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A Phonological Linguistic Relationship between Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) and Nubian Dongolawi Abstract: This comparative analysis aims at investigating a possible phonological genetic relationship between Nubian Dongolawi language and Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) alongside showing affinity with other African languages as SW Dinka, Dogon Tommo So and Coptic. Utilizing the comparative linguistic method we have begun to establish a number of phonological sound correspondences between Nubian Dongolawi and Medew Neter using numerous core basic vocabulary items such as pronouns, body parts, numerals, colors, senses, and verbs to avoid borrowings and chance similarities. We also attempt a possible phonological reconstruction of Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) phonology. Commented [A1]: Do you use any wordlist? (SIL Comparative African Wordlist? Swadesh list?) If so, you should indicate this here or establish your method for distinguishing basic vocabulary from non-basic vocabulary. Résumé: Cette analyse comparative vise à étudier une relation génétique phonologique possible entre la langue nubienne dongolawi et Medew Neter (égyptien ancien) en plus de montrer une affinité avec d'autres langues africaines comme sw Dinka, Dogon Tommo So et copte. En utilisant la méthode linguistique comparative, nous avons commencé à établir un certain nombre de correspondances sonores phonologiques entre Nubian Dongolawi et Medew Neter en utilisant de nombreux éléments de vocabulaire de base tels que les pronoms, les parties du corps, les chiffres, les couleurs, les sens et les verbes pour éviter les emprunts et les similitudes de hasard. Nous tentons également une éventuelle reconstruction phonologique de la phonologie de Medew Neter (Égypte ancienne). 2 Keywords: comparative linguistic method, sound correspondences, basic vocabulary, borrowings, chance similarity, morphology, linguistic reconstruction (Mabry, August 2020) 1. Introduction How would researchers scientifically know if Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) and Nubian Dongolawi are linguistically related languages and derived possibly from a common ancestral source? What method can we utilize to determine such genetic relatedness between languages that are today controversially classified in different problematic language phyla (Fodor I. , 1966)? Within this comparative demonstration, we have established numerous sound correspondences that proves a scientific affinity exists between the Black African languages compared. The methodological approach to discovery would be by using the comparative linguistic method which discloses that Nubian Dongolawi and Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) languages show possible phonological affinity and descent from a common Black Egyptian ancestor. We have also applied the linguistic reconstruction method and its principles suited to scientifically rebuild a hypothetical African ancestral language, including possibly an approach a possible approach to reviving Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) vocalization (Dimmendaal, 2011). It is known within historical linguistic texts that language relationship must be based from a large and numerous amountamounts of basic vocabulary, systematically corresponding as the regularity observed in Grimm's Law, for example. We also maintain the principles of the Neogrammarian's hypothesis concerning the nature of "overwhelming regularity" of sounds between living languages in this study (Joseph and Hock, 2009: 118 – 123). These sound

laws appearing as historical processes of regular sound changes through time between Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) and Nubian Dongolawi would also correspond and extend to other Black African sound systems in which we explain these historical sound changes scientifically in cases of fortition, epenthesis, metathesis etc. The affinity with other African languages as the Coptic dialects (Afro-Asiatic), SW Dinka (Nilo-Saharan) and Dogon Tommo So (Niger-Congo) leave us no choice but to suspect a possible phonological linguistic relationship between these languages beyond mere similarities. G.J. Dimmendaal states "when two or more languages show similarities in form and meaning in a range Commented [A2]: You can feel free to use Classical Kemet rather than the etymologically opaque and semantically vacuous "Ancient Egypt." Commented [A3]: There is an extra space that should not be here. 3 of basic words, an explanation other than borrowing is needed" (Dimmendaal, 2011: 8). The economical range of the lexis used in this linguistic analysis is over 100 selected basic lexical items all phonetically corresponding cutting across today's problematic African classifications (Fodor I. , 1966). The limitations of our findings would only be in the fact that a morphological comparative demonstration was not presented in this paper for mainly the focus was a phonological relationship between the languages. Commented [A4]: Check for a comma in the original. Commented [A5]: You say "today's" but you are citing a work from 1966. Is today 1966? Show that it is still in use with an appropriate citation.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

These Commonly accepted African language phyla, categorized today as AfriAsian (Afro-Asiatic) which houses Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian and Coptic), Nilo-Saharan which houses Nubian Dongolawi & SW Dinka, Niger-Congo which questionably houses Dogon Tommo So, are mainly built from the mass comparative method of Joseph Greenberg (Greenberg, 1966). According to I. Fodor, Greenberg's immense African classification has major methodological problems regarding his establishment of Nilo-Saharan, Niger-Congo and Afro-Asiatic (Fodor I. , 1966). For instance, like the "Afro-Asiatic" phylum, Greenberg's Niger Congo classification as a whole has sound law and reconstruction issues (Olson, 2004). Dr. Olson states "A comprehensive reconstruction of Niger- Congo, including the establishment of sound laws, remains the major future task in Niger-Congo classification" (Olson, 2004: 24). Linguistic specialists Joseph & Hock mentions that "most historical linguists are generally skeptical of Greenberg's methods" (Joseph & Hock, 2009: 528). According to Greenberg's own words, the mass comparison methodology was never intended to establish a genetic relationship between the languages that wereas placed in these language families, but a probabilistic method for probing preliminary relationships (Dimmendaal, 2011). Greenberg's comparative method was also crucially critiqued. Hock mentioned that "Greenberg's method of mass comparison is critically examined by Peter 1991, an empirical test of the methodology" (Joseph and Hock, 2009: 528). In his immense African classification, Greenberg has disregarded the fundamental nucleus to language relationship which is the comparative criterion of establishing systematic sound correspondences between the languages making his large African groupings invalid (Fodor I. , 1966). This main problematic issue makes linguistically comparing Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian), Nubian Dongolawi and the other Black African languages chosen in this study, valid for this research. Commented [A6]: Look for another word here. Commented [A7]: Cite Peter directly and quote the critique directly.

4 Dr. Théophile Obenga states:

"The work of the American linguist Professor Greenberg, particularly in connection with his 'Afro-Asiatic' language family, cannot be regarded as invalidating the argument, for he ignored one vitally important methodological rule, namely the establishment of phonetic correspondences "(UNESCO, 1978: 65). The methodological issue of sound laws, the nucleus to a phonological genetic

relationship, would be the reason that Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) should not be eligible for classification within Greenberg's Afro-Asiatic phylum originally named 'Hamito-Semitic' (Ki-Zerbo, 1981). Research from UNESCO also mentioned that, "The Egyptian language could not be isolated from its African context and its origin could not be fully explained in terms of Semitic; it was thus quite normal to expect to find related languages in Africa" (Zerbo 1981: 80). Black African languages that constitute a family grouping should be determined by 'criterion of affinity' by operation of the comparative linguistic method with demonstration of sound laws built from the systematic regularity of sound (Obenga, 2007), (Kambon, 2005) & (Fodor I. , 1966). The results benefits of applying the comparative linguistic method areis numerous., Ffor example, the comparative method 1) establishes regular phonological sound correspondences (sound laws) with the basic lexis (sound laws). 2) Cancels out chance similarities (look-a-likes). 3) The elimination ofeliminates borrowings in which the mass multilateral comparison methodology has limitations, though being effective in its probabilistic nature (Kambon, 2005). 4) assists in tThe reconstruction of an hypothetical ancestral form built from the already established putative languages (Fodor I. , 1966). We know that chance occurrences can only account for few similarities in the basic lexis, but cannot extend beyond correspondences with large sums of basic words including verbs, numerals, colors, body parts, pronouns and prepositions (Dimmendaal, 2011). Borrowing is thereby ruled out, for borrowing tends to surfaces in high frequency with the cultural lexicology terminology rather than in the case of basic vocabulary (Fodor I. , 1966). Formatted: Indent: First line: 0" Commented [A8]: Do not use quotation marks when indenting long quotes on both sides. Commented [A9]: Use the tab button rather than the space bar to indent. Commented [A10]: If this was the original name by Greenberg (1966), why not cite him rather than an author writing 15 years later? Commented [A11]: All three should appear in one parenthetical citation rather than separately as you have rendered them.

