SENTENCES WITH ADJECTIVAL PREDICATE

§ 145. Omission of the subject.—When the nature of the subject is clear from the context, it is occasionally omitted.

Ex. Inspecting the netting of the desert-animals, ist rš wr t r h t nbt and lo, (they were) much more numerous than anything.¹

Or again, the subject may be omitted if it is perfectly vague. Thus in the construction nfr wr 'it goes well with me' (§ 141) the implicit subject is the vague 'it' or 'things'.

This subjectless use of the adjectival predicate occurs also after tw, cf. § 142. The cases thus arising are discussed at length in § 467.

VOCABULARY

Delta tw come.

mdw speak, talk. mdt speech, word.

nhm take away, rescue.

ib be beneficial, advantageous.

wsr be powerful, wealthy.

rš be precise, accurate.

mty be exact, precise.

ksn be difficult, disagreeable.

dns be heavy, irksome.

Dhwty Thoth, the ibis-headed god of writing and mathematics.

twsw balance.

rhyt common people, subjects.

sšt dignity; rank, dignity.

brt share, portion.

mšty righteous.

twty wrongdoing.

snf last year.

hit front; m hit, r hit formerly, before.

mit(r)w (§ 279) misery.

m- in the hand of; from; owing to; together with.

EXERCISE XII

(a) Transliterate and translate:

1  [...]

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§ 134. Negation of sentences with nominal or pronominal predicate.—Examples are uncommon. Before a noun followed by $\texttt{pw} \, \textit{nn}$ is used.

Ex. $\texttt{m\text{\textcyr}t\textit{ts}w} \, \textit{ps} \, \textit{nn} \, \textit{ch} \, \textit{ps} \, \textit{hr} \, \textit{t} \, \textit{by}$ it means (lit. is) no fighting with another.¹

Note, however, that $\sim n$ is employed if $\texttt{pw}$ is preceded by the enclitic particle $\parallel$ is 'indeed'.

Ex. $\texttt{m\text{\textcyr}t\, t\, \textit{st} \, \textit{tr} \, \textit{is} \, \textit{ps} \, \textit{t} \, \textit{tr} \, \textit{b} \, \textit{hr} \, \textit{lo}$, it was indeed not the season for coming to this mining region.²

With $\sim \ldots \parallel n \ldots$ is occasionally $\texttt{pw}$ is omitted as superfluous.

Ex. $\sim \texttt{m\text{\textcyr}t\textit{hr} \, \textit{is} \, \textit{he} \, \textit{is} \, \textit{my} \, \textit{son}}$³

In one case the pronoun $st$ 'they' appears to be substituted for $\texttt{pw}$:

$\sim \texttt{m\text{\textcyr}t\, \textit{hr} \, \textit{ntf} \, \textit{hr} \, \textit{nt} \, \textit{sft} \, \textit{st} \, \textit{they} \, \textit{are} \, \textit{not} \, \textit{people} \, \textit{of} \, \textit{worth}}$⁴

Before the independent pronouns the negative word used is $\sim n$.

Exx. $\sim \texttt{m\text{\textcyr}t\textit{hr} \, \textit{sm} \, \textit{hr} \, \textit{fr} \, \textit{fr} \, \textit{I} \, \textit{am} \, \textit{not} \, \textit{forsooth}, \, \textit{a} \, \textit{confederate} \, \textit{of} \, \textit{his}}$⁵

$\sim \texttt{m\text{\textcyr}t\, \textit{hr} \, \textit{nt} \, \textit{ntf} \, \textit{hr} \, \textit{hr} \, \textit{hr} \, \textit{hr} \, \textit{it} \, \textit{is} \, \textit{not} \, \textit{he} \, \textit{in} \, \textit{truth}}$⁶

Later, however, instances with $\sim nn$ can be found.⁷

**VOCABULARY**

$\texttt{wsk}$ be broad, wide; broad, wide (adj.); breadth (noun).

