



stan-alam / linguistics



Code

Issues

Pull requests

Actions

Projects

Wiki

Security

In

linguistics / BM-AncEgyp



/ README.md

in master

Cancel changes

Commit changes...

 Edit Preview Show Diff

↑
Once you have managed to read 12.14.
as far as the stela of Minuser → you "may stride" 20
forward 22

← then the statues of pharaohs & tombs / coffins
of their officials will have
begun to make sense

founded on authors' 25 years → experiencing
experience of teaching 'glyphs'

Rather than being laid out as a traditional
grammar book → or a primer
the approach is to be organized
around a seq of monuments →
read from the start

1st the stela of a man called Mereri
, died some 4,000 years ago

The emphasis is reading inscriptions,
not learning jargon

↓

The monuments → selected have been
 selected across two millennia,
 from about 3,000 BCE to about 1100 BC
 ↗ Steer Antiquity of Egypt

12.14

22

Words - glyphs changed over time

Study the inscriptions → carefully & allow
 yourself to be guided with an open
 mind.

* explain some 25 ancient monuments
 , each of which in turns serves as
 a good example of the type of
 monument you are most likely to
 encounter (or trip to Egypt)

Egyptologist Electronic Forum

Osiris Net { www.sca-egypt }

this is a valuable resource

① A Stela of Mereri from Denderah 12.14,

22

① an offering which the King gives Osiris →

② Lord of Djedu: a voice offering for

③ the governor, overseer of priests, guardian
 of the temple cattle.

④ Mereri

1. what to know about Sound Signs

A stela is a stone block, usually within
 a tomb

'glyphs are not picture writing'

An eye & hand, a brace of birds, a
 couple of seated men,

half lion - a cow - & so on

↑

* The key is to understand that most hieroglyphs write sounds in the Egyptian lang. 12.19
22

e.g. ➤ an owl does not mean 'owl'
it reads ➤ 'm'

the owl-glyph writes the sound 'M'



or pair of leaves / strokes? Y



quail chick



lower leg



mat



↓

↑



riper



12.19,
22

→



owl



water Ripple



mouth



fence (seen from
above)



↓

↑ ↑
 ↗ or ← folded cloth 12.14.
 ↘ ↗ S 22

↖ ↗ dish ↗ K

↖ ↗ A pot stand ↗ g

↖ ↗ small loaf ↗ t

↖ ↗ hand ↗ d
 In addition, these glyphs write sounds
 you know well, but we do not
 have special letters for them in English

↖ ↗ lake ſ 'sh', as 12.14.
 ↗ ↗ in ship 22

↖ ↗ animal tether t soft 't'
 ↗ ↗ in adventure

↖ ↗ snake ſ soft 'd',
 ↗ ↗ liken to 'j' in jail

It is important to understand that ſ, ε, ſ are different sounds, just as t, ε, ſ are different

are different → special marks → called diacritics the signs above

↖ ↗ ε below the letters indicate the difference
 ↗ ↗ -s

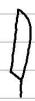


* *

12.16.
22

← this is a vulture

3



reed leaf

:



forearm

c



wick of flax

h



ball of twine

h



animal belly

h

★



3 Called alif the stop 12.16.
in the middle of uh oh 22



4 yodh The weak 'y' sound of
two of these, tea



5 called ayin Throaty
gurgles, like say a = y



6 in swallowing
→ Called 'second h' Breathy



7 → Called ('third h') like h in
Scots 'ch' in loch



8 → called ('fourth h') Softer
than h like in German
'ch' in sich



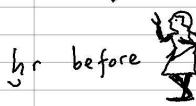
9 hill slope k (called qaf)

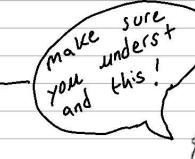
in Arabic

10 → Call qaf Arabic 'q' in
Qur'an like 'k',
but pronounced farther
back in the mouth

★

F

-e All you need to do is recognize 12. 27. \rightarrow
 these sounds wherever they are written 22
 some folks \rightarrow find it difficult recognizing
 that $\text{h} \cdot \text{z} \cdot \text{h}$ $\text{z} \cdot \text{h}$ $\text{z} \cdot \text{h}$ are different sounds in Ancient Egyptian
 hr = above

 hr beneath



These are three different sounds. So
 you must be able to distinguish hr
 from hr or hr

they are there are different sounds
 different hieroglyphs

5 The sounds 'i' 'ɛ' 'ɪw' are called 12. 27
 weak sounds. This is because 22
 they are often simply dropped from writing
 especially when they appear at the beginning or the end of a word. Presume this
 is in speaking

The direction of Writing

Before you further go

did you memorize the 24 sounds

It's actually 26!

Wilson? from 'Castaway'



7

L

That's right → while there are 24 sounds normally expressed in English, there is 26 you can write with → remember ⚡⚡⚡

12.27

22

↙ both write y.

ʃ ɛ → both express in written form as S

which are 1 sound hieroglyphs (because they write one sound).

Take a look see @ Mereris stela ⚡ see how many of these you can find! remember hieroglyphs may be written in mirror form

L

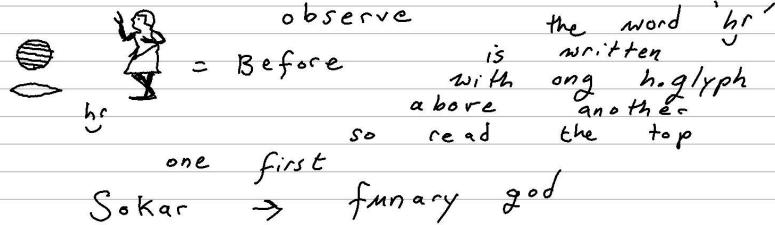
Γ

* Any hieroglyph with a front or towards the beginning of the text will look like this 12.27

In the stela → the words have been divided into 4 columns using vertical lines.

Again, h. text can be written horizontally along a line or vertically in a column → ⚡ is obvious which way to read,

* Remember h. text written on columns are read from up to bottom



J

L

↑

observe that the stella should be
read → left to right

12.27
22

Notice how the block has been arranged to
read in front of his face, then 'wrap',
down in front of enthroned god.

* 2> Creating a right - angled block

↓

Because this shape fills the available
space & other stelae show us
what the block would have been?

Sculptors liked to fill all real-estate on the
block. 2> h.glyphs are arranged to be artistic
"Beautiful to look at"

Now look at → these two words that
are carved into the Mereris's stela

~~~~ n for ☐ ☐ ! Temple  
~~~~ n for ☐ ☐ ! cattle

□

□

L

A

Remember → the h.glyphs are arranged
vertically in the stella

12.27.22

Vowels & pronunciation

the word 'for' is written with the sound
'n' while the word for is written
with the sound 2> t n tt

written without vowels! so no letters such
as A, E, I, O, U

Vowels are sounds made when mouths & throats
open when speaking & are crucial for
pronouncing words.

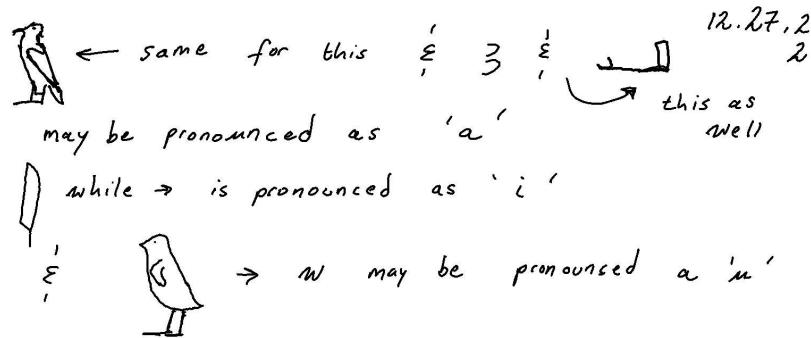
Anc E. when spoken did have vowels → but
are rarely written down in H.

Think of these as 'texting' e.g. ppl
cn rd → people can read
you can add a brief 'e' when necessary into
words to speak out loud, like in →
pronounced something like 'chentet'

7

□

↑

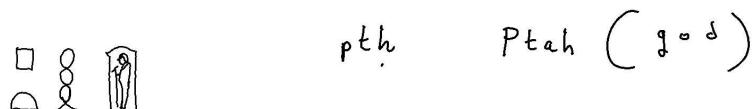


So → * *inpw* → may be said as → * *inpw*
 This is for convenience (* not how
 words were said back then.)

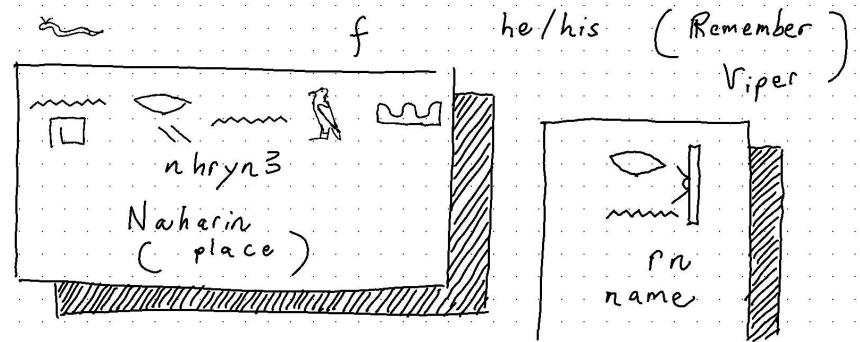


↑

↓



↑

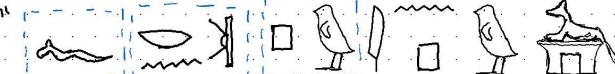


Remember → you can read H. in φ1. φ9.
 vertical orientation, always from up to 2/2
 down ↓ Remember → words may seem like
 skeletons (like text messages)
 like pple on rd ths → the stella
 is but only the skeleton of t n tt { we
 "you can insert a brief 'e' where know how
 necessary into words & so it was
 t n tt ch en - tet pronounced f
 so, again 3 → pronounced as 'e'
 i → pronounced as 'i'
 w → pronounced as 'u'

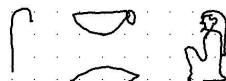

= thing (ht)

hr before φ1. φ9. 24

ok, now write "his name is Anubis"



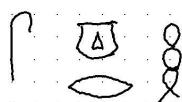
Not late middle Kingdom



SKR

SOKAR

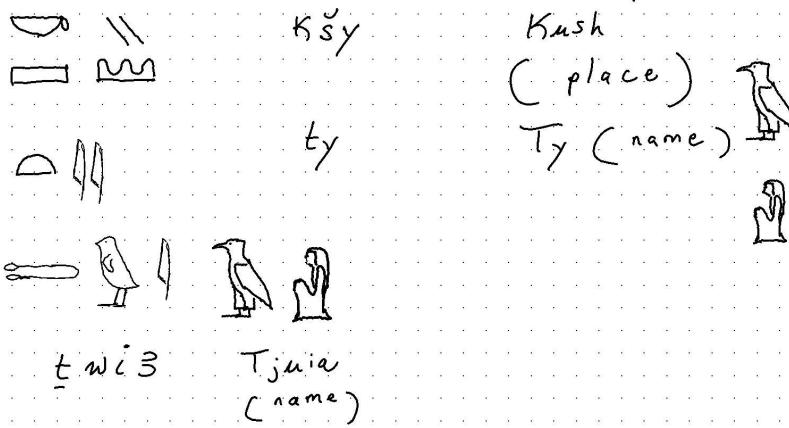
(god)



Sgrh

Pacify

pl. 11. 24



pl. 11. 29

Determinatives * this is very important! 24

* Instead of writing sounds, some tell you about the meaning of the word!
The sign this is the word for cattle

while the sign ; or ||| → tells you that this is a word for group, (like a herd!) → ; means plural or anything more than 1 & more than a pair

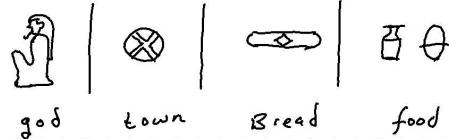
In Powershell >

```
if($ -and |||){  
    Write-Host ("herd.")  
}
```

* This is called a Write-Host ("cow")

* The determinative helps you determine what the word means!

