EGYPTIAN VOCABULARY

This vocabulary list contains some 1200 entries and includes only the vocabulary used in this book, although it may still prove useful for reading simpler texts. Note that suffixes and other sub-word level word elements (morphemes) are not listed here, but rather in the Grammatical Index. Suffixes, prefixes, and infixes must be learned thoroughly, but one may consult the verb charts for a number of these morphemes. The feminine ending $t$ is treated as a suffix and therefore feminine forms are not listed in strict alphabetical order, the feminine form following the basic masculine form (e.g. $h$ “thing” is at the beginning of its section because it consists of the root letter $h + t$, whereas the masc. word $ht$ “tree” (the $t$ being a root letter) is listed after $hjt$). Nisba derivatives from feminine words are listed directly after the feminine form (e.g. sjtyt follows the sequence: of sjh, sjht, sjtyt and would not follow the root sjt “to weave”). Words are also generally listed together with those written with the same signs, even if the alphabetic order is broken. These conventions are standard in Egyptian lexicons.

3 (particle) that follows $hwy$ in polite requests please ($§73$)

3t (n. f.) moment, instant; $m 3t-f$ in one’s moment, in action; $m km n(y) 3t$ in the blink of an eye

3w (adj.) long, extended; $3w lb$ happy; $3w dtr$ generous (i.e. always extending the hand to help others)

3w (n. m.) length; $3w f$ in its entirety; $3w$ in their entirety ($§80$)

3wt (n. f.) length; $3wt lb$ happiness, joy

$3bi$ (vb. 3rd weak) to long; desire with infin. “to do”

$3bw$ (n. m.) elephant

$3bh$ (vb.) to mix $m$ “into” (ingredients of medicines), mingle, join, m “with,” hnc “with,” unite n “to”

Cf. ? West Semitic $rb$ “to mix” (e.g. Hebrew $(yhl$ “$rpbh$” “mixture”)

$3bht$ (n. f.) a liquid, perhaps solution if derived from $3bh$

$3bd$ (n. m.) month

$3bdw$ (place name) Abydos; $Nb 3bdw$ Lord of Abydos (an epithet of Osiris)
\textit{jpd} (n. m.) \textit{bird} (a generic term); cf. ? Semitic: Hebrew \textit{ציפור} (\textit{zippôr}) “bird”; Arabic \textit{عصفور} (\textit{wafûr}) “sparrow, small bird”

\textit{sm} (vb. bi-cons.) \textit{to burn up} (said of persons in a fire)

\textit{3ht} (n. f.) \textit{field} (specifically agricultural land)

\textit{3h} (adj.) \textit{good, useful, beneficial; glorious}; (adj. f.) \textit{3ht} something beneficial, a useful thing

\textit{3ht} (n. m.) \textit{spirit} (said of the dead); pl. \textit{3ht}

\textit{3ht} (n. f.) \textit{uraeus} (the serpent on the royal crown—said to overpower the enemy)

\textit{3hsw} (n. m. pl.) \textit{skills, expertise, craft}

\textit{3ht} (n. f.) \textit{inundation} (a season §69)

\textit{3ht} (n. f.) \textit{horizon}

\textit{3hty} (m. s. \textit{nisba}) who is from the Horizon

\textit{3qi} (vb. 3rd weak) \textit{to perish}

\textit{3t} \textit{< yst}? (vb. bi-cons.) \textit{to be white, to be pale}; \textit{3b} \textit{to be pale of face} (said of frightened persons)

\textit{3tp, see 3tp}

\textit{3tp}, later \textit{\dagger 3tp} (vb.) \textit{to load} m “with”; \textit{br} “with”

\textit{3d} (vb. bi-cons.) \textit{to be aggressive, savage}; \textit{3d lb} \textit{r + person to be cruel to} (a person);
(n. / infin.) \textit{agression}

\textit{i, \dagger, \y}

\textit{i} (vocative particle) O (you!)

\textit{3st} (n. f.) \textit{back}

\textit{3st} (n. f.) \textit{office} (e.g. one’s position in a temple, etc.); \textit{duty}; function can refer to the royal office, i.e. kingship

\textit{3st} (n. f.) \textit{mound}

\textit{3sw} (n. m. pl.) \textit{reed}s

\textit{3sw} (n. m.) \textit{old age}
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ibw (n. m.) praise; rdl ibw n to give praise to (a god)

isby (nisba) left, left-hand

isby (nisba) eastern

isby (nisba) the East

isrra (n. f. pl.) grapes

isf (vb.) to call out; to summon

isqt (n. f. pl. or collective) vegetables, greens cf. Semitic wrq “greens”

iskk (n. m.) mourning; pl. wailings

li and lwt (anomalous verbs; infinitives: lir and lwt) to come, arrive; return. These two related verbs are not exactly interchangeable, and usually a particular form prefers one root over the other.

li-ti (stative) Welcome! (§99); As an auxiliary verb to come out (doing / having done) (§174);

iwyt (n. f.) harm; mishap; incident; trouble; wrongdoing (i.e. unfavourable things that happen or are committed—literally “that which has come,” cf. English “event,” “outcome” for a similar, but less negative, semantic development)

iw (sentence particle) 1) used to begin a statement of fact; 2) used to form circumstantial clauses when the topic is a pronoun (§§9, 10, 15, 16)

iw island Cf. Hebrew יָם (יָם) “island”; “coast”

iw See under the root il to come

iw-snb (man’s name) Iusonbu

iw (n. m.) crime, wrongdoing, injustice, misconduct

iwtyt (n. f.) wrongdoing

iwq (n. m.) heir

iwf (n. m.) meat

ww (place name) Heliopolis

iwr (vb.) to conceive (a child), become pregnant Possibly cognate to Hebrew לָיָם (hārā); Ugaritic hr(r); and Akkadian arā, all “to conceive,” “become pregnant”
Iwh (vb.) to moisten

Isw (n. m.) (hand-held) scales; balance (fig. of justice)

Iwty (negative relative adj.) which is not; Iwty(w) one who is not (for the uses see §183)

Iwty (neg. rel. adj. f.) that which does not exist; Nty(y) iwy(y) (and Iwty(y) Nty(y)) absolutely everything (literally “that which is and that which is not”)

Iwd (vb.) to separate X Y "X from Y"

Iwdb (n. m. pl.) a type of incense (?)

Ib heart, mind Cf. Semitic lb, ibb heart, mind

Ib (vb. bi-cons.) to think, suppose

Ibi (n. m.) laudanum (?) (an aromatic resin)

Ibnw (n. m.) alum (?)

Ip (vb. bi-cons.) to count, assess; (n. m.) accounting

Ifd (vb.) to flee

Ifd (n. m.) sheet, rectangular piece of cloth

Im (adverb) there, therein, therewith, therewith from (§54)

Im (n. f.) charm, kindliness, graciousness

Imnw (n. m.) tent

Imy (n. isba) which is in (from the preposition m)

Imy-ib favourite

Imyw-b3h (nisba of compound prep.) (those) who are in the presence (of a god); (those) who lived before, (those) who came before; ancestors

Im(y)-pr transfer of title to an estate (a legal term, literally “that which is in the house”)

Im-r overseer, superintendent, Im-pr steward, Im-r pr wr high steward; Im-r sm(yw) l3bt(yw) overseer of the eastern deserts

1 The word is always written as an abbreviation. Note that some scholars transliterate mr or imy-r3. These are not considered standard in the Anglo-American practice.
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in-rnth (n. m.) list of names

imy-h3t (nisba of compound prep.) former; previous; which / who was before; of olden times; forerunner; pl. imyw-h3t those of former times; ancestors; predecessors

imy-h3t (nisba of compound prep.) one who will come after; pl. imyw-h3t those of later times, future generations

imy-s3 (n. m.) attendant

imy var. (vb. imperative of rdl) give, put, cause ($\S$ 145) Less common writings: and

iml negative auxiliary verb ("to not do") negates wishes and exhortations ($\S$164); the imperative m ($\S$166)

imyw (prep.) between; imyw X Y between X and Y

im3yt (n. m.) honour, veneration; nb im3yt possessor of eminence, honoured lord

im3yt (nisba m.) one who is honoured; revered one

Tmn (divine name) Amun

Tmn-m-h3t (king’s name) Amenemhêt (the nomen of a number of kings in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Dynasties)

tmn-nht (man’s name) Amen-nakhte

imn right hand, which is cognate with Arabic n4 (yaman) right-hand side; south and Hebrew yimin (yamin) right hand; south

imnt (n. f.) the West

imnty (nisba) western

imr (vb.) to be deaf

in1) in passive constructions, the agent particle: by, also expresses means: through; 2), "(...)" so says (speaker X) parenthetically introduces the speaker following a quotation (cf. $\S$109, exx.; $\S$189); 3) in the participial statement ($\S$134) emphasizes the doer of the action: It is so-and-so who (did ... )."

in iw (question particle) ($\S$168)
in-m (interrogative pronoun) Who? ($\S$134)
int (anomalous 3rd weak; infinitive int) to bring; get, acquire; to attain, reach (a goal), and many other idioms. (This is not a “verb of motion.”) Note that the sdm-nf forms are written in -(n)f and in-nf.

inw (n. m. pl.?) tribute; gifts; goods (often concerns trade goods) The word is a passive participle “the things that have been brought back.”

Intf (man’s name) Intef

inb (n. m.) wall

Inpw (divine name) Anubis

in-m See under in

inm (n. m.) colour; skin

inn (1st com. pl. indep. pron.) We (§56); X belongs to us (§126, 2)

inr (n. m.) stone

inh (n. m., usually dual) eyebrow

ink (1st sing. indep. pron.) I (§56); X belongs to me (§126, 2)

ir (particle) 1) As for… (§133); ir m-h.t Now after, now later, now afterwards; 2) If… (in conditional sentences §137)

irly, iry (w) (nisba) thereto, connected to, associated with (§54); its; their (§55)

m st iry in their (proper) place(s), in good order; mitt iry its likeness, something like it

iry (m. s. nisba) companion, associate; pl. iryw crew (of ship)

iry-pr (n. m.) door-keeper

iry-pr (n. m.) hereditary nobleman (This is an abbreviated writing. Try is the nisba adjective of r = “one belonging to” and the p-r was the social stratum of the nobility usually translated “the patricians.”)

irt (n. f.) eye; the dual is possibly masculine, irwy?

iri (vb. 3rd weak) to do; make; carry out (a project, activity, etc.), undertake; to spend (time); to act, serve m “as”; to beget, engender (children); as auxiliary verb (followed by the infinitive) (§171)

irf (enclitic particle) then, now (often left untranslated)
irr (n.f.) milk

ihm (vb.) to linger, lag; to be held back

ihmt (n.f.) confinement

ih (n.m.) ox; cow (generic); (n.f.) ihf cow

ih (sentence particle) + prospective sdmf in polite requests (often from a superior to an inferior, parent to child, etc.) Please; (subordinating particle) then; so

is (enclitic particle) after all, indeed, even; in fact (§186, 1): \(\sqrt{\text{sdm} - \text{f}}\) unless he hears

is (vb. imperative) go! is in Go, get…! (§145)

is-twq (nominal colloquial phrase §194) easy prey (a military expression along the lines of the English hunting metaphor “sitting ducks”—literally: “a ‘go and plunder!’”)

is (adj.) old, ancient Cf. Hebrew יָדָן (yāḏān) and Ugaritic ȝm “old”

ist (n.f. collective) crew (of ship); gang (of workers)

iswt (n.f.) ancient times, antiquity

is, var. isy (vb.bi-cons. or 3rd weak) to be light (of weight); frivolous; to be at ease

ist (n.f.) injustice; wrongdoing; crime; falsehood; chaos

See under ist

ist var. isk, sk, and the archaic (or archaistic) sf

ist (interrogative pronoun) what? (§169)

iqr (adj.) 1) excellent, dependable, reliable, worthy, trusty; 2) prosperous, wealthy Cf. Hebrew יָדָר (yāḏār) “precious, highly esteemed”; Arabic وُقَر (waqūr) “dignified, venerable”

iqr worthy man; sarcastically a goody-goody; cheer-monger; “nice guy”

ikn (vb.) to draw (water). Derived noun: drawing (i.e. the water that is drawn)

it (n.m.) barley (also the generic word for “grain”)

it (n.m.) father (the f is not pronounced!). Note that can also stand for my father and can be read his father (especially in reference to a god). Plural irw “ancestors”
\( \text{Ty} \) (n. m.) Sovereign (a title of the king)

\( \text{md} \) (n. m.) the sun; the solar disk

\( \text{nmw} \) (n. m. pl.) hiding places (?); holes (?)

