NOUNS

\[ \text{\textit{S}(e), 'man'} \]

\[ \text{\textit{S}(e)t, 'woman'} \]

\[ \text{\textit{S}(e)n, 'brother'} \]

\[ \text{\textit{S}(e)n(e)t, 'sister'} \]

\[ \text{\textit{N}(e)b, 'lord'} \]

\[ \text{\textit{N}(e)b(e)t, 'lady'} \]

\[ \text{\textit{Sh}(e)sh, 'scribe'} \]

\[ \text{\textit{R}(e), 'sun'} \]

\[ \text{\textit{P}(e)t, 'sky'} \]
VERBS

M(e)r(w), ‘love’

S(e)n(w), ‘kiss’

Iw, ‘be’

S(e)dj(e)m, ‘hear, listen’

W(e)b(e)n, ‘shine’

PREPOSITIONS

(e)m, ‘in’

(e)n, ‘to’, of direction towards a person (as in ‘speaking to someone’)

(e)r, ‘to’, of direction towards places (as in ‘going to the palace’)

DEMONSTRATIVES

\[ \begin{array}{l}
\text{\( p(e)n \), ‘this’, masculine} \\
\text{\( t(e)n \), ‘this’, feminine}
\end{array} \]

NOTE
Throughout Module 6, the transliteration and pronunciation of ancient Egyptian words have been simplified to maximize accessibility (e.g., \( r\tilde{s} \) ‘sun’, is not rendered: \( r\tilde{s} \), but: \( r(e) \) or: Ra) For more information on the transliterating conventions used by Egyptologists, you may refer to the textbook.