

حج hd = αγιος = ἅγιος = حج and other Egyptian Words Hieroglyphic, Demotic and Coptic survived in Modern Spoken Egyptian and Classical Arabic

كلمة حج وكلمات مصرية أخرى من الهيروغليفية، والديموطيقية، والقبطية، مازالت مستخدمة في اللغة العربية العامية والفصحى

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ملخص

يعالج هذا البحث الكلمة المصرية القديمة حج hd، والتي تعني أبيض، واللون الأبيض يعني الطهارة والنقاء. وقد استخدمت هذه الكلمة كفعل، واسم، وصفة، وكانت تصف كل أنواع المواد البيضاء مثل اللبن، والكرامة، والدهن، والعسل، والأحجار مثل الحجر الجيري، والحجر الرملي، والأخشاب والفاكهة، والمعادن مثل الذهب الأبيض، والفضة، والأسنان، وبياض العين، ونور العين، وقوة الإبصار، والحيوانات البيضاء مثل الطيبي الأبيض، والإوز، والنباتات مثل الثوم، والبصل، (كمقوية للقلب وقاتلة الميكروبات، والجراثيم، ودواء، وترياق ضد الثعبان، والأرواح الشريرة)، والكتان، والملابس، والصنادل، والخبز الأبيض، والمباني البيضاء، وضوء ونور الشمس، والقمر والسماء، والنهار، والوجه البشوش، والقلب الأبيض. بمعنى القلب الفرحان والسعيد، والصبح، والفجر. والبيضاء كاسم للمعبودة نخبيت وحتحور، والأبيض كاسم للمعبود أوزير والتاج الأبيض الذي يضيء وينير ويشع، وقد بقيت هذه الكلمة في اللغة القبطية ἅγιος وفي اللغة اليونانية αγιος واللغة العربية العامية والفصحى حج، ومعنى كلمة الحاج هو مرتدي الملابس البيضاء، ذو الملابس البيضاء (ذو الرداء الأبيض). بمعنى الطاهر والنقي أي المقدس، القديس، وهو من حج إلى الأراضي المقدسة، وهذا يثبت أن هذه الكلمة كانت موجودة أساساً في كل لغات العالم في مجموعة اللغات السامية ومجموعة اللغات الحامية ومجموعة اللغات الهندوأوروبية.

The purpose of this paper is to verify and trace back the Egyptian Etymology and Origin of the word *hd* حج hd which existed in Hieroglyphic, Demotic and Coptic, in the Greek language and in colloquial and classical Arabic. The word *hd* is attested in the *Wörterbuch der ägyptischen Sprache*¹ = wb. III, 206-212, in Erichsen,² *Demotisches Glossar*, in Crum,³ *A Coptic Dictionary*, and in the *Coptic Etymological Dictionaries* of Spiegelberg,⁴ Westendorf,⁵ Černý⁶ and Vycichl.⁷ In addition to this word, we will try to present an account on the survival of Egyptian words in Modern Spoken Egyptian and Classical Arabic, ca 2000 words.

The *Webster's*⁸ *New Universal Unabridged Dictionary* 1979, 816 states that the words Haji, Hajji, same as Hadji; Hadj [Arabic Hajj meaning

pilgrimage, from Hajja to set out, go on a pilgrimage] (1) the pilgrimage to Mecca that every Muslim is expected to perform at least once; (2) any pilgrimage; Hadji, Hajji, n. [Arabic Hajji, a form of Hajj, a pilgrim, from Hajja, to go on a pilgrimage]; (1) a Muslim who has performed his pilgrimage to Mecca: used as a title of honor; (2) a Christian of the Near East who has visited the Shrine of the Holy Sepulcher in Jerusalem.

The *Webster's*,⁹ p. 817 states that the word Hagio (or haji-) from Greek *hagios*/ holy a prefix meaning saintly, sacred, holy; and from this word derived the following words: Hagi, Hagio-, Hagiographa, Hagiographer, Hagiography, Hagiolatry, Hagiology; the origin of this word is typical Egyptian.

The original stem of the Greek word αγίος is αγι which is corresponding to the Egyptian word Კⲁⲩ and the end ος is the end of the declination of masculine words in the Greek language. The Coptic language adopted the Greek word αγίος = ἄγιος because the Coptic Language dropped the letter Ვ and they replaced it with the letter ⲓ and the Copts felt that the word αγίος = agios is originally their own word

We note also the expression Კⲱⲧⲓⲕⲓⲡⲧ᲏ which had been rendered in Greek with Ἀγυπτος, English *Egypt*, French *Egypte*, German *Ägypten* the letter Ვ had been replaced with the letter ⲓ

Hieroglyphic¹⁰

The following explanation of the word Კⲁⲩ is what is recorded in the *Wörterbuch der ägyptischen Sprache* = Wb. III, 206-212.

Კⲁⲩ ⲓⲟⲩ

Eigenschaftswort (Adjektiv und Verbum) / adjective and verb, Wb. III, 206-208.

A. als attributives Adjektiv, weiß, hell, heiter/as an attributive adjective, white, clear, bright, cheerful, serene

I. von Stoffen aller Art/all kinds of materials, substances, matters

a) von Milch, Sahne, Fett, Honig/milk, cream, fat, honey

b) von Steinen, besonders in der Verbindung: Kalkstein, Sandstein/stones especially limestone, sandstone

c) von Holz, von Früchten/wood, fruits ⲙⲁⲩ ⲓⲟⲩ

d) weißes Gold/white gold ⲙⲁⲩ ⲓⲟⲩ

II. von den Zähnen, vom Horusauge, / teeth, eye of Horus

III. von weißen Tieren, besonders in der Verbindung die weisse Säbelantilope Კⲁⲩ-Კⲁⲩ, / white

animals, especially in the connection of the white saber antelope Კⲁⲩ-Კⲁⲩ

IV. von Hergestellten:

a) von Leinen, Kleidern, Sandalen, / linen, clothes, sandals

b) vom Brot, das häufige Weißbrot Კⲁⲩ-Კⲁⲩ, / bread, the frequent white bread Კⲁⲩ-Კⲁⲩ

c) von Gebäuden/buildings,

V. Verschiedenes a) vom Licht, vom Mond/different, light, moon

B. mit bestimmendem Substantiv / as a noun

I. mit weißen Kleidern, mit weißen Zähnen, mit hellem Licht, / white clothes, white teeth, bright light

II. bildlich, besonders in der Verbindung: mit hellem Gesicht, im Sinne von: freundlich, freigebig/figurative meaning, especially in the connection of bright face, in the sense of friendly, generous, liberal

