

Some Remarks on the Temporal Significance of Verbs and Auxiliary Verbs in the Ancient Egyptian Sentence between the Synthetic and Analytic Systems

"A Linguistic Study Applied to Selected Models"

Prof. Dr. Ayman Waziry

Professor of Egyptology and Head of the Department of Egyptology - Faculty of Archaeology - Fayoum University - Egypt

Mohamed Hatem Elsayed Hassan

PhD Researcher and Assistant Lecturer, Department of Egyptology– Faculty of Archaeology and Tourism Guidance -Misr University for Science and Technology

Abstract:

Linguistically, the time is one of the most important indicators that affected the ancient Egyptian sentence, as well as the temporal indicators and connotations that express the time of sentence are among the most important components and linguistic elements had a great influence on the ancient Egyptian language. The importance of sentence time as well as the temporal significance of the sentence in ancient Egyptian language is not possible to short sighted when studying formulas and structures in an abstract formula from the content and context of the sentence. Rather, it is necessary to look at the temporal connotations and significance of verbs and auxiliary verbs emerged in the ancient Egyptian language from the prospective of the context of the sentence contained therein, where there are verbal as well as moral clues and components that make an effective contribution to determining the meaning of the time and temporal connotation in the ancient Egyptian sentence. The time of sentence can be divided linguistically according to formulas, structures and temporal significance through three categories; past, present and future. The verbs and auxiliary verbs in the ancient Egyptian language are considered the most important connotation of the temporal significance affecting the time of the ancient Egyptian sentence, where there are many temporal indicators as well as linking tools with temporal connotation and significance.

However, the researcher preferred to apply the idea of the study to selected examples of verbs and auxiliary verbs to show their temporal connotation and significance in the content and context of the ancient Egyptian sentence within the framework of the synthetic system and the analytic system of the ancient Egyptian language. This study aims to highlight the semantics of verbs and auxiliary verbs in the temporality of the ancient Egyptian sentence within the framework of the synthetic system and the analytic system of the ancient Egyptian language, by extrapolating the evidence and the linguistic uses inherent in the ancient Egyptian language, this is in order to reveal the meaning of time and temporal connotation and significance of verbs and auxiliary verbs in the ancient Egyptian sentence, according to the sources of the ancient Egyptian language and from the perspective of the structural or synthetic system and the analytic system that enveloped the content and contexts of the ancient Egyptian sentence and through the context and syntax of the ancient Egyptian language.

Keywords: Temporal Significance, Verbs and Auxiliary Verbs, Ancient Egyptian Sentence, Synthetic and Analytic Systems, Ancient Egyptian Language

ملخص:

يُعد الزمن لغوياً أحد أهم المؤشرات المؤثرة في الجملة المصرية القديمة، كما تُعتبر المؤشرات الزمنية والدلالات المُعبّرة عن زمن الجملة من أهم المقومات والعناصر اللغوية ذات التأثير الكبير في اللغة المصرية القديمة. ويُمكن اعتبار الزمن لغوياً هو بمثابة مُحصلة لدلالة الصيغ والتراكيب في سياقات الجملة المصرية القديمة، وتكمن أهمية الزمن والدلالات الزمنية في أنه لا يُمكن قصر النظر حين دراسته على الصيغ والتراكيب بشكلٍ مجردٍ من سياق الجملة، بل لا بد من النظر إلى الدلالات الزمنية للأفعال والأفعال المساعدة في اللغة المصرية القديمة وفقاً لمضمون سياق الجملة الواردة فيها، ومن ثمّ فهناك قرائن ومقومات لفظية وكذلك معنوية تُسهم إسهاماً فعالاً في تحديد ماهية الدلالة الزمنية في الجملة المصرية القديمة. يُمكن تقسيم الزمن لغوياً وفقاً للصيغ والتراكيب والدلالات الزمنية من خلال ثلاثينات وهي: الماضي والحاضر والمستقبل، وتندرج الأفعال والأفعال المساعدة في اللغة المصرية القديمة ضمن أهم تلك الدلالات الزمنية المؤثرة في زمن الجملة المصرية القديمة، وهناك العديد من المؤشرات الزمنية وكذلك أدوات الربط ذات الدلالة الزمنية، ولكن أثر الباحث تطبيق فكرة الدراسة على نماذج مختارة من الأفعال والأفعال المساعدة لتبيان دلالتهم الزمنية على سياق الجملة المصرية القديمة في إطار النظام التراكيبى والنظام التحليلي. تهدف الدراسة إلى تبيان دلالات الأفعال والأفعال المساعدة في زمن الجملة المصرية القديمة وذلك من خلال استقراء الشواهد والاستخدامات اللغوية الكامنة في اللغة المصرية القديمة في إطار النظام التراكيبى والنظام التحليلي، وذلك من أجل إمطة اللثام عن ماهية الدلالة الزمنية للأفعال والأفعال المساعدة في الجملة المصرية القديمة وفقاً لمصادر اللغة المصرية القديمة ومن منظور النظام التراكيبى والنظام التحليلي الذي إكتنف سياقات الجملة المصرية القديمة.

الكلمات الدالة:

الدلالة الزمنية، الأفعال والأفعال المساعدة، الجملة المصرية القديمة، النظام التراكيبى والنظام التحليلي، اللغة المصرية القديمة.

Introduction

The ancient Egyptian language is one of the more independent branches of the Hamitic Semitic languages- the Afro-Asiatic languages category, the most widely spoken group of languages in the ancient world including the Semitic languages group such as; Akkadian, Canaanite, Hebrew, Aramaic, Phoenician and Ugaritic. Whilst the Hamitic languages involve the Berber language category including the Libyan and Berber languages, however the Cushitic language group includes the Somali, the Beja, and the Ajau languages, where this last division includes the Chadian Hausa language⁽¹⁾ . It is believed that the ancient Egyptian language was the closest language to the Semitic, Berber, and Kushite Beja languages, while it was farthest from the rest of the Cushitic and Chadic languages, which made the affect and effect or the manifestations of mutual influences between these languages and some of them easy and this was helped by the expansionist policies of the countries of the ancient Near East⁽²⁾. In spite of the civilizational momentum or activity that inhabited the ancient Near East, the ancient Egyptian language remained largely steadfast in the face of those civilizational waves that followed from time to time, where it also maintained its independent linguistic system. From a linguistic point of view, the time is one of the most important indicators that affected the ancient Egyptian sentence, as well as the temporal indicators and connotations that express the time of sentence are among the most important components and linguistic elements had a great influence on the ancient Egyptian language.

The importance of time and temporal significance in that case is not possible to short sighted when studying formulas and structures in an abstract formula from the content and context of

the sentence. Rather, it is necessary to look at the temporal connotations and significance of verbs and auxiliary verbs emerged in the ancient Egyptian language from the prospective of the context of the sentence contained therein, where there are verbal as well as moral clues and components that make an effective contribution to determining the meaning of the time and temporal connotation in the ancient Egyptian sentence. The time of sentence can be divided linguistically according to formulas, structures and temporal significance through three categories; past, present and future. The verbs and auxiliary verbs in the ancient Egyptian language are considered the most important connotation of the temporal significance affecting the time of the ancient Egyptian sentence, where there are many temporal indicators as well as linking tools with temporal connotation and significance. However, the researcher preferred to apply the idea of the study to selected examples of verbs and auxiliary verbs to show their temporal connotation and significance in the content and context of the ancient Egyptian sentence within the framework of the synthetic system and the analytic system of the ancient Egyptian language. This study aims to highlight the semantics of verbs and auxiliary verbs in the temporality of the ancient Egyptian sentence within the framework of the synthetic system and the analytic system of the ancient Egyptian language, by extrapolating the evidence and the linguistic uses inherent in the ancient Egyptian language, this is in order to reveal the meaning of time and temporal connotation and significance of verbs and auxiliary verbs in the ancient Egyptian sentence, according to the sources of the ancient Egyptian language and from the perspective of the structural or synthetic system and the analytic system that enveloped the content and contexts of the ancient Egyptian sentence and through the context and syntax of the ancient Egyptian language.

Discussion and Investigation:

When researching the tenors and contexts of the language in general and the ancient Egyptian language in particular, it can be noted that there is a structural or analytic system and an analytic

system through which it is possible to divide and classify the temporal semantics of sentence of the ancient Egyptian language, which will become clear through the following inquiries;

1.1. What are the structural or synthetic system and analytic system of the language?

The synthetic language system used the inflection that falls within the modulation of intonation or pitch in the voice, which may be a change in the form of a word, typically the ending, to express a grammatical function or attribute such as tense, mood, person, number, case, and gender. This inflection used to express syntactic relationships within a sentence, as well as the inflection was the addition of morphemes to a root word that assigns grammatical property to this word, while there was an agglutination that is the combination of two or more morphemes into a single distinct meaningful element of speech or writing, used with others or sometimes alone to form a sentence and typically shown with a space on either side when the word written or printed. By morphemes can be included indications of a category of grammatical words and sentence such as; whether this word is the subject or object in the sentence, this is in addition to morphology that can be narrative, relational or derivational ⁽³⁾. The synthetic language system includes higher ratios of morphemes to the sentence than of the analytic language system, where the analytic language system have lower ratios of morphemes to the sentence and higher use of auxiliary verbs, and greater reliance on word order to convey information grammatically. The two previous subcategories of synthetic and analytic language system are incorporated language systems, which could be divided to polysynthetic languages denoting or relating to a language characterized by complex words consisting of several morphemes, in which a single word may function as a whole sentence⁽⁴⁾.

1.2. What are the features of the linguistic systems in the ancient Egyptian sentence?

The linguistic system can be divided through the ancient Egyptian sentence into two main stages, according to the changes that the language experienced in its verbal and nominal systems,

where it switched from the synthetic linguistic system to the analytic linguistic system⁽⁵⁾. The classical form of the ancient Egyptian language is known as Middle Egyptian, or the so-called vernacular of the Middle Kingdom of Egypt that remained the literary language of ancient Egypt until the Greco-Roman periods, where the spoken language had evolved into the Demotic by the period of classical antiquity, and finally into the Coptic by the era of Christianization, where the spoken Coptic has almost extinct by the 17th century, but it remains in use as the language of liturgical practices of the Coptic Orthodox Church⁽⁶⁾. It is believed that the synthetic linguistic system or the so-called the Old Egyptian stage, known as the official Egyptian language was spanned almost during the period from 3000 to 1300 BC, where this stage of formal writing was used to record all royal, literary and religious documents⁽⁷⁾. As for the analytic linguistic system, it extended during the period from 1300 BC to 1300 AD, which is believed that it included the interphases of the ancient Egyptian language, where it was the informal language contained the interphases of the late Egyptian language, in which the vernacular literary texts and the texts of administrative transactions were recorded⁽⁸⁾.

1.3. What are the most important features of differentiation between the synthetic system and analytic system of the ancient Egyptian language?

The structural or synthetic system relied on the verbal formula known as VSO (verb + subject + object), which stipulates that the verb must be presented in the first position of the sentence and comes followed by the subject, whether it is nominative or pronoun and followed by the object in the case of a transitive verb, where it is the standard verbal formula of the present tense, linguistically known as **sDm.f form**⁽⁹⁾.

