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## FUTURE MEANING AFTER THE TEMPORAL wnn

Mohamed Sabra

Lecturer at Department of Egyptology/Faculty of Archaeology, Sohag University, Egypt,  
mohamed\_farag@arch.sohag.edu.eg

Omar Ali Osman

Lecturer, Department of Egyptology/Faculty of Archaeology, Sohag University, Egypt,  
amr\_nour40@yahoo.com

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By

Omar Osman & Mohamed Sabra

Lecturers, Department of Egyptology/Faculty of Archaeology, Sohag University, Egypt



ABSTRACT


[AR]

معنى المستقبل بعد *wnn* الزمنية

تسلط هذه الدراسة الضوء على التركيبة *iw.f hr sdm* عندما تتقدمها جملة *wnn* الزمنية. حيث ان التركيبة *iw.f hr sdm* مماثلة لتركيبة القصص *iw.f hr tm sdm* (النفى) والتي تعطي معنى المستقبل وليس الماضي القصصي كما هو الحال في معظم النصوص القصصية عندما تتقدمها جملة *wnn* الزمنية التي تترجم كجملة الشرط وتتكون من عنصرين: جملة الشرط *wnn*+First Present، وجملة جواب الشرط القصصية *iw.f hr sdm*. تناقش الدراسة آراء العلماء المختلفة حول التركيبة *iw.f hr sdm* بالإضافة الى الأشكال *wnn/ wn/ hr wnn*.

[EN] This paper highlights the narrative *iw.f (hr) sdm* when introduced by the temporal clause of *wnn*. The construction *iw.f (hr) sdm* resembles the narrative *iw.f hr sdm* (negative *iw.f hr tm-sdm*). It refers, in this case, to the future and has nothing to do with narration. The temporal *wnn* is translated by a conditional system (if) and it consists of two elements; protasis (*wnn*+ First Present) and an apodosis (the narrative *iw.f (hr) sdm*).

The study discusses the morphology of the temporal clause introduced by  *wnn* and  *hr wnn*.

It sometimes comes after the temporal  *hr wnn* future and not always past as Baer's opinion. This paper also discusses the authors's opinion of the construction *iw.f (hr) sdm*.

**KEYWORDS:** Conditional sentence, future tense, Late Egyptian, narrative *iw.f hr sdm*, temporal *wnn*.

### I. INTRODUCTION

The temporal clause of *wenn* comprises two elements; one is protasis and is formed by the so-called First Present and is translated by a conditional system (if), or a temporal one (when, as soon as). Furthermore, the subject after *wenn* is either pronominal or nominal or the circumstantial First Present as follows:

Pronominal Subject	Nominal Subject	Circumstantial First Present
<i>wenn.f (hr) sdm</i>	<i>wenn N (hr) sdm</i>	<i>wenn+ iw.f (hr)sdm (rare)</i>

The second element is an apodosis and this part of the temporal clause could be composed of more than a sentence; the first one is the narrative *iw.f hr sdm* that has a future meaning and the conjunctive *mtw.f sdm* (rarely an imperative or a prospective)<sup>1</sup>.

The narrative *iw. f (hr) sdm* is a sequential sentence that has a future or a past meaning. In the case of the past, *wenn/wn* is often preceded by the particle *hr* while future case it is sometimes introduced by the particle *hr*. The context also determines the meaning of the sentences beside the particle *hr*<sup>2</sup> in contrast to Baer,<sup>3</sup> who argues that the particle *hr* is always used before *wenn* to express the past. On the other hand, the future comes after *wenn* without the particle *hr*.

### II. MORPHOLOGY *wenn* / *wn*

Korostovtsev mentioned<sup>4</sup> that writing *wn* instead of *wenn* is an error. Although the common form *wenn* is the marked element of the temporal clause, in some examples we see the form *wn* instead of *wenn*. Perhaps this is back to the way of spellings<sup>5</sup> or, according to Satzinger,<sup>6</sup> that the temporal sentence of *wn* is the same construction of *wenn* but the form *wn* is specifically used in the epistolary forms rather than *wenn*. Furthermore, Satzinger disagrees with Baer's opinion<sup>7</sup> who reveals that the construction with *wn* differs from the clause of *wenn*. Baer gave only one example, in the contrast to Satzinger, who mentioned some important examples for *wn* as follows:

### III. FUTURE MEANING AFTER *wn*

Ex.1: TAKING OF JOPPA, LES, 84, 1-2.



