This document contains a list of clarifications of the exercises and a list of errata. You would help me and others tremendously if you report to me any information you think should be added.

The most recent version of this document, as well as an HTML representation, can be found at

http://www.dcs.st-and.ac.uk/~mjn/egyptian/grammars/Allen.html

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I have been informed that the book was reprinted with corrections around March 2000. This means that some of the material presented here, especially much of the list of errata up to Chapter 22, may no longer be valid for copies of the book purchased some time after March 2000.

Exercise 1

2b  Note: In the key, in the second group from the left, switch the signs N16 and V30.

Exercise 2

1  Note: Capitalized syllables in the key seem to indicate stress. Since Lesson 2 does not discuss stress, this issue can be safely ignored.

3  Note: Both h and ḥ in the transliteration alphabet appear in transcriptions as “h”. Therefore, an “h” in transcriptions cannot be translated back to a letter from the transliteration alphabet in a unique way, unless one has available a bounded list of Egyptian names. A similar remark applies to 3 and 6. However, the student may guess from no. 2f that the final part of the names in nos. 3a and 3c consists
also of $h3t$; the transliteration $wsr$-$h3t$ in the key to no. 3a is in fact an error and should be $wsr$-$h3t$.

Exercise 3

9   Note: In the key, $h^c$ should be $h^c$.

Exercise 4

3 c   Note: The translation “living” for $\varepsilon nh$ is somewhat misleading. A more obvious translation for the singular form would be “living person”, as on p. 456.

3 d   Note: In English, “fish” can have both singular and plural meaning.

Exercise 5

1 a   Note: In English, “offspring” can have both singular and plural meaning.

1 g   Note: For the sake of consistency with the vocabulary (p. 467) and the key, read $sp3t$ instead of $d\dot{3}tt$.

2 d   Note: The reversal of the direction of writing in the key is to be ignored.

2 q   Note: The reversal of the direction of writing in the key is to be ignored. An alternative solution with $mwwt.t\dot{\ddot{\beta}}$, “your (2fs) mothers”, obtained by taking the exercise literally, makes little sense.

3 f   Note: A more appropriate solution than that in the key is $p3 \varepsilon3$.

4 b   Note: In the key, insert $N35$ in the hieroglyphic writing, so that the corresponding transliteration changes to $n\dot{3}y.sn n\dot{3}hut$.

Exercise 6

2   Note: A more obvious translation is “all good products ...”, preserving the plural form from the original; alternatively, one may translate $jnw$ in the singular, as “produce”, following p. 454.

11  Note: As indicated on p. 459, $mnw$ can also have plural meaning.

Exercise 7

8   Note: In the key, ignore “).thethe”.

11  Note: Transposition of $w$ and $j$; cf. footnote 4 on p. 79.

27  Note: Taking the second occurrence of sign $19$ as the determinative for $jtj$ (see footnote 1 on p. 71) would lead to a translation that makes little sense.

33  Note: The transliteration $m\dot{3}jr$ in the key, which includes both $j$ and $r$, renders the consonants represented by phonograms, rather than the actual forms $m\dot{3}r$ or $m\dot{3}j$ as found in dictionaries.

40  Note: $r(m)t\ddot{l}$ is to be translated as “people” (singular), and therefore in the key the plural form in “peoples’ worth” is incorrect. Read instead “people’s worth.”

Exercise 8

18  Note: “Retenu” should be “Retjenu”.

2
Note: In the key, \((j)m(j) r\) should be \((j)m(j)–r\).

Note: In the key, \(hrj\) should be \(hrj\).

Exercise 9

2 c Note: In the key, one may add a form of “to be”: “its one path was under water...”. This is an example of an adverbial sentence, to be discussed in Lesson 10.

2 g Note: In the key, \(mh 10\) should be \(mh–10\).

2 k Note: In the key, \(mht 13\) should be \(mht–13\).

2 n Note: This is an adverbial sentence (Lesson 10, see in particular §10.6), and may also be translated with a form of “to be”: “my heart was my companion”. The translation in the key is however fully satisfactory in the actual context; cf. the first example on p. 215.

3 Note: \(mh 437, mh 10, ...\) in the key should be \(mh–437, mh–10, ...\).

Exercise 10

3 Note: The key assumes the \(m\) of predication. An alternative offered by §8.2.3 (fourth item) leads to the translation: “Indeed, the river consists of blood”.

Note: The transliteration \(h\˘t\) instead of \(h\˘wt\) is explained by the note on p. 122.

42 Note: In the exercise, read \(hrd\) for \(hrdw\). In the key, read \(hrdw\) for \(hrdww\).

Exercise 11

5 Note: \(b3g\) is the infinitival form of \(b3gj\); see Lesson 14. In the key, “negated A \(pw\) B nominal sentence” should be “negated A B nominal sentence”; the construction here is the negation of the construction underlying \(st nf3 nt hnt\) from §7.7.

Note: In the key, “that lump” should be “those lumps”.

12 Note: In a negation, \(nb\) is to be translated as “any” rather than as “all” or “each”. The literal translation is therefore: “There aren’t any evil things in it”.

21 Note: In the key, “the high official’s things” should be “the things of the high official’s house”.

Exercise 12

1 Note: In the key, \(sšm\) should be \(sšmw\).

8 and 13 Note: In the key, \(jmj jb\) should be \(jmj–jb\).

18 Note: In the dictionary, under \(j3dr\) (p. 453) and \(jdr\) (p. 455), we find writings with plural determinative treated as singular. Therefore one may well replace the plural \(j3drw\), “herds”, in the key by the singular \(j3dr\), “a herd”.

20 Note: In the dictionary, under \(stt\) (p. 468), we find a writing with plural determinative treated as singular. Therefore one may well replace the plural \(sttw\), “boils”, in the key by the singular \(stt\), “a boil”.

22 Note: \(z3.k\) implies that the person who is addressed is masculine. Therefore, \(mr.t\) cannot be a \(sdm.f\) form but is likely to be read as stative \(mr.tj\); cf. §17.17.2.
Exercise 13

Note: It is not obvious that “fight” is primarily transitive in English; consider “John and Mary are fighting” versus “The soldiers are fighting the enemy”.

