The Arabic Equivalent of The Egyptian Conditional Particle *"jr"*

The conditional clause introduced by " if ", " when ", or "should" in English is called the protasis 'فعل الشرط', and the main clause is known as the apodosis'جواب الشرط'. Conditional clauses regularly precede the main clause[1].

Egyptian language as well as Arabic language have several methods to express conditional clauses[2]. This research will deal with the most considerable particle in this meaning, i.e. *"jr"* as a conditional particle. It will be suggested that *"jr"* could act as an equivalent to each one of the following Arabic conditional particles:

conditional *amma* "أما الشرطية /*lau* لو الشرطية الامتناعية وغير الامتناعية"[3].

The Egyptian particle *"jr"* will be analysed here from two different perspectives:

1- The origin of "jr".
2- The uses of "jr"

1-The origin of *"jr"*

Like many other Semetic languages, the protasis of a conditional sentence in Egyptian language is treated as an adverbial topicalized verbal sentence. Hence, it was suggested that the Egyptian particle *"jr"*, which normally introduces the protasis and can be translated as " if ", "when", or "as", is originally considered as the full form of the preposition *"r"* "as to, concerning, with respect to" [4]. But, it is not unlikely to decide that *"jr"* was originally an actual particle.

2-Uses of *"jr"*

Whatever the origin of this particle , it was used in two different ways :

(I) Before verbal patterns to express either real condition or unreal condition.

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* د. تحية شهاب : كلية الآثار – جامعة القاهرة .

(1) Allen J., Middle Egyptian, An introduction to the language and culture of hieroglyphs, Cambridge 2000, §§ 26.24, 19.7. For a general discussion on this issue see: Haiman J., "Conditionals are topics ", Language 54(1978), 564-89.

(2) In general, there is a great variety in the particles used by Semitic languages to express conditions: Lipinski E., Semitic languages, § 61.2.

(3) عباس حسن، النحو الوافي، الجزء الرابع، صـــ ٤٢٢. محمد عيد، النحو المصفى، صـــ ٣٩١– ٣٩٥.

(4) Gardiner A., Eg. Gr. § 149 ; Loprieno A., Ancient Egyptian, A linguistic introduction, Cambridge 1995, sect. 6.6.3, 7.9.4.

(II) Before non – verbal patterns to make a stress on an element in the sentence

The two types of conditions (real or unreal) will be explained as follows:

(I-a) Real condition :

Since M. Eg., protasis of a hypothetical clause is introduced by *"jr"* plus the set of *sdm.f* forms[5]. Later , Egyptians first derived a variety of patterns in which the particle *"jr"*, the more classical morpheme, is followed by a *sdm.f* for past tense or by *"jw.f sdm"* for present or future. The conditional particle *"jnn"*[6], was also used to express real-condition. It seems to be that this latter is much more colloquial, and could be followed by a past, present or future form. Occasionally, *"jr"* was omitted in L. Eg., but in Demotic, this particle was no longer written [7]. In Coptic, all these options were reduced to a clause conjugation pattern in which the circumstantial prefix is frequently followed in the positive form by the morpheme ωαN > ∈PωαN [S], αPωαN [B] [8]. Constructions in which real conditions where expressed are as follows:

(I-a-i)   *"jr + sdm.f "*

(I-a-ii) *"jr + sdm.tw.f "*

(I-a-iii) *"jr + wn/wnn "*

"jr" as an equivalent to the Arabic لو غير الامتناعية

Like the Arabic conditional إن *"en"* [9], Arab grammarians describe لو غير الامتناعية as a particle denotes what is possible الشرط المتحقق. It is followed by two

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(5) Gardiner A., Eg. Gr. §§ 347, 6; 212; 216. Loprieno A., op. cit., p. 229; Allen J., op. cit., §§ 19.7, 12.6; Polotsky J., Egyptian tenses, p. 5-6. But we can say that the use of conditional clause goes all the way back to Old Egyptian : Edel E., Altägyptische Grammatik, § 1035. On a discussion of this item, see also Malaise, "La conjugaison suffixale dans les propositions conditionelles introduites par *jr* en ancien et moyen egyptien", CdE 60 (1985), pp. 152-167; Ray J., "An approach to the *sdm.f* : forms and purpose", Lingua Aegyptia (1991), p. 252-253.

