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The origin of the explanatory particles [en] and [entji] : [endje].

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where $\mu\tilde{\eta}\tau\epsilon\sigma\nu\theta\upsilon\varsigma \tilde{\eta}\epsilon\pi\iota\sigma\kappa\omicron\pi\omicron\varsigma$ “12 bishops” determines the 3rd pers. plur. in $\tilde{\eta}\tau\epsilon\rho\upsilon\gamma\text{-}$; and $\mu\tilde{\eta} \tilde{\mu}\pi\epsilon\nu\lambda\gamma \epsilon\rho\omicron\upsilon\gamma \tilde{\mu}\pi\epsilon\sigma\nu\lambda\gamma$ ⁽¹⁾ “hast thou not seen both?” lit. “hast thou not seen them, namely the two persons?”, where $\pi\epsilon\sigma\nu\lambda\gamma$ defines the 3rd pers. plur. in $\epsilon\rho\omicron\upsilon\gamma$; and $\lambda\nu\omicron\kappa \Delta\epsilon \lambda\iota\chi\omega \epsilon\rho\omicron\upsilon\gamma \tilde{\eta}\nu\epsilon\nu\tau\lambda\gamma\sigma\omega\lambda\tilde{\eta} \nu\lambda\tilde{\iota} \epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ ⁽²⁾ “I then described what was revealed to me” lit. “I then spoke concerning them, namely the things which were revealed to me”, where $\nu\epsilon\nu\tau\lambda\gamma\sigma\omega\lambda\tilde{\eta} \nu\lambda\tilde{\iota} \epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ “that which was revealed to me” defines the 3rd pers. pl. in $\epsilon\rho\omicron\upsilon\gamma$.

Other examples are like $\theta\lambda\rho\alpha\tau\varsigma \tilde{\eta}\theta\upsilon\gamma\beta\omega$ “under a tree”, lit. “at the foot of it, namely a tree”; $\rho\omega\omicron\upsilon\gamma \nu\eta\iota\alpha\sigma\epsilon\beta\eta\varsigma$ “the mouths of the impious” lit. “the mouth of them, namely the unrighteous”, etc. etc.

The word introduced by $\tilde{\eta}$ could also define a preceding independent pronoun as in the following examples :

$\lambda\nu\alpha\kappa \nu\eta\pi\alpha\pi\alpha \epsilon\iota\varsigma\iota\tau\rho\upsilon\gamma, \lambda\nu\alpha\kappa \nu\kappa\alpha\sigma\epsilon\mu$ etc. (joint authors) and $\nu\tau\omicron\upsilon\alpha \nu\pi\lambda\alpha\omega\mu$ ⁽³⁾.

If the defining word is a pronoun, this latter is the independent pronoun : $\lambda\nu\mu\omega\iota \nu\epsilon\mu\lambda\alpha\upsilon \lambda\nu\omicron\kappa \nu\epsilon\mu \kappa\epsilon\sigma\nu\lambda\gamma$ ⁽⁴⁾ “we walked with him, I and two others”. Independent pronouns are etymologically related to the particle $\tilde{\eta}$ and they were not infrequently used in the language parallel to $\tilde{\eta}$ + noun.

Sometimes this explanatory particle $\tilde{\eta}$ is omitted; e. g. $\epsilon\upsilon\tau\omega\nu \rho\omicron\upsilon\gamma\lambda\tilde{\iota}$ ⁽⁵⁾ “where is thy husband?” lit. “where is he, thy husband?” Compare the absence of $\tilde{\eta}$ in Late Egyptian, referred to above.

Sometimes this particle n (variant m) is followed in demotic by the enclitic particle ge (old σ -) as is the case in

$\hbar b q e n' m - s n - g e ' y h t n t y - s q t - t m - g e r m ' m n t$ ⁽⁶⁾ “waste her away, thou demon; take her sleep, thou man of Amenti”, where the first $n - g e$ introduces

⁽¹⁾ ZOEGA, 397.

⁽²⁾ ZOEGA, 397.

⁽³⁾ CRUM, *Coptic Dict.*, p. 215 b, sub n-, I, d.

