

## Exercise 15

- 1) xpr-kA-ra
- 2) s-n-wsrt
- 3) twt-anx-ilmn
- 4) DHwty-ms
- 5) xt-nTr
- 6) Htp-Hr.s
- 7) mAat-kA-ra
- 8) sAHw-ra
- 9) Spss-kA-f
- 10) ilm-n-m-hAt
- 11) sHtp-ib-ra
- 12) Xnm-Htp
- 13) nfrt
- 14) wp-wAwt

## Exercise 16

- 1) wsir
- 2) nTr
- 4) Hwt
- 5) HqA
- 7) anx
- 9) wAst
- 10) nswt
- 11) xrw
- 12) Htp
- 13) stp
- 14) mwt
- 15) nfr

**XXXX**

HH

## HW15

- 1/ xpr-kA-ra = Kheperkare
- 2/ sn-wsrt = Senwosnet
- 3/ twt-anx-ilmn = Tut ankhamen
- 4/ DHwty-ms-s = Djehutymes
- 5/ nTr-Xt = Netjerkhet
- 6/ Xtp-Hrs = Hetepheres
- 7/ mAat-ka-ra = Maatkare mAat-kA-ra
- 8/ sAH-w-ra = Sahure
- 9/ Spss-ka-f = Shepeskaf
- 10/ ilm-n-m-Hae = Amenemhat typo

- 11/ s-Htp-ib-ra = Shetibra
- 12/ Xnm-Htp = Khnumhetep
- 13/ nfr-t = Nefert
- 14/ wp-wAwt = Wepwawet

#### HW16

- 1/ wsir = wesir (Osiris)
- 2/ nTr = netjer ( god)
- 3/ Hwt = hut
- 4/ HqA = heqa( ruler)
- 5/ anx = ankh ( life, live)
- 6/ wAs = was ( domination, wealth)
- 7/ nswt = nesut ( king, king of upper egypt)
- 8/ xrw = kheru
- 9/ Htp = hetep
- 10/ Stp = setep (chosen)
- 11/ mwt = mut (mother,goddess)
- 12/ nfr = nefer ( beautiful, good)

#### XXXX

#### LW

#### HW15

- 1) xpr Ka ra -- Kheperkare
- 2) (wsrt-sn) sn-wsrt -- Senwosret
- 3) twt-anx-ilmn -- Tutankhamun
- 4) DHwty-ms -- Djehutymas
- 5) nTr-xt -- Nejerkhet
- 6) Htp-hr.s -- Hetepheres
- 7) MAat-Ka-ra -- Maatkare
- 8) sAHw-ra -- Sahure
- 9) Spss-kA.f -- Shepseskaf
- 10) ilm-m-hAt -- Amenemhat
- 11) sHtp-ib-ra -- Setepibre (what about Shetepibre?)
- 12) Xnm-Htp -- Khnumhotep

13) nfrt -- Nefret

14) wp-wAwt -- Wepwawet

## HW16

1) wsir -- Wesir/Asir (Osiris)

2) nTr -- netjer ("god/s")

3) n/a

4) Hwt -- hut

5) Hqa -- heqa **HqA** (I believe this means "magic" but may be wrong), **not wrong, but "power" might be closer. Keeping in mind that magic is power. HqA iwnu = "Ruler of (the city of ) Iunu", an epithet commonly appearing in royal cartouches.**

6) n/a

7) anx -- ankh ("life")

8) n/a

9) wAs - was

10) (swtn) nswt -- nesut (honorific transposition)

11) Xrw **xrw**-- kheru

12) Htp -- hotep/hetep

13) stp -- setep

14) mwt -- Mut (name of a goddess)

15) nfr -- nefer ("beautiful")

## **XXXX**

Kamrin HW15 rwf

1. xpr-kA-ra - Kheperkare

2. zn-wsrt - Senwosret

3. twt-anx-imn - Tutankhamen

4. DHwty-ms Tuthmosis

5. nTr-Xt - Netjerkhet
6. Htp-Hr.s - Hetepheres
7. mAet-kA-re - mAat-kA-ra, no 'e' in transliteration. Maatkare
8. sAHw-ra - Sahure
9. Spss-kA.f - Shepseskaf
10. imn-m-Hat - Amenemhat
11. shtp-ib-ra - Sehetibre
12. Xnm-Htp - Khnumhotep
13. nfrt - Nefret
14. wp-wAwet **spurious 'e', easy to do** - Wepwawet