(6) This particle seems to be the ancestor of Demotic *"jn-nꜣ"*, see: Johnson J., Demotic verbal system, p. 248.

(7) Johnson J., op. cit., p. 248.

(8) Both Černy and Vycichl give *"jr(s)hn"* as an etymology for er¥an: Černy J., Coptic etymological dictionary, p.38; Vycichl W, Dictionnaire etymologique, p. 46. For a Discussion on the Demotic etymology of this Coptic conditional particle see: Johnson J., "šan and ene in Demotic" JNES 32 (1973), pp. 167-69.

(9) حيث قال النحاة العرب إن ' لو الشرطية غير الامتناعية شبيهة بأن الشرطية:عباس حسن، المرجع السابق، صـــ٤٩٤–٤٩٥.

correlative clauses, in both clauses, the verbs have either a present or a future significance i.e. imperfect [10], for instance:

" ولو تلتقي أصداؤنا بعد موتنا   ومن دون رمسينا من الأرض سبسب"

Sometimes, the perfect is used instead of the imperfect either in the protasis or apodosis and occasionally in both clauses to denote future tense, as in:

'وليخشى الذين لو تركوا من خلفهم ذرية ضعافا خافوا عليهم' [11]

Egyptians examples:

(I-a-i-1) Urk. I, 130, 6-8: "jr h3.f m-c.k r dpt jr rmt [j]krw"

   " If he goes down with you to the boat, appoint excellent people"

" لو نزل معك في السفينة فعين أناسا أكفاء "

(I-a-i-2) Urk. I, 39, 13: "jr js prjj jht nb(t) m r n hm.f hpr hr-cwj"

   "If anything goes out from the mouth of his majesty , it happens immediately".

'لو خرج أي شئ من فم جلالته، يحدث على الفور'.

(I-a-i-3) Pt. 507-508: "jr sdm-k nn ddt.n.j n.k wnn shr.k nb r h3t"

   "If you listen to that which I have told you, all your plans will make a progress"

" لو أنصت لما قلته لك، فكل خططك ستتقدم "

(I-a-i-4) Peas. B II , 98 – 99 : "jr sm grg jw.f tnm.f "

   "If falsehood walks (outside) , it goes astray "

' لو مشى الكذب (في الخارج) ، فإنه يضل '

(I-a-i-5) P Chester Bertty III, rt. 7, 25: "jr m33 sw s m rswt pr ht r 3ttj.f dw drj hmt.f pw

   "If a man sees himself in a dream , his bed catching fire , bad; it means driving away (divorce) his wife".

' لو رأى المرء نفسه في حلم و قد أمسكت النار بفراشه ، ســيئ ، و يعنــي ذلــك طـــرد زوجتـــه (طلاقها)'.

(I-a-ii-6) Gardiner, Eg.Gr. Exers. XVI, 5: "jr swj.tw phrt tn jn ntj mrt n ht.f snb.f hr-cwj

   "If this remedy is drunk by the patient (lit;one is in whose body are pains", he will become healthy immediately".

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(10) Wright W., op. cit., vol. II, §§ 5, 6, note a, b;
(11) Quran, 8, 31.

"لو شُرب هذا الدواء بواسطة المريض(حرفياً الشخص الذي يوجد في جسده الآلام) فسوف يُشفـــى في الحال".

(I-a-ii-7) CT. VI 2a-b: *"jr jp.tw N pn r hrt.f ... mk n k3.tn"*

"If N be detailed for his task, ..., "Here we are" you shall say"

" لو خصص فلان هذا لمهامه،......، فسوف تقولون ' ها نحن'" (12)

(I-a-i-8) P. D'Orbiney , 8.5 : *"jr jrjj.k 7 rnpt n wh3.f m-di f3j h3tj.k"*

"If you spend seven years searching for it, let your heart not be disgusted"

' لو قضيت سبع سنين باحثًا عنه فلا يكون قلبك متشائما '

We note from the previous examples that the protasis were in imrfective meaning by using perfective *"sdm.f"* form and the apodosis is either a prospective *"sdm.f "*, or an explicit imperative.

