

Demotic

Taught by Foy Scalf

Notes by Minh-Tâm Trinh

Note: Throughout, I use $\underline{H/T}$ to mean h/t with a carat underneath.

5/7/2024

1. Introduction to Demotic and How to Study It

- periods of Demotic:
 - pre-Ptolemaic: 700 to 300 BCE
 - Ptolemaic: 300 BCE to 30 CE
 - Roman: 30 CE till the Coptic era
- introductory reference:
 - Johnson, *Thus Wrote 'Onchsheshonqy: An Introductory Grammar of Demotic*
- in-depth references, esp. for dictionaries/sign lists:
 - Erichsen, *Demotisches Glossar* (EG)
 - The Chicago Demotic Dictionary (CDD)
- Erichsen has a list of signs (with their uses), grouped by SHAPE
- due to ligatures, there is no one-to-one correspondence between hieroglyphs and demotic signs
- El-Aguizy's *Palaeographical Study of Demotic Papyri* assumes you already know the hieroglyphs corresponding to the demotic signs you need
- a tool in progress: the Demotic Palaeographic Database Project (DPDP)
- the greatest Demotists ever:
 - Karl-Theodor Zauzich
 - Wilhelm Spiegelberg
 - Janet H. Johnson
 - [greatest living Demotist]??
- main rule when learning signs: don't get locked into a single spelling because variation is the norm
- "Ancient scribes also struggled [with common words spelled in unusual ways], and we know this, because when they try to copy these words or explain them, we can see that they're having trouble..."
- Demotic is both a script and a phase of the Egyptian language
- Demotic emerged from the culture of the Saite, or Twenty-Sixth, Dynasty in northern / Lower Egypt
- during the time when Demotic emerged, southern / Upper Egypt used "Abnormal / Cursive Hieratic" script, but as the Saites established control over the country, Demotic became the administrative language throughout Egypt
- also known as "Enchorial" in the era of Champollion and Young
- Demotic literature:
 - Instructions of 'Onchsheshonqy (= focus of Johnson's book)

- as in Late Egyptian, the script shows significant reduplication of phonograms
- some recurring determinatives: the “divine determinative”, the one for bad things, the one for water, the phallus (!) for male things
- “Every time you get to the end of [an entry in] the Chicago Demotic Dictionary, and it says, ‘See Erichsen’, you go, ‘Ack!’”
- the feminine ending remains *-t*, but often they leave it out
- David Reese: Which pronunciation to use in this class, since he comes from a background in Bohairic Coptic? Foy: Demotic is very close in grammatical structure to Coptic, so much so that early publications often listed Coptic translations next to Demotic texts; nonetheless, we stick to the conventional Egyptological pronunciations, in part because if we used Coptic ones then there would be confusion over dialects
- the main scholarly attempt to reconstruct the pronunciation of Egyptian: Joseph Osing, *Die Nominalbildung des Ägyptischen*

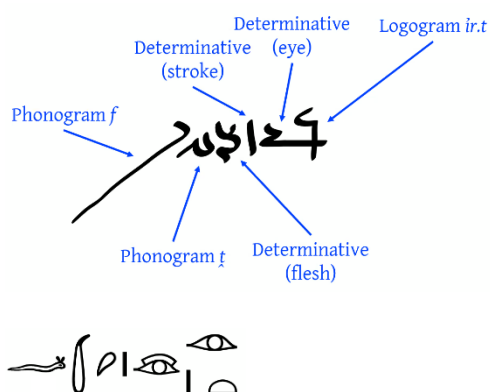
5/14/2024

2. The Demotic *sdm=f*

- Once more, the Demotic unilaterals:







𐀀	𐀁	𐀂	𐀃	𐀄	h
𐀅	𐀆	𐀇	𐀈	𐀉	h
𐀊	𐀋	𐀌	𐀍	𐀎	h / h̄
𐀏	𐀐	𐀑	𐀒	𐀓	h
𐀔	𐀕	𐀖	𐀗	𐀘	s
𐀙	𐀚	𐀛	𐀜	𐀝	š
𐀞	𐀟	𐀠	𐀡	𐀢	q
𐀣	𐀤	𐀥	𐀦	𐀧	k
𐀨	𐀩	𐀪	𐀫	𐀬	g
𐀭	𐀮	𐀯	𐀰	𐀱	t
𐀲	𐀳	𐀴	𐀵	𐀶	t̄
𐀷	𐀸	𐀹	𐀺	𐀻	d

- Mary: What do you call *t̄*? Foy: “Tall T”
- why don’t we usually transcribe into Demotic? consider:



ir.t=f

- the basic nominal declension:

\emptyset  *b3k*  *b3k.w*   *b3k.t*  *b3k.wt* 

- Tolomeo: Does \mathfrak{MNT} - in Sahidic (or \mathfrak{MET} - in Bohairic) come from *md.t*? Foy: Yes
 - *imy-r*(^o) from older phases of Egyptian has shortened to *mr* in Demotic:

mr (< *imy-r*) [*ṣ*] (lit., 'overseer')

E14:2/14



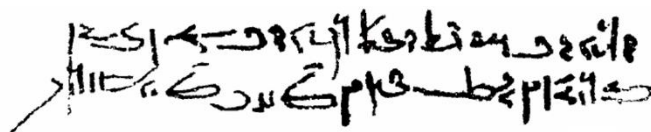
mr-mš^c.w 'generals'