\( \text{trw} \) (n. m.) river, the Nile

\( \text{hl} \) (vb.) to pull, draw; to drag up (people)

\( \text{t}, \text{t}; \text{v. 3rd weak infin. tr, \text{t} to take, take away, overcome, overpower}

\( \text{db} \) (n. m.) river-bank; as dual \( \text{dbw} \) the Two Banks (Egypt)

\( \text{idr} \) (n. m.) herd

\( \text{c} \) (dual \( \text{cw} \) arm, hand; 2) condition, state (e.g. of a person’s health); \( \text{hr-cw} \) (adv.) immediately; occasionally with the singular \( \text{hr-c} \), \( n(y)c \) (n. f.) custom, habit, routine

\( \text{dr} \) (n. f.) room (of a building)

\( \text{dr} \) (n. f.) limb, part (of the body)

\( \text{h} \) (adj.) great, large, grand; (adj. vb.) \( \text{h} \) to be proud; arrogant

\( \text{m} \) (n. m.) greatness

\( \text{h} \) (adv.) here

\( \text{dc} \) (n. m.) donkey

\( \text{d} \) (n. m.) door; \( \text{dry-d} \) door-keeper

\( \text{h} \) See under \( \text{hr} \) in the entry \( \text{hr} \) “house”

\( \text{h} \) \( \text{w}, \text{w} \) (adv.) greatly (§ 97)

\( \text{mr} \) (n. m.) Asiatic (i.e. the people living to the north and east of Egyptian borders)

\( \text{g} \) (vb.) to thrash, beat

\( \text{w} \) (vb. 4th weak) to steal (property); to rob (a person); active participle \( \text{w} \) \( \text{w} \text{w} \) robber;
passive participle \text{robbery victim} Perhaps cf. Semitic \text{w} “to act unjustly,” e.g. Hebrew \( \text{w} \) \( \text{w} \) \( \text{w} \) \( \text{w} \) \( \text{w} \) \( \text{w} \) “injustice”;}
Egyptian Vocabulary

Arabic (ṣāla) “to oppress”

$\text{ṣ}r$ (vb.) to equip, provide $m$ “with”; in stative + direct object to have mastered (skill, craft, etc., i.e., “to be equipped with” the required knowledge and experience)

$\text{ṣdh} (<\text{ṣhind})$ (n.f.) box, chest

$\text{ṣm}$ (vb. bi-cons.) to swallow, devour; $\text{ṣm} ib \ hr$ to be neglectful concerning, forgetful about, negligent with

$\text{ṣm}m$ (vb.) to anoint uses the dative $n$ (a person)

$\text{ṣn}$, var. $\text{ṣnw}$ (adj.) beautiful, pleasant

$\text{ṣnw}$ (adv.) again

$\text{ṣnh}$ (vb.) to live (exist); not in the sense to live (in a place), which is $\text{hansi}$ in Egyptian; $\text{ṣnh} (w)\text{, }s(nbw)$ (stative) may he live long, prosper, and be healthy! or l.p.h. ($\S 82, 99$); $\text{ṣnh} dt$ (stative) may he live forever; feminine $\text{ṣnh} ti dt$ may she live forever ($\S 99$)

$\text{ṣnhw}$ (m.pl. participle) the living, those who live

$\text{ṣnht}$ (n.f.) grain

$\text{nhy}$ (n.m. dual) $\text{ṣnhwy}$ ears

$\text{ṣntw}$ (n.m.) myrrh

$\text{ṣr}$ (n.f.) jaw

$\text{ṣrf}$ (n.m.) sack, bag

$\text{ṣrq}$ (vb.) to be bent up, curved

$\text{ṣr}y$ (n.m.) last day of the month

$\text{ṣh}$ (n.m.) palace

$\text{ṣh}s$ (vb.) to fight; to wage war

$\text{ṣh}c$ (vb.) to stand up; in stative to be standing; $\text{ṣhc} r$ to rise up against; $\text{ṣhc} n$ to attend to (a person); $\text{ṣhc} hr$ to attend to (a matter)

$\text{ṣhc} n$ auxiliary verb that introduces narrative past sentences ($\S 90$ ff.) Rarely written $\text{ṣhc} n$

$\text{ṣhw}$ (n.m.) period; span of time; lifetime
\( q\text{-}\text{m. pl.} \) ships

\( q\text{h}w \text{ (n. m.)} \) darkness

\( q\text{h}l \text{ (v.b. 3rd weak) to fly, fly off} \)

\( q\text{f} \text{ (n. m.)} \) pine (so-called “cedar” of Lebanon)

\( q\text{f} \text{ (n. m.)} \) groan

\( qf\text{ (adj.) many, numerous; (of people) rich m “in/with” (things). (The plural strokes are a semantic determinative.) Cf. (?) Semitic qfr Hebrew qfr (“qr) “to be rich”} \)

\( q\text{q} \text{ (vb. bi-cons.) to go in with m (a place); with r “to a person”; fr “by” (a door), “past” (a person); of sun to set; q-lb intimate friend; confidant} \)

\( q\text{q}w \text{ (n. m.) loaves; provisions; rations} \)

\( q\text{q} \text{ See under qf} \)

\( q\text{d} \text{ (n. m.) grease} \)

\( q\text{d} \text{, var. q\text{d} (vb.) to be safe (of persons and things); q\text{d} wd3 to be safe and sound (of persons and property)} \)

\( w \text{ (n. m.) district} \)

\( w \text{ an extremely rare negation used in prohibitions (§182)} \)

\( w\text{-}3 \text{ (adj.) far, distant, long ago; (vb. bi-cons.) to fall r “into (a condition); w3 r + infinitive to start (doing)} \)

\( w\text{-}3t \text{ (n. f.) road, path; side; course (of a river); rdl w3t n rdwy-fy to set out (on a trip — literally “give the road to one’s feet”)} \)

\( w\text{3w} \text{ (n. m.) wave (of ocean)} \)

\( w\text{3w3} \text{ (n. m.) “interest” (on a loan)} \)

\( w\text{3h} \text{ (vb.) 1 to put down; lay down; apply (a remedy); set aside; put away; lay aside, discard; 2 to endure; to live long; to be patient} \)

\( w\text{3h-lb} \text{ (compound vb.) to be kind, patient; (compound n. m.) mercy, kindness, benevolence} \)
wjs (n. m.) ruin(s)

wjs (place name) Thebes

wjs (n. m.) the Theban an epithet of Montu

wjs g (vb.) exact meaning unknown, perhaps *to celebrate* or *to exult*

wjs (adj.) green, fresh; hwf wjs raw meat; fortunate; hale cf. Semitic wrrq “green,” “foliage” e.g.

Hebrew הָרֶקֶד (yereq) “green”; Arabic گریق (warq) “green,” “verdant”

wjs (n. m.) green-stone (a green semi-precious stone), almost certainly malachite

wjs wr (n. m.) the sea (lit. “the great green one”)

wjs db see under wdb river bank

wl (n. m.) mummy case

wl (1st sing. dep. pron.) me (or I after particles taking the dependent pronoun)

wl (n. m.) sacred bark (ship used by gods)

wri (adj./ noun) one; individual w…ky one… other, w…w one…other (§66); w m

(partitive) one of (a group); w nb everyone; (adj.) unique, sole

wri (vb. 3rd weak) to be alone

wsw (n. m.) soldier

wrb (adj.) pure; (vb.) to purify (oneself), to bathe; also with dependent pronoun to bathe oneself

wrb (n. m. or infin. of preceding) purification

wrb (n. m.) wr-priest

wrb (n. f.) meat-offerings

wrb (n. f.) maid (a servant)

wbn (vb.) to shine (said of the sun)

wpl (vb. 3rd weak transitive) to open (objects, regions, women in childbirth); 셩 셩 wpl rr + person: to address (a person) In religious or mortuary texts, wpl “opening the mouth” refers to the ceremony performed with an adze which was thought to render the deceased’s mouth useful again.

wpw-hr (compound preposition) except; except for; apart from
wpwt (n. f.) mission, business

wpwytw (n. m. pl., nisba from wpwr) envoy, agent

wn (vb. bi-cons.) to open

wnnt (n. f.) hour; and general time; moment

wnm (vb.) to eat, consume (of food, and also figuratively)

wnn (vb. anomalous 2nd gem.) to be The verb wnn is not normally used in statements of fact or circumstantial clauses (e.g. §§10, 44), except when used as the stative. It is used in wishes (§72), purpose / result clauses (§74), and in explicatory sentences (§148 ff.). It is also used in the participle (§117 ff.) and infinitive (§57). iw wn there is / there are (§100); n wn There is / are no... (§103). Also nn plus noun is used for There is no (§103). n wnnt There is / are no...

wnm3 (n. m.) reality, actual truth; true existence; m wn3 in very truth; r wn3 in actual fact; in very deed; in the true sense

wnh (vb.) to put on (clothing)

wnqwt (n. f. collective) people, fellow human beings

wr (adj.) great; abbreviated Ⲟ, and as noun great one, ruler (of a foreign land); in titles chief, etc.;

lny-pr wr high steward Cf. (?) the Semitic roots rbb, rb3 great.

wr3 Greatest of Seers (title of the high priest of Re in Heliopolis)

wrt (n. f. s.) greatness; (adv.) very (§97)

wrryt, var. wrr(y)t (n. f.) chariot; exceptionally wagon

wrh (vb.) to anoint

wrd < wrd (vb.) to be weary, tired; may have sense of “dying”; Wrd-ib the Weary-hearted (an epithet of Osiris)

whi (vb. 3rd weak) to fail, to be thwarted m “in” an undertaking

whm (vb.) to repeat (an action); to report; whm + infin. to (do) again; m whm (adverbial) again; m whm-3 again

whmyt (n. f.) exact meaning unknown, perhaps howling

wht (n. f.) darkness
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wḥspell (n. m.) an incompetent person, a fool

wḥspell (vb.) to fade (colours); to empty out; purge (the body)

Wšr (divine name) Osiris

wṣr (adj.) strong, powerful, mighty; wealthy, rich

See under S-n(y)-Wšt (man’s name) Senwosret

wḥspell (n. m.) width Cf. ? Semitic wsʾ, e.g. Arabic (wsʾ “to be wide”)

wṣḥt (n. f.) barge (i.e. a wide-bodied boat)

wṣtn (vb. 4-cons.) to stride; to travel freely

wḥb (vb.) to answer; reply; respond ṳ “to”

wṣn to wring the neck; sacrifice (birds)

wṣd (vb.) to respond to; to speak to

wt (vb. bi-cons.) to bandage; wt hr + medical preparation to bandage with / over (i.e. the medications or other substances [including raw meat] are applied to the skin and bandages are wrapped over them)

wṣḥspell (vb.) to make an accusation

wṣḥspell (vb. 3rd weak) to put, place; plant (trees); throw; and in several idiomatic expressions, e.g. wṣḥspell sp to carry off an achievement; to carry out a venture Cf. Semitic wṣḥspell: ṭṭṭay (yādaʿ) “to shoot, throw, cast down”

wḥb < ṟ ṭ ṣ ṣ (vb.) to fold over

wṣḥspell (vb.) to delay, stall

wdsn (vb. / adj.) to be heavy; grievous; oppressive

wḥspell (vb. bi-cons.) to command, order, decree Cf. Arabic ṣṭḥ (wṣḥspell); Hebrew (with metathesis) ṭṭṭay (yādaʿ) “to order, command, decree”

wḥspell (n. m.) command, decree

wṣḥspell (n. f.) command; order

wḥspell (n. m.) stele, monumental inscription

wḥspell (adj.) sound, in good condition, prosperous; ṭḥ to be glad, happy

wḥspell (n. f.) wṛḏjat eye (the uninjured eye of Horus)
**Middle Egyptian Grammar**

**wdb (vb.) to go, set out, proceed (cf. Semitic *wgy, e.g. Hebrew Kṣ₂ (yaṣd) “to set out, go forth”)**

wṛt (vb.) 1) to judge; 2) to cut (cord); to cut off (head); to be separated (lips of a wound)

wṛt (passive participle, f. s.) divorced woman

wṛw (n. m.) meaning uncertain range (?); roving herd (?); or perhaps a misreading of a word hww that refers to cattle, but whose meaning is also not certain

wdb, var. wdb (n. m.) river bank

**b**

b (n. m.) the ba; soul (a part of a person’s spiritual and physical being, often depicted as a bird, and thought to have the ability to leave the body after death for visits among the living)

bšw (n. m. pl. of previous) 1) might, power; 2) souls

bš (n. m.) shoot, wisp, ear (of grain); bush

bšw (n. m.) galley (a type of boat that was propelled by oars). In the Westcar Papyrus, a small version must be involved.

bš in m-bšh (compound prep.) before, in the presence of (used of an audience with the king, or when ushered in before the gods)

B3ṣṭt (divine name) Bastet

bšk (vb.) to work; in stative bšk(w) m + precious metal wrought in gold, silver, etc. (i.e. overlaid in gold, etc.)

bšk (n. m.) work, labour

bšk (n. m.) servant

bšt (n. f.) female servant

bšgi (4th weak) to be lazy; to be tired; bšgi lḥ to be half-hearted

bit (n. f.) honey

bšty (n. m. nisba) King of Lower Egypt
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\textit{b}iz (n. m.) \textbf{a marvel, miracle} (also said of luxury goods)

\textit{b}is\textit{w} (n. m.) \textbf{mining-region}

\textit{b}is\textit{y} pt (n. m.) \textbf{iron} (meteoric)

\textit{b}in \textbf{bad}

\textit{b}nr \textbf{See under bnr dates.}

\textit{b}ik (n. m.) \textbf{falcon} (also used as a designation of the king: the Falcon)

\textit{b}\textsuperscript{kb} (vb. or adj.) \textbf{to stink, reek}

\textit{b}w (n. m.) \textbf{place}

\textit{b}w\textit{wr} (phrase) \textbf{the greater part}

\textit{Bw} can be used as the first element of compound expressions for abstract words (§193):

\textit{b}w \textit{m}\textsuperscript{3}\textit{r} \textbf{truth}

\textit{b}w \textit{nfr} \textbf{good, goodness}

\textit{b}w-\textit{hwrw} \textbf{evil; crime}

\textit{b}w-\textit{dw} \textbf{evil}

\textit{b}w (Late Egyptian negation particle §199), generally equivalent to Middle Egyptian \textit{mn} n. Occasionally \textit{bw} occurs where one expects an original \textit{2n} \textit{nn}.

