

H7b

More grammar around nouns

Appositions, Connections and possessions

Hieroglyphs Beginners

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NOUNS used in noun-phrases

nb.t-pr



Nouns – connections – Middle Egyptian (ME)

- Apposition (side by side)



nswt



twt-nḥ-imn

King Tutankhamun

When these nouns are placed in *apposition*, they form a **noun phrase**, "(the) king, Tutankhamun."

Noun phrases: Appositions and honorific transposition / inversion



nswt



twt-ʿnh-imn

King Tutankhamun

- *Apposition* : **noun phrase**, “(the) king, Tutankhamun”
- **honorific transposition within the name**: out of respect → names for gods and kings are commonly at front of noun phrases, even should be read after the connected nouns
- orientation of the hieroglyphs: *imn-twt-ʿnh*, but transliteration: *twt-ʿnh-imn*

Nouns / noun phrases – connections – Middle Egyptian (ME)

□ **conjunction** / coordination → Egyptian has no word for *and*

■ Nouns simply following each other

□ *t3 hnḳ.t* - bread and beer (literally: bread, beer)

■ Sometimes: inclusion of

 *hn*^c “together with” or  *hr* “upon”

□ *ḥ3tj hn3 sm3* - the heart and the lungs – literally: heart together with lungs

□ *d^c hr hyt* - stormwind and rain – literally: stormwind upon rain

Nouns – connections – Middle Egyptian (ME)

- **Disjunction** → Egyptian has also no word for *or*
 - Nouns simply following each other
 - *db3 s3ḥ* – a finger or a toe (literally: finger, toe)
 - Sometimes: putting
 -  *r-pw* (meaning something like “whichever”)
→ **after** second noun
 - *db3 s3ḥ r-pw* a finger or a toe (finger, toe, whichever)

Genitive - Possession

- Possession: one noun belongs to the other

- In English:
 - First noun = possessive → direct genitive
 - *the girl's shoes / the girls' shoes*
 - Adding *of* → indirect genitive
 - *the shoes of the girl*

Genitive – Possession ME

□ Direct:

- formed by two nouns that are placed in *apposition*
- *No change to either noun visible*
- expresses a relationship of possession
 - X Noun's Y Noun (The king's wife)—the possessor noun and the possessed noun.
 - Middle Egyptian: possessed noun always precedes its possessor

Example direct Genitive



?

?

?

hqnw

iwnw

šmꜥw

"Ruler of Heliopolis of Upper Egypt" "The Ruler of Upper Egypt's Heliopolis."

- Literally: the ruler (of) Heliopolis (of) the Nile valley
- Careful: Looks like apposition

Examples direct genitive

r jz (Sin. B 195) “the tomb’s door” or “the door of the tomb” (*r* “mouth, door,” *jz* “tomb”)

hjmt w^cb (Westc. 9, 9) “a priest’s wife” (*hjmt* “woman, wife,” *w^cb* “priest”)

z3 zj (Peas. R 6, 5) “a man’s son” (*z3* “son,” *zj* “man”)

hrwj sth (CT IV, 237b M1C) “Seth’s testicles” (*hrwj* “two testicles,” *sth* “Seth”)

nswt t3wj (Urk. IV, 59, 16) “Egypt’s king” (*nswt* “king,” *t3wj* “Two Lands” = Egypt)

nswt ntrw | “the gods’ king” or “king of the gods” (*nswt* “king,” *ntr* “god”)

Indirect genitive (possession)

Possessive/Genitival Adjectives

Number	Masculine	Feminine
Singular	 <i>n(y)</i>	  <i>nt</i>
Plural	  <i>n(y)w</i>	  <i>n(y)t</i>
Dual	  <i>n(y)wy</i>	  <i>n(y)ty</i>

The genitival adjective actually means “belonging to,” but it can usually be translated by “of.” Here are some examples of the indirect genitive:

Indirect genitive and nouns

- Noun1 – genitival adjective – noun 2
- Adjectives are congruent to nouns in gender and number
- Adjectives follow nouns
- THEREFORE
- **Noun 1 – genitival adjective** – noun 2

 *mwt nt s3t* "the mother of the daughter."

Noun 1 – genitival adjective – noun 2

- *mw.t n.t s3.t*
 - The mother of the daughter
- *s3.tj n.tj jt*
 - The two daughters of the father.
- *smr.w n.w stp-s3*
 - The courtiers of the palace.

Examples indirect genitive (possession)

The genitival adjective actually means “belonging to,” but it can usually be translated by “of.” Here are some examples of the indirect genitive:

z3 n zj (Neferti 61) “the son of a man” (*z3* = masculine singular)

smrw nw stp-z3 (Sin. R 17) “courtiers of the palace” (*smrw* = masculine plural)

hrwj nw sth (CT IV, 237b T3Be) “the testicles of Seth” (*hrwj* = masculine dual)

swht nt njw (Ebers 71, 15) “the egg of an ostrich” (*swht* = feminine singular)

hjmwt nt wrw (Urk. IV, 185, 8) “the wives of the chiefs” (*hjmwt* = feminine plural)

jzwtj nt j.hmw-sk (CT I, 271a) “the two crews of Imperishable Stars” (*jzwtj* = feminine dual).

Summary noun phrases

- A-B
 - Apposition A, B
 - Connection
 - Conjunction A and B
 - Disjunction A or B
 - Possession
 - Direct genitive B's A
 - Indirect Genitive A of B
- A-B plus additional words
 - Conjunction A *hṇ* B “together with”; A *hr* B “upon” – translated as “and”
 - Disjunction A B *r-pw* “whichever” – translated as “or”