E15:24/11



mr-šn 'chief inspector (in temple), λεσθωνις'

- the indirect genitive particle *n* became “immutable” in Late Egyptian, and similarly, does not inflect in Demotic
- Tolomeo: Could *p3 w^cb* mean “the pure one” instead of “priest”? [as in Coptic...]
 Foy: Yes, but [to emphasize that meaning,] they would probably instead write *p3 nty w^cb*
- they often leave out phonograms from the articles: e.g., the (top) *n* in the plural definite article *n3*
- in a long passage, start with what you know or what looks distinctive: e.g., the *iry* at the end of the first line below:



t3 mw.t t3 nt ms t3 m3.t t3 nt t3 3ry
3r t3 rm3 nb 3pr nkt rm3 rh p3 nt rh 3rd=f

The/A mother is the one who gives birth;
 the/a road is that which gives a companion.
 All men acquire property;
 the/a wise man is the one who knows how to conserve it.

- Johnson in her grammar uses some unusual labels: dividing predicate types into verbal and “nominal” (i.e., nonverbal), and referring to the stative as the “qualitative”
- [Foy tried to explain Johnson’s “nominal” label in terms of deep structure with implicit *wn*’s, but I lost him: see Johnson, ¶10]

**wn w' rmt* "A man exists." / "There is a man."

*wn w^c rmt̄ mw̄t̄ “A man is dead.”

*wn-nʷpʷ rmt̪ n pʷ ʷy “The man was in the house.”

**iw pꜣ rmt r sꜣdm nꜣy=y mt.wt* “The man will hear my words.”

*p³ rmṭ mwṭ “The man is dead.”

- David Vertal: Is * *wn* the origin of the Bohairic *oyon* (“there”)? Foy: Yes
- in the basic nominal predicate structure, the *p3/t3/n3* must agree with the “A” part:

w^c sH ls n Pr *Pr-3* w^c sH hny p3 ym p3y

A slip of the tongue in the palace [“House of *Pharaoh*”]: It is [like] a wrong turn of helm in the sea.

- a longer nominal predicate:

p3 sn n t3 shm.t rmt rh.t p3y
“He is the brother of the wise woman.”

- and one for Mothers’ Day:

t3 wp.t n mw.t t3 wp.t n b3k.t t3y

The work of a mother: It is the work of a servant.

- primary forms of the *sdm=f* in Demotic, outside the second tense:

indicative

prospective

aorist, which is essentially just *hr* + prospective, but which Johnson classifies separately

- the aorist has gnomic tense

- as in earlier phases of Egyptian, indicative forms move a narrative along:

hpr [p3 nw] n p3 t-wnw(.t) 8.t (n) grh
nhs Pr-3 glp=f hr=f š=f d nm p3 nt bnr

[The time] of the 8th hour of the night occurred;
the king awoke; he uncovered his face; and he called out, saying,
“Who is (the one who is) outside?”

- the suffix pronoun series (from Johnson):

¶35	PERSON	DEMOTIC	PERSON	DEMOTIC
	1 s.	III y	1 pl.	[𐓗] n
	2 m. s.	𐓗 k	2 pl.	[𐓗] tn
	2 f. s.	[<] t		
	3 m. s.	𐓗 f	3 pl.	w
	3 f. s.	? s		

The 3 f. s. is used for the neuter.

In early Demotic, through the reigns of the first two Ptolemies, 1 s. III y was usually not written (as in Old Egyptian).

- uses of the suffix pronouns:
 - subject of a verbal sentence
 - object of a preposition
 - direct object after an infinitive
 - possessive pronoun, but only for one of a short list of inalienable body parts
- the direct object pronoun series:

	t=y	"me"		t=n	"us"
	t=k	"you"		t=tn	"you"
	t=t	"you"			
	s	"him"		st	"them"
	s	"her"			

- use of direct object pronouns: direct objects following a conjugated verb or imperative
- the list of inalienable body parts:

DEMOTIC	TRANSLATION	DEMOTIC	TRANSLATION		
	ir.t	eye		t	member
	ph.t	strength		rt	foot
	r	mouth		ls	tongue
	h3.t	heart		hr	face
	h^c	-self (lit., limb)		h3.t	front
	hrw	voice		he.t	side
	st	tail		d3d3	head
				dr.t	hand

- *sdm=f* in Demotic:

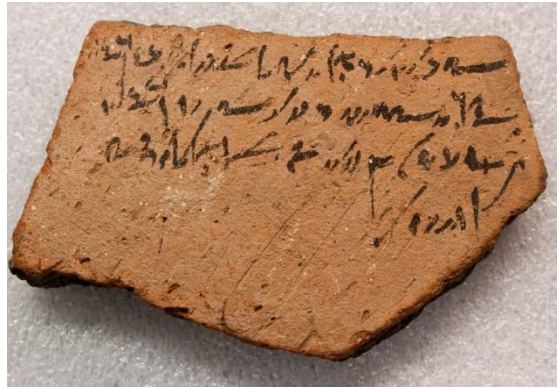
- Demotic, like Late Egyptian, doesn't have a separate passive-voice construction: instead uses active voice with an (impersonal) plural 3rd-person pronoun subject

