iemand die hij wel kent]

iemand wiens plannen niet teloorgingen

[iemand die niet onder-scheidde tussen iemand die hij niet kent en iemand die hij wel kent]

[Gar57], p. 403 in iw m3®.t pw p3 dd is the saying true, lit. truth?

[Ist Wahrheit das Reden: Du weißt einen abgeschnittenen Kopf (wieder)anzufügen?]

[Note: We find here the form špsy as in [Fau62], not špsi as in the vocabulary.]

Did you descend upon the upper roads?

[Note: Translation of hry by “upper” in [Fau62].]

[is het over de bovenwegen dat jullie afgedaald zijn?]

[Are you equipped? [Then] I am equipped [as well].]

[bent U toegerust?; dan ben ik (ook) toegerust]

Is this saying the truth?

[Reden: Du weißt einen abgeschnittenen Kopf (wieder)anzufügen?]

Shall I be robbed on [lit. in] his estate?

[If this prescription is drunk by one in whose torso there is sickness, then he will be healthy immediately, like one who was not sick.]

is the saying true, lit. truth?

[ist Wahrheit das Reden: Du weißt einen abgeschnittenen Kopf (wieder)anzufügen?]

[Note: We find here the form špsy as in [Fau62], not špsi as in the vocabulary.]

[Note: Translation of iri by “make” in [Fau62]. Entry for tb.t missing from vocabulary, but see S33 in sign list.]
Gar57, p. 151 *in nty mrt m h₃.f* by him in whose body the pains are, lit. by him who the pains are in his body.

Gar57, p. 152 *mi nty n mr.f* like one who has not been ill.

Zon92, Oefening 33, 16 *ir swr.tw phrt tn in nty mrtw m h₃.f snb.f hr-₃ mi nty n mr.f ir sut k₃.v.f st m(w)t.f pw* als dit geneesmiddel gedronken wordt door iemand in wiens buik pijn is, dan zal hij onmiddellijk weer beter zijn zoals iemand die niet ziek is geweest; maar als hij het uitspuwt, betekent het dat hij zal sterven

2) *nfr sḏm r n.t(y)t nb.t* Listening is more perfect than anything [that is].

Zon92, Oefening 31, 8 *nfr sḏm r ntt nb* luisteren is beter dan wat-bestaat

3) *ir n.tyt nb.t m sš ḫr p₃ sḏw sḏm st mi ṣḏ st* As for everything in writing upon this papyrus roll, hear it as I say it [i.e. as I read it aloud to you].

Gar57, p. 116 *ir ntt nb.t m sš ḫr p₃ sḏw sḏm st* as to all which is in writing on the papyrus-roll, hear it.

4) *rḥ.kwi bw n.ty st im* I know the place where it is.

5) *nfr pn n.ty tn m–ḥt=f* this god whom you are accompanying.

Note: Translation of *m–ḥt* by “accompanying” in [Fau62].

Zon92, Oefening 31, 5 *nfr pn nty tn m–ḥt.f* deze god in wiens gevolg jullie zijn

6) *pti n₃ n.t(y)t n iy.i wrench r=s* What is that concerning which we have come?

Zon92, Oefening 37, 18 *pty n₃ ntt n iy.i wrench r.s* wat is datgene waarom wij gekomen zijn?

7) *ink ḫd.w n=f n.t(y)t m ib* I am one to whom is said that which is in the heart [i.e. I am one to whom people are frank].

Zon92, Oefening 31, 3 *ink ḫd.w n.f ntt m ib sḏiw n.f ntt iwtt* ik ben iemand tot wie wat in het hart is gezegd wordt en aan wie gemeld wordt wat-bestaat en wat-niet-bestaat [= alles]

8) *smi.w n=f n.tyt iw.tyt* one to whom everything is reported.

Zon92, Oefening 31, 3 *ink ḫd.w n.f ntt m ib sḏiw n.f ntt iwtt* ik ben iemand tot wie wat in het hart is gezegd wordt en aan wie gemeld wordt wat-bestaat en wat-niet-bestaat [= alles]

9) *iww n=f n.tyt iw.tyt* it is to him that everyone [lit. everything] comes.

10) *n.ty nb rn=f ḫr ḫd pn* everyone whose name is upon this stele.

Gra94, p. 134 *ntj nb rn=f ḫr ḫd(w).w pn* Jeder, dessen Name auf dieser Stele ist

11) *iw.ty rḥ nfr.w rn=f* one whose name the gods do not know.