* Remember Determinatives are generally φ1.11.24
 written at the end of words
 this allows you to break up the text into individual words → since there are no commas or spaces → just like there are no spaces in Anc-Greek



god town Bread food

Determinatives are not usually specific to words

could appear in any word (fr'fr')
 to do with a god or for real,] - Gen
 the name of a god(s) for real] Z

⊗ could appear in a name of any town. Remember → no word has to have a determinative * But → bingo

a word may have more than two or even φ1.11.24
 3 determinative

~~~~~ n → 'for' a sound sign, no determinatives are very helpful.

Hieroglyph → means 'sacred image' from Greek H. in Ancient Egyptian are described as 'divine words'  
 → word of God.

Remember determinatives (usually) appear at the end of words → to mark the end of various words.



the dead / dignitary (dignitary for the dead?)

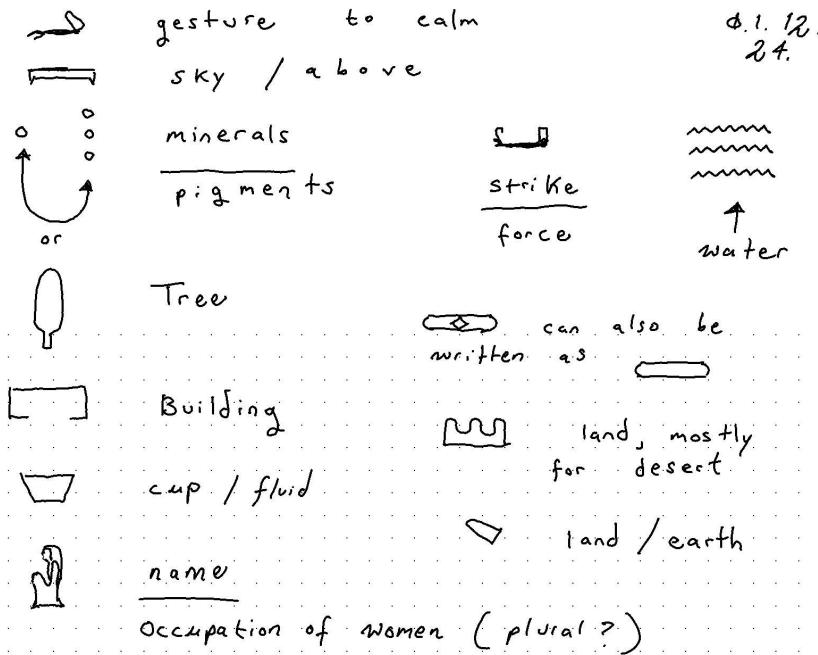


name / occupation of men or just



dignitary or

To strike, to force the dead



 granite

phi. 12.  
24

 stick (throw stick)  
this is a none - Egyptian word

 raised High

\* Special attention on the these 3 determinatives

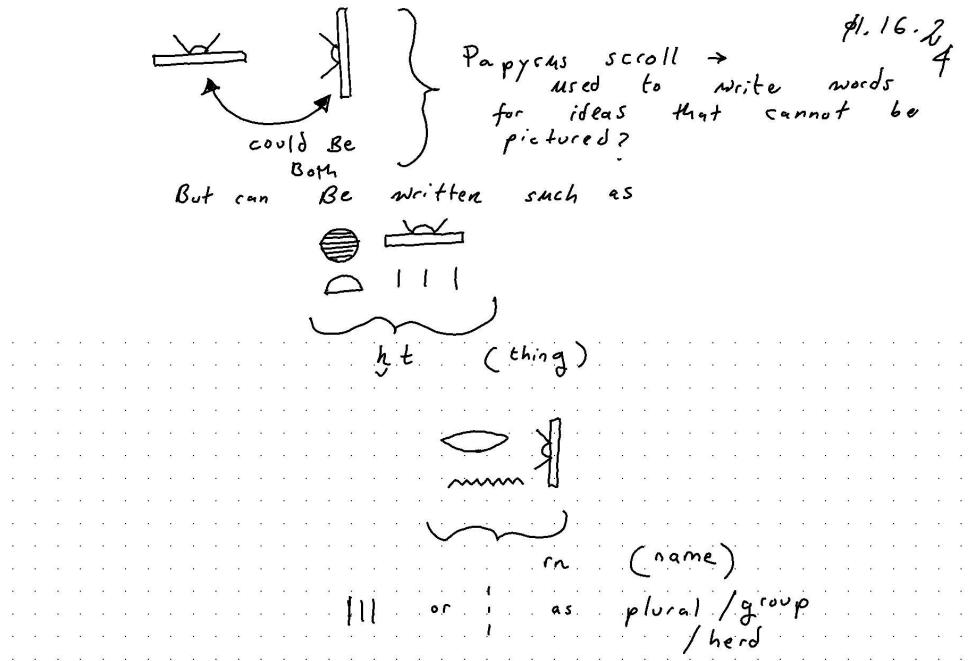
 → is used in the word



or just

 is used nowhere else

 which looks the same  
as 1-sound sign 



the word 'for' in coptic is φι. 16. 24

N Nā (na) comparable to →

~~~~~ n

while for 'he' is q (f) = ☺

Remember H. was not written with vowels
(a, e, i, o, u)

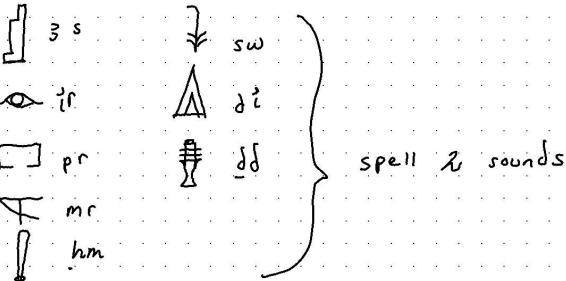
* most signs on the Mereric's stela → likewise
most H. in general → so not write
a single sound. * They write a combination
of (usually) 2 or 3 sounds. OK, what about
→ ☺ { that but not just 1 sound 'f' }.

nb (lord) → spells the 2 sounds
n + b together? > it never spells b + n
* Why not use an alphabet?

There are reasons to this (not Aliens) φ1.16.
 2 sound hieroglyphs → especially 2f
 combinations of 2 sound Hs', are distinct
 so they can help us find where words appear.
 So adds "visual interest" to the
 inscription → also used make it easier to
 locate words based on sounds a + b together

Writing an H. using 2 sounds is economical

can write 'Lord' on its own, i.e.
 'nb' like sk8r Boi (fn)



φ1.16.
 2f

ntc h3t

htp
hru

s3w

all of these symbols make
three sounds
together

There are no more than 3 sound symbols in H.

There are 4 different types of H(s)

1. Those that write 1 sound
 2. Those that write 2 sounds
 3. Those that write 3 sounds
 4. finally determinatives
- * There are at least 700 symbols in H.
- * make sure to memorize all of them!

-- Many (additionally) new signs were added φ1.16,
24

* Most folks had no access to formal education
(i.e. only the elite) literacy was very, very
limited, & identified more with power
than education.

It was probably less than 1% of the male
population. It was required for the Kings of
Egypt. Unlike their contemporaries (e.g.
Kings of Mesopotamia etc)

Most of the monuments were written for these elite
families, Kings, priests & their families.

Sound Complements →

nb  'lord' appears as part of the common

nb - ddw

but observe   

plus 

↑ for towns

name of town

Rules Sound Complements

so remember  is accompanied by a 1 φ1.17,
sound  sign such as   24

& w, plus the determinatives

 -- here town → tells you that they
spell the name of said town.
also if the latter  matches one of the
sounds the former, meaning that the 1
sign reinforces the reading of the 2 sound
sign. this does not give any new info
So it is not read as  seperate

2> meaning when an H. reinforces another H.
you call them sound complements

So does  match any of the sounds in ?

It does, 2>  makes a dd sound, while

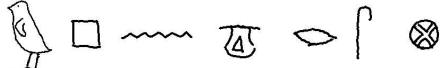
 makes a d. sound, you got it?

then what about ? (you mean w?)

does the sound w match the sound of dd φ1.17.
 yes it does, George dub'ya Bush? 24
 No, it does not.

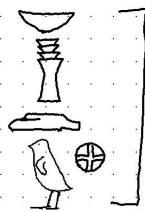
This means that  gives new info! So, now you can read this is as ddw which in this case is the name of the town.

how would you write the town of Wappingers?



Now write town of Poughkeepsie

'Nope' Djedu is a town. the whole phrase of



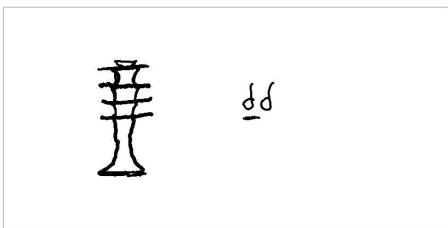
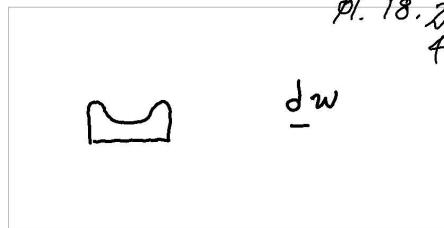
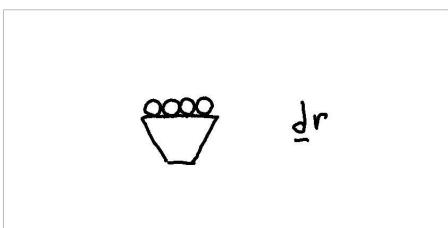
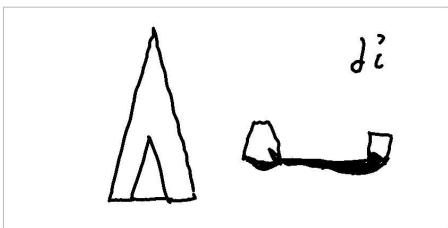
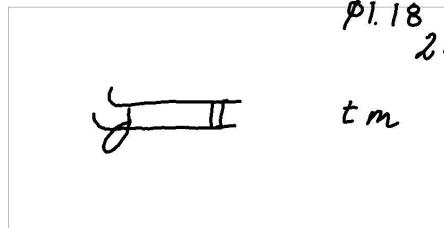
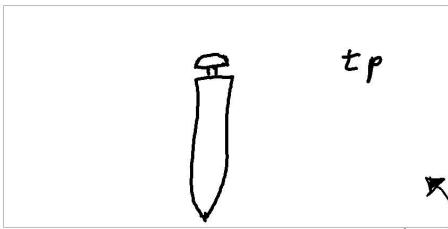
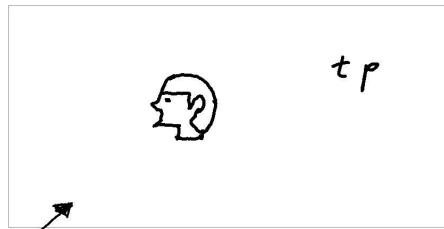
→ "Lord of Djedu"

or nb - ddw

Remember that in Ancient Egyptian φ1.18, titles omit 'of' so like goalkeeper 24 instead of keeper of goal, Bank Manager instead of Manager of the Banks.

We will need to memorize common Z-sound signs
 You will need to learn them all

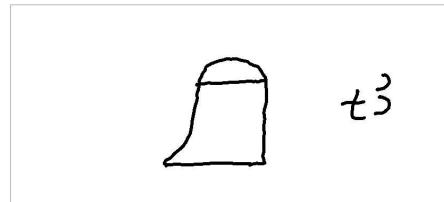
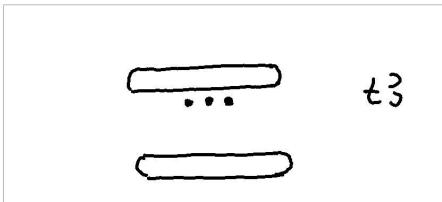
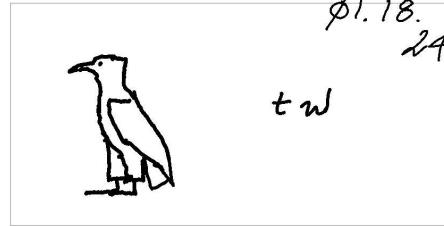
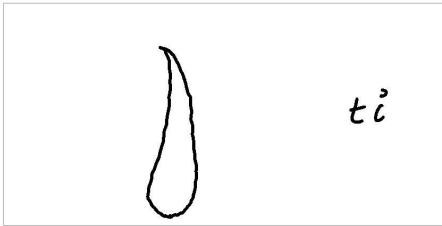
* Copying Hieroglyphs is a fine method of
 "fixing them in your mind" → we flash cards

dddwoodrdʒditmtptp

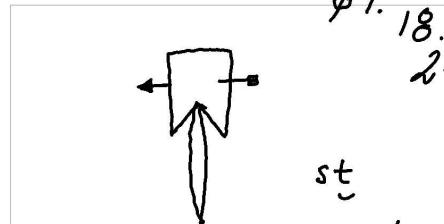
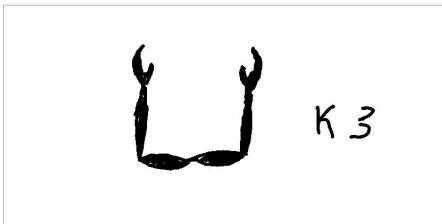
probably use these
interchangeably

you would

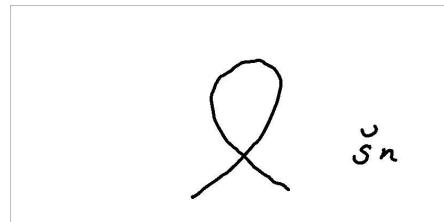
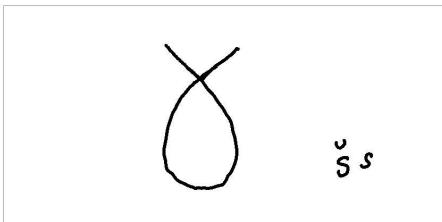
depending on the
orientation, also
space in stone.

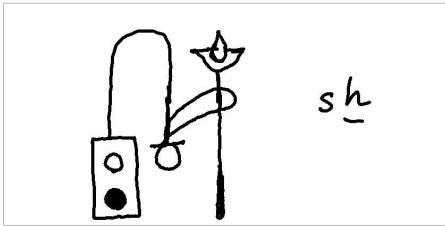


*may also be used
interchangeably?*

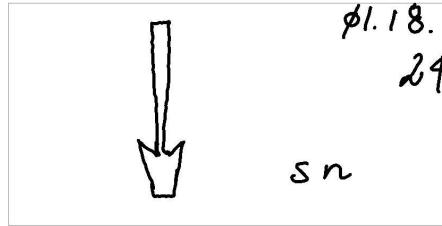


or st





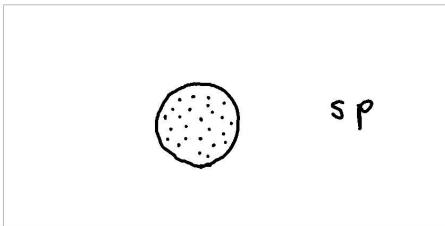
sh



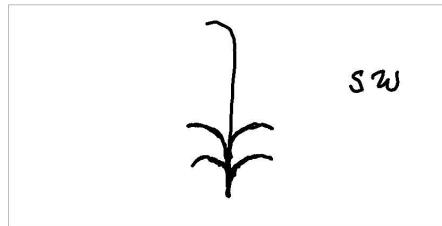
phi. 18.

