FUTURE MEANING AFTER THE TEMPORAL \( \text{wnn} \)

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ABSTRACT

[AR] معنى المستقبل بعد الزمنية \( \text{wnn} \)

تسلط هذه الدراسة الضوء على التركيبة الزمنية التي تعطى معنى المستقبل وليس الماضي القصصي. حيث أن التركيبة الزمنية عندما تتقدمها جملة الزمنية \( \text{wnn} \) (التي تعطى معنى المستقبل وليس الماضي القصصي) كما هو الحال في معظم النصوص القصصية عندما تتقدمها جملة الزمنية. النصوص القصصية التي تترجم كجملة الشرط وتتكون من عنصرين: جملة الشرط والجملة جواب الشرط القصصية. 

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

The study discusses the morphology of the temporal clause introduced by \( \text{wnn} \) and \( \text{hr wnn} \).

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

KEYWORDS: Conditional sentence, future tense, Late Egyptian, narrative \( \text{iw.f hr sdm} \), temporal \( \text{wnn} \).

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)1.

The narrative iw. f (hr) sdm is a sequential sentence that has a future or a past meaning. In the case of the past, wnn/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 hr2 in contrast to Baer,3 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  wn / wnn

Korostovtsev mentioned4 that writing wn instead of wnn is an error. Although the common form wnn is the marked element of the temporal clause, in some examples we see the form wn instead of wnn. Perhaps this is back to the way of spellings5 or, according to Satzinger,6 that the temporal sentence of wn is the same construction of wnn but the form wn is specifically used in the epistolary forms rather than wnn. Furthermore, Satzinger disagrees with Baer's opinion7 who reveals that the construction with wn differs from the clause of wnn. 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 ćk r pi dmi.t iw.tn hr wn n’by.tn iry.w

As soon as you enter the city, you will release your companions8.

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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, 3-4).

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

\[ hr \ wn.w \ (hr) \ grh \ m \ p\textsuperscript{3} \ shnw \ lw.k \ (hr) \ \text{wd} \ p\textsuperscript{3} \ ws\text{ht} \ r \ \text{hni} \ inrw \]

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).

\[ hr \ wn.f \ spr \ r.k \ m \ hrw \ n \ mnit \ m-\text{ir} \ wsf \ rm\text{f} \ w^c \ m \ p\textsuperscript{3} \ shnw \ r \ \text{swi.f} \]

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\textsuperscript{11}.


\[ wn \ lw.tw \ (hr) \ gm.t \ m\textsuperscript{3}t \ lw.tn \ (hr) \ \text{irt} \ n.i \ sbiy.t \ nb \ bin \]

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

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

\[ wn.w \ (hr) \ s\textsuperscript{t}h.c.i \ lw.k \ \text{irt} \ n.i \ sbiy.t \ nb \ n \ mr.k \]

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

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

\[ wn \ t\text{by}(i) \ s\text{t} \ (hr) \ \text{spr.tn} \ lw.i \ (hr) \ s\text{m} \ r \ p\textsuperscript{3} \ \text{Wb}\textsuperscript{3} \ n \ Tmn \ \text{nb} \ \text{nswt} \ t\text{by}w \]

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

\textsuperscript{9} SATZINGER 1976: 86.

\textsuperscript{10} rm\text{f} is written \[\text{---}\] in the original text, see: GARDINER 1937: 10, 127.

\textsuperscript{11} CAMINOS 1954: 470; SATZINGER 1976: 86.

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

\textsuperscript{13} ČERNÝ 1984: 513.

\textsuperscript{14} ČERNÝ 1984: 513.
IV. FUTURE AFTER hr \textit{wnn}

Although the particle hr before \textit{wnn} is always used to express the past, it is sometimes used to express future meaning. Satzinger refers that hr is «Bei Präterital Zeitlage \textit{MÜSS} hr stehen Bei Futurischer zeitlage \textit{KANN} hr stehen». Moreover, he gave two examples with future meaning after hr, according to the context, and not past, following Baer’s opinion\textsuperscript{15}. According to Satzinger, the next examples could translate\textsuperscript{16} in future meaning after the temporal hr \textit{wnn}.

Ex.7: ČERNY 1937, O.DM, verso, 118.

\begin{verbatim}
hr \textit{wnn} k (hr) ini. t iw.f hr dit ini.tw n.k p3 nty iw.k r wh3.f
\end{verbatim}

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

Satzinger’s translation:
«Then as soon as you bring (him), he let you bring what you will want».

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

\begin{verbatim}
hr \textit{wnn} tw.tw hr ini.tw n.k iw.k hr mh m.sn
\end{verbatim}

Baer’s translation\textsuperscript{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».

V. FUTURE MEANING AFTER \textit{wnn}

Examples of \textit{wnn} are frequently used in Late Egyptian, especially when referring to the future. Hintze\textsuperscript{21} pointed out that \textit{wnn} is rare as an auxiliary verb. Moreover, it is always used in speech and stories.