29 versus 30
Note: The two entries in the key should be switched.

32, 33, 34 and 35
Note: For the entries in the key, no. 32 should be no. 33, no. 33 should be no. 34, no. 34 should be no. 35, and no. 35 should be no. 32.

Exercise 14

Note: One may be confused by § 14.11.2 and footnote 1 on p. 161, which seem to imply that infinitives and verbal nouns are disjoint concepts. This is however not the case, since § 14.2 clearly states that the infinitive is a special kind of verbal noun. Therefore, where the key states that nftft must be a verbal noun, technically this does not exclude the possibility that nftft may be more specifically an infinitive. Yet, according to § 14.11.2 it is more likely that nftft is a kind of verbal noun other than the infinitive.

Exercise 15

Note: In the key, hsk is a passive participle, a verb form to be discussed in Lesson 23.
Note: In the key, the justification for writing $w$ in the transliteration of the negative complement $jt\text{w}$ seems to be the plural determinative, which amounts to a false plural (see § 4.6).

Note: The exercise is difficult to solve completely without consulting the key, due to the writing of $j\text{3w}$ in the fifth line, by means of A30, for which the meaning as determinative is given on p. 424, but no transliteration.

Exercise 17

Note: In the key, $tm\text{hmjw}$ should be $tjm\text{hmjw}$. By using the entry $hrj$, “chief”, from p. 463, one can translate $m \ hrj \ jrj$ by “as chief with respect to it”, or simply “as its chief”.

Note: It is somewhat puzzling that the key has $hpr.(w)$, rather than either $hpr$ or $hpr.(wj)$, since § 17.2 tells us that the full form for 3pl would be $hpr.wj$.

Note: In the key, $m$ should be $h. r$.

Note: In the key, $t\text{jw}$ should be $t\text{jww}$.

Note: As above at no. 27, one would expect $mn.(wj)$ instead of $mn.(w)$.

Note: In the key, $jwtj\ sw$ should be $jwtj–sw$; cf. § 12.9. A more literal translation is “the one who had nothing” following [Han95], rather than “the one who had none”.

Exercise 18

Note: In the key, $(j)m(j)\ r$ should be $(j)m(j)–r$.

Note: In the key, $rn.f–snb\ z3$ should be $z3–rn.f–snb$, and $jtj\ mh(j)$ should be $jtj–mh(j)$. One could just as well transcribe $z3–nb$ as “Sa-neb” or “Za-neb”, following § 2.7, rather than as “Si-neb” in the key.

Note: Since the singular $zh\text{3}$, “writing”, is already written with the plural determinative (cf. p. 466), one could transcribe the word in the exercise also as $zh\text{3}$, instead of $zh\text{3w}$ in the key. More or less independent from this choice, the translation could also simply have “writing”, instead of “the writings” in the key, which is a matter of interpretation and style.

Note: In the key, $kd.j$ should be $kd(w).j$. Apparently, the Egyptian verb $mtr/mtj$ is transitive, whereas the English translation “testify” is intransitive and can be used together with preposition “about”.

Note: The translation of $jsr$ by “tamarisk-wood” instead of by “tamarisk”, as on p. 455, is due to interpretation.

Note: In the key, “although” reflects a certain interpretation of the unmarked adverb clause, following § 12.17.

Note: The translation with “couldn’t” is less likely than one with “didn’t”. As explained in § 18.14, the negated perfect may denote negation of ability (“couldn’t”), but also negation of action (“didn’t”); negation of necessity does not come into consideration for this sentence. Another option here is “wouldn’t”, although this is a less literal translation.
1 Note: In the key, šmṣw should be šmsww. Concerning “May you make your seat”, the literal translation is “May you make a seat”. Literally, the translation of m grḥ is “at night” instead of “in the evening”; cf. p. 247.

2 Note: It seems to me that in principle jm.f can also be translated as “with it”, where “it” refers to “image”.

9 Note: r gs, literally “at the side”, is a compound preposition; cf. § 8.3.1.

16 Note: In the key we find the passive “won’t become humiliated” rather than the active “won’t humiliate”, which we would expect given the syntactic structure of the sentence and the dictionary entry on p. 471. It is not clear what accounts for this passive form. This problem disappears if we replace “humiliate” in the dictionary by “be humble”, following [Han95]. Something similar occurs on p. 253, in the fourth example, where the translation has “lest he become flooded”, rather than “lest he flood”.

17 Note: This sentence is an exception to the normal word-order: a dative that is not pronominal here occurs before the object; cf. § 14.6.

19 Note: As an alternative to sjm(3), one may transliterate sjm3m, given the second example in § 15.12 as precedent, and the fact that sign M1 may represent phonogram jm3; the meaning of the combination of M1 and G17 as jm(3), given under M1 on p. 434, is explained in n. 11 on p. 181. That the translation contains the plural “teachings” is a matter of style. The entry for shr on p. 468 should be interpreted to allow shrw to be translated similarly, by the singular words “position”, “advice”, etc.

20 Note: In the key, mj mj should be mj m(j).

21 Note: m of predication (§ 10.6) in an adverbial sentence (§ 10.4.4). For the infinitival form shnj, see § 14.3.2.

30 Note: Apart from “beauty” in the entry for the noun nfrw on p. 461, other translations, such as “perfection” and “goodness”, can be derived from the adjective-verb nfr as well. A good alternative translation to “office” here is “profession”.

Exercise 20

1 Note: In the key, šmṣw should be šmsww. The dictionary in the book does not fully suffice to obtain the translation “going above” for shr, neither from hrj, “go far away” (p. 464), nor from shrj, “distance, distance oneself” (p. 467).

5 Note: In the key, 3wt–c should be 3wt c.

12 Note: In the key, (j)m(j) r should be (j)m(j)–r, and r(m)tw should be r(m)t.

15 Note: In the key, cḥc should be cḥc(w). It seems that the use of the verb “can” in the translation is a matter of interpretation; it is not imposed by any syntactic considerations.

