

Hoch – Middle Egyptian Grammar

My solution to some exercises. Mistakes may be present! I am no expert, just an amateur!

Transliterations use the "Trlit_CG Times" font, see:

<https://dmd.wepwawet.nl/fonts.htm>

<https://www.egyptologyarchive.com/p/fonts.html>

Also on the subject: <https://jsesh.qenherkhopeshef.org/varia/transliteration>

I checked my translations with those found at the "KEY TO EXERCISES" section, page 235, when available.

When they were similar, I left my own version; when they differed I discussed about it.

Giorgio DN

Lesson 1

Ex. C		
1. <i>n ky s</i>	To another man	
2. <i>iw r^c m ky bw</i>	Ra is in another place	
3. <i>iw kt ht im</i>	Another thing is there	
4. <i>iw r^c hn^c s pn</i>	Ra is with this man	
5. <i>iw dd s n ky</i>	A man speaks to another	
6. <i>iw dd r^c r ht tn</i>	Ra speaks about this thing	
7. <i>iw dd s m bw pn</i>	The man speaks in this place	

Lesson 2

Ex. B		
1. <i>iw dd sš pn n st tn</i>	This scribe speaks to this woman	
2. <i>iw ky m pr hn^c st</i>	Another (man) is in the house with the woman	
3. <i>mk sdm sš šhr pn</i>	Look: the scribe listens to this plan	
4. <i>iw rwi s pn r niwt tn</i>	This man gets away from this town	
5. <i>mk r^c m pt</i>	Look, Ra (the sun) is in the sky	
6. <i>iw dd s3t ht tn n s^c</i>	The daughter says this thing to the son	
7. <i>mk dpt hr mw wbn r^c m 3ht</i>	Look: the boat is on the water while the sun shines in the horizon	
8. <i>iw dpt m itrw</i>	The boat is in the river	
9. <i>iw sdm s ky šhr m niwt</i>	The man hears another plan in the town	
10. <i>iw rwi hrd pr nb m niwt</i>	The child leaves the house while the owner is in the town	I ruled out the option of considering "nb" as "every", because the resulting phrase has no sense ("the child leaves every house in the town") and because nb

		with the stroke is not used as an adjective, as far as I know.
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Lesson 3

Ex. B		
1. <i>mk s3t n(y)t imy-r pr hr 3 n(y) b3kt.s</i>	Look: the daughter of the overseer of the house [steward] is on the donkey of her (female) servant	
2. <i>iw s m ršwt m33.f s3t.f nfrt m pr.f</i>	The man is in joy because he sees his beautiful daughter in his house	
3. <i>iw d3(i) r^c pt m wi3.f 3</i>	Ra crosses the sky in his great sacred bark	
4. <i>iw h3b.n it s3.f r ky bw m33.f s pn bin r r n(y) pr.f</i>	The father sent his son to another place because he saw this bad man at the entrance of his house.	Remark the Circumstantial sDm.f form: contemporary to the main clause verb, but translated as a past tense.
5. <i>iw nb t3wy m ršwt hr k3t tn 3t</i>	The lord of the two lands is in joy because of [over] this great construction project.	
6. <i>iw t3ti m ršwt m33.f hr nfr n(y) mwt.f</i>	The vizir is in joy because he sees the beautiful face of his mother.	
7. <i>mk mwt n(y)t b3k.k m pr.s nds hr dw.s hn^c.s</i>	Look: the mother of your servant is in her small house (and) her children are with her.	
8. <i>iw.t m b3kt.i</i>	You are my (female) servant.	
9. <i>iw h3b.n nb.n b3k.f r kt niwt hr k3t tn</i>	Our lord sent his servant to another town concerning this construction project.	

Lesson 4

Ex. B, pag 56		
1. <i>iw b3kt n(y)t w^cb pn w^cb.s sy m š hn^c s3(w)t.f nbt</i>	The (female) servant of this (wab) priest, she washes herself in the lake with all his [the priest's] daughters.	See §37 (p.47): fronting/topicalization.
2. <i>bnr-wy dpt n(y)t bit nfr sy r ht nbt m t3 pn</i>	How sweet is the taste of honey, it is good more than everything in this land.	See §44. The Predicate Adjective (usage of the dependent pronoun); §45. Exclamatory –wy; §49 and §50.
3. <i>iw nhm(w) hm.f in phty.f 3</i>	His Majesty was saved by his great power.	§35. The Past Tense Passive of the Circumstantial Forms (knowing that “The context is past time” helps understanding, together with the “in” preposition.

4. <i>nfr s3 sdm.f n it.f iw.f m hrd nfr.wy n f shr pn m ib.f r^c nb</i>	<i>The one proposed in the “key to exercises” is:</i> “A son who listens to his father when he is a child is good.” (Or “Good is a son who listens to his father when he is a child.”) How well it goes for him with this advice in his heart every day.	§38. The Relative Clause with Indefinite Antecedent; 45. Exclamatory –wy. I did not like at all my translation, which was evidently wrong: “Good is a son who listens to his father, he is like a child . How good is for him this (piece of) advice in his hearth every day.”
5. <i>iw rdi.n.s t n nds gmi.n.s sw hr w3t n(i)t niwt tn</i>	She gave bread to the poor person (as) she found it on the road of that town.	
6. <i>iw.i m hm-ntr hm.f dpt n(i)t dw</i>	I am a Hm-ntr-priest who does not know the taste of evil.	§24. The M of Predication; §38. Circumstantial Clauses that modify Nouns: The Relative Clause with Indefinite Antecedent (Remark <i>hm.f</i> , 3 rd person!!)
7. <i>iw di.tw n.k hm(w) 3(w) phty hn^c hm(w)t nfr ib</i>	“Great of strength” (male) slaves together with “good of heart” (female) slaves are given to you.	§48. The Adjective + Noun: A Bound Construction
8. <i>iw ir.n n.i hm.f ht nbt nfrt rh.n.f wi m imy-r k3(w)t ikr r imy- r k3(w)t nb m t3 pn</i>	His Majesty has done for me every good thing because He knows me as the supervisor of the construction projects more excellent than all the supervisors of the construction projects in this land (i.e.: ...as the most excellent supervisor...).	§49 & §50.
9. <i>3-wy pr.t pn 33 sw m ht nbt nfrt</i>	How great is this house of yours, it is rich among all good things.	§44. The Predicate Adjective (“If the subject is a pronoun, the dependent series is used”).
10. <i>iw gmi(w) nds dd.f m ib m33</i>	A person has been found who speaks with a true hearth.	