⁽⁴⁾ MALLON, *Grammaire*, § 350, last example.

⁽⁵⁾ ZOEGA, 346.

⁽⁶⁾ GRIFFITH-THOMPSON, *Mag. Pap.*, verso 13/2.

'yh "demon" and the second *m-ge* introduces *rm 'mnt* "man of Amenti" as nouns defining the pronoun "thou" implicit in the imperatives *hbqe* "waste away" and *l* "take" respectively. Compare $\text{ⲓ} \text{---} \text{Ⲙ}$ subject, *Wb* V, p. 178, 10.

The group Ⲛ is false for ⲛ (Ⲙ). Palaeographically speaking, it is properly the group for Ⲟ *sp-2* "twice", which is not infrequently confused by the scribes with that of Ⲙ .

While this example is almost the only one in the extant demotic texts for the use of the explanatory particle *n* followed by *ge*, examples for the use of its Coptic form $\bar{\text{n}}\sigma\text{i} : \bar{\text{n}}\chi\epsilon$ are very common.

Its chief use is to introduce a noun to define a preceding suffix pronoun used as subject e. g. $\alpha\chi\alpha\omicron\omicron\sigma \bar{\text{n}}\sigma\text{i} \omicron\gamma\bar{\alpha}\lambda\omicron$ "an elder said" lit. "said he, namely an elder".

$\text{ⲡⲈⲬⲀⲄ ⲁⲖ ⲛⲀⲄ ⲛ̄ⲥⲒ ⲡ̄ⲢⲠⲠⲟ}$ "the king said to him" lit. "then said he, namely the king, to him", etc. etc.

We have already seen that simple $\bar{\text{n}}$ had this same use in such examples as $\alpha\gamma\tau\omega\omicron\gamma\text{ⲛ} \Delta\epsilon \bar{\text{m}}\text{ⲡⲈⲬⲀⲄ}$ and $\bar{\text{n}}\text{ⲢⲈⲢⲠⲠⲟⲩⲠⲟⲩⲁ} \bar{\text{m}}\bar{\text{m}}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{t}}\bar{\text{c}}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{y}}\bar{\text{c}} \bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{c}}\bar{\text{k}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{c}}$ quoted above.

$\bar{\text{n}}\sigma\text{i} : \bar{\text{n}}\chi\epsilon$ could also be used in places where simple $\bar{\text{n}}$ is normally used e. g. ⁽¹⁾.

$\text{ⲫⲬⲠⲓⲙ ⲈⲢⲠⲄ ⲛⲥⲒ ⲒⲠⲁⲛⲛⲛⲥ}$, where ⲒⲠⲁⲛⲛⲛⲥ defines Ⲅ in ⲈⲢⲠⲄ ; and $\text{ⲁⲒⲢⲒⲦⲠⲠⲟⲩ ⲛⲥⲈ ⲛⲈⲠⲛⲢⲒ ⲈⲢⲠⲠⲟⲩⲈ}$, where ⲛⲈⲠⲛⲢⲒ defines ⲠⲠⲟⲩ in ⲁⲒⲢⲒⲦⲠⲠⲟⲩ ; and $\text{ⲛⲀⲒ ⲛⲢⲀⲩⲠⲠⲟⲩⲈ ⲛⲠⲢⲠⲟⲩ} \dots \text{ⲛⲥⲒ ⲛⲬⲀⲁ}$, where ⲛⲬⲀⲁ defines ⲠⲠⲟⲩ in ⲛⲠⲢⲠⲟⲩ .

As to the example $\text{ⲠⲛⲈⲢⲀⲩⲠⲠⲟⲩⲢⲢⲒ ⲠⲁⲢⲠⲠⲟⲩ ⲛⲥⲈ ⲒⲀⲢⲢⲒⲛⲀ}$, quoted by *Crum*, *ibid.*, I cannot give an explanation except, perhaps, that ⲈⲢⲀⲩⲠⲠⲟⲩⲢⲢⲒ is written in error for ⲈⲢⲀⲩⲠⲠⲟⲩⲢⲠⲄ .

⁽¹⁾ *Crum*, *Coptic Dict.*, p. 252, sub ⲛⲥⲒ *ad fin.*