The Negation of the so-called ‘the Second Tense’ in Middle Egyptian
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Introduction
In linguistic dictionaries (English, French, German, Arabic, etc.), there is no existence for the second tense, this term was established by Polotsky (Polotsky, H.J., Études de syntaxe copte, Publications de la Société d'Archéologie Copte, Le Caire, 1944), according to his theory, the second tense is a nominalized verb form, and usually used as a noun clause; referring to the subject before the focused adverbial phrase. On one hand, the second tense form is a special case of ‘relative forms’ use. Therefore, on the other hand, it is actually not a tense, but rather use of grammar element. It is simple, one can say the second tense is equal to (Restriction form by innama) in Arabic. As for Arabic and Ancient Egyptian are relating to the same Language family ‘Afro-asiatic family’, one expected that they at least have more or less the same main linguistic terms. In the article, I try to give a general idea about the meaning of the so-called ‘Second Tense’, and its important usages. Moreover, the article focuses on the negation of the so-called "Second Tense."

The point of departure of the article was an investigation of the negative particles according to their appearance in various sentence patterns, I found that some particles are limited to negate the adverbial adjunct of the sentence, whereas others negate the verb itself.

Main Research Objectives
The study tries to illustrate the methods of the negation of the second tense in Middle Egyptian. Clarify whether the second tense form verbal or non-verbal form, this can be seen through the study of the particles of negative used in the same formula and this has been shown through the literary or the religious texts in the middle age. study the role of each of the negative particles used to negate the second tense forms and clarify whether they negate the main verb or negate another event in the sentence.

Method of Research
The study uses the comparative analytical descriptive method, The study is based on the analysis of Middle Egyptian texts, clarifying the negative particle which was used, explaining its role in the sentence, and elaborating the negative part of the sentence. The negative structure of the emphatic form/Second Tense

In Middle Egyptian there are three different ways to negate the so-called Second Tense forms

1. Negation by n…is
If the stressed adverbial adjunct is negated the double-part construction “n …is” is used. "Negation of the Rheme, negative sentence with an affirmative verb."

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2 A special debt is owed to Dr. Maher A. Eissa, for his unending support, invaluable insights, guidance throughout various stages of my research, and above all his patience in overseeing every stage of this endeavor with invaluable suggestions, regarding the general direction and content of the research, I owe him many thanks for his support. I express my sincere gratitude to him and to his immense practical help.
Negation by \textit{tm}

If the verb itself is negated, the negative verb \textit{tm} will be followed by a negative complement.

**Negation by \textit{n}-is**

There is another way to negate the adverbial adjunct of the so-called Second Tense form: by using \textit{n}-is which occurs if there are two or more adverbials, but one is affirmative and the other is negated. The negated adverbial is preceded by \textit{n} is.

**Keywords** Adverbial adjunct - Middle Egyptian – Rheme - Second Tense – Standard Theory.

**Meaning**

"The Second Tenses are chosen when the speaker focuses on another part of the sentence, not on the verbal action; it is used to ‘nominalize the verb itself’ and emphasize the adverbial adjunct when this adverbial adjunct is a logical predicate."

According to Browne,\textsuperscript{4} to nominalize the verb itself, it should be put into the so-called "Second Tense form."

The Second Tense is a form whose basic significance is adverbial rather than temporal; it is used to express ideas that must be translated as subordinate, as well as the main clause.\textsuperscript{5}

**The negative structure of the emphatic form/Second Tense**

In Middle Egyptian, there are three different ways to negate the emphatic forms

Negation by  

\begin{center}
\textit{n}...is
\end{center}

If the stressed adverbial adjunct is negated the double-part construction \textit{n} ...is is used.\textsuperscript{6}

"Negation of the Rheme, negative sentence with an affirmative verb."\textsuperscript{7}

\begin{center}
\textit{n}...is
\end{center}

known as the negation of stressed adverbial adjuncts, so it is found with \textit{sDm}=$f$ and \textit{sDm.n}=$f$, in these cases, the sentence is not a regular verbal sentence, but rather is an emphatic sentence with stressed adverbial adjunct.\textsuperscript{9}