24

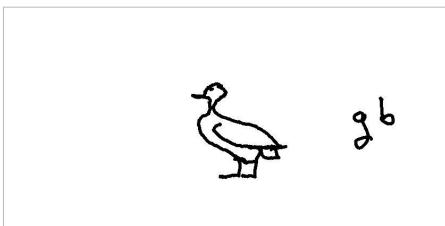
sn



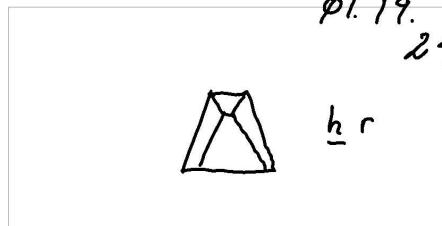
sp



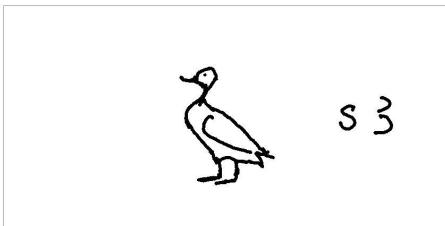
sw



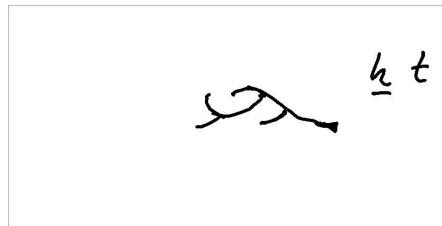
gb



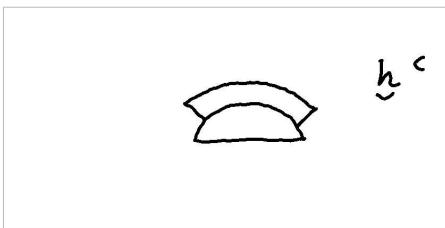
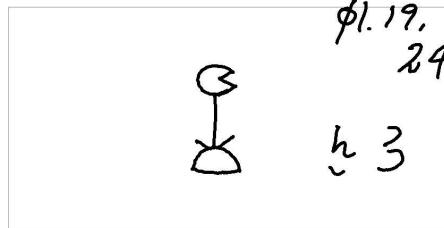
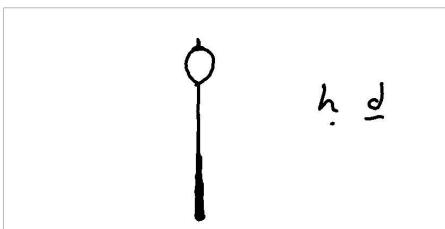
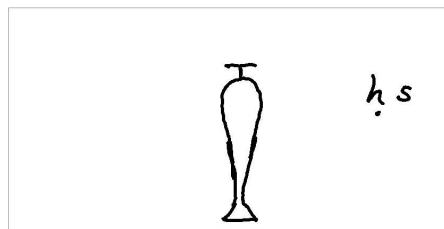
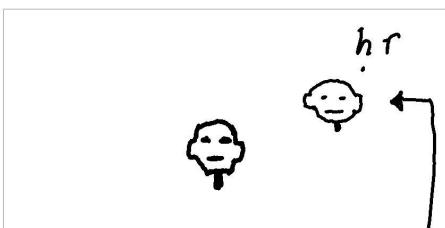
hr



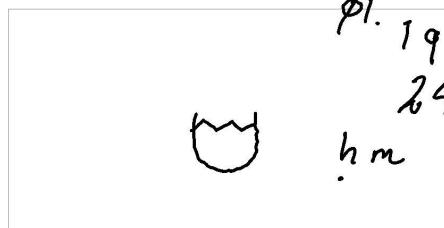
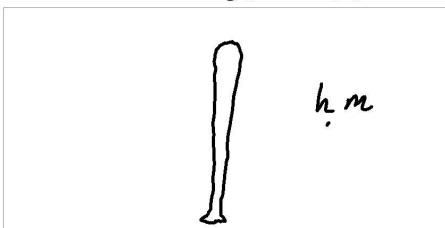
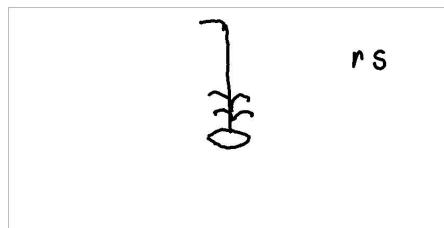
sz

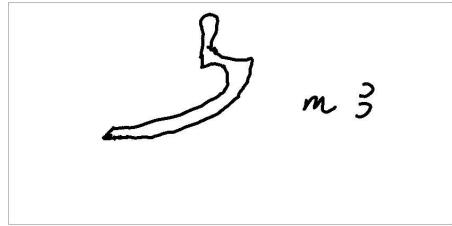
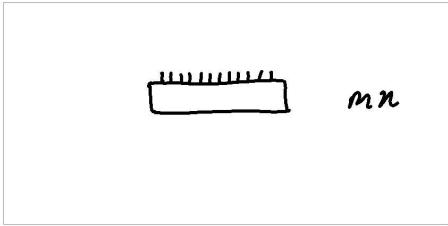
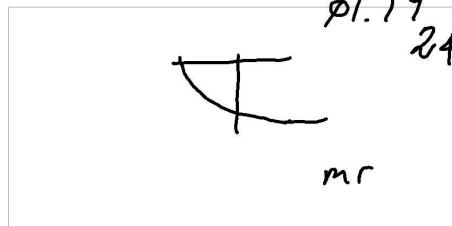
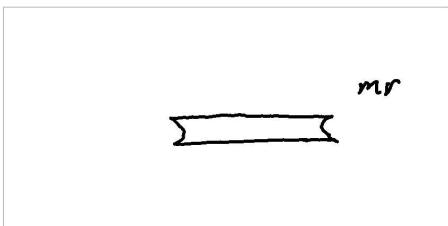
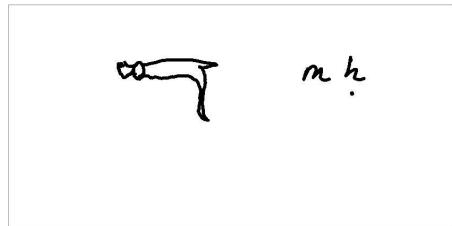
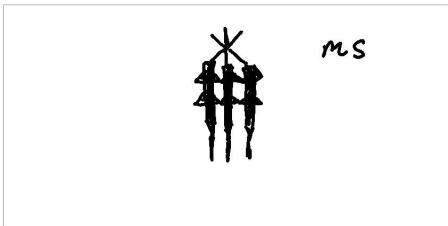
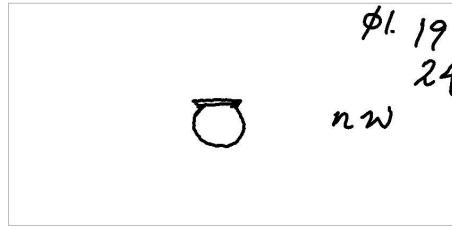
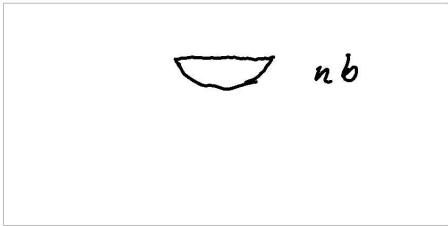


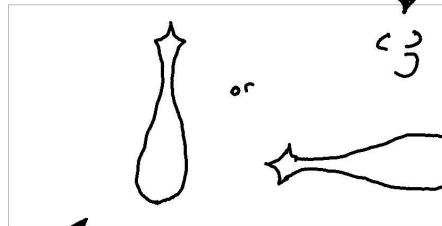
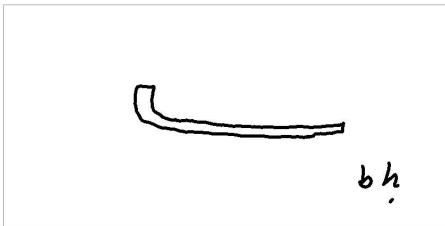
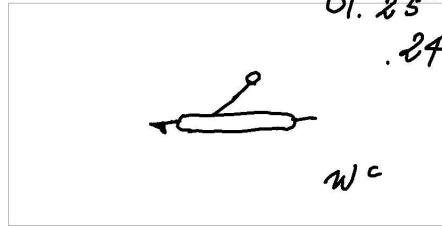
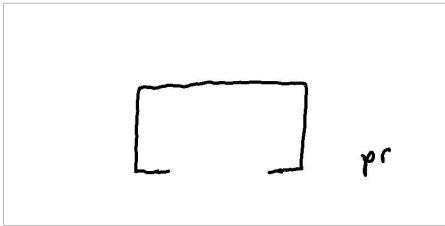
ht

*h c**phi. 19,
24
h 3**h d**h s**h r*

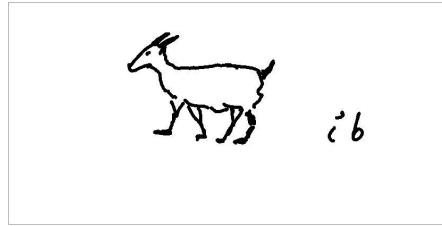
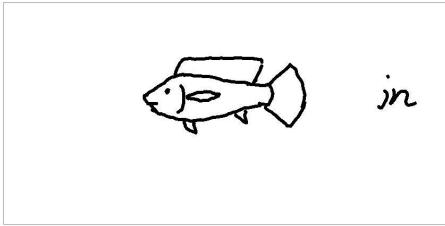
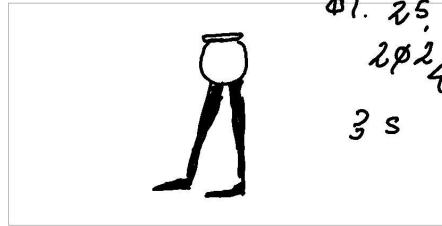
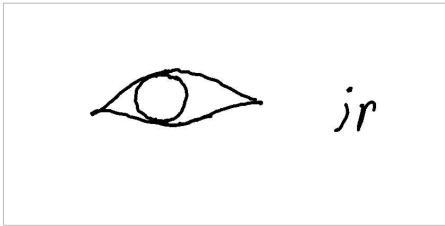
*head should be
more like a
lemon → lemon head*

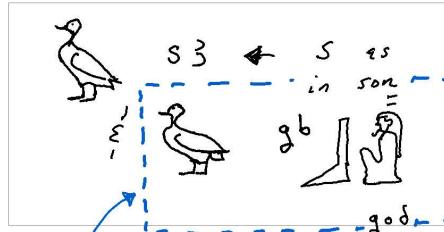
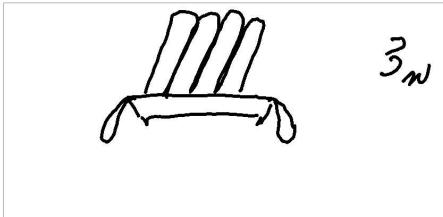
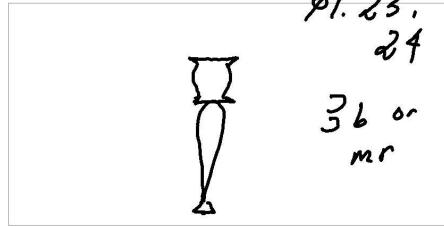
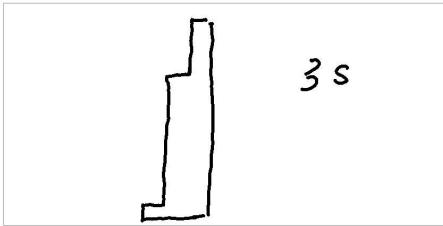
*phi. 19
24
h m**h m**rs*



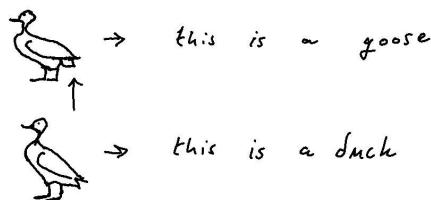


↑ look up what this means.