1.2 Review of Literature African linguistic literature from past and present scholars give valuable evidences and inferences of the probable relationship between Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) relationship withand modern Negro African languages. In examining the Commented [A12]: Evidence is a mass noun. Use it as such. Commented [A13]: Define this for those unfamiliar with this term. 5 early Egyptological work of E.A Wallis Budge, he makes mention of a section titled "Egyptian: an African language fundamentally" (Budge 1978: lxv). In this particular section, E.A Wallis Budge gave great inferences explaining how he thinks that so- called Ancient Egyptian is not related to the Semitic languages. E.A Wallis Budge states, "It is still impossible to me to believe that Egyptian is a Semitic language fundamentally" (Budge 1978: lviii). Even the earlier works of linguist L. Homburger, who mentioned the idea of an Egyptian origin of Black African languages, she stated, "all African languages are derived from Old Egyptian" (Fodor 1966: 11). The French linguist Dr. L. Homburger also made valid comparisons between Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) and modern Negro African languages as well as expressing the idea of an African unity of languages (Fodor I., 1966). In the linguistic literature of the renowned African linguist Dr. Chiekh Anta Diop, he demonstrated scientifically numerous morphological correspondences between Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) and Wolof by the comparative linguistic method substantiating the morphological relationship between the languages, review (Diop, 1977). Theophile Obenga's earlier work would make reference that a probable Negro-Egyptian language could be reconstructed as a working hypothesis, Dr. Obenga states "it would be possible in the future to identify a Negro-Egyptian language analogous to Indo European" (UNESCO, 1978: 84). Dr. Theophile Obenga would demonstrate phonological and morphological relationships between Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) and

Negro African languages, which constituted his hypothesis of a proto Negro-Egyptian ancestral language (Obenga, 2000). Another early reference that establishes phonological and morphological correspondences between Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) and Black African languages is professor Gilbert Ngom's research concerning Duala and other Cameroonian languages (Ngom, 1993). Some of the Nubian Dongolawi basic terms come directly from Dr. Nasir Satti, PhD of the University of Khartoum, whom is an indigenous Nubian Dongolese speaker and assistant linguistic professor. Dr. Nasir Satti PhD first posited the idea that Nubian Dongolawi and Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) may have a linguistic affinity., Wwe both then collected and demonstrated numerous amounts of similarities between the basic lexicologylexical items. This research also compares basic terms from the Armbruster Nubian Dongolese Lexicon (Armbruster, 1965). Bought to my attention was the SIL African Comparative Wordlist which is vitally important in linguistically comparing African languages and their natural concepts (Roberts & Snider, 2006). This wordlist reflects the full overview of the African natural environment as we compare these basic lexical items between numerous African languages with Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) the earliest attested African language known to man Commented [A14]: Check for a colon in the original. Commented [A15]: While it is clear that you would like to establish legitimacy of this scholar, it is not necessary to use both Dr. and Ph.D. Choose one and stick with it. Commented [A16]: Whose? First author or second author? Kindly write in a way that would make who is writing in a given section clear. Commented [A17]: According to Dreyer, it is the very first written language period, predating other writing by some 200 years. 6 (Günter Dreyer, 1998). Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) vocabulary would be collected from various sources mainly from (Budge, 1978) & (Adolf Erman, 1926– 1961).The Coptic entries are from the Coptic Online Database. For abbreviations and symbols used throughout this paper please s(See: Appendix A). Commented [A18]: Combine these into one parenthetical citation. Look up how to do this if you are unclear on how it is done. 2. Methodology Below in example (a) are systematic comparative linguistic examples of the method we apply in this paper and this kind of historical process can be gleaned within professor Obenga's linguistic demonstration in that he establishes sound correspondences with modern Yoruba and Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) phonological systems (Dimmendaal, 2011). Correspondences may produce a phonetic identity where both sounds are identical (Bennett, 1998). We can evaluate this sequence of regularity in example (a) below with Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) [*b] and Yoruba [b] in which both phonetic sounds are voiced bilabial stops in the C1 first consonant position (Obenga, 2007). This systematic process within the first consonant C1 position *b > b would then be the sound law, which is constructed by phonetic regularity observed between modern Yoruba and Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian), review example (a). For Dr. Obenga's full linguistic comparative demonstration with the C1 voiced bilabial stops [b] within the basic lexis observe (Obenga, 2007: 99-108). Example (a) Phonetic Regularity C1 *b > b Medew Neter Yoruba *ba-----? bà to hoe to germinate *bu-----? i-bú place place *bu-----? bú to detest to abuse Commented [A19]: Why, then, are you citing Dimmendaal rather than Dr. Obenga? Commented [A20]: How was *b reconstructed in the first place to show that it has a correspondence with Yoruba? 7 When sound regularity is discovered in numerous amounts of basic words, correspondences of sound can eliminate "look-a-likes" and chance similarity brilliantly explained in (Joseph & Hock, (2009). Sound correspondences with the basic vocabulary would then be the main recipe for demonstrating a phonological relationship between remote or near languages, the elimination of borrowing and the basis for language reconstruction

(Kambon, 2005). The ancestral reconstruction presented would possibly follow the principle of majority rules or by the age of the language (Kambon, 2005). If all the assumed related languages show C1 $r > d > r > d$, we possibly would reconstruct C1 *d, even though economically of the presumed related languages we would have an equal number for the alveolar trill [r] and the voiced alveolar stop [d]. Sound directionality would render the ancestral reconstruction as C1 *d. Due to the fact that it 'is more common for a plosive to lose its strength through as attested by world languages undergoing lenitioning, Bostoen and Bastin states "the directionality argument favors *d as proto-phoneme, since $d > l$ is a lot more common as a sound change than $l > d$ in the world's languages" (Bostoen & Bastin, 2016: 11). For example, the earlier attested Old Nubian would have udVm - dark, and Nubian Dongolawi ur'ummæ - black, this lenitioning of C1 $d > r/l$, is common in African and other human languages around the world. The best scientific judgement is used when determining our Medew Neter phonological reconstructions whether by age, majority rule, or even by sound directionality (Joseph & Hock, 2009). The sound patterns are mainly observed within the C1 initial position, engineered regularly between these African languages. Manuel De Codage (MdC) transliterations are but mere Egyptological conventions and cannot be confused as with phonetic transcriptions (Peust, 1999), so we provided a more scientific approach by reconstructing the phonology of Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) ourselves (Peust, 1999). The vowels in our reconstructions is are based mainly from majority rule. The name of our reconstruction would be adopted from Dr. Théophile Obenga's hypothesis as Proto-Negro-Egyptian (PNE) continuing further the scientific research development of into comparative African languages linguistics.

Commented [A21]: The point made here is not clear. Kindly rephrase. **2.1 Consonant Inventory** Table 1 **Inventory of** consonants within the languages compared 8 Medew Neter Coptic Nubian Dongolawi SW Dinka Dogon Tommo So Nasals m, n m, n m, n, n, m, n, n, n, m, n, n, Stops p, b, t, d, k, g, q, ? p, t, d, k, k^h g, p, b, t, d, k, g, p, b, t, d, c, d, k, g, p, b, t, d, g, k, c.

Fricatives s, z, f, tʃ, f, ç, x, h, ç, h, θ s, z, θ, x, f, s, z, ʒ, ʃ, f, x, h z, y, θ, s, h, f, v Trills r r r r r Approximates l, j ll, j l, j, l, j Affricates dʒ β, dʒ, tʃ, ps č, ġ

Commented [A22]: If these are reconstructions, they should have asterisks. If they are not reconstructions, their source should be clearly indicated. **2.2 Vowels and Accent** Table 2 Vowels and Accents distributed throughout the languages compared /ā/- mid- open front unrounded vowel /à/- low- open front unrounded vowel /â/- falling tone- open front unrounded vowel /a/- long- open front unrounded vowel /a/- open front unrounded vowel /ɛ/- Close- mid back unrounded vowel = ɔ 9 /é/- high- close- mid front unrounded vowel /e/- close- mid front unrounded vowel /ë/- centralized- close- mid front unrounded vowel /ɛ/- high- open-mid front unrounded vowel /e/- low- open- mid front unrounded vowel /ë/- rising tone- open-mid front unrounded vowel /i/- close front unrounded vowel /ɪ/- near-close front unrounded vowel /ô/- falling tone - close-mid back rounded vowel /o/- close- mid back rounded vowel /u/- close back rounded vowel /ū/- high- mid-tone rounded vowel /u/- high- close back rounded vowel /u/- high- close back rounded vowel /ɔ/- open-mid back rounded vowel

3. Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) and Nubian Dongolawi: systematic phonetic correspondences with extended phonological affinity with other Black African languages In this section we observe phonological correspondences between Nubian Dongolawi (Armbruster, 1965), Coptic from the Coptic Dictionary Online database¹, SW Dinka (Blench, 2005), Dogon Tommo So (Moran, Forkel, & Heath, 2016) and Medew Neter (Budge, 1978) & (Adolf Erman, 1926–1961) in large sets of basic words. This possibly demonstrates that Nubian Dongolawi and Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) may have a phonological relationship and also a phonetic affinity with the other Black African languages used in this study.

