

en ligne en ligne

BIFAO 45 (1947), p. 43-55

Girgis Mattha

The Egyptian conjunctive.

#### Conditions d'utilisation

L'utilisation du contenu de ce site est limitée à un usage personnel et non commercial. Toute autre utilisation du site et de son contenu est soumise à une autorisation préalable de l'éditeur (contact AT ifao.egnet.net). Le copyright est conservé par l'éditeur (Ifao).

#### Conditions of Use

You may use content in this website only for your personal, noncommercial use. Any further use of this website and its content is forbidden, unless you have obtained prior permission from the publisher (contact AT ifao.egnet.net). The copyright is retained by the publisher (Ifao).

### **Dernières publications**

9782724710922 Athribis X Sandra Lippert 9782724710939 Bagawat Gérard Roquet, Victor Ghica 9782724710960 Le décret de Saïs Anne-Sophie von Bomhard 9782724710915 Tebtynis VII Nikos Litinas 9782724711257 Médecine et environnement dans l'Alexandrie Jean-Charles Ducène médiévale 9782724711295 Guide de l'Égypte prédynastique Béatrix Midant-Reynes, Yann Tristant 9782724711363 Bulletin archéologique des Écoles françaises à l'étranger (BAEFE) 9782724710885 Musiciens, fêtes et piété populaire Christophe Vendries

© Institut français d'archéologie orientale - Le Caire

## THE EGYPTIAN CONJUNCTIVE

BY

#### GIRGIS MATTHA.

I.—The origin and true interpretation of the Late Egyptian conjunctive has always been a serious problem to students of Egyptian philology. In his most instructive article entitled An Egyptian Split Infinitive and the Origin of the Coptic Conjunctive Tense published in The Journal of Egyptian Archaeology, vol. XIV, pp. 86-96, Gardiner gives very important examples, dating from the end of the XVIIIth Dynasty and the beginning of the XIXth, illustrative of the use of a construction of the type as the actual origin of the later conjunctive have and the Coptic NTEGсфтем, Sa'idic ñacфтм. He explains this construction as being composed of [ followed by the independent pronoun for and the infinitive . , and that it is simply the outcome of the older possibility | \_\_\_ with the transposition of the pronoun from after to before the infinitive with a meaning "together with on his part the hearing" containing no time-implication; and, lastly, that \ is nothing more than \ with the suppression of and the disguising of in Late Egyptian orthography. holds the same views (1).

II.—To the part of this theory concerning the explanation of the construction \( \) \( \) there are serious objections: (1) Had \( \) been really an independent pronoun or at least felt as such by the Egyptians it should have at least been occasionally rendered in Late Egyptian by one of the forms peculiar to the Late Egyptian pronoun \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) and not persistently

<sup>(1)</sup> Erman, Neuägyptische Grammatik (1933), § 575; Aegyptische Gram. (1928), § 416, Anm.

come a big ox... and thou shalt sit upon my back". See XI, c, below.

III.—For these reasons and others we must seek another explanation for the construction \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) (and \( \) \( \) nom. subj. \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) (box displays the actual origin of the Late Egyptian Conjunctive \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) (and \( \) \( \) nom. subj. \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) (and \( \) \( \) nom. subj. \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \(

V.—To assume that \( \) is the actual origin of \( \) is undoubtedly the correct inference. But we must first determine what sort of pseudo-verbal construction that is, which follows after \( \) , before making any definite conclusion as to the true sense of \( \) , which will in turn be shown to be the actual origin of the conjunctive \( \).

VI.—If we consider that the co-ordinate construction ushered in by after § is the pseudo-verbal construction  $^{\circ}$  , which we call Praesens I in Late Egyptian terminology, with  $^{\circ}$  (pronounced  $^{te}$ ) assimilated

to te of \*nte (= \_\_\_\_) and, therefore, omitted in writing, then and there our co-ordinate construction would certainly be only confined to the sense and usage peculiar to the Praesens I; and future or prospective sense is not at all suitable to the Praesens I. This is apart from other difficulties such as, for instance, the problem of reconciling a construction like \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) with an assumed origin as \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \

VII.—But if we, on the other hand, consider that the co-ordinate construction, ushered in by \_\_\_\_ after § \_\_\_\_, is the pseudo-verbal construction | e \_\_\_\_, conveniently called Praesens II, with | e (pronounced e) assimilated to terminal e in ente (= \_\_\_\_), then our co-ordinate construction, henceforth called Praesens II, would certainly suit all tenses and moods, including, of course, the future or prospective tense. This is as a matter of fact the outstanding characteristic of the so-called Praesens II.