The existence of the negation  

\begin{center}
\textit{n}...is
\end{center}

as a negation of emphatic sentences prove the existence of Second Tense with their function as a subject to emphasized adverbial adjuncts.\textsuperscript{10} The negative \textit{n}...is is the ancestor of the late Egyptian \textit{bn} ...\textit{iwnA} and the Coptic negative \textit{n}...\textit{an}.\textsuperscript{11}

Ex (1):
Šm.n=k ʾnh.t(i) ni šm.n=k Is m(w)t .(tt)\(^{12}\)

It is alive that you have gone away, it is not dead that you have gone away.\(^{13}\)
The particle is signals that the sDm.n=f clause is subordinate to the negation, rather than just the verb form itself.\(^{14}\)

Ex (2):

\begin{equation}
\text{n il.n-f Is Is is d} \text{f in wpt lit r-f}^{15}
\end{equation}

He came by himself, not by the message which came for him.\(^{16}\)

Ex (3):

\begin{equation}
\text{n il-n Is Ihw} \text{t d}s^{17}
\end{equation}

Things came not by themselves.\(^{18}\)

Ex (4):

\begin{equation}
\text{n iy} \text{t Is Ihw} \text{d}s^{19}
\end{equation}

Things are coming not by themselves.\(^{20}\)

The expression Ds + suffix pronoun is not simply a nominal sentence, it is adverbial phrase.\(^{21}\)

Ex (5):

\begin{equation}
\text{n Ir} \text{k Is Sm.t shdt}^{22}
\end{equation}

You are walking, not downwards.

Ex (6):

\begin{equation}
\text{n Sm.t Is Shd} \text{hd ky}^{23}
\end{equation}

I am walking, not upside down.

Ex (7):

\begin{equation}
\text{n whm-t Is Ir} \text{t n} \text{b} \text{m mdyw rmt nbt}^{24}
\end{equation}

Washing of the heart should not be repeated in the speech of any people.\(^{25}\)
The existence of “is” shows that the negative particle” n” doesn’t apply to the verb itself, but to the whole sentence. The construction n…is functions as a mark of an emphatic sentence.\(^{26}\)

\(^{12}\) CT I, 187 e.

\(^{13}\) Allen (2014:430).


\(^{15}\) CT VI, 401, m-o.

\(^{16}\) Gilula (1968:80).

\(^{17}\) Kagmni&Ptah.1.2 181.

\(^{18}\) Gilula (1968:82).

\(^{19}\) Kagmni&Ptah.181.

\(^{20}\) Gilula (1968:82).

\(^{21}\) CT I, 59e-60b.

\(^{22}\) CT VII, 233

\(^{23}\) Kagmni&Ptah, 152.

\(^{24}\) Allen (2015:180).
Negation by \textit{tm}

If the verb itself is negated the negative verb \textit{tm} is used\textsuperscript{29} followed by a negative complement.\textsuperscript{30} \textit{tm} is a negative verb\textsuperscript{31} which is the negation of the nominal forms of the verb.\textsuperscript{32} It occurs before the "that-form" or Second Tense \textit{sDm=f}, \textit{sDm.n=f} and \textit{sDmw=f},\textsuperscript{33} in which case the action is negated.\textsuperscript{34} Polotsky's footnote\textsuperscript{35}:

"Simple proof is available if the view is accepted that all forms of the suffix conjugation which are negated by \textit{tm} are by this very fact shown to be 'Emphatic.'"