5/21/2024

3. The Demotic Adverb and Adverbial Phrases

[missed most of the latter part of this class due to an airplane flight]

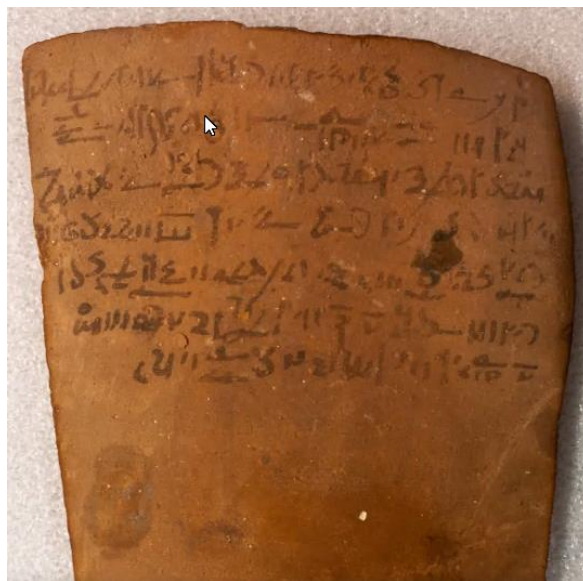
- examples of variation in spelling: 'Onchsheshonqy and a few other scribes write *pr* differently
- ISACM E49083:



*in Dd-Hr s3 P3-Mn ḥd kt ½ n ḥw.t-ntr n ḥd mr-ḥ3s.t
 rn P3-Gyr s3 P3-Hr r-in=f r t3 ḥ3s.t
 iw=f ks sh Hr-S3-3s.t s3 Ns-Mn ḥsb.t 38
 ibt 1 pr.t sw 10*

Theos, son of Paminis, brought ½ silver kite to the temple for the tax of the overseer of the necropolis,
 in the name of Pchoilis, son of Pauris, whom he brought to the necropolis when he was buried. Signed Harsiese, son of Esminis, in year 38,
 Tybi [“month 1”], day 10.

- “choachyte” [?]
- another ostracon (from ISACM?):



*iT ntr In-Ir.t-r-r=w s3 Dd-Hr p3 nty shn=w n Ti-m-Htp s3 Ns-P3w.ty-t3.wy
 shn=y n=k p3y=y ibt n Dm^c n s3 tpy
 ibt 3 Šmw sw 13 r ibt 4 Šmw sw 13 mtw=k t3y nhh[?]
 [sw (iyp.t) 20 p3y] sw mtw=k t3y p3 hnk (mnhy)[?]
 mtw=k iri n3y=f šms.(w) n3y=f rš.(w) iw bn-pw=k ti rš
 m-s3=y n mT n p3 t3 iw ink s p3 f3y
 n p3 ibt iw ink s p3 wtbe.t*

It is Inaros, son of Teos, who leased them to Imouthes, son of Espatous.

I have leased to you my month [of priestly service] in Djeme [Medinet Habu],
in the first phyle,

from month 3 of Shemu day 13 to month 4 of Shemu day 13. And
[continuative?] you will take the oil[?],

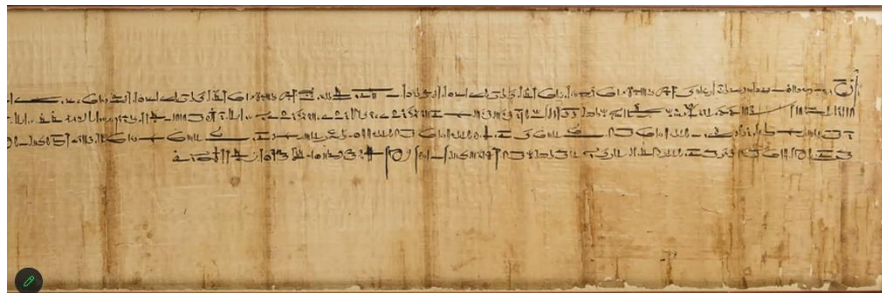
[...] and you will take the beer (and cloth)[?].

And you will make their services and their offerings, but you will not have a
claim

against me for anything at all, for it is me to whom the income belongs
for the month, me to whom the [reversion] offerings belong.

- w3h-mw [?]

- ISACM E17481



-

5/28/2024

4. First Present and Third Future

- locate the word *ty* ("here")

ⲧⲓ

in O. Medinet Habu 158:

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>h p' 'nh nty iir r Ty-bil</i> 2. <i>ta Pj-šr-Wsir r-ir-f n pr r' n</i> 3. <i>pr Dm' n pr Mnt nb Mtn n hsb.t 3.t</i> 4. <i>tpy pr.t sw 11 n Ty-hr ta Twtw irm</i> 5. <i>hr-r' ta Twtw dd 'nh</i> 6. <i>p' k' Mtn nty htp ty irm ntr nb nty</i> 7. <i>htp</i> 8. <i>irm-f nkt ...</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Copy of the oath which Taybeleh, 2. daughter of Psenosiris, will make 3. at the gate of 4. the temple of Montu, lord of 5. Medamud, on year 3, 6. Tybi 11, for Taiher, daughter of 7. Totoes, and 8. Hereres, daughter of Totoes, 9. saying: As lives 10. the bull of Medamud, who rests 11. here together with every god who 12. rests 13. with him. As for the property ...
--	--	---

- locate the word *'n* ("again")

ⲛ

- comparing possible translations of varying fidelity, recalling that *mtw=f* comes from Middle Egyptian *m di=f*:

hr šms šr nfr iT mtw=f

A good son follows the father that he has.