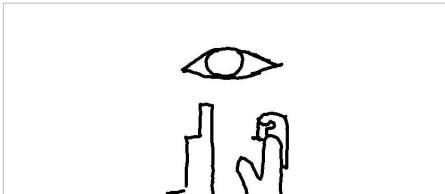
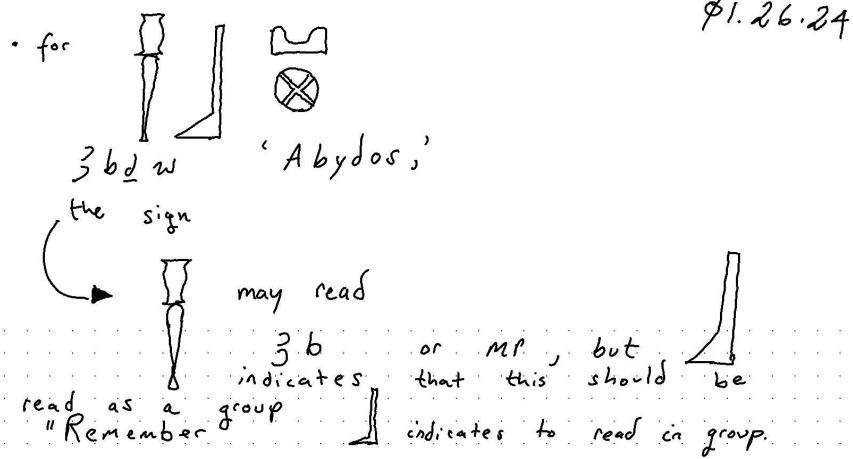
That's it a sound - common signs
of birds → Geb are written with
knowledge? is not enough to



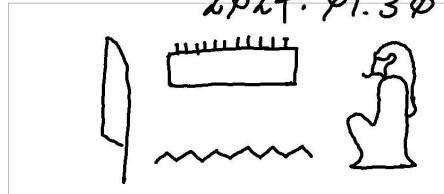
phi. 25, 24



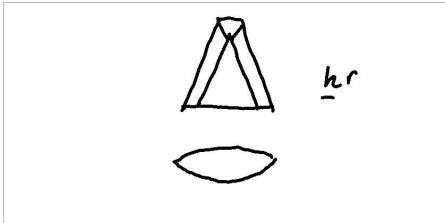
this → tells us that the
bird is more likely
to be a or
read as with a b
→ does not =
a b, s3



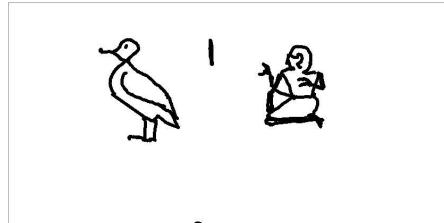
osiris
 $\exists s i r$



c m n Amun



Beneath h_r



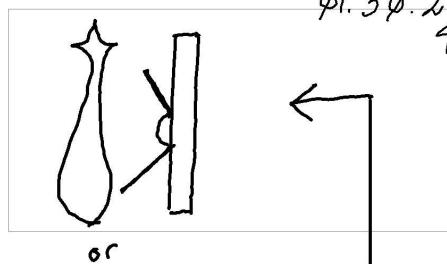
s³ son



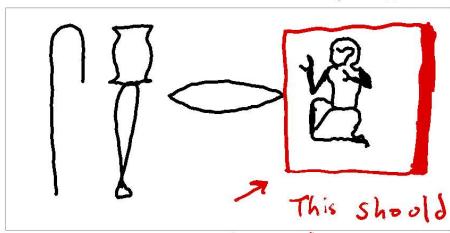
This should
be larger

Intf

Intef (name)

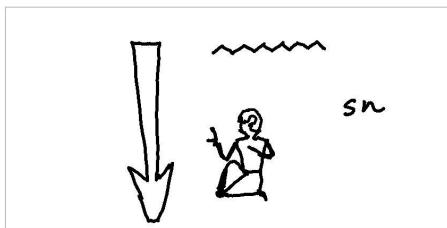
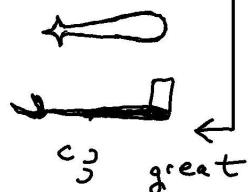


pl. 30. 2



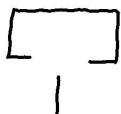
smr

courtier

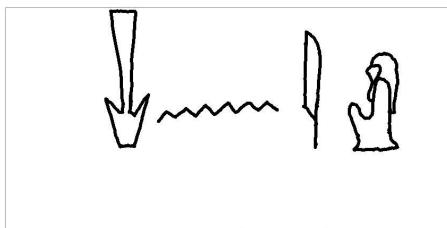


Brother

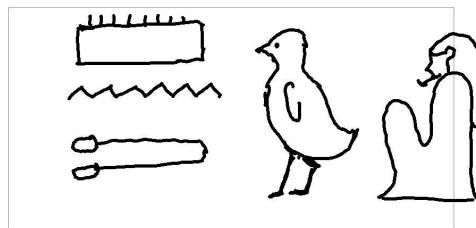
pl. 30. 24



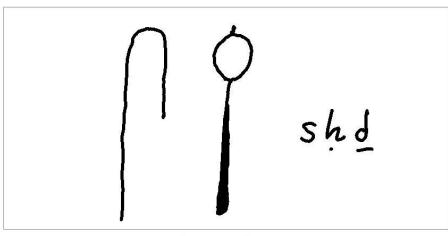
pr estate



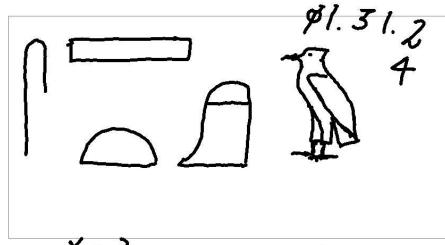
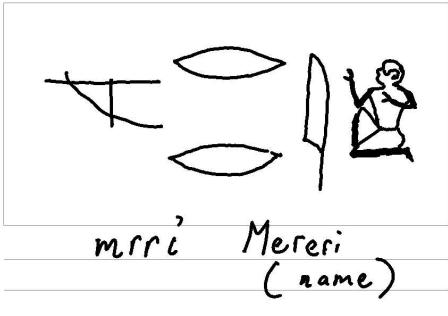
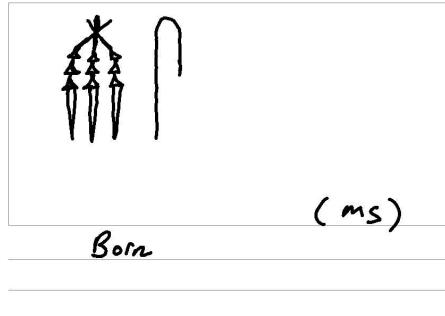
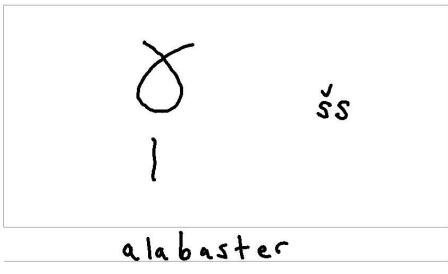
sn; Seni
name



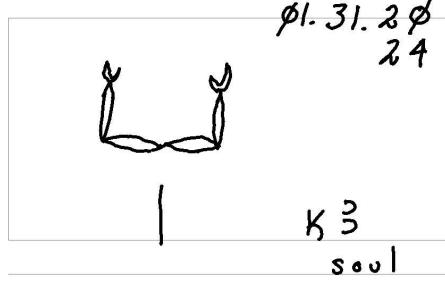
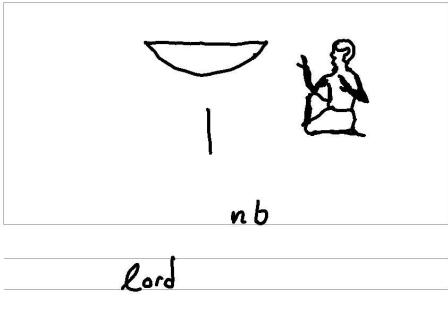
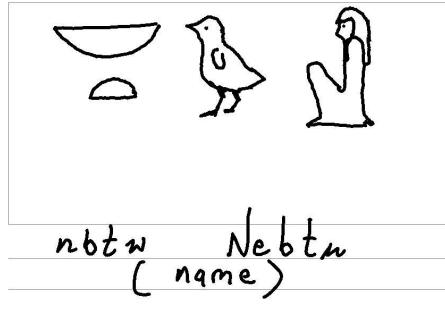
mn_tw
Montju (g°d)

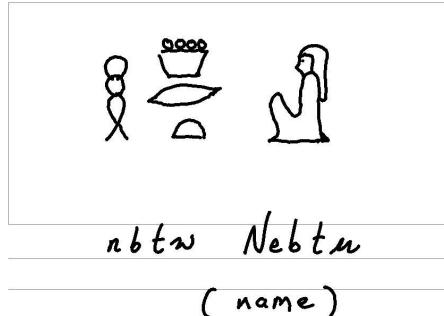
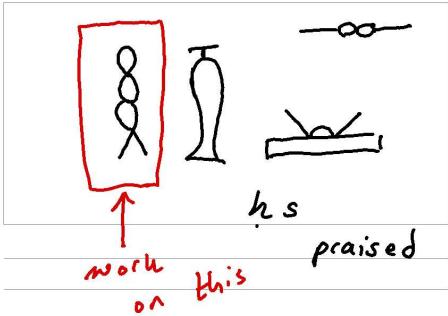
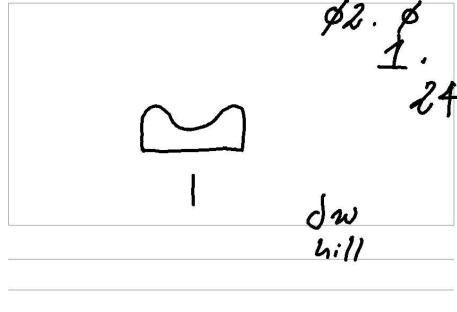
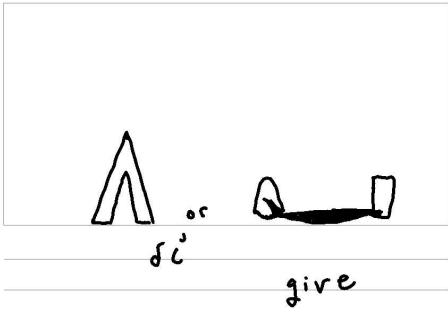
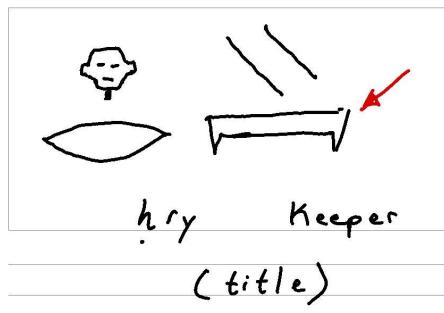
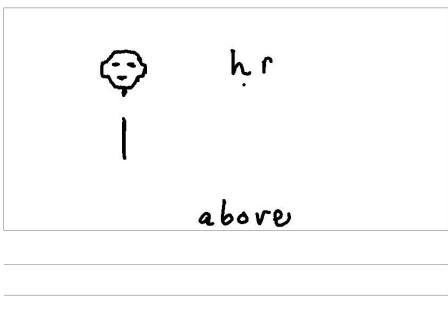
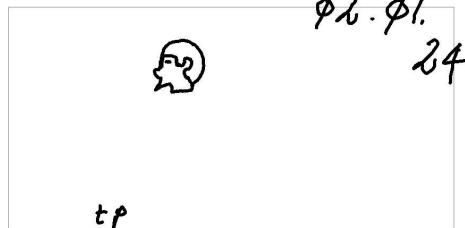
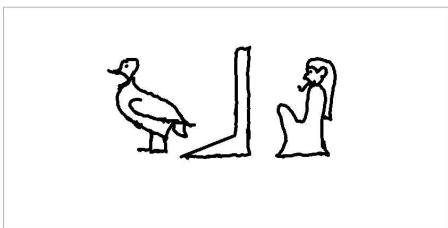


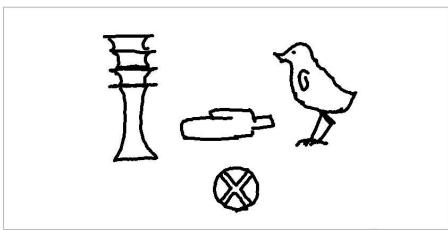
controller

ss̄t³ secretsmrri Mereri
(name)Boru
(ms)

alabaster

k³
soulnb
Lordnbtw Nebtu
(name)





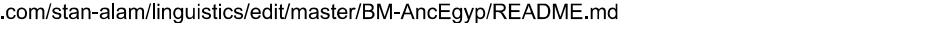
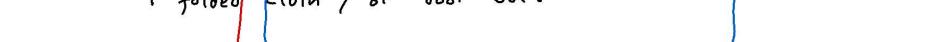
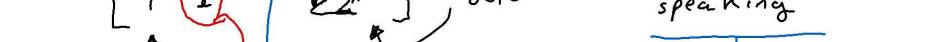
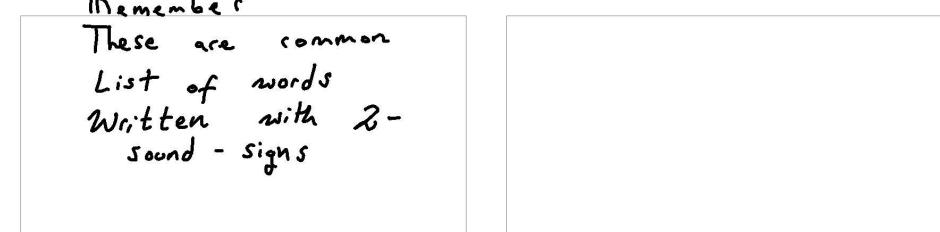
dʒw Djedw

(place)

Remember

These are common
List of words
Written with z-
sound - signs

ph. ph.
24



again →

o2.13.

24

you have (r) Is this new info?

(r) is not new info → so +

(r) read together as rr'

notice (r) and the whole name reads rrri

Two words written with a 2 - sound sign are . . .

above →  hr 'above/on' ?  hr

 hr = above

↑ beneath

 hr = before

 hr = beneath

3 sounds signs → are very useful. o2.13.
writes Why 3 because signs that 23
they to 3 sounds are helpful because
or a single group of related words. 1 word

e.g.  writes the sound nfr

which perfect → 'nfr' nfrw → perfection
what are the other related words?

* However, a few other words have the same 3 sounds in the same order.

