FUTURE MEANING AFTER THE TEMPORAL \textit{wnn}

By

Omar Osman & Mohamed Sabra

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

ABSTRACT

This paper highlights the narrative \textit{iw.f hr sdm} when introduced by the temporal clause of wnn. The construction \textit{iw.f (hr) sdm} resembles the narrative \textit{iw.f hr sdm} (negative \textit{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 (\textit{wnn}+ First Present) and an apodosis (the narrative \textit{iw.f (hr) sdm}).

The study discusses the morphology of the temporal clause introduced by \\textit{wnn} and \textit{hr wnn}. It sometimes comes after the temporal \textit{hr wnn} future and not always past as Baer’s opinion. It also discusses the opinion of the scholars related to the construction \textit{iw.f (hr) sdm}.

KEYWORDS: Conditional sentence, future tense, Late Egyptian, narrative \textit{iw.f hr sdm}, temporal \textit{wnn}.
I. INTRODUCTION

The temporal clause of wnn 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 wnn is either pronominal or nominal or the circumstantial First Present as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronominal Subject</th>
<th>Nominal Subject</th>
<th>Circumstantial First Present</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wnn.f (hr) sdm</td>
<td>wnn N (hr) sdm</td>
<td>wnn+ iw.f (hr)sdm (rare)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

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

II. MORPHOLOGY

Korostovtsev mentioned that writing of wn instead of wnn is an error. Although the common form wnn is the marked element of the temporal clause, some instances used the form wn instead of wnn. Perhaps this is back to the way of spellings or, according to Satzinger, who suggests that the temporal sentence of wn is the same construction of wnn but the form wn is particularly used in the epistolary forms rather than wnn. Furthermore, he disagrees with Baer’s opinion who reveals that the construction with wn differs from clause of wnn and he performed only one example, on the contrast of Satzinger, who mentioned some important examples for wn as follow:

III. FUTURE MEANING AFTER WNN

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

wn.tn hr k r p'i dmi.t iw.tn hr wn n'ly.tn iry:w

As soon as you enter the city, you will release your companions.

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1 SATZINGER 1976: 88; NEVEU 2015: 150.
6 SATZINGER 1976: 93-94.
7 BAER 1965: 137.
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:

\[ hr \text{ wn.} (hr) \text{ grh m p3 shnw iw.k (hr) wd p3 wsht r hni inrw}\]

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).

\[ hr \text{ wn.} f \text{ spr r.k m hrw n mnit m-ir wsf rmf}^{10} \text{ w c m p3-shnw r swi.f} \]

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\(^{11}\).


\[ wn \text{ iw.} tw (hr) gm.t m3't \text{ iw.tn (hr) i rt n.i sbiy.t}^{12} \text{ nb bin} \]

«If it is found to be true, you will inflict on me any dreadful punishment».\(^ {13}\)

Ex.5: PEET 1977: 154 [BM 10052], Pl.XXXII, 12, 11.

\[ wn.w (hr) s3h.i \text{ iw.k i rt n.i sbiy.t} \text{ nb n mr.k} \]

«If they accuse me, you will give me any punishment you like».\(^ {14}\)

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

\[ wn t3y(i) s3t (hr) spr.tn \text{ iw.i (hr) sm r p3 Wb3} \text{ n Tmn nb nswt t3wy} \]

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

\(^9\) SATZINGER 1976: 86.

\(^{10}\) rmf is written in the original text, see: GARDINER 1937: 10, 127.

\(^{11}\) CAMINOS 1954: 470; SATZINGER 1976: 86.

\(^{12}\) ir sbiy.t means together «cary out punishment» see: Wb 1971: vol.4, 86 [8].

\(^{13}\) ČERNÝ 1984: 513.

\(^{14}\) ČERNÝ 1984: 513.
IV. Future After hr wnn

Although the particle hr before wnn is always used to express the past, it is sometimes used to express the future meaning. Satzinger refers that hr is «Bei Präterital Zeitlage MUSS hr stehen Bei Futurischer Zeitlage KANN hr stehen». Moreover, he revealed the two examples with future meaning after hr according to the context and not past as Baer’s opinion\(^\text{15}\). The following examples could translate according to Satzinger\(^\text{16}\) in future meaning after the temporal hr wnn.