"jr" as an equivalent to Arabic لوكان *"lau* in the compound لوغير الامتناعية *"lau kana"*:

Sometimes, Arabic conditional لـــو غـــير الامتناعيـــة is followed by the existential *"incompleted kana"* كان الناقصة in the compound لو كان *"lau kana"* to carry the meaning of real condition. It seems that this use was common in modern Arabic collquial. In classical Arabic this compound is replaced by another one i.e. إن كان to carry the same meaning, for instance:

' إن كنتم تحبون الله فاتبعوني ' - ' إن كان قميصه قد من قبل فصدقت ' (13)

The Egyptian concerned construction here is *"jr wn/wnn"*, which originally represented a sentence with adverbial predicate introduced by *"jw"*. Where this latter can be converted into hypothetical clause by transforming it into a verbal sentence governed by a grammticalized form of the verb *"wn / wnn"* "to be" (14)

Considering that, the Egyptian *"jw"* was formally correlated in one of its uses with Arabic الموصول الحرفى أن مفتوحـــة الـــهمزة(15) , so, it is better to translate the

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(12) Compare the example; *"mk wj k3.k"* "here am I, you shall say", see: Gardiner A., Eg. Gr., § 436.

(13) Qur'an , 12 , 26. In modern Arabic colloquial, the distinction between *"lau" and "en"* tends to be muddled to express a real condition: Lipinski E., op. cit. § 16.6.

(14) On this construction see: Grapow H., in ZAS 77 (1942), pp. 57-78; Gardiner A., in JEA 32 (1946), pp. 104-105; Malaise , op. cit., p. 165-167.

(١٥) هبه مصطفى كمال، دور الاداة w/ jw فى جملة الشرط فى المصرية القديمة وما عساه ان يضاهيها فى اللغة العربية" مجلة كلية الآثار

construction "jr wn / jrwnn" as "لو كان / لو يكون- لو ح يكون" i.e. "jw = أن/ أن<

wn = كان/wnn= ح يكون .

Especially that, in Arabic morphology لو غير الامتناعية should not be followed by أن مفتوحة الهمزة [16].

Examples:

(I-a-iii-9) Urk. I, 218, 8: "jr wn mrj.tn hzj tn nsw wnn jm3h.tn hr ntr-ꜥ3 dd.tn ..."

"If you want that the king praise you and to be praised by the great god say ..."

'لو كنتم تحبون أن يمتدحكم الملك، و يدوم تبجلكم لدى الإله العظيم فقولوا .....'

(I-a-iii-10) Pt. 264-65 : "jr wnn.k m ssmj hr sdm.k mdw sprw "

"If you are a (true) leader, (you will be pleased) when you hear the word of the petitioner"

" لوكنت (لوح تكون) قائدا (بحق)، (فسوف تسعد) عندما تسمع كلام الشاكى "

(I-a-iii-11) Eb. 49 , 12 : "jr wnn.f m hrd wr , ꜥm.f st m ꜥm "

"If he be a big child, he shall swallow it down, "lit.: Swallow it with a swallowing"

' لوكان (لوح يكون) طفل كبير ، فسوف يبتلعه ابتلاعا '

(I-a-iii-12) Sinuhe 125: "jr wnn jb.f r ch3 jmj dd.f hrt jb.f"

" If his mind will be towards fighting, let him say what he has in mind"

' لو كان ينوى قتال (يكون قلبه تجاه القتال)، فدعه يقول ما في قلبه (ينفذ خطته)'

(I-a-iii-13) O.DM. 303, 3-4:"(tw.j m-dj.k mj p3 ꜥ3) jr wn b3k jn p3 ꜥ3 hr jr wn wnm jn p3 jh [17]

"(I'm for you like a donkey), if there is work, bring the donkey (I), if there is food, bring the bull (another person)".