Medew Neter C1 alveolar trill *r corresponds with Nubian Dongolawi voiced and voiceless alveolar stops [d] or 1Coptic [Dictionary Online, ed. by the Koptische/Coptic Electronic Language and Literature International Alliance \(KELLIA\), https://coptic-dictionary.org/](https://coptic-dictionary.org/) Commented [A23]: How was the alveolar trill reconstructed in the first place? Was it reconstructed by the authors in this study or elsewhere? 10 [t] in systematic occurrences, which would be scientifically explained as fortition when a weaker sound becomes strong, C1 *r---- ?[d] or [t]. Regularity of sound is marked in red between Nubian Dongolawi and Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) please (Please Ssee: Appendix A). Observing sound change of fortition in C1*r >d or even C1 *r >t would be natural and observed in regularity throughout Nubian Dongolawi C1*r>d or t, SW Dinka C1*r>r, Coptic C1*r>r, and Dogon Tommo So C1 *r>d. This leads us to reconstruct Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) phonology from the Black African languages that shows an obvious phonological affinity and a possible ancestral reconstruction. Lexical correspondences (1) shows C1 regular correspondences Commented [A24]: It would be expected that liquids became stops across the languages in question. Is this between Medew Neter and Nubian Dongolawi. The Medew Neter voiceless alveolar attested? Remember that we are looking at classes of sounds trill *r systematically becoming Nubian Dongolawi C1 voiced or unvoiced alveolar changing regularly rather than simply looking at isolated cases. stops [d] or [t], having a sound law of *r>d/t built by the observed regularity (Fodor I. , 1966). Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) and SW Dinka C1 *r>r observed in Commented [A25]: The correspondences would be synchronic across extant languages. The correspondences 'lexical correspondences (1)' in which we have Medew Neter C1 *r alveolar trill would then be used to reconstruct mdw nTr. Thus, the corresponding with SW Dinka C1 alveolar trill [r] in phonetic identity (Bennett, discussion of correspondences between mdw nTr and Nubian 1998). Dogon Tommo So C1 *r>d/t, also has systematic regular occurrences with Dongolawi is misplaced. Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) C1*r- becoming in Dogon Tommo So a C1 pre- Commented [A26]: Remember that what you are actually nasalized stop consonant *r ? ʳᵈ, Medew Neter (3)*remitʃ - men, with Dogon doing is going from Nubian Dongolawi and the other languages back to mdw nTr. You are writing here on the Tommo So ʳᵈᵐ - people. This is possibly a case of epenthesis, as the added low basis of chronology (in terms of what the classical sound has nasalized [n] is presented before the stop [d] in a pre-nasalized formation [ʳᵈ]. become in the present). What you should demonstrate is what you, as a historical linguist, are doing. You are rather going back in time to find out what the mdw nTr may have been. Now, on page 7 you mention that what is going on is LexicalPhonetic correspondences Regular Phonological Change (1) – C1 *r > d or lenition. Here, you're giving a case of fortition for the exact same sounds discussed below. You need to speak about what t is going on across sound classes (liquids become stops or Medew Neter C1- alveolar trill *r-----? becomes Nubian Dongolawi voiced stops become liquids). The regular sound correspondences alveolar stop d-/ or voiceless alveolar stop t are validated when we can see regular changes across all (or most) plosives, nasals, liquids, and others. Be sure to Lexical Correspondences (1) demonstrate this so that you are not looking at a sound MdC *PNE Medew Neter Coptic Nubian SW Dinka Dogon change in isolation. Moreover, looking at regular and Reconstruction Dongolawi Tommo So systematic changes in sound classes has a predictive value even leading you to correspondences that may otherwise not be obvious. 1. *dir *ri:d to:ri tir du:i:r di:re Formatted: Font: Bold < rd > give hand to give hand give giving stretch (hand) out hand Commented [A27]: This rule is showing phonetic correspondences. *rā irai:u: dā riu doó Commented [A28]: Since you are showing the phonetic 2. *da correspondences in red, you should do the same for the other < r'> to to,

towards travel be going to cross go languages that appear in this table.

Commented [A29]: What is the word for give in Coptic? 11 3. *d̥mi:t̥ < r(m)T > man 4. *udu:d < wr̥ > large 5. *idi:ti: < irty > eyes, see 6. < rd > 7. < rd > 8. *dád ascend *dad leg, foot *p̥o:d walk *r̥emit̥f man, men *u:ru:r great, large *iri:ti: eyes *rád stairs *rad leg *p̥o:r walk ro:mi man u:e:ri great tin:at see to:rtr ladder rat foot pei:ri come forth ádem man d̥l big d̥ri: tearful eyes dárri ascend átar footprint b̥o:d run r̥em generation ruāl large number of animals t̥ar squint eyed θ̥er top of wall di:r leg b̥ar pass by forward ʾd̥em people didié large size táará make look táriǰé climb up d̥o:d knee pádá-jaǰ go pass The C3 voiceless palato-alveolar sibilant affricate [t̥ʃ] consonant in Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) has decayed in Dogon Tommo So with a sound change process of elision, a historical sound explanation of deletion *remit̥f ? ʾd̥ē-m. In Dogon Tommo So another case of elision is with Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) *ruárúati - deities, with Dogon Tommo So ʾd̥ē dié - ancestors, as we have the Medew Neter voiceless alveolar stop C3 [t̥], which is dropped in Dogon Tommo So. As a case of elision, through which is a possible instance of decay and deletion, as they occur in time (long and short periods). We find that the Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) C1 alveolar trill *r has undergone a sound change [process of fortition](#), [becoming a C1 voiced dental stop \[d\]](#), or voiceless [dental stop \[t̥\]](#) in Nubian Dongolawi [as well as](#) with Dogon Tommo So. This same process of fortition within the C1 *r>d can be observed in Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) (1) *ri:d - to give, with Dogon Tommo So de:re - extend hand. Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) *ra - work, with Dogon Tommo So da:- take apart. The voiced nasal [n] and the voiced velar nasal [ŋ] would also be within the same natural class as other nasals and can Commented [A30]: Although you are focusing on C1, you must say something about where the putative vowels are coming from.

Commented [A31]: So, what is the Linguistically Significant Generalization (LSG) to be ascertained by these putative correspondences? What is happening for one sound class and what 12 also alternate with [r] or even [l] as liquids. In Dogon languages, the voiced velar nasal [ŋ] is simply a sound variation of the voiced pre-nasalized consonant [ʾnd] or in some cases [t̥]. We can examine the Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) term (4) *u:ru:r - big, great, and the Dogon Tommo So q̥idié - large size, with other variations in Dogon Tommo So. As well as fortition in the C2 position of Medew Neter (8)* p̥o:r - walk, come, and Dogon Tommo So pádája: - go pass. Commented [A32]: So now tell us what has gone on with these natural sound classes across languages and what these tell us about what mdw nTr might have been. Lexical Regular Phonological Change correspondences (2) - C2 *r > t Medew Neter C2 - voiced alveolar trill -*r-----? becomes Nubian Dongolawi C2 voiceless alveolar stop -t Lexical correspondences (2) MdC *PNE Medew Neter Reconstruction Coptic Nubian Dongolawi SW Dinka Dogon Tommo So 9. *sád *sár < sr > high official high official si:ūr sāt noble high official acör s̥éú shaman junior chief 10. *paðar *párar < pr Aa > chief great house, king piri:~ pátar nobility piroi: banj patró chieftaincy chief royal palace Lexical correspondences (2) demonstrates fortition within the C2 position between Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) voiced alveolar trill *r becoming historically a Nubian Dongolawi voiceless alveolar stop [t̥]. The systematic regularity can be observed fairly easily within any consonant environment. Lexical correspondences (3) details regularity in phonetic identity within the C1 consonant position with Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) reconstructed voiced bilabial nasal *m becoming identical in Nubian Dongolawi as C1 [m] (Bennett, 1998). Interesting scientific explanations is are observed in Dogon Tommo So where proepenthesis of ya- is prefixed before the geminated bilabial nasal C1 [m]. In Medew Neter (12) *med - falsehood, has demonstrates gemination of the voiced bilabial nasal C1 [m] in Dogon Tommo So ya-mmaǰ - false claims. We find Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) C2 voiced alveolar dental stop *d

lenition into Dogon Tommo So as a C2 alveolar lateral approximate [l]. In Medew Neter (11) *mál - inundation, flood, and Nubian Dongolawi mál - channel of water, a possible process of epenthesis is within the C2 position in which a voiced alveolar stop attaches itself to the lateral approximant [l] possibly inherited from the ancestral PNE