12) *iw.ty thh=f rḏi.yt m ḫr=f tm ḫd(q).w ḫr rḏi.yt m ḫr=f iw.ty kḏḏ=f m grḥ* one who does not transgress that which was commanded to him, one who is not weary regarding that which was commanded to him, one who does not sleep in the night.
[Zon92], Oefening 31, 14 *iwt ty thh.f rdyt m hr.f* iemand die niet overtreedt wat aan hem opgedragen is

[Zon92], Oefening 36, 17 *tm bg.w hr rdyt m hr.f* iemand die niet nalatig was aangaande wat aan hem opgedragen was

[Zon92], Oefening 31, 15 *iwt kdd.f m grh* iemand die niet slaapt in de nacht

Reading Exercise 1

Note: For published translations, see [Row36] nr. 538 (pp. 128-129).

hm.t nsw wr.t Ty nth.i ti rn n.y it=s Ywi3 rn n.y mw.t=s Twi3 The great wife of the king Tiy (may she live!); the name of her father is Yuya and the name of her mother is Tjuia.

hm.t pw n.t nsw nh.t She is the wife of a strong king.

Note: Translation of *nh.t* by “strong” in [Fau62].

t3s=f rsy r Kry mly.ty r Nhrn His southern border reaches to Kry, and the northern [border] to Naharin.

Reading Exercise 2

Note: For published translations, see [BB77] (p. 47); for a picture of the original, see Tafel 41 thereof.

iw šmni.n=i nfr nfr bk3 m3t.t nsw bi.ty Mn-hpr-R.t.w I followed the perfect god, ruler of the divine order, the King of Upper and Lower Egypt Menkheperre.

iw m3t.t=n=i nh.t.w nsw iri.tn=f hr h3s.wt nb.t I saw the victory of the king and what he did in all foreign lands,

ini.n=f wr.w n.w D3hy m skr-nh.r T3-mri when he fetched the princes of Syria as prisoners to Egypt,

h3k.n=f dmi.w=sn nb.w šd.n=f mnw=sn when he plundered all their towns, and when he cut [down] their trees.

nn h3s.t ch.t hft-hr=f There was no foreign land that stood up in front of him.

ink smn p3 nh.t.w iri.tn=f hr h3s.t nb.t It was I who perpetuated this victory and what he did in every foreign land,

iri.w m ss mi iri.ywt by putting in writing [as] what had been done.

Note: *iri.w* is old perfective, in sg.3.m. due to *smn*, which literally means “he who perpetuated”.

Reading Exercise 3

Note: For the complete text, see [Hel84a] nr. 374 (pp. 1287-1299); the exercise is an excerpt from p. 1296 thereof. For published translations, see [Hel84b] p. 31 after 1296.

ch.t n rdj.n hr=m=f iri.tw wd pn Then his Majesty commanded that this stele be created,

smn.w m r3-pr.w pn m s.t ch.t.n y nb established in this temple, at the place of the stations of the lord
Note: Translation of  lateinit class by “ceremonial stations of persons” in [Fau62].

\( ^\text{c} \text{nh}(.w) \text{ wd}^3(.w) \text{ snb}(.w) \) (may he live, prosper and be healthy!),

\( hti.w \text{ m} \text{ rr} \text{ wr} \text{ n.y} \text{ nb} \text{ t3.wy} \) and engraved with the great name of the lord of the two lands,

\( s3 \text{ Rc}.w \text{ Imn.w}–\text{htp.w}–\text{nfr}–\text{bk}3–\text{Iwnw} \) the son of Re, Amenhotep-god-ruler-of-Heliopolis,

\( m–ht \text{ iyi.t} \text{ hm}=f \text{ m} \text{ R}^\text{tnw} \text{ hr}.t \) after the coming [i.e. the return] of his Majesty from Upper Retenu

\( shr.n=f \text{ rky.w} \text{ nb}.w \text{ hr} \text{ swsh} \text{ t3}^\text{3} \text{ w} \text{ Km}.t \) and after he had overthrown all the enemies while widening the borders of Egypt.

Reading Exercise 4a

Note: For published translations, see [Bre06] § 647 (p. 292).

\( h3.t–sp \text{ 8} \text{ hr} \text{ hm} \text{ n.y} \text{ nsw} \text{ bi.ty} \text{ Hf}^\text{i}–\text{k3}.w–\text{Rc}.w \text{ c}\text{nh}(.w) \text{ d.t} \) Year 8 under the majesty of the King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Sesostris III; may he live eternally!