17 Note: In the key, z(j) should be z(j).
Note: It remains unexplained in the book why a double occurrence of R11 (reed column) would have the same transliteration dd as a single occurrence, in dd–SNFRW. For ddj however, the double occurrence can be argued to be the writing of a dual or false dual.

Exercise 21

2 Note: In the key, jm should be jm(j); the same in no. 9.

5 Note: The noun sndw, “fearful (person)”, is derived from the verb snd, “become afraid”, and the noun shmb–j, “violent (person)”, is derived from the adjective shmb–j, “violent” (cf. § 6.5).

12 Note: In the key, ssrm should be ssrm(w). The literal translation is “If you will be a leader ...” (§ 21.7).

16 Note: In the key, nt c should be nt c; the same in no. 17. In the sequel, inconsistent use of hyphens will no longer be reported. The second clause, dj rh.sn ..., has no expressed subject (§ 21.9), and literally means “(it) was made that they know”; cf. the second example of § 19.10, with the subjunctive dj.tw instead of the passive dj.

Exercise 22

1 Note: In the key, rh–nswt should be rh–(n)sw.

4 Note: Literally, m † bd means “going downstream”; “sailing” is due to interpretation.

10 Note: For reasons of style, “barley” and “emmer” are not rendered in the plural in the translation.

11 Note: An adjective-verb such as wkb, listed as meaning “clean” in the dictionary (p. 456) for its use as adjective, has the meaning “become clean” if used as verb; cf. p. 147, line -2: “Adjective verbs describe a change in quality”.

12 Note: In the key, hrj–tjmn should be hrj.tjmn.

13 Note: For wnt, see the final paragraph of § 22.15.

15 Note: tp, “top”, literally means “head”.

18 Note: For r in the meaning of “spell”, see p. 316. In the key, k3wt should be k3(w)t, nbt should be nb or nb(t), and jmnt should be jmntt. The reference to § 5.10.2 in the key should be ignored, in favor of the remark in the exercise itself on p. 318.

19 Note: In the key, jm should be jm(j).

Exercise 23

1 Note: In the key, at col. (2) for “divine of birth” read “divine of evolution”. At col. (3) wrr(j)t should be wr and r–w(j) should be r–w(j). At col. (4) for r–wj.f we either have transposition of j and f (scribal error?), or the transliteration should rather be r–w(j).f, with dual † wj; cf. § 5.7. At col. (10) ssp should be ssp. Next to those mentioned in the key, one further active participle is ḥnw, “those who do not know”, in col. (7), from ḥm, “not know” (p. 465).
Note: Given the entry "conceal", in the dictionary (p. 468), we cannot obtain the desired translation by choosing the most obvious syntactic analysis (§ 19.10), which would have the verb as subjunctive, giving "...that lets it conceal", rather than "...that lets it be concealed". However, we can also take the verb to be the infinitive, as object of rdj (§ 14.12), so that we obtain "...that causes its concealing (or concealment)", which concurs with the preferred translation in the key.

Note: Literally, "on who causes that it emerges"”, rendered by “one who issues it” in the key.

Note: In the key, for “§ 21.17” read “§ 21.7”.

Note: In the key, “the heart” is literally “his heart”, and “every part” is literally “every limb”.

Note: In the first line of the transliteration in the key, insert m.k before nn, and in the translation, insert “look,” before “I am not”.

Note: In the key, “his arrow” is literally “his arrows”. The use of the verb “can” is due to interpretation.

Exercise 24

Note: In some constructions with the negative verb tm, nominal subjects follow the negatival complement; cf. § 14.18 and § 19.11.3. Apparently, this does not hold in the case of relative forms, as the example shows.

Note: In the key, the use of the verb “can” is due to interpretation. This we have seen before in the case of a perfective form in Exercise 23, no. 25, and possibly an imperfective form in Exercise 20, no. 15. See also no. 29 below.

Note: In the key, the comment “(2ms stative)” should not be interpreted as that the stative would have a special form for 2ms as opposed to 2fs. That we know the subject is masculine is due to the suffix .k.

Note: In the key, for the second occurrence of r read n.

Note: Given the entry for hrw in the dictionary on p. 464, with the same hieroglyphic writing as in the exercise, it seems preferable to transliterate hrw, rather than hrrw as in the key, and translate by “a plot”, in the singular, rather than “plots”.

Note: In the key, jmj should be jmj(jj).

Note: In the key, for j.zj read j.z(jj) r.k.

Note: dp, “taste”, is here used metaphorically. Since r˘ s is given as adjective on p. 462, it may not be the most direct analysis to take the form r˘ swj to consist of a participle of the verb r˘ sj/r˘ sw used as adjective.

Note: Literally, “One did not know ...”.

Note: Cf. § 14.14.7.

Note: In the key, for hnw[t read hnwwt.
Note: In the key, after “lord of Abydos” insert “the great god”. For šsr read šsrw.

Exercise 25

3 Note: In the key, “preposition m” should be “preposition r s3”.

5 Note: For m ktkt, see § 14.11.2.

9 Note: One may argue that nfr should be read as nfr(w); see above at Exercise 19, no. 30.

17 Note: In the key, for stjw read sttjw. In English, “Beduini” can have both singular and plural meaning.

25 Note: For zj jšst, either j is represented only once in the hieroglyphic spelling for both occurrences in the transliteration, as an instance of haplography (cf. [Gar57], § 62), or the transliteration should be rather z(j) jšst; cf. p. 371 for z(j).

Errata

• p. 12, line -1. After “forever” insert “in the temple”.

• p. 20, under r. As p. 471 correctly shows, in fact d3j is the original form, and d3r is due to a later interpretation of j as r. Therefore, the example does not match the phenomenon discussed here. In p.c., Mr. Allen proposes to replace the example with verb d3r/d3j by the verb hnr/hnj, “restrain”, for which the phonograms in the hieroglyphic writing represent hnr, hn, hnj or hnrj, followed by the determinative U31 (p. 444).

• p. 37, line 15. hftwt should be hftut.

