

Possessive Adjectives in the Late Egyptian Grammar and its Popularity in the "D'Orbiney" Papyrus EA.10183

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Abstract:

Possessive Adjectives (PA) were commonly used in the Ancient Egyptian Language (AEL) in its late linguistic phase. It appeared abundantly in many texts and papyri dating back to its late linguistic period. An example of the prevalence of PA appears in the "D'Orbiney" Papyrus under the reign of King "Seti" II of the 19th Dynasty, conserved in the British Museum EA.10183. The emergence of Possessive articles was associated with the emergence of the Definite Articles (DA) and derived from it. Its characteristics led to a change in the way of expressing Possessive by the end of classical phase of AEL, which did not contain PA, which were formed by directly adding Suffix Pronouns (SP) to names expressing Possessive in various ways from within the context of speech. The new PA style became popular in Demotic and Coptic. In it Possessive articles usually corresponded to the gender and number of things not the owner, which was expressed by a SP, there was a difference between possessive adjectives and pronouns, the first describing the name and coming after it, and the second was separated and used separately.

Key words:

Possessive Adjective, Demonstrative Pronouns, Definite Articles, Late Egyptian Grammar, Demotic, Coptic, "D'Orbiney" Papyrus, Tale of the Two Brothers.

1. Introduction:

The Possessive Articles  PAy,  tAy,  nAy were evidently used extensively in the late linguistic phase, through the linguistic study of the "d'Orbiney" papyrus in the British Museum EA.10183, ^[1] whereas the Possessive Adjectives did not appear clearly until the late Middle Kingdom and became more common in the late Ancient Egyptian Language, and later appeared in Demotic and Coptic. It served as an indirect way to express Possessive instead of the traditional pattern used in the Old and Classical Ages, as in the case of genitive, ^[2] or in alternative methods used to express Possessive. Possessive Articles usually correspond to gender and number in things and not to the owner, which is expressed by Suffix pronouns. Possessive Adjectives, on the other hand, were widespread between ancient and contemporary languages ^[3]. Therefore, there was a difference between Possessive Adjectives and Possessive Pronouns:

- Possessive Adjectives: describe a name and are always followed by it in a single structure, as if it were one word.
- Possessive Pronouns: come after a noun and may replace it sometimes. Therefore they are separated and used separately.

The study included a thorough analysis of Possessive Adjectives, Demonstrative Pronouns (DP) and Definite Articles (DA) in the Old, Classical and Late AEL eras, showing the common denoting roots between them. It also studied them in Demotic and Coptic, selecting the d'Orbiney papyrus. It clarifies confusion between PA and DA taking into consideration the derivation of PA from DA, which originally followed the Demonstrative Pronouns, but lost its

power and function after the addition of the Nisba adjective 𐤙 there is also a the become to y \text{ } great similarity between the PA represented in 𐤙𐤓𐤀 pAy, 𐤙𐤓𐤁 tAy, 𐤙𐤓𐤁𐤎 nAy and the Demonstratives represented in 𐤙𐤓𐤀 pAy, 𐤙𐤓𐤁 tAy, 𐤙𐤓𐤁𐤎 nAy in terms of form and pronunciation. There is also a difference in Coptic between PA and Pronouns in adjacency and form.

2. Linguistic Derivation of Possessive Articles:

There are similarities between Demonstrative Pronouns, Definite Articles and Possessive Articles in the cases of the masculine singular **p**, feminine singular **t** and the plural **n**. There are common indicative roots between these three groups. For example, definite articles were initially classified under Demonstrative: [4]















Group	Masculine Singular "this"	Feminine Singular "this"	Plural "those"
1	 Pw	 tw	 Nw
	 Pwy	 twy	---
2	 Pn	 tn	 Nn
3	 pA	 tA	 nA
	 pA	 tA	 nA

Table (1) Demonstratives of the Relative.