A good son follows the father with him.

A good son follows his father.

- as in earlier phases of Egyptian, a pronominal direct object can move up in the word order to precede a non-pronominal subject:

swT st n3 b3k.w n p3 ʿwy n mtr

The servants delivered it to the house at midday.

- in the example below, *nhT* is spelled with a sign that evolved from the *nh* bird biliteral:

hr nhT=y h3t=y

I trust my heart.

- we know from Coptic that in Demotic, infinitives take three forms:
 - the absolute state, used without reliance on other words
 - the construct state, used before noun phrases to show a dependence (e.g., genitive or accusative)
 - the pronominal/pre-pronominal state, used before suffix pronouns
- the first present is a *bipartite* form:

[noun phrase] + [adverbial predicate] / [infinitive]

- example of the first present:

3my.t rmt r hr=f

The character of a man is in [“toward”] his face.

- the first present evolved from the *hr* + [infinitive] pseudoverbal construction when the *hr* was dropped from spoken pronunciation

tw=i hr sdm
becoming
tw=i sdm

- the proclitic/preformative pronoun series, used in the first present for pronominal subjects:

	<i>tw=y</i>	"I"		<i>tw=n</i>	"we"
	<i>tw=k</i>	"you"		<i>ti=tn</i>	"you"
	<i>tw=t</i>	"you"			
	<i>iw=f</i>	"he"		<i>st</i>	"they"
	<i>iw=s</i>	"she"			

- the "durative object rule": in durative constructions like the first present and its "satellites", direct objects must be preceded by the preposition *n* / *n-im* when they are pronominal:

iw=f sdm n p3 rmt
but
iw=f sdm n-im=w

n3 mt.w(t) r-wn-n3w nh-Sšnky s3 T-Nfr sh n-im=w

the words that 'Onchsheshonqy, son of Tjanefer, was writing ["them"]

- effective of transitivity on verbs in the stative:

roots with high transitivity will express action upon the subject: passive voice

roots with low transitivity will express action performed by the subject: active voice

- the stative in Demotic, like in earlier phases, fills adverbial slots, including the first present, and can also modify preceding noun phrases or clauses

- spelling differences between the infinitive (first column) and the stative and *sdm=f* forms (second column):

	[𓂏]	<i>iy</i>		[𓂏]	<i>iw</i>	to come
		<i>ʿ(3)y</i>			<i>ʿ(3)y</i>	to be large, be great
		<i>ʿš3y</i>			<i>ʿš3</i>	to be numerous
		<i>th3</i>			<i>thr</i>	to be sad
		<i>rh</i>			<i>ir-rh</i>	to know

- often, we need the surrounding syntax to distinguish the stative from an infinitive:

dr.t nb swtn n p3 ntr

Every hand is extended [stative] to the god.

- the third future is a *tripartite* form:

iw + [noun phrase] + (*r*) + [infinitive]

- when the *r* is omitted, the third future can look very similar to the first present, but we can often use the durative object rule to distinguish it:

iw=fsgm "He will listen."

iw=fsgm "He listens."

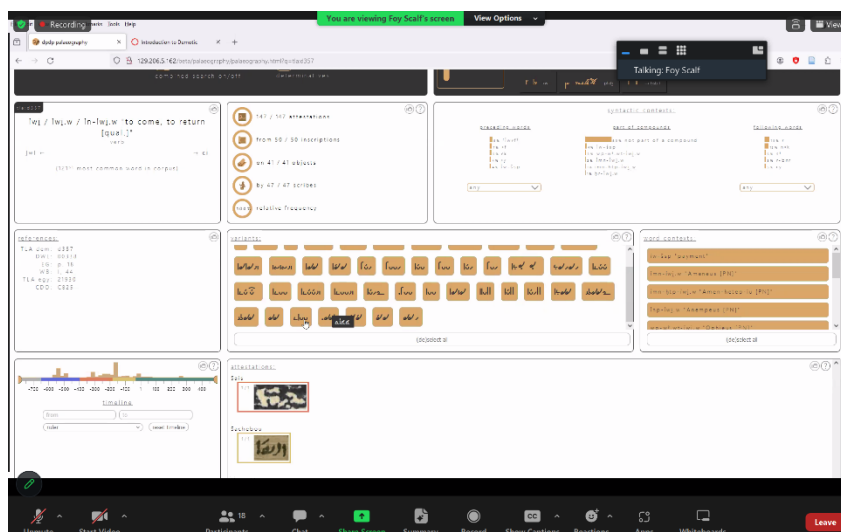
iw=fsgm=w "He will hear them."

iw=fsgm n-im=w "He hears them."