• p. 57, line -5. d3tt should be sp3t for the sake of consistency with the vocabulary (p. 467) and the key.

• p. 65, line 6. “in the Dynasty 4” should be “in Dynasty 4”.

• p. 72, line 3. Since the identification of pw as “B” in the “A B nominal sentence” is not made explicit until § 7.11, it would be more appropriate to have “the second part” instead of “B”. (Mr. Allen in p.c. expresses that he does not agree with me.)

• p. 72, line -10. “page 454” should be “page xiii”.

• p. 73, line 6. The transliteration srw is inconsistent with the entry srj on p. 467 and the rules stated in § 4.5, which suggest sr(j)w, as on p. 176; cf. § 2.8.2, where it is stated that the book uses full transliterations, with omitted consonants shown in parentheses.

• p. 74, line -16. “second-person or third-person” should be “first-person or second-person”; otherwise the example would be irrelevant, and the item would be in conflict with the preceding item; cf. also p. 75 under 3, second item.

• p. 76, line 20. (j)n–m(j) should be (j)n–mj; cf. lines 12 and 15 of the same page. The signs D36 and D38 may stand for mj.

• p. 87, line -3. r h3t should be r h3t.

• p. 97, line 17. “2×20” should be “2×10”.

9
• p. 101, line -15. “100 square cubits” should be “100 cubits squared” as in [Gar57] (§ 266.3). Note that 100 cubits squared equal 10,000 square cubits. Consequently, in line -3 “100 squares of 1 × 1 cubit” should be “10,000 squares of 1 × 1 cubit”.


• p. 107, line 8. Insert “3.” in front of the line.

• p. 107, line 11. Insert “4.” in front of the line.

• p. 107, line -5. Insert “8” in front of the line.

• p. 108, line -5. jpt–h. mt should be jpt h. mt; cf. line 16.

• p. 112, line -5. “hersdman” should be “herdsman”. The same error on p. 421, under Exercise 24 (1).

• p. 118, line -1. ḫrdw should be ḫrd; cf. pp. 57 and 465.

• p. 127, line -9. hrj–jb should be ḫrj jb; cf. Exercise 10, no. 4, on p. 117, its key and the key to Exercise 11, no. 1, both on p. 478.

• p. 136, line -1. “§ 11.8.2” should be “§ 11.11.2”.

• p. 139, line -17. “§ 12.10” should be “§ 12.13.2”.

• p. 143, line -13. nb tm is inconsistent with nb–tm on p. 141.


• p. 157, line 4. “to to” should be “to”.

• p. 157, line -3. jmj should be jm(j); cf. p. 447 under Z11, and § 2.8.2. The same error on p. 247, line -11, on p. 317, line -6, on p. 480, Exercise 12, no. 30, and on p. 489, Exercise 22, no. 19.

• p. 160, at “CAUS. 4AE-INF”. The example should be replaced by another verb, since in fact ssṃmj is “caus. 3ae-inf”; cf. p. 468. Mr. Allen (in private communication) proposes the verb smu, given on p. 161. Also according to Mr. Allen, “BASE + t” should be replace by “BASE”, and the sentence starting in line -6 should be extended to include a reference to caus. 4ae-inf. verbs as follows: “The exceptions to this rule are 4ae-inf. verbs that can have a geminated stem (§ 13.5.7) and caus. 4ae-inf. verbs, which behave like strong verbs [...]”.

• p. 161, under 2a. All references to caus. 4ae-inf. verbs should be deleted (p.c. with Mr. Allen).

• p. 163, line 3. “§ 14.4.1” should be “§ 14.5.1”.


• p. 175, line -8. “progresive” should be “progressive”.

• p. 177, line 7. bnf should be bn. f.

• p. 181, line -17. z should be z(j); cf. e.g. pp. 180 and 209. Same mistake on p. 383, line 2.

• p. 182, line -11. “Ptah-Tatenen” should be “Ptah-Tatjenen”; cf. p. 172, lines 1 and 2.
• p. 192, line 17. “15.1.2” should be “15.1-2”.

• p. 193, lines -9, -7 and -3. For the transliteration n.k jm.s, the footnote refers to § 8.10 and § 10.7, which can however not explain this unusual construction. Much more probable is therefore n.k jm s(j), “It is yours”, as given in § 11.9.3.

• p. 194, line 8. sr should be sr(j).

• p. 197, lines 3 and 6, and p. 455 under jtn. Inconsistent spelling: “sundisk”, “sun-disk”, and “sun disk”.

• p. 197, line -4. After “Arabic word” insert “)”.

• p. 201, line -18. “only only” should be “only”.

• p. 204, line 1. For the sake of consistency, sšmm should be sšmm.(w).

• p. 204, line 5. rd.t(j) should be rdj.t(j); cf. p. 206, fourth example.

• p. 205, line 15. “preparing” (sspd) should be “filling” (mh); the intention was clearly to refer to the series of examples in the preceding section.

• p. 206, line -3. “expresse” should be “express”.

• p. 220, line -14. After “Achsaph” insert “)’.

• p. 223, line -18. Mention of “twelve” forms of suffix conjugation is inconsistent with the list of eleven such forms on p. 392.

• p. 223, line -5. Using the notation for representing the pronunciation of transliterations from § 2.6, “sedgem-EN-ef” may be replaced by “sej-em-en-ef”; transcription following § 2.7 would lead to “sedjemenef”.

• p. 224, line 11. “you destroy” should be “you have destroyed”.

• p. 224, line -16. “they come” should be “they have come”.

• p. 229, line 7. “no. 26” should be “no. 28”.

• p. 239, line 2. Even given n. 32, the transliteration sw3.n.tw seems incorrect, since everywhere else in the book, the transliteration accurately reflects the choice between t and ṭ in the hieroglyphic spelling; in particular, see the first example of § 22.3.

• p. 251, line 7. rs(w).s should be rsw.s; since M24 is an ideogram for the entire word rsw (cf. p. 435), no consonant of the three is more or less explicitly written.

• p. 252, line 7. zh3w should be zh3w; cf. p. 466. One may argue about the ending w, considering the entry zh3, “writing”, on p. 466.