The examples are as follows:

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\textsuperscript{15}SATZINGER 1976: 86-87.
\textsuperscript{16}SATZINGER 1976: 86-87.
\textsuperscript{17}BAER 1965: 140, ex.[\(u\)].
\textsuperscript{18}ALLAM 1973: 94; SATZINGER 1976: 86.
\textsuperscript{19}BAER 1965: 141, ex. [\(W\)]
\textsuperscript{21}HINTZE 1950-1952: 233.
Ex. 9: Lrl, 9 [16], 10 [1].

"wnn p₃[y] mw mḥ iw.k šsp n-h₃t -n tiy ḫ₃y i.ḍ.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»

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

"wnn p₃ Tin hr wbn iw.i hr wpt hn₃.k m-bḥ.f"

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

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

"wnn imn hr dit ḫ₅.i r iy r rsy iw.i hr int f mtw.i ḫ₅ irm.k"

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


"Wnn pr-Ṣ ʾnh wd₃ snb p₃y nb ʾnh wd₃ snb nfr hr ṣḥ₃yt (f) m p₃y.f ḫb-sd iw.i hr dit ḫ₃ .tw m-lm.sn"

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

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

"wnn NN hr spr r r tn iw tn (hr) pr irmf mtw tn r irt…"

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

22 WENTE 1967: 27.
23 SIMPSON 2003: 84.
25 BAER 1965: 138, [ex. g].
Ex.14: LES, 83[2, 8]; 84[2, 9].

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'\(^\text{26}\).

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

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

\[
\text{wnn.k mdw n lw.i hnty hr gmhk.m tw.i h3".k .}
\]

When you are speaking again, I shall go down to look at you \(^\text{27}\).

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

«Look, I will cause the great scribe \(\text{P}\)' 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 »\(^\text{28}\).


\(^{26}\) BAER 1965: 139, [ex. k].
\(^{27}\) BAER 1965: 139, [ex. m].
\(^{28}\) 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.»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 hr sgm (rarely an imperative). The continuative usually has conjunctive form; less frequently than 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 context35.

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 alleged36 that the syntagms that follow the converter wnn, assures that sw (hr) sdm is the First present, but in the case of lw.f (hr) sdm it is not certain. So, he suggests that the construction lw.f hr (tm) sdm is preceded by lr as a temporal clause or as a protasis of a condition37 and the pattern lw.f hr sdm when introduced by wnn, m 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 is taken as a continuation38.

The Narrative form in the Second Element

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

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

«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 stopped»39.

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

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

38 DE BUCK 1937: 157d.
39 BÆR 1965: 138, [ex. f].
When he has violated *hnrw*, he violated *Wbht*, her daughter, and *ḥṣḥty*, his son, also violated *Wbht*\(^{40}\).

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

(hr) wnn tw.i (m) n₃y m niwt in n₃ rmṯ r-nty hmsw m-im lw.i (hr) gm rmṯ ist Imn-nfr hr lm-n-Pu=f pšy rmṯ lw.wn dy r kšw pšy.w nb m pš tš rṣy

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 \([\text{wnn.f} \text{(hr)} \text{sdm}]\) + second element : \([\text{lw.f} \text{(hr)} \text{sdm} + \text{mtw.f} \text{sdm}]\)


\[\text{wnn nh.i } \text{hr} \text{ dit nh.i r lyi rṣy } \text{lw.i } \text{hr} \text{ int.f mtw.i } \text{ḥḫ} \text{ irm.k}\]

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).

\[\text{lw.tw } \text{hr } \text{gd } \text{n.sn } \text{wn tn } \text{hr } \text{k r pš } \text{dmi } \text{lw tn } \text{hr } \text{wn } \text{nšy.tn } \text{irm} \text{ mttw.n mh } \text{m rmṯ nb nty m pš } \text{dmi.t}\]

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


\[\text{wnn NN } \text{hr } \text{spr } \text{r tn } \text{lw tn pr irm.f mttw tn r irt} \ldots \]

\(^{40}\) 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..» 42

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

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 settlement43.

\[ [hr \ wnn \ lw.f \ hr \ sdm] \rightarrow \ mtw.f \ sdm \rightarrow \ mtw.f \ sdm \]

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 narrative44.

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 *iw.f hr sdm* has future meaning after the temporal clause of *wnn*, and consists of two elements; the first one is *hr 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* + 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Placement</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Future</em></td>
<td><em>wnn</em> before «present I» + <em>iw.f hr sdm</em> (Narrative) + Conjunctive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>wnn</em> before «present I» + <em>iw</em> before «present I» + <em>?</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Past</em></td>
<td><em>hr wnn</em> before «present I» + <em>iw.f hr sdm</em> (Narrative) + <em>iw.f hr sdm</em> (Narrative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>wnn iw.f hr sdm</em> + <em>iw.f hr sdm</em> (Narrative) + <em>?</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Potential conditional</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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