- subject pronoun series for the third future:

iw=y	"I"	iw=w	"we"
iw=k	"you"	iw=tn	"you"
iw=t	"you"		
iw=f	"he"	iw=w	"they"
iw=s	"she"		

- A sample of the Demotic Palaeographical Database Project (DPDP) interface:



6/4/2024

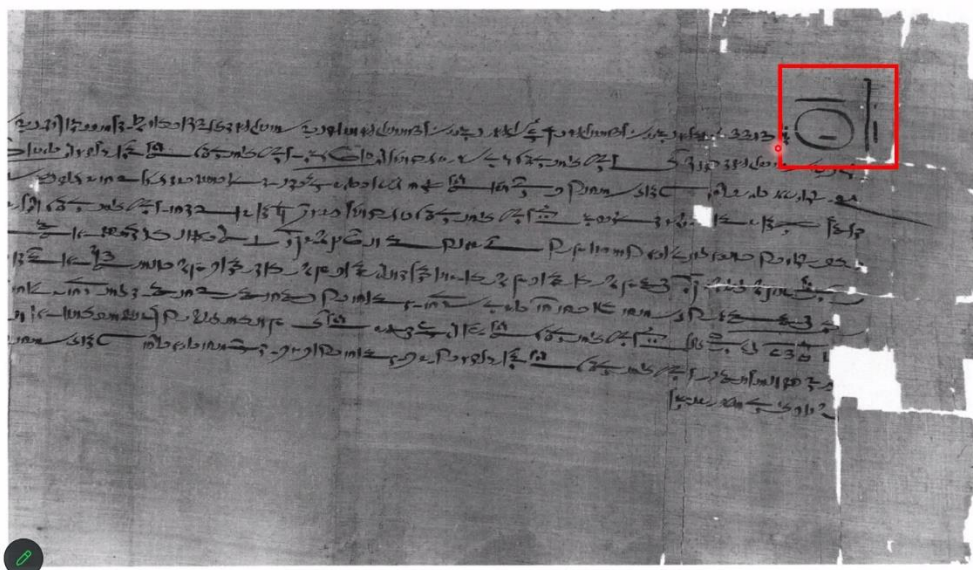
5. The Demotic Adjective

-

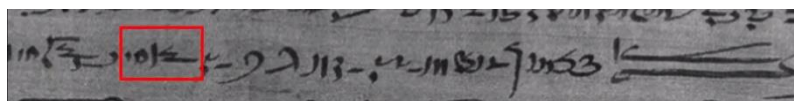
6/11/2024

6. The Imperative

- from a contract in the Hawara papyri: the first line begins, “Year 2, day ____ of Pharaoh Ptolemy, son of ...”



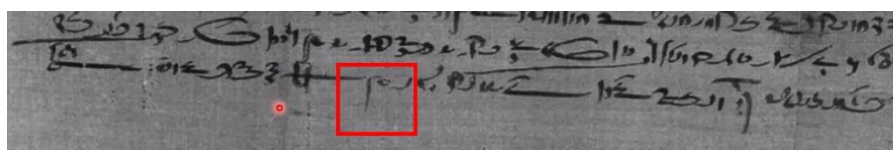
- The circled word is ϵwy :



$ti=k \text{ } mt(r) e \text{ } h^3ty=y \text{ } n \text{ } p^3 \text{ } h_d \text{ } n \text{ } t^3y=y \text{ } tny.t \text{ } 1/3 \text{ } n \text{ } p^3y \text{ } \epsilon wy \text{ } nty \text{ } kt$

You caused that my heart be satisfied [prospective] with [“of”] this money for my share [of] one-third of the house that is built...

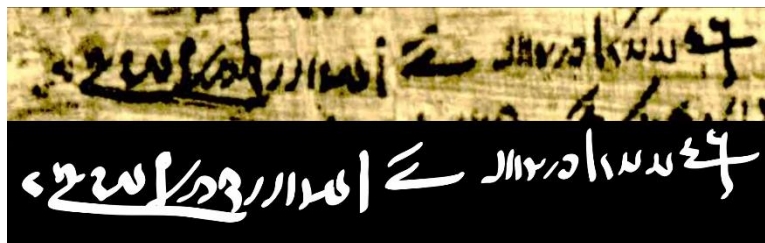
- The circled word is *m-sh*, meaning “written by”, “signed”, and the last word in the last line is the beginning of a name, *Sbk*:-



- OIP 113: *Oriental Institute Hawara Papyri: Demotic and Greek Texts from an Egyptian Family Archive in the Fayum (Fourth to Third Century B.C.)*

<https://isac-idb-static.uchicago.edu/multimedia/514/oip113.pdf>

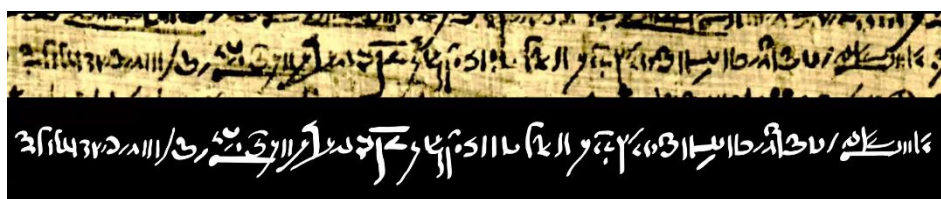
- narrative use of the first present, translated using the English past tense:



st iw m-s³=y
t³y=w T=y r t³ hrwT³.t

They came after me.
 They took me to the festival.

- a full sentence from the Tale of Setna I:



ti=y t³y=w T=k r p³ m³ nty iw p³y dm n-im=f
iw Dhwtý p³ iir sh=f n-dr. T=f h³=f
iw=f n³.k r-hry m-s³ n³ ntr.w

I will cause you to be taken to the place where this scroll is [“in it”],
 as it was Thoth who wrote it with his own hand,
 when he had come down after the gods.