\textit{b}n (Late Egyptian negation particle §199), generally equivalent to Middle Egyptian \textit{nn} \textit{nn}, but sometimes also \textit{n}.

\textit{b}nt (n. f.) \textbf{harp}

\textit{b}nw\textit{t} (n. f.) \textbf{grindstone, millstone} (used to make flour)

\textit{bnr} (adj.) \textbf{sweet, pleasant} (of taste; of a person’s disposition)

\textit{\textit{h}}\textsuperscript{\textit{mr}}, \textbf{var.} \textit{b}nr (n. m. pl.) \textbf{dates}

\textit{b}n\textit{s} (n. m.) \textbf{doorpost}

\textit{bs} (vb. bi-cons.) \textbf{to introduce; to initiate} \textit{hr “into”} (mysteries)

\textit{b}dt (later \textit{bty}) (n. f.) \textbf{emmer} (a type of wheat)

\textit{bd\textit{s}} (vb.) \textbf{to become faint, weak; bd\textit{s} hr to be fainthearted}
\( p \)

\( pt \) (n. f.) heaven(s), sky

\( p3 \) (m. s. demonstrative / definite article) this; the (§78)

\( p3(w) \) or \( p3 \) (vb. bi-cons. or 3rd weak) to have done in the past; used to (§173)

\( p3wt \) (n. f. pl.) offering loaves

\( p3wt \) (n. f.) primaev time; \( t3 \) primaeval time of the earth

\( p3qt \), \( p3qt \) (n. f.) fine linen

\( pyw \) (n. m. pl.) fleas

\( pw \) 1) particle following a noun in bi-partite or tri-partite nominal sentence (§§129, 135) It is... / They are...

2) \( sdmf \) \( pw \) (§143) in explanations It means that he will hear. / This is how he hears. 3) \( ink \) \( pw \) in explanations (§144); 4) archaic demonstrative adjective this (§78); 5) a rare vocative particle of! (§142)

\( pw \) (m. s. demonstrative) this; that (§78) archaic

\( Pwny \) (place name) \( Pwenet \) (otherwise known as \( Punt \)) the source of luxury spices and aromatic substances, probably the Somali coast

\( pf \) (var. \( p3f \), \( pfy \)) (m. s. demonstrative adj.) that (§78)

\( pn \) (m. s. demonstrative adj.) this (follows the noun, and agrees in gender with it). Sometimes it is better translated that. (§78)

\( pr \) (n. m.) house, household; temple (of gods); palace (of king); \( pr-nsw \) palace (lit. "house of the king"); \( pr-s3 \) palace (literally "great house")—this is the origin of the word "pharaoh," although the use as a term for the king was a New Kingdom development; \( pr-kd \) treasury

\( prt \) (n. f.) winter (a season §69)

\( pri \) (vb. 3rd weak) 1) to go / come out \( m \) "from," \( hr \) "through" (a door); 2) to ascend, go up \( r \) "to";

\( pri \) \( m \) \( ht \) to go up in flames; 3) as auxiliary verb to turn out that... (§174)

\( prt-hrw \) (compound noun) invocation offerings (§197)
p(1) (n. m.) champion; hero

p(3) (vb. bi-cons.) to reach; attain (a status); end up (doing)

for words written with this logogram, see also k(f)

phwy (n. m. dual) end (concrete and abstract); bottom; hind quarters

ph; phy; var. phy (tt for ty: sportive dual) (n. m.) might, power (of god, king), strength

phr (vb. trans.) to circulate; (intrans.) to travel around; to pervade

Phr-wr (place name) the Euphrates River

phrt (n. f.) prescription, remedy (medical)

psft (n. f.) portion, share

psft (n. f.) ennead (group of nine gods)

Psfonyw (n. m.) the new moon; new moon festival

p ty See under pw-tr Who...?; What...? (§128)

Ptn (place name) Peten

ptr See under pw-tr Who...?; What...? (§128)

ph (vb.) to cast to the ground

pds (n. m.) box, chest

f(1)

f3l (vb.) to raise, lift up; f3l f3w either with "wind" as direct object to sail \ run before the wind (catching up the wind) or else with "wind" as subject the wind picks up; accrue

(interest on a loan)

fnd < fnd (n. m.) nose

fit (vb. bi-cons.) to loosen (threads, stiches, hair, clothing); to displace (monuments); to destroy; to fall to ruins; to obliterate

f3q (vb.) to reward

f3 (n. m.) fibres, lint
\textbf{m}

\textit{m} (vb. imperative) \textit{m} + negatival complement \textbf{D}on't, \textbf{D}o \textbf{n}ot (This is the imperative of the negative auxiliary verb \textit{im} [§§165, 166].)

\textit{m} (enclitic particle after imperative forms) please

\textit{m} var. \( \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \), \( \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \) (interrogative pronoun) who? \textit{in}-\textit{m} Who? (§134); \( \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \) \( \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \) \( \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \) \textit{hr} \textit{m} why? (literally "on a . account of what"); \( \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \) \( \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \) \textit{mi} \textit{m} \textit{how}? (literally "like what," §169)

\textit{m} (prep.) 1) \textit{in, inside}; 2) \textit{by means of, with} (instrument); 3) \textit{from, out of}; \textit{into} (with verbs of motion—the meaning depends very much upon the verb used); 4) \textit{being; namely; as} (\textit{m} of predication [§24]); 5) (\textit{made} of (material); (worked) \textit{in}, \textit{with} (material); \textit{being made of}; 6) of (partitive [§66], "one of a group"). Its form before suffixes is \( \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \) \textit{im}. Note that to express "with" persons and things one used the preposition \textit{hm}. Egyptian \textit{m} is cognate with West Semitic \textit{bal/bi}, e.g. Hebrew \( \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \) \( \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \) \textit{(b)} \textit{p} “in,” “with” (by means of); Arabic \( \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \) \( \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \) \textit{(bi)} “in,” “at,” “with” (by means of)

\( \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \) \( \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \) \textit{m}-c (compound prep.) \textit{in the hand}; \textit{in the possession} (charge) of; \textit{by the hand} of; \textit{with} (a person); because of; \textit{from the hand} of; \textit{hr} \textit{m}-c \textit{to happen} to (a person)

\( \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \) \( \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \) \textit{m}-\textit{m} (compound prep.) \textit{among} (people)

\( \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \) \( \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \) \textit{mt}, variant of \textit{mwy} (n. f.) urine

See under \textit{imj} charm.

\( \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \) \( \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \) \textit{mz} \textit{z} (vb. irregular 2nd gem.) to see, to look at, to \textit{regard} with prep. \textit{m} “as” Perhaps cf. Sem. \textit{mr} cf. Akkadian \textit{am} \textit{hu} “to see”; Ugaritic \textit{dmr} “saw”

\( \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \) \( \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \) \textit{ms} \textit{i} (n. m.) lion; pl. \( \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \) \( \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \) \textit{msw}

\( \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \) \( \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \) \textit{ms} \textit{w} (n. m.) temple (side of the head); \textit{rd} \textit{ms} \textit{w} \textit{r} \textit{r} \textit{to} pay attention (to); give (one's) attention (to); and literally, to put (one's) temple to (a wall to eavesdrop)

\( \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \) \( \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \) \textit{ms} \textit{w} \textit{(adj.) true, just, fair, right, correct; innocent} (as legal term)

\( \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \) \( \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \) \textit{ms} \textit{w} \textit{hrw} \textit{(fem.)} \textit{ms} \textit{w} \textit{hrw} \textit{(epithet of deceased) justified, vindicated} (I.e. in the trial court of the hereafter, the deceased has been declared innocent, and is admitted to the hereafter.)

\( \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \) \( \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \) \textit{ms} \textit{w} \textit{(n. f.) justice; truth; order; and as a goddess} \( \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \) \( \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \) \textit{ms} \textit{w} \textit{(and various writings) Ms} \textit{w} \textit{Ma} \textit{at}
msw (adj.) new

mwt (adj. f.) something that is new, a new thing (§21, 2); m sw again,

anew, afresh (literally "as a new thing")

mi (prep.) like

mi m (interrogative) how (literally "like what," §169)

min (n. m.) today

mit(y) (adj./n. m. nisba) (one) which is equal; one like (it); likeness

mitw (n. m., prob. nisba) (one’s) equal

mitt (n. f. nisba?) likeness; a thing like; mitt iry something like it

mi (vb. imperative) come! (§145)

mr (adj.) successful, fortunate

mhr (n. f.) cenotaph; funerary monument

mrk (adj.) brave

See under mk Look; See

mw (n. m.) water Cf. Arabic ∖ (mā), Hebrew מים (mayim), Akkadian mā “water.”

mwt (n. f.) mother; mwt-nsw Mother of the King, King’s Mother Prob. cf. Sem. imm, ʿumm, ʿem

“mother”

mwt-mwt (n. f.) grandmother (even when referring to one’s paternal grandmother)

mbi (sound) “umbii" (a sound that a new-born infant might make—but sounds like Egyptian m-bis

“No!”)

mfk (n. f.) turquoise (stone)

mny (n. m.) giraffe

mn (vb. bicons.) to endure; to be enduring; to be firm; to remain m “in”; r mn m down to (time); as far as (distance)

Mn-hpr-Rc (king’s name) Men-kheper-Rc (Thutmose III of the Eighteenth Dynasty)

mn (vb. bicons.) to be sick, suffer; to suffer in (a body part); to suffer from (an illness)
mn (n. m.) sick man; pain

mnt (n. f.) sickness, illness, pain

mnl (vb. 3rd weak, infinitive without t) to moor (ship); to bring to port; mnl sp bring (one's)

venture to port (i.e. achieve a goal successfully); hwr n(y) mnl day of mooring

(a euphemism for death)

mnt (n. f.) mooring post

mnw (n. m., s. or pl.) monument(s)

mnmn (vb. quadri-cons. intransitive) to quake, shake (of earth)

mnmnt (n. f. sing. collective) cattle

mnh (n. m.) wax

mnh (adj.) beneficent; potent (of king); dependable, trusty (of officials); excellent

Mnty (divine name) Montu (a god of war)

See under iym-r overseer.

mr (n. m.) canal

mr (adj.) sick, painful; (n. m.) pain, ailment

mr (n. m.) sick man

mr(w)t (n. f. pl.) pains; mr(w)t m gs tp migraine headache pains

mr (n. m.) pyramid

mr (vb. 3rd weak) to love, like; less common variant

Mry (man's name) Meri

mryt (n. f.) shore, bank; quay

Mryt, var. Mrt (woman's name) Merit

Mrw (man's name) Meru

mrwt (n. f.) love; n mrwt + 1st prospective form in order that (§75, 2)

mrryt (n. f.) lumps?

mrht (n. f.) oil; fat
mḥ (vb. 3rd weak) + ib to be forgetful; to forget

mḥ (vb. bi-cons.) to fill with m “with”; in stative to be full m “of”; ḥr “of”; mḥ ib to be concealed

mḥ (vb. bi-cons.) seize, grasp m + person; take (into detention) (for a crime)

mḥ (n. m.) cubit measure of ca. 52.3 cm

mḥ (fem. ֹ) (participle) in ordinal numbers from 10 and higher, mḥ follows the noun and the cardinal number follows this (§67)

mḥy (vb. 3rd weak) to feel sorry ḥr “about,” to concern oneself with, to worry about

mḥty (m. s. niṣba) northern; mḥty(y)w Northerners; mḥty-immt North-west

mḥṭ (a. f.) balance; scales (This type of balance had a stand.)