*wn.tn hr k r p3 dmi.t iw.tn hr wn n3y.tn iry.w*

As soon as you enter the city, you will release your companions<sup>8</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> SATZINGER 1976: 88; NEVEU 2015: 150.

<sup>2</sup> SATZINGER 1976: 84-87.

<sup>3</sup> BAER 1965: 138.

<sup>4</sup> KOROSTOVITSEV 1973: 395.

<sup>5</sup> ČERNÝ & GROLL 1984: 512-513.

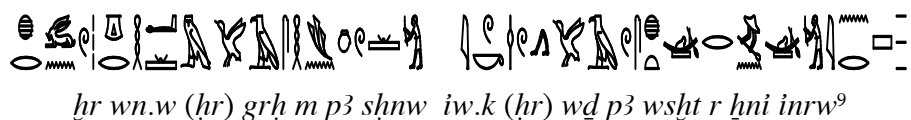
<sup>6</sup> SATZINGER 1976: 93-94.

<sup>7</sup> BAER 1965: 137.

<sup>8</sup> SIMPSON 2003: 73-74.

EX.2: LEM, 127, 5-6 (TURIN B, vs. 3, 3- 3,4).

These two examples are a letter from two royal scribes to their supervisor as follows:



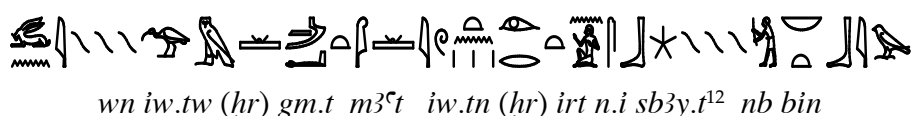
As soon as, they end the command, you will send the ship for the transport of stones.

EX. 3: LEM: 127, 9-10 (TURIN B, vs.3, 7-3,8).



As soon as, it reaches to you, on the day of mooring, let not a single man be idle in the task of emptying it<sup>11</sup>.

Ex.4: PEET 1977: 156 [BM 10052], PL.XXXIV, 15, 2-3; ČERNÝ & GROLL 1984: 513.



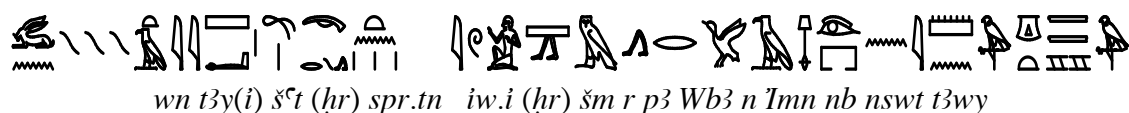
«If it is found to be true, you will inflict on me any dreadful punishment». <sup>13</sup>

EX.5: PEET 1977: 154 [BM 10052], PL.XXXII, 12, 11.



«If they accuse me, you will give me any punishment you like». <sup>14</sup>

Ex.6: LRL,2, 9-10.



When my letter reaches you, I will go to the forecourt of Amun lord of the thrones of the two lands.

<sup>9</sup> SATZINGER 1976: 86.

<sup>10</sup> *rmṯ* is written  in the original text, see: GARDINER 1937: 10, 127.

<sup>11</sup> CAMINOS 1954: 470; SATZINGER 1976: 86.

<sup>12</sup> *ir sb3y.t* means together «carry out punishment» see: *Wb* 1971: vol.4, 86 [8].

<sup>13</sup> ČERNÝ 1984: 513.

<sup>14</sup> ČERNÝ 1984: 513.

IV. FUTURE AFTER *hr wenn*

Although the particle *hr* before *wenn* is always used to express the past, it is sometimes used to express future meaning. Satzinger refers that *hr* is «Bei Präterital Zeitlage **MUSS** *hr stehen* Bei Futurischer zeitlage **KANN** *hr stehen*». Moreover, he gave two examples with future meaning after *hr*, according to the context, and not past, following Baer’s opinion<sup>15</sup>. According to Satzinger, the next examples could translate<sup>16</sup> in future meaning after the temporal *hr wenn*.

Ex.7: ČERNY 1937, O.DM, verso, 118.