• p. 252, line -10. “§ 19.7.2” should be “§ 19.8.2”.

• p. 253, line -6. “§ 9.4” should be “§ 9.7.4”.

• p. 254, line -15. sdm.tn should be sdm.tn; cf. the correct transliteration two lines down.

• p. 264, line 6. The transliteration jį is inconsistent with j for the same hieroglyphic writing on p. 155. We also find jį for this writing on p. 302, line 11.
• p. 264, lines -6 and -3. The transliteration zh3 (which we also find on pp. 356 and 387) is inconsistent with zh3w on pp. 61 and 466.

• p. 271, line 2. nfrwj should be nfrw(j); cf. § 7.2, final example.

• p. 280, line -10. “St. Petersbug” should be “St. Petersburg”.

• p. 281, line -4. “exercices” should be “exercises”.

• p. 283, line -9. “Exercise 18, no. 8” should be “Exercise 8, no. 18”.

• p. 290, line 1. jmj should be jm(j); cf. § 16.2 and § 19.10. The same error on p. 370, line -9, on p. 488, Exercise 21, nos. 2 and 9, and on p. 492, Exercise 24, no. 22.

• p. 295, lines 3 and -5. (j)m(j)–r–˘ snt and jmj–r ˘ snt are inconsistent in the hyphen.

• p. 295. In the table, under “2-LIT.” and “SUBJUNCTIVE”, j.dd should be j.dd; cf. § 19.2.

• p. 302, line -3. “suffix” should be “suffix”.

• p. 303, line -4. r jb.f is inconsistent with r–jb.f on p. 180.

• p. 304, line 17. “CAUS. 4AE-INF.” should be “4AE-INF.”, or the example with ndr.hr.k should be replaced, since the verb ndrj is not causative; cf. p. 461.

• p. 305, line -16. bj3 should be bj(3).

• p. 315, line 9. “literarature” should be “literature”.

• p. 321, line -10. “put. cause” should be “put, cause”.

• p. 326, line 9. “4AE-INF.” should be “CAUS. 3AE-INF.”, or the example with sw3t(j).sn should be replaced, since the verb sw3j is caus. 3ae-inf.; cf. p. 466.

• p. 333, line -9. “the the” should be “the”.

• p. 337, line 18. zt–hmt (also on p. 481, Exercise 15, no. 10) is inconsistent with zt hmt on p. 465.

• p. 349, line -16. Strictly speaking, following the notation used before in § 14.6, “VSD” should be “VSA”; see also the last line of § 26.15.

• p. 355, line -7. hmt.f should be hmt.f.

• p. 357, line -17 and p. 358, line -7. ssr is inconsistent with ssrw on p. 444, under V6, and on p. 469. We also find ssr on p. 492, Exercise 24, no. 40.

• p. 357, line -16. df3w should be df(3)w, considering that the flat sign (a variant of X4) is merely a determinative; cf. df(3)w in the first example on p. 375.

• p. 359, line 8. htp–dj–nswt should be htp–dj–nswt.

• p. 365, line -7. hnwtt should be hnnwtt; cf. p. 463 for the singular hnwtt. The same error on p. 492, Exercise 24, no. 38.

• p. 366, line 9. “20.6” should probably be “20.5”; in § 20.6 the subjunctive is not mentioned.

• p. 373, line -8. “when are” should be “when they are”.

12
One may argue that *jtt* should be *jt¯t*: the sign V15 in the verb *jt¯j/jtj* is normally transliterated as *jt¯* (e.g. on p. 286), unless it is accompanied by X1 (e.g. on p. 170). In the example here however, X1 represents the ending *–t* of the infinitive (§ 14.3), rather than an indication of a sound change (§ 2.8.3).

“words” should be “word”.

“3/” should be “3.”.

“sites on that provide” should probably be “sites that provide”.

“(a)” and “(b)” should be “(1)” and “(2)”.

“245-46” should be “244-45”.

There is a mismatch with the text on p. 337, where only one example follows that of Westcar 12, 3.

It seems that “Heqanakht II, 29-30” should instead refer to an example from § 25.10, since § 25.11 in fact starts with an example from the Eloquent Peasant, and the numbers of examples and references for § 25.10 and § 25.11 do not match.

“D16” should be “E16” and “D15” should be “E15”.

Sign R23a is in disagreement with the ‘extended library’ (see e.g. [Han95]).

*t¯bt* for “sandal” should be *t¯bwt* for the sake of consistency with the dictionary (p. 471) and with *t¯bwwt* for the plural on p. 483, Exercise 17, no. 35.

*jh* is inconsistent with *jhbw* on p. 290, line 7, and on p. 428, under E1.

under w3s. *w¯s=sj* should be *w3sj*; cf. p. 176 of [Han95].

*nmtt* is inconsistent with *nmtwt* in Exercise 16, no. 34 (p. 200) and its key (p. 482).

*ndb* should be *nd¯ b*.

*r pw* is inconsistent with *r–pw* in § 4.12. We also find *r pw* on p. 487, Exercise 20, no. 15.

*h¯nms* should be *h˘nms*.
• p. 465, \(z(j)\). This is the only main entry in the dictionary where a consonant in the transliteration is enclosed in brackets, as opposed to several other entries where a consonant is not present in the hieroglyphic writing (e.g. \(z\) three lines down, and \(hnkt\) on p. 463). One may therefore argue that, for the sake of consistency, \(z(j)\) should be replaced by \(zj\).

• p. 466, right column. At line 8, insert \(s^n\ell\), and at line 12, insert \(s^k\).

• p. 470, under \(tp\). \(tpj\) \(t3\) should be \(tpj\)-\(t3\); cf. Exercise 11, no. 2 (p. 127) and its key (p. 478).

• p. 473, line -1. \(usr\)-\(h3t\) should be \(usr\)-\(h3t\); confirmed by p.c. with Mr. Allen.

• p. 473, Exercise 2b. In the second group from the left, switch the signs \(N16\) and \(V30\).