mḥtm (a. f.) sealed chest

mḥr (n. m.) barn, storehouse

mḥr (n. m.) low-lying land

mḥrw (n. m. pl.) affairs; dealings; business

mṣ (vb. bi-cons.) to transport (booty); to deliver

mṣ (enclitic particle) surely; indeed (meaning not certain) (§186, 2)

mṣi (vb. 3rd weak) to give birth; bear (a child); fashion (statues)

mṣw (n. m. pl., prob. participle) offspring; children (usually plural)

mṣyt (a. f.) supper

mṣnh (vb. 4-cons.) to turn backwards; to rotate around

mṣḥ (n. m.) crocodile Cf. Arabic حمص (timsāḥ) “crocodile”

mṣpt, mṣpspt (a. f.) portable shrine

mṣd < mṣd (vb.) to hate; dislike; participle ֵ ral, adversary

mṣm (a. f.) eye paint (black)

mṣ (n. m.) soldiers, troops, army; crew, gang; military expedition

mṣrw (n. m.) evening Probably cognate to Semitic: Aramaic ܢܐ (ramōša) “evening”; Arabic ֵ (“evening”; Akkadian mušū “evening”; Hebrew אֶמֶּלֶּט (ʾemelēṭ) “yesterday”
mk (deictic particle) Look; See (§§17; 39; 40)

See under mtk3 brave

Mekk (place name) Megiddo (a town in Canaan)

mt (vb. bi-cons.) to die; to perish (ships) (Cf. Semitic mwt “to die.”)

mt (n. m.) death

mty (adj.) straightforward, exact, correct; faithful, loyal; r mty exactly;
hrw ... r mty the exact day of...

mty in mty n(y) s3 (n. m.) phylē controller; as position phylē controllership

mtrw (n. m. pl.) witnesses (a legal term)

mt, var. mt, mt Equivalent of mk used when addressing a woman. (§40)

mtn, mtn Plural equivalent of mk. (§40)

mdw (vb. 3rd weak, infin. mkt mdw) to speak; mdw n speak to (a person); mdw hr have words
with (a person), dispute, contend (with a person); (n. m.) speech

mdw (n. f.) speech, word, words; thing, matter; hr mdw n(y)t (a person) on (account of) the word of (a person)

mdw (n. m.) staff, rod; mdw lswt staff of old age referring to a son who supports an aged parent

mdw (n. f.) papyrus roll; book mdw n(y)t ... Book of... (used as title)

mdw (vb.) to hew (wood, stone); to build (ships). Cf. ? Semitic, e.g. Hebrew ǾØ (ḥṣb) “to hew” (stone, wood)

n

n (negative particle) not (negates various verbal forms and the predicate adjective, n sdm-f He did not hear (§§106, 107); n sdm-n.f He does not / cannot hear (§108); n sp sdm-f He never heard (§110); + sdm-n.f unless he hears; n ... is negation of nominal sentences not at all (§129)

, hieratic var.  n 1) (prep.) the dative: (give, say) to (someone), (do something) for (someone); 2) (going) to (a person); 3) because (of); 4) belonging to (§126); 5) n f imy X belongs to him (§126, 3); 6) n f imy of his; his own (§127) Cf. West Semitic l-, e.g. Hebrew ḫ (l) and Arabic ḥ (l) both “to,” “for”
n (1st pl. dep. pron.) us (after particles requiring the dependent pronoun, we) (§39)

n² / n³ n(y) (pl. demonstrative / definite article) these; the (§78)

n(y) (genitival adjective, m. s.) of (§22, 1b); n(y)-sw, n(y)-sy he / she belongs to... (§126, 1)

n(y)w (genitival adjective, m. pl.) of (§22, 1b)

n(y)wy (genitival adjective, m. dual.) of—very rare (§22, 1b)

n(y)r / n(y)wtr (genitival adjective, f. s. / pl.) of (§22, 1b)

n(y)t-c (n. f.) custom, habit, routine

n(y)ty (genitival adjective, f. dual.) of—very rare (§22, 1b)

ny (a sound “nyaaah” (the sound of a baby’s cry)

niwt (n. f.) city

nwty (nisba) local, of the city

nis (vb.) to summon; also with prepositions nis n + person, nis r + person to summon (a person) or to make summons to

n²r (n. m.) catfish

nw (pl. demonstrative) this; these (§78) archaic

nw (n. m.) time

nwt (n. f.) adze

nwy (n. m.) water

nwyt (n. f.) wave

See under ink

nb (adj.) all, every, any, all kinds of; h.t nbt everything; h.t nbt nfrt all sorts of fine things; s nb everyone; hr nb everyone; r² nb every day (The variant is not to be misread as *hrw nb!)

Note that although nb is an adjective (and therefore follows the noun it modifies), it cannot be used as a predicate adjective, nor as a noun on its own.

nb (n. m.) lord, master; possessor, owner; the Lord (i.e. the king), which is also written
nb-ir-ht Lord of Action (said of kings and gods; literally “the Lord who does things”);

Nb-r-dt the Lord-of-all (an epithet of Osiris); and especially as the first element in bound
constructions: e.g. nb pr the owner (lord) of a house; Nb-Tswy Lord of the Two Lands (an
epithet of the king)

nbt (n. f.) lady; possessor, owner

Nbt Kny the Lady of Byblos (epithet of a Canaanite goddess)

Nbt-lwnt (woman’s name) Nebet-lunet

Nbt-Nni-nsw (woman’s name) Nebet-Neni-nisu

Nbsny (man’s name) Nebseny

(n. m.) nbw gold

Nbw-k3w-R (royal name) Nebkaure (prenomen of Amenemhet II)

nprnt (n. f.) hem, selvage

nf (n. m.) nonsense, foolishness

nf n(y) (pl. demonstrative adj.) those (§78)

nfr (adj.) good, fine, fair, nice, kind; happy

nfrt (adjective as an abstract noun §21, 1) a good thing; good (also in plural)

nfr (negative word) in var. nfr n and nfr pw (for these extremely rare negations, consult §181)

Nfrty (man’s name) Neferty

nfrt (vb.) to leap

nm (interrogative pronoun) Who? (§134)

nm vb. to show partiality; to be partial; to be one-sided

nmh (n. m.) orphan

Nmt-y-nht (man’s name) Nemty-nakht (this name was formerly read as Djehuty-nakht)

nn (negative particle) not Negates nouns: without a…; not having a… (§104). Before infinitives: without
(doing) (§105). Negates existential sentences There is / are no… (§103); nn sdm-f He will not
hear (§109).
nn n(y) or n (demonstrative, pl.) these (§78) (Note: nn (ny) precedes the noun.); as a demonstrative noun: this

Nni-nsw (place name) Heracleopolis Magna (Ahnas) This was the capital in the 9th and 10th Dynasties.

nm (vb.) to err; go wrong

1111 nrw (n. m.) fear; dread; awe (Suggestion: nrw followed by a reference to the king should not be "his fear," but rather "the fear of him" [i.e. in foreign lands])

nr3w (n. m.) ibex

nhy n(y) (noun phrase) a little (of something), some, a few

nhw (n. m.) loss

nhm (vb.) to shout

Nhmn (place name) Naharèn (country around the great bend of the Euphrates)

nh3 (adj.) terrifying; terrible

nht (n. f.) neck

Nh, var. nhm (vb.) 1) to rescue, save; 2) to take away, carry off; to take out; to withdraw

This verb has developed in two different directions from the semantic field of “taking out”: on the one hand “taking away (property, etc. from a person)” and on the other hand “taking a person out of a dangerous situation—rescuing.” Cf. Arabic حمل (bml) “to bear, carry, take”; stem VIII (iftar’ala stem) “to carry off, take away.”

nhm (sentence particle) surely, indeed (§185, 7)

Nhri (man’s name) Nehri

nbb (n. m.) forever, eternity; also in the expressions r nbh forever, and r nbh dfr for ever and ever

a (abbrev. in names) nbh (adj.) strong, mighty; victorious; stiff (of joints); nbh hr violent, violent man; nbh “strong of arm

nb(h)(w) (n. m.) strength, force, power; victory; nb(h)(w) “the force of life

ns (n. m.) tongue Cf. Hebrew רון (lašôn); Arabic لسان (lisân) “tongue”

See under imy-r overseer
n(y)-sw, n(y)-sy See under n(y) of (§126, 1)

N(y)-sw-Mnty (man's name) Nisu-Montu

nsw commonly abbreviated to king Bound constructions regularly involve horrific transposition (§41, 1), e.g. zv nsw royal scribe. nsw bity King of Upper and Lower Egypt; htp di nsw An offering that the king gives (offering formula, §197)

nswt (n. f. nisba) kingship

niny (n. m.) storm

nqwt (variant of nq-wt) notched sycamore figs (i.e. the ripened figs, which have been processed by being notched on the tree)

ngw (n. m.) long-horned bull / ox

nty (m. s. relative adj.) that, which; that which; who (§§111, 112)

ntiw (m. pl. relative adjective) (those) who are / were; ntiw im those who are there (i.e. in the world of the hereafter), a euphemism for the dead

nt(y)t (f. s./pl. relative adj.) that, which; that which; who; that which exists; that which is; she who is (§§112, 113); (conjunction) that (after verbs of knowing & seeing §116); m-nty seeing that;

r-nty to the effect that (introduces the body of a letter §115); because; on account of the fact that (§114); to the effect that (in letters §115); dr-nty because, since

ntf (3rd m. sing. indep. pron.) He (§56); X belongs to him (§126, 2)

nts (3rd f. sing. indep. pron.) She (§56); X belongs to her (§126, 2)

ntsn (3rd com. pl. indep. pron.) They (§56); X belongs to them (§126, 2)

ntš (vb.) to sprinkle

ntk (2nd m. sing. indep. pron.) You (§56); X belongs to you (§126, 2)

nty (2nd f. sing. indep. pron.) You (§56); X belongs to you (§126, 2)

ntn (2nd com. pl. indep. pron.) You (§56); X belongs to you (§126, 2)

nty (n. m.) god In bound constructions it is written first, but read second (honorific transposition §41), e.g. km-nfr the km-nfr-priest; pl. kmw-nfr

nty (n. f.) goddess
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*nd (vb. bi-cons.) to ask, enquire; seek advice *nd-hrt (compound verb, but hrt may be separated by the subject) to greet; (n. m.) nd-hrt “Greetings!”

nadm (adj.) pleasant, sweet, charming; (adj. vb.) to recover, be relieved (from medical conditions) cf. Semitic n*m “pleasant”

ndrt (n. f.) captivity; imprisonment

ndhyt var. of ndt (n. f. pl.) teeth; tusks

nds (adj.) small, little; dim (of eyes)

nds (n. m.) poor man, commoner

nds (n. m.) poverty; low status

r

r (prep.) 1) to, towards (a place, or thing); 2) concerning, regarding, with relation to; according to; 3) at (a location); 4) from, apart (with verbs of separation); 5) into (with verbs of motion/throwing); 6) more than (“r of comparison,” used with adjectives and a few verbs); 7) (to act, do injury / injustice, etc.) against a person (“r of opposition”); 8) r + 1st prospective a) until he hears; b) in order that / so that he hears (§75, 2); 9) r + sgdmf until he hears / has heard (§156); 10) r + infinitive expresses futurity (“r of futurity,” §§57, 2; 62) or purpose in order to; 11) rdi + r to appoint... to be (§77) 12) r + (period of time) for (a period of time); 12) will be (“r of futurity,” the future counterpart of the “m of predication”). Cfr. ? Hebrew בֶּן (ben) and Arabic َّل (lil), both “to,” “toward”

r mouth; statement, words; opening, entrance For compounds, see below.

r-hrt (n. m.) war; combat

r-wšt (n. m.) path, perhaps beginning of the path

r-pr (n. m.) temple

r-dšyw (n. m.) melee, time of battle

* See under nršw ibex.