\( \text{wd} \text{ hm}=f \text{ iri.t} \text{ mr} \text{ m} \text{ m3w}.t \) His Majesty commanded the creation of a canal anew,

\( \text{rn} \text{ n.y} \text{ mr} \text{ pn} \text{ nfr} \text{ w3.w} \text{ Hf}^\text{i}–\text{k3}.w–\text{Rc}.w \text{ d.t} \) the name of this canal being “Good are the ways of Sesostris III eternally”,

\( m–ht \text{ wd}^3 \text{ hm}=f \text{ m} \text{ hnti} \text{ r} \text{ shr.t} \text{ K3}^\text{s} \text{hsi}.t \) after his Majesty had gone southwards to overthrow miserable Kush.

\( 3wi \text{ n.y} \text{ mr} \text{ pn} \text{ m} \text{ h} \text{ 150} \text{ ush}.w \text{ 20} \text{ mdt.w} \text{ 15} \) The length of this canal was 150 cubit, the width 20 [cubit], and the depth 15 [cubit].

Reading Exercise 4b

Note: For published translations, see [Gar57] (pp. 335-336).

\( h3.t–sp \text{ 50} \text{ tp.y} \text{ sm}.w \text{ 22} \text{ hr} \text{ hm} \text{ n.y} \text{ nsw} \text{ bi.ty} \text{ Mn–hpr–Rc}.w \text{ di} \text{ c}\text{nh} \) Year 50, first month of the summer, day 22, under the majesty of the King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Menkheperre, given life.

\( \text{wd} \text{ hm}=f \text{ š}3d \text{ mr} \text{ pn} \text{ m–ht} \text{ gm}.t=f \text{ sw} \text{ db}3.w \text{ m inrw} \) His Majesty commanded the digging of this canal, after his finding it blocked up with stones;

Note: In \( \text{db}3.w \), read \( \text{O36} \) for \( \text{Y5} \).

\( n \text{ skdi.n} \text{ dp}.t \text{ hr}=f \) a ship could not travel through it.

\( \text{hdi.n=f} \text{ hr}=f \text{ ib}=f \text{ 3wi.w} \text{ sm3.n=f} \text{ hft}.yw=f \) He travelled downstream on it, his heart being joyful, after he had killed his enemies.

Note: [Fau62] translates \( 3w \text{ ib} \) as “joyful”.

\( \text{rn} \text{ n.y} \text{ mr} \text{ pn} \text{ wn} \text{ t3} \text{ w3} \text{ m} \text{ nfr.t} \text{ Mn–hpr–Rc}.w \text{ c}\text{nh}(.w) \text{ d.t} \) The name of this canal was: “Menkheperre (may he live eternally!) is the one who opens the road as something perfect”.

\( \text{in} \text{ n}3 \text{ n.y} \text{ wkh.c.w} \text{ 3bw} \text{ sdi}=\text{sn} \text{ mr} \text{ pn} \text{ ūnw} \text{ rnp}.t \) It are the fishermen of Elephantine who dig (out) this canal every year.
Note: šdi is to be read as removing silt from an existing canal. Cf. [Han95]: š3d, “schiffbar machen (verstopften Kanal)”.

Reading Exercise 5

im3h Ḥk3-ib msi n Ipt dd  The honoured Hekaib, born to Ipet, says:

ink si n.y m–ḥt mri.yn Ḥk3=f hsi=f m hr.t hrw.w n.t rʾ.c.w nb  I am a man of after what his ruler desires, and whom he praises in the course of every day,

dd nfr.t ṭhm mrr.t šwi.y m dḥ bin  one who says what is good, and repeats what is liked, free of [lit. empty of] saying evil,

[All00], p. 331  jnk dd nfr t ṭhm mrr t i am one who says what is good and repeats what is loved.

hsi.y n.y ntr nw.ṭy=f mri.y n.y sp3.t=f praised of his city-god, beloved of his nome.

Reading Exercise 7

Note: For the complete text, see [Hel84a] nr. 365 (pp. 1227-1243); the exercise is an excerpt from pp. 1231-1234 thereof. For published translations, see [Hel84b] pp. 7-8 from 1231 to a few lines after 1234.

nsw pw kḥ mi Mntw  He is a king, strong like Month,

iti n iti.tw mʾ.c.w=f who robs but one has not robbed from him,

ptpt Ḥ3s.ʾ(w(t) nb bšt.ʾwt who tramples all foreign lands that rebel,

nn wn nh st m t3 pf n.y Nhrn without one who could protect them [i.e. the inhabitants of the foreign lands] in that land of Naharin

ḥ3ʾ.n nb=f n snḏ that his lord had left for fear.