$\parallel \Delta$ var. $\Delta \texttt{phr}$ go round;

$\parallel \Delta \texttt{sphr}$ cause to circulate.

$\texttt{hms}$ sit down, sit, dwell.

$\Delta \texttt{spr}$ draw nigh, approach; petition (n).

$\texttt{ts}$ raise up.

$\texttt{nw}$ réis, skipper.

$\parallel \texttt{ts} \, \texttt{smr}$ courtier, friend (of the king).

$\parallel \texttt{tsw}$ commander (of a fortress or army).

$\texttt{mfr}$ army, expedition.

$\parallel \var. \texttt{pr} \, \texttt{dl}$ serf (fem.).

$\texttt{ilt}$ rope in front of a ship.

$\texttt{phwyt}$ rope at back of a ship.

$\parallel \texttt{mfr}$ truth, right, justice.

$\texttt{nfrw}$ beauty.

$\texttt{my}$ sleep.

$\texttt{my}$ river-bank.

$\parallel \texttt{ilt}$ sun's disk, sun.

$\texttt{irt}$ eye.

$\texttt{rmh}$ ear.

$\parallel \texttt{br}$, var. $\parallel \texttt{pty}$, who?

$\var. \texttt{br}$ here.

$\parallel \texttt{fwnw}$, Heliopolis, On of the Bible, a town near Cairo.

$\parallel (I)\texttt{tm}$ Atum, the solar god of Heliopolis.
of a man, $Mrrf-ttff$ ‘Whenever-he-wills-he-does’, name of the great god of primordial times.\(^1\)

Non-verbal expressions of a similar character are also to be found:

Exx. $\text{\textpm\textpm\textpm\textpm}\text{\textpm\textpm\textpm\textpm}\text{\textpm\textpm\textpm\textpm}$ $snt\ m \ tp-hr-m$t the courtiers were head-on-lap, i.e. in mourning.\(^2\)

$\text{\textpm\textpm\textpm\textpm}\text{\textpm\textpm\textpm\textpm}$ $snt\ m \ hr-m-hrw$ every man is face-downcast, i.e. abashed.\(^3\)

In both these examples the subject is followed by the $m$ of predication (§ 38).

**Vocabulary**

- $\text{\textpm\textpm\textpm\textpm}$ $inh$ surround, enclose.
- $\text{\textpm\textpm\textpm\textpm}$ var. $\text{\textpm\textpm\textpm\textpm}$ $hsb$ count, reckon.
- $\text{\textpm\textpm\textpm\textpm}$ $bnt$ take pleasure, have enjoyment.
- $\text{\textpm\textpm\textpm\textpm}$ $swtwt$ walk about.
- $\text{\textpm\textpm\textpm\textpm}$ $sb$ refresh oneself.
- $\text{\textpm\textpm\textpm\textpm}$ var. $\text{\textpm\textpm\textpm\textpm}$ $glt(w)$ be narrow, deprived of ($m$).
- $\text{\textpm\textpm\textpm\textpm}$ $ddh$ shut in, confine.
- $\text{\textpm\textpm\textpm\textpm}$ $bhr$ boasting, exaggeration.
- $\text{\textpm\textpm\textpm\textpm}$ $mr$ edge, brink.
- $\text{\textpm\textpm\textpm\textpm}$ $mrh$ oil.
- $\text{\textpm\textpm\textpm\textpm}$ $bnt$ (for $bnt$) prison.
- $\text{\textpm\textpm\textpm\textpm}$ $hnm$ well, cistern.
- $\text{\textpm\textpm\textpm\textpm}$ $nw$ water (a rather select word).
- $\text{\textpm\textpm\textpm\textpm}$ $nh$ sycamore, tree.
- $\text{\textpm\textpm\textpm\textpm}$ $tr$ time, season, period.
- $\text{\textpm\textpm\textpm\textpm}$ $dm$ town, habitation.
- $\text{\textpm\textpm\textpm\textpm}$ $odu$ to be recited, lit. to say words, as heading (§ 306, 1).