C. als Verbum finitum / as a verb

I. weiß werden, weiß sein: von Kleidern; vom Schlachtfeld (durch die weiß gekleideten Feinde);/ to become white, to be white, clothes, battlefield, (through the enemies, who wear white uniform)

II. leuchten, vom Licht, von der Sonne; / light, shine, beam, gleam, light, brightness, of the Sun.

III. hell werden: / to become clear and bright,

a) vom Himmel, von einem Ort, von der Dunkelheit; /of sky, of a place, of darkness

b) vom Gesicht, auch bildlich für heiter werden, auch vom Herzen: froh; / face, also in the figurative meaning to become clear and bright, also of the heart: happy, glad, joyful, cheerful.

IV. in der häufigen Verbindung: die Erde wird hell, es tagt; oft auch vom Anbruch des neuen Tages/in

the frequent connection: the Earth became bright, often also daybreak, dawn, the new day, cf. Koptisch **Ⲛⲧⲟⲟⲩⲉ**; besonders in den Ausdrücken:

a) mit folgendem *r* und Infinitiv oder Verbum finitum, im Sinne von morgens wirst du geboren/in the morning you will be born.

hd -t3 r ms-tw=k

b) ganz früh am Morgen, / very early in the morning

hd rf t3 dw3 sp-2

hd n rf t3 dw3 sp-2

c) nach Tagesanbruch, / following daybreak, *m-ht* t3- **hd**

d) bis zum Morgen, / until morning, r **hd** -t3

Cf. also the following words:

hd -t3 ⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ

der Morgen, / the morning, Wb. III, 208, 7-9

hd ⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ

beim Hell werden aufbrechen, / in brightness it breaks open, Wb. III, 208, 10. Because the determinative of the two legs walking are used in this word, the meaning could be 'to go on pilgrimage'.

hd ⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ

das Licht, auch vom Augenlicht d. h. der Sehkraft/ the light, also light of the eye, *i.e.* vision, or eyesight, Wb. III, 208, 11-12.

hd ⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ

das Tageslicht/light of the day, Wb. III, 208, 13.

hd w.t ⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ

das Licht des Tages, auch vom Mondlicht/the light of the day, also the moonlight, Wb. III, 208, 14-15.

hd w.tj ⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ

als einer der Namen des Sonnengottes/as one of the names of the sun god, Wb. III, 208, 16.

hd j.t ⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ

als Name einer Göttin / as a name of a goddess, Wb. III, 208, 17.

hd ⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ

Wohnung eines Gottes, Kapelle / dwelling of a god, chapel, Wb. III, 209, 1-8.

hd ⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ ⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ

Silber / silver, Wb. III, 209-210; Coptic **ⲙⲁⲧ**

hd ⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ

für das gewöhnliche Weißbrot (in Rechnungen),/ for the ordinary white bread (in accounts), Wb. III, 210, 8.

hd ⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ

Art Gans, / type of goose, Wb. III, 210, 9.

hd ⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ

belegt A. R. als Abkürzung für *m3-hd* die weiße Säbelantilope / as an abbreviation of *m3- hd* the white saber antelope, Wb. III, 210, 10.

hd ⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ

die Kinnbacken / *iʿw* (-bone), Wb. III, 210, 11.

hd ⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ

die Knochen / the bones, Wb. III, 210, 12.

hd ⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ

weißes Leder (Gegensatz km) als Material für Sandalen, / white leather (contrary to 'km' black) as a material for sandals, Wb. III, 210, 13.

hd.tj ḥd.tj

I. weiße Sandalen, white sandals, Wb. III, 210, 14; II.

weißes Leder als Material für Sandalen / white leather as a material for sandals, Wb. III, 210, 15.

hd.t ḥd.t

weißer Zeugstoff zur Kleidung / white material for clothes, Wb. III, 210, 16;

für die Fahne am Flaggenmast / for the flag in the flag mast, Wb. III, 210, 17;

gern neben den andersfarbigen Stoffen (grün, blau, rot) / beside the other colorful materials (green, blue, red) Wb. III, 210, 18.

hd.t ḥd.t

die Weiße als Name der Göttin Nechbet und der Hathor / the white as a name of the goddess Nechbet and Hathor, Wb. III, 210, 19-20.

hd.t ḥd.t

die weiße Krone von Oberägypten, / the white crown of Upper Egypt, Wb. III, 211, 3-7.

hd.j ḥd.j

als Bezeichnung des Osiris, / as a name of Osiris, Wb. III, 211, 8.

hd.t ḥd.t

das Weiße im Auge (im Gegensatz zum Schwarzen d. h. der Pupille); / the white of the eyes (in contrast to the black, *i.e.* the pupil of the eye), Wb. III, 211, 9.

hd.t ḥd.t

I. A. R. in einer besonderen Fassung der Opferliste: ein Getränk, / in a special version of an offering list, a drink, Wb. III, 211, 10;

II. in dem Ausdruck (M.R.) als Bezeichnung der Milch; / in the expression as a name of milk, Wb. III, 211, 11;

III. Gr. allein als Bezeichnung der Milch, / as a name of milk, Wb. III, 211, 12;

IV. Gr. als Bezeichnung für Honig/ as a name of honey, Wb. III, 211, 13;

V. D. 22, bildlich von guter Rede/ figurative meaning of a good speech, Wb. III, 211, 14.

hd.t ḥd.t

Art Krug für Wasser und für eine Reliquie des Osiris / kind of a vessel (jug, jar) for water, and for a relic of Osiris, Wb. III, 211, 15-16.

hd.t ḥd.t

eine Pflanze / a plant, Wb. III, 211, 17.

hd.t ḥd.t

Knoblauch, / garlic, Wb. III, 211, 18.

hd.t ḥd.t

als Bezeichnung für das Nilpferd; auch als Göttin im Fayum, / as a name (indication, mark, sign, symbol, designation, denomination) of the hippopotamus, also as a goddess in Fayoum, Wb. III, 212, 2-3.

hd.t ḥd.t

Gr. als Name eines heiligen Rindes / as a name of a sacred bull, Wb. III, 212, 4.

hd.w ḥd.w

Knoblauch, Zwiebeln/garlic, onion, Wb. III, 212, 5-9.