ḥḫʾ.n=i nw.ʾwt=f why.ʾwt=f di.n=i sd.t im=sn  I destroyed his cities and his settlements and I set fire to them.

iri.n st ḫm=i m i3.ʾwt My Majesty turned them into ruins,

nn ḫpr grq st without the (re)creation of them coming into being [i.e. so that they could not be recreated].

ḥḫʾ.n=i rmʾ.t=sn nb.t ini(.w) m skr.ʾ.wʾnh I captured all their people, who were fetched as prisoners,

mnmn.t ir.y nn dr.w ih.ʾwt=sn r mi.tt and the cattle thereof without bound, and likewise their property.

    Note: Translation of ih.ʾwt as “property” as on p. 39. [Fau62] translates r mitt as “likewise”; see also m mi.tt, “likewise” on p. 69.

šʾ.n=i mnw=sn ḫt.w=sn nb bnr I cut [down] their trees and all their fruit-trees.

    Note: [Fau62] translates ḫt bnr as “fruit-tree”.

ist ḍ3i.n ḫm=i r ph.ʾww n.w Stʾ.t  And my Majesty ferried to the marshlands of Asia.
I ordered that many ships of cedar be hewn

Note: The sign T7, used in the spelling of mdh.tw, is missing from the sign list; cf. [Gar57].

On the mountains of God’s-land

Note: [Fau62] states that T3-ntr often refers to Pwenet, but context shows that it must here refer to Libanon.

in the vicinity of the mistress of Byblos,

which [i.e. the cedar] was placed on wagons towed by bulls [lit. and bulls were towing].

They travelled in front of my Majesty to ferry across that river that is between this foreign land and Naharin –

a king of boasting of him [i.e. a king whom one praises].

because of his two arms in melee,

and who ferried over the Euphrates behind [i.e. chasing] them who had attacked him,

as the first of his army while seeking that miserable enemy

Note: hry is singular, despite what the vocabulary suggests; cf. [Fau62].

in the foreign lands of Mitanni,

while he fled for his Majesty in another land, a far place, for fear.

Then my Majesty established [i.e. put up] my stele on that mountain of Naharin,

Note: In the spelling of dw, N25 is an erratum; read N26.

as one cut out from the mountain on the western side of the Euphrates.

Another occasion now of victory that Re had commanded for me:

He repeated for me something very brave [i.e. he made me again perform an heroic act],

at the sea of Ny.

He made me run across [lit. make] a troop of elephants.

Note: The sign E26 for “elephant” is missing from the sign list; cf. [Gar57].
cḥ3.n st ḫm=i m ird n.y 120 My Majesty hunted [lit. fought] them, they being [lit. as] a herd of 120 [animals].

n–sp ẖri.tw mi.tt in nsw Never had the like been done by a king

ẖr ntr ẖ3i.yw šsp ḫd.t since the god who had [in the past] received the white crown of Upper Egypt.

dd.n=i nn nn ẖb n ṭ nn ṭwms m–m I said this without boasting there, and without lie therein.

Note: [Fau62] translates m–m as “therein”.

ẖri.n(=i) st ḫt ṭd n=i ḫt= ḫm n cwt= ḫs nsw ḫt3 wy I did it according as my father, Amun-Re, lord of the thrones of the two lands, commanded to me,

Note: Entry for ns.t missing from vocabulary, but see W11 in sign list.

sšm ḫm=i ḫr mn nfr m šḥr.w=f mnḥ.w who guided my Majesty on the good path by his effective plans.

sm3.n=f n=i ḫm.t dṣr.t He united for me Egypt [lit. the black land] and the red land,

šn.tn ītn m ḫf=i and that which the sun surrounds is in my grasp.

Reading Exercise 8

Note: For the complete text, see [Hel84a] nr. 457 (pp. 1480-1481). For published translations, see [Hel84b] pp. 118-119 starting from just after “Inschrift”.