- an example with two syntactically distinct translations:



ir. T=k nfr. t t³y

It is your beautiful [adjective with feminine ending] eye.
 OR
 Your eye is a beautiful one [abstract noun].

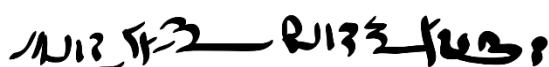
- third future in a contrastive construction:



$iw=f\bar{t}i\ ^cy\ n3y=f\bar{r}m\bar{t}.w\ \bar{h}m.w$
 $iw=f\bar{t}i\ \bar{h}m\ n3y=f\bar{r}m\bar{t}.w\ ^cy.w$

He will cause its small men [to be] great;
 he will cause its great men [to be] small.

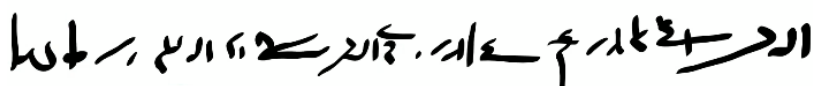
- the $s\bar{d}m=f$ of adjective verb in a clause with an r of comparison:



$n3\ m-\bar{s}s\ t3y=s\ wp.t\ r\ t3y=y$

Her work was more significant than mine [“was significant more than mine”].

- an example where all of the signs should be relatively easy(!):



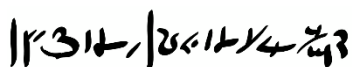
$iw=f\bar{k}t\ w^c\ ^cyw\ n\ t3y=f\bar{h}m.t\ \bar{i}rm\ n3y=f\bar{h}r\bar{T}.w$

He will build a house for his wife and children.

- translate into Demotic in two ways: “Potsherds are more numerous than papyri.”


using the $s\bar{d}m=f$ of adjective verb:

$n3-\bar{s}\bar{s}\ bld^c.w\ r\ \bar{d}m^c.w$





using the first present(?) with wn :


$wn\ bld^c.w\ ^c\bar{s}\bar{s}\ r\ \bar{d}m^c.w$





- how to identify the imperative:
 - found in direct speech to a 2nd-person interlocutor
 - no explicit subject
 - may be followed by dependent pronoun as object
- verbs with special imperative forms:


 *r-iny* “Bring!” → $\Delta n\bar{i}$ -

 *r-dy* “Say!” → $\Delta \Delta i$ -

 *iiry* “Do!” → $\Delta p\bar{i}$ -

 *m-ir* “Do not!” → $\Delta n\bar{p}$ -

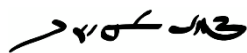
 *my* “Give!” or “Cause ...” (old *imy*) → $\Delta n\bar{p}$ -



r-dy mt.t m3.t n rmt nb

Speak the words of truth to all men!

- the imperative *my* can be combined with a verb in the prospective to yield an optative:



my sdm=f



my ir=f sdm

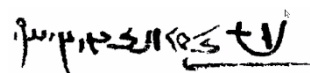
Let him [“Cause that he”] hear...

- “yes/no” interrogatives formed by prepending



in












to any type of main clause, before the main verb:



in d=k st iir-hr rmt n p3 B

Did you tell them to anyone at all?


























- proper names in Demotic are very hard: use the Demotisches Namenbuch
- the names of the major gods can just be memorized liked other vocabulary:

DEMOTIC	TRANSLATION	DEMOTIC	TRANSLATION
	[𐩌] <i>Is.t</i> Isis		[𐩐𐩠] <i>Ws'ir</i> Osiris
	<i>Pth</i> Ptah		<i>Nt</i> Neith
	<i>P3-r</i> Pre		<i>H'py</i> Hapy
	<i>Hr</i> Horus		[𐩐] <i>Dhwty</i> Thoth
	[𐩐] <i>ʿmn</i> Amun		
	<i>ʿwn</i> Heliopolis		<i>Mn-nfr</i> Memphis

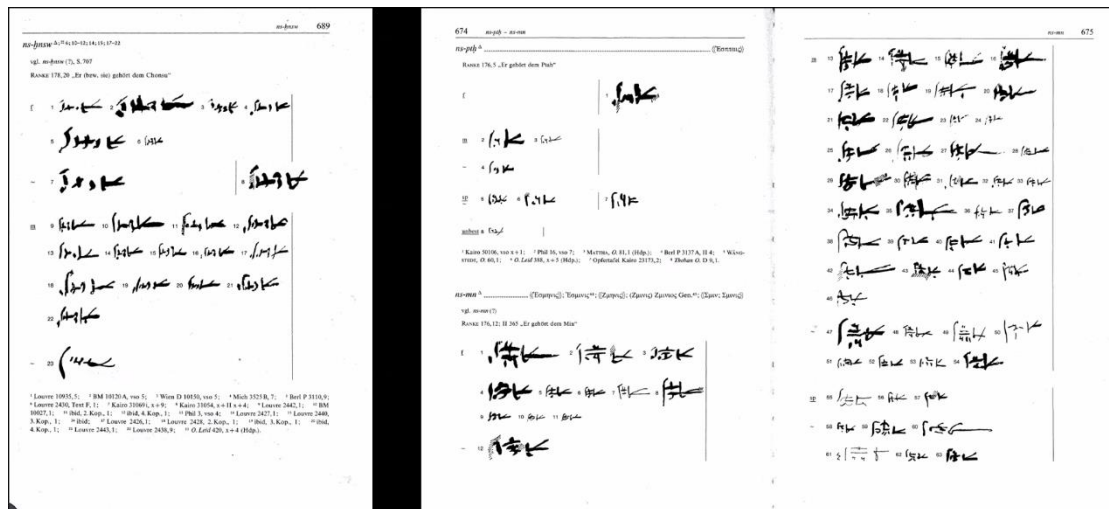
- $P3-ti$ - and $T3-ti$ - names:

[illegible]

- $P3\text{-}\check{s}r\text{-}$ and $T3\text{-}\check{s}r.t\text{-}$ names:

<p>1104 <i>id-ṣ-waḥ</i> → <i>id-ṣ-waḥ</i> ¹</p> <p><i>id-ṣ-waḥ</i> ²</p> <p>vgl. <i>waḥ</i>, S. 121; <i>id-ṣ-waḥ</i> „Die Tochter des Weiden (= Mst)“</p> <p>☞ </p> <p>Mansch. Straßb. Hs. 246, 7. Bl. (Abschreibung MSL.10).</p> <p>† Die nachfolgende Nominatform ist veraltet:</p>	<p>1112 <i>id-ṣ-waḥ</i></p> <p><i>id-ṣ-waḥ</i> ¹ <i>id-ṣ-waḥ</i> ² <i>id-ṣ-waḥ</i> ³ <i>id-ṣ-waḥ</i> ⁴</p> <p>nach <i>id-ṣ-waḥ</i> ¹ <i>id-ṣ-waḥ</i> ² <i>id-ṣ-waḥ</i> ³ <i>id-ṣ-waḥ</i> ⁴</p> <p>vgl. <i>id-ṣ-waḥ</i>, S. 209</p> <p>Russk. 349, 7 „Die Tochter des Mst“</p> <p>☞ </p> <p>☞ </p> <p>☞ </p> <p>☞ </p> <p>☞ </p> <p>☞ </p> <p>☞ </p> <p>☞ </p>	<p>1116 <i>id-ṣ-waḥ</i> → <i>id-ṣ-waḥ</i></p> <p><i>id-ṣ-waḥ</i> ¹ <i>id-ṣ-waḥ</i> ² <i>id-ṣ-waḥ</i> ³ <i>id-ṣ-waḥ</i> ⁴</p> <p>nach <i>id-ṣ-waḥ</i> ¹ <i>id-ṣ-waḥ</i> ² <i>id-ṣ-waḥ</i> ³ <i>id-ṣ-waḥ</i> ⁴</p> <p>vgl. <i>id-ṣ-waḥ</i>, S. 223</p> <p>Russk. 349, 7 „Die Tochter des Mst“</p> <p>☞ </p> <p>☞ </p> <p>☞ </p> <p>☞ </p> <p>☞ </p> <p>☞ </p> <p>☞ </p> <p>☞ </p>	<p>1118 <i>id-ṣ-waḥ</i> → <i>id-ṣ-waḥ</i></p> <p><i>id-ṣ-waḥ</i> ¹ <i>id-ṣ-waḥ</i> ² <i>id-ṣ-waḥ</i> ³ <i>id-ṣ-waḥ</i> ⁴</p> <p>nach <i>id-ṣ-waḥ</i> ¹ <i>id-ṣ-waḥ</i> ² <i>id-ṣ-waḥ</i> ³ <i>id-ṣ-waḥ</i> ⁴</p> <p>vgl. <i>id-ṣ-waḥ</i>, S. 223</p> <p>Russk. 349, 7 „Die Tochter des Mst“</p> <p>☞ </p> <p>☞ </p> <p>☞ </p> <p>☞ </p> <p>☞ </p> <p>☞ </p> <p>☞ </p> <p>☞ </p>
--	---	---	---

- *Ns*- (“Belongs-to-...”) names:



- some interjections and conjunctions in context:

Feuit

$i P3-R^c$

O Pre!

twys t3 mtr.t

Here is the teaching.

r-db3 hpr wn mtw=y w^c H^c (m)-hl

...because I have a young boy

6/18/2024

7. The Converters

- the stroke written between a person's name and their parent's name: we believe that during the Late Period, there was a shift in the spoken language from [name] s^3 [name], "...the son of...", to [name] p^3 [name], "...the one of..."
- but for feminine names, nearly all examples we have use t^3 rather than $s^3.t$
- the numbers:

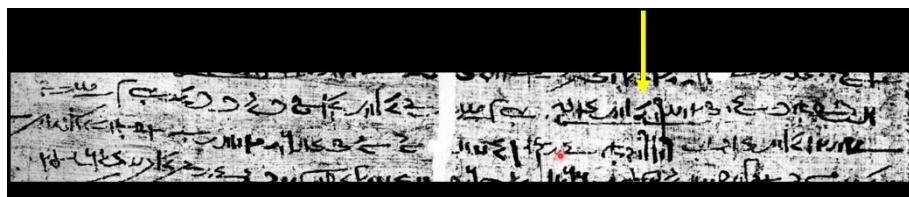
DEMOTIC	NUMBER	DEMOTIC	NUMBER	DEMOTIC	NUMBER
1	1	[λ]	10	—	100
4	2	5	20	— 4	200
ⲛ [ⲛ]	3	[ⲗ]	30	[— 4]	300
[ⲛ or ⲛ]	4	[—]	40		
[7]	5	[3]	50		
[6]	6	[2]	60		
[4]	7	[9]	70		
—	8	[2]	80		
[7]	9	[4]	90		
[λ]	10	—	100	5	1,000