'(أنا بالنسبة لك مثل الحمار) فلو كان عمل فأحضر الحمار(أنا) ولو كان طعام فأحضر الثور (شخص آخر)

From the preceding examples, we note that the existential verb in all cases is an auxiliary verb. But in the last example, it is to be taken as a main verb translated as Arabic كان التامة, which also means "exist, happen" [18]. Although

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قال النحاة العرب ان ' لوالشرطية غيرالامتناعية لا تدخل على أن ومعموليها"عباس حسن، المرجع السابق،صــ ٤٩ [16]

(17) Neveu F., La Langue des Ramses, 33.2.1.4 (Ex. 10).

عباس حسن، المرجع السابق، صــ ٤٤٩ [18]

the prospective *"wnn"* is the normal form of the verb *"wnn"* after *"jr"* in middle Egyptian than *"wn"*, the verb *"wnn"* in the previous examples could be translated as كان rather than يكون / حيكون . This is because that كان is considered here literally a past verb in present or future meaming [19] لفظا ماضى و مضارع او مستقبلى معنا. The apodosis is an imperative in some cases.

(I-b) Unreal-condition :

This is the condition, which implies contrary-to-fact. In O.Eg. and M. Eg., the unreal condition was expressed by using *"jr"* before the sentence. Later, the particle *hn-wn* / *h3-wn* Coptic ene was used beside *"jr"* [20]. The concerned Arabic particles expressing unreal-condition are as follows: لو *"lau"* if, لــو أن *"lau anna"* "if that", لو كان *"lau kana"* "if was". The verbs in both protasis and apodosis have usually the signification of pluperfect or occasionally imperfect [21], for instance:

' لو شاء ربك لجعل الناس أمة واحدة" [22]

In the following paragraph, we will offer the Egyptian constructions in which unreal-condition are expressed:

(I-b-i) *"jr + sdm.n.f "*
(I-b-ii) *"jr + passive sdm.f "*
(I-b-iii) *jr + subordinade sircumstantial form";" jr jw.f (hr) (tm) sdm"," jr jw.f* o.p.

"jr" as an equivalent to Arabic لو الامتناعية *"lau"* :

The Arabic لو *"lau"* (Heb. *Lu*, Ugar. *Lau*), expressing unreal condition, is called by grammarians "أداة شرط امتناعي". It implies that what is supposed either does not take place or is not likely to do so. It is signifying the impossibility of both protasis and apodosis [23] 'لو انصف الناس، لاستراح القاضي' as امتناع لامتناع, or 'لو تعلم الجاهل لنهضت الامة'' as امتناع لوجود the impossibility of the apodosis alone.

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(19) قال النحاة العرب: مهما كانت صيغة فعل الشرط او جوابة فأن زمنهما لابد ان يخلص للمستقبل المحض بسبب
اداة الشرط الجازمة : عباس حسن، المرجع السابق، صــــ ٤٢٢
(20) In general, irrealis has been dealt with by Till in ZAS 69 (1933), 112-117.
(21) Wright W., op. cit., vol. II, § 4 (a). In general, irrealis has been dealt with by Till in ZAS 69 (1933), 112-117.
(22) Quran, 11, 18
(23) Wright W., op. cit., vol. II, § 188;

عباس حسن، المرجع السابق، المسألة ١٦٠

Examples:

(I-b-i-14) P. Berlin 3019, 2, 3: "*jr ssp.n.j ᴣs ḥᶜw m drt.j jw dj.n.j ẖt ḥmw*

"If I had made (lit. taken) hast, (with) weapons in my
hands, I should have caused the cowards to retreat"

' لو أسرعت بالسلاح في يدى، لجعلت الجبناء يتراجعون '

(I-b-ii-15) Adm. 12, 6: "*jr znm.n.tw.n n gm.n.j tw*"
"If we had been fed, I would not have found you"[24]

' لو أطعمنا / أرضينا لما وجدتك '

"جر" as an equivalent to Arabic لو "lau" in the compound لو ان "lau anna" and لو كان "lau kana":

Arabic compound لو أن "*lau anna*" is generally used instead of لو before
nominal clauses, as [25]:

'ولو أن أهل القرى آمنوا و اتقوا لفتحنا عليهم بركات من السماء والأرض [26] '

Arab grammarians suggest that the compound لو ان *lau anna* originally means
لو (ثبت) أن [27].