ẖr ẖ3i.t ṭ3Ṭ iy–c.w ṭd3ṭ iy The prince, the count, the sealbearer of the King of Lower Egypt,

tkn m nsw w c rs–ṭp ḫr nb m bȝḏi who approaches [i.e. who is allowed to approach] the king, the one person who is watchful, when everyone is tired,

ḥr ḫt ḫ3Ṭ iy n nb=f while seeking something useful for his lord,

dḥn.n nsw ḫr mnḥ īb=f whom the king had promoted because of the excellence of his heart

r ẖri.t mnḥ.r tš.wt=f for doing the requirements of his taxes,

im.y–r3 ṭp.w ṭr ḫw ṭdȝw–r–nḥ ṭ mȝc–hṛw the great overseer of the house Duawy-er-neheh, justified.

dd=f ḫr rmt ṭmnw ṭw He speaks to the people who are [alive].

dd=i n=tn ḫp.tr n=i ḫr īṭr.tw n=i I will tell you what happened at what was done to me,

m šmsi ṭṭi.y while following the sovereign.

šmsi.n=i šw ḫr mw ḫr ṭ3 ḫt ḫȝt tšy.t mnḥ.tt I followed him on water and on land, through southern and northern foreign land.

n iwi ṭp=i m ṭp–s3 Never came my fault [a complaint about any wrongdoing] in the palace.

Note: [Fau62] translates ṭp as “fault”.

ẖri.n=i dd.tw=f mnḥ.w I did what he said, being effective.
I was more promoted than any equal of mine,
and I was placed at the front of his Companions.
I came here, to the city of eternity

Note: [Fau62] translates nḥḥ as “eternity”, and niwt nt nḥḥ as “necropolis”.

after I had done what people desire and gods praise.
I was buried as dignitary, lord of praised ones of the
perfect god,

Note: [Fau62] translates stḥ as “dignitary”.

after I bent the hand [gesture made when bringing a sacrifice] for their
name.
Do for me an-offering-which-the-king-gives as [at]
the time that I did [it] on earth.

Note: In the spelling of nw, U21 is an erratum; read U19.
I am a dignitary because of what he [i.e. I] did,
who said what was good, and who repeated what was desired.
It is good to do concerning what has been done. [I.e. the visitor should
speak the offering formula, just as the deceased has.]

other reading exercises

6. Note: For translations, see [Par97] (pp. 92-98), [Lic75] (pp. 212-215), [Sim72] (pp. 50-56), or [Zon92] (pp. 225-235 and 268-270).

9. Note: For translations, see [Par97] (pp. 134-139), [Lic75] (pp. 140-144), [Sim72] (pp. 235-240), or [Zon92] (pp. 237-239 and 270-271).

Errata

• p. 5, line -6. s3 nsw is inconsistent with s3–nsw on p. 160, and hw.t nfr is inconsistent with hw.t–nfr on pp. 46 and 156.
• p. 5, line -1. ir.y p CHAPTER is inconsistent with ir.y–p CHAPTER on p. 146.
• p. 16. It seems wrong that the plural in line -6 should be transliterated as hrw.w, whereas the singular is transliterated identically in line 4 (see also pp. 35 and 156).
• p. 17, line -5. ”§ 70.5” should be ”§ 70.2c”. The same error on p. 18, line 15, and on p. 19, line 3.
• p. 24, line 6. Possibly § 47 was meant instead of § 37.
• p. 24, line 10. ir.t is inconsistent with iri.t on p. 146.
• p. 25, line 10. r–gs=k (“at your side”) should be r–gs=k for the sake of consistency with r–gs=f (“at his side”) on p. 44 and r–gs (“beside”) on p. 19.
• p. 26, line 3. \(Rtnw\) inconsistent with \(Rtnw\) on p. 8.

• p. 37, line -2. \(tp.t\) is left untranslated. It is not clear to me whether this is an error. However, [Gar57] on p. 357 translates this by “tip” in “I go up on the tip of your wings”. This translation is confirmed by [Cal75], p. 89. [All00], p. 377, has “on top of your wings”.

• p. 38, line 12. “your beloved god” should be “your sweet beloved god”.

• p. 39, line 12. \(iti.w\) is inconsistent with \(it.w\) on p. 63.

• p. 40, line 12. \(hs.t\) rather than \(hsi.t\) seems inconsistent with \(pri.t\) on p. 52.

• p. 40, line -2. \(di.n\) should be \(di.n\) for the sake of consistency. (Other grammars would consistently write \(r\)\(di\) instead of \(r\)\(di\).) Further, \(=(i)\) should be \(=(i)\) for the sake of consistency with occurrences elsewhere, e.g. \(di.n=(i)\) on p. 56; unnecessary seems to be the space in \(iri.n\) \((=i)\) on p. 78, line -12.