\textbf{\textit{tm=f sdm} form}

Ex (1):

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{verbatim}
\textit{tm=k tr sdm hr m-}
\end{verbatim}
\end{footnotesize}

Why don't you listen?\textsuperscript{37}

Ex (2):

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{verbatim}
\textit{tm=k iw r-l tm=l gd r=k}
\end{verbatim}
\end{footnotesize}

You don't come against me, I won't speak against you.\textsuperscript{39}

Ex (3)

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{verbatim}
\textit{tm=f hr im (r) hr rh=f m=f}
\end{verbatim}
\end{footnotesize}

He doesn't fall on his face there, because he knows his name.\textsuperscript{41}

Ex (4):

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{verbatim}
\textit{tm=tw rdit rlt x sn hr wd pn r tm s\$\$ mdt}
\end{verbatim}
\end{footnotesize}

\textsuperscript{26} Allen (2014:431).
\textsuperscript{27} Cassonent (2000:114).
\textsuperscript{28} Wb V, 301- 2.
\textsuperscript{29} Uljas (2007:210).
\textsuperscript{31} Englund (1995:68).
\textsuperscript{32} Cassonent (2000:113); Jenni (2010:242)
\textsuperscript{34} Gilula (1970:209); Allen (2014:430).
\textsuperscript{35} Polotsky (1957:109, n.3).
\textsuperscript{36} Peas.B1 211.
\textsuperscript{37} Allen (2014:430).
\textsuperscript{38} CT V, 326h.
\textsuperscript{39} Allen (2014:430).
\textsuperscript{40} CT VII 11 o.
\textsuperscript{41} Allen (2014:430).
\textsuperscript{42} Urk.IV 693, 12-13.
It is in order not to multiply the words that one has not put a number of them on this stela.\textsuperscript{43}

Ex (5):
\begin{align*}
m \text{ k}\text{ s} \text{ f} \text{ dh} \text{ k} m \text{ gr} \text{ ssw} \text{ hnd} \text{ k}.
\end{align*}
Do not be arrogant of heart, and it won’t be humbled; don’t be inactive, but beware when you tread.\textsuperscript{45}

Ex (6):
\begin{align*}
\text{tm} \text{ tw} \text{ ms} \text{ in} \text{ hnw} \text{ hr} \text{ m-} & \text{ f} \text{ 46}
\end{align*}
Why does not one fetch the jars then?\textsuperscript{47}

In the first and last examples; \text{tm} negates the verbs (sDm, ms) in the sentence with interrogative rhyme \text{Hr m-}\text{ a}.

The second example is a balanced sentence (tm =k iw, \text{tm}=i \text{ Dd}): two emphatic forms with two verbs negated by \text{tm} and followed by adverbial adjuncts (r=i , r=k).

Third, fourth and fifth examples are examples of three negative emphatic sentences (tm =f xr, \text{tm} .\text{tw rdit}, \text{tm}=f \text{ dHk}) with affirmative adjuncts (r \text{Hr rx}=f, \text{Hr wD pn}, \text{m gr sAw}).

Note: In these examples, the verb itself is negated, not the adverbial adjunct.

\text{tm .n}=f \text{ sDm sentence:}

The occurrence of \text{tm .n}=f \text{ sDm} proves the existence of "emphatic" \text{sDm.n}=f.\textsuperscript{48}

The existence of the emphatic \text{sDm.n}=f has been proved by the existence of the negative n \text{sDm.n}=f is.\textsuperscript{49} \text{tm.n}=f \text{ sDm} is emphatic or nominal \text{sDm.n}=f,\textsuperscript{50} and the occurrence of \text{tm.n}=f \text{ sDm}
will complete the arguments of the existence of the Second Tense, and will complete the parts of the
negative structure of the Second Tense.\textsuperscript{51}

According to Gilula\textsuperscript{52}, In Middle Egyptian, there is an important example of \text{tm.n}=f \text{ sDm} attested by
the Coffin Texts, CT VI, 414j-k (T6C).