Examples:

(I-b-iii-16) PBM 10052, 8, 21-22: "*jr jw kj ḥr jj.t mtw.f sᶜḥᶜ.k jrj.j*"
"If another comes and accuses you, I shall act"

" لو(ثبت) أن آخر جاء (مرة أخرى) واتّهمك، فسوف اتصرف "

(I-b-iii-17) O Wien NB, H9⁷⁵: "*ḥr jr jw*[28] *bn sw ḥr djt.f n.k jw.k ḥr jnj n.j bᴣj.f ḥnk*"

" And if he doesn't give it to you, you should bring me his *ḥnk* "

' ولو انه لم يعطها لك، فيجب أن تحضر لي جلد الشاه الخاص به '

(I-b-iii-18) Wen.2, 60-62: "*jr jw.j pḥ r pᴣ ntjj A jm mtw.f ptr pᴣjj.k shn m pᴣjj.k shn jjr.(f) jth n.k nkt*"

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[24] On this obscure meaning see : Gardiner , A. , The Admonitions of an Egyptian Sage from A Hieratic
Papyrus in Leiden , Leipzig , 1909, pp. 83 – 84. Compare in Arabic"ولو نعطي الخيار لما افترقنا"

[25] Wright W., op. cit., vol. II, § 189 (b).

[26] Qur'an 7, 96.

[27] هبه مصطفى كمال، المرجع السابق See:

[28] On a discussion of the Late compound "*ḥr jr*" followed by "*jw*", see: Černy J.- Groll S.,
A Late Egyptian Grammar, Rome 1975, §§ 17.9-17.9.2.

"If I reach the place where A is, and he sees your commission, it is your commission (i.e. what you have done) he will procure something for you"

" لو ان وصلت الى حيث يوجد فلان، ونظر الى ما وصيت به فسيجيك الى هذه التوصية بعض الشئ"

Occasionally Arabic extiential verb كان is placed between لو and the perfect in the protasis of the sentence, as: "لو كان فيهما آلهة آلا الله لفسدتا" [29].

<u>Examples are quite rare:</u>

(I-a-iii-19) P Smith 4, 2-3: "*jr r₃.f mr(w).....tm.f wnw r₃.f pw mdw.f*"

"If his mouth is tied..., that means he can not open his mouth to speak"

' لو (كان) فمه مربوطا...فهذا يعنى انه لا يستطيع فتح فمه ليتكلم '

(I-b-iii-20) Wen.2, 10-11: "*jr p₃ ḥk₃ n kmt pw p₃ nb n p₃j.j...nn wn jjr.f djt jnt ḥd nbw*

"If the Ruler of Egypt had been the Lord of what is mine..., would he have sent silver and gold (when issuing his orders)"

' لو (كان) حاكم مصر هو سيد ما املك (وأنا خادمه)، فهل كان سيرسل لي ذهبا وفضة (عندما انفـذ أوامره)'

In the last example, the element *pw* could be grammatically analyzed as follows:

It could be taken as a counterpart of the so-called ضمير الفصل which is used to distinct between the subject and predicate rather than كان الزائـدة. Since the conditional particle should be followed by a verb in Arabic syntax, so the existential verb كـان should be inserted in the Arabic translation after لو in the two examples.

(I-c) "*jr*" as a particle of rebuke or urgency (التحضيض و التوبيخ):

The conditional particle لـو is also used with other Arabic particles, such as لولا "*laula*" "if not" and ألا "*ala*", to express urgency or rebuke, as :

' لو تحترم القانون، فتأمن العقوبة '، ' لو تسهم فى الخير فتثاب'

These particles are used before the imperfect to incite one to perform an act, and before the perfect to rebuke the neglect of it [30], for example:

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(29) Qur'an 21, 22.
(30) Wright W., op. cit., vol. II, § 169.