**Exercise XV**

(a) Reading lesson: funerary wishes from a Theban noble's tomb (Dyn. XVIII):\(^1\)

$Dd\ maw:\$

$\text{\textpm\textpm\textpm\textpm}\text{\textpm\textpm\textpm\textpm}$  $hrw$;

$\text{\textpm\textpm\textpm\textpm}$ $\text{\textpm\textpm\textpm\textpm}$ $\text{\textpm\textpm\textpm\textpm}$ $\text{\textpm\textpm\textpm\textpm}$ $\text{\textpm\textpm\textpm\textpm}$

$tmy-r \ fr \ hsb$ (§ 353) $hkt$, $s\ im-n-m-hst$, $mr$-$swtwt-k \ r \ mrr-k$ (§ 444, 3)

$hr \ mr \ nfr \ n \ s-k$.

\(^1\) Th. T. S. L. 27.
COMPOUND PREPOSITIONS

\[ \text{špr} \] lit. 'upon the hand'. 'Before', (1) with the infinitive, ex. \[ \text{špr} \] sdr 'to be eaten before going to bed'; (2) with \[ \text{šdrf} \] ex. the storm broke as we were on the sea \[ \text{špr} \] sdr 'before we reached land'.

\[ \text{šspr} \] every time that' (very rare). With \[ \text{šdrf} \] ex. this is what I shall say \[ \text{šspr} \] sdr 'every time that this (thy) servant finds him'; 'twal alone in the same sense, 'shooting (to hit the mark) \[ \text{šspr} \] sdr every time he tries'.

VOCABULARY

\[ \text{špr} \] the var. \[ \text{šp} \] fight.

\[ \text{špr} \] with (1) trans. place, put down; (2) intrans. endure; adj. enduring, durable.

\[ \text{špr} \] rwd (orig. \[ \text{rwd} \]) be hard, flourish; adj. flourishing.

\[ \text{špr} \] sdr choose; noun. \[ \text{špr} \] sdrf the choicest, best.

\[ \text{špr} \] dē be stable; \[ \text{špr} \] dērt durability, stability.

\[ \text{špr} \] mtr make great, magnify.

\[ \text{špr} \] mht make prominent, promote.

\[ \text{špr} \] sdtb amusement, lit. distraction of heart.

\[ \text{špr} \] rwt-hb joy, lit. expansion of heart.

\[ \text{špr} \] hrb-hb desire, wish; lit. what belongs to the heart.

\[ \text{špr} \] wš dominion, lordship: an old word, occurring only in formulae.

1 See Gard, Sw. p. 77, n. 2.
lit. 'back of the head'; cf. American 'back of...'; French faute de. Moreover, in the compound prepositions the second element is often a noun (§178), and in some cases the genitival adjective here appears between the preposition and a governed noun, ex. 𓂋𓊣𓊭𓊇𓊯𓊩𓊬𓊧𓊽ASET m-hrw-n tw pn 'within (lit. in the interior of) this isle';\(^1\) contrast with suffix 𓂋𓊣𓊭𓊇𓊯𓊩𓊬𓊧𓊽 n-hrw-f 'within it'.\(^2\)

Egyptian shows a repugnance to placing so weak a word as a preposition at the beginning of a sentence, but m-hr is sometimes so used, see §148, 5. Apart from this, and excepting the exclamatory sentences of §153, the only prepositions ever placed at the beginning appear to be ← r and ← n in their initial forms ↓ ← nr and ↓ ← in; for in see §155, end, and for the very common tr see §§149–51. The cases where preposition + noun together function as a noun (§158, 2) can hardly be quoted as exceptions to this rule.

However, m introducing subordinate clauses at beginning of the sentence, §444, 1; also independently, p. 374, n. 7.