Here | stands for | with | wit

- (injunction), the Praesens II here being co-ordinate with \ \\_\_\_\_.

is a contraction of \( \bigcap \) \( \bigcap

Examples 6-8, where the co-ordinate Praesens II continues a relative clause, are to be explained in the same manner.

- ordinate Praesens II | - | | | meaning "another shall come" and having a future sense like | - | | "another" with the co-ordinate Praesens II after | "another"

X.—In the foregoing examples co-ordination is expressed by the preposition § and, therefore, the co-ordinate Praesens II had to be introduced to it by means of the particle. Later on Egyptian was sparing in the use of prepositions and they were frequently left out unexpressed; yet they were implied and functioned in this capacity with exactly the same effect as though they were actually present. Hence is the use of the Praesens II introduced

by the particle after an implicit in the following most important example (No. 35) given by Gardiner on page 95 of his article:

"[as to...any serfs...any] bee-keeper (?) or any person belonging to 

XI.—Having thus explained the origin and meaning of \( \bigcirc \b | (= \_\_) nom. subj. . \ and \_\_ \ according as they occur in the early examples treated above, we can safely say that their uses are identical with those of the Late Egyptian conjunctive \\_\_\_\_ and \\_\_ nom. subj. (?) • . But as their uses in these examples are confined to the tense with future meaning after imperatives, injunctions, and relative clauses refer-explanation of ( , could possibly be suited to the other uses of the Late Egyptian conjunctive \\_\_\_\_\_\_. To achieve this and to ascertain that both are essentially identical in this respect also, we shall substitute the Late Egyptian \( \) \( \) \( \) by \( \) \( \) \( \) in such examples as are given by Erman in his Neuagyptische Grammatik (1933), § \$ 575-587, to illustrate the other uses of the Late Egyptian conjunctive referred to above.

a) Erman, Neuäg. Gram., § 578. § \_\_\_\_\_ ( ? ) . k continues future tense : \*\* "then the vagabond said to my son : I shall thrash thee and I shall take away the cattle and they shall be in my possession" Hor. and

Seth, 7, 6-7.

(for \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \ P. Bologna, 5, 5-6.

his door (for \( \) (for \) (for \( \) (for a stone (for ) and that he broke his door to pieces (for ) and that men were appointed and that the chief workman reported (him to the vizier) (for and that he (the vizier) punished him (for ) and that he (the criminal) reported the vizier to Msi 2, 14-17.

As the infinitive cannot be confined to any one time-position, in the sense that "his hearing" could mean "that he heard", "that he hears" and "that he will hear" etc., the infinitive \* I \ \ \_\_\_\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \ "his running" expresses here a past narrative tense "that he ran". Thereupon, its co-ordinates in the form of the Praesens II express the same tense.

d'Orb., 14, 6.

Here the co-ordinate Praesens II expressing future tense is in the construction 1 - This clearly shows that the co-ordinate Praesens II of an intransitive verb could be expressed in either of its two forms, namely, \ continue followed by (?) infinitive or in \ continue continue for in \ continue conti followed by a pseudo-participle.

- d) Ibid., § 582. [ continues past narrative tense.
- they said to him (the grass is good in such and such a place)

  (for ) and he heard (what they said) (for \ a o) \ and he took them (to that place) d'Orb., 1, 10. The co-ordinate Praesens II in both cases expresses the past narrative tense.
- e) Ibid., § 584. (?) continues conditional.

  (for ) (for ) (for ) (sc. Bata's heart) falls down and thou comest" d'Orb., 8, 4-5.
- it (sc. the heart) and put it (in a bowl of cold water)" d'Orb., 8, 5.

LICE (for March 1 = "if I go (to the house of the high priest) and he sees... (so and so)" Unamun, 2, 61.

The co-ordinate Praesens II in each of I and I and I and I am a man and I am a man and I am a man a ma expresses the conditional, a use appropriate to the Praesens II. f) Ibid., \$ 587. sens II.

if another is standing and if thou dost not invite" Max. d'Anii, 7, 2.

The form with is not uncommon as negative for the Praesens II. g) Ibid., § 587. \(\) as co-ordinate with present after negative | e.