There is no visual link between  'perfect'
but you may assume that you

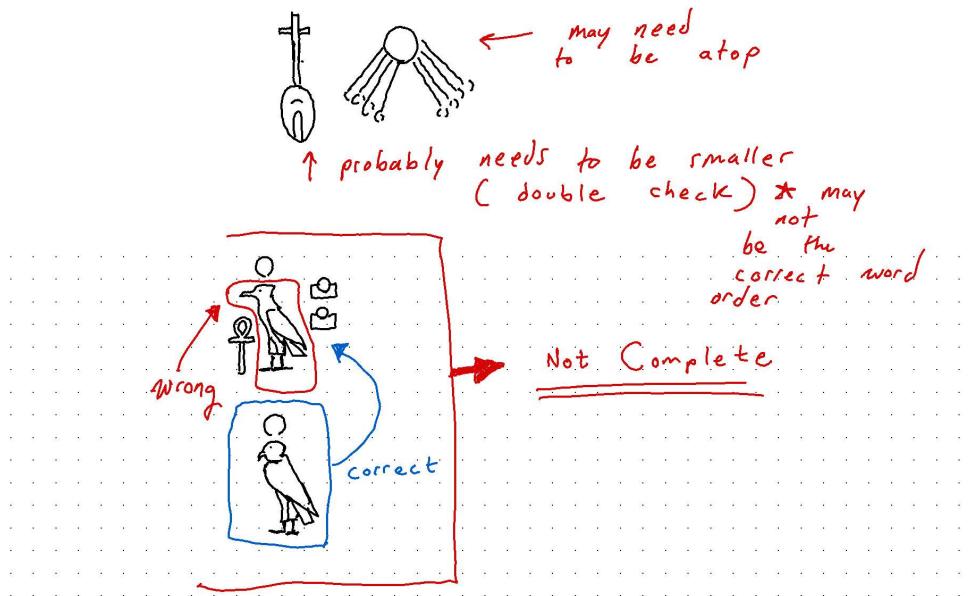
can write

 does write the word "nfr"
perfect

ph. 13.

oh... now write
perfect for the Aten

bphf



ph. 15.

What is Middle Egyptian

Egyptian has the longest recorded history of 24
any language

{ more than 4,000 years, the earliest inscriptions →
3,000 BCE → latest compositions in Coptic
1,200 ACE

Chinese → 3,500 years
English → almost + 1,500 years

Semitic languages Relationship to
Anc Egyptian is not strong.

E specially to the words they use?
or sound

? > No connection → Amen to Amon
Think of how much English has changed
since the Canterbury Tales / tales?

"Reule wel thyself that other folk const
rede," → G. Chaucer

--> means "Keep control of yourself
so you can be an example to others 15.
The latest of anc Egyptian is Coptic 24 φ2.

There is Earlier Egyptian from 3,000 BCE
& Later Egyptian from the mid
-16 century BCE

Grammar → understanding these two phases
/ discerning them → will allow you
to understand the "way" the words are
used.

Orthography: The way they are written
to a lesser extent which actual words
were spoken & written (vocab)

{ Earlier Egyptian }

may be divided into
Key phases : Old Egyptian → the language
used during the mid- 3rd millennium BC

Middle Egyptian → as used
about 2200 - 1,600 BC φ2.15. 24

middle Egyptian →
during Amarna
2,200 - 1,600 BC
The language of Ramses

Classics in Egyptian are written in M. Egyptian
* it was considered to be elegant &
precise

Middle Egyptian continued to be used on monuments
until the 4th century ACE

So there is an overlap of M. Egyptian with
Later Egyptian.

By 2,000 BCE Middle Egyptian was
the spoken language of Egypt →
By 1300 BCE it was considered

archaic → used for sacred monuments
 Most of what will be studied
 will in fact be middle Egyptian

ph. 15.

24

So while you can assume, (usually) that
 writes the sounds 'nfr'
 'nfr' found in perfect 'nfrw' → 'per'
 fection & other related words

"However, few words in Anc Egyptian have the
same 3 = sounds in the same order

So, again while there is no visual link between

 & perfect? → you can (again) usually
 assume that

 writes the word nfr

just as  most of the time writes → nh
 "life"

while →  tends to write the word ph. 15. 24

Now → common 3 word sounds



jwn



w3s



jdn

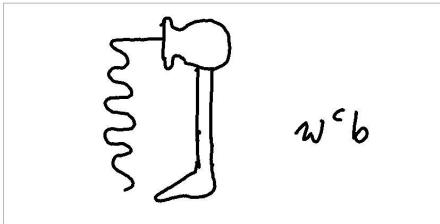
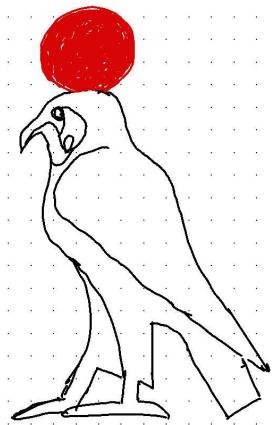


w3d

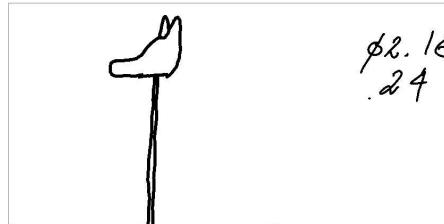


'nh'

ph. 16.24

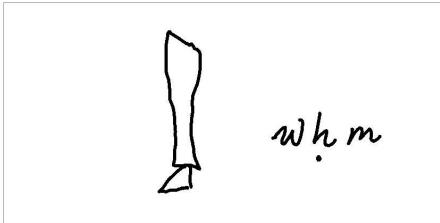


w^cb

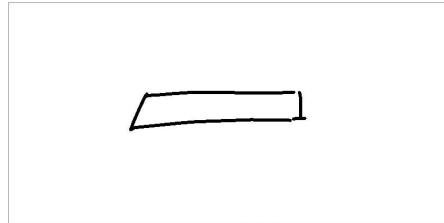


ph. 16
24

wsr



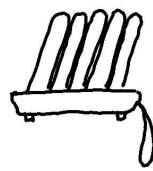
whm



mʒ^c

Again these are
"Common" 3-sound
signs

Looks like an
animal leg (hoof)



mʒh

∅2. 19.
24

mnw



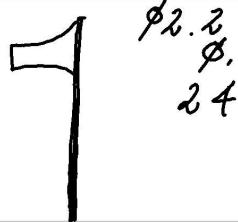
nbw gold



nfr



nhb



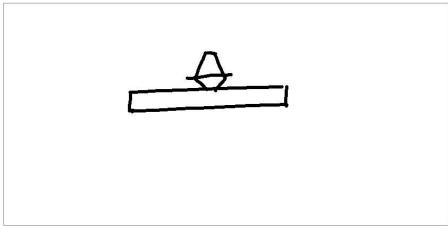
ntr



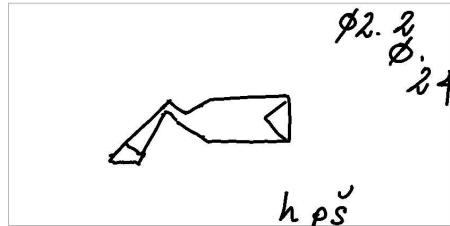
hʒt



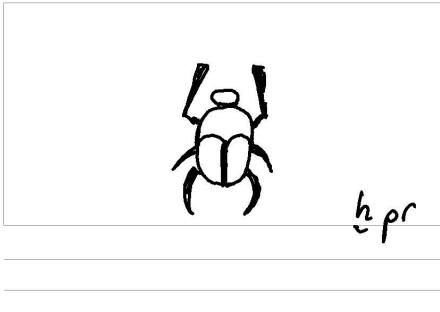
hkʒ



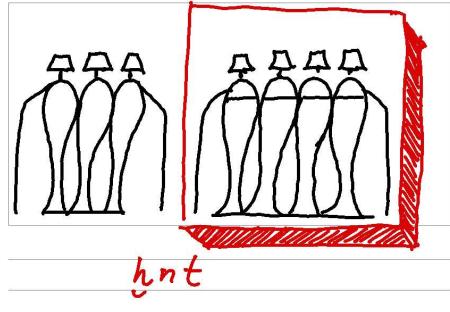
htp



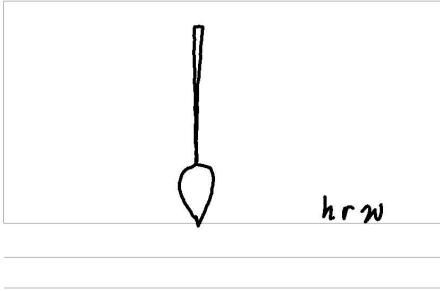
φ2. 2
φ. 24
h ps



h pr



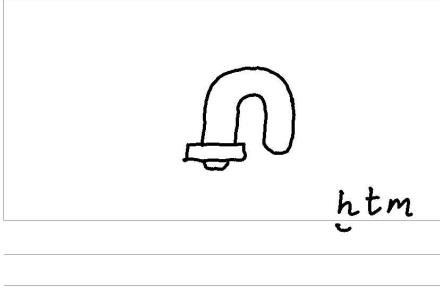
h nt



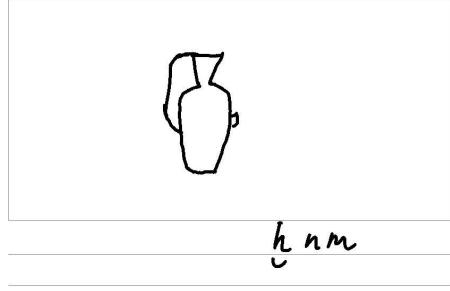
hrw



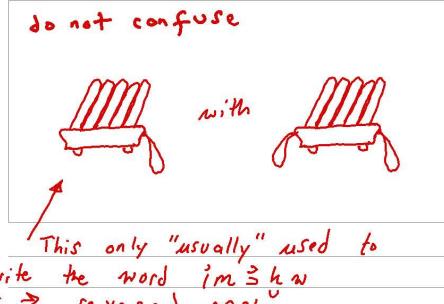
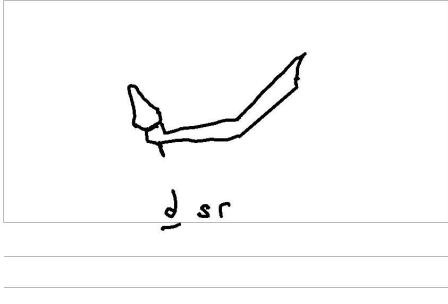
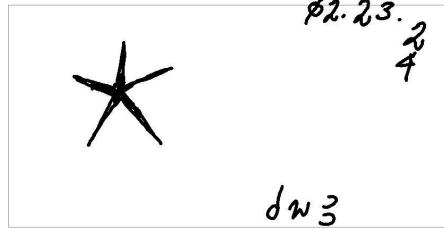
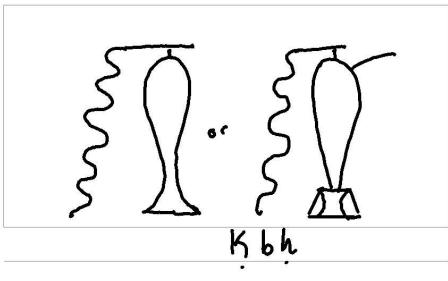
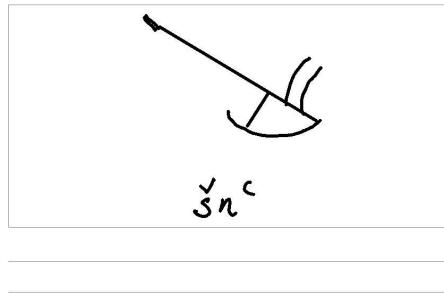
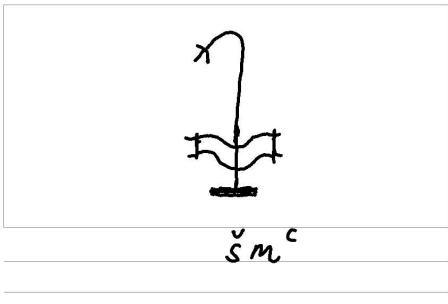
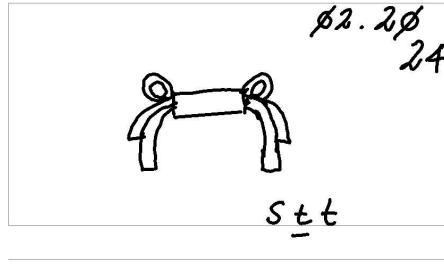
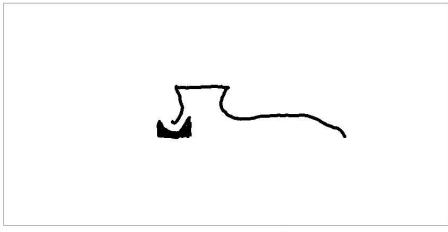
s3w



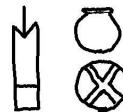
htm



h nm

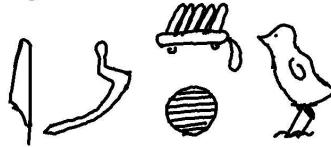


List of common words
written with ʒ-sound signs

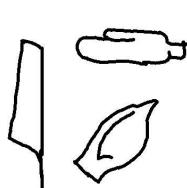


iwnw
Heliopolis
(place)

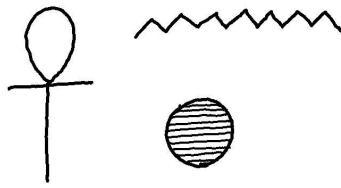
PZ. 23.
24



imʒhyw
revered one



idn
Iden
(name)



cnh life, live



wʒs
authority

This may
be a
cobra?