Note that what is here said of the position of the prepositions holds good both when they are followed by a mere noun and when they are followed by a noun clause.\(^3\)

§160. Negation of the prepositions.—The uses of ← nn and ← n is to negative a group consisting of preposition + noun will be dealt with in connection with the adverbs (§209).

VOCABULARY

\( r \) ascend, approach.

\( hbrp \) undertake, make offering of.

\( rd \) grow.

\( \text{mr}(w) \) be new, fresh; \( m \text{mrw} \text{t} \) anew, lit. in newness.

\( i\text{nr} \) stone.

\( \text{cs} \) cedar (properly 'pine').

\( d \) door.

\( \text{ct} \) house, department; \( \text{try-ct} \) official, one belonging to a department.

\( \text{ct} \) limb, member.

\( WsTr \) Osiris, the god of the dead.

\( k\) spirit, soul, double, see below p. 172.

\( btyr \) staircase, terrace, hillside.

\( rvd\text{t} \) hard stone, sandstone.

\( \text{ps}\text{t} \) antiquity, old time.

\( \text{var.} \) \( btr-hrw \) daytime.

\( \text{var.} \) \( Smr(w) \) Upper Egypt.

\( \text{var.} \) \( Tr-mhw \) Lower Egypt.

\( \text{var.} \) \( fpy \) (who is) upon, chief, first.

\( \text{nty} \) who, which.

\( twy \) who not, which not.
COMPound Prepositions

\[\text{Before}, (1) \text{ with the infinitive, ex. } + \text{ }}\]
\[\text{towards } \text{ before going to bed} ; (2) \text{ with } \text{sdm} \text{, ex. the storm broke as we were on the sea } \text{ before we reached land}.\]

\[\text{r-tuw-sp \ 'every time that' (very rare). With } \text{ this is what I shall say } \text{ every time that this (thy) servant finds him} ; \text{ tuw alone in the same sense, 'shooting (to hit the mark) \ 'every time he tries'.}\]

Vocabulary

\(\text{thi vari. } \text{ fight.}\)

\(\text{wh (1) trans. place, put down ; (2) intrans. endure ; adj. enduring, durable.}\)

\(\text{rwd (orig. rwd') be hard, flourish; adj. flourishing.}\)

\(\text{stb \ choose ; noun, } \text{ stbw the choicest, best.}\)

\(\text{dd \ be stable; dd(t) durability, stability.}\)

\(\text{stb make great, magnify.}\)

\(\text{shmt make prominent, promote.}\)

\(\text{shmtb \ amusement, lit. distraction of heart.}\)

\(\text{nutb \ joy, lit. expansion of heart.}\)

\(\text{bribb \ desire, wish; lit. what belongs to the heart.}\)

\(\text{wrs dominion, lordship: an old word, occurring only in formulae.}\)

\(\text{st-bn \ charge, care; lit. place of the face.}\)

\(\text{wrvw \ privacy.}\)

\(\text{(properly \ ph) stb thing, concern.}\)

\(\text{tnw \ tribute, gifts.}\)

\(\text{ch \ palace.}\)

\(\text{shw period, space.}\)

\(\text{twt (masc.) statue, image.}\)

\(\text{wn being: in the phrase } \text{ in true being, truly.}\)

\(\text{dbt \ signet-ring.}\)

\(\text{sbd (reading not quite certain) precious thing, treasure.}\)

\(\text{dl estate, domain; bkn pr dl or bkn dl servant of the estate, liegeman.}\)

\(\text{Hr the god Horus.}\)

\(\text{See GARD, Sim. p. 77, n. 2.}\)
(a) Study the following extract from a self-laudatory inscription: 1

ink  grt  hty  n  nb  rnb, wdl, snb (§ 313)
I (am), moreover, the heart of the Lord (may he live, be prosperous and healthy),

rhw  trty  hty  mk  wt  m  nfw
the ears and eyes of the Sovereign. Behold, I (am as) a skipper

w-f-imy  hmn-n(3)  crwy  grh  mi  krw
belonging to him. I am ignorant of sleep night as well as day.

