

The Instructions Of  
**PTAHHOTEP**  
An Interlinear Translation

Ptahhotep, Sem Essesi, others...

Foreward by <someone>

August 26, 2024







For my father Ptah, who is South of His wall...

... and for Mut, the mother of all of my mothers.

May Seshat and Thoth be satisfied.



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# Foreword

Someone else needs to write this explaining...

- their relationship with the authors
- how it is useful to people
- how they contributed to the work
- signing their name at the end



# Preface



# Interlinear Translation

## Introduction

### Ptahhotep's Lament

Ptahhotep addresses his king, Djedkare Isesi and describes his plight, which is the suffering that comes with old age.

This is relevant to why he would want to pass down his wisdom as part of his legacy, and helps serve as an introduction to the rest of the text.

1 - The title *imi rA* is usually translated as "overseer" but is a pun around the *r* glyph having the shape of the mouth and being used for terms related to words and speech, and may mean something like "commander of words" or "commander through words".

2 - The *niwt* sign can also determine a place, a town or other settlement and the choice of the word city is to convey a modern equivalent to this title.

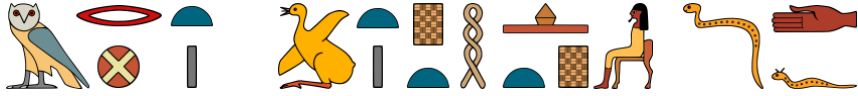



3 - The title of *TAti* translated as "vizier" is a somewhat modern projection here, it could perhaps also be translated as "prime minister", or as a "second in command" to the king.

4 - *Xprw* is closely related to the god Khepri, who symbolises the making of progress of the sun when it rises.

5 - *wr* as a determinative seems often to be used with concepts associated with *isfet*, as well as being a word on its own which is usually translated to mean "great" or "old". e.g. *Hrw wr* for "Horus the Elder" and *mHt wrt* for "the Great Flood"

6 - This appears to be a spelling mistake in the original.

7 - *iw* is a particle with no direct translation in English.

			
<b>m r niwt t .      TA t .      p t H Htp t p A50      D d f</b>			
<i>imi rA<sup>1</sup> niwt<sup>2</sup>      TAti<sup>3</sup>      ptHHtp      Dd.f</i>			
Overseer <sup>1</sup> of the city <sup>2</sup> vizier <sup>3</sup> Ptahhotep      (he) says:			
			
<b>it it      nb G7 A1      t n i A19      xpr r</b>			
<i>ity      nb.i      tni      xprw<sup>4</sup></i>			
sovereign,      my lord,      infirmity      develops <sup>4</sup>			
			
<b>i A w A19      h A w D54      w g g wr<sup>5</sup> D54</b>			
<i>iAw      hAw      wgg</i>			
old age      befalls,      feebleness			
			
<b>w<sup>6</sup> i      i H w wr<sup>5</sup>      Hr .      mA A w Y1A</b>			
<i>iw<sup>6</sup> 7.w      iHw      Hr      mAw</i>			
comes,      weakness      is      renewed			

Ptahhotep continues to lament his old age, describing and analogising his difficulties.

8 - This appears to be a spelling mistake in the original.

9 - Literally "all suns", *rA* meaning "sun" and *nb* used as a suffix meaning "all". *rA* is identical in spelling and form to the name of the sun god Ra.

10 - The *-ti* and *-wi* endings signify duals, which are here translated by saying "both", whereas in English one might say "the eyes" or "the ears". In the original hieratic the singular signs are duplicated to convey the dual, and so the transcription here does the same.

11 - *ib* is directly translated as heart, but the ancient Egyptians considered the heart to be the seat of intelligence and decision making, much as we today think about the brain.

12 - The word *r* seems to be used for both the mouth and for speech.

13 - Speech is only implied, this construct seems to mean something more like the colloquial or artificial english construct "wording" or "to do words".

<b>s Dr r A55 n f</b>			<b>X d<sup>8</sup> r wr</b>			<b>r A rA nb</b>		
<i>sDr.n f</i>			<i>Xrd<sup>8</sup>.w</i>			<i>rA nb</i>		
one sleeps			like a child			every day <sup>9</sup>		
<b>ir ir</b>			<b>n D s W wr</b>			<b>Anx Anx sDm sDm</b>		
<i>irti</i>			<i>nDs.w</i>			<i>Anxwi</i>		
both <sup>10</sup> eyes			blind,			both <sup>10</sup> ears		
<b>p H pHt t w A3</b>			<b>Hr · a q wr ni</b>			<b>wr r d A2</b>		
<i>pHtiw</i>			<i>Hr Aq.n</i>			<i>wrd</i>		
strength			is waning,			tired		
<b>r · gr A1</b>			<b>ni md d w A1 n f</b>					
<i>r<sup>12</sup></i>			<i>ni mdw.n f</i>					
mouth <sup>12</sup>			is silent,			speaking <sup>13</sup> words		









Ptahhotep's lament continues.




14 - This reading is uncertain.

15 - This is not an obvious translation, and the pieces referred to are not explicitly body parts. This could also be translated as places or things, although the usual word for things is *xt*.