- in the divine proper names: note that goddess names like those of Isis and Neith take a ligatured *-t* + divine egg in place of the usual divine determinative
- another example of the *-t* + divine egg: the Demotic spelling of Cleopatra's name on the Rosetta Stone
- from tonight's intro message:

my t3y=n sb3.t n sh n šc.t m h3ty=tn šc d.t

Put our instruction of Demotic ["document-writing"] in your heart forever!

- another passage from Onchsheshonqy:



*ti=y ir=w t=k n wr swnw
ti=y ti=w n=k nty nb nty mtw p3 wr swnw dr=w
ti=y ir=w n3y=k sn.w wcb iwty tn*

I caused that you be made ["they made you"] as ["for"] the chief physician.

I caused that you be given ["they gave to you"] all that which the chief physician possessed, entirely ["to its limits"].

I caused that your brothers be made ["they make your brothers"] *wab*-priests without payment.

- an example where the first word is easy, but the rest requires massaging the translation a little:

m-ir šzy šm n=k

* Do not [vetitive] be numerous [adjective verb] to leave [infinitive] of yourself.

Do not leave so often.

- the previous example is based on Onchsheshonqy, E101:17/25: “Do not speak too often in the presence of your superior.”

- yet another example with the imperative *my*:

my nw tby=k hm.t r pzy=k nkt

Cause that your wife look at [*nw r*] your property.

- third future in an interrogative:

in iw=y nh iw=y mwt

Will I live [or] die?

- interjection followed by an indicative *sdm=f*:

twys nh-ššnky

h3=w s hn Mn-Nfr

Here is Onchsheshonqy.

He was left in Memphis.

- the particle *twys* comes from *ti=y s*, “I placed him/it...”

- “I guess Janet was feeling broke that day”:

my hđ 100 (n) shm. rmt.(t) rh.t

Give 100 silver (coins) to a wise woman.

- *converters* are particles that change (“convert”) the role of a clause:
circumstantial (subordinate) converter *iw*
relative converter *nty*
imperfect (past-tense) converter *wn-n3w*
second-tense (emphatic) converter *iir*
- the structure of circumstantial clauses:

iw 𐤀𐤍 + Main Clause

- the pronoun series for the circumstantial first present and third future:

𐤀𐤍	<i>iw=y</i>	“I”	𐤀𐤍	<i>iw=w</i>	“we”
𐤀	<i>iw=k</i>	“you”	𐤀𐤍	<i>iw=tn</i>	“you”
𐤀	<i>iw=t</i>	“you”			
𐤀	<i>iw=f</i>	“he”	𐤀𐤍	<i>iw=w</i>	“they”
𐤀	<i>iw=s</i>	“she”			

- the difference between the circumstantial first present and third future:

first present: *iw* + [noun phrase] + [adverbial predicate]

third future: *iw iw=f r sdm*

- E131:6/14:

m-ir hb iH n mt.t 3.t

iw wn rmt rh iw iw=k rh hb=f

Do not [“cause to”] send a fool on a great matter,
 when there is a wise man that you could [“will be able”] to send [“him”].

- circumstantial clauses are often found after verbs of incomplete predication, like *hpr* and *gmi*, as well as certain particles, like *hmy*, “if only”

- E132:4/7–8:

hpr=f iw hr in=w tBy=f hr.t r bnr pr Pr-3 n mn.(t)

It happened that his provision was brought from the palace daily.

- indefinite antecedents are modified by circumstantial clauses, while definite antecedents are modified by relative clauses: thus we call the former the *virtual relative*

- the structure of relative clauses:

nty ⤵ + Main Clause

- two kinds: those where the subject is the antecedent, and those where the subject is new:

pꜣ rmt̄ nty sdm
“the man who hears”

pꜣ rmt̄ nty iw=y sdm n-im=f
“the man whom I hear”

- the interaction between verbal tense and the two kinds of relative clause is complicated:

Tense	Subject = Antecedent	Subject ≠ Antecedent
Past	<i>iir sdm</i> <i>nty nꜣ-n=f</i>	<i>rꜣ-sdm=f</i> <i>nty nꜣ-n pꜣy=f wy</i>
Present	<i>nty sdm</i> <i>nty n pꜣy=f wy</i> <i>nty nꜣ-n=f</i> <i>nty mr=f</i>	<i>nty iw=w sdm (n-im)=f</i> <i>nty iw wn rmt̄ m pꜣy=f wy</i> <i>nty nꜣ-n pꜣy=f wy</i> <i>nty mr=w s</i>
Aorist	<i>nty hr sdm=f</i>	<i>nty hr sdm=w s</i>
Future	<i>nty iw=f(r) sdm</i>	<i>nty iw=w(r) sdm=f</i>

s

6/25/2024

8.

-