Lesson 5

Ex. B, pag 72		
1. <i>iw hrt(w) nbt n(y)t r-pr pn m st iry wd.n hm-ntr sipt st</i>	All the properties of this temple are “in their proper place” because the <i>hm-ntr</i> priest has ordered to inventory them. <i>All the property of this temple was in good order when the hm-ntr-priest ordered its</i>	Nisba adjectives: <i>m st iry</i> : §55. “The Use of <i>iry</i> : Its/Their”. <i>hrt</i> : from <i>hr</i> : belongings, property (pag 71).

	<i>inspection (or "that it be inspected") [Hoch p. 236]</i>	Warning: my translation is slightly different from the one in Hoch, that I have copied in italic under mine.
2. <i>iw wḏ.n ḥm.f ḳd r-pr pn m-m3wt m-ḥt gmt.f sw m w3s</i>	His Majesty ordered to build this temple anew after he found it in ruin.	wḏ: §41. Transpositions in Hieroglyphic Writing (§41.2, Graphic Transpositions). §57. The Infinitive, (6) Infinitives Serving as Direct Objects of Verbs (Infinitive with verb of commanding wḏ) and (2) The Infinitive as Object of Prepositions. Etc (logical subject, logical direct object...)
3. <i>iit ḥm.f r sm3 ḥftyw nw k3š ḥst</i>	The coming of His Majesty to kill the enemies of the vile Kush.	
4. <i>ntf ntr ʕ iw rḏi.n.f ḥ3stw nbt ḥr rdwy.k r rḏit rh pḥty.f ʕ</i>	He is a great God, he has placed all the foreign lands under your feet to make (people) know his great power.	§56. Independent Pronouns. Page 55: " <i>rḏi</i> is a third weak class verb, but ... some forms have initial <i>r</i> and some do not: check the mutable verb chart (App. 1)... The circumstantial <i>sḏm.f</i> form is usually <i>ḏi-f</i> ; but examples with initial <i>r</i> are also found. The circumstantial <i>sḏm.n.f</i> form is with initial <i>r</i> : <i>rḏi.n.f</i> ." Usage of <i>rḏi</i> with the meaning of "making/causing someone do something" (§75)
5. <i>ink bnr mrwt ḥr-ib n(y) nb.f 3w-ḏrt n r(m)ṯ nb n(y) niwt.f</i>	~~I am one who is sweet of love in the middle of...~~ his lord (who is) generous to all the people of his town. <i>I am one who is dearly beloved in the heart of his lord, who is generous to all the people of his town. (Or "who was . . .") [Hoch p. 236]</i>	§56. Independent Pronouns. I had serious problems with this one! I interpreted <i>ḥr-ib</i> as a compound preposition (§81). I have reported my wrong translation

		just to highlight my difficulty.
6. iw 3tp.n sw b3k n(y) nb.f wd.n.f irt st n.f	The servant of his lord loaded it (because) he had ordered to do it to him. <i>The servant loaded it for his master after he had ordered that it be done for him. [Hoch p. 236]</i>	§51. Word Order in the Verbal Sentence (case II) in the main sentence (3tp.n sw...). §57. The Infinitive, (6) Infinitives Serving as Direct Objects of Verbs (Infinitive with verb of commanding wd). Warning: my translation is far different from Hoch's! 1) I interpreted b3k n(y) nb.f ("of his master") while Hoch says b3k n nb.f ("for his master") 2) This one is probably a true mistake of mine: I interpreted n.f as "ordered to him" while Hoch says "to be done for him" (in the latter case him is the master). I am sure that, for my interpretation to hold, the place for n.f should have been different: wd.n.f n.f irt st.
7. iw h3bw n.f s3.f r dd.n.f ht tn	His son was sent to him to tell him this thing.	§57. The Infinitive, (2) The Infinitive as Object of Prepositions (r dd)
8. iw dd.n.f n.f st m-ht hmst hr st.f 3t	He said this to him after sitting down upon his great seat.	§51. Word Order in the Verbal Sentence (case IV). §57.1 Infinitive of 4 th weak verbs.
9. iwt m htp in h3styw hr ht nb(t) nfr(t)	The coming in peace by the foreigners carrying all good/nice things.	Infinitive of irregular verbs; Nisba adjectives; hr with the meaning of "carrying".
10. mk tw m s rh.n.f 3ht n.f	Look, you are like a man who knows [has learned] what is good for him.	§47 (Independent Use of the Feminine Singular, 3ht), §38 (Relative Clause with Indefinite Antecedent)

Work in progress.....