It is worth mentioning that the phrase is a small group of words standing together as a conceptual unit, typically forming a component of a clause. As for the sentence; it is a set of words that is complete in itself, typically containing a subject and predicate, conveying a statement, question, exclamation, or command, and consisting of a main clause and sometimes one or more

subordinate clauses, where it is believed that the earliest known complete written sentence dated to be about 2690 BC, which makes it as one of the oldest recorded and known languages⁽¹⁰⁾. It should be noted that the linguistic development and the transition from the formal stage and the synthetic system (Old and Middle Egyptian) to the Late Egyptian and the analytical system would not have come quickly and instantly, as the Late Egyptian is considered to be as the spoken language since its first emergence, but it did not enter the scope of the written language except during the period of the late stage of language (Late Egyptian)⁽¹¹⁾. The features of this stage (Late Egyptian) began to appear timidly in the literary texts of the classical stage (Old and Middle Egyptian) that belong to the second intermediate period and the beginning of the eighteenth dynasty until it became the official language with the end of the New Kingdom⁽¹²⁾. The most important features of the synthetic system (Old and Middle Egyptian) of the ancient Egyptian language are represented and characterized by the use of synthetic grammatical structures, which are linguistic formulas depending on mixing written passages with the original structure of the word as well as the syntax of the phrase and sentence⁽¹³⁾, whether these additions are for the purpose of changing the gender and number value of the original root of the name, or for the purpose of conferring possession on those names through suffix pronouns, which is evident through the use of some phonetic attachments and auxiliaries or appendages of nouns in order to determine gender and value of number, without the need to use definite and indefinite particles that are commonly used in the analytic linguistic system of the Late Egyptian Language⁽¹⁴⁾,

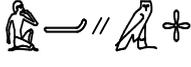
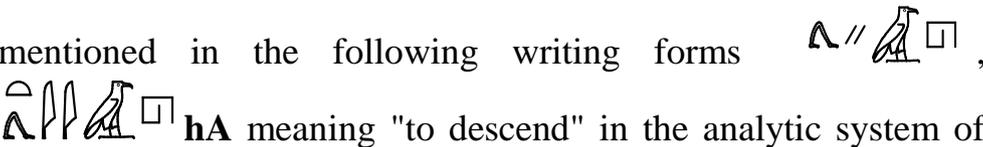
as well as the use of suffix pronouns after nouns directly to denote possession, without the need to use the possessive adjectives of a late linguistic character that prevailed in the analytic linguistic system of the late stage of the ancient Egyptian language⁽¹⁵⁾, in addition to depending on the verbal formula known as VSO (verb + subject + object), which stipulates that the verb must be preceded to be in the first position of the sentence and followed by the subject, whether it is nominative or

pronoun, and then followed by the object in the case that the verb is transitive, where it is the standard verbal formula of the present tense, linguistically known as **sDm.f** form⁽¹⁶⁾. The most important features of the analytic system prevailing during the Late Egyptian language were represented in exemption of the phonetic appendages that come at the end of nouns to determine gender and numbering values, and relying on the use of definite particles⁽¹⁷⁾ and indefinite articles⁽¹⁸⁾, as well as the development of the possession system through the emergence of possessive adjectives appended with the suffix pronouns that precede the possession formula and possessive nouns⁽¹⁹⁾, in addition to the emergence of detailed analytical verbal formulas instead of the usual verbal formulas represented in the classical stage of the Old and Middle Egyptian language, the verbal formula shifted from the syntax known as VSO (verb + subject + object) to the so-called SVO (subject + verb + object), which requires that the beginning of the verbal sentence in most of its cases and times should be through some temporal indicators such as;  **iw**,  **wn**, as well as the auxiliary verbs like;  **irr**,  **nai**, which were used as temporal indicators of the future tense in the ancient Egyptian sentence⁽²⁰⁾. This linguistic development can be dealt with by the syntax of  **sDm.f** form as a standard verbal formula prevailing during the ancient Egyptian classical stage and the synthetic system of the Old and Middle Egyptian language⁽²¹⁾

and comparing it with the syntax of  **iw.f sDm** as a verbal formula prevalent during the late Egyptian language and common in the analytic linguistic system of the late Egyptian sentence⁽²²⁾. The temporal connotations and considerations in the verbal sentence became more complicated during the late Egyptian stage and in the analytic system of the late Egyptian language than they were in the synthetic system during the classical Egyptian stage of the ancient Egyptian language and this was to express the imperfect tenses and the perfect tenses or

the so-called "Pluperfect", as well as the prospective tenses, which represented through the use of prepositions such as;  **m**,  **Hr**,  **r** ⁽²³⁾. This can be addressed through the syntax of    **iw.f r sDm** as a temporal formula indicated to the third future tense in the ancient Egyptian sentence according to the belief of Neveu ⁽²⁴⁾, and comparing it with the syntax of    **iw.f Hr sDm** as a temporal formula indicated to the present continuous tense in the ancient Egyptian sentence (future tense implicitly). However, Erman believes that the previous formula is an indication of the past perfect tense or the so-called Pluperfect ⁽²⁵⁾ that is a tense denoting an action completed prior to some past point of time specified or implied in the ancient Egyptian sentence, which formed in English language by "had" that used with the past participle to form the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect tenses, and the conditional mood, as in "he had gone", indicating the past perfect. There were new vocabulary appeared in the analytic linguistic system of the late Egyptian stage, which was instead of old vocabulary that was used in the synthetic linguistic system of the classical stage of the ancient Egyptian language, such as;    **DADA** meaning "head"⁽²⁶⁾

which appeared in the analytic linguistic system during the late Egyptian stage and used as an alternative to  **tp** that was used in the synthetic system during the classical stage of the ancient Egyptian language⁽²⁷⁾. The redundant signs are considered one of the most important features of the analytic linguistic system during the late Egyptian stage, as these signs were not used in the same words that appeared in the texts of the synthetic linguistic system during the classical stage of the ancient Egyptian language. These redundant signs were a group of extra signs that are written and not pronounced, and these signs usually come at the end of the words without adding any linguistic meaning or

role, and one of the most important features of these extra signs is the exaggeration in writing the different determinatives for one word⁽²⁸⁾. For example, the writing form of the verb  **wnm**, meaning "to eat", was mentioned in the synthetic linguistic system during the classical stage of the ancient Egyptian language⁽²⁹⁾, where the same previous verb appeared in the Analytic linguistic system during the late stage of the ancient Egyptian language in the following writing form  **wnm** in the same sense as the previous "to eat"⁽³⁰⁾. The writing form of the verb  **ii** was also mentioned, meaning "to come" in the synthetic linguistic system during the classical stage of the ancient Egyptian language⁽³¹⁾, the same previous verb appeared in the analytic system of the late Egyptian language in the following writing forms  **ii** meaning "to come"⁽³²⁾, as well as the writing form of the verb  **hA** meaning "to descend" in the synthetic linguistic system during the classical stage of the ancient Egyptian language⁽³³⁾, as also mentioned in the following writing forms  **hA** meaning "to descend" in the analytic system of the late Egyptian language⁽³⁴⁾,

also the writing form of the verb  **wstn** appeared in the synthetic linguistic system during the classical stage of the ancient Egyptian language, meaning "to go, to walk, to leave"⁽³⁵⁾ and the same previous verb appeared in the following writing form  **wstn** in the analytic system of the late Egyptian language with the same sense as before⁽³⁶⁾, as well as the writing form of the verb  **sbi**, meaning "to laugh, to make fun" in the synthetic linguistic system during the classical stage of the ancient Egyptian language⁽³⁷⁾, as the same previous verb **sbi** appeared in the analytic system of the late Egyptian language in

the same sense as before, but in the following writing forms

 (38).

1.4. What are the most distinctive features of differentiation between the synthetic system and analytic system of the ancient Egyptian language?

There are distinctive features and differentiation between the synthetic system and analytic system of the ancient Egyptian language, where the analytic linguistic system distinguished during the late stage of the ancient Egyptian language from the older counterpart known as the synthetic system by the existence of borrowed and extraneous vocabulary or the so-called "Loan Words" ⁽³⁹⁾, as there were many Semitic vocabulary appeared within the ancient Egyptian lexical outcome, and its flow reached its peak during the New Kingdom, specifically during the Ramesside era, perhaps due to the Egyptian expansionist policy against the countries of the ancient Near East, in addition to the existence of Semitic peoples in Egypt who helped in societal adaptation of these exotic vocabulary, which included the names of some plants, birds, and geographical places⁽⁴⁰⁾ and it is believed that since the fourth century BC, Greek vocabulary began to infiltrate the ancient Egyptian lexical outcome, especially in the Demotic and Coptic stages of the ancient Egyptian language⁽⁴¹⁾.

The analytic linguistic system during the late Egyptian language was also distinguished by the existence of group writing or the so-called Monograms, which was considered a linguistic phenomenon that was one of the most important linguistic influences occurred on the writing system during the late linguistic stage, which began to grow during the New Kingdom to accommodate the large number of exotic vocabulary that broke into the fortified wall of the ancient Egyptian language, where the group writing has compound phonemic values, but use a single phoneme or has unilateral phonetic value⁽⁴²⁾, although this linguistic phenomenon appeared in the late Egyptian language, it became a major feature in the Demotic writing

system⁽⁴³⁾. The analytic system was also distinguished during the late Egyptian language by the presence of syllabic writing, where the phenomenon of syllabic writing began to grow during the New Kingdom until it accommodated the large number of foreign and exotic vocabulary "loan words" on the lexical outcome of the ancient Egyptian language. The syllabic writing is considered as a linguistic system of orthography phenomenon, which consists in using a single sign to express a sequence of consonant or vowel phonetic signs, unlike group writings, which in turn aim to pronounce consonants without vowels, where syllabic writing has been widely used in writing the names of geographical place names as well as the names of individuals⁽⁴⁴⁾. Cryptography is also considered one of the most important of those external influences that penetrated into the ancient Egyptian language, which manifested in the manifestations of transformation that occurred in the ancient Egyptian language as a result of mixing with exotic words and foreign peoples, where these cryptographic writings arose due to the desire of the ancient Egyptian to hide the meanings of religious scriptures from the common people, which were permeated by exotic elements and foreign peoples⁽⁴⁵⁾

the cryptographic writing relied on giving some signs different phonemic values than their usual phonetic values, and these writings reached their extent during the Greco-Roman periods⁽⁴⁶⁾. Ayman Waziry believes that the so-called Talismanic Writing is related to the nature and symbolism of talisman, where symbolism can be attached to talismanic objects, He also thinks that the relationship between language and the writing system in ancient Egypt was sometimes characterized by idealism, and at other times it was characterized by manifestations of crossbreeding or hybridization as well as ambiguity permeated with coding or talismanism, where this can be verified through linguistic practices during the dominant linguistic era or historical time. Thus, the principle of checking the relationship between written language and written practices shows the two

concepts are closely and clearly related. The interaction of the two concepts appeared throughout the ages of the ancient Egyptian civilization, and therefore it is mentioned that the hieroglyphs was based on pictorial signs or the so-called Ideograms and Phonograms. Thus, it has been noted that a great deal of ancient Egyptian art was heavily influenced by the written language, on many occasions where art interacts with hieroglyphs and figurative signs "Ideograms"⁽⁴⁷⁾. Accordingly, it was difficult to pronounce what was written in the ancient Egyptian language without specifying the historical time period or linguistic era as a reference point at the beginning and before starting to pronounce the written words, this is because the writing system and the way of expressing speech among the ancient Egyptians had to undergo a change and development according to the different eras of time, where this was in conjunction with the writing system and the prevailing linguistic era. It is reported that the writing systems of the ancient Egyptian language extended since 3000 BC to 1300 AD, where it should be noted that during a period of time such as the aforementioned or a shorter period of time,

it will be easy to find the differences in the orthographic system and sentence structure or syntax in the ancient Egyptian language. From the above, it can be said that the hieroglyphic figurative signs "Ideograms" as a form of written inscriptions are a clear and often specific expressive and symbolic statement that have figurative and symbolic meanings "Phonograms"⁽⁴⁸⁾

2. Temporal Connotation and Significance of the ancient Egyptian Sentence

The nonverbal sentence, idiomatically known as the nominal sentence, stood side by side with the verbal sentence, representing together the two main sides of the main and dependent sentences since the early stage of the Old Egyptian until the Late Egyptian and through the classical stage of the Middle Egyptian along with the Medio-Late Egyptian. In the different stages of the ancient Egyptian language, the nonverbal sentence consisted of two main attribution elements; they are the

subject, which usually settles in the first position of the sentence, followed by the predicate, which most often settles in the second position of the nominal sentence⁽⁴⁹⁾. The nominal sentence is divided into three categories that differ according to the different types of predicate, where there are the nominal sentence with the nominal predicate, the nominal sentence with the adverbial predicate, and finally the nominal sentence with the adjectival predicate⁽⁵⁰⁾. The morphological forms of the subject syntax differed in the sentence, where the subject sometimes comes as nominative and other times the subject comes as a suffix pronoun, whether it was a dependent or independent or compound⁽⁵¹⁾ and sometimes the subject comes later in the second position of the sentence, as in the sentence of the introductory denoting pronoun **pw**, also the demonstrative nouns such as; **pAy**, **tAy** and **nAy** that come in the second position of the nominal sentence as a logical subject, while the predicate comes in the first position to be served as a logical predicate⁽⁵²⁾.