PZ. 27.
282
4

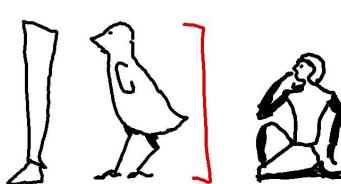
* look
it up.

wʒdyt
Wadjet (ȝədʒ)



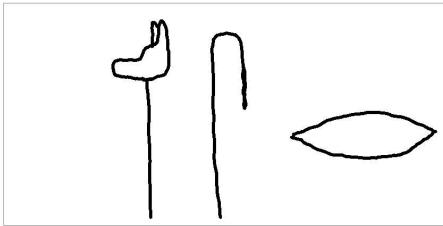
what
is this?

wʒb
pure

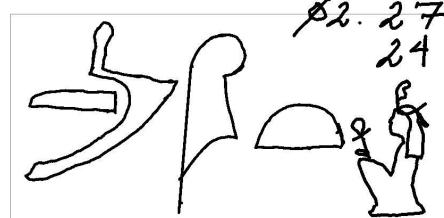


make sure
to draw
in proportion

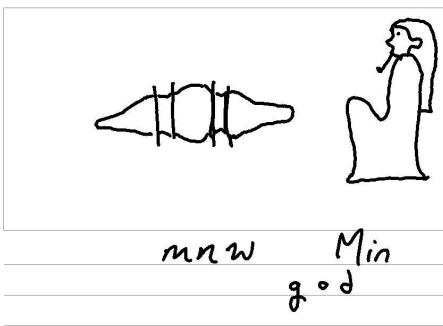
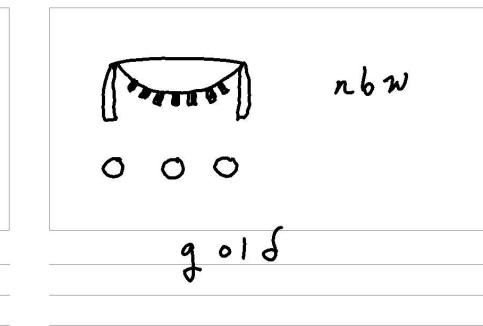
wʒməw
messenger

*msr*

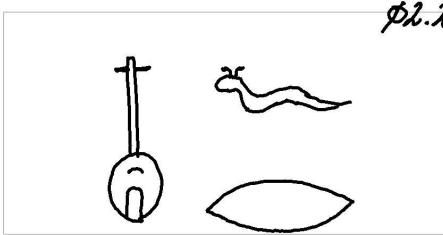
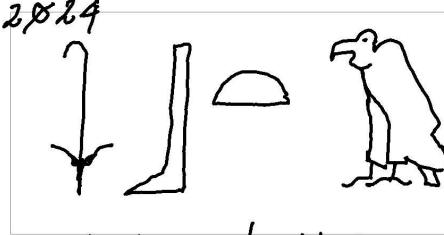
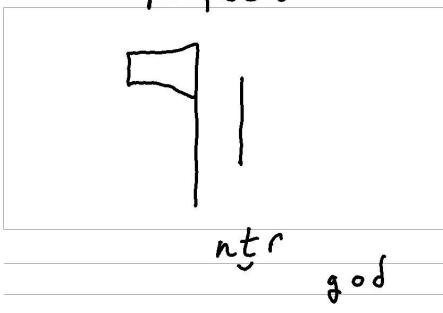
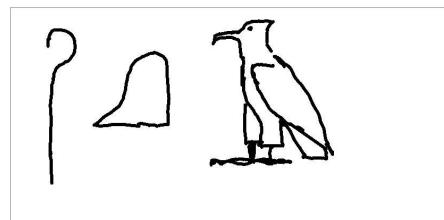
Powerful

*m3t*

order

m'aat*mnw*
god*nbw*

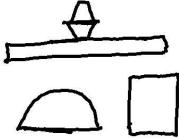
gold

*nfr*
perfect*nhbt*
(god)*ntr*
god*h.k3*
ruler

Ph. 29. 2024

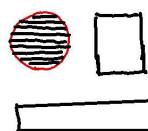


hpr



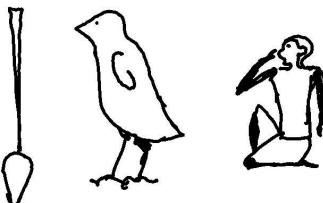
htp

List of 3-sound sign words...
cont...



hps

strength

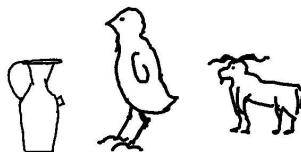


hrw



voice

Ph. 29. 2024



hnmw (ȝəd)



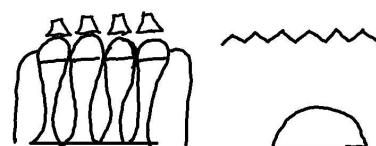
stp choose

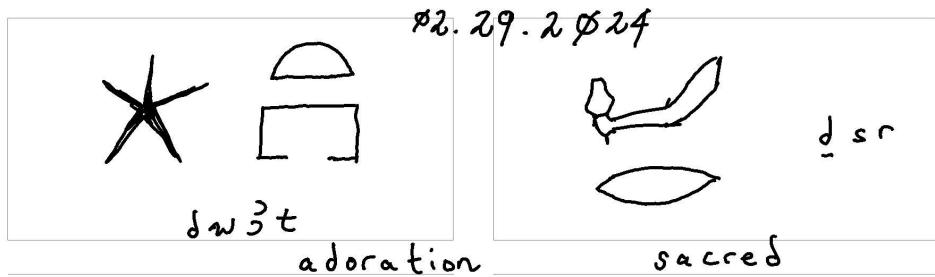
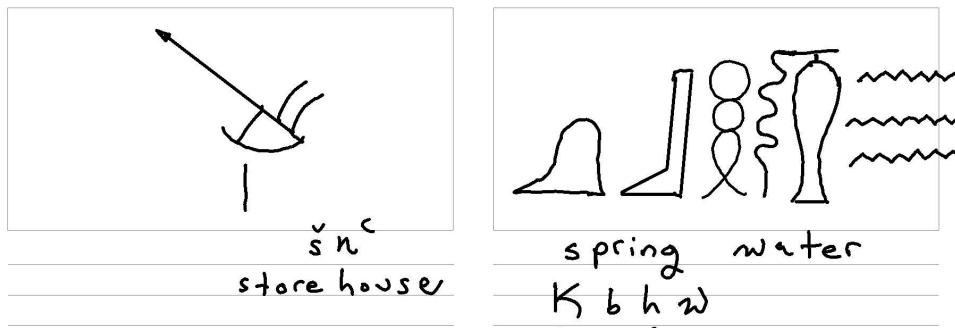
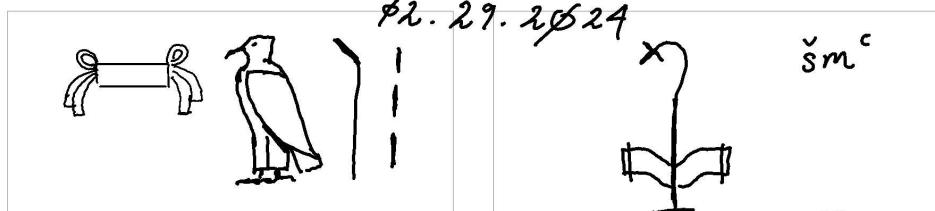
Khnun



sȝw

guardian





observe that

htp 'offering'

★ notice the sound complements: → with the sign

htp

Meaning this reinforces the reading of the b - sound sign. ★ This does not give new info -- so do NOT read this as a separate sound.

could you give a modern example?

So what did this mean in practice?

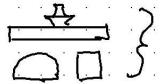
phi 3.12.
2024

In the inscription you have  htp followed by  t  ε  p

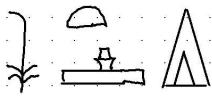
that  matches the sound of  well you see

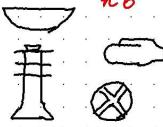
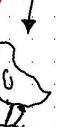
yes? Then you have  p. Does that match any of the sounds of 

so > you can read this as

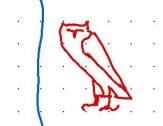
 } together as
htp

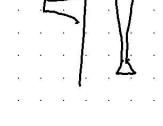
So what's Unexpected Writings?

① 2,  nb lord } htp di' nsu
an offering
given by the King

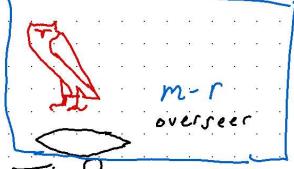
②  nb lord } htp di' nsu
 Djedw } "Lord of Djedu"
Djedu { a voice
offering?

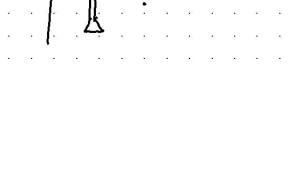
③  nb lord } htp di' nsu
 Djedw } "Lord of Djedu"
Djedu { a voice
offering?

 nb lord } htp di' nsu
the governor

 nb lord } htp di' nsu
the governor

 nb lord } htp di' nsu
priests

 m-r overseer } m-r overseer
Mereri (name)

 m-r overseer } m-r overseer
Mereri (name)



m-r ← read as m-r

overseer * why the hyphen?

title * I+ is because this word for
smaller over-seer is made of two words.

While



→ *h3t^c* ~ But we are
asked to read it as
h3ty^c

φ3. 12.
24

In this case the writing is an abbreviation

of 2 > *h3ty^c*

2 > for the time being → just
take their word for it.
Just like Dr. is an abbreviation of
Doctor.



11.18. 2022

1

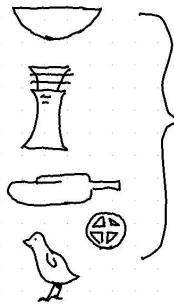


so how do we know this is made of
two words ~ m-r is very common.

- In column 2 →

→ column 2

↳ you have a vertical writing of ddw 11.18.
2024



suggestion #4

determinatives will normally come at the end of words
-- & usually they do

But! here they do not have to!

First look at ddw → you have
the signs dd & w ↑
These indicate tall] indicates
while in between you have [flat

while the determinative is small! 11.18.

The signs do NOT fit together well 2024

why? ↳ it's because they may cause potential awkward arrangements.

↳ so this is to why over the back of the quail chick. → To fill space.

Along a horizontal line → you will encounter →



↑ The determinative is moved to the middle
for optimization of space.

I Remember this goes for English as well

G H, sounds → but when arranged in eight
have different sounds / pronunciation of
eight

So remember → It is not individual II. 18.
 signs that matter ↗ It is the combinations 2824
 of signs you need to recognize.
 just like G, H, in eight or
 This is how → with our Alphabet 'enough'
 you learn words as distinctive groups
 of signs ↗ not as their constituent
 letters.

In hieroglyphic inscriptions the combination
 of [] this together alerts you, to
 name the 3sir, while []
 with [] points you to the "place"
 ddw . 3 [] hm-ntr 'priest'

→ god's body ~ The reason → II. 19.
 2824

A stelae marks the ground
 where the King & other gods meet ~
 see > Thutmose's dream →

* Thutmose's dream:

"At least 20 stelae were setup up by

Thutmose IV ↗ during a massive
 operation to hold back the sand that had
 drifted around the Sphinx.

@ the paws of the Sphinx the sun
 god appeared in a dream to Thutmose
 when he was a prince → & promised
 him the throne.

* observe the phrase ⌂ before ⌁

This unexpected leads you to another "simple" rule 11.22.2024
84

↳ titles that include the word ^{ntr}
writer first ** irrespective of where it is actually read in the title.

"honorific transposition" → meaning that ↳ has been moved (transposed)
because it is "honored"

so ↳ hm-ntr in the same way £10 → reads 'ten pounds' \$10, ten dollars
not → dollars ten,

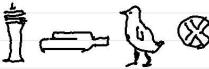
11.22.
2024



dw * illustrates a

crucial aspect of hieroglyphic writing -
the artist makes most effective use
of space.

more concise than



it would be
more shorter to conserve
space supposedly



reading hieroglyphs
does not get any
harder & than
this. whaaa?!?!

* practice what you have learned.

11.22.
2924

#9 What is Transliteration?

you can write the word nnnn 'for' as n
because n is the sound written by nnnn

you can also write 


Temple Cattle

t n tt

these are its sounds.

transliteration \Rightarrow you can write them
out to an alphabet.

Transliteration helps you to 11.22.
2924
learn & remember words. We will use
sign lists, dictionaries, notes \rightarrow use
transliteration.
it Try transliteration from the beginning
will become 2nd nature.