Formatted: Font: Bold Commented [A33]: I'm not sure about this one as this is a noun plus an adjective and the use of it for a ruler did not occur until later in the history of mdw nTr. Placing the later meaning into PNE as chief rather than simply great house seems a bit anachronistic. 13 *mád - flood. Medew Neter lexical item (13) *mēt - way, path, becomes Nubian Dongolawi murrē - pass through, or even Medew Neter *ma:t - truth, law, order, with Nubian Dongolawi ámur - order, command, thereby the C2 position is witnessing a case of lenition C2 *t>r. Lexical correspondences Regular Phonological Change (3) – C1 *m > m Medew Neter C1 voiced bilabial nasal m----? becomes Nubian Dongolawi C1 voiced bilabial stop nasal m- MdC 11. < mr > 12. < md > 13. < mit > *PNE Medew Neter Reconstruction *mád *már flood inundation, flood *mēd *mēd false falsehood *mVt *mēt path way, path Coptic ime:ri inundation nou:d liar moi:t path Nubian Dongolawi mál channel of water múr̥s̥ a lie murrē: pass through SW Dinka mōl rise (of a river) mēθ deceive mēr go astray Dogon Tommo So m̥r̥é water (submerge) ya`mmałú false claims di`mb̥j̥é pass Commented [A34]: So, this is what to do. Go back to the beginning and give us the generalizations across sound classes for the languages under study and then, after doing so, give us the examples in each instance. Commented [A35]: A voiced bilabial stop would be /b/ 14. *mad < mr > chief *mar chief officer amahti rule ɔmda: notable ? ámiru hereditary chief In Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) the C1 voiced bilabial nasal *m also makes a regular sound change becoming Nubian Dongolawi voiced bilabial stop [b] observed in Lexical correspondences (4), C1 *m>b. In Nubian Dongolawi the voiced bilabial nasal [b] is observed rearranged phonetically at the C2 two position in d̥ib - pyramid, fortress, which would be a metathesis production and a cognate of 15. *mēēt < mAat > truth, law 16. *mē: < mAy > offspring *mēēt truth, order, law *mē: offspring me:t true ? ámur order, command mē:u pregnant wai true m̥θ sperm bēē law (swear truth) mēē afterbirth Commented [A36]: Did you look for offspring, pregnant, sperm and afterbirth in Coptic? Commented [A37]: You are still speaking about this in the wrong way. You don't know what the mdw nTr was yet. You are compiling these languages to find out what it logically could have been rather than vice versa. You are dealing with the mdw nTr as though it was certainly /m/ rather than you deduce that it might have been /m/ based on what you know about the sounds of the attested daughter languages. Once you go through this process, only then can you speak about a change from what you think mdw nTr might have been to what Nubian Dongolawi certainly is. Remember, the point of the whole exercise is to reconstruct mdw nTr, but you are treating it as a foregone conclusion based on transliterations—the exact same thing that you correctly said should NOT be done at the outset of the manuscript. 14 Medew Neter (19) *m̥r - tomb, pyramid, as well as Coptic-Egyptian mha:u: - tomb. The Medew Neter C2 *r, underwent lenition from a consonant sound to a long closed Commented [A38]: So, it looks so far like fortition of C1 back-rounded vowel production /u:/ in the later Coptic languages in some cases. SW liquids, lenition of C2 Dinka demonstrates metathesis probability as tiom - grave, rearranged in the C1 position. Another basic term that would be possibly a cognate determined by systematic sound correspondences C1 *m > b, would be Medew Neter *már̥et - sickness, and Nubian Dongolawi bár̥ed - vomit. Lexical correspondences Regular Phonological Change (4) – C1 *m > b Medew Neter C1 voiced bilabial nasal m----? becomes Nubian Dongolawi C1 voiced bilabial stop b- Lexical correspondences Formatted: Indent: First line: 0" MdC

*PNE Medew Coptic Nubian SW Dinka Dogon Tommo Neter Dongolawi So Reconstruct Commented [A39]: I hope you are keeping track of what ion other consonants/vowels are doing in these other languages as you will ultimately need to account for these changes *midi: *miri: me bæle bir di mbú systematically as well. 17. < mry > love lover, love love marry excite lover passion Commented [A40]: So upon what principle are you reconstructing / *m/? Majority rules? You've given us principles at the beginning, but we haven't heard a thing 18. *međú *međú mau:te beđdi ama:θ melú about them since in terms of which of these you are using to < mdw > language words, incantation pray, recite voice low speech do your reconstructions of mdw nTr. speech 19. < mr > *mid tomb, grave *mìr tomb, pyramid 20. < mwt > *mút mother *mút mother 21. *masú *masú < msw > baby, child baby 22. < mʔliʔ > flee *mo:dé *mo:dé flee mha:u: tomb māu: mother mas young, infant po:t flee, run dib pyramid, fortress tiom grave búrū daughters daughter mör my mother biiré bury in grave bæré pregnant woman bit child/baby böd escape, run away meθ child miöt run away, flee böðndó pamper child bæñe comé from, exit Commented [A41]: How do daughters fit in when the others are all for mothers? 15 23. *mókɪ *mókʰɪ ko:p bókkɪ akam bóñú < m'khA> hide to turn hide to hide to cover the act of hiding back on The Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) C1 voiced bilabial stop *b also corresponds with Nubian Dongolawi C1 [b] demonstrated in Lexical correspondences Regular Phonological Change (5) as phonetic identity (Bennett, 1998). Although not listed, The Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) lexical term *ba:sat - cat headed deity, is found in Nubian Dongolawi as sa:b - cat, possibly a form of metathesis. There i's also another variation in Nubian Dongolawi demonstrated in the word bi:ssa: - which also means cat. Phonetic identity is observed with the Medew Neter C1 voiceless bilabial stop *p corresponding with Nubian Dongolawi C1 voiceless bilabial stop [p] in numerous systematic occurrences that can also possibly extend to the other Black African languages. Let u's observe a small example of C1 p > p in which space would not allow this particular full correspondence set. Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) lexical item (10) *párar - great house, king with Nubian Dongolawi pátar - nobility. Examples would be in the Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) term *aʔpit - open, with Dongolawi Nubian aʔpur - to open, SW Dinka pat - give way, open a door, liep - open something, Dogon Tommo So póóni - wide open, pííjé - open. Commented [A42]: How are you reconstructing the entire form when you are only looking at C1 and then C2? What accounts for the vowels and how are you deducing them from what you know of the daughter languages? Commented [A43]: Remember that the oldest attested instance of pr 'ʿ' referring to the king is a letter addressed to Akhenaten. Thus, to reconstruct it for PNE with this same meaning is problematic. Before this, it was just literally the great house. Commented [A44]: Mdw nTr - r pat 'nobility' would likely be a better fit. Lexical correspondences Regular Phonological Change (5) - C1 *b > b Medew Neter C1 voiced bilabial stop *b-----? becomes Nubian Dongolawi C1 voiced bilabial stop b. Lexical Correspondences (5) Formatted: Font: Bold MdC *PNE Medew Neter Reconstruction Coptic Nubian Dongolawi SW Dinka Dogon Tommo So 24. < bA > 25. < bj > *uba: *úba: ipo: door part of door part of door *ba land *ba: pavement be:k boundary of land ba:b pat pí:ndú door open a door door ba: píθ padá irrigable grass field ground 16 26. *bædi: *bæfi: bo: bæf pa:t pèlú < bArjj > wood kind of wood tree wood bark(tree) tree 27. *ba:k *ba:qba:q bo:ht ba:g puök wei pájaʔw < bqbq > pour to pour pour forth pour pour away pour 28. < Ab > *ba:b father *a:b father apa father ba:b father wä father bá: father 29. < bH > *ba:h carve *ba:h carve bai: writing tool ba:ğ write pot paint böðnd draw out (knife) In Lexical correspondences Regular Phonological Change (6) we observe regular correspondences with Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) C1 voiceless velar plosive *k, with Coptic [k],

