

The Egyptian Phonetic Change between "n" and "i"

By Stefan Bojowald*

This study deals with the Egyptian phonetic change between "n" and "i". The phenomenon has been known for half a century. Its first detailed investigation appeared in the grammar of Egyptian medical texts by Westendorf from the year 1962. In there, the phenomenon could be demonstrated in seven cases. The present contribution continues work on this topic, significantly increasing the number of examples. The material consists of writings of individual words on the one side and plays on words on the other. The period of the examples went from the Old Kingdom to the Graeco-Roman Period. In the course of the investigation, twenty two new examples could be collected. The phonetic change takes place from "n" to "i" and "i" to "n".

Keywords: *Egyptian philology, Egyptian phonology, phonetic change between "n" and "i"*

Introduction

In this article, some thoughts on the Egyptian phonetic change between "n" and "i" are articulated (for "n" see Vycichl 1990, p. 5; for "i" see Vycichl 1990, p. 5). The scientific community has taken notice of this phenomenon rather sporadically. The first larger analysis of this phonetic change was published by Westendorf in the middle of the last century (Westendorf 1962, p. 29). In his study, he was able to list a total number of seven examples. The existence of the phonetic change is clearly established on this base. In the next decades, research apparently has not turned to this topic anymore. In the literature no hints at further treatments can be found.

In the following lines new efforts to investigate this phonetic change are made. In the next lines, a few words should be said about the methodological approach. The first and foremost aim of this contribution will be to extend the data for this phenomenon in order to get a better picture of it. For this purpose, the material amassed in this paper will form a basis as broad as possible. The number of examples is significantly increased so that the phenomenon can be safeguarded better and better. The examples are chosen so that the phonetic change can run in both directions. The phonetic change can be documented on the one side in writings of single words. The same principle can be seen on the other side in word plays. The relevant word plays have been collected from – in the widest sense of the word – literary texts where they are traditionally to be expected. The article has been split into two parts both of which correspond to the duality of this phonetic change. The date of given evidence is added each time for the sake of clarity. The Old Kingdom is represented by two examples and the Middle Kingdom with at most one piece of evidence. The vast majority of the example has come from the

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New Kingdom and Graeco-Roman Period. It is difficult to say whether this should be analyzed as evidence that the phonetic change has become more popular in a later stadium of the language history. The situation could as well be related to the randomness of historical records. In the future, new discoveries or previously overlooked examples could result in changes in the material. In view of this, the present lines are to be understood as a mere snapshot. However, the presentation of the following observations already seems legitimate at the current time. The vowels are not reproduced in the Egyptian script, which makes it difficult to reconstruct the original pronunciation of the words. In Egyptology, a modern transliteration system is used for the realization of words, being based merely on consonants. The contribution here is based also on this standardized tool.

The Phonetic Change between "n" and "i" in Single Words

The first section of this study is devoted to examples for the phonetic change in writings of single words. The basis of the argument shall be as broad as possible. To make orientation easier, an alphabetical scheme was chosen in the arrangement of the examples. In this way, unsightly back and cross references were avoided.

