

H11

Further nonverbal sentences (adverbial and adverbial clauses)

Hieroglyphs Beginners

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Adverbial sentences

- Predicate is adverbial phrase or adverb
- *Katharina **is in China**. (form of “be” as auxiliary verb needed)
- In Egyptian – no form of “be” or equivalent required → non-verbal sentence
- Adverbial sentence = sentences with adverbial or prepositional predicates

Forms

□ Subject – predicate

-  *hr.wt=k m pr=k* (Peas BI, 124) – Your possessions are in your house.

□ Sometimes reversed: Predicate – subject

-  *n k3=k jnw n sh.t* (Bersheh I, pl20) – For your Ka is the produce of the field.

□ Adverbial sentences have no incorporated tense – can be present, but also past and future

- Your possessions will be in your house.

Particle *jw*

- ME – adverbial sentences with just subject + adverbial predicate = rare
- Most introduced by particle *jw*
- Meaning? Not translated
 - Used before nominal subject, demonstrative pronoun or suffix
- *jw m(w).t m ḥr=j mjn*
 - Death is in my side today.
- *jw n3 m sb3y.t*
 - This is an instruction.
- *jw=f m ʕ.t*
 - It is in a room.



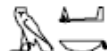
Other particles

- ❑ Change nuance of sentence – means something slightly different
- ❑ Like *jw* = used before nominal subject or demonstrative pronoun
- ❑ But use dependent pronoun instead of suffix
- ❑ As only dependent or suffix-pronoun used in ME adverbial sentences, particle nearly always needed → subject to adverbial predicate

Other particles

- 1)  *m.k* (more properly, *mj.k*) “behold”

This particle, which always stands first, presumes that the sentence is being spoken to somebody. It has three forms, with a suffix pronoun indicating the gender and number of the person to whom the sentence is spoken:

2MS	<i>m.k</i>	 , also  or 
2FS	<i>m.t̄</i> or <i>m.t</i>	 ,  , etc.
2PL	<i>m.tn̄</i> or <i>m.tn</i>	 ,  ,  , etc.

The particle *m.k* is essentially used to present a statement, or to call it to the attention of the listener. Although it literally means “behold,” this translation usually makes the statement sound too archaic or “biblical” to English ears. As a result, *m.k* is often best paraphrased in English, or left untranslated: for example,

 *m.k wj r gs.k* (ShS. 108)

“Here I am at your side” (literally, “Behold, I am at your side”)

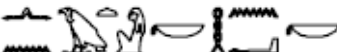
 *m.k sw ʿ3 m ʿ.j* (Helck, *HBT*, 94, 14) “Look, he is here in my hand”

 *m.tn špswt hr šdw* (Adm. 7, 10) “The noblewomen are on rafts.”

Other particles

2) *nn* “not”

The particle *nn* is used to negate the adverbial sentence. It always stands before the subject, but it can be preceded by other particles itself (see no. 16 in the Exercise, below):

 *nn mjw.t.k ḥn^c.k* (MuK vo. 2, 3) “Your mother is not with you”

 *nn s(j) m jb.j* (Sin. B 223–24) “It was not in my heart.”

3) *nḥmn* “surely, really”

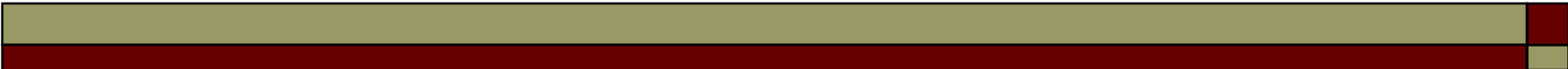
The particle *nḥmn* is a stronger version of *m.k*, used to emphasize the truth of the adverbial sentence. It is always first in the sentence:

 *nḥmn wj mj k3* (Sin. B 117–18) “I am really like a bull.”

4) *ḥ3* (also *ḥ3 3* and *ḥwj 3*) “if only, I wish, would that”

The particles *ḥ3*, *ḥ3 3*, and *ḥwj 3* are used to indicate that the adverbial sentence is a wish. Although the plain adverbial sentence can also be used as a wish (§ 10.2), the presence of these particles seems to imply some uncertainty about whether the wish will come true. They always stand first in the sentence:

 *ḥw(j) 3 wj jm* (CT IV, 48d) “I wish I was there” (“If only I was there”).



Forms of adverbial sentences

- ❑ AS of identity
- ❑ AS of possession
- ❑ AS with preposition r
- ❑ AS without subject
- ❑ Interrogative adjectives / adverbs as predicate

AS of identity

- Subject identified through prepositional phrase using preposition *m*

-  *m=k tw m mnjw* You are a herdsman.

(lit. behold, you (are) in a herdsman.)

- *m* – here in the sense of *in the function of* rather than as *in* meant spatially
- Required or temporary identity
 - In contrast to nominal sentence *jnk R^c*

AS of possession

- Egyptian has not equivalent to have
- Either nominal sentence with *nb* – lord
 - *jnk nb k3.w* I have cattle (lit.: I am the owner / lord of cattle)
- OR (more often) adverbial sentence

 *sw hr t3 n 3mw, tw.n hr kmt* (Helck, *HBT*, 86, 3)
“He has the land of the Asiatics; we have Egypt,”

- Lit. He is under the land of the Asiatics and we are under Egypt.
- Usage of “in the hand” *m-ꜥ*
 -  *hr.wt=j m-ꜥ=j* I have my possessions.
(lit.: My possessions are in my hand.)