Nubian Dongolawi [k], SW Dinka [k], and Dogon Tommo So voiced velar stop [g] all within the C1 environment. All of these cases appear unchanged systematically with exact phonetic identity, except for the C1 voiceless velar plosive in Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) *k, systematically becoming C1 voiced velar stop [g] in Dogon Tommo So. Interestingly, systematic correspondences reveal the Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) adjective noun term (33) *kamet - black irrigated soil, can be observed in Nubian Dongolawi as kɔ:bɛ - black extension of land (fertile island) and extended to Coptic as ke:me - black land, SW Dinka akam - wet land, and Dogon Tommo So muǵúló - muddy silt. Dogon Tommo So would undergo a possible process of metathesis. Extended correspondences in the C1 *k > k observation can be observed in the Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian Classical Kmt) term *kom ~ kom - be strong, with Nubian Dongolawi koᵐbo - strong, SW Dinka kɛnj - strong man. The Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) term *ket - female cow, with Nubian Dongolawi eket - female sheep. Lexical correspondences Regular Phonological Change (6) - C1 *k > k Medew Neter C1 voiceless velar plosive k----? becomes Nubian Dongolawi C1 voiceless velar plosive k- MdC 30. *PNE Medew Neter Coptic reconstruction *kaṯ < *kaṯ small kaʊ:i: Nubian SW Dinka Dogon Tommo Dongolawi So kíñña kor gaǎleý small be small small 17 kt > small 31. *kaku: < kkw > darkness 32. *kideḏ < kll > burnt 33. *ka:mɛt < km.t > dark soil 34. *ku:d stone 35. *kuḏ totem place small *kaku: kaki wɛ́kɪd wakəu diǵé darkness darkness time night night Commented [A45]: What are the words for darkness and night? *kileí kili:l kúddɛ kør giḏé burnt offering burnt offering burnt burning rekindle place fire *kamet black irrigated soil ke:me black land kɔ:bɛ black extension of land (fertile island) akam wet land muǵúló muddy silt *ku:r~ku:r stone builders ? kəlu stone ku:r stone, hill gaàña~giñé stones, iron quarry *kúd ko:r kúddɛ arək shrine, hinge of door enclosure place of sanctuary offering for the totem guḏəý house interior In Lexical correspondences Regular Phonological Change (7) we compared a homographic series of the Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) biliteral < km > as an adjective in different adjectival operations. According to literature of Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) grammar, all adjectives (except < nb >) can function as a verb or any type of noun formation as people, places, or things, including collective noun operations indicating a group of people (Allen, 2010) or (Manley & Collier, 1998). The comparative analysis in Lexical correspondences (7) illustrates Medew Neter (36) adjective *kúm - black, dark, (37) the adjectival verb *komam - be black, (38) the adjective noun *kə́mɛṯ - black stone, (39) the adjective noun (place) *kamet - Black land (fertile dark soil), and a feminine singular adjective (collective) noun indicating a group of people possible derived from Old Egyptian < kmtjw > as (40) *kúmet - Blacks (Diop, 1977). We also added another Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) term that would be represented by the biliteral grapheme, < km > in the feminine, (41) *kamat - to end, complete, finish. These adjectival terms (including *kamat - to end, complete) can be observed as living cognates across Nubian Dongolawi, Coptic, SW Dinka and Dogon Tommo So, demonstrated by recurrent correspondences and not just mere multi-lateral (mass comparison) similarities (Kambon, 2005). Professor Kambon stated "In mass comparison, one simply finds look-alike words without establishing recurrent and Commented [A46]: Consolidate these two references into one. Also, cite Allen's 3rd edition rather than the second. 18 systematic sound correspondences across languages investigated as demanded by the rigors of the comparative method. In mass comparison, one simply finds look-alike words without demanded by the rigors of the comparative method" (Kambon, 2005: 10). The most archaic term for the color black in Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) is the I6A biliteral grapheme (36) < km > [*kúm], also represented as a symbol of ignited pieces of burning coal (Diop, 1977). One of the oldest attestations of < km > black

would be a primary adjective in the old kingdom. This old adjective of Blackness is attested within the Sinai inscriptions describing a ranked official as a Black man named < sabi km > translated as 'Sabi the Black man' according to (TLA) & (Gardiner, Peet, & Cerney, 1952). In its C1 position, the < km > grapheme has also a voiceless velar plosive production *k that also recurrently corresponds with the Nubian Dongolawi C1 voiced alveolar trill [r] in a probable process of lenition *k?r. This is possibly motivated by stress on the initial closed back rounded vowel /u/ in Nubian Dongolawi urúmme - black, dark, causing the initial C1 voiceless velar plosive *k to lenition to an C1 voiced alveolar trill [r] in this particular innovation. The homographic series of the Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) biliteral < km > black, has astonishing correspondences across Nubian Dongolawi, Coptic, SW Dinka and Dogon Tommo So in sound and meaning demonstrated in Lexical correspondencesRegular Phonological Change (7). All are obvious cognates in form and meaning by way of observable recurrent sound correspondences (Joseph & Hock, 2009). Lexical correspondencesRegular Phonological Change (7) - C1 *k > r Medew Neter C1 voiceless velar plosive *k----?becomes Nubian Dongolawi C1 voiced alveolar trill r- Lexical Correspondences (7) MdC 36. < km > *PNE *kumí black 37. *komam < kmm > be black Medew Neter Reconstruction *kúm black, dark *komam be black Coptic kami black kmom be black Nubian Dongolawi urúmme black, dark urúmman become black SW Dinka col black, dark cool be black Dogon Tommo So gém black, dark géméíʔdjé become black Commented [A47]: ? Write this out in full and consolidate your two references per our guidelines. Commented [A48]: This would be rhotacization, as you have gone from velar to alveolar, an entirely different place of articulation. Commented [A49]: If this does not happen throughout the language, you must provide the phonological context in which this happens (e.n. before low back vowels, in the word initial position). Formatted: Font: Bold 19 38. *kémét < km.t > black mineral 39. *ka:met < kmt > dark soil 40. < kmt > 41. < kmt > *kumét Blacks *kamat to complete *kémét black mineral, stone *kamét black irrigated land *kúmet Blacks *kamát to end, complete, finish kʰe:mi: place for hot coals, hearth ke:me black land kamau:er: Blacks ke:n finish úrum black substance urúm / kə:bə village on the bank of the Nile, black extension of land urúmməri Blacks, Black people kə:mi~lambū (state) completion (reduplication) col-mac ash, charcoal col /akam dark green grass, soot col Black male ciën at the end géméíé charcoal muḡúló muddy, sediment, silt jémme-nε coal worker gəmbá end of stick Lexical correspondencesRegular Phonological Change (8) observes the initial C1 voiceless alveolar stop [t] in systematic regularity across Medew Neter and Nubian Dongolawi extended systematically as well to other Black African languages. The C1 voiceless alveolar stop [t] in other comparative demonstrations for example in Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) *tə:nnu: - child, with Nubian Dongolawi tə:ni - child. The Medew Neter term (42) *tow - mountain, would appear in Nubian Dongolawi as təwíre - oblong block, possibly indicating epenthesis with the addition of the C2 consonant -r. Systematic regularity brings to light the African drums as being cognate across Medew Neter and Nubian Dongolawi extending to the rest of the Black African languages basic vocabulary matrix. Medew Neter (46) *túbun - circle, drum, Nubian Dongolawi túmbura - drum, the elision of the C1 voiceless alveolar stop [t] decayed in SW Dinka bīr - to beat. In Dogon Tommo So túbā - drum, and in Coptic tonο: - strike, resound, in which the C2 [b] has undergone decaying in a process of elision and had has disappeared. Lexical correspondencesRegular Phonological Change (8) - C1*t > t Medew Neter C1 voiceless alveolar stop *t---? becomes Nubian Dongolawi C1 voiceless alveolar stop t- 20 Lexical Correspondences (8) MdC *PNE Medew Neter Coptic Nubian SW Dinka Dogon reconstruction Dongolawi Tommo So