• p. 42, line -2. \(i\˘st\) should be \(i\˘st\).

• p. 44, line 7. “Heracleopolis” should be “Herakleopolis” for the sake of consistency with p. 154.

• p. 44, line -2, and p. 68, line -4. \(n\ sp\) is inconsistent with \(n–sp\) e.g. in § 140.

• p. 45, line 13. \(stt.yw\) should be \(St\ tw\) for the sake of consistency with p. 162.

• p. 52, line 13. \(3b.w\) should be \(s3b.w\); see [Fau62] p.211. Further, \(hr.y–h\ 3b.t\) is inconsistent with \(hr.y–h\ 3b\) on p. 159.

• p. 52, line -9. \(iry–s˘sm\) is inconsistent with \(ir.y \ s˘sm\) on p. 146.

• p. 53, line 2. \(Mnt\ tw\) is inconsistent with \(Mntw\) on p. 152.

• p. 53, line 11. \(\˘sms=f\) should be \(\˘smsi=f\) for the sake of consistency. (Other grammars would consistently not write the final \(i\) of weak verbs in most forms).

• p. 54, line 4. “southwards” (twice) should be “northwards”.

• p. 54, line 9. The order in \(Imn.w\ s˘s\) is inconsistent with the order in \(s3\ ns\) on p. 5.

• p. 54, line 9, and p. 78, line -6. The placement of the dot in \(n.(w)\) and \(n.(y)\) is inconsistent with e.g. \(n.(w)\) and \(n.(y)\) on pp. 50 and 25. We also find occurrences without brackets altogether (p. 58, line -3, p. 60, line -13, p. 63, line 1, and p. 74 line -3).

• p. 55, line 9. The placement of the dot in \(pri.(w)\) is inconsistent with \(3wi.(w)\) and \(ud\ 3.(w)\) on the same page.

• p. 55, line 16. \(mk\) should be \(m=k\) for the sake of consistency.

• p. 59, line -2. \(iry\) should be \(ir.y\) for the sake of consistency with p. 18 and \(hr.y\) on p. 69.

• p. 60, line -8. “travelled south” should be “travelled north”.

• p. 68, line -1. “has” should be “did”.

• p. 69, line -4. \(r\ \epsilon.\ wwy\) should be \(hr\ \epsilon.\ wwy\).

• p. 72, line 3. “§ 101” should be “§ 74”.

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• p. 73, line -3. ḫw.r.w is inconsistent with ḫrw on p. 159.
• p. 74, line 10. msdī=tn should be msdī=tn.
• p. 74, line -10. sm(w) should be šm(w).
• p. 74, line -7. ntt should be n.t(y)t for the sake of consistency with § 148.
• p. 74, line -2. “the statue” should be “this statue”.
• p. 86, line -10. nht is inconsistent with nh.t on p. 154.
• p. 86, line -1. Strictly speaking, “gold” should be “fine gold”.
• p. 97, line -2. The single b in Gb is inconsistent with the transliteration Gbb elsewhere (p. 72 and p. 77).
• p. 124, line -5. The mention of “p. 125” is meaningless here and should be ignored.
• p. 126, line -5. Given the notation in § 97, it would be more appropriate to refer to m=k and ist instead of to mk and isk.
• p. 128, line -8. “(§ 73,2)” does not make any sense and should be ignored.
• p. 157. ḫk3–ib should be Ḫk3–ib for the sake of consistency with proper nouns elsewhere that are capitalized; e.g. Ipt on p. 145.
• p. 167, at d3y.w. There is no corresponding entry in the vocabulary under r3 as suggested.

A note on the principles of transliteration used in the book:

In the cases of d versus ḫ and t versus t, the rule seems to be the following. When dealing with personal pronouns, the consonant is transliterated as we find it in the hieroglyphic writing. Thus we have p=tn instead of p=tn (p. 16), m=tn instead of m=tn (p. 25), tw instead of t(w) (on pp. 25, 37 and 75), and tm=t instead of tm=t (p. 76), although this is not adhered to consistently, as in the case of wd3.w tn (p. 35).

In the case of nouns however, the hieroglyphic writing is not reflected in the choice of the consonant in the transliteration, as in rwd.wy (pp. 31 and 155) and itn (p. 67).

References