Ex. 7: Černy 1937, O.DM, verso, 118.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{hr wnn} \text{:k (hr) ini.t iw.f hr dit ini.tw n.k p3 nty lw.k r wh3.f}
\end{array}
\]

Baer’s translation: «when you brought, he caused to be brought to you, what you would want»\(^\text{17}\) [past meaning].

Satzinger’s translation:

«Then as soon as you bring (him), he let you bring what you will want»\(^\text{18}\).

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

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{hr wnn tw.tw hr ini.tw n.k iw.k hr mh m.sn}
\end{array}
\]

Baer’s translation\(^\text{19}\): «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»\(^\text{20}\).

V. Future Meaning After wnn

The examples of wnn are frequently used in Late Egyptian, especially those that refer to the future. Hintze\(^\text{21}\) pointed out that the wnn is rare as an auxiliary verb. Moreover, it is completely used in speech and stories.

The examples are as follows:

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\(^{15}\) SATZINGER 1976: 86-87.

\(^{16}\) SATZINGER 1976: 86-87.

\(^{17}\) BAER 1965: 140, ex.[u]).


\(^{19}\) BAER 1965: 141, ex. [W]


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

wnn pꜣ[ꜣ] mḫy iw.k šsp n-ḥ3t -n tiy ḋ3y i.₁₂ in.tw n.k

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

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

wnn pꜣ Ltn hr ṭbn iw.i ḫr wpt ḫn₅.k m-bḥ.f

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

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

wnn imn ḫr ḏt ḫnḥ.l ṭr iy r ṭsy iw.i ḫr ḫnt.f ṭmw.l ḫ ṣrm.k

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


Wnn pr-ꜣꜣ ḫn ᵕ ṭd₃ snb pꜣy nb ḫn ᵕ ṭd₃ snb nfr ḫr ṣḥය (f) ṭ ṭm₃ ṭw m-ᵊm.sn

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

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

wnn NN ḫr ṣpr ṭr.tn iw.tn (hr) pr ɜrm.f ṭmw.tn ṭ r ɜr...

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

²² WENTE 1967: 27.
²³ SIMPSON 2003: 84.
Ex.14: LES, 83[2, 8]; 84[2, 9].

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

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

«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.²⁹


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

Ex.19: WENAMUN 2, 50-51.

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

VI. CONTINUATIVE AFTER wnn

Satzinger³³ 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 ḫr ṣḏm (rarely an imperative). The continuative usually has conjunctive form; less often that of the narrative.³⁴ Moreover, the narrative is used as the continuative in the past while in the future and the present tense the conjunctive is used.

³⁰ SATZINGER 1967: 89.
³⁴ BAER 1965: 142.
The construction *lw. 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 *lw. f (hr) sdm* could be any form, for instance, *Wnn.f (hr) sdm lw. f (hr) sdm* (Future), while *hr wnn.f (hr) sdm lw. f (hr) sdm* (past) often refers to the past but sometimes expresses the future according to the context.\(^{35}\)

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\(^ {36} \) that the syntagms that follow the converter *wnn*, it is assured that *sw (hr) sdm* is the First present, but in the case of *lw. f (hr) sdm* it is not certain. So that, he suggests that the construction *lw. f hr (tm) sdm* which preceded by *lr* as a temporal clause or as a protasis of a condition\(^ {37} \) and the pattern *lw. f sdm* introduced by *wnn* are the same pattern. That means the pattern *lw. f ( ) sdm* which follows *wnn lw. f (hr) sdm* (as apodosis) is the third future and not the non-initial main sentence, so that the third future has taken as a continuation.\(^ {38} \)

**The Narrative form in the Second Element**

\[ [wnn.f(hr) sdm] \rightarrow \text{Second element ([lw.f(hr)sdm} \rightarrow lw.f(hr) sdm \])\]