As for the nominal sentence forms in the late Egyptian; Černý and Groll define the nominal sentence that it is consisted of two nominal elements or their equivalent nominal or demonstrative pronouns⁽⁵³⁾, the verbal sentence is a part of the sentences in the ancient Egyptian language consisting of a verb and a subject as basic elements of the sentence, and the verb comes either in the past, present or future tenses, where the past tense can be defined as the verb that indicates an event which occurred in the past, i.e. it happened and ended before the moment of speaking⁽⁵⁴⁾, the past tense can be divided into three main parts in terms of temporal reference; the first is the simple past tense or the so-called "Aorist Past", which refers to an event occurring in the past time. Whereas, the past perfect or the so-called "Pluperfect" refers to the occurrence and completion of an action in the past finite before something else happened, as for the Imperfect Past Tense, it refers to the occurrence of an action in the past continuously as a habit⁽⁵⁵⁾. The verb in the ancient Egyptian language is divided in terms of its temporal significance into a perfective and an

imperfective, as the ancient Egyptian was concerned with the time of the action of the verb, either during the speech, before or after it, where his interest was also focused on the report of the event that is included in the action that has either happened completely or is still on the process of occurring and has not finished. Accordingly, the temporal concept of the verb, whether present, past or future, is deduced from the context of speech and not through the verb formula⁽⁵⁶⁾. The Pseudo Verbal Construction is a syntax manifestation of the nominal sentence, but linguists of the ancient Egyptian language used to call it the Pseudo-Verbal Sentence because it includes among its grammatical elements one of the derivations, whether it is the Infinitive or the Old Perfective⁽⁵⁷⁾. The Pseudo-Verbal Sentence is a classical linguistic syntax that continued to be used during the late classical stage, whilst it turned into the First Present during the late stage of the ancient Egyptian language⁽⁵⁸⁾.

The Pseudo Verbal Construction, like the nonverbal sentences, consists of the two basic elements of predication, the subject usually settling in the first position of the sentence and followed by the predicate that most often settles in the second position of the nominative sentence⁽⁵⁹⁾. The predicate of the Pseudo-Verbal Sentence is in the first position without being preceded by an particle; provided that the subject is a nominative case, but if the subject is a suffix pronoun, it will be preceded by the participle  **iw**, while the subject is preceded by one of the non-predicated particles, of which the most famous is the particle  **mk** in the case of proof or affirmation and is preceded by the particle  **nn** in the negative case, provided that the subject is a nominative or a dependent pronoun⁽⁶⁰⁾. Sometimes the subject is a nominative or a pronoun and preceded by the auxiliary verb  **wnn**, this in order to give a temporal reference to the future⁽⁶¹⁾. As for the predicate of this sentence, it comes in its second position, so that the predicate comes as one of two verbal derivations; the first is the Pseudo Verbal Construction (P.V.C)

structured by the preposition followed by the verbal infinitive⁽⁶²⁾. The preposition  **Hr** is the most used preposition in that sentence, but the preposition  **m** has also took its share of participation, especially with infinitives derived from action verbs, as for the preposition  **r**, it is used to denote the temporal connotation of the future tense⁽⁶³⁾.

3. Temporal Connotation and Significance of Verbs and Auxiliary Verbs in the ancient Egyptian Sentence

The ancient Egyptian sentences are verbal or non- verbal as is the case in Arabic sentences. Verbal sentences are those which start with a verb, where the construction of the verbal sentences consists of a verb plus subject plus object or adverbial phrase and the subject and object can be either nouns or pronouns.

The non verbal sentences start with a noun or pronoun, or with derivative nouns. The non verbal clauses in ancient Egyptian sentence consist of a subject and predicate and are classified according to the nature of their predicate to sentences with a nominal or pronominal predicate, sentences with an adverbial predicate, sentences with an adjectival predicate and sentences with a predicate consisting of a preposition plus infinitive⁽⁶⁴⁾. It is with regard to the time of the occurrence of the action of the verb, it is noticed that the verb comes in the present tense when it comes extracted from any particles preceding it or the preposition following it, if it is mentioned followed by the temporal indicator  **n**, then the sentence turns into the temporal significance of the past tense. As for the temporal significance of the future tense, it usually comes in the same form as the verb syntax in the present tense, and sometimes the phonetic sign  **w** is added to the verb syntax as a temporal connotation for the future⁽⁶⁵⁾. The classical literary texts of the ancient Egyptian language have witnessed the emergence of some auxiliary verbs that were used to refer to the temporal significance of the narrative past tense, as

with the auxiliary verb  **aHa.n** which is used in many Classical and Late Classical language syntaxes ⁽⁶⁶⁾, the verbal syntax  **sDm.in.f** is also used to denote a temporal reference to the past tense, as for the two verbal forms  **sDm.xr.f** and  **sDm.kA.f**, they were used to indicate a temporal connotation of the future tense⁽⁶⁷⁾. The late Egyptian language is witnessed a major linguistic revolution that overthrew the classical system known as VSO and approved the new system known as SVO, which requires changing the traditional positions of the main predication elements of the verbal sentence, whereas, the verbal syntax  **iw.f sDm** became the standard form of the late Egyptian stage, replacing the old and classical syntax  **sDm.f**, as it appeared in folds of the ancient Egyptian classical texts⁽⁶⁸⁾.

4. Temporal Significance of Verbs and Auxiliary Verbs in the ancient Egyptian Sentence - A Linguistic Study Applied to Selected Models

The ancient Egyptian verbs are divided in terms of the time of its occurrence and temporal significance into the syntax of the present tense. In this case, no additions are added to the verb stem, and the verb form is called **sDm.f**. As well as, the past tense, where the temporal indicator  **n** is added to the verbal form in this case, which is a temporal connotation of the past, and is added directly after the verb stem. In this case, the verb form is known as **sDm.n.f** and the dot sign (.) is placed between the verb and the sign of the past tense  **n** in the phonetic transliteration. As for the temporal connotation of the future tense, there are no additions attached to the verb stem, but in rare cases the sign  **w** is attached to the verb stem⁽⁶⁹⁾. The role of auxiliary verbs and temporal significance increased in the ancient Egyptian sentence, where there are so many verbal formulas with specific temporal semantics that are difficult to list in this brief presentation. However, since the late classical stage of the

ancient Egyptian language or the so-called Medio-Late Egyptian, it has been observed the growing extent of the emergence of the first present tense, the first future, the third future, the past perfect and the past continuous, and perhaps the most important characteristic of this linguistic stage is the harbingers of the emergence of the second tenses, which served as the nucleus of the temporal connotation of the second tenses that settled and were clearly manifested in the semantics of the Coptic language⁽⁷⁰⁾.

4.1. Temporal Significance of Verbs in the ancient Egyptian Sentence

The ancient Egyptian verbs can be presented in the present tense in which case there is no special ending added to the verb to distinguish its tense. Verbs are also shown in their past form; in this form as affix ^{~~~~}n "ed" is added to the stem of the verb and written after the determinative of the verbs, also express future tense such as; wishes, requests and expectations. Again, there is no special ending here that indicates future tense, such as; the syntax of the verb  sDm "to hear", "to go out" as the present tense, whereas the syntax of the verb  ^{~~~~} sDm.n "he heard" as the past tense, and the syntax of the verb  sDm.f "may he hear" as the future tense⁽⁷¹⁾. As for the classification of verbs according to meaning, it can be said that the verb is a basic component of Egyptian verbal sentences as is the case in other Semitic languages such as the languages of Arabic and Hebrew. In verbal sentences, the normal word order is the verb plus the subject and then the object or adverb or adverbial phrase (VSO). The meaning of verbs did not only affect their stem form, but also distinguished their grammar or

syntax. The following distinctions may be made as the transitive verbs that are those take a direct object, in addition to the intransitive verbs which are those cannot have an object. Furthermore, it can be divided into the motion verbs such as; **Sm** "to go", and **aHa** "stand", as well as the adjectival verbs such as; **aAi** "be great". Moreover, some of these verbs can take an object, which are not real intransitives. It is worth mentioning that the Egyptian tenses are concerned, like the Semitic tenses with singleness, repetition or continuity of the notion expressed ⁽⁷²⁾.

As for the active and passive voice, it can be said that the active voice, where a verb is followed by its subject, as for the passive voice, it was included in the verbal sentence where the subject is omitted and replaced by an agent, in addition to the object that is used in Egyptian as a passive ending, where it follows any determinative that the verb stem may have and is in all cases inseparable from the stem of the verb. The passive **in.tw** is not very common, since the passive **sDm.f** form corresponds to active **sDm.n.f** in various uses, where it is common to find **sDm.n.tw**, but here **tw** serves as an impersonal subject. With regard to the agent, it is the grammatical term of a particular subject, which is expressed in the external form of an indirect object, where the agent is found after the passive of majority kinds of the prepositions that introduced it in the ancient Egyptian sentence are and much more rarely **Xr/xr**. There are more other passive forms; the most common form is the passive **sDmm.f** form, which is frequently used in pyramid texts and religious texts from the Middle Kingdom. As well as the passive of **sDmw.f** form, this later appears as **sDm.f** form. Occasionally, the sign **w** as a passive ending is replaced by  **y**, especially with the weak verbs ⁽⁷³⁾. The temporal significance of the future tense refers to the possibility of an event occurring later than the time of speech, and there were many linguistic signs that the ancient Egyptian

used to denote the future tense during the old and classical stages of the ancient Egyptian language (this may be represented in the stages of Old, Middle, Medio-Late and Late Egyptian language), where the ancient Egyptians used the standard prospective **sDm.f** form for the conditional future tense and this can be evident by the general syntax of the sentences and context of the texts⁽⁷⁴⁾, as the verb syntax  **wm** is also used to denote the temporal connotation of the future tense⁽⁷⁵⁾, as also used the two verbal forms  **sDm.xr.f** and  **sDm.kA.f** to indicate the temporal connotation of the future tense⁽⁷⁶⁾, in addition to using the pseudo verbal construction (subject plus the simple preposition **r** plus the infinitive) to denote the simple unconditional future tense⁽⁷⁷⁾. During the struggle of the late ancient Egyptian language, the ancient Egyptians resorted to the temporal connotation of the future through the first future tense and the third future tense. Those times of the ancient Egyptian sentence or these temporal connotations were the cornerstones of the various future times that settled within the linguistic ideology of the Coptic stage of the ancient Egyptian language, where the first future tense indicates that an event will occur in the near future⁽⁷⁸⁾, as for that time of the verb, it is noticed that the ancient Egyptian relied on the auxiliary verb  **nai**, which usually comes as a predicate verb meaning "to go, to cross, or to pass"⁽⁷⁹⁾. However, it was used in this tense as an auxiliary verb, which has been stripped of its predicative significance to become as a temporal connotation for the first near future tense⁽⁸⁰⁾. The auxiliary verb **nai** is the ancient Egyptian nucleus from which the auxiliary verb **na** or **noy** is derived and is used as an auxiliary verb for the first future tense of the Coptic language, it is also appeared within the syntax elements known as **wnasvtM**⁽⁸¹⁾. The first future tense consists of the syntax elements as follows; Subject + **m**+ **nai** + **r/m** + Infinitive⁽⁸²⁾. As for the third future, it refers to an action that is expected to occur in the future tense or the so-called "Objective Future"⁽⁸³⁾, where it is the opposite of the modal future tense, whose occurrence is linked to a certain

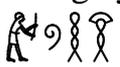
condition that must occur for the action to occur in the future time⁽⁸⁴⁾. The third future tense is considered as the linguistic development in the late Egyptian stage of the structure of the Pseudo Verbal Sentence consisting of "Subject + **r** + Infinitive", which in the classical Egyptian stage refers to the simple future tense⁽⁸⁵⁾, where the third future tense consists of the linguistic syntax elements as follows; **iw.f** + **r** + **sDm.f**⁽⁸⁶⁾. The second tenses are known conventionally among the scholars of ancient Egyptian language as "Emphatic Verbal Forms"⁽⁸⁷⁾.