See under rdi to give, put, allow.

r (n. m.) sun; day only in the idiom ◦ (var. ◦) r nb every day

R² (divine name) R² (the solar god)
$R^\circ\text{-wst\(\hat{\text{r}}\)(w)}$ (man's name) Re$^\circ$-woser

$\text{rwl (vb. 3rd weak) to depart, get away (r "from" a place or thing); to go away; (transitive) to leave (a place); to escape (harm, trouble, etc.); to drive out, eliminate}$

$rwty$ (n. m.) outside; $r$ $rwty$ out, to the outside

$rd$, $rd$, var. $rwd$, $rwd$, $rd$ (vb.) to be strong, firm; to flourish, prosper; to succeed

See under $\text{iry-\(p\)\(\text{\textdagger}\) hereditary nobleman}$

$rf$ a (enclitic particle) then, now, cf. $irf$

$rmv$ (n. m.) fish (generic)

$rmn$ (n. m.) shoulder; side $rmn$ $n(y)$ 'th' side of beef

$rm$ n. m. (pl. $rmw$) person, people

$rm$ (n. fem. sing. collective) people; $rm$ $n(y)$ $rm$ $nbt$ public

$rn$ (n. m.) name

$rnt$ (n. f.) year

$rn\text{p}$ (vb. 4th weak) to be young, youthful

$Rnsy$ (man's name) Rensi

$\text{rhn}$ (vb.) to rely on, to trust in (br); to lean on

$\text{rh}$ (vb. bi-cons.) to learn, find out, to learn of (something); in past tense / stative to know (i.e. having learned something is to know it); $\text{rh}$ $m$ to know of (something); $\text{rh}$ + infin. to know how to (do); to be able to (do)

$\text{rh}$ (m. s. participle) learned man, scholar

$\text{rh}$ nsw (n. m.) king's acquaintance (a title)

$rht$ (n. f.) knowledge; account; enumeration

$rsl$ (n. f.) southern

$rsy$, var. $rsy$, $rsy$, $rsy$ (adverb) quite, entirely; (after negations) at all

$\text{ris}$ (adj.) joyful; happy
EGYPTIAN VOCABULARY

rꜜw (n. f.) joy, a state of joy

rꜜy (n. m.) opponent

rk (n. m.) time; era; age

rk enclitic particle similar to rf, but used especially when addressing a person (i.e. in the second person) and is fairly common after imperative forms then, now

See under rmf

rd (vb. bi-cons.) to grow; for meaning to flourish, prosper, see rwf

rdi, (irregular verb) (hieratic variant r ḫ not ḫ) to give; to put, place; to appoint (a person) m “as” / r “to be” (§77); any form of rdi followed by the pros perspective (as its direct object) forms the causative (§75, 1): to cause that someone (do something), to have someone (do something), to make someone (do something), to let someone (do something)

rdi + prospective (causative)—some common idioms:

rdi ḫ ḫ to inform him (“to cause that he learn”); let him know

rdi ḫ ḫ to tell him (“to cause that he hear”)

rdi ḫ ḫ to acquaint him with

Other idioms with rdi:

rdi ḫ ḫ to set one’s heart on (doing)

rdi ḫ ḫ to give a hand to (a person), to help (a person)

rdi ḫ ḫ to command (a person); to bring to the attention (of someone)

rdi ḫ ḫ to put on the ground; to abandon; to neglect; to leave alone; to land (from a ship)

rdi ḫ ḫ to lean / tilt to one side; (of judges) to be partial / biased

rdi ḫ ḫ to pay attention to

rdi ḫ ḫ (+ person) to command (a person)

rdi ḫ ḫ (r) to revoke, annul

rdi ḫ ḫ to make a good start (of journeys)

rdi ḫ ḫ (+ thing / person) to interfere with
rd (n. m.) foot; abbreviated: rdw, prob. cf. Sem. rgl foot, leg

rdw (n. f. pl.) rushes

Reddet (woman's name) Redjet

h

h3i (vb.) to go down, descend from (hill country); (idiomatic expression §194) a free for all. The verb h3i must be clearly distinguished from h3b "to send."

h3w (n. m.) of place vicinity, neighbourhood; (of time) time, (of king) reign; affairs; belongings

h3b (vb.) to send (a person on an errand, etc.) r "to (a place)"; to send (word) n "to (a person)"; h3b hr to send (word) about (a matter) H3b is not a "verb of motion." Cf. ?? Sem. śpr "to send" cf. Ar. ṣafara 2nd stem (fasala) "to send away"; Akkadian ṣapāru "to send" (h vs. ʃ; b vs. p and metathesis)

hi (n. m.) husband

hp (n. m.) law

hnw (n. m.) hna a liquid measure of ca. 0.5 litre

hrw (n. m.) day, daytime; m hrw pn today N.B. hrw is the normal word corresponding to English "day." R occurs in this sense only in the expression R nb "every day." The word sw means "date," although it is usually translated as "day" (of the month).

hrw (adj.) pleasing; (vb. 3rd weak) to be pleased, satisfied; ir hrw Be so good as to... Take care that...

hq (vb. bi-cons.? meaning unknown, perhaps to break out

h

h3 (particle) introduces polite request Would (you) please... (§73); introduces contrary-to-fact wish If only...!

h3 (prep.) behind

h3t (n. f.) tomb

hw (n. m. pl.) wealth; excess; exaggeration; rdi hw hr to do more than
See under 3ḥr field

ḥ3t-Ḥp (reading and structure not entirely certain) regnal year

ḥ3t (n. f.) forepart; forehead; vanguard (of army); beginning; foremost; the best of; m-ḥ3t (compound prep.) in front of; before; in the face of (temporally and spatially); r-ḥ3t in front of, before, to the front of; ḥr-ḥ3t in front of; before; previously

ḥ3t-Ḥp (compound noun) beginning; ḥ3t-Ḥp m Here begins (the book of …) Used as the opening lines of a book or chapter in a compilation of texts. Do not confuse with ḥ3ty-Ḥp “count,” governor,” etc.

ḥ3ty (n. m. nisba) heart, thought; variant pl. ḥ3tyw (not *ḥ3t ibwl)

ḥ3ty-Ḥp (n. m.) count; regional governor; mayor

ḥ3t (n. f. nisba) bow-warp (of ship)

ḥ3q (vb.) to plunder

ḥ3q (n. m.) plunder; booty (can include severed hands, phalli, and live prisoners)

ḥ (n. m.) flesh; pl. ḥw body; with suffixes: ~self; (so-and-so), in person

ḥ (vb. 3rd weak) to be joyous, rejoice m “over,” “in”

ḥw (n. m. pl.) ships; fleet

Ḥp(y) (proper noun) Nile; as god: Ḥapy; Ḥp 3 high Nile;

Ḥp (p-dj/Hp) (man’s name) Ḥep-djefa

ḥwt (n. f.) estate, large building; ḥwt-nfr temple

ḥwt (vb. 3rd weak, often without r in the infin.) to beat, strike; tread (on a road); drive in (a stake); verbal adjective (passive participle): ḥwyt’s well-trodden, beaten (path)

ḥwt (n. f.) rain

ḥwy (particle) introducing polite request often followed by s “please” (§73)

ḥwn (n. m.) youthful vigour

ḥwrw (n. m.) poor man, humble man

ḥb (n. m.) festival

ḥb3ḥb3 (vb. 5-cons.) to waddle
hbs (vb.) to clothe; be clothed; put on (garment); cover, hbs hr to be indifferent r

"concerning"; hbs hr (infin.) indifference (to suffering or need), literally "covering the face" (in meaning similar to English: "looking the other way")

hbs (n. m.) garment; pl. clothing, clothes, var. hi

hpt (vb.) to embrace

See under H(5)p-dfi(3) (man's name) Hept-djefa

hsw (n. m.) serpent

hm (enclitic particle) to be sure, surely, indeed (§186, 3)

hm-hr (compound verb) to retreat

hmt (n. f.) wife, woman; iri hmt to marry a wife; hmt-nsw Wife of the King; hmt-nsw wrt Great Wife of the King Cf. ? Semitic *hmt "husband's mother"

hmw (n. m.) steering oar; iri hmw guide the helm (Egyptian boats were steered with a steering oar, as rudders were unknown in antiquity.)

hm (n. m.) slave, servant; (n. f.) hmt slave, servant woman

hm-nfr (n. m.) hmnfr-priest

hm-k3 (n. m.) hmk3-priest, k3 priest (a category of priest who supervised the funerary cult of the deceased and supplied [under contract] offerings to the deceased person's k3)

Him Majesty (exact meaning unknown), esp. in the phrases: Himf His Majesty (said of the king, Him's Her Majesty is used of female rulers); Himl My Majesty (said by the king);

Hm k Your Majesty (said to the king); in the phrase Him n(y) the Majesty of (+ name of a god or king

hm (n. f. craft, art

hmt (n. f.) 'glass flux" (an ingredient used in glass making)

hmw (n. m.) artisan, artist, craftsman

hmst (n. f.) salt Cf. Semitic: Hebrew melaḥ (melah) "salt"; Arabic mel (milh) "salt" (with metathesis)

hmsi (vb. 4th weak) to sit; hmsi m to live (in/at a place), dwell

hn (vb. bi-cons.) to hurry, rush (to a place)

hr (prep.) with (a person), together with (things and people)
EGYPTIAN VOCABULARY

\[ hnw \] vessels; generally property, goods

\[ hnm \] (vb. 5-cons.) to creep

\[ hnn, \text{var.} \]

\[ hnw \] (n. m.) phallus

\[ hnt \] beer Cf. (?) the Semitic root *hmd* “to be sour, fermented.”

\[ hnt \] (n. f.) bed

\[ Hr \] (divine name) Horus (The son of Osiris and Isis. Horus was identified with the reigning king.)

\[ Hr-ddf \] (man’s name) Har-dedef (a prince)

\[ hr \] (n. m.) face; surface

\[ hr \] (prep.) on, upon; on account of, because; concerning, about; and, in addition to (possibly cf. Semitic “upon”); \( m-hr \) (compound prep.) before (a person); in (one’s) sight

\[ hr-ib \] (compound prep.) in the middle of; \( m \) \( hr-ib \) in the midst of, among

\[ hr-wy \] (adv.) immediately; occasionally with the singular \( hr-c \)

\[ hr \ m \] (interrogative) why? (literally “on a account of what.” §169)

\[ hr-n(y)t \] (conjunction) because; on account of the fact that (§114)

\[ hr-hw \] (compound prep.) except, apart from

\[ hr y\text{ isst} \] (interrogative) why? (§169)

\[ hr-tp \] (compound prep.) on top of

\[ hry \] (nisba) upper; (one) who/which is above/over

\[ hry-pr \] (n. m. nisba) chief of household staff

\[ hry-tb \] (n. m. nisba) survivor (of a deceased person)

\[ hry-tp \] (nisba of compound prep.) who / which is upon; chief; and as a noun, headman, master

\[ hry \] (vb. 4th weak, inf. without t) to travel overland

\[ hkh \] (cardinal number) million

\[ hky \] (vb. 3rd weak, infin. without t) to search (for), seek out

See under \( hry-hps \) lector priest
hs (n. m.) excrement

hsi (vb. 3rd weak) to praise, honour, favour; hsi (stative) may it please you (§99) Cf. ??

Semitic hsi “to praise;” “laud”

hs (n. f.) favour; praise; m hs + divinity through the favour of (a god)

hsy (vb. 3rd weak, infin. without r) to sing

hsyw (n. m. [participle]) singer

hsb (vb.) to calculate; reckon

hsb (n. m.) fracture (in bone)

hsbt (n. f.) worm

hsmn (n. m.) natron (a naturally occurring sodium carbonate \( \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O} \) used in embalming and as a cleaning agent)

hsmn (n. m.) bronze

hsmn (n. m.) amethyst

hsq (vb.) to sever, cut off

hqs (n. m. [participle?]) ruler; hqרג-欢乐 local ruler, mayor, district governor

heqat a dry measure of ca. 4.54 litres

hgr (vb.) to be hungry; to fast; hgr(ו) (participle) hungry man

hgr (n. m.) hunger

hkn (verbal adjective / participle) (he who is) praised

hknw (n. m.) praise; rdh knw to give praise (i.e. to the gods)

hknw (n. m.) hknw-oil (a sacred oil)

htyw (n. m.) awning

htp (vb. intransitive) to be satisfied m “with”; be at peace, go to rest, set (of sun); (vb. transitive) to satisfy, make content, but cf. shtp “to satisfy”

htp (n. m.) peace, contentment; m htp in safety, safely (of travelling); offering htp dl nsw an offering that the king makes (offering formula §197)
EGYPTIAN VOCABULARY

.offerings

.silver

to be bright; the day dawns (literally “the land becomes bright”); as noun dawn, daybreak

.cheerful (literally “bright of face”)

.the White Crown (of Upper Egypt)

to injure; destroy; annihilate; put an end to; with ib to disobey the heart

.annihilation; destruction

.cr. thing(s); r nbt more than anything; more, most (§49)

.fire

.office (administrative bureau)

.to examine (a patient); to measure (grain, etc.)