Kamrin HW16 rwf

1. wsir
2. nTr
3. Hwt
4. HqA
5. anx
6. wAs
8. nswt
9. xrw
10. Htp
11. stp
12. mwt
13. nfr

**XXXX**

TLW

1. xpr-kA-ra = Kheperkara
2. sn-wsrt = Senwosret
3. twt-anx-imn = Tutankhamen
4. DHwty-ms = Djehutymes
5. nTr-Xt = Neterkhet
6. Htp-Hr=s = Hetepheres
7. mAat-kA-ra = Maatkara
8. sAHw-ra = Sahura or Sahwra?
9. Spss-kA=f = Shepeseskaf
10. imn-m-HAt = Amenemhat

11. sHtp-ib-ra = Sehetepibra -in the answer is the p missing an error?

12. Xmn-Htp = Khemenhetep (answer Khnumhotep?)

13. nfrt = Neferet

14. wp-wAwt = Wepwawet

Hi Bob, hi Tracey

I have a couple of questions and wasn't sure if I'm mean't to post them here or on the main glyphstudy site? Questions should go to GlyphStudy but I'll handle this one here.

Just for you.

1. How do I know to use "u" instead of "w" or is it okay to use either when translating? some are easy like Hwt= Hut as Hwt doesn't translate very well.

Tough question. One way of dealing with it is to ignore it and never put in an English equivalent, in other words, leave it in transliteration, i.e. 'Hwt'. Egyptologists usually pronounce this word as "hoot", as in the sound an owl makes or "what a hoot"! Of course, being different, I pronounce it as "hoo-wet", which is better for helping me remember the actual transliteration of the word. The second way of dealing with it is when you do have to produce an English equivalent, for example when dealing with someone's name. Usually it comes out as 'u', as in twt-anx-umn = Tut-ankh-amun. But in something like wp-wAwt the consonantal version of the sound is preferred, so as to avoid things like "oop-oo-ah-oot". So at the start of an English syllable it is generally 'w', in the position where English expects a vowel then it's 'u'. As a rule. Which is probably broken somewhere.

Notice also that it has become common practice to throw in a gratuitous 'u' from time to time, as if that letter didn't receive enough exercise already. We'll see this again in your next question.

2. No 12 is so very different to what I know about translating(which is very little) I came up with Khemenhetep and the answer is Khnumhotep. Is there a reason for this or is it just a matter of learning the different translations eg inpw = Anubis? also the last part "hotep" No 6 & 11 is translated as hetep and in HW16 no 9 is translated as "hetep", are both translations okay?

First of all remember that these aren't translations but English equivalents. These equivalents are what show up in translations. Otherwise, you'd be translating the actual name itself such as 'twt-anx-umn', equivalent = "Tut-ankh-amun", translation = "The living image of Amun" or something like that.

Xnm-Htp: here's a case where it has become common to exercise the letter 'u'. There ain't no particular reason why. As far as I can tell, somebody famous did it and people started copying him. So there's nothing wrong with "Khemen-" it's just not usually done. So do it anyway. At least you're being consistent.

Yes, equivalent forms are just those that have been popularized: Anubis, etc. But things are happening to 'htp': hotep, hetep, hotpu (not common but recently appearing in some papers) and one I've just seen recently: hotpe. I've never seen hutup or anything like that but I wouldn't be surprised. hytp would surprise me.

3. I know that you should put an e between consonants if there is no vowel or y and usually w when translating, I seem to use extra e's at times is this okay or are there other rules that I haven't learnt yet? You're pretty close to having them all.

I know we were only meant to transliterate so I hope you don't mind my questions. Thanks Tracey No, I don't mind, they are good questions. Just about everyone wonders why Egyptologists do some of the things they do. Even Egyptologists wonder. Ain't no good answer.

So basically what I've told you is that it's your call. Some people like to be conventional, I personally don't stand on convention, I throw it down on the ground and trample on it. Yet, even with that attitude, you'll see things like "Tut-ankh-amun" coming out of me instead of "twet-anxh-imen". It's also at least partly a matter of recognizability.