• p. 474, Exercise 3, no. 9. \(h\)\(\ell\) should be \(h\)\(\ell\).

• p. 475, lines 4 and 7. For no obvious reason, the direction of writing has been reversed with respect to p. 58.

• p. 475, line 7. “p.” should be “q.”.

• p. 475, Exercise 5, no. 3f. The hieroglyphic and the transliteration should be changed to read \(p3\) \(c3\) rather than \(c3\) \(pn\).

• p. 475, Exercise 5, no. 4b. Add one sign \(N35\) to the hieroglyphic writing and change the transliteration to \(n3y.sn\) \(n3hwt\); cf. § 5.10.5. (The genitival adjective for the plural can sometimes be dropped in the case of demonstratives, as mentioned in [Gar57] (§ 111), but this phenomenon is not treated in the present grammar.)

• p. 475, Exercise 6, no. 8. At the end of the line, replace ’ by “. (This error does not occur in all copies of the book.)


• p. 475, Exercise 7, no. 8. Omit “).thethe”.

• p. 476, Exercise 7, no. 40. “peoples’ worth” (both occurrences) should be “people’s worth”.

• p. 476, Exercise 8, no. 18. “Retemu” should be “Retjemu”; cf. pp. 96 and 462. One can argue about the spelling “Retemu” in no. 19 (cf. p. 487, Exercise 20, no. 4).

• p. 477, Exercise 8, no. 23. \((j)m(j)\) \(r\) should be \((j)m(j)-r\); cf. pp. 91 and 459. Same mistake on p. 484, Exercise 18, no. 2, on p. 487, Exercise 20, no. 12, and on p. 314, line 9.

• p. 477, Exercise 8, no. 24. \(brj\) should be \(brj\).

• p. 477, Exercise 9, no. 2g. \(mh\ 10\) should be \(mh-10\); cf. § 9.3. “festival-day” should be “festival day”; cf. p. 106.

• p. 477, Exercise 9, no. 2k. \(mht\ 13\) should be \(mht-13\). Similar errors for nos. 3b, 3e, 3f, 3h.

• p. 478, Exercise 10, no. 42. \(hrdw\) should be \(hrdw\); cf. pp. 54 and 474 (key to Exercise 5, no. 1h).

• p. 478, Exercise 11, no. 2. The explanation of the nisbe can be omitted, since this matter is already (partly) explained in the exercise on p. 127 itself.

• p. 478, Exercise 11, no. 5. “negated A \(pw\) B nominal sentence” should be “negated A B nominal sentence”; cf. final example of § 7.7.
• p. 479, Exercise 11, no. 12. “that lump” should be “those lumps”.

• p. 479, Exercise 11, no. 23. “heat” should be “hear”.

• p. 479, Exercise 11, no. 25. “the high official’s things” should be “the things of the high official’s house”.

• p. 479, Exercise 12, no. 1. sèmes should be sèmesw; cf. pp. 145 and 468.

• p. 479, Exercise 12, nos. 8 and 13. jmjb should be jmjb; cf. pp. 145 and 459.

• p. 479, Exercise 12, no. 10. After “no pilot in it” insert ”.

• p. 480, Exercise 12, no. 25. hrr should be hr.

• p. 480, Exercise 13. Nos. 29 and 30 should be switched. No. 32 should be no. 33, no. 33 should be no. 34, no. 34 should be no. 35, and no. 35 should be no. 32.

• p. 480, Exercise 13, no. 58. “3-lit” should be “3ae-inf”; cf. p. 468.

• p. 480, Exercise 14, no. 3. h(j)hjj should be h(j)h(j).

• p. 481, Exercise 14, no. 13. jty should be jty or jttj; cf. pp. 66 and 455.

• p. 481, Exercise 14, no. 19. jt(jj) should be jt(jj).

• p. 481, Exercise 15, no. 2. hhy should be h(j)hy; cf. p. 480, Exercise 14, no. 3.

• p. 481, Exercise 15, no. 4. tjmhw should be tjmh(j)w.

• p. 482, Exercise 16, no. 1. j3(w) should be j3(jw), following p. 341 and the entry on p. 453. Also incorrect seems to be j3w in no. 34.

• p. 482, Exercise 16, no. 16. psšt should be pzsšt; cf. p. 458.

• p. 482, Exercise 16, no. 19. It is likely this should read m snd m(j) m snd m(j) nds, with m(j) being the enclitic particle from p. 194. This is supported by Blackman’s transcription (p. 44a, note 13a, referring to p. 42, note 6a).

• p. 483, Exercise 17, no. 6. tmhjw should be tjmhjw; cf. p. 470.

• p. 483, Exercise 17, no. 29. m should be hr.

• p. 483, Exercise 17, no. 30. t3w should be t3ww; cf. p. 471 for the singular form t3w.

• p. 483, Exercise 17, no. 35. jwty sw should be jwty–sw; cf. § 12.9.

• p. 484, Exercise 18, no. 4. rn.f–snd z3 should be z3–rn.f–snd for the sake of consistency with § 4.15. jty mh(j) should be jty–mh(j); cf. pp. 102, 455, and 493 (Exercise 25, no. 8).

• p. 484, Exercise 18, no. 6. kd.j should be kd(w).j; cf. p. 469.

• p. 485, Exercise 18, no. 28. mj r in (twice) is inconsistent with mj–r in no. 27. dd.mdw should be dd–mdw; cf. § 18.7.

• p. 485, Exercise 19, no. 1. šmsww should be šmsww; cf. p. 469 for the singular šmsw. Same mistake on p. 486, Exercise 20, no. 1, and in § 21.12, first example.

• p. 486, Exercise 19, no. 20. mj mj should be mj m(j); cf. § 16.7.6.
• p. 487, Exercise 20, no. 5. \(3wt–c\) is inconsistent with \(3wt \circ\) on p. 453.

• p. 487, Exercise 20, no. 12. \(r(m)tw\) should be \(r(m)t\); cf. the same example in § 20.5.

• p. 487, Exercise 20, no. 15. \(\phi h\circ\) should be \(\phi h(\circ)\); cf. p. 456.