Transliterate from left to right

htp di nsw 3sir nb-ddw prt-hrw nh3ty-
m-r hm-ntr s3w tntt mrr

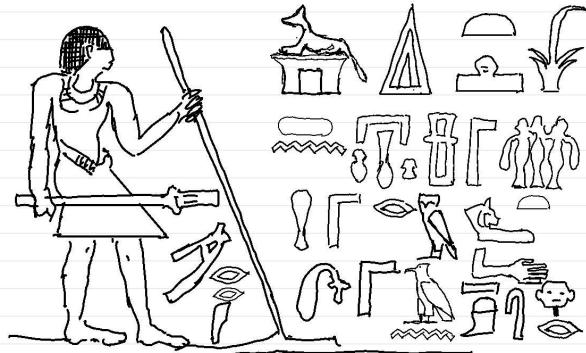
no vowels use special signs

$\underline{3}$, \underline{i} , \underline{c} , \underline{h} , \underline{h} , \underline{h} , \underline{s} , K, t, \underline{d}
for sounds that do not have an alpha-
bet equivalent.

practice, practice, practice.
transliteration

11.22.2024
29

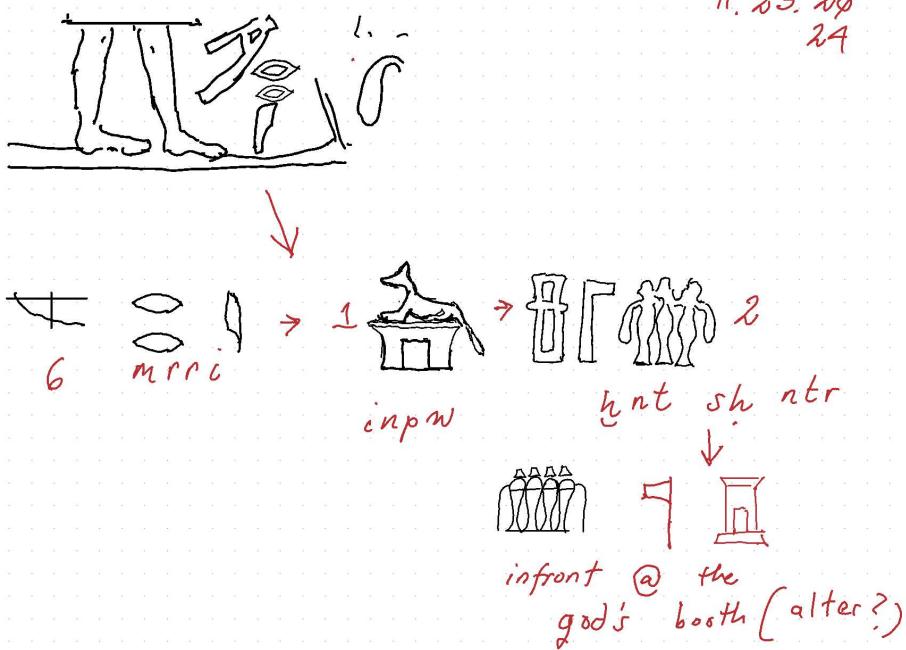
- 1 - sound, 2 - sound, 3 - sound signs
- ' determinatives
- honorific transposition



11.23.
2024

↑ Mereri
of Denderah * Surviving Kin or
their representatives

mrrī



Anubis → name Inpu 12. 03. 2024

Osiris → Asir, this is because of Classical Greek, Latin.

Middle Egyptian → longest history - 4,000 years

English → 1,500 years

Chinese → 3,000

Chaucer → "Reule wel thyself that other folk canst rede."

Keep control of yourself so you can be an example to others.

Coptic is the latest known Egyptian

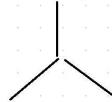
Earlier Egyptian from 3000 BCE

Later Egyptian mid 16 century BCE

grammar → the way words were 12. φ3.
 used → changed, also the way 2024
 words were written (orthography)

to some extent → which actual words were
 spoken, & written (vocab)

Earlier Egyptian



Old Egyptian Middle Egyptian → 2,000 - 1600
 (mid-3rd millennium BCE)

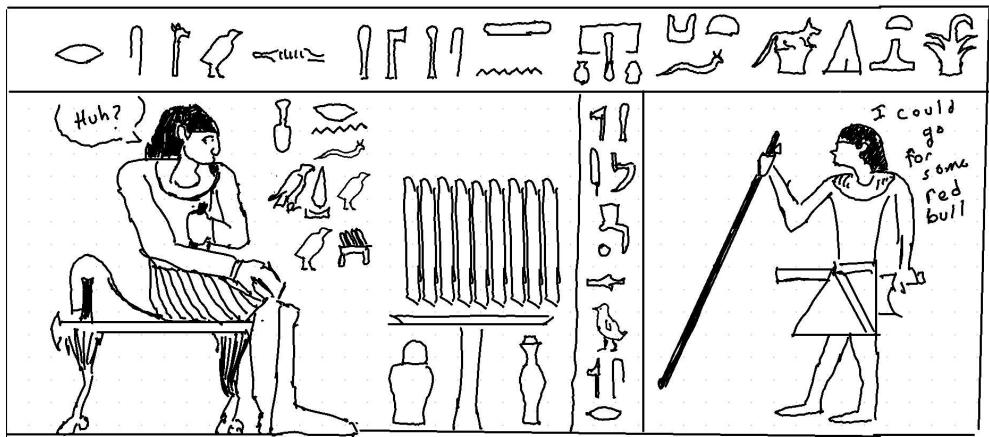
Middle Egyptian continued 12. φ3.
 to be used on monuments until 2024
 the 400's ACE ~ long after the language
 being spoken in folks' daily lives. (which is
 later Egyptian.)

In 2000 BCE middle Egyptian is the
 language / spoken → by 1,300 it is
 Archaic form used only for sacred monuments
 You will be using mostly Middle Egyptian.

* Languages somewhat with some relation
 to Egyptian → Berber, Cushitic, Chadic
 & Omotic languages of Africa.

Sematic languages are not related. 12. Ø3.

There is no relation of Amun ^ε 2821
Amen. There are some loan words like
hbn (ebony)



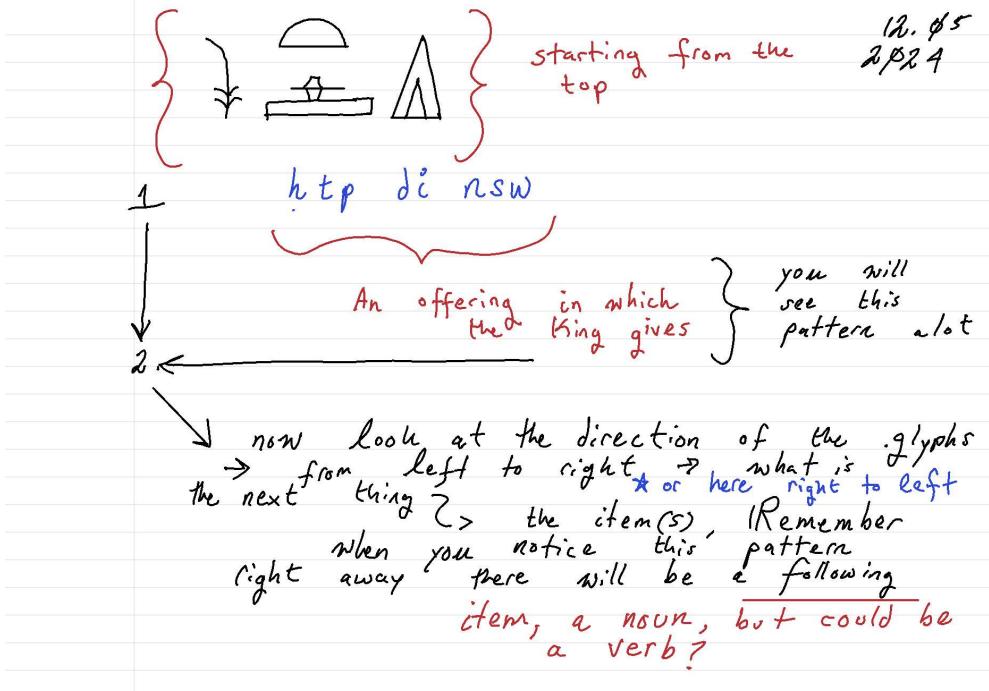
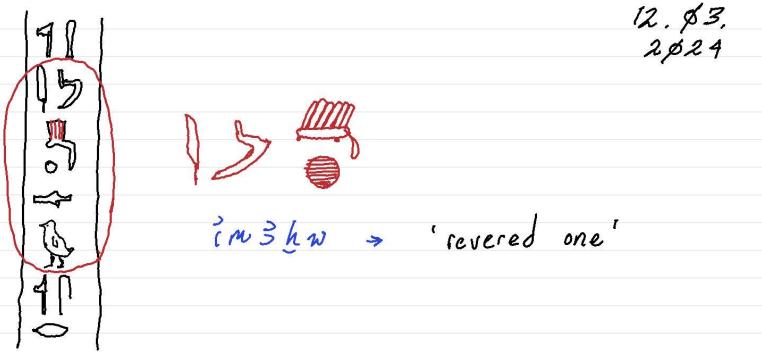
The jars at the bottom are
most likely Beer & water. 12. Ø3.
2Ø29

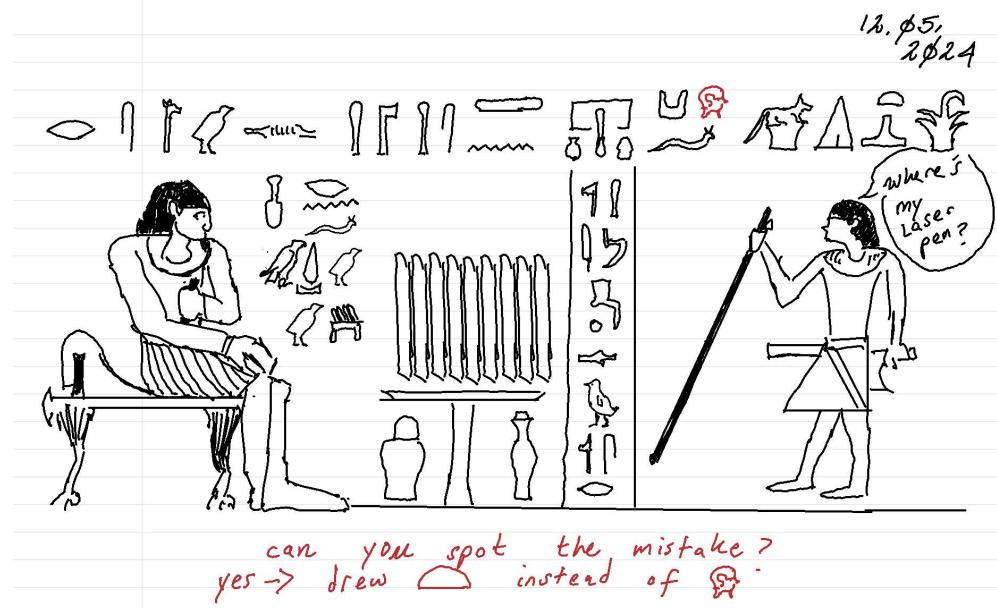
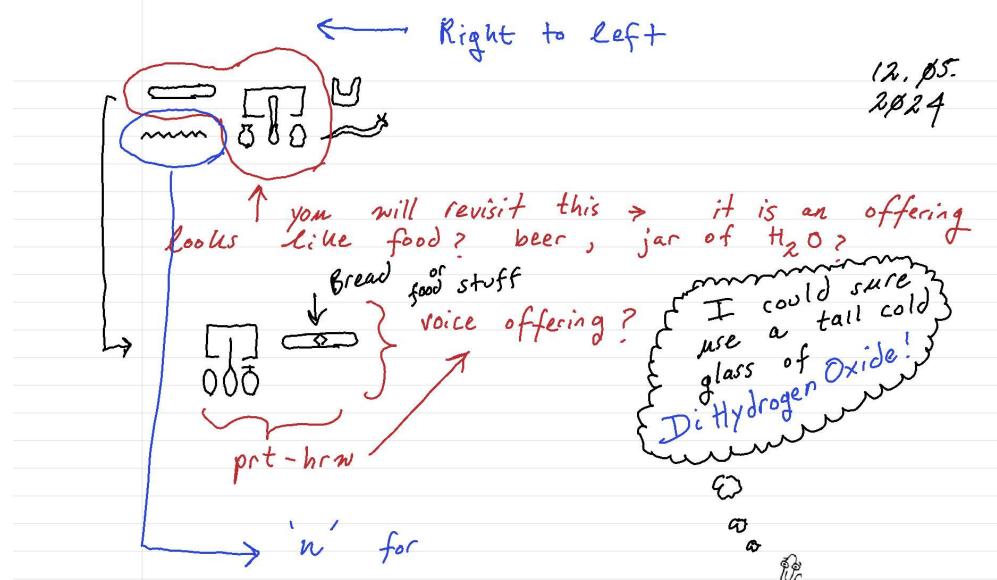
The seated figure → most probably the tomb owner →

a near contemporary of Mereri & both
of them belonged to the same

→ governing society  would have been a point of contact, a leader of the community.
a subordinate to the likes of 

 mnw - wsr
at notice that
the glyphs from
left to right are
read for the
seated man.





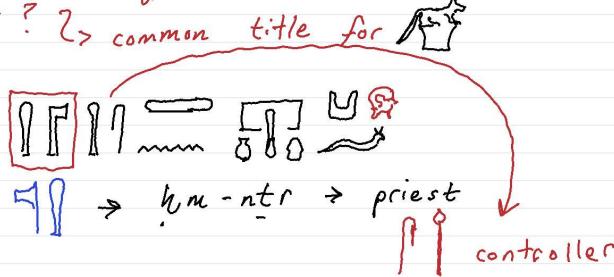
 > this actually means →
 tp dw.f
 'upon his hill'

12. φ5.
 2024

the which is common for
 the god Anubis

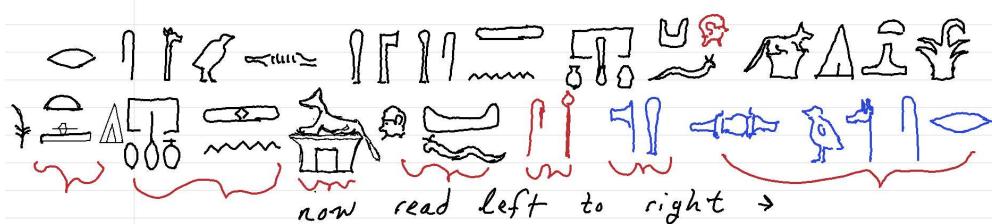
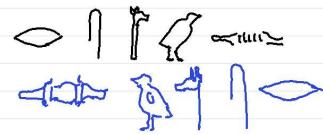
why upon the hill is this where the jackal
 can be seen, dwelling? or is it a
 salutation?

notice



by the offering is to the god Anubis (upon his hill)
 the controller of the priests.

the priests finally the name of the controller of



An offering which the King gives 12.φ7
 Anubis ~ upon the hill 2φ24
 (his)
 a voice offering for the controller of
 priests, Minuser.