## HW 16

1. wsir = Wesir
2. nTr = Netjer
3. Hwt = Hut?
4. HqA = Heqa
5. anx - Ankh
6. wAs = Was
7. nswt = Neswet or Nesuet?
8. xrw = Kherew or Khereu?
9. Htp = Hetep
10. stp = Setep
11. mwt = Mewet or meuet?
12. nfr = Nefer

Some of these words are usually not produced in equivalent form, so the question is often moot. But for the others: "Was" seems to be ubiquitous, as is "Mut". 'Hotep' is common, but see above. 'Setep' normally comes out that way. 'skr' who doesn't appear here, is both "Sokar" and "Seker". For 'nfr' you can find "nofra, nefer," etc. I think I've even seen a "nufer". You might also see some versions of 'nfr' lacking the final 'r' which seems to have gone through a process of 'r coloration', kind of like people in Boston, Mass say when they "pahk theah cah in Hahvahd Yahd". It's not far from dropping out of pronunciation entirely.

You didn't ask about this following but it might help explain some forms you'll see. 'nfrt-iry' seems to have actually been pronounced something like "naptera", at least that's how some Babylonians heard it. It's things like that (and other examples) which have led some scholars to think, I think probably rightly, that the I9 viper 'f' was actually 'pf' at least in some dialects at some times. She usually comes out in English as "Nefertari". 'nb-mAat-ra' is "Nebmaatira" (Amenhotep III) in equivalence, but the writers of Akkadian heard something like "nim-mua-riYa" where the Y is a glottal click like that which usually appears before the vowels in the the English "uh-oh". So 't' dropping became prevalent in Egyptian also. The worst case I can think of is 'tA-Hmt-nswt' = "the King's woman", coming out in Hittite as "Da-ha-mun-zu".

Fun, ain't it?

Again, usually we only give "equivalent" forms for names.

**XXXX**

< I9 S29 D21 >

15.1 xpr-kA-ra

Kheper-Ka-Re

GSL: <-N5-L1-D28->

Honorific Transposition of N5 in praenomen (throne) Name of Senworset

15.2 sn-wsrt

Senwosret

GSL: <-F12-S29-D21:X1-O34:N35->

Honorific Transposition of F12 in nomen (birth Name)

15.3 twt-axn-imn

Tutankhamun

GSL: <-M17-Y5:N35-X1&G43&X1-S34->

Honorific Transposition of M17-Y5:N35 (Amun) in nomen (birth Name)

This was not the given birth name which was Tutankhaten. It was changed to then ending Amun instead of Aten after the restoration of the cult of Amun at the end of the Amarna period.

15.4

Dhwty-ms

Tuthmosis or Djhutymes

GSL: <-G26-F31-S29->

There is no honorific transposition here. This is the nomen of Tuthmosis I, the father of Queen Hatshepsut

15.5

nTr-Xt

Netjerkhet

GSL: R8-D21:F32:X1-A43

There is no honorific transposition here. This is a name. Was the Horus name (not in this case as there is no Horus (Falcon)) of King Djoser, the builder of the Step Pyramid.

But the Determinative is of a King.

15.6

Htp-Hr=s

Hotepheres

GSL: R4:X1\*Q3-D2:D21-S29-B1

A female Name

15.7

mAat-kA-ra

Maat-ka-Re

GSL: <-N5-C10-D28->

Honorific Transposition of N5 in praenomen (throne) Name of Queen Hatshepsut

15.8

sAH-w-ra

SahuRe

GSL: <-N5-D61-G43->

Honorific Transposition of N5 in praenomen (throne) Name and the nomen (birth name) of SahuRe. It is thought that his Brother who succeeded him that first took a different praenomen (throne) Name

15.9

Spss-kA=f

Shepeska-f

GSL: A51-S29-S29-D28:I9-A1

a male name

15.10

imn-m-HAt

Amenemhat

GSL: <-M17-Y5:N35-G17-F4:X1->

There is no honorific transposition. This is the nomen (birth name) of Amenemhat I who also had the preanomen of Sehetep-ib-Re (15.11)

15.11

sHtp-ib-ra

Sehetep-ib-Re

GSL: <-N5-S29-R4:X1\*Q3-F34->

Honorific Transposition of N5 in praenomen (throne) Name of Amenemhat I (15.10)

15.12

xnm-htp

Khunemhotep

GSL: W9:N35-G17-R4:X1\*Q3-A1

a male name

15.13

nfrt

Neferet

GSL: F35-I9:D21:X1-B1

a female name

15.14

wp-wAwt

Wepwawet

GSL: F13-N31-X1:Z2

A deity like Anubis (inpw) that is associated with death and afterlife. His is also depicted as a Jackel headed human.