The first examples form a group, in the centre of which is the root "ib". The meanings can vary from case to case whereby the interpretation as such takes no harm. The writing "ib" (Sethe 1904, pp. 57, 8; Sethe 1904, pp. 60, 12) for "inb" "wall" presents the first example which should be mentioned in this context. The age of the example can be set in the Graeco-Roman Period. The main characteristic of this writing can be seen in the loss of "n", which could be brought in connection with this phonetic change. If this statement is acceptable, it has functioned as a basis for the assimilation of "n" on "i". The assimilation of "n" to "i" can be verified here after "i". The assimilation of "n" to "i" has appeared in some other cases paid attention to by Westendorf (Westendorf 1962, p. 28). The assumption is probable that it was accompanied by the nasalization of the "n". The fact is known to the author that the suppression of the nasal has happened under other conditions as well (Jansen-Winkel 1996, p. 36; Vittmann 2004, p. 150 n. 93). Without going further into detail, it may be possible that the loss of "n" has been motivated by phonetic changes in some of those other cases too. The answer to this question will be given in the near future. The next sentences will show explicitly that the assimilation of "n" can be observed also before "i". In addition, there will be two examples for the elision of "i" in front of "n". Thus, the evidence points to the interactions between the two consonants as the origin of the phenomenon. The same phonetic change manifests itself in the writing "ib.t" (Edel 1975, p. 30; for the word "inb" "caracal" see Roquet 1977, p. 113ff.) for "inb.t" "she-caracal". The example in this case comes from the Old Kingdom. The example is particularly valuable because it leaves no doubt about the high age of the phonetic change. The original dark figure of the early examples could be much larger. The assimilation of "n" to "i" can also be detected in this example. The writing "ib" (Junker 1941, p. 96) for "inb" "part of a plant" can be explained by

the same phonetic change. The age of the example can be set in the Old Kingdom. The cause of the writing is again formed by the assimilation of "n" to "i".

The writing "ibii" (Goedicke 1994, p. 74) for the verb "inb" has been stimulated also by this phonetic change. In the same way, the assumption of a metathesis would become necessary. The doubling of the "i" should not fall into the weight. The example belongs to the Graeco-Roman period. The semantic meaning of the verb "inb" has not been clarified by the editors of the "Wörterbuch" (WB I, 95, 11), while in the "Digitale Zettelarchiv" (DZA 20. 908.470) the translation "ummauern" has been elected. In the last case, a denominal derivation of "inb" "Mauer" would be present.

The phonetic change between "n" and "i" has also played a significant role in the writing "ir" (Chassinat 1966, p. 196) for "inr" "stone". The interpretation presupposes that "n" has been assimilated to "i" because of this phenomenon again. The alternative would be the assimilation of "n" to "r" which is considered here less likely. The age of the example can be given with the Graeco-Roman time.

The writing "iś" (Frankfort 1933, Pl. XXVII, Piankoff and Rambova 1954, pl. 23, 34, KRI I, 334, 1, Leitz 1994, p. 137c, Leitz 2011, p. 240, DZA 24.672.230) for "niś" "to call" has been triggered also by this phonetic change. The writings came about through the assimilation of "n" to "i", again. The examples make it crystal clear that the assimilation of "n" was carried out not only after "i" (compare the writings above), but also before "i". The examples cover a temporal framework from the New Kingdom to the Graeco-Roman period. When speaking of the verb "niś" "to call", its secondary form "nws" (Wilson 1997, p. 491; Jasnow and Zauzich 2005, p. 186) should be named, which shows the influence of the phonetic change between "i" and "w". The corresponding phonetic change is well known (Sethe 1899, p. 87f/116f, Edel 1955/1964, p. 62).

The writing "itš" for "intš" "tarantula" (Sauneron 1989, p. 54 (5), Vittmann 1991, p. 239, Vittmann 2004, p. 150 n. 93) seems to go back likewise to this phonetic change. In this case, the phenomenon again led to the assimilation of "n" to "i". The frequency with which it had already occurred seems to speak for a fixed rule. The meaning "tarantula" is not entirely uncontroversial but is retained here for conventional reasons. The example can be dated in the Late Period.

The defective writing "bi" (Edwards 1960, p. 75 n. 42) for "bin" "bad" also finds an explanation in this phonetic change. If this assumption is correct, the phonetic change has brought with the assimilation of "n" on "i" again. The example can be classified in the time frame of the Third Intermediate Period. The writing "bi.t" (Jansen-Winkel 2005, p. 37 (21)) for "bin.t" in the women name "št3-ir.t-bin.t" could belong to the same category. The last writing has been counted among the examples for the general loss of "n" by Jansen-Winkel. In the explanation favoured here the influence of "i" is seen as more important, from which the assimilation of "n" is thought to hang up. The example can be placed chronologically in the Late Period.