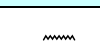





Group	Masculine Singular "that"	Feminine Singular "Those"	Plural "These"
4	 pf	 tf	 Nf
	 pfy		 nfA
	 pfA	 tfA	 nfA

Table (2) Demonstratives of the Remote. [5]

In general, we find that the Definite Articles 𐤙𐤓𐤀 pA, 𐤙𐤓𐤁 tA, 𐤙𐤓𐤁𐤎 nA, [6] are the newest and weakest among the Demonstratives and are often used for the near sign. They did not appear in their usual recognizable form until the end of the Classical Phase, where the end of a name in the Ancient Age determined its gender and number as they appeared clearly in the Late Language Phase and beyond. Definite Articles also appeared in Semitic languages: Hebrew, Akkadian, Syriac and Arabic. Furthermore, the linguistic derivation of the Possessive Articles was derived from the Definite Articles that followed the Demonstratives Pronouns Originally and evolved from it. the derivation process was done by adding the Nisba adjective 𐤙 , to the definite articles y \text{ }









Articles	Masculine Singular	Feminine Singular	Plural
Definite Articles	 pA	 tA	 nA
Possessive Articles	 pAy  +	 tAy  +	 + nAy

Table (3) Derivation of Possessive Articles.^[7]


Among the earliest texts to witness the emergence of Definite Articles and Possessive Adjectives is the Westcar Papyrus or the so-called "King Khufu and Magicians" story in the Berlin Museum No.3033, which dates to the Hyksos period ^[8]. Here are excerpts from the Westcar Papyrus that illustrate the prevalence of Definite Articles and Possessive Adjectives:

EX.1) 
aHa.n Dd.n Hm=f n pA msH in n=k pAy=k

Then his majesty said to the crocodile: "Take what is yours!"

EX.2) 
ii.n HD.n=s pAy=s rmn aHa.n Dd.n=i n=s

And so it happened that she disrupted her side. Then I said to her:












EX.3) 
HA di=tn pA it n pAy=tn Xr qni

Would that give this barley to your bearer. ليس لهذه الجملة الإنجليزية معنى فما المقصود هنا؟

EX.4) 
aHa.n Dd.n n=s pAy=s sn ir is irt=t pA iit tp-im=i

Then her brother said to her: 'And what is to be done is what you do, coming to me. ^[9]

Commentary:

In the first example, we find the use of the Definite Article for the Masculine Singular  pA in the word  pA msH, and the Possessive Adjective  pAy=k is used to express subjectivity (the term: yourself). In the second example, we find the use of  aHa.n,  aHa.n as a Verb Form, whereas it is found as a Possessive Adjective in the word  pAy=s rmn. The third example: the  HA Particle is used as an Optative. Finally, in the fourth example, in her brother's words  pAy=s sn the gender and number of the possessive articles  pAy was determined according to the owner  sn not the Suffix Pronoun Owned  =s.

3. Possessive Adjectives in the Ancient Egyptian Language:

3.1 Possessive Adjectives in the Old and Classical Linguistic Period:

The Egyptian Language in its Old and Middle phases did not recognize Possessive Adjectives in its usual way until the end of the Middle Linguistic Phase and beyond. Possessive Adjectives in the past were one of the forms of adding a Suffix Pronoun directly to Nouns. There were more than one way to express Possessive in the Old and Classical Linguistic periods:

3.1.1. Preposition ^{~~~~} n + Suffix Pronoun + Noun:

We find that among the uses of Suffix Pronouns that it comes after the Preposition ^{~~~~} n to express the Dative followed by the Noun for the expression of possessive: [10]

EX.1) di.n=f n=f dpt. He gave to him the boat.

EX.2) di.n n=i s dpt. The man gave to me the boat.

Commentary:

In first example the Verbal Sentence, consisted of a verb and a subject di.n.f in the form sDm.n=f.form, ^{~~~~} n.f Dative, dpt and an object and a Possessive here: n=f dpt "to him the boat".

In the second example the Verbal Sentence, consisted of a verb di.n and a subject s, but we note here that the Dative n=i is progressing the subject **s** only in the place of its occurrence and not in the meaning because the subject is a noun, while the object came at the end of the sentence and the Possessive here is: n=i dpt "to me the boat".

3.1.2. Preposition ^{~~~~} n + Noun:

Prepositions come before Nouns to express Adverbial, while the Preposition ^{~~~~} n comes before nouns to express Adverbs or to express the Dative and Possessive. [11]

EX.1) Dd.n=f n it=f sStA pn

He told his father this secret.

Commentary:

A Verbal Sentence consists of a Verb and a Subject Dd.n.f in the form sDm.n=f.form. We note here that the Preposition ^{~~~~} n, which is translated with the meaning of "for" came before the Noun and the word it "father" to express the Dative and Possessive, sStA object, pn is the Demonstrative Pronoun.