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Heading 1 Formatted: Font: Font color: Accent 1 42. *to: < tw > mountain
 *tow mountain to:u: mountain tɛwɪrɛ oblong block θonj high place tɛjⁿ
 mountain pass 43. < tmy > *tomɪ *tɔmɪ cut cut to:m make sharp tɔmbi tɛm
 break cut tɔmbá cut with a blade 44. < tmm > *temɛ:m to end *tɛmɛ:m to
 end, to finish top tɛmmɛ: tem ? end complete, end, finish end 45. *ta: *ta^v to
 < tA > land land, country land, earth da tɛ ta^w place place ground (country)
 (land) 46. < tbn > *tuɓur circular drum *túbun circle, drum tono: strike,
 resound túmbura drum bír to beat túbàl drum 47. < irt > *arɪt land, earth
 *arɪ:t eɪ:tn land ground ɔ:rti island tɔr earth dust tɛlú tall grass 48. < atat >
 *aɬat *áɬat to hurt to inflict pain tisi átti hurt to beat up dɛn aɬaɬálú hurt
 disease oneself Lexical correspondences Regular Phonological Change (9)
 gives us a high frequency of sound correspondences throughout these
 possibly phonologically genetically related African languages. We can glean
 the Medew Neter (Ancient 21 Egyptian) basic term (49) *dɛdɛ - the emission
 of seed, with the Nubian Dongolawi dɛtɛ - drip, fall in drops. The C1 [d] as a
 voiced alveolar stop extends to the Egyptian-Coptic in a process of lenition
 becoming a voiced palato-alveolar sibilant affricate [dʒ], C1 dʒrodʒ - semen.
 The C1 voiced alveolar stop [d] sound becomes phonetically identical in SW
 Dinka as a C1 voiced alveolar stop [d]. But natural correspondent
 interchanges occur with [t] and the voiced retroflex stop [ɖ] in the basic term
 lac-ɖieθ - sperm. Interesting cognates become revealed by application of the
 linguistic comparative method. For instance, the Medew Neter (Ancient
 Egyptian) word for bad thing, or something evil, is (54) *di:wot, which is
 cognate with Nubian Dongolawi dit - revile, insult, Coptic dʒi:nobe - bear sin;
 SW Dinka dót - evil and Dogon Tommo So dɔ̀m̀m̀úró - ward off evil. It i's
 possible historically that the Medew Neter voiced labio-velar approximant C2
 /w/ became fortition in Dogon Tommo So as C2 [m], geminated as dɔ̀m̀m̀úró.
 In Nubian Dongolawi the semi vowel /w/ was possibly dropped by elision
 which shortened to dit - revile, insult. Lexical correspondences Regular
 Phonological Change (9) - C1 *d > d Medew Neter C1 voiced alveolar stop d--
 --? becomes Nubian Dongolawi C1 voiced alveolar stop d- Lexical
 Correspondences (9) MdC *PNE Medew Neter reconstruction 49. < dAdA >
 *dɛdɛ sperm *dɛdɛ emission of seed (sperm) Coptic dʒrodʒ semen Nubian
 Dongola wi dɛtɛ drip, fall in drops SW Dinka ɖieθ sperm (lac)+ Dogon Tommo
 So dóló testicles Commented [A50]: So is it safe to say we can expect all
 voiced alveolar stops to become voiced palato-alveolar sibilant affricates? We
 expect these sound changes to be regular across classes, not just individual
 sounds. This is the powerful predictive power of the comparative method.
 Commented [A51]: Show this across classes for each language. Doing so is
 the gateway for demonstrating push/pull chains. Commented [A52]:
 Generally avoid contractions in academic writing. Commented [A53]: How
 can this hypothesis be buttressed and substantiated with evidence?
 Demonstrating regularity across sound classes (not just individual instances
 of individual sounds that may or may not be plausible) would make your case
 much stronger. Formatted: Font: Bold 50. *diut *diut dʒoit < dwAt > plant a
 plant plant 51. *duńi *dúni dʒat < dni > old age old age advance in age díś
 Cyperus Plant dúru aged, old 52. *du *du dʒak dɛ:u: < di > give to give palm
 of hand give tiau a plant dít old du-tic give dɛɲɛlɪy seedlings of plant dó
 attain age du:ndó put 22 53. *dör < dAr > to overtake 54. *di:wot < dwt >
 bad, evil 55. *du:ar < duAw > death *döör to oppress logʒ~ldʒ to oppress
 dūr overtake dööt to overtake áɲá-dɛɲɛ incite fight *di:wot bad thing, evil
 dʒi:nobe bear sin dit revile dót evil dɔ̀m̀m̀úró ward off evil *du:au death
 dʒi:n~si:ni: diár death death, extinction θuɔn death dala-uɛ Hogon dèath
 Lexical correspondences Regular Phonological Change (10) demonstrates
 exceptional systematic phonological correspondences within the C2
 environment of basic terms as hair, name, PN (you), fish, to rise, to eat, and
 children. The Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) C2 voiced alveolar nasal *n

becomes possibly a sound change explanation of fortition where the voiced alveolar nasal hardened, becoming a Nubian Dongolawi C2 voiced alveolar trill [r], (56) *jɪn > si:r = hair, and (58) *raɲ > ɛrri = name, and occasionally becomes unchanged in phonetic identity (Bennett, 1998). Also, being effected affected by gemination, there is doubling of the C2 consonant as (61) *xu:nɯ > kiɾna = child, small young. The observation of the regularity between Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) C2 *n, and Nubian Dongolawi C2 [n, r, l] is also extended phonologically to the other Black African languages, Coptic C2 [n, r], SW Dinka C2 [n, r, t], Dogon Tommo So C2 [n, r, l, ʰd, d, ɲ]. Lexical correspondences Regular Phonological Change (10) – C2 *n > l or r The Medew Neter C2 voiced alveolar nasal – *n -----? becomes Nubian Dongolawi C2 voiced alveolar lateral approximant –l or voiced alveolar trill –r Lexical Correspondences (10) MdC *PNE Medew Neter reconstruction Coptic Nubian Dongolawi SW Dinka Dogon Tommo So Commented [A54]: In what specific phonological environment? See Kambon 2005, that you already reference for how to show the phonological environment in which the change occurs. Formatted: Font: (Default) Times New Roman, 12 pt, Bold 56. < Sn > *jɪn hair *jɪ:n hair si:r hair si:r hair kot iʃiliyé goat skin braids Commented [A55]: Semantically, this is a stretch. Might be best to look for another correspondence that fits the sound change 23 (fur) 57. < Snt > *ʃonat *ʃona:t circle circle ksou:r sila:dɛ ring circle ker round sóroɲiwo` cylindrical 58. < rn > *dan name *raɲ ran name name ɛrri riɛn name name daàʰdá install name 59. < tn > *tin you, you'll *tin you all (pronoun) ten you (pronoun) ir you'll (pronoun) yin you (pronoun) teéni ones'ś self 60. < xny > *ka:ni: *xa:ni: fish kind of fish keri ka:rɛ cur kóódó fish fish catfish scales (fish) Commented [A56]: So for the one above you construct an *a, but here you reconstruct an *i. What conditions one vs the other? 61. < xnw > *ku:nɯ *xu:nɯ child child rkou:i: be small, young kiɾna small, young ku:r childhood kúnnó young 62. < wbn > *wɛbɪn *wɛbɛɲ ? bɛl bɛr baɾiɲɛ rise to rise rise of stars height grow up 63. *kaɲ~kaɲ < qnqn > to eat *kán~kán ? kál ku:in káɲni~kán to eat eating food full from eating food In Lexical correspondences Regular Phonological Change (11) the Medew Neter C1 voiceless postalveolar fricative *ʃ, becomes unaspirated in Nubian Dongolawi as a C1 voiceless alveolar sibilant [s]. In Nubian Dongolawi [ʃ] and [s] makes a natural interchange with each other. Medew Neter (68) *ʃa - light, sun, with Nubian Dongolawi aʃa - light, sky or Medew Neter (69) *ʃáu - be dry, with Nubian Commented [A57]: This is also a common dialectal variation in Yoruba, a possible additional language you may want to look into in the future. 24 Dongolawi sɔ:w - dry. The Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) C1 *ʃ becomes a C1 voiceless palatal stop [c] in SW Dinka, observed in systematic regularity *ʃ > c. The Commented [A58]: This should rather be phrased as the c affinity is evident with Nubian Dongolawi and the other Black African languages, of Dinka and the other languages under study caused you to confirming with more confidence that a genetic affinity phonologically can be the reconstruct *ʃ for mdw nTr. only explanation (Dimmendaal, 2011). All of these Black African languages showing exact systematic regularity with the basic terms as hair, nose, circle, light, dry, mix, read, and pull/drag, is highly probable that these lexical similarities is not motivated by chance or either borrowings (Kambon, 2005). Lexical correspondences Regular Phonological Change (11) – C1 *ʃ > s Medew Neter C1 voiceless postalveolar fricative *ʃ- ---? becomes Nubian Dongolawi C1 voiceless alveolar sibilant s- Lexical Correspondences (11) MdC *PNE Medew Neter Coptic Nubian SW reconstruction Dongolawi Dinka 64. *ʃad *ʃad tasi: sɛfɛ cöt < Sd > sound to read aloud to instruct sound shout Formatted: Font: (Default) Times New Roman, 12 pt, Bold Dogon Tommo Formatted: Font: Bold So Formatted: Heading 1 súdó blow horn (sound) 65. < Sb > *ʃib mix *ʃa:b mix iousop together sɔ:ubũ to act together piic mix by stirring sibé bundle together 66. *ʃu:di < Sdw > drag, pull *ʃu:di drag su:ri drag ʃir haul in