The writing "mti" (Jansen-Winkel 1989, p. 238) for "mtn" "reward" also points in the direction of this phonetic change. It must be said that the form has been put down to the general loss of "n" by Jansen-Winkel. The interpretation

chosen here, as a consequence of the phonetic change between "n" and "i", should be considered at least as close. Against the background of the other examples in this article, the assumption is quite obvious. The example belongs to the Third Intermediate Period.

The next example for this phonetic change comes in form of the writing "nii.t" for "inii.t" "inii.t"-seeds in: "nii.t n.t mḥi" (Wreszinski 1912, p. 44, Wreszinski 1913, pp. 83–86, for "inii.t" "seeds" see Charpentier 1981, p. 82) "inii.t-seed of flax". If the suggestion can be confirmed, "i" has been ejected here in front of "n". The process can be called an aphaeresis of "i". The latter phenomenon can be proven several times in the Egyptian language (Erman 1967, pp. 96–104; Westendorf 1962, pp. 12–13; Kurth 2007, p. 463; for the term aphaeresis cf. Battist 1992, pp. 767–769, Glück 2005, p. 46). A second example for this will be encountered in the further course. The aphaeresis of "i" – which can be called "procopé" by another term – will be treated in a second study in larger scale which is already in press. The consonant's weakness or semi-weakness will have promoted the process. The same behaviour can be observed for the two other weak/semi-weak consonants "ʒ" and "w". The existence of the last two phenomena has been demonstrated quite often (Bojowald 2013, pp. 197–205, Bojowald 2015, pp. 39–42). The examples show that not only "n" could be eliminated before or after "i", but also "i" before or after "n". The above expression is written absolutely correctly in "inii.wt n(.w)t mḥi" (Wreszinski 1913, p. 181) "seed of flax". The example under consideration can be assigned chronologically to the New Kingdom.

The phonetic change could also be recognized in the writing "nši" (Sethe 1906, p. 1309, l. 20, Sethe 1906, p. 1306, l. 3) for "nšni" "rage", in which it has led to the assimilation of "n" on "i" again. The example can again be dated in the New Kingdom.

The writing "šikn" (Faulkner 1933, p. 53, Faulkner 1937, p. 178 (25, 11)) for "šnik" "to destroy" apparently gives also testimony to this phonetic change. In this case, it has brought about a metathesis. The "Wörterbuch" (WB IV, 156, 8) has known the lexeme "šnik" "to destroy" only from the Middle and New Kingdom. The Graeco-Roman period can again be determined as the age of the example.

The writing "ḳni" (Gardiner 1914, p. 103 n. 2, Barta 1971, pp. 36–37) for "ki" "condition, state" could also be considered as result of this phonetic change. In this case, the phonetic change has caused the dissimilation of "n" out of "i". The example therefore makes it clear that the development, beside assimilation, could also go in this direction. However, dissimilation appears to be less common. The age of the example can be given with Middle or New Kingdom. The dating in the Middle Kingdom is not quite sure because the text sources known today are stemming from the New Kingdom. Nevertheless, the literary work as such, being the "Prophecy of Neferty", has been composed in the Middle Kingdom. The possibility can thus not be ruled out, that the form has stood in the original version already. The text was intended to legitimize the seizure of power of king Amenemhet I. from the 12th dynasty.