Ex (1):
\begin{align*}
\text{Wsr} \text{ N} \text{ ms}^{t} \text{ i} \text{ hrw} \text{ tm} .\text{n}=f \text{ lpr} \text{ n}=t \text{ m} \text{ rn} \text{ t n} \text{ it} \text{ ntrw} \text{ sm} .\text{n}=t \text{ iwt}=t
\end{align*}
Osiris N justified, it is into your name of "father of the Gods" that you didn't change. It is in order to
come back that you have departed.\textsuperscript{53}

Ex (2):
\begin{align*}
nn \text{ hst} \text{ tm} .\text{n}=k \text{ hnd}=\text{s} \text{ 54}
\end{align*}
There is no foreign country, which you have not trodden yet.\textsuperscript{55}

\textsuperscript{43} Hoch (1997:208).
\textsuperscript{44} Kagmnai&Ptahhotep 374-5.
\textsuperscript{45} Allen (2015:201).
\textsuperscript{46} West.11.21-2.
\textsuperscript{47} Englund (1995:68).
\textsuperscript{48} Polotsky (1957:109.n.3 ;Gilula (1974:249)).
\textsuperscript{49} Gilula (1970:209); Gilula (1972:56-9);Gilula (1974:249).
\textsuperscript{50} Osman (2013:38).
\textsuperscript{51} Gilula (1974:249).
\textsuperscript{52} Gilula(1974:249).
\textsuperscript{53} Gilula (1974:249).
\textsuperscript{54} KRI II, 356(1).
**Emphatic form.** This form is NIMS after IMS nn xAst, a negated nominal sentence.\(^{36}\)

There is only one example negated by tm to negate the verb, attested in P. Louvre 3230 b, 7-8, JEA 12(1926), pl. XVII.\(^{57}\)

Ex (3):

\[ hr \ tm.\ n\ -i \ s\ m\ i\ n\ \ p\ s\ y\ =i\ \ nb \ \ i\ w\ =s \ \ m\ -d\ i\ =k \ \ m\ \ s\ r\ i\ t. \]

And it's because she was with you as a girl that I have made no report to my lord.\(^{58}\)

According to Gardiner,\(^{59}\) when a double negative is used in the form of emphatic assertion, tm is translated as "fail."\(^{60}\)

Ex (1):

\[ nn \ tm\ =f \ i\ r\ \ b\ w\ \ n\ f\ r\ \ n\ \ h\ s\ s\ t\ \ w\ n\ t\ y.\ s\ y \ h r\ \ m w\ =f \]

He will not fail to do well to the land that will be loyal to him.\(^{62}\)

Ex (2):

\[ st \ m w \ n\ tm.\ n-f \ t m w \]

The pourer of water, he never fails to return.\(^{64}\)

\[ nn \ tm\ =f \ i\ r \ b w \ n f r \ n \ h s s t \ w n t y. s y \ h r \ m w \ =f \]

The first example is prospective, nn is a negative particle and tm is a negative verb; nn negates tm.

\[ n \ tm.\ n-f \ t m w \]

The second example is an emphatic sentence "emphatic," with \( t m w \) negated by \( t m \), and \( n \ tm.\ n-f \ t m w \) negated by \( n \).

Negation by \( n\)-is

There is another way to negate the adverbial adjunct of the emphatic sentence/Second Tense form: by using \( n\)-is which occurs if there are two or more adverbials, but one is affirmative and the other is negated. The negated adverbial is preceded by \( n\) is.\(^{65}\)

Ex (1):

Petrie .Dendereh.pl.x.\(^{66}\)

\[ i r \ . n-i \ n n(s i s) \ d r w \ m \ w n-m z c \ n-l s \ m \ n w \ d d \ m \ i s w t \ h r t - n f r \]

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\(^{35}\) Osman (2013:38).

\(^{36}\) Osman (2013:38).


\(^{39}\) Gardiner(1927:264).

\(^{40}\) Gardiner(1927:264).

\(^{41}\) Sin.B 74-5.

\(^{42}\) Gardiner(1927:264).

\(^{43}\) Urk IV,519.

\(^{44}\) Gardiner(1927:264).


\(^{66}\) Gilula (1970:211).
In truth—and not as what is said by duty in the Necropolis, I did it all.

Ex (2):
Mo‘alla vγ2 (inscr.13). 67

\[ \text{dd} \text{.n-i r-} \text{dr m wn-ms}^{\circ} \text{n-is} (m) \text{i3wt nt hrt-nfr}. \]

I did it in truth, not as a duty of the Necropolis.