.to throw down, cast aside; abandon (property); r to throw behind (someone)

.night

.to bend (the arm) as a gesture of respect

.widow

.to scramble

.country, foreign land; hill country

.foreigners

.to rise (sun); to appear in glory (king)

.1) weapons; 2) funerary furniture; 3) utensils; equipment; tackle (of ship)

.weapons of war

.(compound prep.) except, apart from

.(man’s name) Hufu, Kheops (a king of the Fourth Dynasty)
hbš (vb.) to ravage, destroy

hbi (vb. 3rd weak) to dance

hbsw (a. f.) beard

hpr (vb. intransitive) to become (+ m of predication); to change / turn m “into”; to come into existence; occur, happen, m-+ person “to a (person)”; to take place; to come, arrive (time); to go by, be past (time); to exist; hpr + infinitive n + person to be able (for a person) to do (literally “[infinitive] happens for a person”); (of wealth) to accrue n “to” (a person); as an auxiliary verb It happened that... / It will happen that... (§172)

hprt (participle, f. s. / pl.) thing(s) that happened hr + person “to” (a person); event(s)

hprw (n. m.) form, shape, manifestation, change bī hprw m to transform (oneself) into; bī hprw m to grow up in (a place)

See under H(w)fw

hft in accordance to; corresponding to; in front of; opposite; in proportion to; hft + infinitive: when.
Following verbs of speech and motion: to (a person of high rank or royalty), i.e. one does not speak to the king or approach him, but one speaks or stands merely in his or her vicinity. Note the writing! This is a case of graphic transposition (i.e. the t is normally placed in a convenient space for aesthetic reasons).

hft-n(y)ē (conjunction) in view of the fact that, since (cf. hr-n(y)ē §114)

hft hr (compound prep.) before the face of, in front of

hfr (n. m. nisba) enemy [(one who is opposed), pl. . hftw

hm to not know (something/somebody); to be ignorant (of something) The idiom “to not know oneself” means “to lose one’s faculties” through fear, pain, etc. cf. “out of one’s wits.”

hmē in the expression: m-hmē + suffix / noun (compound prep.) without; in (a person’s) absence

hn (n. m.) phrase, utterance, speech; matter, affair; hñ nfr a kind word;

hn (n.) mēt proverb, saying

hn (vb. 3rd weak) to land (of flying, falling things); to stop (at a place); to rest (at a place—also of resting for refreshment) Cf. Semitic nwh e.g. Hebrew מָלַו (nwh) “to rest,” “to settle,” “to stop (at a place)”; Ar. نَحْ (nwh) “to halt for a rest”

bny(w)ē (n. f. pl.) dancing girls
EGYPTIAN VOCABULARY

\[ \text{hams (n. m.) friend} \]

\[ \text{Hnw (divine name) Khonsu (the moon god of Karnak)} \]

\[ \text{hnt (n. m.) front m hnt in the front, r hnt towards the front, forwards} \]

\[ \text{hnt (vb. 4th weak) to sail upstream, travel south; } \text{trav, sail} \text{ southward} \]

\[ \text{Hnty (divine name) Henty (a crocodile god)} \]

\[ \text{hntw (n. m.) outside} \]

\[ \text{hntw, hnt(w) (adv.) before, beforehand; previously; earlier; (adj.? nisba?) previous; former} \]

\[ \text{bnd (vb.) to trample, step on} \]

\[ \text{hr (prep.) with, by, near, (a god or king); under (a king’s reign); (speak) to (a king); (come) to, before (a god or king) } \]

\[ \text{hr (particle following a direct quotation) so says (a person) } \text{§189} \]

\[ \text{hr (sentence particle) Now, …; Then…; Thus, Further } \text{§185, 3; } \text{hr m-hst + prospective sdmf} \text{ Now after he heard / had heard } \text{§75, 2; with other sentence types Now after; Now later } \text{§185, 4; } \text{hr ir m-hst Now after; Now later; Now afterwards; } \text{hr ir m-hst hr-st nn} \text{ Now later, after this; Now after this} \]

\[ \text{bnt (n. f.) state; condition; affair; requirement} \]

\[ \text{hrw, abbrev. hr (n. m. s/pl.) enemy} \]

\[ \text{hrw voice, sound; m² c³ hrw / (fem.) m³ t hrw (epithet of deceased) justified, vindicated (I.e. in the trial court of the hereafter, the deceased has been declared innocent, and is admitted to the hereafter.)} \]

\[ \text{hrw (n. m. pl.) invocation offerings (offerings that were believed to result from the recitation of the offering formula) used in conjunction with the verb prl “to go forth”} \]

\[ \text{hr(y)fy, var. } \text{(particle following direct quotation) so says } \text{§189} \]

\[ \text{hrp (vb.) to direct (a project); control (affairs)} \]

\[ \text{hrpw (n. m.) mallet} \]

\[ \text{See under hw (This is a “sportive plural” writing.)} \]
hsbd < hsbd (n. m.) lapis lazuli

bsf (vb.) transitive: to drive away; ward off; oppose; thwart; bsf ... br + infin. prevent (a person)

from (doing); intransitive: bsf br fend for / defend (a person); bsf n + person to oppose (a person); to punish (a person)

ht, (n. m.) tree, wood, lumber; stick; mast (of ship); pl. htw

ht (n. m.) khet a measure of 100 cubits

ht (prep.) through; throughout; pervading (often used as adverbial comment e.g. divine power pervaded his body); m-ht (compound prep.) after, following, accompanying, behind; afterwards, later; m-ht + prospective sdm:f when he heard / had heard (§75, 2)

ht-t (n. m.) a type of bird

ht (vb.) to retreat, turn back

ht (n. m.) reversal

See under h/t

htm (vb.) to seal; to put under contract m-c "with" (+ person); to lock (doors, city gates) Cf. Semitic htm “to seal”; “seal”

htm (n. m.) seal; br htm under (a person’s) seal

bdi (vb. 3rd weak) to sail north; to travel / go north, to travel downstream

h

ht (n. f. occasionally m.) belly; womb; abdomen; body; innermost being (the belly was considered the seat of emotions)

ht (n. f.) generation

h'yt (n. f.) heap (of corpses)

f (n. m.) h'tr sack dry measure of 20 hq3t (ca. 90.8 litres)

hnw (n. m.) interior; home; royal Court; m-hnw (n/y) (compound prep.) within, on the inside of (literally "in the interior of") Also written hni.

hni (vb. 3rd weak) to row (a boat)
EGYPTIAN VOCABULARY

hnw (n. m.) brook

Hnm(w) (divine name) Khnum

Hnm-hotp(w) (man’s name) Khnum-hotpe

br (prep.) under, and from the idea of “being under a burden”: bearing, carrying, holding, having; (being) in (a state or condition)

brt (n. f.) belongings, property, possessions; obligation, requirement, demand, duty

brt hrw n(y)t r nb in the phrase m brt hrw n(y)t r nb in the course of every day. The writing brt hrw is a visual pun, as the br-sign is “under the sun”!

brt-nfr (n. f.) necropolis

bry (n. isba) who / which is under; (one) who is suffering from (a medical condition), (one) who has (a medical condition); having, possessing

bry-hbt (n. m. nisba) lector-priest (lit. “the one holding the ritual book”)

br(y) qni (n. m. nisba) porter (lit. “he who is under the baggage”)

hrw (n. m.) underside; r hrw downwards

hrt (n. m.) child

hrdw (n. m.) childhood

(adj.) hs or hs(y) (adj. / verb) cowardly; vile (of enemy); weak; of humble status, of modest means; hs hr ib to be incompetent

bst (n. f.) cowardice

bsyt (n. f.) a kind of spice

hbrw (n. m.) panoply (of war accoutrements)

s (n. m.) man Cf. ? Semitic, e.g. Hebrew יְשַׁע (yesh) “man”

S-n(y)-Wsrt (man’s name) Senwosret

S-n(y)-Wsrt-snb(w) Senwosret-sonbu, sportive variant
st (n. f.) woman Cf. ? Semitic, ทร: Arabic ﷯ (ṣumâ) “female”; Hebrew מִשְׁתָה (miṣṭath) “woman”

st (n. f.) place; seat, throne; space; proper place;  כאן m st iry in good order (literally: “in their [proper] place[s]”). Cf. ? Arabic تُسْتُ (ṣâst) “buttocks”; Hebrew מִשְׁת (ṣât) “buttocks.” מִשְׁת (ṣât) “foundation”

St occurs as the first element in compound abstract nouns (§193):

 muestra st-ib affection

 muestra st-š blow, strike (of gods against people)

 muestra st-nty divine state

 muestra st-hr (compound noun) care, charge, supervision in the expression hr st-hr in the care of (a person), under (a person’s) supervision

 muestra st-swq purity, cleanliness

 muestra st-sk3 ploughing

 muestra st-ḥt w mysteries

 muestra s3 (n. m.) back; s3 m-s3 after; in the back of; r-s3 + infinitive or + prospective סִּמֶּשׁ: after hearing or after he heard/has heard/had heard; with nouns behind, after; s3 r-s let it be revoked (said of superseded legal documents—literally “away with it!”)

 muestra s3 son; s3 nsw prince (literally “son of the king”) s3 nsw n(y) ht-f king’s true son (literally “of his body”); as a priestly title: s3 nsw tpy first king’s son; s3 Rṣ the Son of Rṣ + king’s Nomen in a cartouche (§69). The writing with the egg-sign is not particularly common.

 muestra S3-nht (man’s name) Sinuhe

 muestra S3t (n. f.) daughter

 muestra S3t-Spdw (woman’s name) Sit-Sopdu

 muestra s3 (n. m.) a phylê (of priests); regiment, company (of troops) Phylê is a Greek word meaning “division” that was also used of the divisions within the Egyptian priesthood of a temple.

 muestra s3w (n. m.) protection (by means of magical amulets or spells)

 muestra s2i (vb. 3rd weak) to guard, watch; ward off; s33-ti (stative) + hr beware! / take care not to (do) / be sure you don’t (do) (§99)

 muestra s3h (vb. transitive) arrive at, reach; to endow m “with”; with s3 as direct object: to land (from a ship), to reach land
EGYPTIAN VOCABULARY

Sḥbw (place name) Sḥbu

ṣṣq (vb.) to pull (oneself) together, to be collected (of mind)

ṣtw (n. m.) floor; ground

ṣy, var. s(y) (3rd f. s. dep. pronoun) her, it (after particles taking the dependent pronoun, she, it)

ṣy (Late Egyptian pronoun, f. s.) She; It (§198) This pronoun is later replaced by the m. s. sw.

ṣy (interrogative pronoun) what? (precedes the noun); who;

ḥr sy ḫṣṣ what?;

ḥr sy ḫṣṣ why? for what reason?;

ṣy nw when? at what time?

ṣš (vb.) to recognize; perceive; know

ṣš (n. m.) perception; knowledge; prognostication (a type of medical text that indicates how to predict the health of a patient); as a god Sia

ṣp (vb. s-causative of bicons.) to inspect, examine; to take stock, to inventory

ṣpy (n. m. nisba) inventory

ṣn (vb.) to massage

ṣnī (vb. s-causative of 3rd weak) to hesitate; to wait n “for”

ṣḥ (vb. s-causative of 3rd weak) to increase

ṣḥ (vb.) to equip (with weapons)

ṣḥḥ (vb. s-causative) to feed, provide food for; to keep alive

ṣṛ (vb. s-causative of bi-cons.) to cause to ascend cf. Semitic “fly “to go up”

ṣḥw (n. m. pl.) nobles (said of the blessed dead)

ṣṣṣ (vb. s-causative) to make numerous, many; to make (too) many

ṣḥq (vb. s-causative of bi-cons.) to cause / make to enter, to send in; to bring in

ṣw (3rd m. sing. dep. pronoun) him, it (after particles taking the dependent pronoun, he, it)

ṣw (Late Egyptian pronoun, m. s.) He, It (§198) (Later sw replaces the f. s. sy “She”)

ṣw (v. intrans.) to pass ḫr “by” (a place); ḫr “over” (a legal case); ḫr / m “along” (the road); to pass away (die). Cf. Semitic ṣwr: Hebrew נָעָר (ṣwr) “to journey”; Arabic ٱلسِّرَى (sāra) “to move on, go away, travel”
swd (vb. s-causative of bi-cons.) to make green; to make flourish

swb (vb. s-causative) to purify

sw (n. m. pl.) dates; (n. s.) abbreviated in dates, sw day (of the month) §69

swr (vb.) to drink (? an s-causative cognate to Semitic rwy “to drink one’s fill”)

swb (n. f.) egg; m swb in the egg, meaning “unborn”

swb (vb. s-causative) to widen, extend

sw (enclitic particle) however, but

swtr (vb. 5-cons.) to go for a walk

See under nsw king

sb in the expression n(y) sq (noun phrase) burnt-offering

See under sy what?

sbl (vb. 3rd weak) to send (a person) (but not letters); to lead, accompany (someone) n “to (a person),” r “to (a place); to deliver (materials, objects)

sbd (n. f.) load, cargo

sb (vb.) to teach (can take two direct objects: “to teach a person a thing”)

sb (n. m.) door; gate

sb (n. m.) star

sbh (n. m.) cry

sbwr (n. f. pl.) cries, wailing

Sbk-m-h3t (man’s name) Sebek-em-ḥat

sbl < sb (vb.) to laugh m “at”

sp (n. m.) 1) time, occasion; 2) deed, act; 3) mischief, fault 4) matter, affair; 5) venture, undertaking; 6) success, accomplishment; irl sp hn deal with (a person)

sp sn indicates to the reader that one or more sign, a word, or even a complete utterance is to be repeated (§70)

sp n district, nome (the variant writing is found only in hieratic texts)

See also under d3tt estate
spī (vb. 3rd weak) to remain over, survive; N sp + Prospective sdm.f He never heard... (§110)