This is because the expression "Second Tenses" is a linguistic term commonly used among Coptic linguists to refer to a number of second tenses devoid of the time indication as well as the temporal connotation, which in turn follow the time of the main sentence and the temporal significance of the basic sentence, this is such as the second present tense that is used through the syntax known as **ewsvtM** or **erewsvtM**, and the second perfect past tense is used through the syntax **NtawsvtM**, as the second future tense is stated by the linguistic structure **ewnasvtM**⁽⁸⁸⁾, where these tenses are used to emphasize the state of one of the main sentence elements, whether subject, object, adverbial phrase, and objective adverb or accusative), especially in the context of the adverbial extension⁽⁸⁹⁾. Polotsky believes that the second present tense in the Coptic language is stated in the syntax **erewsvtM**, which derived from the ancient Egyptian syntax of the verbal form **i.iri.f sDm.(f)**, and He discusses that the second tenses come as dependent sentences through adverbial elements in order to emphasize an element of the main sentence, where this dependent clause usually comes without a specific time or temporal connotation in addition to following the time of the main sentence⁽⁹⁰⁾. The second tenses were used in the late classical and late stages of the ancient Egyptian language through texts of correspondences and letters. The second tenses also agree with its Coptic theory in that it is stripped of any temporal connotation, and this type of tense is characterized by a key element known as a prefix or the so-called Prosthetic **i**, which comes before the auxiliary verb **ir** as in **i.ir**, or the main verb **sDm** as **i.sDm**⁽⁹¹⁾. The

emergence of the second tenses in the late classical stage of ancient Egyptian language was through two syntaxes, where each syntax consists of two basic elements, the main element known as "Theme" and the dependent element known as "Rheme" that is the part of a clause that shows the state of the main element and gives information about the "Theme".

The second element of the sentence syntax comes as either an adverb or adverbial phrase preceded by the particle **iw**, or a dependent clause preceded by a conjunction⁽⁹²⁾. The Imperative verb is derived from a verbal formula that addresses the second person, whether it is singular or plural. The subject of the imperative form is usually an omitted and hidden pronoun assessed by the pronoun "you" to masculine singular, feminine singular or plural⁽⁹³⁾. As for the verb stem itself, it usually does not change in the imperative form from the predicative verb form, especially if the order is for the second person singular, where the imperative form  **sDm**, meaning "must hear" is derived from the same verb, meaning "to hear"⁽⁹⁴⁾. In the plural, the verb usually ends with the phonetic sign **w**, where the verb  **Smw** means "you have to go/ you should go"⁽⁹⁵⁾. In the case of the imperative form being derived from a defective or weak verb, it ends with the phonetic vowel **i**, where the verb will be ended with the phonetic sign **y**, as in  **rmy**, which means "you should weep or you have to cry"⁽⁹⁶⁾. There are some irregular verbs in which the verb in the imperative form is completely different from the standard verbal form, as in the verb  **r*di*** that is a predicative or declarative verb, meaning "you must give, you have to put", while in the imperative form it turns into the verb  **imi**, meaning "you must give, you have to put". In the same way, the verb  **ii**, meaning "you must come", which in the imperative form is transformed into the verb  **mi**, meaning "you have to come" ⁽⁹⁷⁾. There are some

verbs that turn into the imperative form by adding the phonetic sign **i**, where the verb  **dD** means "to say" and in the imperative form becomes  **iDd**, meaning "you should say".

Likewise, the verb  **si**, which means "to go"; it will be turned into the imperative form  **isi**, meaning "you have to go/ you should go"⁽⁹⁸⁾. As for the Late Egyptian stage, the imperative form is mentioned by adding the weak or semivowel prefix **i**, which known as  "Prosthetic yod", where the imperative form  **i.wAH** meaning "you have to stop/you must stop" is derived from the verb  **wAH**, which means "to stop"⁽⁹⁹⁾. It is worth mentioning that the late Egyptian stage also witnessed the imperative forms derived from the aforementioned irregular verbs, such as the verb  **imi** meaning "you have to put/you should give", as well as the verb  **mi** meaning "you have to come/ you must come"⁽¹⁰⁰⁾.

4.2. Temporal Connotation and Significance of Auxiliary Verbs in the ancient Egyptian Sentence

Usually, it was used auxiliary verbs in the ancient Egyptian narratives, especially during the Middle Kingdom such as;  **aHa** means "to stand up", "arise", which occurs only in main clauses. Originally, the subject of aHa is the same as that of the following verb such as; **aHa.n.f sDm.n.f** means "he rose up and heard", and later on this meaning became obscure and became less and less literally significant and was usually translated as "then". The additional of **aHa.n** refers to an event is being described one step further or which will be followed as a result of some predicated condition ⁽¹⁰¹⁾. As for the existential sentences, the both  **wn** and  **wnn** mean "to exist" that are used to express the essence of existence in the ancient Egyptian sentences. Concerning some studies of Egyptian texts with reference to such verbs, it can be said that **wn**, the short form,

tends to have past reference, whilst the longer form **wnn** refers to future and present.

It should be noted that **wn** and **wnn** are problematic, especially their function in both verbal and non verbal sentences, where it should be treated as a full verb or auxiliary verb, similar to the Arabic auxiliaries; non verbal sentences that are known to have no tense in both Egyptian and Arabic languages, for example "the boy (is) in the house" and in the ancient Egyptian sentence as the case is in Arabic, this phrase can be expressed the past, present and future tenses. However, the addition of **wn** or **wnn** indicates the tense in which the action happened as does the auxiliary (Kan) in the Arabic language⁽¹⁰²⁾.

5. A Linguistic Study Applied to Selected Models of the Temporal Connotation and Significance of Verbs and Auxiliary Verbs

Waziry believes that the auxiliary verb $\overline{\text{A}} \text{H} \text{a}$ **aHa** is used to denote the past narrative tense, and it has been used as a verb with a rubbery meaning or connotation, where it has multiple linguistic uses and meaning, the literal meaning was "to stand, to raise", while the figurative meaning was "then, thereafter, and thus" or in Egyptian colloquial "then it happened, and then it happened, happened like this"⁽¹⁰³⁾. The verb **aHa** is a predicative (predicate) and declarative verb that usually comes at the beginning of main sentences, meaning "to stand, to raise, to stand up, and to rise" ⁽¹⁰⁴⁾, where the syntax **aHa.n.f sDm.n.f** is translated as "He got up and heard, then he heard, and then he heard"⁽¹⁰⁵⁾. The verb **aHa** turned into an auxiliary verb used to refer to the past narrative tense, as it is believed that have been since the texts of the Eleventh Dynasty in ancient Egypt, Where the determinative of feet did not appear in the motion mode $\overline{\text{A}}$, then the appearance of the suffix pronoun that comes as a subject is also lost, where the syntax **aHa.n sDm.f** has been widely used to mean " then he heard, he heard, therefore he heard, and thus he heard"⁽¹⁰⁶⁾.

The use of the auxiliary verb **aHa** was common in a group of syntaxes of the Classical stage and the Medio-Late Egyptian. However, it missed its use as an auxiliary verb in the verbal sentence in the late Egyptian language due to the change in the syntax of the verbal sentence during that late stage of ancient Egyptian language⁽¹⁰⁷⁾. The classical literary texts have witnessed the appearance of some auxiliary verbs that were used to refer to the past narrative tense, as is the case with the auxiliary verb  **aHa.n**, which is used in many Classical and Late Classical syntaxes⁽¹⁰⁸⁾. The structure of the auxiliary verb **aHa.n** is used within the classical syntax **aHa.n sDm.n.f** as a verbal phrase used to refer to the past narrative tense and to show salient and important events in ancient Egyptian sentence⁽¹⁰⁹⁾.

As for the syntax **aHa.n sDm(w)**, it is one of the most important linguistic structures of the auxiliary verb **aHa**, which appeared during the classical Egyptian and continued to be used in the late transitional stage of the ancient Egyptian language, where that linguistic structure was used to refer to the passive form of the past narrative tense and as a linguistic structure corresponding to the syntax of the active form known as **aHa.n sDm.n.f**⁽¹¹⁰⁾. The syntax **aHa.n.tw** that is in the classical form was used as an indicative verbal form of the passive form of the past narrative tense, which appeared in the context of using the verb **aHa** when it followed by the pseudo verbal construction (PVC)⁽¹¹¹⁾. The aforementioned classical form is joined by the syntax **iw r sDm** form, which was commonly used in the late Egyptian language for use as a temporal significance of the third future tense⁽¹¹²⁾. As for the case of the temporal connotation and auxiliary verb **wn**, it is noticed that the first present tense sometimes comes after the time indicator  **iw**, this is to refer to the circumstantial first present tense appeared in the syntax   **iw.f (Hr) sDm**, or

after the time indicator and temporal connotation or the auxiliary verb  **wn** to indicate the past tense⁽¹¹³⁾.

Černý believes that the syntax of the circumstantial first present tense can refer to the present or past tense depending on the facts shown by the sentence according to certain temporal connotations and depending on the temporal circumstance of the ancient Egyptian sentence⁽¹¹⁴⁾. The syntax  **iw.f (Hr) sDm** is one of the late linguistic structures of the circumstantial first present, where this previous syntax can come after the time indicator and temporal connotation or the auxiliary verb  **wn** to indicate the past tense⁽¹¹⁵⁾, as the existential verbal form  **wnn** is also used to denote the future tense⁽¹¹⁶⁾, whereas the active participle  **wnn** meaning "being, existence" is derived from the existential verb  **wn**, which means "to be"⁽¹¹⁷⁾. It is noticed that sometimes the subject is in a nominative or pronominal cases and preceded by the auxiliary verb  **wnn**, in order to give a temporal connotation of the future tense⁽¹¹⁸⁾. The auxiliary verb  **wn** has been used in place of the time indicator  **iw**, which is commonly used in the late Egyptian stage within the syntax of the third future and as a temporal connotation to the third future tense⁽¹¹⁹⁾. The previous syntax mentioned in the text of the victory stela of King Merneptah, which is preserved in the Egyptian Museum with No. CG 34025⁽¹²⁰⁾, where the text reads as follows:















wn nb r Sat.f rx pHyw.f m Imn

While the lord will seize (capture) it, (where) he who knows his strength as Amun⁽¹²¹⁾

The syntax **aha.n sDm.n.f** is an uncommonly classic form that is not used just like the usual syntax **aHa.n sDm.n.f** to denote the past narrative tense.

This previous linguistic structure appears to a limited extent within the texts of the late classical stage of ancient Egyptian language, as it appears, for example, in the papyrus of the doomed prince or the so-called "Tale of the Doomed Prince"⁽¹²²⁾, the text can be read as follows:



aHa.n sDm nA-n rmT nty r-gs pA Xrd

wn.in.sn Hr wHm sn n Hm.f anx.(w) wDA.(w) snb.(w)

During the time that the people heard and were beside the child, therefore they reported this to His Majesty, May he grant life, prosperity and health (May he live, prosper, and be healthy)⁽¹²³⁾

Perhaps this previous sentence is not much different from the former one, which presents the features of textual hybridization, as the sentence already started with the classic form of the auxiliary verb **aHa** as in the syntax **aHa.n sDm.f**⁽¹²⁴⁾, where it is followed by the plural definite particle **nA-n**, which represents its emergence during the late classical stage, to be commonly used in the late Egyptian language, whereas the first sentence ends with the definite particle **pA**, which was also used in late Egyptian language texts⁽¹²⁵⁾. Whilst the second sentence was characterized by classical linguistic features, where it started with the existential auxiliary verb **wn**, as in the syntax **wn.in.sn**, which is a feature of the classical Egyptian language, especially if it was followed by a pseudo verbal construction as in this previous sentence⁽¹²⁶⁾, which ends with the syntax of wishing for

the King's long life known as  **anx.(w) wDA.(w) snb.(w)**, which is linguistically classified as a masculine third person to the old perfective, pseudo participle or the so-called stative of Egyptian⁽¹²⁷⁾. Sometimes, the stative is known as "pseudo participle", and because of the finished action it generally reveals, it was also known as "old perfective", and it is worth mentioning that the stative is neither active nor passive; it just expresses case or condition⁽¹²⁸⁾.

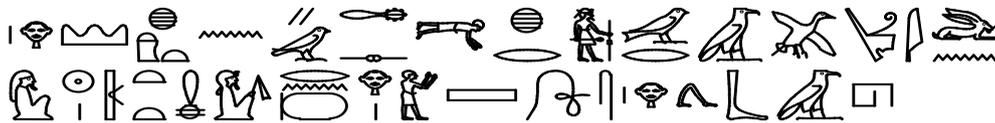
The existential auxiliary verb **wn** overlapped with the auxiliary verb **aHa** and replaced it, as the text in the papyrus of the legend of Truth and Falsehood ⁽¹²⁹⁾, which is as follows:



wn.in Hr Dd n tA psDt wpt mAat Hna grg

Then it is said to the Ennead; (you) must judge between truth and falsehood ⁽¹³⁰⁾.