I. als angebaute Pflanze; als Zukost zu Brot und Fleisch, / as a cultivated plant; as an addition to bread and meat

- II. als Pflanze von Bestimmtem Geruch (am Fest des Sokar am Hals getragen); / as a plant with a certain smell will be around the neck in the feast of the god Sokar
- III. offizinell verwendet; / used officially
- IV. als Mittel gegen Schlange und böse Geister / as a safeguard against snakes and evil spirits.

hdw 

als Bezeichnung für die Milch, / as a name for milk, Wb. III, 212, 12.

hd-wr 

als Name eines Gottes in Affengestalt / as a name of a god with the shape of an ape, Wb. III, 212, 13.

hd-htp 

der Gott der Webekunst / the god of weaving, Wb. III, 212, 14.

hd 

Name eines Gewässers im Delta, / name of water in Delta, Wb. III, 212, 15.

hdwj.t 

Leuchter, Lampe, / candlestick, lamp, Wb. III, 213, 23.

The meaning in English is white, (pilger), حاج (أبيض).

الحاج هو مرتدي الملابس البيضاء، ذو الملابس البيضاء، (ذو الرداء الأبيض)

hd is the one who wears white clothes; that means he is clean, pure, holy, sacred, the Greek word $\alpha\gamma\iota\omicron\varsigma$ meaning holy is derived from this word *hd*, قدیس، مقدس، هو من حج إلى الأراضي المقدسة

Wb. III, 206-208.

the hieroglyphic letter *d* ج is rendered in Demotic with the letter *d* د and *t* ت

Demotic¹¹

ht (*hd*) (*hd*)

weiß, / white

inb-ht

weiße Mauer, / white wall

ini-ht

Kalkstein, / limestone

t3-ht.t

die weiße Krone/white crown

ht-ht weiß, hell sein/white, to be clear and bright

htht-n-im.t sei froh/be happy, glad, joyful, cheerful

ht (*hd*)

das Silber, der Silberling, das Geld, Steuer/silver, money, tax, duty

ht n p.t

das Kopfsilber d.h. die Kopfsteuer/poll silver, poll tax

cf. also the Demotic writing of the goddess Hathor¹²

Erichsen, *Demotisches Glossar*, 335-336; Crum, *CD*, 713b.

Coptic¹³

The word *hd* is recorded also in the Coptic etymological dictionaries of Spiegelberg,¹⁴ Westendorf,¹⁵ Černý¹⁶ and Vycichl¹⁷

ⲪⲁⲦ white

ⲪⲁⲦ silver

Importance of the Ancient Egyptian Language

The Ancient Egyptian Language was written in four scripts, the Hieroglyphic, Hieratic, Demotic and Coptic. When I started learning the Demotic language and Script for the first time in October 1980, I checked and examined each single word in Erichsen, *Demotisches Glossar*¹⁸ and I arrived at a good conclusion that a great part of this dictionary is still

used in the modern spoken Egyptian Arabic in Egypt. When I verified the German meaning of the Demotic words in Erichsen, *Demotisches Glossar* I found out that the given meaning corresponds with the sense of the modern spoken Egyptian Arabic in Egypt which is a very striking and remarkable result. This result proves the excellent work and the supreme capability of the scholars who deciphered and compiled the Ancient Egyptian Language Dictionaries. Demotic¹⁹ was used from 650 BCE - 450 CE. Demotic scholars have agreed to divide Demotic script into three major periods:

- 1- Early Demotic: 26th-31st Dynasty 650-332 BCE.
- 2- Middle Demotic: Macedonian and Ptolemaic Period 332-30 BCE.
- 3- Late Demotic: Roman Period 30 BCE – 450 CE.

The Egyptian Alphabet

From the beginning of the first century CE, the Ancient Egyptians started writing their language with a new script, which is known as the Coptic language and script. They used the 24 letters of the Greek alphabet and added to it seven Demotic letters. Scholars who studied the alphabet in the Ancient World have reached a conclusion that the origin of the Semitic, Phoenician and Greek Alphabet is the Egyptian Hieratic Alphabet. This opinion was proved by Kurt Sethe,²⁰ Francis Llewellyn Griffith,²¹ Alan Gardiner,²² Cowly,²³ Alexis Mallon,²⁴ De Rougé,²⁵ and Sayce²⁶. Recently Karl-Theodor Zauzich presented his contribution 'Die Herkunft des Alphabets' to the 8th International Conference of Egyptology in Cairo and confirmed this point of view. The Egyptian Alphabet was studied also by Kahl²⁷ and Quack.²⁸ This fact means that the Ancient Egyptians retrieved with their left hand what they have previously given with their right hand to the civilizations of the Ancient World.

Antonio Loprieno²⁹ studied the Ancient Egyptian Language with an approach to the Semitic languages.

Peculiarity of the Coptic Language and Script

It is very peculiar also why the Ancient Egyptians did not take the letters ⲉ ⲛ, ⲕ ⲁ, ⲕ ⲁ, ⲕ ⲁ, and ⲕ ⲁ in the Coptic Alphabet although they existed in the Hieroglyphic, Hieratic and Demotic writings and why they took three letters from Demotic with sounds in the Greek Alphabet for example the Greek letter Φ is equivalent to the Demotic letter ⲕ *Fai*, the Greek letter χ = the Demotic letter ⲕⲁⲓ and the Greek letter τ equals the Demotic letter ⲕⲁⲓ, unless they decided to make the letters and the pronunciation of the Coptic language compatible with the Greek Language, because the Greek alphabet does not contain the letters ⲉ ⲛ, ⲕ ⲁ, ⲕ ⲁ, and ⲕ ⲁ.