cuōt pull saṅgali-ý pulley 67. < Srt > *jerit nose, face *jórit nose, face ja nose sórij nose tieṅic front (of face) sɛ́ɛdɛ́-ni straight nose 68. *ja *ja si:te afa cōl ɛ́ɛ́ < Sw > light light, sun, beam of light, sky spend the light Formatted Table 25 daylight light day 69. *jo:u: *jáu jo:u: sɔ:w cuoθ sáʰdé < Sw > dry be dry be dry dry scorch dried out (stiff) In Lexical correspondences Regular Phonological Change (12), the Medew Neter C1 voiceless alveolar sibilant *s, becomes Nubian Dongolawi C1 [s], which is andemonstrates exact phonetic identity in systematic regularity (Bennett, 1998). This historical affinity would also extend to the other Black African languages. We can examine, the Medew Neter *sēt - bow; Nubian Dongolawi sɛ:d - concept of hunting, SW Dinka cuat - throw (shoot) and Dogon Tommo So sɔ́ɔ̀j-ni-goò - shoot out. Dogon Tommo So sɔ́ɔ̀j-ni-goò - shoot out, would have complex cases of added attachments through time or either space that would be possibly explained as epenthesis. The basic vocabulary as smell, daughter, son, official, time, would make for convincing conclusions of a possible phonological relationship between these Black African languages. Lexical Regular phonological correspondences (12) – C1 s > s the Medew Neter C1 voiceless alveolar sibilant s- ----- > becomes Nubian Dongolawi voiceless alveolar sibilant s- Lexical correspondences (12) MdC *PNE Medew Neter Coptic Nubian SW Dinka Dogon reconstruction Dongolawi Tommo So Commented [A59]: The “ni-goo” is likely something along the lines of preposition-out. You may want to follow up on this with a Dogon dictionary. Formatted: Font: (Default) Times New Roman, 12 pt, Bold 70. < sn > *sune: *sún jo:lm súnnɛ cuṅ siṅjé to smell to smell smell to smell, sniff a smell, sniff, smell stench 71. < sw > *se: *sa: se: sa: cier isé time time time, hour, clock evening star free (time) season 72. *sád *sár si:ūr sát acör sɛ́fú 26 < sr > official official noble high official wizard junior chief (traditional) 73. *sēt *sēt soti < s.t > hunting bow bow arrow, dart sɛ:d cuat sɔ́ɔ̀j ni goò concept of throw shoot out hunting (shoot) 74. < sa > *sà *sà si: ssöd ca:l saà i: son son son sister's son childlike sisters child father 75. < sa.t > *se:t *se:t je:ri ɛssi quec sa: daughter daughter daughter sister, niece big girl sister The Medew Neter C1 voiceless labiodental fricative *f, becomes identical in Nubian Dongolawi as C1 [f] and also extends to the other Black African languages within Lexical Regular phonological correspondences (13). The Medew Neter and Nubian Dongolawi C1 voiceless labiodental fricative [f], becomes in high correspondent frequency, a voiceless bilabial stop, C1 [p], in Coptic, SW Dinka and Dogon Tommo So. Lexical Regular phonological correspondences (13) – C1 *f > f The Medew Neter C1 voiceless labiodental fricative *f- --? becomes Nubian Dongolawi C1 f. Lexical Correspondences (13) MdC *PNE 76. < ftf > *fataf cloth 77. *fɛnið < fnd > nose Medew Neter reconstruction *fataf apparel *fɛnið nose Coptic piltf cloth kibja beat of nose Nubian Dongolawi fût cloth fórrɛ snort SW Dinka pot cover θɛp in front Dogon Tommo So pállà band, fabric pɔ́riíni child's nose Commented [A60]: This may require some explanation? Why no direct semantic/phonological correlation from nose to nose? 27 78. *fɛx < fxa > to grabb *fɛxɛ to grasp ko:o:b seize by force fadlɛ: remain over pɛc kidnap pɛʰdi'-gi-jé to hold 79. < fd > cut, hack *fa:d *fa:d hack at pot~pit cut down fa:s axe piat to hammer pɛlé cut In Lexical correspondences Regular phonological correspondences (14) we have sound correspondences with Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) and Nubian Dongolawi, systematically extending to the other Black African languages. In Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) within the C1 environment the voiced labio-velar approximant *w becomes identical phonetically with the Nubian Dongolawi voiced labio-velar approximant [w] in systematic occurrences. The sound regularity is easily noticed except for exceptions in Medew Neter (81) *wór – chief, possibly a form of elision in Nubian Dongolawi as the voiced labio - approximate is deleted or becomes more rounded ór - king. To add, the numeral 'one' in Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) has also a C1 initial

voiced labio-velar *w. The Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) *wɛ: – one, with Nubian Dongolawi w'ɛ:r – one. The indication of the dual marking to indicate two in number, in Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) is *wi - two (dual), and Nubian Dongolawi 'owwi ~ 'o:wwi - two, or with the basic body part term in Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) *wud - cerebrum, brain, C2 *d lenition into Nubian Dongolawi 'ur - head, C2 [r]. The celestial body of a star in Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) is *wiú:ti - star, with Nubian Dongolawi wiísi - star, C2 gemination tʔss. Also, Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) *wɛ:u - to discuss, with Nubian Dongolawi wɛ: - tell, say. Lexical correspondences

Regular phonological correspondences (14) The Medew Neter C1 voiced labio-velar approximant *w ----? becomes Nubian Dongolawi C1 voiced labio-velar approximant w- Lexical correspondences 14 Commented [A61]: Each table should be numbered and have a caption above. You can use the caption feature of Coptic Nubian SW Dinka Dogon Word to accomplish this. MdC *PNE Medew Neter reconstruction Dongolawi Tommo So Formatted: Font: Bold Formatted: Font: Bold 28 80. *weí *weí aʊhor weí wél pɔʔɔ-nni < whr > dog dog dog civet uncastrated dog 81. *wor *wór rro ór wur páleyʰ < wr > leader chief king king owner chief 82. *wat *wat aʊo:teb wağ ʊuau < w.t > mummy wrap mummy wrap death mourning death paʰdé mourning period 83. *waǰt *wárjt aʊ wárri wár < wAy.t > distant distant thing distance far outdistance puǰúdu:-ní very far away 84. *wudaɬ *wuraɬ u:h un'atti wil pié < wr.t > the moon the moon moon moon new moon moon (celestial body) 3.1 Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) and Nubian Dongolawi Corresponding Pronouns According to the borrowability scale mentioned by Dimmendaal, pronouns would be the most difficult to be borrowed from language to language, "Certain types of words appear to be borrowed more easily than others" (Dimmendaal, 2011: 186). The following pronouns listed in lexical items (85- 93), form part of the core basic vocabulary that would strengthen the phonological relationship already established in 84 core basic terms and the use of other phonologically corresponding Black African languages (Review:cf. Section 4). The central focus in this section is demonstrating within Medew Neter and Nubian Dongolawi pronouns that correspond in the realm of as instantiations of sound regularity. For example, lexical item (85) the Medew Neter pronoun *ek - you, would correspond in operation as a second person singular with regularity of C1 *k > r where the Medew Neter voiceless velar plosive 29 *k becomes C1 voiced alveolar trill [r] in Nubian Dongolawi as [er] – you, review see (Lexical correspondences (7) – C1 *k > r). The Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) pronoun item (87) *an – we and Nubian Dongolawi ar - we, would operate both as 1st person plurals and evince regularity of C1 *n > r, review (cf. Lexical correspondences 10 – C2*n > l or r). The Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) pronoun item (88) *sin - they, as a 3rd person plural and with Nubian Dongolawi 3rd person plural is, tir - they. The C1 voiceless alveolar sibilant *s in Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) pronoun item (88) shows regularity occurrences with Nubian Dongolawi voiceless alveolar stop [t], s > t, within C1 and C2 positions. For example, review see Medew Neter lexical item (21) for C2 *masú becoming ? Nubian Dongolawi bɪt = baby, and Medew Neter lexical item (98) for C1 *i:sy becoming ? Nubian Dongolawi t'u: = belly or Medew Neter *si: becoming Nubian Dongolawi t'a: = to come. In the case of Ppronouns (89 - 90), the C1 position voiceless alveolar stop *t in Medew Neter becomes deleted in a process of elision in Nubian Dongolawi. Lexical items (92 - 93) are not pronouns, but negation and genitive functions are identical between Medew Neter and Nubian Dongolawi. For abbreviations and symbols (see: Appendix A.) MdC Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) 85. *ek < k > 2.SG you, your 86. *i: < i > 1.SG I, me, my 87. *an < n > 1.PL we 88. *sin < sn > 3.PL they 89. *tin Nubian Dongolawi er 2.SG you, you're aĩ 1.SG I, I'm ar 1.PL we tir 3.PL they ir 30 < tn > 90. 91. < pn > 92. < nn > 93. < n > 2.PL you all *tin PN