The syntax of **wn.in+ Subject + Predicate (PVC)** appeared during the classical stage of the ancient Egyptian language and its spread continued in the linguistic transitional stage of the late Egyptian language, where comes the pseudo verbal construction consisting of the preposition **hr** followed by the infinitive after the syntax of the auxiliary verb **𓂏𓂏𓂏 aHa.n**, meaning "and then he rose, and then he did....", as well as after the syntax of the existential auxiliary verb **𓂏𓂏𓂏 wn.in**, which is also written in the following form **𓂏𓂏𓂏𓂏** meaning "therefore it was, then it was", and they are auxiliary verbs that come to denote the temporal connotation of the past narrative tense, where it is followed by the nominal subject or the suffix pronoun and then followed by the syntax of the pseudo verbal construction **Hr + Infinitive** in the position of predicate ⁽¹³¹⁾. The previous syntax was mentioned in the texts of the Battle of Kadesh ⁽¹³²⁾, dated the fifth year of the reign of King Ramses II, where the text is as follows:



wn.in pA wr xr Xsy n ctA Hr hAb Hr swAS Hr rn.i mitt Ra

Hence, the wicked ruler of Kheta sent to owe (swear) allegiance to my name like (my father the god) Ra ⁽¹³³⁾

The same previous syntax appears with the pronoun of the third person singular feminine in its late writing form **𓂏𓂏𓂏 s**, and the

predicate was in the syntax of a traditional pseudo verbal construction **Hr ini**, where this is mentioned in the text of the Papyrus d' Orbiney or the so-called "Tale of Two Brothers"⁽¹³⁴⁾ as follows:

wn.in.s Hr ini aDw pdr iw.s Hr xprw mi nty qnqn.ti n aDAw

Then she brought the cosmetics and the aromatic grease, and pretended like the one who was severely assaulted⁽¹³⁵⁾.

In the pseudo verbal construction mentioned in the text, there is an absence of the usual preposition before the infinitive, since the syntax was as **wn.in** + Subject + PVC, which mentioned in the context of the legend of Truth and Falsehood⁽¹³⁶⁾, this is as follows:

xr ir m-xt hrw qnw m-sA nn wn.in pAy.f kA skm
Abd(w) qnw m-di pA mniw kA n grg wn.in grg Hr
Smt r sxt r ptr nAy.f kAw

And when many days had passed since then, thereafter his ox had spent several months with the shepherd of the oxen of the falsehood (slanderer), and then the slanderer (falsehood) went to the field to see his oxen⁽¹³⁷⁾.

With regard to the Westcar Papyrus known as "King Khufu and the Witches" or the so-called "The Tale of King Khufu's Court Council"⁽¹³⁸⁾, Erman indicated that the scribe of this previous Papyrus have relied on two modes of expressing possession,

where was based mainly on the classical methodology that relies on the suffix pronouns that are added directly to nouns as a sign of possession. However, the scribe also explicitly relied on the possessive adjectives that belong linguistically to the late

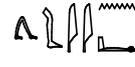
Egyptian language stage ⁽¹³⁹⁾. In ancient Egyptian language, there are many texts explain the uses of auxiliary verbs and show the connotation and significance of the verbs and auxiliary verbs, for example the following text ⁽¹⁴⁰⁾;



**wn.in Xry-Hbt Hry-tp WbA-inr Hr wHm mdt tn iri.n
pA nDs m pr.f Hna tAy.f Hmt aHa.n Dd.n Hm.f n pA
msH in n.k pAy.k**

Then the high priest psalmist known as Waba Iner narrated this speech that the citizen did in his house with his wife, thereafter His Majesty said to the crocodile: Take what is yours ⁽¹⁴¹⁾.

It is noticed that the previous text witnessed linguistic features represented in the dependence on classical syntaxes interspersed with linguistic connotations belonging to the late Egyptian language, as all of them overlapped in a classical linguistic syntax and contextual template, where the scribe relied on the auxiliary verb syntax **wn.in. f**, which is a characteristic of the classical linguistic stage, especially if it is followed by the pseudo verbal construction **Hr wHm** as in this previous context ⁽¹⁴²⁾. However, He is also depends on the syntax of the auxiliary verb **aHa.n** at the beginning of the subordinate clause ⁽¹⁴³⁾, as also relied on the standard classical verbal form of the past tense known as **sDm.n.f** form ⁽¹⁴⁴⁾, while the context of the text also witnessed late linguistic elements represented in the definite article of the masculine singular as in syntax of **pA nDs** and **pA msH** ⁽¹⁴⁵⁾,

as also relied on possessive adjectives of a late linguistic character, as in the syntax of **tAy.f Hmt** and **pAy.k** ⁽¹⁴⁶⁾. The ancient Egyptian scribe relied on the auxiliary verb  **nai**, which usually comes as a declarative or predicative verb meaning "to go, to cross, or to pass" ⁽¹⁴⁷⁾. However, the auxiliary verb **nai**

that has been stripped of its declarative connotation and predicative significance to become a time connotation of the first near future tense⁽¹⁴⁸⁾.

The auxiliary verb **nai** is the ancient Egyptian nucleus from which the auxiliary verb appeared in the Coptic language as *na* and *noy*, which is used as an auxiliary verb of the first future tense in the Coptic language within the elements of the syntax *wnasvtM*⁽¹⁴⁹⁾. The first future tense consists of the linguistic syntax elements are as follows; Subject + **m** + **nai**+ **r/m** + Infinitive⁽¹⁵⁰⁾. This previous syntax is used to refer to the near future tense in the text of the Pap. B. N.197, V⁽¹⁵¹⁾, where the text is stated as follows:



tw.k rx.tw pAy mSa nty tw.i m nay r irt.f

(Did) you know about this trip (that) I'm going to take⁽¹⁵²⁾.

As for the third future, it refers to an action that is expected to occur in the future tense or the so-called "Objective Future"⁽¹⁵³⁾, it is the opposite of the modal future tense, whose occurrence is linked to a certain condition and action that must occur in the future tense⁽¹⁵⁴⁾. The third future tense is considered as the linguistic development in the late Egyptian stage of the pseudo verbal construction syntax (Subject + **r** + Infinitive), which in the classical Egyptian stage refers to the simple future tense⁽¹⁵⁵⁾. The third future tense consists of linguistic elements as the following syntax **iw.f** + **r** + **sDm.f**⁽¹⁵⁶⁾. This previous syntax is also used to refer to the near future tense, which mentioned in the text of the papyrus of Cairo museum No. 65739⁽¹⁵⁷⁾ as follows;



iw.i r 100 n sx(t) iw.i Sw.k(wi) im.s

I'll take 100 inflictions I survived⁽¹⁵⁸⁾.

From the above, it can be said that there are important temporal connotations in the ancient Egyptian sentence; these connotations

may be associated with verbs and auxiliary verbs of the ancient Egyptian language, which had the greatest impact in directing the meaning of the context of the text in the ancient Egyptian sentence. This study has been addressed through some observations about the temporal significance of verbs and auxiliary verbs in the ancient Egyptian sentence between the synthetic and analytic systems and through a linguistic study applied to selected models of verbs and auxiliary verbs in the ancient Egyptian language.

Conclusion

There are some important linguistic phenomena that have an influential role in directing meaning of the phrase, sentence and text context in terms of the general syntax of the ancient Egyptian sentence, where the grammatical evidence of these linguistic phenomena is closely connected to the meaning of the phrase, sentence and context of the text along with the convergence of its vocabulary. The time is one of the most important indicators that affected the ancient Egyptian sentence, and from a linguistic point of view, the temporal indicators and connotations that express the time of sentence are among the most important components and linguistic elements had a great influence on the ancient Egyptian language. The importance of time and temporal significance in that case is not possible to short sighted when studying formulas and structures in an abstract formula from the content and context of the sentence. Rather, it is necessary to look at the temporal connotations of verbs and auxiliary verbs that emerged in the ancient Egyptian language from the prospective of the context of the sentence contained therein,

where there are verbal as well as moral clues and components that make an effective contribution to determining the meaning of the time and temporal connotation in the ancient Egyptian sentence. The time of sentence can be divided linguistically according to formulas, structures and temporal significance through three categories; past, present and future. The verbs and auxiliary verbs in the ancient Egyptian language are considered

the most important connotation of the temporal significance affecting the time of the ancient Egyptian sentence, where there are many temporal indicators as well as linking tools with temporal significance. However, the researcher preferred to apply the idea of the study to selected examples of verbs and auxiliary verbs to show their temporal significance in the content and context of the ancient Egyptian sentence within the framework of the synthetic system and the analytic system of the ancient Egyptian language. This study aims to highlight the semantics of verbs and auxiliary verbs in the temporality of the ancient Egyptian sentence within the framework of the synthetic system and the analytic system of the ancient Egyptian language, by extrapolating the evidence and the linguistic uses inherent in the ancient Egyptian language, this is in order to reveal the meaning of time and temporal connotation of verbs and auxiliary verbs in the ancient Egyptian sentence, according to the sources of the ancient Egyptian language and from the perspective of the structural or synthetic system and the analytic system that enveloped the content and contexts of the ancient Egyptian sentence. When researching the tenors and contexts of the language in general and the ancient Egyptian language in particular, it can be noted that there is a structural or analytic system and an analytic system through which it is possible to divide and classify the temporal semantics of sentence of the ancient Egyptian language, which will become clear through some inquiries such as; What are the structural or synthetic system and analytic system of the language?

What are the features of the linguistic systems in the ancient Egyptian sentence? What are the most important features of differentiation between the synthetic system and analytic system of the ancient Egyptian language? What are the most distinctive features of differentiation between the synthetic system and analytic system of the ancient Egyptian language? Regarding these inquiries; the study was able to answer all of these inquiries to cover some important linguistic aspects related to the content and context of the subject of the study, which became clear

through the course of this study. As well as this study dealt with and addressed the temporal connotation and significance of the ancient Egyptian sentence, also temporal connotation and significance of verbs and auxiliary verbs in the ancient Egyptian sentence, as well as temporal connotation and significance of verbs and auxiliary verbs in the ancient Egyptian sentence from the prospective of a linguistic study applied to selected models, in addition to temporal connotation and significance of verbs in the ancient Egyptian sentence, furthermore temporal connotation and significance of auxiliary verbs in the ancient Egyptian sentence and then a linguistic study applied to selected models of the temporal connotation and significance of verbs and auxiliary verbs in the ancient Egyptian sentence and through the context and syntax of the ancient Egyptian language.

Results of the study

- The time is one of the most important indicators that affected the ancient Egyptian sentence, as well as the temporal indicators and connotations that express the time of sentence are among the most important components and linguistic elements had a great influence on the ancient Egyptian language.
- The importance of time and temporal significance in that case is not possible to short sighted when studying formulas and structures in an abstract formula from the content and context of the sentence.
- From the content of the study, it is necessary to look at the temporal connotations of verbs and auxiliary verbs that emerged in the ancient Egyptian language from the prospective of the context of the sentence contained therein, where there are verbal as well moral clues and components that make an effective contribution to determining the meaning of the time and temporal connotation in the ancient Egyptian sentence.
- The time of sentence can be divided linguistically according to formulas, structures and temporal significance through three categories; past, present and future, where the verbs and auxiliary

verbs in the ancient Egyptian language are considered the most important connotation of the temporal significance affecting the time of the ancient Egyptian sentence, where there are many temporal indicators as well as linking tools with temporal significance.

– This study dealt with and addressed selected examples of verbs and auxiliary verbs in order to show their temporal connotation and significance in the content and context of the ancient Egyptian sentence within the framework of the synthetic system and the analytic system of the ancient Egyptian language.

– This study highlighted the semantics of verbs and auxiliary verbs in the temporality of the ancient Egyptian sentence within the framework of the synthetic system and the analytic system of the ancient Egyptian language, by extrapolating the evidence and the linguistic uses inherent in the ancient Egyptian language.

– This study revealed the meaning of time and temporal connotation and significance of verbs and auxiliary verbs in the ancient Egyptian sentence, according to the sources of the ancient Egyptian language and from the perspective of the structural or synthetic system and the analytic system that enveloped the content and contexts of the ancient Egyptian sentence and through the context and syntax of the ancient Egyptian language.

Endnotes

(1)El Aguizy, O., and Haykal, F., "Changes in Ancient Egyptian Language", *Égypte/Monde arabe (EMA)*, no 27-28, (1996), p. 27.

(2) Loprieno, A., *Ancient Egyptian: a Linguistic Introduction*, Cambridge (1995), p.1.

(3)Dawson, H.C., and Phelan, M., (Eds.).*Language Files*, 12ed.,USA, (2016),pp.156, 173-175; Sapir, E., *Types of Linguistic Structure*, *Language: An introduction to the study of*

speech, Harcourt, Brace & World Press, New York (1921),pp.121-123.