There is a list also of Egyptian words including the letter ⲉ and changed in Coptic with the letter ⲓ, a. This phenomena occurs also in the Egyptian Arabic dialect, they change pronouncing the letter ⲉ into ⲓ for example the words:

ⲓⲁⲓⲁⲓ into ⲁⲕⲁⲓⲁⲓ and ⲓⲁⲓⲁⲓ into ⲁⲕⲁⲓⲁⲓ because some of the survived Egyptian words which came to us and have these letters ⲉ ⲛ, ⲕ ⲁ, ⲕ ⲁ, and ⲕ ⲁ a fact that would suggest that these survived Egyptian words reached us with their original letters.

I checked, examined and included in a small scale words from the *Wörterbuch der Ägyptischen Sprache*,³⁰ and the additions to the *Wörterbuch* by Guillemette Andreu and Sylvie Cauville³¹ and Dimitri Meeks.³² I have checked also Lesko's³³ dictionary, In addition to the *Wörterbuch*, I have checked Erichsen, *Demotisches Glossar*, I checked also the publications of A. Volten³⁴ and W.J. Tait.³⁵ I should refer to the standard works of Fairman³⁶ in the Ptolemaic Hieroglyphs; I have examined Crum's³⁷ Coptic dictionary and the Coptic etymological dictionaries of Spiegelberg,³⁸ Westendorf,³⁹ Černý,⁴⁰ and Vycichl.⁴¹

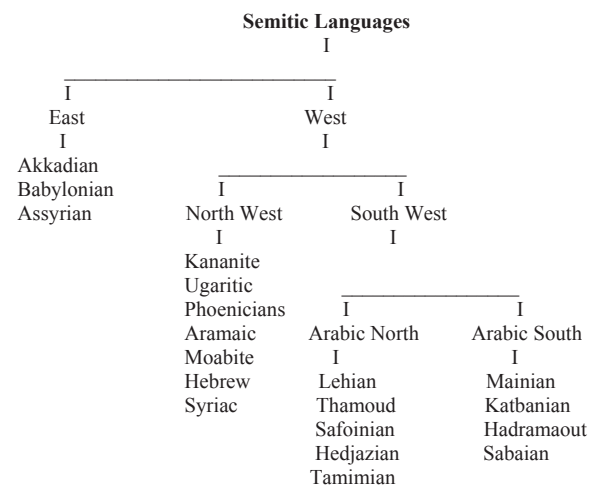
Relationship between the Ancient Egyptian Language and the Semitic languages

The Ancient Egyptian Language has affinities with the Semitic languages, such as Arabic, Hebrew, Aramaic, Babylonian, Assyrian, Akkadian, Keldanian, etc. Important studies in this field were published by Th. Benfey,⁴² Adolf Erman,⁴³ Karl-Heinrich Brugsch,⁴⁴ Burchardt⁴⁵, Aaron Ember⁴⁶, Frida Behnk,⁴⁷ Werner Vycichl,⁴⁸ James Hoch,⁴⁹ and Rainer Voigt.⁵⁰ This topic was studied also by several scholars: Blackman,⁵¹ Albright,⁵² Carl Brockelmann,⁵³ William B. Bishai,⁵⁴ Günther Vittmann published two articles, the first on Coptic words in Egyptian Arabic⁵⁵ and the second⁵⁶ is a list of 78 Semitic words in Demotic, it is written with the Demotic Alphabet, but when it is written in the Hieroglyphic script it is written syllabic. Victor Loret⁵⁷ edited several articles about Egyptian plants. Stricker⁵⁸ published an important article on this topic. George Daressy⁵⁹ edited a study about the ancient Egyptian words survived in Arabic. Hickmann⁶⁰ studied the ancient Egyptian names of the musical instruments. Gaston Maspero⁶¹ has compiled and published the popular songs from Upper Egypt. Other scholars have contributed to this field of study such as Thaker,⁶² Zyhlarz,⁶³ Fritz Hommel,⁶⁴ Enno Littmann,⁶⁵ Mustafa El-Amir,⁶⁶ Muhammed Abdul-Kader Muhammed,⁶⁷ Harry Smith,⁶⁸ Ahmed Kamal,⁶⁹ Georgy Sobhy,⁷⁰ Wolfgang Schenkel,⁷¹ Otto Rössler,⁷² Edward Lipiński.⁷³ We should refer to the thesis of Ishaq⁷⁴ although we could not make use of it because it is not available and unpublished yet.

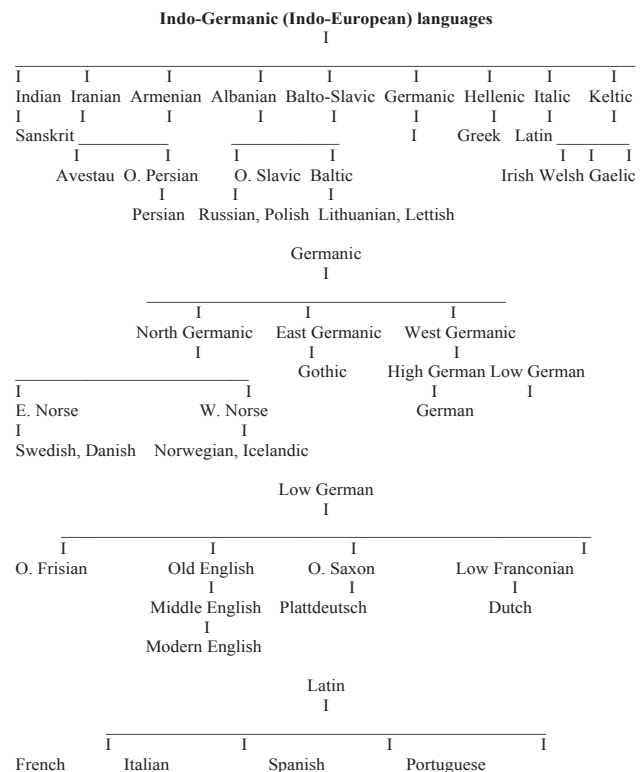
The opinion of Chaine⁷⁵ that the Coptic Language is the origin of the Ancient Egyptian Language is certainly for many reasons not correct. It should be noted that Erichsen *Demotisches Glossar* does not include all the Demotic words. The *Chicago Demotic Dictionary* will include the new words which are not listed in Erichsen, *Demotisches Glossar*. Moreover, much of the new published Demotic texts offer new

words or known words, but with a new meaning.