'he does not realise my desire to embrace him and so does not write to my mother" Lieb. Beatty, 23, 2.

fore, holds the same rank as this latter after the negative ] . But see XIV b, 2, below.

h) Ibid., \$ 587. Continues vetitive.

| Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Continues vetitive. | Cont or that He hear her cry" Max. d'Anii, 7, 2.

The verbs 3 1 , , , , and and are all dependent on ... 1 and, therefore, the presence of we had before 1 of this evidently Anii means : do not let her raise her arms (in complaint). superfluous. But see XIV, b, 2, below.

(for ) (for ) (for ) (do not laugh at a blind man or deride (?) a dwarf or hurt the feelings of a disfigured person' Amenemope, 24, 9.

XII.—Now that we have established that () () (-) (-) and have are entirely identical in sense and use, it is evident that \ is but a later and purely phonetic writing of one and the same

Bulletin, t. XLV.

word  $\overline{\underline{\underline{c}}}$ , with  $\underline{\underline{\underline{h}}} = \bar{n}$  and  $\underline{\underline{e}} = \underline{\underline{\tau}}\underline{\underline{e}}$ . Hence is the Coptic form of the conjunctive  $\bar{n}\underline{\underline{\tau}}\underline{\underline{e}}\underline{\underline{c}}\underline{\underline{\sigma}}\underline{\underline{c}}\underline{\underline{m}}$  and  $\bar{n}\underline{\underline{\tau}}\underline{\underline{e}}$  before the nominal subject.

Such parallelisms as were made in XI a and b, above, give us forms like

- Illrd Pl. ( ) The state of the

XI c shows that the co-ordinate Praesens II of an intransitive verb could be invariably used in the pseudo-participal or the infinitive forms.

XIII.—THE ABSENCE AND THE PRESENCE OF PRESENCE THE INFINITIVE

THE CORRELATIVE AND THE ABSOLUTE CONJUNCTIVE.

In this example the scribe regarded \( \) "he heard" as directly resultant from \( \) \( \) \( \) "they said to him", so he omitted \( \) before \( \) \( \).

On the other hand he regarded \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) as indirectly dependent on \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \)

- f) In a " a " a " a " a " a " a " a " may I see thee in good health and embrace thee"! P. Bologna, 9, 9. Both mh and pti are closely related by their dependence in common upon In a ; hence is the use of the correlative conjunctive without. For similar cases cf. XIg and h, above.
- g) The correlative conjunctive is also used when its verb forms part of a whole narrative, such as an item of a speech or in a report. For this, see XIa (first example) and b, above.

#### XIV.—Non-conjunctive Forms.

We have seen that the conjunctive is essentially a clause of co-ordination composed of the Praesens II introduced by after whether this latter is actually present, as in \( \), or implied, as in \( \), or \( \), or \( \) and the Coptic \( \)\( \)TERCOTEM. On this assumption the co-ordinate verb

in the form of the Praesens II must needs hold the same rank and order as the preceding verb with which it is co-ordinate. Otherwise any form like or the Coptic ntequation, which does not express co-ordination, cannot in any way be assigned to the conjunctive.

As a matter of fact there are instances of the type \ or the Coptic FITEGOTEM which either takes the form of the Late Egyptian conjunctive only in appearance and is not at all etymologically connected with it, or is a noun-clause composed of a Praesens II introduced by , and so has exactly the same form as the Late Egyptian conjunctive but not the same uses. Of these instances we may single out the following:

## a- фантеч- and мпантечсфтем.

The construction ψλητες απέμ represents ψλ μμ τος "until" followed by "he does", the sdm·t-f form of iri, followed by the infinitive των he does a hearing". The sdm·t-f form τος τος, artef, is here pronounced dialectually antef with the a assimilated to that of ša and the r rendered n, exactly as in μπλητες μπλητες | τος τος (compare Achmimic μν μ). Thus we have two forms for the sdm·t-f form of iri: (1) antef as in ψλητες and μπλητες, and (2) λητες, with the r dropped, as in ψλητες and μπλητες, and possibly in λητεινουτή of the Perfect I and μπλητεινουτή of the Perfect II.

The pronunciation antef for in wanted led to the purely phonetic and unetymological writing in demotic. This has nothing to do with the conjunctive. On the other hand the form pronounced atef in wared led to such purely phonetic and unetymological writings as "until they find" Unamun, I, 19, for was a "until they find" Unamun, I, 19, for was a "till when?" ibid., 2, 66, for was a "till when?" ibid., \$ 586.

$$b. \quad \mathbf{h} = (\mathbf{-})^{\mathsf{max}} \mathbf{h} \cdot \mathbf{h}.$$

by Amun and by the Prince to the effect that if I tell a falsehood I should be

placed at the back of the house" Mes, N 35. Here T tec. stands for (-) " " to the effect that" followed by a conditional Praesens II. Gardiner's example 29, p. 91.