(4)Gary, L., and Rick, D., Language Structure Is Partly Determined by Social Structure, PLoS ONE 5(1), 2010, pp.3-5; cf: chapter 4; Linguistic typology, In: Halvor, E., and Rolf, T.,(Eds.). Linguistics for Students of Asian and African Languages, The University of Oslo Press, Norway, (2005), pp.1ff; Bernard, C., (Ed.). The Major Languages of South Asia, The Middle East and Africa, Routledge Press, London, (1990);Bernard, C., (Ed.). The Major Languages of East and South-East Asia, Routledge Press, London, (1990); Myers-Scotton, C., "Code-switching", In: Coulmas, F., (Ed.). The Handbook of Sociolinguistics, Blackwell Press, Malden (1997), pp.217ff; Rickford, J.R.,and McWhorter, J., Language Contact and Language Generation; Pidgins and Creoles", In: Coulmas, F., (Ed.). The Handbook of Sociolinguistics, Blackwell Press, Malden, (1997), pp. 238ff.

(5) El Aguizy, O., and Haykal, F., "Changes in Ancient Egyptian Language", p. 26.

(6)Vycichl, W., Pi-Solsel, ein Dorf mit Koptischer Überlieferung, MDAIK 6,1936,pp.169-175.

(7)Loprieno, A., Ancient Egyptian: a Linguistic Introduction, p.5.

(8) Loprieno, A., Ancient Egyptian: a Linguistic Introduction, p.6.

(9)Kramer, R., "VSO and SVO Word order in Middle Egyptian", NACAL 35, Cambridge (2009), p. 31.

(10) Allen, J.P., The Ancient Egyptian Language: An Historical Study, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge (2013), pp.1-2.

(11)El Aguizy, O., and Haykal, F., "Changes in Ancient Egyptian Language", p. 28.

(12) Loprieno, A., Ancient Egyptian: a Linguistic Introduction, pp.6-7.

(13)El Aguizy, O., and Haykal, F., "Changes in Ancient Egyptian Language", p. 28.

- (14) Grandet, P., & Mathieu, B., *Cours d'égyptien hiéroglyphique*, Paris (1990), p. 63.
- (15) Erman, A., *Ägyptische Grammatik: mit Schrifttafel, Litteratur, Lesestücken und Wörterverzeichnis*, Berlin (1902), p. 40-41, §§ 82-83.
- (16) Kramer, R., "VSO and SVO Word order in Middle Egyptian", p. 31.
- (17) For more information see: Erman, A., *Neuägyptische Grammatik*, Leipzig (1933), p. 22.
- (18) For more information see: Neveu, F., *The Language of Ramesses: Late Egyptian Grammar*, translated by: Cannat, M., Oxford & Philadelphia (2015), pp. 5-6; cf: Groll, S., and Černý, J., *Late Egyptian Grammar*, Rome (1975), p. 45.
- (19) Neveu, F., *The Language of Ramesses: Late Egyptian Grammar*, pp. 10-11.
- (20) Frandsen, P. J., *An Outline of the Late Egyptian Verbal System*, Copenhagen (1974), p. 18.
- (21) Groll, S., & Černý, J., *Late Egyptian Grammar*, p. 155.
- (22) Gardiner, A. H., *Egyptian Grammar: Being an introduction to the study of Hieroglyphs*, 3rd Edition, (London) 1969, p. 350, § 438.
- (23) El Aguizy, O., and Haykal, F., "Changes in Ancient Egyptian Language", pp. 29-30.
- (24) Neveu, F., *The Language of Ramesses*, p. 76.
- (25) Erman, A., *Neuägyptische Grammatik*, Leipzig (1933), p. 230.
- (26) Lesko, L. H., *A Dictionary of Late Egyptian, Vol. I*, Berkeley (2002), pp. 262-263; Wb. VI, 263. 6.
- (27) Faulkner, R. O., *A Concise Dictionary of Middle Egyptian*, 2nd Edition, Oxford, (1966), p.296.
- (28) Junge, F., *Late Egyptian Grammar: An Introduction*, translated by: Warburton. D, Oxford (2005), p. 33.
- (29) Wb.I, 320. 1.
- (30) Lesko, L. H., *A Dictionary of Late Egyptian, Vol. I*, p. 102.

- (31) Hannig, R., *Ägyptisches Wörterbuch I, Altes Reich und Erste Zwischenzeit*, Lexica 4, Mainz (2003), p. 26.
- (32) KRI. II, p. 231.
- (33) Faulkner, R. O., *A Concise Dictionary*, p. 156.
- (34) Hannig, R., *Ägyptisches Wörterbuch I*, p. 517.
- (35) Wb.I, 367. 9.
- (36) Lesko, L. H., *A Dictionary of Late Egyptian, Vol. I*, p. 113.
- (37) Hannig, R., *Ägyptisches Wörterbuch I*, p. 743.
- (38) Lesko, L. H., *A Dictionary of Late Egyptian, Vol. II*, p. 27.
- (39) El Aguizy, O., and Haykal, F., "Changes in Ancient Egyptian Language", p. 31.
- (40) Hoch, J. E., *Semitic words in Egyptian Texts of the New Kingdom and Third Intermediate Period*, Princeton University Press, Princeton (1994), p. 19.
- (41) Haikal, F., "Les problèmes institutionnels de l'eau en Égypte ancienne et dans l'Antiquité méditerranéenne", IFAO, Le Caire (1994), p. 207.
- (42) Junge, F., *Late Egyptian Grammar*, p. 42.
- (43) Johnson, J. H., "An Introductory Grammar of Demotic", SAOC 45, Chicago (2000), pp. 2-3; cf: Junge, F., *Late Egyptian Grammar*, p. 42.
- (44) El Aguizy, O., and Haykal, F., "Changes in Ancient Egyptian Language", p. 32; cf: Junge, F., *Late Egyptian Grammar*, p. 44.
- (45) For more about Cryptography see: David, K., *The Codebreakers: A Comprehensive History of Secret Communication from Ancient Times to the Internet*, New York, 1996; Roberson, J.A., *Enigmatic Writing in the Egyptian New Kingdom, A Lexicon of Ancient Egyptian Cryptography of the New Kingdom, Vol.2*, Berlin, 2020; Lateiner, D., *Signifying Names and Other Ominous Accidental Utterances in Classical Historiography, Greek, Roman, and Byzantine Studies* 45/1, (2010), pp.35-57; Broemeling, L., "An Account of Early Statistical Inference in Arab Cryptology, *The American Statistician* 65/4, 2011, pp.255-257.

- (46) Fischer, H.G., "Hieroglyphen", LÄ II, Wiesbaden (1977), Col. 1196.
- (47) Waziry, A., Mazahir Al tatawur Alhajayiyi Walkhatiyi fi Binyat Altarkib Allughawii saHa-sHnt, Majalat Markaz Aldirasat Albardiah Walnuqushi = The Manifestations of the Orthographic and Transcriptional development in the structure of the linguistic structure saHa-sHnt, Journal of the Center for Papyrology and Inscriptions Studies, Volume 32, Issue 1, (2015), pp. 23-25.
- (48) Waziry, A., saHa-sHnt, pp. 31-32.
- (49) Grandet, P., and Mathieu, B., Cours d'égyptien hiéroglyphique, pp. 111-112.
- (50) Nur el-Din, A., The Ancient Egyptian Language-Middle Egyptian Grammar, First English Edition, Cairo, 2006, p.148.
- (51) Gardiner, A. H., Egyptian Grammar, p. 392, § 478.
- (52) Brunner, H., An outline of Middle Egyptian grammar, p. 21, § 30.
- (53) Groll, S., and Černý, J., Late Egyptian Grammar, p. 517.
- (54) Bakir, A., Qawaeid Allughat Almisriat fi 'Asriha Aldhahabi = Grammar of the Egyptian Language in Its Golden Age, Cairo (1982), p.51.
- (55) Gadalla, M., the Ancient Egyptian Universal writing modes, New-York (2017), p. 182.
- (56) Allen, J., Middle Egyptian An Introduction to the Language and Culture of Hieroglyphs, Cambridge University Press, (2014), pp. 152-153.
- (57) Gardiner, A. H., Egyptian Grammar, p. 243, § 319.
- (58) Blumsohn, D., The Egyptian Language at the time of the Nineteenth Dynasty, University of South Africa (1995), p. 68.
- (59) Grandet, P., and Mathieu, B., Cours d'égyptien hiéroglyphique, Paris (1990), pp. 111-112.
- (60) Gardiner, A. H., Egyptian Grammar, p. 248, § 324.
- (61) Edel, E., Altägyptische Grammatik, p. 473, § 932.
- (62) Erman, A., Ägyptische Grammatik, p. 120, § 256.
- (63) Brunner, H., An outline of Middle Egyptian grammar, p. 32, § 55.

(64)Nur el-Din, A., *The Ancient Egyptian Language*, pp.28ff,65ff, 87ff; Allen, J., *Middle Egyptian*, pp.152-153;Gadalla,M.,*The Ancient Egyptian Universal writing modes*, New York (2017), p.182.

(65)Nur el-Din, A., *The Ancient Egyptian Language*, pp.28ff, 65ff.

(66) Erman, A., *Ägyptische Grammatik*, p. 94.

(67) Lefebvre, G., *Grammaire de l'égyptien classique*, p. 135, § 269.

(68) El-Aguizy, O., and Haykal, F.,"*Changes in Ancient Egyptian Language*", pp. 29-30.

(69)Bakir, A., *Qawaeid Allughat Almisriat*, p.51; Nur el-Din, A., *The Ancient Egyptian Language*, pp.28ff,65ff, 87ff; Allen,J., *Middle Egyptian*, pp. 152-153; Gadalla, M., *the Ancient Egyptian Universal writing modes*, p. 182.

(70) For more information see: Erman, A., *Ägyptische Grammatik*, pp. 93-94; Gardiner, H. A., "*The origin of certain Coptic grammatical elements*", *JEA* 16, (1930), pp. 219-220; Sethe, K., *Das Ägyptische Verbum im Altägyptischen, Neuägyptischen und Koptischen*, Vol. II, Leipzig (1899), p.108. § 194; Frandsen, P. J., *Outline of the Late Egyptian Verbal*, pp. 17-18.

(71)Bakir, A., *Qawaeid Allughat Almisriat*, p.51;Nur el-Din, A., *The Ancient Egyptian Language*, pp.28ff, 65ff, 87ff; Allen, J., *Middle Egyptian*, pp. 152-153; Gadalla, M., *the Ancient Egyptian Universal writing modes*, New-York (2017), p. 182.

(72)Bakir, A., *Qawaeid Allughat Almisriat*, p.51; Nur el-Din, A., *The Ancient Egyptian Language*, pp.28ff; 65ff, 87ff; Allen, J., *Middle Egyptian*, pp. 152-153; Gadalla, M., *the Ancient Egyptian Universal writing modes*, New-York (2017), p. 182.

(73)Oréal, E., Nominalizations as a source for verbal morphology, Grammaticalization paths of modality and information structure in Earlier Egyptian, *Lingua Aegyptia; Journal of Egyptian Language Studies*, Göttingen, (2017), pp.198-204; For more see: Reintges, Ch., . The Older Egyptian sDm(.w)=f Passive Revisited, *Orientalia* 40, (2004), pp.51-70; Stauder, A., The Earlier Egyptian Passive : Voice and Perspective, *Lingua Aegyptia – Studia Monographica* 14, Hamburg, (2014); Reintges, Ch., Analytical Challenges of the Earlier Egyptian Passive Voice and Related Constructions, *Lingua Aegyptia* 23, (2015), pp.289-316.Nur el-Din, A., *The Ancient Egyptian Language*, pp.28ff; 65ff, 87ff; Allen, J., *Middle Egyptian*, pp. 150-153.

(74) Edel, E., *Altägyptische Grammatik*, p. 242. § 519.

(75)Brunner, H., *An outline of Middle Egyptian grammar*, p. 30.§ 51.

(76) Lefebvre, G., *Grammaire de l'égyptien classique*, p. 135, § 269.

(77) Allen, J., *Middle Egyptian*, p. 180.

(78) Neveu, F., *The Language of Ramesses*, p. 63.

(79)Wb. II, 206. 20-21.

(80) Neveu, F., *The Language of Ramesses*, p. 63.

(81) Junge, F., *Late Egyptian Grammar*, p. 127.

(82) Neveu, F., *The Language of Ramesses: Late Egyptian Grammar*, p. 63.

