

## using adjectives as nouns

- except for nb
- the adjective nfr meaning good, beautiful or perfect can also become “a good one/thing”
  - depending on word order - tells us supposed to be noun or adjective, if no noun before it therefore cant be modifying anything therefore must be a noun in own right
- gender number of adjective will indicate how you should refer the translation - in english we don't have gender number so translations might seem ambiguous

## examples

### 1. shr nb n nb tʷj

- shr = plan/method/system/advice = noun, masc. sing.
- nb = all/each/every = adjective masc. singular.
- n = genitival adjective, masculine singular = genitival adjective
- noun phrase, direct genitive
  - nb = lord = noun, masc. sing.
  - tʷj = two lands/Egypt = noun, masc. sing.
  - english: every plan of the lord of the two lands
  - second nb comes after adjective means it cant be adjective - adjectives must follow the noun they modify

### 2. jnw nb nfr n šht ḥmʃt

- jnw = produce/ products/ tribute
- nb = ʿll/every
- nfr = good/beautiful or good one/thing
- n = genitiv ʿl adjective
- šht = field
- ḥmʃt = sʿlt
- english: all the good product of the field of salt

## the nfr ḥr construction

- because adjectives can behave like noun, it can also form part of a direct or indirect genitive (as first noun)
- usually used to describe characteristics of someone/something
- normally what you see is noun then adjective
- here, it is adjective then noun
  - as literal translation nfr = good person as a noun, of Hr = face
  - a good one of face = not right
  - good of face = tend to work
- e.g.
  - ʿšʒ zrw
    - many of sheep = one who has many sheep
  - nfrwt nt ḥʿw.sn
    - nfrwt = beautiful ones
    - nt - of
    - ḥʿw.sn = their bodies
    - beautiful ones of their bodies = those who have beautiful bodies
  - zhʷw jkr n dbʿw.f
    - zhʷw = scribe
    - jkr = skilled
    - n = of
    - dbʿw.f = his fingers
    - a scribe, a skilled one of his fingers = a scribe, skilled with his fingers

## examples of nfr hr

### 1. nswt ʕ3 pḥtj

- english: a king of great strength
- noun phrase, nfr hr construction
- nswt = (king), noun, masculine singular
- ʕ3 pḥtj = nfr hr construction
- ʕ3 = (great/big/importnat), adjective, masculine, singular
- pḥtj = (strength), noun, masculine, singular - dual strokes of phonetic value

### 2. nfr k3 rꜥ

- english: good one of the suns life-force - refers to a particular person
- noun phrase, nfr hr
- nfr = (good) adjective masculine singular
- k3 rꜥ = direct genitive
- k3 = (lifeforce) = noun, masculine singular
- rꜥ (Re, god) = noun, masculine singular (modified by nfr hr)

## apparent adjectives

- some egyptian words should be translated by english adjectives even though they are not adjectives in egyptian
  - ky = other
  - tnw = each/each one
  - nhj = some, a little, a few
- word order differs between use of ky, Tnw, nhj

## comparatives and superlatives

- unlike english, the adjective can have the meaning of a simple adjective (good), a comparative (better) or a superlative (best)
- have to figure out in comparative or superlative way - most of the time you can use as simple adjective it works out, but if it doesn't you can work out
- if taking about king, most of the time superlative
- comparative = with the use of preposition 'r' "with respect to" - turn into more than?
  - e.g. nṯr mnḥ r nṯr nb
    - a beneficent god with respect to any god
    - = a more beneficent god than any god
- superlative = can be constructed with genitive or word 'jm(j)' "among"
  - e.g. wr wrw
    - the great one of the great one
    - = greatest of the great
  - wr jm(j) sꜥḥw
    - the great one among the dignitaries
    - = the greatest of the dignitaries

## expressions for "have"

- egyptian have no direct word for have, possess or own. uses other expressions
- nb "lord" can be used
- nfr hr construction
- or genitival adjective n. does not have to just express the genitive and can be used as an adjective.
  - thus n/n(j) can mean "of" or "belonging"

## homework

excercise: 1 c-e and i-p

## lecture 5

### primary prepositions

- egyptian can have different forms of preposition depending on usage
- you should learn the more common ones such as **m (to)**, **n**, **r** and **hr (on)**
- can change form, can be used adverbially, but they are written differently
  - e.g. m when used as preposition = owl, s
  - e.g. r becomes yod in front and dual strokes underneath

### object of prepositions

- object of preposition is the noun, noun phrase or pronoun that is being governed by preposition
  - i am here with YOU
- when a pronoun is the object of a preposition the suffix pronouns are used
- note that some preposition will change their form when they take a suffix pronoun. so **m becomes jm**
- e.g. **hn<sup>c</sup>.j** = with me
- e.g. **r db<sup>s</sup>.s** = in exchange for it
- e.g. **sh<sup>tj</sup> mjt<sup>w</sup>.j** = a farmer like me
- always use suffix pronoun directly after, always attach to it and translate "with" or "and" ad the pronoun

grammar comment: tell him that it is a preposition and about the object

### other aspects of prepositions

- just as adjectives can be made from nouns with ending **-j** or **-t** (nisbe adjectives), they can also be made
- nisbe = from a noun e.g. ntrw
- do the same things to prepositions - same ending (masculine = **j**, feminine = **t**) and used in same way as adjectives are - to modify nouns
  - prepositional derived adjectives
  - for "in" - who is in or which is in
- e.g. ntrw jm<sup>jw</sup> pt
  - the gods who are in the sky
  - jm<sup>jw</sup> = proposition = m, made into adjective jm with ending to agree with last word
    - is a prepositional derived adjective - gender, number and that its modifying noun
- e.g. jr(j) -<sup>t</sup>
  - room keeper
  - at = room
  - jrj = the one pertaining to
  - the one who pertains to the room
- e.g. bw hr(j).f
  - the place where he is
  - bw - place
  - Xrj.f - where he is

### examples

1. hr w<sup>3t</sup> nt w<sup>c</sup>rt
    - when h<sup>c</sup>ve phr<sup>c</sup>se th<sup>c</sup>t begins with preposition = preposition<sup>c</sup>l phr<sup>c</sup>se
    - hr = upon (preposition)
    - w<sup>3t</sup> = ro<sup>c</sup>d/p<sup>c</sup>thw<sup>c</sup>y, noun feminine singul<sup>c</sup>r
    - nt = genitiv<sup>c</sup>l <sup>c</sup>djective, feminine singul<sup>c</sup>r
    - w<sup>c</sup>rt = flight
    - english: upon the p<sup>c</sup>th of flight
  - gr<sup>c</sup>mm<sup>c</sup>r comment
    - hr = preposition<sup>c</sup>l phr<sup>c</sup>se
    - w<sup>3t</sup> nt w<sup>c</sup>rt = noun phr<sup>c</sup>se, indirect genitive, <sup>c</sup>cting <sup>c</sup>s p<sup>c</sup>rt of preposition
    - w<sup>3t</sup> = noun, fem sing.
    - nt = genitiv<sup>c</sup>l <sup>c</sup>djective fem.
    - w<sup>c</sup>rt = noun fem. singul<sup>c</sup>r.
2. hr zh n jb.k
    - hr = under (preposition)