Minuser is the seated figure. The text is
 front of his face ↗ read from right to
 left ↗ which means it continues from the
 text (previous) read from right to left.
 @ the top line.



You will see this a lot... commit the pattern
 to mem.

→ rn.f nfr → 'his perfect name'

def: a perfect name

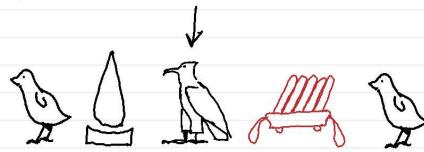
12.φ7
 2φ24

↳ a perfect name is something like the
 name you grow into as an adult, one
 which reflects the person you become.

These names are not "uncommon" → in the
 old Kingdom →

minuser has both a birth name →

mnw-nsr ↗ & a perfect name



This is his perfect name

Wd3-3n

18. φ7
2024

The standing figure is also Minuser. It is not uncommon to see the same figure drawn twice. ~ in diff aspects. most probably toward does not ↓ common folk.
 The seated (depicted) shows authority. While the standing ~ shows humality to the gods? standing → shows authority observe → he is deceased ~ sitting → to receive offerings

→ * but also the figure is smaller (to show * while standing to show humility?) authority → importance. status.

also the figures, have been "balanced" to face each other & the standing figure.

Minuser has two titles →

notice the 2 titles → (right hand column) 2024

¶ { hm-ntr }
'priest'

"revered one" { | D ፩ } { somebody who is so revered as to be the subject of an offering cult. }
 im3hw }

* It's not so much about Minuser's standing in his community ~ when/while he is alive

' but rather the fact that offerings are being brought to him when he is unalive. eventually no one will visit your grave' → Conan O'Brien

read the column →

12. #7.
2024

hm-ntr cm³ hm mnw-wsr

priest, revered one, Minuser.

revered ones had tombs built for them.

 } it can also be written like that
* notice that  is missing
so the final 'n' is missing

 → this by itself is a distinct sign

m³h } 2> only when you see  combined
with  2> then you should identify it quickly
as the title 'revered one'

12. #7.
2024

 } just watch out for this
 combination. Right away you should
be able to identify the title.

~ Word order →

when one word describes another word, it usually
follows the word it describes →

e.g.

 } you should also be
able to recognize
this right away

rn.f nfr } suffix

Remember → in English 12. φ7
2024

the word they describe go in front of ('name')

in Eg. if 'his' & word 'nfr' they 'perfect'
('rn')

if 'he' or 'his' has a special character
istic
↳ it attaches onto the end of the
word it describes
↳ in other words → its a
suffix

rn f no other words can be
between them.

↑ stop
so nfr must follow after rn.f.

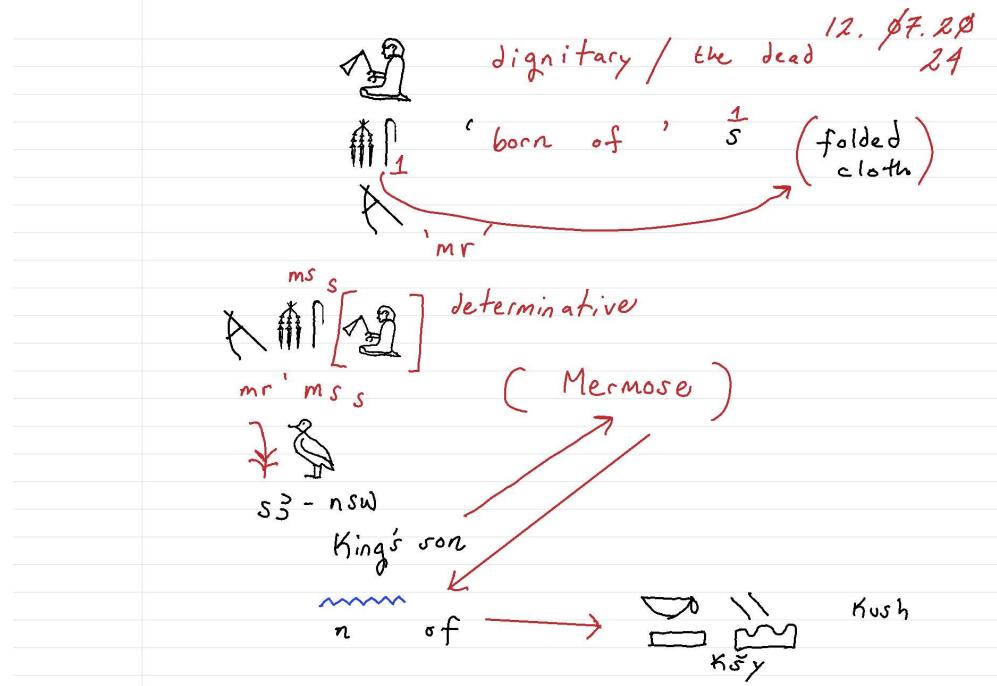
another word that behaves this (* i.e. behaves
like .f & attaches onto the word
ct' describes → ↴ ——————

The funerary stamp of 12. φ7
Mermose ~ from his tomb @ thebes 2024
18th D. 1350 BCE

* The offering formula appears so often in
tombs & on museum objects

The New Kingdom → imperial age

stamps on ceramic cones were sometimes
slotted into stone facades of
tombs. (groups up to 300)
to create a frieze above or around
the doorway.
↳ used over 800 years in
Thebes. → until the 6th century BCE
stamps from the tomb of Mermose.



King's Son of Kush for
Amenhotep III (1398 - 1353 BCE)

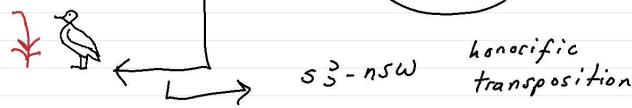
> title of highest official (of Wawat
& Kush)
> occupied by Egypt 1550 until
about 1080 BCE (modern Egypt Sudan)

↳ he reported directly to the pharaoh.

"trust entailed in the office is embodied
in the title itself → neither Meremose nor
most of his counterparts in the office were
sons of any king."

nsw 'King' → (just one symbol)

when it appears in titles



nsw → write ↓ first, irrespective
of where it is actually read. 18. p7
2024

* notice the offering pattern is not displayed.



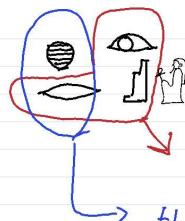
im3hy is written with -y

* change - is slight (spelling)

im3hy hr 3sir ss-nsw n K3y mrms
Revered one before Osiris, King son of Kush,
Mermose
A revered one before Osiris, the Kings' son of
Kush, Mermose.

the invocation of Osiris → the title im3hy

linked 'revered one.' ~ the two ideas are
together ↳ Mermose is said "to be,"
'a revered one'



18. 14. 24

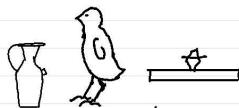
This right away
should tell you it is a name

→ this right away should tell you
'hr' → before
3sir

Before Osiris

The Tomb owner still alive → 'now' is in
the presence of the god.

12.14.24



hnnw - htp (Khnumhotep)

"The followers of the pharaohs believed that they (pharaoh) would live again after death as Osiris had done in the earliest days of the world."

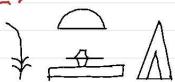
↳ Now translate this from English to hieroglyphs

"An offering which the King (not The King = Elvis)

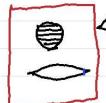
gives Osiris, Lord of Djedu that he may give a voice offering of bread, beer the ox & fowl, for the spirit of the estate overseer Khnumhotep, born of Nebtu, true voice."

1.

12.14.24



{ An offering (given by the King (not Elvis))



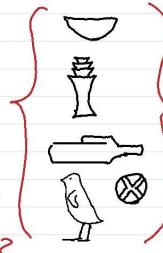
before



determinative

{ Osiris }

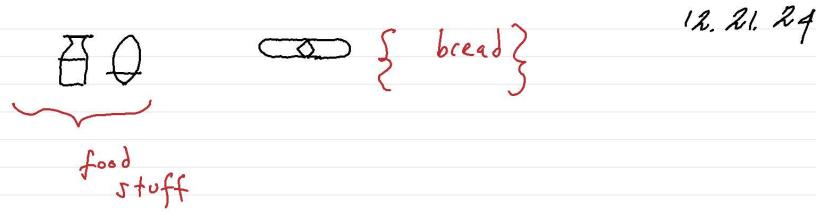
(good)



} Lord of Djedu

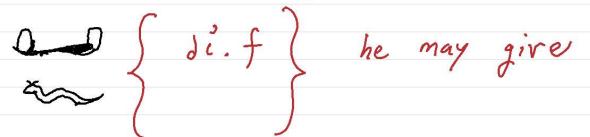
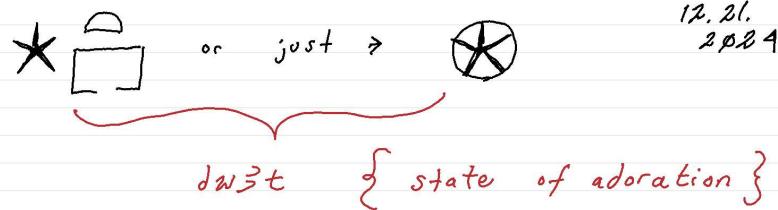
but now
you have
two determinatives?

* This may be
wrong ↳ 2 determinatives



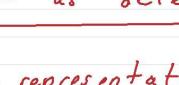
.. "Food & drink were offered in the temples of every god in Egypt, ⇒ an act of thanksgiving for the bounty the god provides.

food & drink offered to the ancestors the dead were identified with the gods.
In accordance with the belief that death involves a transition from living ⇒



this has been added to  but  is not there!
i.e. the determinative.

12.21
2024

with the added {  } it makes you look at
the {  } again → not as determinatives

↓ ↓ this becomes the representation of the
actual food stuff being offered... i.e. bread & beer

t 'bread', hnk^t 'beer'

* Alcohol is one
so now this is an of the oldest words --
offering of bread, beer can be recognized by
, ox & fowl. Sumerians.

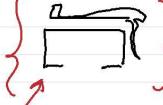
* Bread & beer are staple foods → main food crops
, emmer & barley

.. They represent food (universally) 12.21.29

this makes , a bit tricky

are they being used as determinatives --> or
represent actual food stuff. this also
applies to 2 >  either as separate words
for actual offerings.

observe → when the words t, & hnk^t
are written out in full as 'part'
of a list of offerings, 2, in which case
they are meant as separate words

{  } overlord of
Land / estate
fence, from above.

 → {m-r pr} 'an overseer of an estate' 18.21. 20
29

↑ no this is a building, you are thinking of this

 (fence seen from above)

he was an admin of a large estate

 } large estate

* he most likely had several dependent families "on behalf of a provincial dignitary, such as his city-governor or "perhaps" a large institution such as a temple."

Khnumhotep's identity is elaborated in 3 important ways

.. "The offerings are said to be made not just n 'for' Khnumhotep, but just observe

 } n K3 n
Kha or bha?

→ {for the soul/spirit of } Khnumhotep

* important to understand why n is in the same phrase?

* This is useful because it is easier to spot than just "n"

Why is this "revealing about the offering cult?"

* The Ancient Egyptian concept 18.21.
of the immortal soul is very sophisticated 2024
relied on a fundamental distinction between two aspects of your identity.

 K3 : That aspect of you which engages with others

→ your community, your family, your work colleagues & your god-king / president
your occupation
2> summarized by offices held in life.
2> itemize your contribution to your community & King. * building a tomb/endowing an offering cult 2> you can ensure a good reputation, for yourself, "pass on your values & seek to fix your mem among

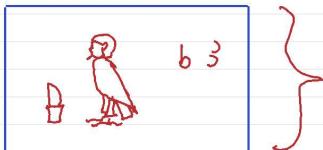
the living long you are dead. ego

18.21
2024

 K3 looks back to a person's engagement with this world, an engagement which is maintained after death by the offering cult.

*  K3 "is such a specifically Egyptian idea, there is no need to translate it is the Ka"

The other aspect of the soul is the ba



b3



this is also very important to understand.

observe



ir.n "born of"

Neb tu

12.21.
2024

which is a special form based on the word
 ir³ → make ε can refer
 to either parent ('whom Nebtu made')
 not sure if 2> Nebtu is mother or father.

ms.n 'born off' which is based on
the word →  msc³ 'give birth'literal translation → 'to whom so-and-so
gave birth'

ir.n



ms.n

mother of

are special forms of

ir³ ε msc³

the deceased.

* just remember it is a phrase (set) 12.21.
 ↳ meaning 'born of' of phrases 2024

also the name of the parent will follow.

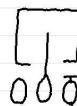
.. finally the statement of identity ends with
an important phrase

literally means

'true of voice'

mʒ^c-hrw

just as



prt-hrw is based

on the word →  hrw 'voice'

 is commonly
written after a
name to suggest
that the deceased →

→ here the coffin owner,

12.21.24

Khnumhotep, not to Nebtu

which is thought \notin spoke, in accordance with
the principle \notin of Maat



m3t

this is very important → there
is NO religion in Ancient Egypt. But
everything \notin every one is striving for m3t

"the will of, a / the? Creator \notin has
meaning \notin purpose."

a King should commit to uphold m3t, that
there be order in this world" in
the face of accident \notin hostility.