A spr (vb. transitive & intransitive) to reach (someone or a place) or with r + person; to arrive r “at”

spr (vb.) to petition; to appeal hr “against (a person)” n “to”; participle sprw (n. m., participle) petitioner

spd (adj.) sharp; skilled; spd-hr alert (person); astute

spdd (vb. 3rd gem.) to supply

sf (n. m.) yesterday

sfn (adj./vb.) (to be) kind, merciful; to show mercy; to be lenient

sft < sft (vb.) to slaughter (animal)

sft < sft (n. m.) oil

sm (vb.) to help, aid

sm3 (vb.) to kill, slay

sm3 (n. m.) associate; ally; accomplice

sm3-t (compound vb.) to unite the land; to be buried; (n. m.) interment; juncture, fork (of a road — the meaning is not entirely certain)

smr (vb. s-causative) to impoverish

smwn (sentence particle) probably, certainly (§185, 6)

smn (vb. s-caus. of bi-cons.) to establish; to make firm; to perpetuate; to set up (an inscription)

smnh (vb. s-causative) to enhance; improve; to advance; to embellish; to be servicable, of use

smr (vb. s-causative of bi-cons.) to inflict pain

smr (n. m.) Companion, Friend of the king (a court title); smr wʿty Unique Friend; Sole Companion

smsi, smsy (vb. s-causative of 3rd weak—infin. without t) to deliver (a woman in childbirth)

smsw (adj.) eldest (of persons) (Note the crook at the bottom of the staff.)

sn (3rd pl. dep. pron.) them (after particles requiring the dependent pronoun, they)

sn (n. m.) brother
snt (n. f.) sister

sn (vb. bi-cons.) to kiss; to smell; to breathe

snl (vb. 3rd weak) to pass by

sw (n. dual) two

sn-nw (ordinal number) second; mate, fellow, companion, partner

sw (vb. s-causative) boil, cook hr “in”

snb (adj.) healthy; safe; (vb.) to be healthy; snb-n(l) (stative) may you be healthy; Safe journey! (cf. Semitic ṣlm “to be whole, in good condition, safe” —here Egy. n corresponds to l and with interchange of m and b).

snb (n. m. or infin. of preceding) recovery (from illness)

snf (n. m.) blood

snjt (vb. s-causative) to strengthen

sntr < snfr (n. m.) incense

snd (vb.) to fear; to respect (n. m.) fear (Suggestion: when snd is followed by a reference to a god or king, translate “the fear of him” rather than “his fear.”)

sndt (n. f.) fear

sndm (vb. s-causative) to make happy; to sit, be seated; dwelling-place; home

Cf. Semitic ṣm “pleasant, comfort,” etc.

sr (n. m.) official

sr (vb. bi-cons.) to predict; foretell

srwl (vb. s-causative of 3rd weak) to remove

srwh (vb. 4-cons.) to treat (medically); to tend

srwd < srw (vb. s-causative) to strengthen; to perpetuate (offerings to the gods or ancestors); to make flourish

srml (vb. s-causative of 3rd weak) to make cry; to cause weeping

shīl (vb. s-causative of 3rd weak) to let down, lower

shq3 (vb. s-causative) to install as ruler, to make (someone) a ruler
EGYPTIAN VOCABULARY

\( \text{shgr} \) (vb. s-causative) to cause hunger; to let starve

\( \text{shp} \) (vb. s-causative) to satisfy; to please

\( \text{shd} \) (vb. s-causative of bi-cons.) to illuminate; to brighten

\( \text{sht} \) (n. f.) fields, meadow, country (in contrast to the town)

\( \text{shy} \) (n. sba from \text{sh}t) peasant

\( \text{shj} \) to remember

See under \text{wsh} width

\( \text{shgr} \) (vb. s-causative) to create, bring into existence, cause to be, bring about

\( \text{shm} \) (adj. and vb.) powerful; as verb: to have power m “over”; to prevail m “over;” r “over”; to have control m “over”

\( \text{shm} \) (n. m.) power

\( \text{shr} \) See under \text{sh}r to sweep

\( \text{shy} \) (n. m.) plan, idea, (piece of) advice

\( \text{shy} \) (n. m. niba) captain (of a ship or boat)

\( \text{shy}, \text{shy} \) (vb.) to sweep; to overlay (to apply gold leaf, etc.)

\( \text{ss} \) (n. m.) ashes

\( \text{ssji} \) (vb. s-causative of 3rd weak) to satisfy, to make wise

See under \text{rsh}.

\( \text{spd} \) (vb. s-causative) to prepare, to make ready, to supply m “with”

\( \text{sm} \) (n. f. pl.) horses (Eighteenth Dynasty accounts indicate that chariot teams were almost exclusively mares.)

See under \text{swh} dates (This is a “sportive plural.”)

\( \text{sje} \) (vb. bi-cons.) to spread out; to pass \( hr \) “by”

\( \text{sf} \) (n. m.) threshold

\( \text{sf} \) (vb. bi-cons.) to write
ś (n. m.) document; writing; ʿrī m ś to put in writing
 ś (n. m.—participle) scribe; ṣ ś nsw royal scribe
 śś See under śś to be wise
 śś (n. m.) prayer
 ś (vb.) to lead, guide; rule govern; direct; show the way; conduct (work)
 ś (m. s. participle) director; leader; guide; ruler
 ś (n. m.) conduct; behaviour
 śn (n. m.) lotus also with the determinative ṣ śn lily. Cf. Semitic śn “lily.”
 sq (vb. s-causative of bi-cons.) to exalt; extol
 sqbb (vb. 3rd gem.) to make cool
 sqbbwy (n. m.) cool hall or perhaps bathroom (shower-room?)
 sgr-ḥn (n. m.) captive (prisoner of war)
 sqdl (vb. s-causative of 3rd weak, infin. apparently without ṭ) to sail, to sail on (can be transitive); (more generally) to travel (even on land)
 sqdw (m. participle) sailor
 See under ṣdw
 sk (vb. bi-cons.) to wipe out (pots, etc.); sk ḫt pour out one’s heart (literally “wipe out one’s belly”)
 ski (vb. 3rd weak) to destroy; annihilate
 sgr (vb. s-causative of bi-cons.) to silence; rdl sgr m + person to silence (a person)
 st (3rd pl. dep. pron.) them, it (after particles taking the dependent pronoun, they, it)
 st (Late Egyptian pronoun, com. pl.) They (§198)
 See under st(y)
 st (vb. 3rd weak) to shoot
 st(w)t (n. f. pl.) shooting pains
 stwt (n. f. pl.) rays (of sun)
EGYPTIAN VOCABULARY

ṣtp (n. m.) strip (of cloth)

ṣḥ (n. m.) the choicest, the pick (said of troops, crews, etc.)

ṣḥ (the god Sutekh (Seth))

See under ṣḥt Now or ṣṭ them

ṣṭḥ (vb.) to drag, drag off (persons); to pull, draw (wagon)

ṣṭḥ (n. f.) areura land measure of 100 cubits squared (2735 sq. metres or a little more than ½ acre) (§68, 4)

ṣṭḥ (n. m. pl.) secretions

ṣṭḥ (n. m.) fragrance, aroma, smell

ṣṭḥ (vb. s-causeative of 3rd weak, infin. with t) to raise

ṣṭḥ (vb. 4th weak, infin. without t) to be prostrate, sprawled out

ṣṭ (vb. bi-cons.) to clothe

ṣṭ (n. m.) tail

ṣṭ < sḏ (vb. bi-cons.) to break, to crush, to smash

ṣḏ (n. m.) fringe (of cloth)

ṣḏ (vb.) to apply (cosmetics, medicines) to the eyelids

ṣḏt (n. f.) fire, flame

ṣḏw (vb. s-causeative of 3rd weak) to slander, vilify

ṣḏm (vb.) to hear; to listen; ṣḏm n to listen to (a person); obey (a person) Only rarely written with a determinative: ṣḏ. Cf. Semitic ʿšm̄ “to hear”

See under ṣḏm to apply to the eyelids

ṣḏm (participle, m.) judge

ṣḏr (vb. s-causeative of bi-cons.) to lie down; go to bed; sleep; spend the night (doing)

ṣḏd (vb. s-causeative of bi-cons.) to recount; relate; converse; talk n “about”; recite

ṣḏdwt (n. f. pl.) quotations; literary works
š (n. m.) pool, pond, lake; garden

šš (vb. bi-cons.) to ordain; to order

ššw (n. m.) fate

šš(w) in n ššw n(y) (compound prep.) to the extent of; in the capacity of

ššc (vb.) to begin m + infin. to (do something)

ššc (n. m.) beginning ššc m beginning from; m ššc m beginning from; ššc r as far as; r ššc r down to

ššs (n. m.) (an unknown luxury product)

šš (vb.) to travel, go, make a trip

ššd (vb.) to excavate, dig out, dredge

ššt variant of ššyt (n. f.) a type of cake

ššd(w) (n. m. pl.) incisions

šw (divine name) Shu (the god of the air)

šw (adj. / vb. bi-cons.) to be empty; free m "of, from"; devoid m "of"; to be lacking

šwyt (n. f.) shadow, shade

šwšw (n. m. pl.) commoners

šš (vb. bi-cons.) to flow out; to pass out of (said of evil spirits departing the body)

ššpyy (adj.) noble, splendid, costly, elegant, luxurious; (of gods) august

ššśśw (n. m. pl.) precious things, luxuries, riches, wealth; delicacies

ššt (woman's name) Šaftu

šš (vb. bi-cons., anomalous infin. with t ššššm) to go; to walk

ššc (n. m.) Upper Egyptian barley

ššc (vb.) to make music

ššc(w) (n. m.) musician
Egyptian Vocabulary

- **šmr (n. m.)** summer (a season §69)
- **šmr (n. m.)** harvest
- **šms (vb.)** to follow, accompany; **šms wyš** a funeral procession
- **šmsrw (m. participle)** retainer, attendant
- **šni (vb. 3rd weak)** 1) to enquire into a matter, to investigate, to question (someone); 2) to conjure / exorcise (an illness); to curse
- **šnyt (n. f. collective)** courtiers
- **šn(w) (n. m.)** net
- **šnt to revile**
- **šnt, var. šnt to revile; denounce**
- **šndtyt (n. f.)** kilt; figuratively apron i.e. protector of the motherless
- **šrl (n. m.)** lad; youth (young man)
- **šrr, šrl (adj. & vb. 2nd gem.)** to be little, small, diminished, lessened
- **šs (vb.)** to be wise; **rdi šs** m to inform (someone) of, acquaint (someone) with
- **šsw (n. m.)** treatment (medical)
- **šsp (vb.)** to take, accept, receive; take up (an object)
- **šsp (n. m.)** light
- **šstp (n. f. collective)** cucumbers
- **šstp (n. f.)** summer house
- **šš (adj.)** mysterious; secret; difficult; (n. m. pl.) ššw secrets, mysteries
- **šdī (vb. 3rd weak)** to dig out, cut out, carve (out); remove
- **šdyt (n. f.)** pool (i.e. “that which is dug out”)

**q**

- **q3 (adj.)** tall, high; exalted; loud (cf. English “at the top of one’s voice”); **q3 s3 arrogant**,
presumptuous (and as a noun denoting such a person): ḫr ḫrw noisy ("loud-mouthed")

q3b (n. m.) intestine; interior; m-q3b (compound prep.) in the midst of (people, places, things)

q3q3 (n. m.) travelling barge

Qi-na (place name) Qina (written in New Kingdom style group writing)

q3b (n. m.) bend or fold (of a fishing net)

qbb (adj. and vb. 2nd gem.) (to be) cool, calm; with ib refreshed

qm3 (vb.) to produce, create; to engender

qni (adj. and vb. 3rd weak) to be brave; strong; sturdy; to conquer Cf. ḫnm: Ugaritic ḫnm “to be strong, powerful”; Akkadian danīnu “to be strong, powerful”

gnt (n. f.) valour

qni (vb. 3rd weak) to embrace m + person; qnš pry: to fall unconscious, black out

qni (n. m.) embrace; mbqni m + person to fill (one's) embrace with (a person)

qnhw (n. m.) palanquin (an open seat carried on poles by porters)

qnb (n. f.) court (of magistrates); as collective magistrates

qnbty (n. m. nisba) magistrate; qnbty n(y) w district magistrate ("magistrate of the district")

qri (n. m.) thunder, thunderstorm

qrs (vb.) to bury

qrs (n. m.) burial

qsn (adj.) painful, troublesome, difficult, nasty; of injuries qsn r f too painful for him (r of comparison, §49, literally "[It is] painful beyond him," i.e. beyond his tolerance); (n. m.) pain Cf. Hebrew ḫwśp (qāsā) "difficult, hard, severe"; Arabic ḫ (qasā) "to be hard, harsh, cruel"

qd (vb. bi-cons.) to build; fashion (humans)

qd (n. m.) reputation, character, nature; extent; mi qd f in its entirety (§80)

qdt (n. f.) qidet a weight of 9.1 grams, one tenth of a deben (§68.3)

Qdš (place name) Kadesh a city on the Orontes River
\[ k \]

\( k^3 \) (sentence particle) Then... Next... (§185, 2)

\( k^3 \) (particle following a direct quote) so (a speaker) will say (§189)

\( \text{ka} \) (n. m.) ka (ku); spirit; soul The ka was a part of the person’s makeup that among other things received nourishment—real or spiritual—and to which offerings were made after the person’s death.