The Phonetic Change between "n" and "i" in Word Plays

The second section of this study deals with examples for this phonetic change in word plays. The existence of the phonetic change between "n" and "i" is strongly supported by the writings mentioned before so this step seems now to be allowed. The formation of word plays has been very popular in Egypt (on word plays in Egyptian see Guglielmi 1984, pp. 491–506; Lippert 2001, pp. 88–100, Brunner-Traut 1978, p. 29, Barbash 2011, p. 16ff, Hagen 2012, pp. 52–54, Richter 2016, pp. 13–38, Derchain-Urtel 1984, pp. 55–61, Breyer 2003, pp. 13–22). The same development can be recognized in other ancient Near Eastern languages, by which the joy of the oriental in flowery speech is expressed. The surroundings of word plays have often emerged as the focal point of phonetic changes in the past. The interpretation of the following word plays is based on the guidelines of Leitz (2014, p. 310 n. 44), according to which the mere harmony is sufficient as a prerequisite. In connection with the same question, Fecht (1960, p. 114) claims that the creation of word plays is equivalent to a heuristic principle. In the contrast, Loprieno (2000, p. 7) comes to the conclusion that most word plays are lost to the modern viewer due to the lack of knowledge of the pronunciation. As highlighted above, the Egyptian texts only reproduce the consonants, while vowels are ignored in the script. The approach of Leitz is taken as model here. The source of the following word plays consists – as said in the introduction – of literary or semi-literary texts where they occur particularly frequently. The word plays offer a good opportunity to gain a much better impression of this phonetic change because they demonstrate that it was also used for stylistic purposes. The examples are again sorted alphabetically for a better overview.

The two following examples form a smaller group which consists of word plays built with "ii" "to come". The word play between "ii" "to come" and "nhḥ" "the old one" in: "nhḥ ii m nhḥ" (Morenz and Schubert 1954, p. 53) "the old one, who came out of the lotus flower. " will stand at the beginning, which additionally has profited from the phonetic change between "i" and "ḥ". The last phonetic change is attested in the Egyptian language well, which has been tackled by Westendorf (Westendorf 1962, p. 36). The requirements of the word play are all fulfilled so that it rests on a secure foundation. The person addressed can be found in the god Amon. The birth from the lotus flower may contain a solar connection. The creation period of the example can be set in the Graeco-Roman period. The phonetic change between "n" and "i" has also contributed to the word play between "ii" "to come" and "nn" "dark" in: "ḥśf.w śḥm.w ii.w m nn" (Chassinat 1897, p. 167, for this passage see also Leitz 2011, p. 14) "who drive back the powers who come in the nn-dark". The words describe the qualities of protective deities who are asked for help against evil demonic forces. The age of the example can be placed in the Graeco-Roman Period.

The next examples constitute a second group which contains word plays built with "iw" "to come". The examples will start with the word play between "iw" "to come" and "Nw.t" "Nut" in: "iw=k n mw.t=k Nw.t" (Kucharek 2010, p. 171) "May you come to your mother Nut" where Osiris has been put under the tutelage of the heaven goddess Nut. The god Osiris could be seen as son of this female

deity. The loss of the feminine "t"-ending does not matter much because it was handled relatively freely. The age of the example again indicates the Graeco-Roman period. The word play between "iw" "to come" and "nwn" "Nun" in: "iw nwn n ḥnti mḥii.t m-hnw nṯr pn št3" (Oswalt 1968, p. 160) "The Nun comes in the southward-going north wind within this mysterious god." can also be explained with this phonetic change. In an additional way, it has benefited from the loss of "n" at the end of the word. The last phenomenon can be explained by the assimilation of "n" to "w", for which the phonetic change between "w" and "n" may be responsible. In the Egyptian language, the last phonetic change is attested several times (Westendorf 1962, p. 22). In terms of its age, the example can be dated to the New Kingdom. The word play between "iw" "to come" and "niw.t" "town" in: "iw=k r niw.t=k tp 3.t mri ib=k" (Leitz 2011, p. 315) "you may enter your city in the moment your heart are wishing for." is apparently also influenced by the phonetic change between "n" and "i". In this case, it has triggered the assimilation of "n" to "i" again. The loss of the feminine "t"-ending is no problem, for which the remarks above can be compared. The passage alludes to the afterlife of the deceased. The most important goal was freedom of movement among others, the achievement of which is promised in these words. The dating in the Graeco-Roman period can also be used for this example.