this *pan PN that *nun NEG not *en GEN of 2.PL you'll in PN this an PN that mun NEG not en GEN of 3.1.1 Intrafield Metonymic changes and Body Part cognates between Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian), Nubian Dongolawi and affinity with other Black African Languages. Lexical items (94 – 105) is are adopted from the body part terminology observed within (Starostin, 2017). Some of the basic body part items selected can be observed phonologically corresponding between Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian), Nubian Dongolawi, SW Dinka and Dogon Tommo So. For example, the Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) lexical item (96) *anúk - ear, with Nubian Dongolawi 'ulug - ear, in which the Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) C1*n voiced alveolar nasal, becomes a Nubian Dongolawi voiced alveolar lateral approximant [l]. This sound law of C1 *n > l, has numerous regular systematic occurrences review (cf. Lexical correspondences (10) – C2*n > l or r). The C2 position of Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) lexical item (96) *anúk - ear, is a voiceless velar plosive *k, becoming a Nubian Dongolawi C2 voiced velar plosive [g], C2 *k > g can also be observed in systematic occurrences between Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) and Nubian Dongolawi. We can examine the C1*k > g and C2*k > g, with Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) *ku:ku: - darkness, night, with Nubian Dongolawi 'ugu~'ugu: - night. Commented [A62]: There is an extra space in here. 31 Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptianof Classical Kemet) *kámi: - strike, violence, with Nubian Dongolawi gámbu: - axe, hatchet, with C1*k > g and related intrafield metonymic semantic changes as the relationship between strike ? axe. As In lexical item (96) all of the other body part lexis comparisons can be observed to already have notable systematic sound occurrences established between Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptianof Classical Kemet) and Nubian Dongolawi with the rest of the Black African languages. Indicating that it 'is possible for these languages to have probably derived from the same ancestral form, phonologically indicating a phonological affinity. MdC Medew Neter Nubian SW Dogon reconstruction Dongolawi Dinka Tommo So Commented [A63]: Explain after this table how what you saw in each language led you to the reconstruction that you 94. *a: í: yit na~ propose for mdw nTr. Also highlight where your hand hand fingers hand reconstructions are at variance with MdC Egyptological transliteration conventions. This will substantiate the points that you make before, citing Peust, that MdC Egyptological 95. *æ:út éýε ~ ε:yyε yëθ ǝðǝ transliteration conventions are not to be confused with phonetic renderings and how you have arrived at what the < AaAwT > gland of neck neck neck neck actual phonetic renderings should be, not by uncritically accepting said conventions, but by using the comparative method and working your way back through time to see what 96. *anúk 'ulug yiëny sú-gúlú the phonetic values must have been on the basis of < anx > ear ear ears ear phonological correspondences with putative daughter languages. 97. < ib > *i:b heart 'a: heart puöu heart pó-poù (concept of heart and other internal organs) 98. < isy > *i:sj (concept of the belly) t'u: belly yäc belly, abdomen, kǝb-sìye stomach faṭ 99. *ki:s ki:d ~ ko:d ðëk kiyé < qs > bone, skeleton bones (concept of bone) bone 32 100. < mAAuty > *ma:uti missi moθ aṃbatǝlu two divine eyes eye see (concept of eye) 101. *nɛś nɛđ qua:r níndé < ns > tongue tongue tonsil tongue 102. *nɛđt nɛl lɛny inù dáá < nHdt > tooth tooth tooth tooth 103. < Sns > 104. < SASA > 105. < wdd > *janis aʒin skin skin *jájá ossi (concept of the foot foot) *údád 'ur cerebrum, brain head akän animal skin cök foot θaŋ forehead saṇde animal skin aṇù sé (concept of foot) dáná head 4. Conclusion Within this linguistic framework, we have demonstrated the comparative method and established an introduction of convincing sound correspondences throughout Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptianof Classical Kemet), Nubian Dongolawi and the other African languages that suggest a phonological genetic phonological relationship that cannot be explained by borrowing or areal diffusion of lexical items as in the

case of so-called "Afro-Asiatic" where language contact explains any correspondences that may be found. The elimination of borrowing and chance resemblances is eradicated by systematic occurrences of sound between the languages observed distributed within a large basic lexis (Dimmendaal, 2011). The amount of languages compared gives us less probability for chance resemblances (Fodor I. , 1966). Commented [A64]: Indeed, the temporal and spatial distance between the languages under study make the argument here for genetic relationship far more convincing. Commented [A65]: There is an additional space here that should be removed. 33 Lexical items (1-84) demonstrates systematic occurrences of sound between Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian of Classical Kemet), Nubian Dongolawi, Coptic, SW Dinka and Dogon Tommo So, which leads to a possible reconstruction of the ancestral form. Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian of Classical Kemet) was also phonologically reconstructed hypothetically to make the ancestral reconstruction more scientific instead of comparing MdC transliteration conventions with living attested sounds—a practice which abounds in the folk-etymologies of untrained linguists who are, apparently, unaware of this fundamental methodological blunder (Peust, 1999). The lexical items (85-93) details correspondences in the pronouns between Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) and Nubian Dongolawi. The lexical items (94-105) evaluates the body part terminology that corresponds with the contemporary African languages. There are numerous other corresponding phonological and morphological features between Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian of Classical Kemet) and Nubian Dongolawi, but space would not allow us to cover all of these examples. For example, there are numerous instantiations of the old Egyptian adjective modifier operation whereby the adjective modifies the noun as observed between Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian of Classical Kemet), Nubian Dongolawi, Dogon Tommo So and the SW Dinka languages. Numerous prepositions correspond between Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian of Classical Kemet) and Nubian Dongolawi. The old Egyptian suffix /*u:/ or /w/ indicating plurality attached to substantives is also observed in Nubian Dongolawi as a suffix /i/ attached to substantives. The only explanation for these recurrent and systematic occurrences correspondences is obvious to conclude: namely that Medew Neter (Ancient Egyptian) and Nubian Dongolawi are phonologically genetically related and descended from the same Black Egyptian ancestor known as Proto-Negro-Egyptian (Obenga 2000). 34 References Adolf Eriksen, H. G. (1926–1961). Wörterbuch der Aegyptischen Sprache. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin? Aegyptiae, T. L. (n.d.). Coptic Dictionary Online. . Allen, J. P. (2010). Middle Egyptian: An Introduction to the Language and Culture of Hieroglyphs. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Armbruster, C. H. (1965). Dongolese Nubian A Lexicon. The Edinburgh Building, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Bennett, P. R. (1998). Comparative Semitic Linguistics: A Manual. Winona Lake, Indiana: Eisenbraun. Blench, R. (2005). Dinka-English Dictionary. SIL. Budge, E. A. (1978). An Egyptian Hieroglyphic Dictionary Vol.1. New York: Dover Publications. Crum, W. (1939). A Coptic Dictionary. Oxford: The Clarendon Press pg.109. Dimmendaal, G. (2011). Historical Linguistics and the Comparative Study of African Languages. Amsterdam/ Philadelphia, PA: Johns Benjiman Publishing Company. Diop, C. A. (1977). Parenté génétique de l'Égyptien pharaonique et des langues négro-africaines. Dakar: IFAN. Fodor, I. (1966). The problems in the classification of the African languages. Budapest: Center for Afro-Asian Research of the Hungarian Academy of Science. Fodor, I. (1966). The Problems in the Classification of the African Languages; Methodological and Theoretical Conclusions Concerning the Classification System of Joseph H. Greenberg. Studies on Developing Countries No.5. Budapest IX, Hungary: Center for Afro-Asian Research, Academy of Sciences. Gardiner, Peet, T., & Cerney, J. (1952). The Inscriptions

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