In these two examples there are two emphatic sentences with adverbial adjuncts \( \text{ir.n-i \ 'nd qd.n-i} \). In both of them there are more adverbials—as in the first example \( \text{m wn-ms}^{\circ}, \text{n-is} \text{ m nw qd m i3wt} \)—but one is negated by \( \text{n-is} \). \( \text{n-is} \text{ m nw qd m i3wt} \). In the second example also there are two adverbial adjuncts—\( \text{r-} \text{dr m wn-ms}^{\circ}, \text{n-is} \text{ (m) i3wt nt hrt-nfr} \)—but just the latter is negative.

**Note the verb itself is not negated in this type of sentence.**

Ex (3)

\[ \text{rdi} \text{.n-i swt hr kr} \text{s.tw=i m is w}^{\circ} \text{hn}^{\circ} \text{q}^{\circ} \text{w pn n mn} \text{rt wnn.i hn}^{\circ} \text{f m st w}^{\circ} \text{ty n-is n tm-i wnn hr}^{\circ} (n \text{tm wnn hr}^{\circ} =i) \text{n i3r iswy snw}. \]

I caused myself to be buried in one tomb together with this Daw for the sake of being with him in one place, and not through the non-existence of the wherewithal to make two tombs. 69

This example contains a "that-form" as a subordinate clause after \( \text{n (n tm-i wnn hr}^{\circ} \) and is negated by \( \text{tm} \). This adverbial phrase is the adverbial adjunct for \( \text{rdi} \text{.n-i} \), and it as a whole is negated by \( \text{n-is} \). 70

Ex (4):
Pap.Carlsberg VI.4 71

\[ \text{mk sp hsi hpr m hsw=i ...hpr .n n-is m i3r .n-i rhi .n-i st r-sz ir.tw} \]

An unfortunate incident happened in my time, and it wasn't by what I had done that it happened, only afterwards that I knew of it.

In this example, the negative adjunct is \( \text{n-is} \text{ m i3r .n-i} \).

**Results**

1- The second tense is equal to (Restriction form by innama) in Arabic

2- One can assume the Definition of the second tense " is one of the rhetorical feature in the ancient Egyptian Language, its importance attributed to its usage to attract attention to a special part of the sentence and put the focus on, the second tense is the syntactic shape of

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68 Urk I ,146-7.
70 Gilula(1970:211).
the Emphatic form and one can say that the restriction form is the correct counterpart of the second tense form.

3- The Second Tense form can be negated in three ways:
- By using the negative particle n………is
- By using the negative verb "tm"
- By using the negative particle n-is

Discussion
There are at least three ways that a second tense or emphatic sentence can be negated. (1) If the verb itself is negated, the negative verb tm is used, which is the negation of the nominal forms of the verb (infinitive, participles and sdmty.fy, relative forms, as well as nominal sdm.f and rarely sdm.n.f). In that case the action itself is negated. (2) If the “nexus” (the connection between subject and predicate as explained by Gilula) is negated – or, according to A. Loprieno, if the “focus” (the adverbial as the pragmatic focus of the sentence) is negated, the two-part construction n . . . . is is used. An example of this type would be the statement in Senwosret III’s Year 16 stela, “he is not my son, n ms.t(w).f is n.i “it is not to me that he has been born.” Note, the verb itself is not negated, although some English translations can make it seem as if it is. (3) If there are two or more adverbials, but only one is negated, then the negated adverbial is preceded by n is. Again, the verb itself is not negated in this type of sentence.

Finally, One must know that there is a propensity to reject the "nominalization" in Polotsky’s theory or to think that the so-called "Second Tense" is no more than a signal to focus the stressed adverbial adjunct, and must deal cautiously with the Standard Theory because it contains many grammatical errors which have been discussed by later scholars within new trends in earlier Egyptian grammar.

Abbreviation
KRI K. Kitchen, Ramesside Inscriptions, Historical and Biographical
West Papyrus Westcar.

Bibliography