hr-i  hms-i  hty-i  hr  kst  plwy
I stand up and sit down 2 my heart under (i.e. the prow-rope and the stern-rope.
attentive to)

1 Newberry, Life of Rekhmara, 7, 16, collated and slightly restored; see ÁZ. 60, 69. 2 I.e. pass all my time.

(b) Transliterate and translate:

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(5)

(6)

(7)

1 The four personal names mentioned in this passage are to be rendered Amenemhët (Arm-r-nst 'Amen at the front'), Senbassad (Snw-rw-ntr 'he is healthy with me'), Pfiibhop (Pfr-hpwy 'Ptah is content') and 'Ankhu (F-nw, shortening for some such name as kfr-r-nsw 'Horus lives').

(c) Write in hieroglyphs and transliteration:

(1) O great (wr) overseer of the house, thou art the rudder of the entire land. (2) Behold, thou art here, thou art happy (nfr) with me, thou hearest the speech (r) of Egypt; thou shalt be the commander of my army. (3) Thou shalt have a tomb on the west of Heliopolis. (4) I was indeed greatest of the courtiers. (5) This is the way to the Residence. (6) (King) Amenemhët is Atum himself, he gives the breath of life to (r) the nose(s) of everyone.
SENTENCES WITH ADVERBIAL PREDICATE

(8) Transliterate and translate:

(1) 
(2) 
(3) 
(4) 
(5) 
(6) 
(7) 
(8) 
(9) 

(c) Write in hieroglyphs and transliteration:

(1) To thee belongs the sky and (lit. with) all that is in it. (2) Never had the like happened in the time of any king. (3) How pleasant is the voice of these women in (4r) my heart! (4) (May) the gods of Egypt give the breath of life to thy nose, that thou mayest adore Re every day. (5) The overseer of works built for me a tomb on the west of my city. (6) Others shall not hear this. (7) Re caused him to arise as ruler of this entire land. (8) Then shalt thou say the like thereof to thy children. (9) Silver and gold are in thy house, there are no limits to (lit. of) them. (10) Life is there in this thy city of eternity (i.e. the tomb).

1 For the Egyptians the concrete symbol of life was the breath, which the gods gave into the nose of the king, the king doing likewise for his subjects.

LESSON X

SENTENCES WITH ADVERBIAL PREDICATE

§ 118. This topic has been touched upon in many previous sections; we must now gather together what has been already learnt and supplement it with further details.

First let it be noted that the term predicate ought, in grammar, strictly to include the copula (is, are, etc.). It is, however, extremely convenient to use the term in a looser sense, and we shall not hesitate to speak of an adjective, an adverb, or a noun as of itself constituting a predicate.

The adverbial predicate may consist either of an actual adverb, like ḫa im 'there', or else of an adverbial phrase composed of a preposition + a noun, ex. ḫa m prf 'in his house'. In the latter event two special cases call for

1 See Sethe, Nominals, §§ 3-21; Lef. Gr. §§ 637 foll.
Ani ben/bat elohim

1 - Ani ben elohim, ve who shalach oti
   Ve natan li horim tovim,
   le tappel et nafshi.

Chor. - Azru nali la. asot, kefi torato.
   Tadri-xuni le hayot, ke day la shuv etslo.

2 - Ani ben elohim. Rabim kol tzerachai,
   Azru li atah le havin, et retzono alay.

Chor. - Azru nali law asot, kefi torato.
   Tadri xuni la hayot, ke day la shuv etslo.

3 - Ani ben elohim. Yesh loharbay bartaot
   La ter li im kol hayamin, eshmor et ha mitzvot.

Chor. - Azru nali law asot, kefi torato
   Tadri-xuni la hayot, ke day la shuv etslo.