I would like also to refer to Genesis, Chapter XVI, 1-16, the Egyptian Lady Hagar, wife of Abraham and mother of Ismael, had certainly taught her son Ismael and her grandsons the Egyptian language and that explains the relationship between the Ancient Egyptian Language and the Semitic languages.







Relationship between the Ancient Egyptian Language and the Hamitic languages

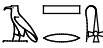
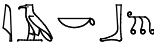



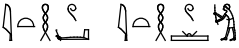




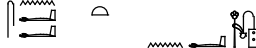








This topic was studied by Fritz Hintze,⁷⁶ Cohen, and H. Holma.⁷⁷ Relationship between the Ancient Egyptian Language and the Indo-Germanic (Indo-European) languages.

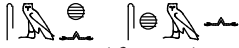

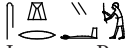


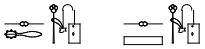
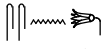

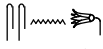

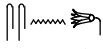
Linus Brunner⁷⁸ studied the mutual roots of the Semitic and Indo-Germanic (Indo-European) vocabulary.





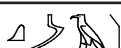




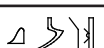


List of some words:





3mm.t	 <p>der Griff, die Faust, etwas ist m 3mm.t=f in seiner Faust, in seiner Hand, / grip, grasp, hold, hilt, fist, / إمام، الإمام EDG 4 (3mj.t die Faust); Wb. I, 11, 1. 3mm.t.</p>
3mm	 <p>mit der Faust ergreifen, / with the fist seize, grasp, take, / إمام، الإمام figurative meaning I would suggest the meaning: German 'Führer', / English 'leader', / إمام، الإمام EDG 4 (3mj.t die Faust); Wb. I, 10, 17-21.</p>
3mm	 <p>ein Substantiv, the Wörterbuch gave no meaning of this word; I would suggest the meaning: German 'Führer', / English 'leader', / إمام، الإمام Cf. also the Arabic personal names masculine إمام, feminine أميمة not in Erichsen, <i>Demotisches Glossar</i>; Wb. I, 10, 22.</p>
3mst	 <p>einer der vier Horussöhne (menscheköpfig), besonders als Schutzgott des Toten und der Eingeweide, / one of the four sons of Horus, presented as a man with a head of a god who protects the dead and the viscera (intestines)/ الإنسان، الإنسان the word الإنسان، الإنسان means man, human being the letter n is added at the end of the Egyptian Arabic word; not in Erichsen, <i>Demotisches Glossar</i>; but mentioned in the Demotic Stela Cairo CG 31095b ; cf. <i>ims.tj</i> Wb. I, 88, 11-13.</p>

3šr	 <p>I. Verbum : braten, Fleisch braten, Feigen rösten, Brot backen, II. Substantiv : der Braten, / roast, grill, fry, bake, / شوي، شوي The letter r is simplified into w not in Erichsen, <i>Demotisches Glossar</i>; Wb. I, 21, 4-9.</p>
3km	 <p>traurig, / sad, / غم The letter k ق is changed into h غ EDG 12; Wb. I, 34 (i3kb); Crum, CD 519b Coptic Ⲡⲕⲏ.</p>
3gb	 <p>überschwemmen, / inundate, flood, / (الله أكبر، أكبر) The letter g is changed into k, and the letter r is added to the Egyptian Arabic and the classical Arabic words; not in Erichsen, <i>Demotisches Glossar</i>; Wb. I, 22, 15.</p>
3gbj	 <p>I. Wasserfülle, Flut, Überschwemmung, (auch als Gottheit) II. Überfülle (an Speisen), / inundation, flood, / (الله أكبر، أكبر) The letter g is changed into k, and the letter r is instead of the letter j in the Egyptian Arabic and the classical Arabic words; not in Erichsen, <i>Demotisches Glossar</i>; Wb. I, 22, 10-14</p>
3tp	 <p>beladen, laden (in ein Schiff), jemanden beladen, Tiere beladen, beladen sein mit einer Last, oft bildlich mit Elend beladen sein, tragen, Traglast, / load, burden, freight, carry, bear, / (بمعنى يرص الحاجة) ويضعها بنظام، وضب، يوضب، توضيب The letter ʃ is altered into w, in the Egyptian Arabic word. EDG 13; Wb. I, 23-24; Crum, CD 532 a Ⲡⲧⲓ.</p>
3th	 <p>ziehen, / draw, / (يتح، تح (يشد)) The letter ʃ is altered into y ي in the Egyptian Arabic word. EDG 14; Wb. I, 148 (ith); Crum, CD 632 b. Ⲡⲧⲏ.</p>