\( \text{krt} \) (n. f.) construction project; work; \( \text{imy-rt} \) overseer of works

\( k^3w \) (n. m. pl.) sycamore figs

\( k^3p \) (n. m.) hut, lean-to

\( k^3hs \) (vb. 4-cons.) to be harsh

\( K^3f \) (place name, feminine in gender) Kush (in Nubia)

\( ky \) (n. m.) (precedes the noun) another; another man (sometimes with a seated man determinative), another thing, another one

\( ky \) (n. m.) baboon

\( kt \) (n. fem.) (precedes the noun) another; used as ky

\( \text{Kbi} \) (man’s nickname) Kebi

\( \text{Kpy} \) (also spelled Kbn) (place name) Byblos (an Egyptian “colony town” in Lebanon)

\( kf \) (vb.) to uncover

\( k^3s \) (vb.) to be discreet; \( k^3s^b \) lb trustworthy; \( k^3 \) trusted man

\( km \) to complete; to come to a total of, to total up to; \( m \) km (infinitive) n(y) it in the blink of an eye (“in the completing of an instant”)

\( Kmt \) (place name, f.) Egypt (literally, “the Black Land”)

\( ksw \) (n. m. pl.) bowings, esp. in the phrase bowing (to the king)

\( kkt \) (n. f.) an unknown animal that eats grain
khw (n. m.) darkness

kt (adj.) little

\( g \)

gwf (n. m.) long-tailed monkeys The word was loaned into Hebrew: "qof (qof) "monkey."

Gb (divine name) Geb (the earth god)

\( gbgbyt \) headlong

gfn (vb.) to dismiss (a person)

\( gmi \) (vb. 3rd weak) to find Cf. (?) the Semitic root(s) *m'ét / m't / mgy “to find; come; come upon,” e.g. Hebrew "mg "to find,” Ugaric mgy “to come upon”

\( gmk \) (vb.) to catch sight of (someone), to spot (someone)

gxm (vb. 4-cons., intransitive) to break; to crash; smash

grt (enclitic particle) however; moreover; now (can occur after the particle hw and can have suffix pronouns attached)

\( gr \) (vb. bi-cons.) to be silent; to be motionless

\( gr(w) \) (adv.) also, too; still

grh (n. m.) night m grh at night, in the night, grh mi hrw both night and day

\( grg \) (vb.) to establish, re-establish, found; to prepare (for); grg pr set up a household (start a family)

\( grg \) (n. m.) falsehood, lie

\( ghs \) (n. m.) gazelle

\( gs \) (vb. bi-cons.) to anoint

\( gs \) (n. m.) 1) side; 2) half; \( r-gs \) (compound prep.) beside; at the side of; next to

\( gs-pr \) (compound noun, m.) temple

\( gs-sp \) (compound noun, m.) migraine headache (literally "half the head") The Greek and Latin names from which "migraine" derives (hēmikrania, hemicrania) are very likely loan-translations from Egyptian.
t (n. m.) bread

(t. s. demonstrative / definite article) this; the (§78)

\(\text{T3wy} \) The Two Lands (Egypt, i.e. Upper and Lower Egypt); \(\text{Nb T3wy} \) The Lord of the Two Lands (an epithet of the king)

\(\text{T3-mr} \) (place name) Egypt

\(\text{T3-nr} \) (place name) God's Land (often refers to Punt, but also to other distant lands)

\(\text{T3-f} \) (n. m.) boundary

See under \(\text{tmt} \) sprinkle

\(\text{tlfwy} \) (n. m. pl.) peas

\(\text{t1ps} \) (n. m.) a spice

\(\text{tw} \) (indefinite pron. one) (can occur as subject or as topic in non-verbal sentences, e.g. §62); in 18th Dynasty texts, "One" may refer to the king. The passive marker is derived from this word. Note that true passive forms occur far more frequently than does the indefinite pronoun.

\(\text{tw} \) See \(\text{tw} \)

\(\text{tw} \) (f. s. demonstrative) this (§78) archaic

\(\text{tw} \) (n. m.) inferior; a person of low status

\(\text{tw} \) (Late Egyptian pronoun, com. s.) I (§198)

\(\text{tw} \) (Late Egyptian pronoun, com. pl.) We (§198)

\(\text{twk} \) (Late Egyptian pronoun, m. s.) You (§198)

\(\text{tw} \) (Late Egyptian pronoun, f. s.) You (§198)

\(\text{tw} \) (Late Egyptian pronoun) One (§198)

\(\text{tw} \) (Late Egyptian pronoun, com. pl.) You (§198)

\(\text{tw} \) (f. s. demonstrative) this (§78) archaic

\(\text{tw} \) (vb.) to be in accord with; to resemble, be like; \(\text{tw} \) \(\text{ib lnh} \) to agree with
tb, var. \( \rightarrow \) tb (vb. 4-cons.) to haul up

\( \rightarrow \) tp (n. m.) head; "principal" (of a loan); \( \rightarrow \) m tp hr m\( \rightarrow \) (to sit) with head on knee (a gesture of mourning)

\( \rightarrow \) tp (n. m.) person

\( \rightarrow \) tp (prep.) on

\( \rightarrow \) tp-\( \rightarrow \) (compound prep.) before with the infinitive ("before going to bed"), and with the prospective sdm:\( \rightarrow \) ("before one could / might go," etc.)

\( \rightarrow \) tp-m (compound prep.) before

\( \rightarrow \) tp-hr(y) (compound noun m.) master

\( \rightarrow \) tp-dw\( \rightarrow \) (n. phrase) dawn

\( \rightarrow \) tp (n. f.) fine oil (i.e. "first class")

\( \rightarrow \), var. \( \rightarrow \) tpy (nisbd) which is on; principal, chief; the best (of); \( \rightarrow \) first; \( \rightarrow \) tpy-t\( \rightarrow \) those who are on earth

\( \rightarrow \) tf, var. \( \rightarrow \) tf\( \rightarrow \) (f. s. demonstrative adj.) that (§78)

\( \rightarrow \) tm, var. \( \rightarrow \) tm, \( \rightarrow \) tm negative auxiliary verb—negates purpose clauses (§175); prospective forms as direct object and object of preposition (§176); conditional sentences (§177); infinitives (§178); participles and sdm-tyf\( \rightarrow \) (§179); relative verb (§179)

\( \rightarrow \) tm\( \rightarrow \) (n. m.) mat

\( \rightarrow \) tmm (vb. intrans.) to close up (abnormally) (said of wounds)

\( \rightarrow \) tmt, var. \( \rightarrow \) tmm (vb.) to sprinkle, to dust (with a powder)

\( \rightarrow \) tn (f. s. demonstrative adj.) this (follows the noun and agrees in gender with it). Sometimes it is better translated that.

\( \rightarrow \) tn See \( \rightarrow \) tn (also for words beginning with tn)

\( \rightarrow \) tn See \( \rightarrow \) tn

\( \rightarrow \) tni (vb. 3rd weak) to grow old

\( \rightarrow \) tni (n. m.) old age

\( \rightarrow \) See \( \rightarrow \) tni to distinguish
tr (n. m.) time, season

(tr enclitic particle) indeed, certainly, then (§186, 4)

thi (vb. 3rd weak) to go astray; lead astray, mislead

thi (vb. 3rd weak) to get / be drunk

tht (n. f.) the land of drunkenness

thb (vb.) to irrigate (a wound)

See under twt

Tti (woman’s name) Teti

Try (n. m.) male

L3w (n. m.) wind; breath; L3w enb the breath of life / life-giving breath

Try the vizier (The highest official in Egypt)

Pw (2nd m. sing. dep. pron.) you

Pwy var. of twy this

See under tbh to haul up

Pm3-c (adj. phrase) strong of arm, strong-armed

Pn, var. tn (2nd f. sing. dep. pron.) you

I Pn, var. tn (2nd pl. dep. pron.) you

I Pn (interrogative) where?

Tmi, Tmi (vb.) to distinguish (one thing r “from” another); to be distinguished, elevated
(of actions, speech, character, etc.)

Pn, Pn (n. m.) distinction, eminence

Pn, Pn (n. m.) number

B (n. m.) vertebra
Ts (vb. bi-cons.) to attach; join; knit together (broken bones); to tie

Ts (n. f. collective) troops; gang

Tsw (n. m.) commander; leader

Tsl (vb. 3rd weak) to raise up, lift up, get up

Tsm (n. m.) hound, dog

D

Dsbw (n. m. pl.) figs

Dsr (vb.) to control (one’s temper, etc.); Dsr lb to get control of oneself

Dit nh, dd, wst (perf. passive participle) given life, stability, and dominion (an exclamation used after the mention of the king’s nomen, see §§69; 121, 2b)

Dwsw (n. m.) tomorrow; morning

Dw3-nfr (compound verb—suffixes follow the entire unit) dw3-nfr ... n + person to thank (someone) (literally “praise god for [person]”)

Dwn (vb.) to stretch (limbs of body)

Db (n. m.) horn (of an animal); wing (of an army)

For words written , see under Db3

Dbty (n. f.) a type of plant

Dbn (vb.) to go around, circulate, travel around

Dbn (n. m.) deben a weight of ca. 91 grams

Dbdb (vb. 4-cons.) iri dbdb to pound (heart)

Dp (vb. bi-cons.) to taste; to experience

Dpt (n. f.) taste; experience

Dpt (n. f.) boat

Dm (vb. bi-cons.) to pronounce, to mention

Dms (vb.) to stretch out
dml (n. m.) town; harbour


dml (vb. 3rd weak) to touch generally, but also in the sense of harming; to reach (a place)

dns (adj.) heavy; serious


dr (vb. bi-cons.) to drive out; expell


drp (vb.) to offer; make offerings


drf, var. drf (n. m.) title deed


dhn (vb.) to appoint (a person to an office); dhn-13 var. dh<n>-13 to touch one’s head to the ground (as a gesture of respect)


ds (n. m.) jug (also as a beer measure)


d (n. m.) flint


dgl (also dgl) (vb. 4th weak) to see, look at; also with prep. n look “at” Cf. Semitic: Hebrew יד (dāgāl) “visible; distinguished”; Akkadian dagālu “to see”

dgi (vb. transitive) to hide (something); (intransitive) to be in hiding, to be hidden


dgm (n. m.) castor oil plant


dt (n. f.) eternity, for ever

d (n. m.) fire-drill (an implement to start fires)

dl (vb. 3rd weak) to ferry (someone) across; to cross (sky, river, etc.); dl r to interfere with (land claims, property, etc.) Dl is not a “verb of motion.”

dyt (n. f.) wrongdoing


dlw (n. m.) disputant, adversary, opponent


dmw (n. m. pl.) young men; frequently in a military context the boys, the lads


dtt (n. f.) estate


d (n. m.) wind storm, tempest Cf. ? Hebrew יָהָב (sa’ar, probably /tsa’ar/) “heavy windstorm” and the
unique word נֵ֣בֶּל (šēbēl) “rushing wind,” “tempest”

דָּבָּר (n. m.) electram (or some type of fine gold)

dfr (vb.) to search; seek out; probe, palpate (wound); investigate

dw (n. m.) mountain

דָּב (n. and adj.) misfortune, evil; and as adjective bad, wicked; sad

db3 (vb.) to block, stop up m “with”

db3, dw3 (vb.) to restore, repay, replace

db3w, var. db3w (n. m. pl.) payments; compensation; bribe; r db3 in place of, instead of

db3 finger (cf. Semitic cdb3 “finger”)

db3 10,000

דָּב (n. f.) skull

dnmt (n. f.) skull

dfr (n. f.) hand

dfr (prep.) since

dfr (vb. bi-cons.) auxiliary verb to end up ($\textsection 174$)

dfr in r dfr, see under dw3 dw3 limit

dfr (n. m.) limit, boundary (concrete and abstract); border; r dfr in its entirety ($\textsection 80$);

mn dfr without limit

See under dfr (n. m.) title-deed

drdry (adj.) strange; foreign

See under dhn

דְּחָוָה (divine name) Thoth (the god of learning and the “weigher of the soul” in the court of the hereafter)

dfr (reflexive pronoun) -self (requires suffixes): dfr, dfr himself, dfr herself, dfr yourself, etc. (The words formed with dfr are emphatic and are not used for the simple reflexive. I.e. the sense is like French moi-même “me–myself” and not “myself” as in “I saw myself in the mirror.”)
dd (vb. bi-cons.) to say, speak, talk, tell; m dd saying (dd is an infinitive) introduces direct discourse (a word for word quotation); it can be left out of translations if colon and quotation marks are used. Also occurring with the same function is the phrase r dd saying

abbreviated dd mdw words to be recited (dd is the infinitive [§57, 7] literally “the saying of words”): a phrase to introduce the text of rituals, incantations, and lines of dialogue of divinities in dramatic performances or on temple walls accompanying illustrations (the speaker is identified by the agent particle in “by”)

Ddd (a man’s name) Djedi

Dd-Snfrw (m3c hrw) (place name) Djed-Snofru, justified

Ddw (place name) Busiris (modern Abu Sir Banā); Nb Ddw Lord of Busiris (an epithet of Osiris)

Reading uncertain or unknown

cf ll ḫn(w) (n. m.) powder