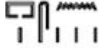


Exercise Pronouns

1s		<i>pr.j</i>	“my house”
2MS		<i>pr.k</i>	“your house” (spoken to a man)
2FS	 or 	<i>pr.ṭ</i> or <i>pr.t</i>	“your house” (spoken to a woman)
3MS		<i>pr.f</i>	“his house,” “its house”
3FS		<i>pr.s</i>	“her house,” “its house”
1PL		<i>pr.n</i>	“our house”
2PL	 or 	<i>pr.ṭn</i> or <i>pr.tn</i>	“your house” (spoken to more than one person)
3PL		<i>pr.sn</i>	“their house.”

→ Please do that with *sn.t* – sister and *sʒ* - son

It is important to remember that the first-person singular suffix pronoun is often omitted in writing. The signs , therefore, can be a writing of *pr.(j)* “my house” as well as *pr* “house.” It is also important to remember that the seated man  can be both a determinative of a noun as well as an ideogram for the first-person singular suffix pronoun. In some cases, it is not always clear which function it is supposed to have. The signs  , for example, can be read in three different ways:

- zʒ* “son” ( as determinative),
- zʒ.j* “my son” ( as 1s suffix, *zʒ* without determinative), and
- zʒ.(j)* “my son” ( as determinative, 1s suffix not written).

In the same way, the signs  can also be read three ways:

- zʒwj* “two sons” (both  as determinatives of the dual),
- zʒwj.(j)* “my two sons” (both  as determinatives of the dual, 1s suffix not written), and
- zʒ.j* “my son” (first  as determinative, second  as 1s suffix).

This may seem confusing at first, but you will eventually find that it creates little or no problem in reading most texts. Usually, the context will tell you whether or not a singular or dual is being referred to, and whether a 1s suffix should be read or not.