(83) Junge, F., *Late Egyptian Grammar*, p. 122.

(84) Neveu, F., *The Language of Ramesses*, p. 76.

(85)Neveu, F., *The Language of Ramesses*, p. 76.

(86)Groll, S., and Černý, J., *Late Egyptian Grammar*, p. 250.

(87)Neveu, F., *The Language of Ramesses*, p. 91.

(88) Mikhail, L. B., "The Second Tenses in Coptic", *ZÄS* 113, (1986), pp. 137-141.

(89)Gardiner, H. A., "The origin of certain Coptic grammatical elements", p. 223.

- (90) Polotsky, H. J., *Études de Syntaxe Copte*, Cairo (1944), pp. 60-61
- (91) Groll, S., and Černý, J., *Late Egyptian Grammar*, pp. 366-372.
- (92) Blumsohn, D., *The Egyptian Language at the time of the Nineteenth Dynasty*, p. 301.
- (93) Gardiner, A. H., *Egyptian Grammar*, p. 257, § 335.
- (94) Grandet, P., and Mathieu, B., *Cours d'égyptien hiéroglyphique*, pp. 311-312.
- (95) Edel, E., *Altägyptische Grammatik*, p. 289, § 598.
- (96) Erman, A., *Ägyptische Grammatik*, p. 128, § 272.
- (97) Lefebvre, G., *Grammaire de l'égyptien classique*, p. 115, § 223.
- (98) Nur el-Din, A., *The Ancient Egyptian Language*, p.222.
- (99) Groll, S., and Černý, J., *Late Egyptian Grammar*, p. 342.
- (100) Junge, F., *Late Egyptian Grammar*, p. 78.
- (101) Nur el-Din, A., *The Ancient Egyptian Language*, p.92; Hannig, R., *Ägyptisches Wörterbuch I*, p. 166; Blumsohn, D., *The Egyptian Language*, p. 44; Gardiner, A. H., *Egyptian Grammar*, p. 392, § 478; KRI. I, p. 67.
- (102) Nur el-Din, A., *The Ancient Egyptian Language*, p.91; Blackman, A. M., *The Story of King Cheops and the Magicians*, p. 3; Simpson, W. K., *The Literature of Ancient Egypt*, p. 15; Allen, J., *Middle Egyptian*, pp. 182, 210; Neveu, F., *The Language of Ramesses*, p. 150; Lichtheim, M., *Ancient Egyptian Literature*, Vol. II, p. 12.
- (103) Waziry, A., *saHa-sHnt*, pp.24-25.
- (104) Hannig, R., *Ägyptisches Wörterbuch I*, p. 166.
- (105) Noah, H., *Al'afeal Almusaeidah fi Allughat Almisriat Alqadimat fi Alsiyagh Alfieliati= Auxiliary Verbs in the Ancient Egyptian Language in Verbal formulas*, Ph.D. thesis, Faculty of Archaeology, Cairo University (1995), p.68.
- (106) Nur el-Din, A., *The Ancient Egyptian Language*, p.145.

- (107) Blumsohn, D., *The Egyptian Language at the time of the Nineteenth Dynasty*, p. 44.
- (108) Erman, A., *Ägyptische Grammatik*, p. 94.
- (109) Gardiner, A. H., *Egyptian Grammar*, p. 392, § 478.
- (110) Brunner, H., *An outline of Middle Egyptian grammar*, p. 32, § 52.
- (111) Noah, H., *Al'afeal Almusaeidah*, p.89.
- (112) Neveu, F., *The Language of Ramesses*, p. 76.
- (113) Neveu, F., *The Language of Ramesses*, p. 56.
- (114) Groll, S., and Černý, J., *Late Egyptian Grammar*, p. 273.
- (115) Groll, S., and Černý, J., *Late Egyptian Grammar*, p. 273.
- (116) Brunner, H., *An outline of Middle Egyptian grammar*, p. 30. § 51.
- (117) Brunner, H., *An outline of Middle Egyptian grammar*, p. 34, § 56.
- (118) Edel, E., *Altägyptische Grammatik*, p. 473, § 932.
- (119) Blumsohn, D., *The Egyptian Language at the time of the Nineteenth Dynasty*, p. 267.
- (120) Lacau, M. P., "Stèles du Nouvel Empire", p. 57; KRI. IV, p. 17.
- (121) Lichtheim, M., *Ancient Egyptian Literature, Vol. II*, p. 76; KRITA. IV, p. 15.
- (122) Gardiner, A., *Late Egyptian Stories*, p. 1.
- (123) Lichtheim, M., *Ancient Egyptian Literature, Vol. II*, p. 200.
- (124) Gardiner, A. H., *Egyptian Grammar*, p. 393, § 480.
- (125) Goldwasser, O., "A Late Egyptian epistolary formula as an aid to dating Ramesside texts", In: Groll, S., (Ed.). *Pharaonic Egypt, Jerusalem (1985)*, p. 51.
- (126) Allen, J., *Middle Egyptian*, p. 210.
- (127) Nur el-Din, A., *The Ancient Egyptian Language*, p.191.
- (128) Allen, J., *Middle Egyptian*, pp. 227 ff.
- (129) Gardiner, A. H., *Late Egyptian Stories*, p. 35; For more about this legend of Papyrus Chester Beatty II see: Baines, J., *Myth and Literature*, In: Loprieno, A., (Ed.), *Ancient Egyptian*

Literature: History and Forms, E. J. Brill Press, Leiden, (1996), pp.361-377; Lesko, L., Three Late Egyptian Stories Reconsidered, In: Lesko, L., (Ed.), Egyptological Studies in Honor of Richard A. Parker: Presented on the Occasion of His 78th Birthday December 10, 1983, Brown University Press, London,(1986), pp.98-103; Vinson, S., The Accent's on Evil: Ancient Egyptian 'Melodrama' and the Problem of Genre, JARCE 41, (2004), pp.33-54.

(130) Simpson, W. K., The Literature of Ancient Egypt, p. 107.

(131) Allen, J., Middle Egyptian, p. 182.

(132) KRI. II, pp. 89-90; For more about the Battle of Kadesh see: Wilson, J., The Texts of the Battle of Kadesh", AJSLL Vol. 34, Issue 4, (1927), pp. 278-279; Goedicke, H., Considerations on the Battle of Kadesh, JEA 52, (1966), pp.71-80;chulman, A.R., The Narn at Kadesh Once Again, JSSEA, Vol.11, Issue 1,(1981), pp.7-19.

(133) KRITA II, p. 31.

(134) Gardiner, A. H., Late Egyptian Stories, p. 13; For more about the Papyrus see: Ayali-Darshan, N., The Background of the Cedar Forest Tradition in the Egyptian Tale of the Two Brothers in the Light of West-Asian Literature, Ägypten Und Levante/Egypt and the Levant, Vol.27 (2017), pp.183-194; Dundes, A., Projective Inversion in the Ancient Egyptian "Tale of Two Brothers, The Journal of American Folklore, Vol.115, Issue 457/458, (2002), pp.378-394; Hollis, S., Reviewed Work: Die Erzählung von den beiden Brüdern. Der Papyrus d'Orbiney und die Königsideologie der Ramessiden by Wolfgang Wettengel, JEA92, (2006), pp.290-293; Spalinger,A.,Transformations in Egyptian Folktales, The Royal Influence, Revue d'egyptologie N°. 58, (2007), pp.137-156.

(135) Lichtheim, M., Ancient Egyptian Literature, Vol. II, p. 205.

(136)Gardiner, A. H., Late Egyptian Stories, p. 34; For more about this legend of Papyrus Chester Beatty II see: Baines, J., Myth and Literature, In: Loprieno, A., (Ed.), Ancient Egyptian Literature: History and Forms, E. J. Brill Press, Leiden, (1996),

pp.361-377; Lesko, L., Three Late Egyptian Stories Reconsidered, In: Lesko, L., (Ed.), *Egyptological Studies in Honor of Richard A. Parker: Presented on the Occasion of His 78th Birthday December 10, 1983*, Brown University Press, London,(1986), pp.98-103; Vinson, S., The Accent's on Evil: Ancient Egyptian 'Melodrama' and the Problem of Genre, *JARCE* 41, (2004), pp.33-54.

(137) Simpson, W. K., *The Literature of Ancient Egypt*, p. 106.

(138) For more about this Papyrus see: Erman, A., *Die Märchen des Papyrus Westcar I, Einleitung und Commentar*, In: *Mitteilungen aus den Orientalischen Sammlungen, Vol.V, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, Berlin,(1890),pp.10-12*; Simpson, W.K., *The Literature of Ancient Egypt: An Anthology of Stories, Instructions, and Poetry*, Yale University Press, New Haven and London, (1972), pp.14-15; Parkinson, R.B., *Poetry and Culture in Middle Kingdom Egypt: A Dark Side to Perfection*, London, (2002),pp.295-296; Verena, M. L., *Untersuchungen zu pWestcar, Eine philologische und literaturwissenschaftliche (Neu-Analyse)*, In: *Ägyptologische Abhandlungen, Vol.70, Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden,(2008), pp.15-17; 41-47; 308-310; 317-320*.

(139) Erman, A., *Die Sprache des Papyrus Westcar eine vorarbeit zur Grammatik der Älteren Aegyptischen Sprache*, Göttingen (1889), pp. 52-53, § 106.

(140) Blackman, A. M., *The Story of King Cheops and the Magicians*, p. 3.

(141) Simpson, W. K., *The Literature of Ancient Egypt*, p. 15.

(142)Allen, J., *Middle Egyptian*, p. 210.

(143)Gardiner, A. H., *Egyptian Grammar*, p. 393, § 480.

(144) Edel, E., *Altägyptische Grammatik*, p. 248, § 532.

- (145) Groll, S., and Černý, J., Late Egyptian Grammar, p. 45.
(146) Neveu, F., The Language of Ramesses, pp. 10-11.
(147) Wb. II, 206. 20-21.
(148) Neveu, F., The Language of Ramesses, p. 63.
(149) Junge, F., Late Egyptian Grammar, p. 127.
(150) Neveu, F., The Language of Ramesses: Late Egyptian Grammar, p. 63.
(151) Černý, J., Late Ramesside Letters, Bruxelles (1934), p. 35.
(152) Groll, S., and Černý, J., Late Egyptian Grammar, p. 339.
(153) Junge, F., Late Egyptian Grammar, p. 122.
(154) Neveu, F., The Language of Ramesses, p. 76.
(155) Neveu, F., The Language of Ramesses, p. 76.
(156) Groll, S., and Černý, J., Late Egyptian Grammar, p. 250.
(157) KRI. II, p. 801; Gardiner, A. H., "A Lawsuit arising from the Purchase of Two Slaves", JEA 21, (1935), Pl. XIII; For more information see: Gardiner, A.H., A Lawsuit Arising from the Purchase of Two Slaves, JEA Vol. 21, No. 2 (1935), pp.140-146; Mrsich, T., Erenofres Verteidigung. In Gedenkschrift für Winfried Barta: 1tp dj n Hzj. Münchener Ägyptologische Untersuchungen 4, edited by: Dieter Kessler, and Regine Schulz, Frankfurt, (1995), pp. 291-310.
(158) Gardiner, A. H., "A Lawsuit arising from the Purchase of Two Slaves", p. 142.

List of Abbreviations

- **AJSLL**= The American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures, (Chicago).
- **IFAO**= Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale, (Le Caire).
- **JARCE** = Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt, American Research Center in Egypt, (Cairo).
- **JEA**= Journal of Egyptian Archaeology, Egypt Exploration Society, (London).
- **JSSEA**= Journal of the Society for the Study of Egyptian Antiquities, (Toronto).
- **KRI**= Kitchen, K. A., Ramesside Inscriptions, 8 Vols.,(Oxford)1975-1990.

- **KRITA**= Kitchen, K. A., Ramesside Inscriptions: Translated and Annotated, Series A: Translations, (Oxford) 1993-2008.
- **LÄ**= Helk, W., & Otto, E., Lexikon der Ägyptologie, 7 Vols., (Wiesbaden), 1975-1986.
- **MDAIK**= Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts Abteilung Kairo, (Cairo).
- **NACAL**= The North American Conference on Afro-asiatic Linguistics, Proceedings of the 35th Annual Meeting, (University of California) 2009.
- **Orientalia**= Orientalia. Periodici Pontifical Biblical Institute, (Rome).
- **PLOS One** = Public Library of Science journal, (USA).
- **SAOC**= Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilizations, (Chicago).
- **Wb**= Erman, A., Grapow, H., Wörterbuch der ägyptischen Sprache, 6 Vols., (Leipzig-Berlin) 1926-1931.
- **ZÄS**= Zeitschrift für ägyptische Sprache und Altertumskunde, (Leipzig- Berlin).