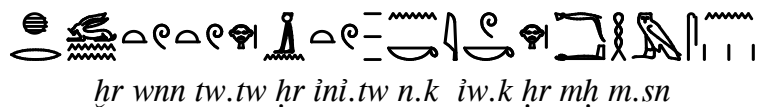
*hr wenn:k (hr) in.t iw.f hr dit in.tw n.k p3 nty iw.k r wh3.f*

Baer’s translation: «when you brought, he caused to be brought to you, what you would want»<sup>17</sup>. [past meaning].

Satzinger’s translation:

«Then as soon as you bring (him), he let you bring what you will want».<sup>18</sup>

Ex. 8: O. Berlin P 11239, 5ff; SATZINGER 1976: 86.



*hr wenn tw.tw hr in.tw n.k iw.k hr mh m.sn*

Baer’s translation<sup>19</sup>: «When they brought it to you, you are going to seize it with them».

Satzinger’s translation:

«Then, as soon as they are brought to you, you should take possession of them».<sup>20</sup>

V. FUTURE MEANING AFTER *wenn*

Examples of *wenn* are frequently used in Late Egyptian, especially when referring to the future. Hintze<sup>21</sup> pointed out that *wenn* is rare as an auxiliary verb. Moreover, it is always used in speech and stories.

The examples are as follows:

<sup>15</sup> SATZINGER 1976: 86-87.

<sup>16</sup> SATZINGER 1976: 86-87.

<sup>17</sup> BAER 1965: 140, ex.[u].

<sup>18</sup> ALLAM 1973: 94; SATZINGER 1976: 86.

<sup>19</sup> BAER 1965: 141, ex. [W]

<sup>20</sup> ALLAM 1973: 33; SATZINGER 1976: 86-87.

<sup>21</sup> HINTZE 1950-1952: 233.

Ex.9 : Lrl, 9 [16], 10 [1].



*wnn p3[y] mw mh iw.k šsp n-h3t -n t3y ʿk3y i.di.i in.tw n.k*

«As soon as this water floods, you shall receive in charge this transport boat which I have sent to you»<sup>22</sup>.

Ex.10: LES, 16 [2-4].



*wnn p3 ʿTn hr wbn iw.i hr wpt hnʿ.k m-b3h.f*

«As soon as the sun disk rises, I shall /contend with you in his presence»<sup>23</sup>.

Ex. 11: BAKIR 1970: [TURIN 1977], PL.26, 3-4.



*wnn imn hr dit ʿnh.i r iy r rsy iw.i hr int.f mtw.i ʿhʿ irm.k*

If Amun lets me live until I come south, I shall bring him, and shall contend with you.

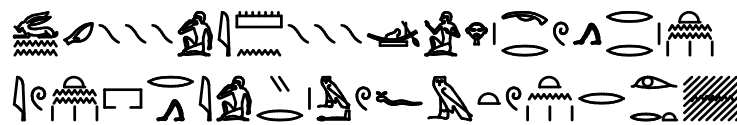
Ex.12: HO, LXXV, 15-19.



*Wnn pr-ʿ3 ʿnh wd3 snb p3y nb ʿnh wd3 snb nfr hr shʿyt (.f)  
m p3y.f hb-sd iw.i hr dit ʿm3 .tw m-im.sn*

«When Pharaoh, I.P.h. my good lord, I.P.h. appears at his Jubilee, I shall inform him among them»<sup>24</sup>.

Ex. 13 : P. Mallet, Letter 1, PL.21, 5-6.



*wnn NN hr spr r r.tn iw.tn (hr) pr irm.f mtw.tn r irt...*

«When NN reaches to you, you shall go out with him, and shall do...»<sup>25</sup>.

<sup>22</sup> WENTE 1967: 27.

<sup>23</sup> SIMPSON 2003: 84.

<sup>24</sup> BAER 1965: 138, [ex. F]; SATZINGER 1976: 90.

<sup>25</sup> BAER 1965: 138, [ex. g].

Ex.14: LES, 83[2, 8]; 84[2, 9].

  
*iw.tw hr dd n.sn wn.tn hr ʕk r p3 dmi iw.tn hr wn n3y.tn irm  
 mtw.n mh m rmt nb nty m p3 dmi.t*

One told, to them 'when you enter to the town, you will let out your companions and seize all people who are in the town<sup>26</sup>.

Ex.15: HO, 18, 1 [6].

In which a man is being given some rather strange instructions:

  
*wnn.k mdw ʕn iw.i h3y hr gmh.k mtw.i h3ʕ.k .*


When you are speaking again, I shall go down to look at you <sup>27</sup>.