<i>iwtn</i>	 <p>Erdboden, Erde (Gegensatz Himmel), Boden (auf den etwas fällt), auch vom Fußboden eines Gebäudes, Grund und Boden, Grundstück, Schmutz, Staub, / earth, ground, floor, soil, dust, / الوطن, الوطن EDG 47; Wb. I, 58, 5-10 <i>iwtn</i>, <i>iwdn</i>, <i>itn</i>; Wb. I, 145 <i>itn</i>; Crum, <i>CD</i>, 87b; Černý, <i>CED</i>, 49; Westendorf, <i>KHW</i>, 53. Koptisch EITN, ITEN, EITEN.</p>	<i>hrd, hrt.t</i>	 <p>Das (göttliche) Kind; / the divine child, / خالد (خلد، يخلد، خلود) the Arabic personal name خالد is derived from the Egyptian word; The letter <i>h</i> is changed into <i>h̄</i> and the letter <i>r</i> is altered into <i>l</i> Wb. III, 396-398; EDG 392-393; Crum, <i>CD</i> 631a xpwt.</p>
<i>ijwn</i>	Bad, / bath, EDG 18.	<i>sncc</i>	 <p>glätten, fein zerreiben, polieren als handwerkliche Tätigkeit (A.R., M.R.) mit direktem Objekt: Holz, Steine polieren, an einem Holzgerät polieren, fein zerreiben bei der Bereitung von Heilmitteln, von der ärztlichen Behandlung eines Knochens / smooth, rub to powder, grind down, pulverize, صناعة, صنع, يصنع, صنع, the Ancient Egyptian word is the origin of the classical Arabic word; its meaning is equivalent to the German word 'Industrie' and the English word 'industry, industrialize, etc.' not in Erichsen, <i>Demotisches Glossar</i>; Wb. IV, 156, 10-15.</p>
<i>st-ijwn</i>	Bad, / sauna bath, / ساونا EDG 401.	<i>shn</i>	 <p>prozessieren mit jemand vor Gericht, / file a law suit, have the law of someone, (Metathesis)/خصومة, خصم, يخاصم, يخاصم, تخاصم, خصام not in Erichsen, <i>Demotisches Glossar</i>; Wb. IV, 254, 10.</p>
<i>iwnn</i>	 <p>Wohnung eines Gottes, auch von den einzelnen Tempelräumen / temple, room in a temple / إيوان, الإيوان not in Erichsen, <i>Demotisches Glossar</i>; Wb. I, 55, 12-13.</p>	<i>shr</i>	 <p>Gedanke, Plan, Rat, Absicht, Art und Weise, Angelegenheit, / thought, idea, plan, design, intention, purpose, scheme, advice, counsel, suggestion, kind, sort, manner, way, nature, business, concern, affair, matter, / ذكرى يتذكر, يذكر, ذكر the letter <i>h</i> خ is changed into <i>k</i> ك not in Erichsen, <i>Demotisches Glossar</i>; Wb. IV, 258-260.</p>
<i>ifd</i>	 <p>vierseitiges (rechteckiges) Ackerstück, / four-sided, quadrilateral, rectangular, field, / فدان, أفدنة, فدادين (من الأرض الزراعية) the letter <i>n</i> is added at the end of the Egyptian Arabic word not in Erichsen, <i>Demotisches Glossar</i>; Wb. II, 71, 12.</p>	<i>sht</i>	 <p>(den Gegner) vernichten, / annihilate, destroy, dash, / يسخط (يسخطه بمعنى) يسخطه يسخطه يأخذ شكل حيوان, يسخطه يخليه كلب, يسخطه قطة, يسخطه حمار EDG 457; Wb. IV, 265, 4.</p>
<i>ifd</i>	 <p>davonrennen, einen Ort durcheilen, / run away, / وافد, يفد, وفد, cf. <i>ifd.t</i> die vier Füße الوافدين الأربعة أرجل, cf. also <i>mfd</i> وافد يفد, not in Erichsen, <i>Demotisches Glossar</i>; Wb. II, 72, 1-3.</p>		
<i>im3</i>	 <p>verschönern mit Gold, mit Gold verschönt von Götterbildern, / embellish, beautify, / أويما (لتزيين وتجميل الموبيليا) not in Erichsen, <i>Demotisches Glossar</i>; Wb. I, 80, 15.</p>		
<i>imsk</i>	 <p>Art Süßwasserfisch, / fish, (Metathesis), / السمك (الأسماك) not in Erichsen, <i>Demotisches Glossar</i>; Wb. I, 88, 10.</p>		

<p><i>shd</i></p>	<p>mit dem Kopf nach unten sein, hinabsinken, A. Eigentlich, von Personen, I. Verschiedenes, a) im Gegensatz zu stehen, zu aufrecht sein, b) vom Gehen auf dem Kopf (in der Unterwelt), II. auf dem Kopf fallen, (als Ursache von Krankheit oder Tod), III. aufgehängt sein mit dem Kopf nach unten (von toten einden), B. Kopf, Gesicht senken; I. vom Kopf, der gesenkt ist (neben : das Gesicht ist nicht erhoben); II. im Namen eines Torwächters im Jenseits; C. von der unordentlichen Kleidung eines Bekümmerten; D. herabsinken, I. untersinken, von der Sonne, Gegensatz aufgehen; II. vom Toten, der in die Unterwelt hinabsinkt; III. vom Nil, der steigt und fällt; IV. vom herabströmen des Überschwemmungswassers; E. herabströmen lassen; das Wasser zu den Nilmündungen strömen lassen, fallen, / sink, / سقط The letter <i>h</i> خ is changed into <i>k</i> ق, and the letter <i>d</i> د into <i>t</i> ط There is another interpretation of this word to consider it with Metathesis, and the letter <i>h</i> خ is changed into <i>h</i> غ the letter <i>d</i> د into <i>t</i> ط يغطس (في الماء) ط cf. the feast of the Baptism of Jesus Christ عيد الغطاس not in Erichsen, <i>Demotisches Glossar</i>; Wb. IV, 265-266.</p>	<p><i>shm</i></p>  <p>vergessen, / forget, (Metathesis), / مسح, / <i>smḥ</i> the Egyptian letter <i>h</i> خ is changed into <i>h</i> ح in the Arabic word EDG 461; Wb. IV, 140-141 (<i>smḥ</i>, Kausativ zu <i>hm</i> nicht wissen, belegt seit Pyr.).</p>
<p><i>shkr</i></p>	 <p>schmücken/adorn, decorate, (Metathesis) / زخرف, / يزخرف, زخرفة, مزخرف EDG 461; Wb. IV, 271-272.</p>	<p><i>shrj-^c</i></p>  <p>I. von Personen: jemanden gering schätzen. II. von Sachen : unterschätzen. III. von einem Brief: geringwertig sein, / disdain, contempt, slight, / الصغير, الصغير not in Erichsen, <i>Demotisches Glossar</i>; Wb. IV, 271, 1-3.</p>
<p><i>shd</i></p>	 <p>jem. zurückweisen / decline, reject, repel / يزغد (يزغده في قلبه) زغد not in Erichsen, <i>Demotisches Glossar</i>; Wb. IV, 272.</p>	<p><i>ss3</i></p>  <p>I. kleider ablegen, II. Zank oder Aufruhr beenden, III. das Unrecht beseitigen (neben : die Wahrheit, das Recht schaffen), IV. Schmerzen beseitigen; / to take off clothes, to end quarrel or uproar, tumult, riot, rebellion, to remove the wrong (besides create the truth, justice), remove pains, ache, grief, sorrow, figurative meaning (policy, politician) / سياسي, سياسي, ساس, يسوس, / سياسي امور not in Erichsen, <i>Demotisches Glossar</i>; Wb. IV, 273, 1-4.</p>
<p><i>sh</i></p>	 <p>schreiben, / write, / صياغة, يصوغ, صاغ في الكتابة EDG 458-459; Wb. III, 475, 6-21, 476, 1-15; Crum, CD 381 b c2a1.</p>	<p><i>ssn</i></p>  <p>Lotus, / lotus flower, Suzan, / سوزان, سوسن not in Erichsen, <i>Demotisches Glossar</i>; and not in the Wb. The word occurred in a reused block in a column in the hypostyle hall from the Temple of King Amasis, 26th Dynasty in Philae Island. Samy Farag, Gamal Wahba, Adel Farid, 'Notizie da File I. Reused Blocks from a Temple of Amasis at Philae, A Preliminary Report,' <i>Oriens Antiques</i> 16 (1977) 315-324, Tavola XIII-XXX.</p>
<p><i>sh</i></p>	 <p>Schrift, Schriftart, Schriftstück, Zeichnung, Bild, Malerei, / writing, / صاغ, يصوغ, صياغة في الكتابة EDG 459-460; Wb. III, 476-479; Crum, CD 381 b.</p>	<p><i>ssn</i></p>  <p>Lotus, / lotus flower, Suzan, / سوزان, سوسن not in Erichsen, <i>Demotisches Glossar</i>; and not in the Wb. The word occurred in a reused block in a column in the hypostyle hall from the Temple of King Amasis, 26th Dynasty in Philae Island. Samy Farag, Gamal Wahba, Adel Farid, 'Notizie da File I. Reused Blocks from a Temple of Amasis at Philae, A Preliminary Report,' <i>Oriens Antiques</i> 16 (1977) 315-324, Tavola XIII-XXX.</p>
<p><i>sh</i></p>	 <p>Schreiber, / scribe, / صياغة, يصوغ, صاغ في الكتابة EDG 460; Wb. III, 479-481; Crum, CD 381 b c2a2.</p>	<p><i>ssn</i></p>  <p>Lotus, / lotus flower, Suzan, / سوزان, سوسن not in Erichsen, <i>Demotisches Glossar</i>; and not in the Wb. The word occurred in a reused block in a column in the hypostyle hall from the Temple of King Amasis, 26th Dynasty in Philae Island. Samy Farag, Gamal Wahba, Adel Farid, 'Notizie da File I. Reused Blocks from a Temple of Amasis at Philae, A Preliminary Report,' <i>Oriens Antiques</i> 16 (1977) 315-324, Tavola XIII-XXX.</p>