عباس حسـن، النحو الوافـى، الجـزء الرابـع، المسألة (١٦٢).

'ألا تصنف كتابا في الزهد'، ' ألا صنفت كتابا في الزهد'

According to Arabic syntax, when لو carries the implication of the meaning of rebuke or urgency, its apodasis can be mentioned or not depending on context. The concerned form here is *"jr + sḏm.f "* form :

Examples

(I-c-i-21) Peas. BI, 85-87: *"jr hȝj.k r sj n.j mȝ͑t skd.k jm.f m mȝ͑w nn kfj nbj.t nt.k"*

"If you go down to the sea of righteousness and sail on it with (the right wind), no storm will strip away your sail".

'لو تنزل في بحر العدالة و تبحر فيه بالحق، لم تضرب العاصفة صاريك'.

(I-c-i-22) LRL 1, 11: *"jr jrj.j ḥḥ n btȝ bw jrj.j w͑ nfr"*

"(Even) If I have done millions of mistakes, can I do not one good thing ?".

' (حتى) لو فعلت ملايين الأخطاء، ألا أستطيع أن افعل شيئا واحدا طيبا '.

(I-c-i-23) P. D'Orbiney 8, 2: *"jst jr shȝj.k w͑ n bjn jst bw jr.k shȝj wc n nfr m-rȝ pw w͑ n nkt jw jrj.j sw n.k"*

"Now, if you remember a bad thing, can not you remember a good or anything at all that I have done to you?.

'لو ذكرت (لي) الآن شيئا واحدا سيئا، إذا[31] ألا ذكرت شيئا واحدا طيبا و لو[32] تافها مما فعلته لك ؟ '.

From the preceding examples, we note that:

1- In the first example, both protasis and apodosis are mentioned in imperfective to carry the meaning of urgency.

2- In the two last examples, apodosis is omitted and the annexed clause introduced by interjection ألا أداة استفتاح للتنبيـة in perfect to carry the meaning of rebuke.

We note also that Arabic construction لو....ألا corresponds here to the Egyptian "jr_bw ", where *"bw"* is a negative particle, and ألا compound of لا+أ is used in the same sense as ألا "nonne" compound of لا+أل , but with less force, as [33]:

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[31] As Yousef A. has suggested, *"jst"* is an equivalent to Arabic إذا ver. إذن "then" : Youssef A. "the particles *"jst"* and *"js"*- an Arabic approach to Egyptian grammar", BIFAO 80 (1980), 129-138.

[32] The verb expressed or understood in a clause preceded by ولـو even if / though, has the same signification as that of the clause to which it is annexed, as أكثر من ضروب البر و الإحسان ولو بالكلمة الطيبة " : Wright W., op. cit., vol. II, § 5(b).

'وما لكم الآ تقاتلون فى سبيل الله' ,'ألا تحبون أن يغفر الله لكم".

Otherwise, the use of the conditional clause followed by ألا-clause is attested in clessical Arabic, for instance:

'واذا قيل لهم ماذا أنزل ربكم قالوا أساطير الأولين ليحملوا أوزارهم كاملة يوم القيامـــة ومـــن أوزار الذين يضلونهم بغير علم ألا ساء ما يزرون'

(II) When the particle "jr" was used before non-verbal patterns or was not followed directly by verbal forms, it could be correlated to the Arabic particle conditional *amma* [34] أمـــا الشـــرطية (Akk. *amma, umma*), which have double meaning; to mark a topicalized element in the sentence, and to give the meaning of condition at the same time, for instance: "وأما ثمود فهديناهم ,واما' "اليتيم فلا تقهر"[35]

Actually, Arabic أما الشرطية must not be taken as a real conditional particle, but it replaces the conditional مهما in the phrase: " Whatever the case " 'مهما يكن من' "اما المخترع، فعالم"، " والتقدير مهما يكن من شئ، فالمخترع عالم"[36], for example: "شئ"

However, it is not unlikely to say in Arabic "أما أنت غنيا، فتصدق"; here أما can be taken as an actual conditional paricle[37].