Ex.16: O. Deir el-Medina 114, rt.9- vs., 1-3.

  
*ptr iw.i r dit iw.tw sš p3 wr m wpt r niwt wnn.f hr iyi.t.tn r p3 htm...  
 iw .tn hr iyt n.tn im mtw.tn h3b.f n.n hr ʕ.wy.tn*

«Look, I will cause the great scribe P3-šr to come on a mission to the city. When he comes to you, to the fortress of ..., come (to meet) him there and (then) send him out to us concerning your condition »<sup>28</sup>.

Ex.17: LRL, 31, 13-15; SATZINGER 1976: 89.

  
*y3 wnn.f hst (w) m-di.w hr (.i)n.w iw.f (hr)hpr m-šsr m st nb  
 mtw n3-ntrw n p3 t3 r-nty tw.k im.f šditw.k r mʕhyt nb n p3y t3*

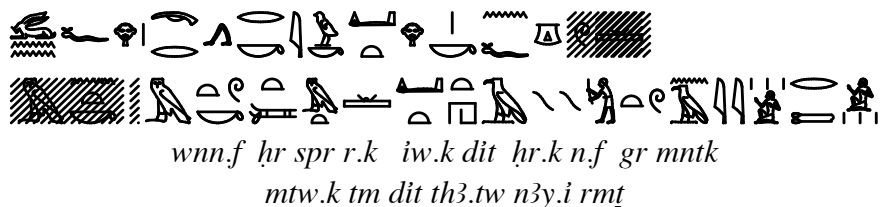
<sup>26</sup> BAER 1965: 139, [ex. k].

<sup>27</sup> BAER 1965: 139, [ex. m].

<sup>28</sup> BAER 1965: 140, [ex. p]; ALLAM 1973: 91 [59].

«Indeed, as long as he is Favored with them, (I) say to them," he shall become well-off in whatever place." And may the gods of the land in which you are save you from any danger of this land»<sup>29</sup>.

Ex.18: BAKIR 1970: P. Mallet, Letter II, VI, 9, PL.23; SATZINGER 1976: 89.



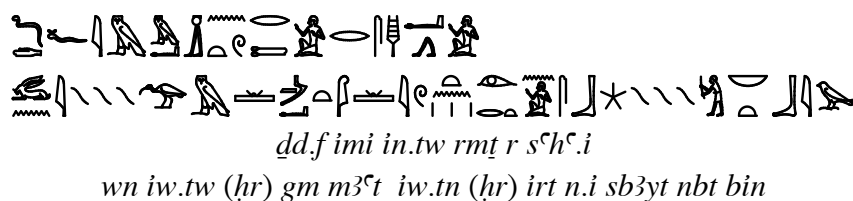
As soon as he reaches to you, you will personally be up against him and will not allow my people to be disturbed<sup>30</sup>.

Ex.19: WENAMUN 2, 50-51.



«If you look upon the terror of the sea, you will look upon my own»<sup>31</sup>.

Ex.20: PEET, GTR, 1977: 156, PL.XXXIV, BM 10052, 15, 2-5; FRANSEN 1974: 187.



He said; let someone be brought to accuse me. If it is found true, you may inflict on me any dreadful punishment<sup>32</sup>.

## VI. CONTINUATIVE AFTER *wnn*

Satzinger<sup>33</sup> points out that the second part of the temporal *wnn* can consist of more than one sentence. The first sentence always takes the narrative form *iw.f hr sdm* (rarely an imperative). The continuative usually has conjunctive form; less frequently than that of the narrative<sup>34</sup>. Moreover, the narrative is used as the continuative in the past, while in the future and the present tense the conjunctive is used.

<sup>29</sup> WENTE 1967: 50; SATZINGER 1976: 89.

<sup>30</sup> SATZINGER 1967: 89.

<sup>31</sup> FRANSEN 1974: 187.

<sup>32</sup> FRANSEN 1974: 187.

<sup>33</sup> SATZINGER 1976: 88, 93; NEVEU 2015: 150.

<sup>34</sup> BAER 1965: 142.



The construction *iw.f (hr) sdm* in late Egyptian is no longer used as an independent statement or narrative, but only as a continuation of other verbal forms which preceded it.


Furthermore, the verbal forms on which it depended the construction *iw.f (hr) sdm* could be any form, for instance, *Wnn.f (hr) sdm iw.f (hr) sdm* (Future), while *hr wnn.f (hr) sdm iw.f (hr) sdm* (past) often refers to the past but sometimes expresses the future according to context<sup>35</sup>.