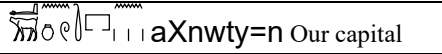
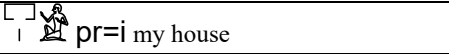
3.1.3. Noun + Suffix Pronoun or Noun:

Suffix pronouns are used after any noun to express the Genitive and the Possessive. Furthermore, Nouns are added after nouns to express Genitive and Possessive. [12] The Genitive is adding/assigning a name to another, the first is called the Rectom and the second

is called the Regens and they are one Accusative Unit; may be subject, object, subject, or news etc. There are two kinds of Genitives: direct and indirect.

3.1.3.1. Direct Genitive:










It is the direct connection between the Rectom and the Regens, whether it is Noun + Noun or Noun + Suffix Pronoun. [13]

Name + Name	 nb AbDw Lord of Abydos	 imy-r pr Overseer of the house
Noun + Pronoun	 aXnwtyn Our capital	 pr=i my house







EX.1)  lw sA-nsw m pr = i

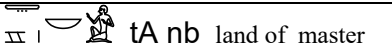

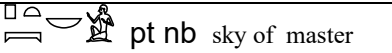

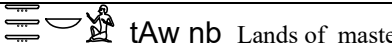

The son of the king is in my house.

Commentary:

A Nominal Sentence begins with the main sentences  iw, then the subject  sA-nsw, which comes in the form of a Direct Genitive and Possessive, however here there it has been forwarded to the Regens  nsW over the Rectom  sA for the purpose of reverence. Its origin  then the preposition  m is followed by a Noun  pr,  m pr=i to become an Adverbial Predicate and  pr=i a Direct Genitive and Possessive between a Noun + Suffix Pronoun.

3.1.3.2. Indirect Genitive: [14]

A connection between the Rectom and the Regens, through a particle. Its type is determined on the basis of Rectom, where the Ancient Egyptian Language derived the Nisba ny from the Preposition  n to form the Additive, the expression of Possessive, the Addition Particle for the Masculine Singular  n(y), the Singular for the Feminine Plural  n(y)t, the Masculine Plural  n(y)w, and for the Feminine Plural,  following examples he T, n(yw)t  differentiate between Direct and Indirect Genitive :






<i>Masculine Singular</i>	 tA nb land of master	→	 tA n nb
<i>Feminine Singular</i>	 pt nb sky of master	→	 pt nt nb
<i>Plural</i>	 tAw nb Lands of master	→	 tAw nw nb

3.1.4.  ny + Dependent Pronoun:









EX.1)  s ny sw pr m niwt tn

The man has (owns) a house in this city.

Commentary:

A Nominal Sentence begins with the Nominal Subject  s, the word  ny sw is a **stuffed** word used here to express Possession, the word  pr is used as Nominal Predicate, the word  m niwt is an Adverbial Phrase, and the  tn Demonstrative Pronoun. [15]



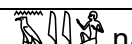




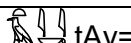
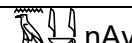



3.1.5. Independent Pronoun + Noun:

Independent Pronouns use a subject in sentences with a Nominal Predicate and a Subject in sentences with an Adjectival Predicate. This use is limited to the first person only  ink [16]. However, sometimes the Nominal Predicate takes precedence over the Pronominal Subject and this case is a very difficult because sometimes confusion occurs so we do not know if the Independent Pronoun in the sentence represents a Subject or a Predicate. Nonetheless, these cases can be distinguished by the Pronoun if it is followed by the particle  is, which means really and which gives an affirmation to the sentence,  ink is ns I am really the king. Here the pronoun  ink has become a logical predicate and the Particle  is used as an affirmation,  ns of a logical Subject. [17] The Particle  is sometimes dropped and the sentence is inferred through the context of speech,  ntf pr "Has a home". Perhaps this may read "It is home", but it should be noted that the meaning in such structures has a large role, so ntf is used as a Logical Predicate and what follows is a Logical Subject.

3.2. Possessive Adjectives in the Late Egyptian Grammar:

The Late Egyptian Language is the first phase of the Second Major Phase of the Egyptian Language according to a widely accepted division of the history of the language into Earlier and Later Egyptian Language. Typologically, the Late Egyptian Language reflects major differences with respect to earlier phases of the language. Thus, it displays a marked tendency to separate morphological from lexical information. It also tends to be more explicit in the articulation of sentences at the macro-syntactic level (Conjunctive and Sequential) and more time-oriented in its system of grammatical tenses than the aspect-oriented system of Classical Egyptian era. [18] The emergence of Definite Articles in the Late Era was linked to the emergence of the Possessive Adjectives, which led to the following change in the system of expressing the Possessive in the Ancient Egyptian Language:

Possessive Article + Suffix Pronoun + Owned Name

Person		Masculine Singular	Feminine Singular	Plural
Possessive Article + Suffix Pronoun First Person				
1.c	my	 pAy=i	 tAy=i	 nAy=i
1.pl	our	 pAy=n	 tAy=n	 nAy=n
Possessive Article + Suffix Pronoun Second Person				
2.m	your	 pAy=k	 tAy=k	 nAy=k
2.f	your	 pAy=T	 tAy=T	 nAy=T






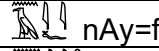









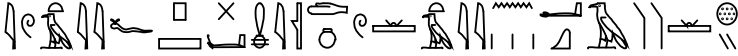
2.pl	your	 pAy=Tn	 tAy=Tn	 nAy=Tn
Possessive Article + Suffix Pronoun Third Person				
3.m	his	 pAy=f	 tAy=f	 nAy=f
3.f	her	 pAy=s	 tAy=s	 nAy=s
3.pl	their	 pAy=sn	 tAy=sn	 nAy=sn

Table (4) Possessive Adjectives in Late Egyptian Grammar. [19]





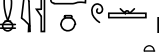

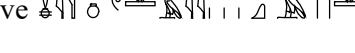
Thus, Possessive Adjectives are composed of: Possessive Article + Suffix Pronoun (owner) + Thing Owned (i.e.,  pAy=f pr his house,  tAy=f Hmt his wife,  nAy=f snw his brothers), Here the Possessive Adjective usually corresponds to the *thing owned*, where the gender, number, [20] and the Possessive Adjectives are considered an indirect means of expressing possession instead of the alternative traditional means consisting of Rectom and Regens in the Ancient and Classical linguistic phase, where they became more common in the Late linguistic Egyptian phase. [21]

EX.1) 

iw tAy = f pS mi-qd tAy = n aqA aqA

(As for) his share is like (it is exactly the same) ours.

Commentary:

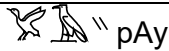
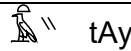
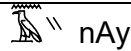
A Nominal Sentence begins with the main sentences  iw, then the Subject  tAy=f pS, which comes in the form of a Possessive, where the Possessive Article  tAy is Feminine because it is related to the Possessed  pS in terms of gender and number, while  mi-qd it is replaced as a letter Compound Preposition, [22] followed by the Accusative Noun  tAy=n aqA aqA, which also comes in the form of the Possessive  mi-qd tAy=n aqA aqA Adverbial predicate.

3.2.1. Differences between Demonstratives, Definite Articles and Possessive Adjectives:

In view of the great similarity between Demonstrative, Definite Articles and Possessive Articles in the Late Egyptian Linguistic phase, we had to separate these particles:

3.2.1.1. Demonstratives:

Expressions created to denote a certain thing, referring to it is a sensory or moral sign and in the Late Period there were two types of Demonstratives:

Singular Masculine	Feminine Singular	Plural
First Type: used above all as adjectives, and they correspond to <i>this, that, these</i> and <i>those</i> .		
 pAy	 tAy	 nAy
Second Type: used as pronouns with the meaning of <i>this of, that of, these of</i> and <i>those of</i> .		

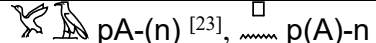
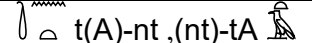
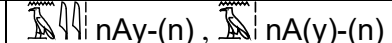
		
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Table (5) Demonstrative in Late Egyptian Grammar. [24]

EX.1) 




m HAt-sp 13 n pr-aA a.w.s. 4 rnpt r tAy

In the thirteenth year of the pharaoh ... since these four years.

EX.2) 

He told him: It is a dog.

Commentary:


In the first example, the word  "year" translates to HAt-sp, rnpt-sp, Hspt which is the year of rule and date, [25] found in the Demonstrative Pronoun of the Feminine Singular  "tAy" at the end of the sentence in the meaning of "this". In the second example, there is the use of the Demonstrative Pronoun for the Masculine Singular  "pAy" meaning "this".