				
<b>ib</b>	<b>tm m W wr</b>	<b>ni</b>	<b>s X A n f</b>	<b>sf rA</b>
<i>ib</i>	<i>tm.w</i>	<i>ni</i>	<i>sXA.n f</i>	<i>sf</i>
heart	failing,	not	remembering	yesterday

		
<b>qs</b> T19	<b>mn</b> n n wr f n	<b>Aw</b> w Y1A
<i>qs</i>	<i>mn.n f n</i>	<i>Aww</i> <sup>14</sup>
bones	hurt me from	high age <sup>14</sup>

					
<b>b W</b>	<b>nfr</b>	<b>xpr</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>b W</b>	<b>b i n<sub>wr</sub></b>
<i>bw<sup>15</sup></i>	<i>nfr</i>	<i>xpr</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>bw<sup>15</sup></i>	<i>bin</i>
pieces <sup>15</sup>	beautiful	develop	to	pieces <sup>15</sup>	evil

 <p><b>d p t</b> ns A2</p> <p><i>dpt</i></p> <p>taste</p>	 <p><b>nb t</b></p> <p><i>nbt</i></p> <p>all</p>	 <p><b>Sm m t i</b></p> <p><i>Sm.ti</i></p> <p>gone</p>
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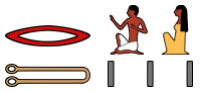


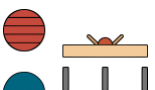

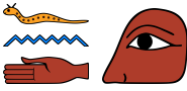
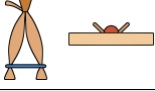

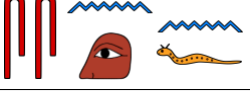



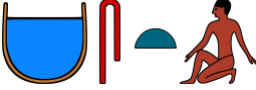
Ptahhotep's lament continues further.

16 - This is a spelling mistake of *ni* for *n*.

17 - The plural mark Z2 is vocalised as *w*.

18 - It is slightly uncertain if the reading is *xt* or *xtw*, since the *w* is often absent as are the plural marks. This word occurs frequently in offering formulae. This kind of construct is called a "false plural".

19 - List of terms without conjunctions are infact lists, and so "and" is implied.

			
<b>ir r t</b>	<b>i A w A19</b>	<b>ni<sup>16</sup></b>	<b>r T A1 B1 Z2<sup>17</sup></b>
<i>irrt</i>	<i>iAw</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>rmTw</i>
does	old age	to	people
			
<b>b i n wr</b>	<b>m</b>	<b>x t Y1 Z2</b>	<b>nb t</b>
<i>bin</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>xt<sup>18</sup></i>	<i>nbt</i>
evil	in	thing(s) <sup>18</sup>	all
			
<b>f n d D19</b>	<b>dbA Y1</b>	<b>ni</b>	<b>s s n D19 n f</b>
<i>fnd</i>	<i>dbA.w</i>	<i>ni</i>	<i>ssn.n f</i>
nose	blocked	not	(he) breathes
			
<b>n</b>	<b>t n nw w</b>	<b>aH A D54</b>	<b>Hm s t A7</b>
<i>n</i>	<i>tnw</i>	<i>aHA</i>	<i>Hmst</i>
is	difficult	standing	(and) <sup>19</sup> sitting

## **Ptahhotep's Request**

Ptahhotep's lament is complete, and he requests permission to instruct his son in the inherited wisdom of his ancestors.

20 - *pAw* is actually more of a past tense marker, but the translation given here fits.

**wD w t Y1****n****bA k i m****ir t****md iAw A1***wDwt**n**bAk im**irt**mdw iAwi*

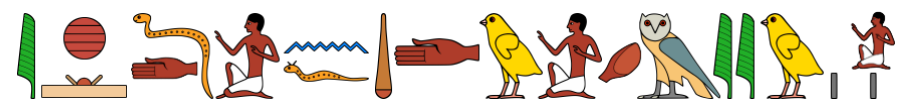
orders

to

humble servant

does

staff of old age

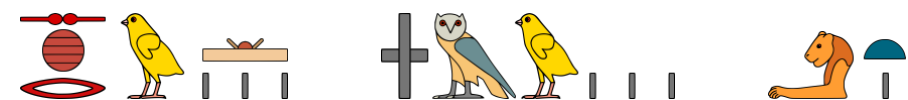
**i x Y1****D d A1 n f****md d w A1****sDm m y w A1 Z2***ix**Dd in f**mdw**sDmyw*

therefore

say to him

words

those who listened

**z x r w Y1 Z2****im m w Z2****HAt t .***zxr w**imw**HAt*

counsels

ancestors

fore(most)

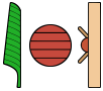
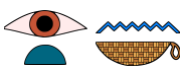
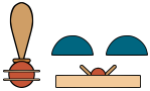

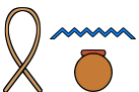



**pA A w Z2****sDm m n****ntr ntr ntr***pAw<sup>20</sup>**sDm.n**nTrw*in the past<sup>20</sup>

listened to

the gods

Ptahhotep expresses hopes that his king, Djedkare Isesi, experiences suffering driven from his people, and receives their support.

21 - The dual marker Z4 is vocalised as y 22 - The shores referred to are those of the Nile, and the unity of both of them is a way of referring to the land of Egypt.

			
<b>i x Y1A</b>	<b>ir t n k</b>	<b>mi t t Y1</b>	
<i>ix</i>	<i>ir.tw n k</i>	<i>mitt</i>	
therefore	done for you	likewise	
			
<b>d r Y1 t w</b>	<b>Sn n nw</b>	<b>m</b>	<b>r x y t w G23 A1 B1 Z2</b>
<i>ix</i>	<i>Dd in f</i>	<i>mdw</i>	<i>sDmyw</i>
driven	suffering	from	subjects
			
<b>bA k A24 n k</b>	<b>idb idb w Z4<sup>21</sup></b>		
<i>bAk.n.k</i>	<i>idbwy<sup>22</sup></i>		
serve you	both shores <sup>22</sup>		



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