The conjunctive *mtw.f sdm* is also used as a continuation after the narrative form or after the clause of *wnn*, and it has a future meaning. On the other hand, Frandsen alleged<sup>36</sup> that the syntagms that follow the converter *wnn*, assures that *sw (hr) sdm* is the First present, but in the case of *iw.f (hr) sdm* it is not certain. So, he suggests that the construction *iw.f hr (tm) sdm* is preceded by *ir* as a temporal clause or as a protasis of a condition<sup>37</sup> and the pattern *iw.f hr sdm when* introduced by *wn, m* are the same pattern. That means the pattern *iw.f ( ) sdm* which follows *wnn iw.f (hr) sdm* (as apodosis) is the third future and not the non-initial main sentence so that the third future is taken as a continuation<sup>38</sup>.

### The Narrative form in the Second Element

[*wnn.f (hr) sdm*] → Second element ([*iw.f (hr)sdm* → *iw.f (hr) sdm* ])

Ex. 21: HO, LXXV, verso, 16-19, Baer's example(f)




*wnn pr-<sup>3</sup> nḥ wd3 snb p3y nb nḥ wd3 snb nfr hr sh<sup>c</sup>yt*  
*m p3y.f ḥb-sd iw.i hr dit <sup>c</sup>m3 .tw im.sn p3-wn iry.sn r.i <sup>c</sup>n sf*  
*iw.i hr di.t <sup>c</sup>h<sup>c</sup>.tw n.sn*

«When Pharaoh, I.P.h. my good lord, I.P.h. appears at his Jubilee, I shall inform him about them, for they acted against me again yesterday, and I shall cause that they are stopped»<sup>39</sup>.

[*hr wnn.f (hr) sdm*] → [ *iw.f (hr)sdm* → *iw.f (hr) sdm* ]

Ex. 22: P. Salt 124, recto 2, 3-4, PL.43, Baer's examples[r, v]



*hr wnn.f (hr) nk Hnrw iw.f (hr) nk Wbht t3y.s šrit*  
*iw <sup>c</sup>3pty p3y.f šri (hr) nk Wbht gr*

<sup>35</sup> ČERNÝ 1949: 29; Groll 1969: 89; FRANDSEN 1974: 190-91; SATZINGER 1976: 84- 100.

<sup>36</sup> FRANDSEN 1974:192.

<sup>37</sup> GROLL 1969: 97 §25.

<sup>38</sup> DE BUCK 1937: 157d.

<sup>39</sup> BAER 1965: 138, [ex. f].

When he has violated *hnrw*, he violated *Wbht*, her daughter, and *ʕ3phty*, his son, also violated *Wbht*<sup>40</sup>.

EX. 23: P. BM 10375, LRL, 45, 7-10.



*hr wnn tw.i (m) nʕy m niwt in n3 rmt r-nty hmsw m-im iw.i (hr)gm rmt ist Imn-nfr hr Imn-Pnʕ.f p3y rmt i.wnw dy r k3iw p3y.w nb m p3 t3 rsy*

Now, as I was going from Thebes (to) bring back the men who had been dwelling there, I found the workmen Amenpanufer and Heramenpenaf, these two men who used to be there in the company of their lord in the southern land<sup>41</sup>.

**The Conjunctive**

First element [*wnn.f (hr) sdm*] + second element : [*iw.f (hr)sdm* + *mtw.f sdm*]

Ex. 24: BAKIR 1970: Turin 1977: PL.26, 3-4.



*wnn imn hr dit ʕnh.i r iyi rsy iw.i hr int.f mtw.i ʕhʕ irm.k*

If Amun lets me live until I come south, I shall bring him and shall contend with you.

Ex.25: LES, 83, (2, 8); 84(2, 9); BAER 1965: 139 (k).



*iw.tw hr dd n.sn wn.tn hr ʕk r p3 dmi iw.tn hr wn n3y.tn irm mtw.n mh m rmt nb nty m p3 dmi.t*

One told them, 'when you enter to the town, you will let out your companions and seize every man who is in the town.

Ex. 26: BAKIR 1970: P. Mallet, Letter 1, PL.21, 5-6.