• p. 487, Exercise 20, no. 17. \(zj\) should be \(z(j)\); cf. nos. 20 and 26.

• p. 488, Exercise 21, no. 12. \(r(m)\bar{t}w\) should be \(r(m)\bar{t}\); cf. the same example in § 20.5.

• p. 488, Exercise 21, no. 15. \(c h.\) \(c (w)\) should be \(c h.\) \(c (w)\); cf. p. 456.

• p. 488, Exercise 21, no. 17. \(zj\) should be \(z(j)\); cf. nos. 20 and 26.

• p. 488, Exercise 22, no. 1. \(r h \bar{c}–nswt\) should be \(r h \bar{c}–(n)swt\).

• p. 489, Exercise 22, no. 12. \(r h \bar{t}\) should be \(r–h \bar{t}\); cf. p. 462. \(h. r j–t j w n j\) should be \(h. r j.t j w n j\).

• p. 489, Exercise 22, no. 15. “landing-stage” should be “landing stage”; cf. p. 470.

• pp. 489 and 490, Exercise 23, no. 1. At (1), \(bjk–n b w\) (also on p. 343) is inconsistent with \(bk n b w\) on p. 458. At (2), “divine of birth” should be “divine of evolution” for the sake of consistency with col. (1). At (3), \(wrr(j)t\) should be \(wrrt\); cf. p. 457. At (3), \(r–w\) should be \(r–w(j)\); cf. p. 462 and col. (4). At (10), \(\ddot{s} s p\) should be \(\ddot{s} z p\); cf. p. 469.

• p. 490, Exercise 23, no. 14. “§ 21.17” should be “§ 21.7”.

• p. 490, Exercise 23, no. 21, first line. Insert \(m.k\) before \(n n\), and in the translation on p. 491 insert “look,” before “I am not”.

• p. 491, Exercise 23, no. 25. “arrow” should be “arrows”; cf. p. 456 for the singular \(\phi h 3\).

• p. 491, Exercise 23, no. 28. \(h r j(j)–tp\) is inconsistent in the hyphen with \(h r j t p\) on p. 464. Similarly, \(z 3–z(j)\) and p. 465.

• p. 491, Exercise 24, no. 13. The second occurrence of \(r\) should be \(n\).

• p. 492, Exercise 24, no. 28. \(j.\bar{z} j\) should be \(j.z(j)\); cf. § 16.2.1. Further, insert after this \(r k\).

• p. 492, Exercise 24, no. 40. After “lord of Abydos” insert “the great god”. \(zh 3 k d w t\) is inconsistent with \(zh 3–k d w t\) on p. 466. The term “honorary transposition” is inconsistent with “honorific transposition” used elsewhere in the book.

• p. 493, Exercise 25, no. 2. In the third line, \(w p t\) should be \(w p(w) t\).

• p. 493, Exercise 25, no. 3. “preposition \(m\)” should be “preposition \(r s 3\)”.

• p. 494, Exercise 25, no. 17. \(s t j w\) should be \(s t j w\); cf. p. 468.

• p. 500, under “Negation, of adverbial sentences”. “11.3” should be “11.4”.

• p. 505, under “Vocative”. “16.8.2/4” may well be replaced by “16.8.1/2/4”.

• p. 506, under \(j n\), “in questions”. “15.11” should be “15.12”.

16
• p. 507, under \textit{jrj}. It would be convenient if a reference to § 14.14.3 were inserted.

• p. 507, under \textit{mj}, “who?, what?”. “15.11” should be “15.12”.

• p. 508, under \textit{rdj}. It would be convenient if a line “with infinitive 14.12” were inserted.

It seems in order here to discuss some principles that are used in the book for determining the proper transliteration of hieroglyphic writing in examples and exercises. Although some of these principles are explicitly discussed in the book (see § 2.8.2, § 3.7, and Essay 17), some are implicit, and the student may wonder about certain transliterations and possibly regard them as errors when they are not. The discussion here is partly based on private communication with Mr. Allen.

The basic principle of transliteration is to reflect the hieroglyphic spelling (Essay 17). Thus, the transliteration contains the consonants represented by the phonograms. The plural determinative is in this respect also seen as phonogram for \( w \), for actual plurals or “false plurals” (§ 4.6). Something similar holds for duals and false duals (§ 4.7). In the case of phonetic complements, the consonants are of course only written once (§ 3.2), and the transliteration may sometimes have the consonants in a different order than found in the hieroglyphic spelling, so as to reflect the actual order of the consonants as they were pronounced (p. 79, n. 4, and p. 239, n. 33). In the case of a hieroglyphic spelling with an ideogram, the word is transliterated as the sequence of consonants by which it would be found in a dictionary.

The transliteration that reflects the hieroglyphic spelling of a word may deviate strongly however from the “actual” form of the word as it is found in dictionaries and as it was probably pronounced by the ancient Egyptians. An example is \( m\overline{\text{z}}jr \) in the key to Exercise 7, no. 33, on p. 476. The actual forms are \( m\overline{\text{z}}j \) or \( m\overline{\text{z}}r \), the hieroglyphic spelling here being a combination of traditional and modern spellings (§ 2.8.3); see also \( swrj \) on pp. 166 and 176. A similar case, the transliteration \( sm\overline{\text{z}}mw \), is discussed in n. 11 on p. 181. Note the subtle distinction between these cases of etymological spelling and the case of transposition of signs motivated by esthetic considerations, as discussed e.g. in n. 4 on p. 79.

There are a few exceptions on the general principle. Most notably, we write an omitted consonant in the transliteration when (a) it is reasonably certain that that consonant was pronounced by the Egyptians and (b) this helps us understand the meaning. The consonant is then enclosed within brackets. Thus we find \( r(m)t \) (§ 3.7), \( (j)t(j) \) (§ 7.8), and \( (n)sut \) (§ 9.9).

When a triliteral sign is followed by phonetic complements for the second consonant and possibly for the first but not for the third, then this third consonant is also enclosed within brackets if this omission was meant to indicate that it had been lost in pronunciation (Essay 17). Thus we find \( nf(r) \) (p. 220), \( hk(3) \) (p. 265), and \( ht(m) \) (p. 482, Exercise 16, no. 15).