<i>sš</i>	verachten, spotten, cf. <i>sh</i> spotten, verleumden, Arglist, Schlag, / despise, contempt, mock, jeer, slander, defame, cunning, craft, / ساخر، سخريه، يسخر، ساخر In the word (<i>sh</i>) EDG 450 the Arabic word is the same as the Egyptian word; in the other word <i>sš</i> the letter <i>š</i> ش is changed into <i>h</i> خ; EDG 450 (<i>sh</i>); EDG 462-463; Crum, CD 375a, сш ; Černý, CED, 170; Westendorf, KHW, 206 сш , шс , шш , сш , шс , сш , шс , шш , сш , шс , шш .	<i>k3c</i>	 brechen, erbrechen, ausbrechen, ausspeien / vomit, spew out / (تقيأ) قي، not in Erichsen, <i>Demotisches Glossar</i> ; Wb. V, 7; Coptic κα βολ .
<i>sšp</i>	 (Möbel) glätten, polieren, / polish, (Metathesis), / يشذب، شذب not in Erichsen, <i>Demotisches Glossar</i> ; Wb. III, 485, 8.	<i>k3r.t</i>	 der Riegel der Tür, auch vom Riegel der Unterwelt, des Horizontes, der Erde, / bolt, / كالون (الباب) The letter <i>r</i> is changed into <i>l</i> The letter <i>n</i> is added at the end of the Egyptian Arabic word. Wb. V, 12, 2-7; Crum, CD, 103b, Coptic καλε, κεαι . cf. <i>k3lj.t</i> Riegel, / bolt, / كالون (الباب) EDG 557; cf. also <i>krr</i> EDG 566, <i>k3.t</i> EDG 545, <i>klj.t</i> EDG 567. Riegel, / bolt.
<i>sšp</i>	 Polierer (von Möbeln)/polish, (Metathesis) / يشذب شذب not in Erichsen, <i>Demotisches Glossar</i> ; Wb. III, 485, 10.	<i>kjm</i>	 bewegen, / move, stir (stand), أقام، قام EDG 532; Wb. V, 33, 14-15; Crum, CD 108a. κμτο .
<i>sšf</i>	verachten, spotten / despise, contempt, mock, jeer, / استخف، يستخف the letter <i>š</i> ش is changed into <i>h</i> خ; EDG 463; cf. <i>hsf</i> EDG 369 sich widersetzen.	<i>kht</i>	 Bezirk, Distrikt, / district, / جهة The letter <i>k</i> ق is changed into <i>g</i> ج. EDG 547-548 <i>kh</i> , <i>khj</i> ; Wb. V, 20; Crum, CD, 131b. καε .
<i>k3</i>	 sagen, / say, / قال the Egyptian letter <i>k</i> ق is changed into <i>k</i> ك, and the letter <i>L</i> is added at the end of the Arabic word. not in Erichsen <i>Demotisches Glossar</i> ; Wb. V, 85-86.	<i>kbw</i>	 Beliebtheit, / popularity, / قبل، يقبل، قبول the letter <i>l</i> is added at the end of the Arabic word, not in Erichsen, <i>Demotisches Glossar</i> ; Wb. V, 24, 15.
<i>k3j n</i>	 Gestalt, Wesen, Art, / form, figure, shape, stature / كيان، قوام، قامة Wb. V, 6; cf. EDG <i>kj</i> Gestalt, 560, <i>gj</i> Gestalt 571-572; Coptic κιν, κιν .	<i>km3</i>	 vollkommen, vollenden/complete/، يكمل، the letter <i>l</i> is added at the end of the Arabic word. EDG 563; Wb. V, 37, 9.
<i>kj n</i>	 Gestalt, Wesen, Art, Zustand, Ebenbild, / form, figure, shape, stature, / كيان، قوام، قامة Wb. V, 15, 5-12, 16, 1-17; Wb. V, 6, <i>k3j</i> ; Coptic κιν, κιν .	<i>km</i>	 Schilf, Binse, / reed, / (من أدوات) القلم، قلم (من أدوات) the letter <i>L</i> is added in the middle of the Egyptian Arabic word. EDG 537; Wb. V, 37, 14-16; Crum, CD 108a. καμ .