He swore 写入: X 入三て入一会 L 二一全人 こうで L 二一全人 "saying: if the ass dies I am responsible for it and if it lives I am also responsible for it" Ostr. Berlin, III, 35 (= Erman, ibid., § 584).

stands for (-) followed by the conditional

- effect that if I do not pay, I shall receive (100 strokes)" Ostr. Petrie, 60. (= Erman, ibid., § 584).
- (2) The demotic \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( \) \( "so that everyone may see it".

XI g and h (1st example), above, could also belong here; and so translate:

"he does not realise my desire to embrace him so as to write (de façon (de façon qu'il entende - " he ) her cry"-clauses of consequence . لئلُّا and حَتَّى with

генк ерог пафирі ятахомжем ерок "come near, son, that I may feel thee" Mallon, § 250, 2. WATOY OYOZ  $\phi$ ACOY  $\tilde{N}$ TAOYNOY  $\tilde{M}$ MOI "cut them and cook them that I may rejoice" ibid.

# c. \ = \ | e \ | e \ | .

(1) After A count "if" lit. "if it happens".

"if he opens his eyes" demotic Mag. Pap., II 3. сфын йтс підрхши єрнові "if the prince sins" Mallon, \$ 3 g 1.

(2) After an implied iw-f hpr ewan "if".

Pap., II 15. ΝΤΝΝΑΟΥΕΜ-ΧΑΧΥ ΑΝ...ΝΓ ΤΜΧΟ ΝΑΝ "we shall eat nothing... if thou do not tell us (what thy profession is)" Zoega, 346.

Bulletin, t. XLV.

But this may be a case of conditional ene (cf. Spieg., Gram., §§ 497-8) before Praesens ektrexu "if thou do not tell".

- (4) After an implied \* "it will happen" as in Coptic εφωπε ογπ σεετεκ+ογκογι και πτακωκ πταταμ "if it is possible for thee to give me something, then (lit., it will happen that) I will go and give it" Spieg., Gram., \$ 153, anm.
  - (5) After such verbs as command, entreat, wish etc.
- thou reveal thyself to me" demotic Mag. Pap., V, 15.

eyoyωω ñceel e2oyn "they want to come in" Steindorff, Gramm., \$ 282.

κελεγε наї тащаже "allow me to speak" ibid.

xογωω ντατασθο μπεκωμρι "dost thou wish that I send back thy son?" Mallon, \$ 251, 1.

For examples illustrative of this use in demotic and Coptic, see Spiegel-Berg, Gramm., § 151 and Anmerkung.

To lay emphasis on the subject of the Preasens II expressing future action demotic sometimes replaces the pronominal suffix by the independent pronoun. So instead of \( \bigce^\* \cdot \bigce^\* \) "he shall hear" it emphatically uses \( \bigce^\* \bigce^\* \) (for \( \bigce^\* \bigce) \) "it is he who shall hear", with \( \bigce^\* \) (pronounced \( e \)) assimilated to the initial \( alif \) of the independent pronoun \( ainok \, and \, consequently \, eft \) out in writing. This use of the independent pronoun may be traced back to its rare and archaistic employment as subject of the sentence with adverbial predicate in some Middle Egyptian and Pyramid texts (Gardiner,

Gram., \$116, end). The examples quoted by Spiegelberg in his Grammatik, \$152, except the one quoted above under c 3, all belong here. Of these we may quote the example Heidelberg 723, 22, by way of illustration:

"the one who withdraws ... it is he who shall pay (three talents)". Here is emphatic for it is emphatic for it is shall pay."

The following example is also worth adding. It is demotic Mag. Pap., VI, 17.

\[
\begin{align\*}
\cdot \cdot

The emphatic use of the independent pronoun in place of the pronominal suffix occurs at times in Coptic in such examples as:

"Apa Macarius lived in the wilderness ене — йточ мауач пе and he was alone by himself". Zoega, 316.

Besides there are forms such as WANTEGEWTEM and MHANTEGEWTEM (XIV, a) and also (XIV, a) and also (XIV, a) and also (XIV, a) but have nothing whatsoever to do with it.