The above principles are most consistently applicable for nouns, which have only a few, well-known forms. The case of verbs is different since determining whether condition (a) is fulfilled is more problematic: we cannot always be certain that the “weak” endings of verbs were in fact present in particular verb forms. For this reason, weak endings are not transliterated when not represented in the hieroglyphs.

Thus on p. 155, \textit{M18}, which is just the combination of \textit{M17} (reed), a phonogram for \( j \), with determinative \textit{D54} (walking legs), is transliterated as \( j \). Further, \textit{M18-M17} or \textit{M18-Z4} can be transliterated as \( jj \), and \textit{M18-M17-M17} as \( jjy \) as on p. 264. Technically, the writing on p. 208, line 6, could be transliterated as \( jjj \) or \( jy \) rather than \( jj \), but, according to Mr. Allen, as far as we know these alternative transliterations do not correspond to any actual Egyptian verb form; the verb was probably just pronounced “i” in most cases, and contemporary transcriptions in cuneiform (cf. Essay 17) show us that this was the case here, despite the spelling. (Note further the third writing on p. 324, line -4, which could technically be transliterated as \( jyj \), but is in fact transliterated as \( jy \).)
Apart from the issue which consonants to write in the transliteration, there is the issue just how consonants are to be written, in the cases of $d$ versus $d$, $t$ versus $t$, and $s$ versus $z$. The convention seems to be the following: In the transliteration, the choice between $d$ and $d$ and between $t$ and $t$ is made based on the consonants present in phonograms in the hieroglyphic writing, irrespective of the original spelling; in the case of writings with merely ideograms, we take the original spelling, as found in the dictionary. However, the choice between $s$ and $z$ in the transliteration is also based on the original spelling: If the hieroglyphic writing of a particular instance of a word has $z$ but the original spelling had $s$, we transliterate the consonant as $s$ (e.g., consider the suffixes $s$ and $sn$ from §5.3, and see $hms.tw$ in the final example on p. 267), but vice versa, if a particular instance has $s$ but the original spelling had $z$, we transliterate the consonant as $s$ (e.g., see $iswa$ in the first example of §22.15, and see $t3-sm3$ in the key to Exercise 22, no. 15). We transliterate as $z$ only if both the original spelling and the particular instance have $z$.

Also problematic is the transliteration of the word $ht$ or $hwt$, “thing” or “things”, when the hieroglyphic spelling includes the plural strokes. As stated in the note on p. 122, the plural strokes may be present even when the singular word $ht$ is meant; in that case the word does not refer to any “thing” in particular. In other cases, the plural strokes may indicate the actual plural form $hwt$.

A case in point are the Exercises 6 (no. 10), 7 (no. 23), with the transliteration $hwt$, contrasting to p. 69, line 20, with the transliteration $ht$ in the same context. Note that the hieroglyphic spelling is the same in these three cases. Mr. Allen in p.c. proposes to replace $hwt$ $nbt$ and the plural translation “all things” in the two exercises by $ht$ $nbt$ and the singular translation “everything” for the sake of consistency with p. 69. However, both possibilities would be acceptable, since none of the two can be ruled out on the basis of syntactic or semantic context.

The guideline in general is as follows. We transliterate $ht$ or $hwt$ and translate accordingly when syntactic or semantic context suggests a clear preference for one or the other option. An example where syntactic context reveals the number is Exercise 11, no. 25, where we read: $hwt.f$ $nw$ $pr$ $(j)t(j).f$, “his things of his father’s house”. Here $nw$ indicates that the preceding noun must be plural. In other examples, a particular form of a relative adjective $ntj$ (§12.3) may help to determine the number of the antecedent if that is $ht$ or $hwt$. Note however that the plural forms of adjectives gradually disappeared from Egyptian (§6.2), and therefore the use of $ntj$ does not always mean that the antecedent must be singular. A similar fact holds for the genitival adjective (§4.13).

Without a clear preference suggested by syntax or semantics, there is a tendency to use the singular form $ht$, at least in the examples in the lessons. The key to the exercises tends to use the plural instead, but as suggested by Mr. Allen, the plural may be replaced by the singular throughout in such cases, for the sake of consistency.

Some additional confusion is created by the second translation for $ht$ in the dictionary (p. 464), viz. “property”. On p. 136 we find $hwt$, “property” or “things”, suggesting that it is rather the plural form, not the singular, that has the meaning of “property”; see the same transliteration and translation on p. 215 and in the key to Exercise 10 (no. 28). However, for no apparent reason, on p. 113 we find the transliteration $ht$ in the singular, as above translated by “things” in the meaning of “property”. For the benefit of the student, who may be confused by the inconsistencies, it would have been better to write $hwt$ throughout, when the meaning is “property” and the word is written with plural strokes.

It is unclear to me why the combination of $G17$ (owl) and $D36$ (forearm) is transliterated as $m(j)$ when the meaning is “please, now” (§16.7.6; Exercise 16, no. 13) and as $mj$ when the meaning is “who, what?” (§7.13; §15.12; p. 332, final example).

Frequently, compound words are inconsistently transliterated with or without a hyphen. In a few cases, this is not due to a mistake. According to Mr. Allen (p.c.), hyphens should be used...
when the constituents are connected by a common determinative. This could justify \( jmn \ r^c \) on p. 337, without a common determinative, versus \( jmn-r^c \) on p. 183, where the determinative A40 (seated god) can be argued to refer to the whole compound word, rather than merely to the second constituent \( r^c \). Similarly, we find \( wsjr-hnt(j)-jmntjw \) and \( wsjr\ hnt(j)\ jmntjw \) on pp. 356 and 357, respectively.

A hyphen is also used to indicate that words were written in honorific transposition, as for example \( c\u03c9nt-ntr \) on p. 492, no. 40. This is however not done consistently; cf. \( mj-r^c \) and \( mj\ r^c \) in the key to Exercise 18, nos. 27 and 28, respectively.

References


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