<i>km3</i>	 <p>Schilf, Binse, / reed, / قلم the letter L is added in the middle of the Egyptian Arabic word. <i>EDG</i> 537; <i>Wb.</i> V, 37, 14-16; <i>Crum, CD</i> 108a. KAM.</p>
<i>gn.w.t</i>	 <p>die Annalen des Königs oder eines als König gedachten Gottes, die Annalen der früheren Könige, Halle der Annalen, die Annalen des Königs aufschreiben, festsetzen, (mit <i>smn</i>, <i>sphr</i>, auch <i>nhb</i>), Tagebuch, Notiz-buch, Kalender, Tagesordnung, / agenda noun pl.; sing. agendum, / أجندا أو أجندة (برنامج، جدول عمل) The Egyptian word <i>gn.w.t</i> is the origin of the Latin, the English, the French, word 'agenda' and the Arabic word أجندا أو أجندة not in Erichsen, <i>Demotisches Glossar</i>; <i>Wb.</i> V, 173, 6-15.</p>
<i>glm</i>	<p>Stengel, / stalk, stem, / قلم (النبات أو الشجرة (بمعنى قطع الأعصان وجعلها قصيرة To cut the stalks to shorten it to appear beautiful <i>EDG</i> 589; <i>Crum, CD</i> 811a (GLM); καλαμη.</p>
<i>drp</i>	 <p>Determinatives  <i>Pyr. d3p</i>; <i>M.R. drp</i> beschenken, anscheinend nur mit Bezug auf Speisen, / present, gift, / الضريبة ضريبة. not in Erichsen, <i>Demotisches Glossar</i>; <i>Wb.</i> V, 476, 1-25.</p>

Conclusion

The word *hd* ⲓⲛⲏⲓⲛⲏ *Wb.* III, 208, 10; the determinative **A** is certainly an indication of movement 'to go on a pilgrimage'.

Notes

- 1 A. Erman und H. Grapow, *Wörterbuch der ägyptischen Sprache* = *Wb.* III, 206-212.
- 2 W. Erichsen, *Demotisches Glossar*, (Copenhagen, 1954), 335-336, 344.
- 3 W.E. Crum, *A Coptic Dictionary*, (Oxford, 1929-1939), 713b.

- 4 W. Spiegelberg, *Koptisches Handwörterbuch*, (Heidelberg, 1921), 248.
- 5 W. Westendorf, *Koptisches Handwörterbuch*, (Heidelberg 1965/1977), 393.
- 6 J. Černý, *Coptic Etymological Dictionary*, (Cambridge, 1976), 298.
- 7 W. Vycichl, *Dictionnaire étymologique de la Langue Copte*, (Leuven, 1983), 314, 317.
- 8 Webster, *New Universal unabridged Dictionary*, (1979), 816.
- 9 Webster, *New Universal unabridged Dictionary*, 817.
- 10 *Wb.* III, 206-212.
- 11 Erichsen, *Demotisches Glossar*, 335-336.
- 12 Spiegelberg, *Der ägyptische Mythos vom Sonnenauge, nach dem Leidener demotischen Papyrus I 384 bearbeitet*, (Strassburg, 1917), Neudruck 1994, 22, 24; F. De Cenival, *Le mythe de l'oeil du soleil. Demotische Studien* 9; Erichsen, *Demotisches Glossar*, 336.
- 13 Crum, *A Coptic Dictionary*, (Oxford, 1929-1939), 713b.
- 14 Spiegelberg, *Koptisches Handwörterbuch*, (Heidelberg, 1921), 248.
- 15 Westendorf, *Koptisches Handwörterbuch*, (Heidelberg, 1965/1977), 393 **ⲉⲁⲧ**.
- 16 Černý, *Coptic Etymological Dictionary*, 298 **ⲉⲁⲧ**.
- 17 Vycichl, *Dictionnaire étymologique de la Langue Copte*, 314, 317.
- 18 Erichsen, *Demotisches Glossar*.
- 19 E. Lüddeckens, 'Demotisch', in *LÄ* I, col. 1052-1056.
- 20 K. Sethe, 'Der Ursprung des Alphabets', in *Nachrichten von der Königlichen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen Geschäftliche Mitteilungen aus dem Jahre* 1916, Heft 2, (Berlin, 1916), 88-161.
- 21 F. Griffith, and W.M.F. Petrie, *The sign papyrus in two hieroglyphic papyri from Tanis*, (London, 1889), 1-19, pl. 1-8.
- 22 A.H. Gardiner, 'The Egyptian Origin of the Semitic Alphabet', *JEA* 3 (1916), 1-16.
- 23 A. E. Cowley, 'The Origin of the Semitic Alphabet', *JEA* 3 (1916), 17-21.
- 24 A. Mallon, 'L'origine égyptienne de l'alphabet phénicien', *BIFAO* 30 (1931) 131-151.
- 25 E. De Rougé, *Mémoire sur l'origine égyptienne de l'alphabet phénicien*, (Paris, 1874).

- 26 Sayce, 'The origin of the Phoenician Alphabet', *PSBA* 32 (1910) 215-22.
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Proceeding of the First International Forum on Calligraphy, Writings and Inscriptions, held from 24 to 27 April 2003. This book includes researches of the First International Forum on Calligraphy, Writings and Inscriptions, held during the period 24- 27 April 2003. It includes fourteen research papers written in French, and seven in Arabic; covering different fields of writings, calligraphies, and inscriptions throughout different times and places.



Tuhaf El-Khawass Fi Taraf El-Khawass. This book is an interpretation and commentary by Dr. Hossam Ahmed El-Abbady, regarding the original manuscript “The Masterpieces of Art of People of Distinction, Newly Acquired by Leading Personalities” by Abu Baker Mohamed ben Mohamed El- Kalalousy El Andalsy (707 Hijra/ 1308 CE). It is about how to manufacture inks, colors, paints and erase them from parchment, papyrus, notebooks, paper, clothes and wood.