The next example for this phonetic change has been provided by the wordplay between "iri" "to do, to make" and "rn" "name" in: "nṯt niw.t iri niw.wt r rn=š" (Sethe and Firchow 1957, p. 37 o 2) "fore thou are the city, in whose name the cities has been founded" (Sternberg-El Hotabi 1993, p. 134). The word play also lives from the "i"-aphaeresis which has already been used as explanation for other examples above. The words are documented in a praise song of the city of Thebes where its pre-eminence over the other cities is emphasized. The origin of all cities is traced back to this cultic centre. The dating in the Graeco-Roman period also applies to this example.

The word play between "bi.t" "honey" and "bnr" "sweet" in: "bi.t ḥs Imn, mn=k ir.t ḥr bnr ḥr ib=k" (Tacke 2013, pp. 2012–2013, for the word "bi.t" "honey" see Helck 1963, p. 703ff.) "bi.t-honey, 1 pot: Amon, take yourselves the eye of Horus which is sweet upon your heart" maybe came also into existence through this phonetic change. In this case, it appears together with the phonetic change between "i" and "r" which occurs generally very often in the Egyptian language (Westendorf 1962, p. 32). The word play has perhaps included the word "ib" "heart", as well. The text passage can be found in an offering instruction. In the past, the king Amenhotep I. was interpreted as the recipient, which has now be changed in favour of the god Amon. The term "eye of Horus" is used as a code word for the honey. The real-world background can be observed in the "Myth of Horus and Seth", in which the eye of the falcon god Horus was first injured and then healed again. The "Myth of Horus and Seth" can be counted among the most famous literary works of the New Kingdom. The struggle of the gods Horus and Seth for the inheritance of Osiris thus acted as a mythical precedent. The god Horus emerged from this conflict as a victor and was placed on his father's throne. The motif thus serves as a symbol for the restoration of the right order. The age of the example above points to the New Kingdom.

The same phonetic change seems to return in the word play between "sinw" "physician" and "iśw" "payment" in: "mi p3 sinw nfr, mk wii mn.kwi m ir.t=i, iḥ di=k śnb=i hr –.wi, iri.n=i n=k m iśw-iri" (Wild 1958, p. 409, for a metrical analysis of this sentence see Fecht 1963, p. 95; for the word "sinw" "physician" see Lacau 1972, p. 47, Hannig 2004, p. 86) "Come, good physician. Look my eye ails me. May you make me healthy immediately! I have made you this as payment". The word play requires the assimilation of "n" to "i". The difference in the two sibilants is not serious since the transitions here were partly smooth. The example can be dated from the historical time in the Late Period. The words are part of an inscription chiselled on the base of a statue. The words go to the address of Amenhotep, son of Hapu, who is called as rescuer in need. The prominent figure of the 18th dynasty lived under the reign of king Amenhotep III. and was venerated by the population of the Nile valley in the Late Period as sage and wise man. The development went so far that he had become the patron saint of doctors in this period. The author of the words quoted has hoped for medical help from him. The praying man brings a gift to the demigod. The word "sinw" "doctor" is used as a kind of honorary title. The action can be seen in the context of "personal piety" the beginnings of which go back mainly to the New Kingdom. However, the first timid forerunners can be encountered in the period before.

Conclusion

The time has now come to summarize the results of this study. In this sense, the evaluation could go in the following direction: The phonetic change between "n" and "i" has been put on a broader basis by the examples mentioned. In the total, twenty-two examples could be collected. The number has more than tripled compared to Westendorf. The bottom line is that the phonetic change appears to be more common than previously thought. The phonetic change has developed from "n" to "i" as well as from "i" to "n". The phenomenon can be followed almost throughout the whole Egyptian language history. The time frame of the examples spanned from the Old Kingdom to the Graeco-Roman Period. According to the examples known up to now, the climax seems to be in the younger phase. However, the situation can change very quickly as a result of new discoveries or previously overlooked material. The remarks above have given the phonetic change back its actual home right in this idiom.

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