

The Instructions Of
PTAHHOTEP
An Interlinear Translation

Ptahhotep, Sem Essesi, others...

Foreward by <someone>

August 24, 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 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.

m r niwt t . TA t . p t H Htp t p A50 D d f			
<i>imi rA¹ niwt² TAti³ ptHHtp Dd.f</i>			
Overseer ¹ of the city ² vizier ³ Ptahhotep (he) says:			
it it nb G7 A1 t n i A19 xpr r			
<i>ity nb.i tni xprw⁴</i>			
sovereign, my lord, infirmity develops ⁴			
i A w A19 h A w D54 w g g wr⁵ D54			
<i>iAw hAw wgg</i>			
old age befalls, feebleness			
w⁶ i i H w wr⁵ Hr . mA A w Y1A			
<i>iw⁶ 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".

s Dr r A55 n f			X d⁸ r wr			r A rA nb		
<i>sDr.n f</i>			<i>Xrd⁸.w</i>			<i>rA nb</i>		
one sleeps			like a child			every day ⁹		
ir ir			n D s W wr			Anx Anx sDm sDm		
<i>irti</i>			<i>nDs.w</i>			<i>Anxwi</i>		
both ¹⁰ eyes			blind,			both ¹⁰ ears		
p H pHt t w A3			Hr ·			a q wr ni		
<i>pHtiw</i>			<i>Hr</i>			<i>Aq.n</i>		
strength			is			waning,		
ib · A1			wr r d A2			ib · A1		
<i>ib.i</i>			<i>wrd</i>			<i>ib.i</i>		
my heart ¹¹			tired			speaking ¹³ words		
r ·			gr A1			md d w A1 n f		
<i>r¹²</i>			<i>gr.w</i>			<i>mdw.n f</i>		
mouth ¹²			is silent,			speaking ¹³ 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*.

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

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

					
b W	nfr	xpr	n	b W	b i n_{wr}
<i>bw¹⁵</i>	<i>nfr</i>	<i>xpr</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>bw¹⁵</i>	<i>bin</i>
pieces ¹⁵	beautiful	develop	to	pieces ¹⁵	evil

 <p>d p t ns A2</p> <p><i>dpt</i></p> <p>taste</p>	 <p>nb t</p> <p><i>nbt</i></p> <p>all</p>	 <p>Sm m t i</p> <p><i>Sm.ti</i></p> <p>gone</p>
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Ptahhotep's lament continues further.



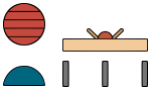

16 - This is a spelling mistake of *ni* for *n*.

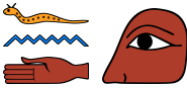
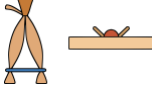


17 - The plural mark Z2 is vocalised as *w*.



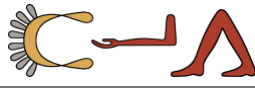

18 - It is slightly uncertain if the reading is *xt* or *xtw*, since the *w* is often absent as are the plural marks. This word occurs frequently in offering formulae. This kind of construct is called a "false plural".

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

			
ir r t	i A w A19	ni¹⁶	r T A1 B1 Z2¹⁷
<i>irrt</i>	<i>iAw</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>rmTw</i>
does	old age	to	people

			
b i n wr	m	x t Y1 Z2	nb t
<i>bin</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>xt¹⁸</i>	<i>nbt</i>
evil	in	thing(s) ¹⁸	all

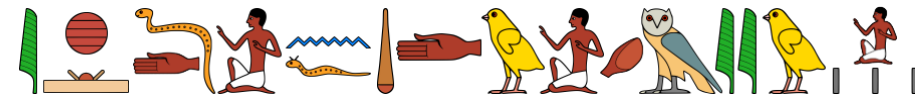
			
f n d D19	dbA Y1	ni	nb t
<i>fnd</i>	<i>dbA.w</i>	<i>ni</i>	<i>ssn.n f</i>
nose	blocked	not	(he) breathes

			
n	t n nw w	aH A D54	Hm s t A7
<i>n</i>	<i>tnw</i>	<i>aHA</i>	<i>Hmst</i>
is	difficult	standing	(and) ¹⁹ sitting

Ptahhotep's lament is complete, and...



wD w t Y1	n	bA k i m	ir t	md iAw A1
<i>wDwt</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>bAk im</i>	<i>irt</i>	<i>mdw iAwi</i>
humble servant	to	orders	does	staff of old age



i x Y1	D d A1 n f	md d w A1	sDm m y w A1 Z2
<i>ix</i>	<i>Dd in f</i>	<i>mdw</i>	<i>sDmyw</i>
therefore	say to him	words	those who listened

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