16.1

wsir

Wesir or Osiris

GSL: Q1-D4-A40

Somewhat Cryptic glyphs for the deity Osiris. Some think it may be "Asir"

16.2

nTr

Netjer

GSL: R8-Z1

16.4

Hwt

Hut

GSL: O6-X1

16.5

HqA

Hega

GSL: S38-N29-G1-A1

16.7

anx

ankh

GSL: S34-N35:Aa1-Y1v

16.9

wAs

was

GSL: S40

16.10

nswt

Nesut

GSL: M23-X1:N35

16.11

xrw

kheru

GSL: P8-G43-A2

16.12

Htp

Hotep

GSL: R4:X1\*Q3

16.13

stp

setep

GSL: U19

16.14

mwt

Mut

GSL: G14-X1-B1

16.15

nfr

nefer

GSL: F35-I9:D21

**XXXX**

Ex. 15

1. xprkAra = Kheperkare
2. snwsrt = Senwosret
3. twtanximn = Tutankhamen
4. DHwtymys = Djehutymes (Tuthmosis)
5. nTrXt = Netjerket
6. HtpHrs = Hetepheres
7. mAatkAra = Maatkare
8. sAHwra = Sahure
9. SpsskAf = Shepeseskaf
10. imnmHAt = Amenemhat
11. sHtpibra = Seheepibre
12. XnmHtp = Khnemhetep
13. nfrt = Nefret
14. wpwAwr = Wepwawet

Ex.16

1. wsir = wesir (osiris)
2. nTr = netjer
3. Hwt = hut
4. HqA = heqa
5. anx = ankh
6. wAs = was
7. nswt = nesut
8. xrw = kheru
9. Htp = hetep
10. stp = setep
11. mwt = mut
12. nfr = nefer

LE

**XXXX**

HW15-16

## HW 15

Hi, **Hi, Dany,**

1 - xpr kA ra

2 - sn wsrt

3 - twt anx imn

4 - ms DHwty **DHwty-ms**

5 - nTr Xt

6 - Htp Hr s

7 - mAat kA ra

8 - sAH w ra

9 - Spss kA f

10 - HAt immn **imn-m-hAt**

11 - sHtp ib ra

12 - Xnm Htp

13 - nfrt

14 - wp wAwt

## HW 16

1 - ws ir

2 - nTr

3 - Hwt

4 - HqA

5 - anx

6 - wAs

7 - nswt

8 - xrw

9 - Htp

10 - stp

11 - mwt

12 - nfr

Dany

**XXXX**

HW 15-16

HW 15

1. xprkAra
2. snwsrt
3. twtanximn
4. DHwtymys
5. nTrXt
6. HtpHrs
7. mAatkAra
8. sAHwra
9. SpsskAf
10. immmHAt
11. sHtpibra
12. XnmHtp
13. nfrt
14. wpwatw

HW16

1. wsir
2. nTr
4. Hwt
5. HKA
7. anx
9. wAs
10. nswt
11. xrw
12. Htp
13. stp
14. mwt
15. nfr

MM

**XXXX**

HW15-16

- 15.1. xpr kA ra - Kheperkare
- 15.2. zn wsrt - Senwosret
- 15.3. twt anx imn - Tutankhamun
- 15.4. DHwty ms - Djehutymes
- 15.5. nTr Xt - Netjerkhet
- 15.6. Htp Hr.s - Hotepheres
- 15.7. mAat kA ra - Maatkare
- 15.8. sAHw ra - Sahure
- 15.9. Spss kA.f - Shepseskaf
- 15.10. imn m HAt - Amunemhat
- 15.11. sHtp ib ra - Sehotepibre
- 15.12. Xnm Htp - Khenemhotep
- 15.13. nfrt - Nefret
- 15.14. wp wAwt - Wepwawet

- 16.1. wsir
- 16.2. nTr
- 16.4. Hwt
- 16.5. HqA
- 16.7. anx
- 16.9. wAs
- 16.10. nswt
- 16.11. xrw
- 16.12. Htp
- 16.13. stp
- 16.14. mwt
- 16.15. nfr