*wnn NN hr spr r r.tn iw.tn pr irm.f mtw.tn r irt.....*

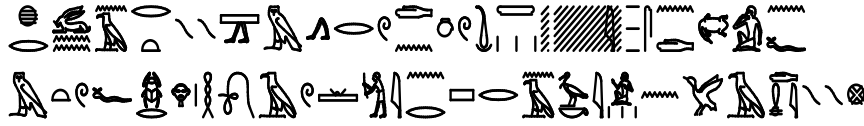
<sup>40</sup> ČERNÝ 1929: 245 [Recto 2, 3-4]; BAER 1965: 140, [ex. r]; SATZINGER 1976: 98.

<sup>41</sup> WENTE 1967: 60

«When NN reaches you, you will go out with him, and will do..». <sup>42</sup>

[*hr wnn.f (hr) sdm*] → [*iw.f (hr)sdm*] → *mtw.f sdm*]

EX.27: P. Salt 124, verso 1, 16-17, PL.46; SATZINGER 1976: 88-89.



*hr wnn n3-rmtw (hr) šm r wdn.... iw.sn (hr) snd n.f  
mtw.f hpr hr hww inr r n3 b3kiw n p3-dmi.*

When the people went to sacrifice... they became afraid of him; and he began throwing stones at the servants of the settlement<sup>43</sup>.

[*hr wnn iw.f hr sdm*] → *mtw.f sdm* → *mtw.f sdm*

Ex. 28: ČERNÝ 1929, PL.42, BAER 1965, 141 [examples (x,y)].



*hr wnn iw.tw hr gm t3 4 mtw.f it3 t3 w<sup>c</sup> sw m-di.f*

When they found the four, he took one of them. It is in his possession.

Ex. 29: P.Salt 124, ČERNÝ 1929, verso 1, 9-10, PL.45; BAER 1965: 141.



*hr wnn iw.tw (hr) dd bn sw mtw.tw (hr) irt 3pd n hrw n wh3.f  
mtw.f ini.f mtw (hr) h3<sup>c</sup>.f*

When they said, «it is not there» they spent a whole month looking for it and he brought it and left it.

### Imperative in the Second Part of the Temporal Clause

The imperative is very rare in the second element instead of the narrative<sup>44</sup>.

Ex. 30: LEM, 67, 5-6; SATZINGER 1976: 93.



*wnn t3y.i š<sup>c</sup>t (hr) spr r.tn h3b n.i p3- (w) hpr nb m-di (w).*

When my letter reaches to you, write to me everything that has happened to them.

<sup>42</sup> BAER 1965: 138, [ex.g].

<sup>43</sup> ČERNÝ 1929: 246.

<sup>44</sup> SATZINGER 1976: 93.

## VII. CONCLUSION

The narrative *iw.f hr sdm* has future meaning after the temporal clause of *wnn*, and consists of two elements; the first one is *hr wnn/ wnn* + First present, while the last part is the narrative *iw.f hr sdm* and could consist of more than one sentence. The temporal clause of *wnn* is translated by the conditional system (if). That means the first part *hr wnn/ wnn* + First present is a protasis of condition and the narrative *iw.f hr sdm* is apodosis.

The morphology of the temporal clause is written *xr wnn/ wnn/wn*. Although the particle *hr* before *wnn* frequently expresses past meaning, it sometimes expresses future meaning as Satzinger mentioned. Satzinger explains that the particle *hr* before *wnn* must stand with the past meaning while with future meaning *hr* can precede the temporal clause. Furthermore, the morphology *wn* is the same construction of *wnn* but the form *wn* is frequently used in the epistolary forms rather than *wnn*.

The second part of the temporal *wnn* can consist of more than one sentence. The first sentence always takes the narrative *iw.f hr sdm*; the continuative commonly has the conjunctive *mtw. F sdm*, which is less frequently seen in the narrative. Moreover, the narrative is used as the continuative in the past while the conjunctive is used in the future and the present tense. It could be concluding the continuation after the temporal *wnn* as Satzinger's table shows:

<i>wnn</i> before «present I» + <i>iw.f hr sdm</i> (Narrative)+ Conjunctive	[Future]
<i>wnn</i> before «present I» + <i>iw</i> before « present I» + ?	[Present]
<i>hr wnn</i> before « present I» + <i>iw.f hr sdm</i> (Narrative)+ <i>iw.f hr sdm</i> (Narrative)	[Past]
<i>wnn iw.f hr sdm</i> + <i>iw.f hr sdm</i> (Narrative)+ ?	[Potential conditional]

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