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

\[ \begin{array}{l}
\text{wnn pr-} r\text{ nh wd} b\text{ snb p3y nb nhnw dsb nfr hr shy}\text{t} \\
\text{m p3y f hb-sd lw. i hr dlt m3 tw im sn jy.s wn br y ssf} \\
\text{lw. i hr dl. t hj twn sn} \\
\end{array} \]

«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»\(^ {39} \).

\[ [hr wnn.f(hr) sdm] \rightarrow [lw.f(hr)sdm \rightarrow lw.f(hr) sdm] \]

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

\[ \begin{array}{l}
hr wnn.f(hr) nk Hnrw lw. f (hr) nk Wbht tpy.s sr\text{t} \\
\text{lw çphty p3y f šri(} hr) nk Wbht gr \\
\end{array} \]

\(^{35}\) Černý 1949: 29; Groll 1969: 89; Frandsen 1974: 190-91; Satzinger 1976: 84-100.

\(^{36}\) Frandsen 1974:192.


\(^{38}\) De Buck 1937: 157d.

\(^{39}\) Baer 1965: 138, [ex. f].
When he has violated *hnrw*, he violated *Wbht*, her daughter, and *qphty*, his son, also violated *Wbht*\(^{40}\).

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

\[hr\ wnn\ tw.i\ (m)\ n^5y\ m\ niwt\ in\ n^3\ rm\ r-nty\ hmsw\ m-im\ \ iw.i\ (hr)gm\ rm\ ist'Imn-nfr\ hr\ 'Imn-Pn^c.f\ p\^y\ rm\ i.wn\ dy\ r\ k\^i\ w\ p\^y.w\ nb\ m\ p\^3\ t\^3\ r^y\]

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\(^{41}\).

**The Conjunctive**

First element \([wnn.f\ (hr)\ sdm]\) + second element : \([tw.f\ (hr)sdm]\ + mtw.f sdm\]

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

\[wnn\ imn\ hr\ dit\ 'nh.i\ r\ iyi\ r^y\ \ iw.i\ hr\]
\[wtn.\ f\ \ mtw.i\ 'hr^c\ irm.k\]

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).**

\[iw.tw\ hr\ dd.n.sn\ \ wtn.\ hr\ 'k\ r\ p\^3\ dmi\ iw.tn\ \ hr\ wn\ n^3y.tn\ irm\]
\[mtw.n\ \ m^h\ m\ rm\ nb\ nty\ m\ p\^3\ dmi.t\]

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.**

\[wnn\ NN\ hr\ spr\ r.tn\ \ iw.tn\ pr\ irm.f\ \ mtw.tn\ r\ irm\]

\(^{40}\) ČERNÝ 1929: 245 [Recto 2, 3-4]; BAER 1965: 140, [ex. r]; SATZINGER 1976: 98.

\(^{41}\) WENTE 1967: 60
When NN reaches you, you will go out with him, and will do.»  

[hr wnn.f (hr) sdm] → [ lw.f (hr) sdm → mtw.f sdm]  

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

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

[hr wnn tw.f hr sdm] → mtw.f sdm → mtw.f sdm  

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

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.

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.

Ex. 30: LEM, 67, 5-6; SATZINGER 91976: 93.

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

42 BAER 1965: 138, [ex.g].  
43 ČERNÝ 1929: 246.  
44 SATZINGER 1976: 93.
VII. CONCLUSION

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

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

The second part of the temporal \textit{wnn} can consist of more than one sentence. The first sentence always takes the narrative \textit{iw.f hr sdm}; the continuative commonly has the conjunctive \textit{mtw. f sdm} less often than that of 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 \textit{wnn} as Satzinger’s table shows:

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{wnn} before «present I» + \textit{iw.f hr sdm} (Narrative) + Conjunctive \quad \text{[Future]}
  \item \textit{wnn} before «present I» + \textit{iw} before «present I» + ? \quad \text{[Present]}
  \item \textit{hr wnn} before «present I» + \textit{iw.f hr sdm} (Narrative) + \textit{iw.f hr sdm} (Narrative) \quad \text{[Past]}
  \item \textit{wnn iwf hr sdm} + \textit{iw.f hr sdm} (Narrative) + ? \quad \text{[Potential conditional]}
\end{itemize}
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