The Egyptian particle "jr" when placed before a word emphasize its meaning (as for, as to), the resulting expression then is an adverbial phrase in anticipatory emphasis[38].

A syntactic comparison between the Egyptian example: "jr sf wsjr pw" and the Arabic example: "أما المخترع، فعالم" , 'أما الأمس، فهو أوزيـــر' will be shown in the following table:

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(33) عباس حسن ، المرجع السابق ، المسألة (١٦٢)

(34) The particle 'أما مفتوحـــة الـهمزة' *amma* is preserved in Pre-classical and classical Arabic where it appears as a variant of 'إما مكسورة الهمزة' *imma* "if", in formally nominal clauses which are followed by a verbal clause introduced by the prefix "*fa-*". The particle 'إما' is considered a compound of conditional particle 'إن' ="en" + "ما" "-ma" which is used to strengthen the conditional meaning, as: 'فإما تثقفنهم في الحرب فشرد بهم'. Lipinski E., op. cit., § 61.2; Wright W., op. cit., vol. II, § 20(d).

(35) Qur'an 41, 17.

(36) أما ليست اصلية الشرطية، وانما هى مكتسبة بسبب نيابتها عن اسم الشرط "مهما" الواجب حذف جملة الشرطية هنا :
عباس حسن ، المرجع السابق ، المسألة (١٦١) ، صـ ٥٠٤

(37) عباس حسن ، المرجع السابق ، جـ١، صـــ٥٨٣.

(38) Gardiner A., Eg. Gr. § 149; Allen J., Middle Egyptian, § 18.4.

Several of the above examples indicate that carrying the meaning of condition, a frequent motive for the use of *"jr"* was the desire to lighten the sentence by placing outside it some lengthy and cumbrous member[39].

Conclusion

The Egyptian particle *"jr"* has several Arabic equivalents according to its function:

1- When expressing a real condition, it could be considered as an equivalent to "لو غير الامتناعية" :

(a) During O. Eg. and M. Eg., the protasis could be in *perfective "sdm.f"* form to carry the meaning of *imperfect*, and the apodosis could be in prospective *"sdm.f"* form or imperative.

(b) The conditional particle *"jr"* appears as more classical particle used in literary text (religious and official texts) as a parallel to the later conditional particle *"jnn"*, which was more colloquial used in non-literary texts. Especially that, the construction *"jr sdm.f"* was quite rare in non-literary Late Egyptian manuscripts[40].

(c) In the field of real condition, the especial construction *"jr wn/wnn"* could be translated as *"lau kana"* لو كان, which was more conventional in modern Arabic colloquial.

2- When expressing unreal condition, *"jr"* could be considered as an equivalent to لو *"lau"*, لو أن *"lau anna"*, لو كان *"lau kana"*:

(a) When لو *"lau"* is used, both protasis and apodosis were *"sdm.n.f"* form giving the meaning the pluperfect.

(b) When the protasis is a non-verbal pattern, then لو أن *"lau anne"* or *lau kana"* لو كان is used.

3- Most of apodosis are prefixed by the Arabic conjunction فاء *"fa-"*, " فاء الجوابية "[41] " لام جواب الشرط" *"L-"* لام or " which introduce a clause that expresses the result or effect of a preceding clauses [42].

4- When expressing a requirment with urgency or rebuke, then لو *"lau"* is used as a counterpart of *"jr"* before *"sdm.f"* form.

(39) Gardiner A., Eg. Gr. § 148-149.
(40) Johnson J., Op. cit., p. 251, note 65.
(41) Wright W., op. cit., vol. II, § 15 (d).
(42) In Semitic conditional apodosis may be marked off from the protasis by a conjunction "and" (-ma, wa-, fa-). It depends mainly on the writer's or speaker's discretion and on the common usage of any particular language: Lipinski E., op. cit., § 61.12, § 56.8.

5- When expressing a condition case and marking a topicalized element in the sentence at the same time, *"jr"* could be as an equivalent to أما الشرطية conditional *amma* (var. إما الشرطية conditional *emma*).