Bibliography

- **Allen, J.**, The Ancient Egyptian Language: An Historical Study, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge (2013).
- **Allen, J.**, Middle Egyptian: An Introduction to the Language and Culture of Hieroglyphics, Cambridge University Press, (2014).
- **Ayali-Darshan, N.**, The Background of the Cedar Forest Tradition in the Egyptian Tale of the Two Brothers in the Light of West-Asian Literature, Ägypten Und Levante/Egypt and the Levant, Vol.27 (2017), pp.183-194.
- **Baines, J.**, Myth and Literature, In: Loprieno, A., (Ed.), Ancient Egyptian Literature: History and Forms, E. J. Brill Press, Leiden, (1996), pp.361-377.
- **Bakir, A.**, Qawaeid Allughat Almisriat fi 'Asriha Aldhahabi = Grammar of the Egyptian Language in Its Golden Age, Cairo (1982).
- **Bernard, C.**, (Ed.). The Major Languages of East and South-East Asia, Routledge Press, London, (1990).

- **Bernard, C.**, (Ed.). *The Major Languages of South Asia, The Middle East and Africa*, Routledge Press, London, (1990).
- **Blackman, A. M.**, *The Story of King Cheops and the Magicians: Transcribed from Westcar (Berlin Papyrus 3033)*, London (1988).
- **Blumsohn, D.**, *The Egyptian Language at the time of the Nineteenth Dynasty*, University of South Africa (1995).
- **Broemeling, L.**, "An Account of Early Statistical Inference in Arab Cryptology", *The American Statistician* 65/4, (2011), pp.255-257.
- **Brunner, H.**, *An outline of Middle Egyptian grammar*, translated by: Ockinga, B., Austria (1979).
- **Chulman, A.R.**, *The Narn at Kadesh Once Again*, JSSEA, Vol.11, Issue 1,(1981), pp.7-19.
- **David, K.**, *The Codebreakers: A Comprehensive History of Secret Communication from Ancient Times to the Internet*, New York,(1996).
- **Dawson, H.C., and Phelan, M.**, (Eds.).*Language Files*, 12^{ed.},USA, (2016).
- **Dundes, A.**, *Projective Inversion in the Ancient Egyptian "Tale of Two Brothers"*, *The Journal of American Folklore*, Vol.115, Issue 457/458, (2002), pp.378-394.
- **Edel, E.**, *Altägyptische Grammatik*, Roma (1964).
- **El Aguizy, O., and Haykal, F.**, "Changes in Ancient Egyptian Language", *Égypte/Monde arabe (EMA)*, n° 27-28, (1996), pp. 25-34.
- **Erman, A.**, *Die Märchen des Papyrus Westcar I, Einleitung und Kommentar*, In: *Mitteilungen aus den Orientalischen Sammlungen*, Vol. V, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, Berlin,(1890).
- **Erman, A.**, *Ägyptische Grammatik: mit Schrifttafel, Litteratur, Lesestücken und Wörterverzeichnis*, Berlin (1902).
- **Erman, A.**, *Die Sprache des Papyrus Westcareinevorbereitung zur Grammatik der Älteren Aegyptischen Sprache*, Göttingen (1889).

- **Erman, A., Grapow, H.**, Wörterbuch der ägyptischen Sprache, 6 Vols., Leipzig-Berlin (1926-1931).
- **Erman, A.**, Neuägyptische Grammatik, Leipzig (1933).
- **Faulkner, R. O.**, A Concise Dictionary of Middle Egyptian, Oxford, (1966).
- **Fischer, H.G.**, "Hieroglyphen", LÄ II, Wiesbaden (1977), Cols.1189-1199.
- **Frandsen, P. J.**, An Outline of the Late Egyptian Verbal System, Copenhagen (1974).
- **Gadalla, M.**, the Ancient Egyptian Universal writing modes, New-York, (2017).
- **Gardiner, A. H.**, "A Lawsuit arising from the Purchase of Two Slaves", JEA 21, (1935), pp. 140-146.
- **Gardiner, A. H.**, Egyptian Grammar: Being an introduction to the study of Hieroglyphs, 3rd Edition, London (1969).
- **Gardiner, A. H.**, Egyptian Hieratic Texts: Transcribed, Translated and Annotated, Leipzig, (1911).
- **Gardiner, A.H.**, Late Egyptian Stories, Bruxelles (1932).
- **Gardiner, A.H.**, "The origin of certain Coptic grammatical elements", JEA 16, (1930), pp. 219-220;
- **Gary, L., and Rick, D.**, Language Structure Is Partly Determined by Social Structure, PLoS ONE 5(1), 2010, pp.3-10.
- **Goedicke, H.**, Considerations on the Battle of Kadesh, JEA 52, (1966), pp.71-80.
- **Goldwasser, O.**, "A Late Egyptian epistolary formula as an aid to dating Ramesside texts", In: Groll, S., (Ed.). Pharaonic Egypt, Jerusalem (1985).
- **Grandet, P., & Mathieu, B.**, Cours d'égyptien hiéroglyphique, Paris (1990).
- **Groll, S., and Černý, J.**, Late Egyptian Grammar, Rome (1975).
- **Haikal, F.**, "Les problèmes institutionnels de l'eau en Égypte ancienne et dans l'Antiquité méditerranéenne", IFAO, Le Caire (1994), p. 205-213.

- **Halvor, E., and Rolf, T.,** (Eds.). *Linguistics for Students of Asian and African Languages*, The University of Oslo Press, Norway, (2005).
- **Hannig, R.,** *Ägyptisches Wörterbuch I, Altes Reich und Erste Zwischenzeit*, Lexica 4, Mainz (2003).
- **Helk, W., & Otto, E.,** *Lexikon der Ägyptologie*, 7 Vols., Wiesbaden (1975-1986).
- **Hoch, J. E.,** *Semitic words in Egyptian Texts of the New Kingdom and Third Intermediate Period*, Princeton University Press, Princeton (1994).
- **Hollis, S.,** *Reviewed Work: Die Erzählung von den beiden Brüdern. Der Papyrus d'Orbiney und die Königsideologie der Ramessiden* by Wolfgang Wettengel, *JEA*92, (2006), pp.290-293.
- **Johnson, J. H.,** "An Introductory Grammar of Demotic", *SAOC* 45, Chicago (2000).
- **Junge, F.,** *Late Egyptian Grammar: An Introduction*, translated by: Warburton. D, Oxford (2005).
- **Kitchen, K. A.,** *Ramesside Inscriptions*, 8 Vols., Oxford(1975-1990).
- **Kitchen, K. A.,** *Ramesside Inscriptions: Translated and Annotated, Series A: Translations*, Oxford (1993-2008).
- **Kramer, R.,** "VSO and SVO Word order in Middle Egyptian", *NACAL* 35, Cambridge (2009).
- **Lacau, M. P.,** "Stéles du Nouvel Empire", *CGC* 34001-34064, Vol. I, Le Caire (1909).
- **Lateiner, D.,** *Signifying Names and Other Ominous Accidental Utterances in Classical Historiography, Greek, Roman, and Byzantine Studies* 45/1, (2010), pp.35-57.
- **Lefebvre, G.,** *Grammaire de l'égyptien classique*, Le Caire (1955).
- **Lesko, L.H.,** *Three Late Egyptian Stories Reconsidered*, In: Lesko, L., (Ed.), *Egyptological Studies in Honor of Richard A. Parker: Presented on the Occasion of His 78th Birthday*

- December 10, 1983, Brown University Press, London,(1986), pp.98-103.
- **Lesko, L. H.**, A Dictionary of Late Egyptian, Vol. I, Berkeley (2002).
 - **Lichtheim, M.**, Ancient Egyptian Literature, Vol. I: The Old and Middle Kingdoms, London (1973).
 - **Lichtheim, M.**, Ancient Egyptian Literature, Vol. II: The New Kingdom, London (1976).
 - **Loprieno, A.**, Ancient Egyptian: a Linguistic Introduction, Cambridge (1995).
 - **Mikhail, L. B.**, "The Second Tenses in Coptic", ZÄS 113, (1986), pp. 137-141.
 - **Mrsich, T.**, Erenofres Verteidigung. In Gedenkschrift für Winfried Barta: 1tp dj n Hzj. Münchener Ägyptologische Untersuchungen 4, edited by: Dieter Kessler, and Regine Schulz, Frankfurt, (1995), pp. 291-310.
 - **Myers-Scotton, C.**, "Code-switching", In: Coulmas, F., (Ed.). The Handbook of Sociolinguistics, Blackwell Press, Malden (1997).
 - **Neveu, F.**, The Language of Ramesses: Late Egyptian Grammar, translated by: Cannat, M., Oxford & Philadelphia (2015).
 - **Noah, H.**, Al'afeal Almusaeidah fi Allughat Almisriat Alqadimat fi Alsiyagh Alfieliati= Auxiliary Verbs in the Ancient Egyptian Language in Verbal formulas, Ph.D. thesis, Faculty of Archaeology, Cairo University (1995).
 - **Nur el-Din, A.**, The Ancient Egyptian Language-Middle Egyptian Grammar, First English Edition, Cairo, 2006.
 - **Oréal, E.**, Nominalizations as a source for verbal morphology, Grammaticalization paths of modality and information structure in Earlier Egyptian, *Lingua Aegyptia; Journal of Egyptian Language Studies*, Göttingen, (2017), pp.198-204.
 - **Parkinson, R.B.**, Poetry and Culture in Middle Kingdom Egypt: A Dark Side to Perfection, London, (2002).
 - **Polotsky, H. J.**, Études de Syntaxe Copte, Cairo (1944).

- **Reintges, Ch.**, The Older Egyptian sDm(.w)=f Passive Revisited, *Orientalia* 40, (2004), pp.51-70.
- **Reintges, Ch.**, Analytical Challenges of the Earlier Egyptian Passive Voice and Related Constructions, *Lingua Aegyptia* 23, (2015), pp.289-316.
- **Rickford, J.R., and McWhorter, J.**, Language Contact and Language Generation; Pidgins and Creoles", In: Coulmas, F., (Ed.). *The Handbook of Sociolinguistics*, Blackwell Press, Malden, (1997).
- **Roberson, J.A.**, Enigmatic Writing in the Egyptian New Kingdom, *A Lexicon of Ancient Egyptian Cryptography of the New Kingdom, Vol.2*, Berlin, (2020).
- **Sapir, E.**, *Types of Linguistic Structure*, *Language: An introduction to the study of speech*, Harcourt, Brace & World Press, New York (1921).
- **Sethe, K.**, *Das Ägyptische Verbum im Altägyptischen, Neuägyptischen und Koptischen, Vol. II*, Leipzig (1899).
- **Simpson, W. K.**, *The Literature of Ancient Egypt: An Anthology of stories, Instructions, Stelae, Autobiographies, and Poetry*, New-Haven and London (2003).
- **Spalinger, A.**, Transformations in Egyptian Folktales, *The Royal Influence*, *Revue d'egyptologie* N°. 58, (2007), pp.137-156.
- **Stauder, A.**, The Earlier Egyptian Passive: Voice and Perspective, *Lingua Aegyptia – Studia Monographica* 14, Hamburg, (2014).
- **Verena, M. L.**, Untersuchungen zu pWestcar. Eine philologische und literaturwissenschaftliche (Neu-)Analyse. In: *Ägyptologische Abhandlungen, Vol.70*, Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden (2008), pp. 15-17; 41-47; 308-310; 317-320.
- **Vinson, S.**, The Accent's on Evil: Ancient Egyptian 'Melodrama' and the Problem of Genre, *JARCE* 41, (2004), pp.33-54.
- **Waziry, A.**, Mazahir Al Tatawur Alhajayiyi Walkhatiyi fi Binyat Altarkib Allughawii saHa-sHnt, *Majalat Markaz Aldirasat Albardiah Walnuqushi = The Manifestations of the Orthographic*

and Transcriptional development in the structure of the linguistic structure saHa-sHnt, *Journal of the Center for Papyrology and Inscriptions Studies*, Volume 32, Issue 1, (2015), pg. 23-33.

- **Wilson, J.**, "The Texts of the Battle of Kadesh", *AJSL* Vol. 34, Issue 4, (1927), pp. 278-279