3.2.1.2. Definite Articles:

They were initially categorized under Demonstrative Pronouns, then became popular and separated from the Demonstratives and became known as Definite Articles with the meaning of "the" [26] in the following forms in the Late Linguistic Phase:

Masculine Singular	Feminine Singular	Plural
 pA	 tA	 nA

Table (6) Definite Articles in Late Egyptian Grammar. [27]

A clear difference between Demonstratives, Definite Articles and Possessive Adjectives, appeared through the previous examples. We find that the Possessive Articles must be followed by the owner, which is expressed by the Suffix Pronoun followed by the owned and this is what distinguishes it from the Demonstratives that take the same form and pronunciation by adding the Nisba Adjective  y. Whereas for the Definite articles, no additions were attached to them as shown in following table: [28]


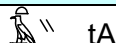
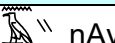




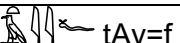
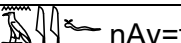
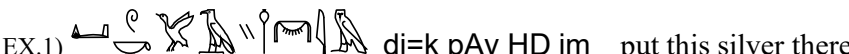
articles	masculine singular	feminine singular	Plural
Demonstratives	 pAy	 tAy	 nAy
Definite Articles	 pA	 tA	 nA
Possessive Adjectives	 PAy=f	 tAy=f	 nAy=f

Table (7) Distinctions between Demonstratives, Definite Articles and Possessive Adjectives. [29]

EX.1)  di=k pAy HD im put this silver there

EX.2) pA aA The donkey, tA iH(t) the cow

EX.3) is bn ink tAy=k mwt I am not your mother

Commentary:

The first example clarifies the Demonstrative Singular Masculine meaning "this" " pAy. The second example displays the Definite Article for the Singular Masculine pA, and the Feminine Singular tA. The third example shows the Possessive Adjectives for the Second Person Feminine Singular tAy=k.

3.3. Possessive Adjectives in Demotic:

Demotic is the ancient Egyptian script derived and evolved from of Hieratic, which became in use by the middle of the 8th century BC to the 4th century AD and had its own style and distinct rules, [30]. It is written and read from right to left, The Possessive Adjectives in Demotic consisted of: Possessive Article + Suffix Pronoun + Owned (i.e., pAy=s hAy "her husband", tAy=k mt.(T) nfr.t "your good work", nAy=f sn.w "his brothers") : [31]

Person		masculine singular	feminine singular	Plural
Possessive Article + Suffix Pronoun First Person				
1.c	my	pAy=y	tAy=y	nAy=y
1.pl	our	pAy=n	tAy=n	nAy=n
Possessive article + Suffix pronoun Second person				
2.m	your	pAy=k	tAy=k	nAy=k
2.f	your	pAy=t	tAy=t	nAy=t
2.pl	your	pAy=tn	tAy=tn	nAy=tn
Possessive Article + Suffix Pronoun Third Person				
3.m	his	pAy=f	tAy=f	nAy=f
3.f	her	pAy=s	tAy=s	nAy=s
3.pl	their	pAy=w	tAy=w	nAy=w

Table (8) Possessive Adjectives in Demotic. [32]

3.4. Possessive Adjectives in Coptic:

Coptic is the last phase of the Ancient Egyptian Language, which came immediately after the Demotic Phase. The early indications of this writing began to appear around the third century B.C. The language of discourse among the Egyptians remained more than a thousand years ago [33] and it had its own distinguished rules, [34] There are two types of Possessive in Coptic:

3.4.1. Possessive Adjectives:

The particles for expressing Possessive with the mention of the owned used to describe a name and always followed by it. Therefore, it adheres to the possessed in a single structure as if it were one word.

Person	Masculine Singular	Feminine Singular	Plural
Possessive Article + Suffix Pronoun First Person			
1.c	pa-	ta-	na-
1.pl	pen-	ten-	nen-
Possessive Article + Suffix Pronoun Second Person			
2.m	pek-	tek-	nek-
2.f	pou-	tou-	nou-
2.pl	pet=n-	tet=n-	net=n-
Possessive Article + Suffix Pronoun Third Person			
3.m	pef-	tef-	nef-
3.f	pec-	tec-	nec-
3.pl	peu-	teu-	neu-

Table (9) Possessive Adjectives in Coptic. ^[35]

3.4.2. Possessive pronouns:

The particles for expressing Possessive without mentioning the owned and they come after a noun and may replace it sometimes. That is why Possessive Pronouns are separated and used separately.

Person	Masculine Singular	Feminine Singular	Plural
Possessive Article + Suffix Pronoun First Person			
1.c	Pwi	twi	nwi
1.pl	Pwn	twn	noun
Possessive Article + Suffix Pronoun Second Person			
2.m	pwk	twk	nouk
2.f	pw	tw	nou
2.pl	pwt=n	twt=n	nout=n
Possessive Article + Suffix Pronoun Third Person			
3.m	pwf	twf	nouf
3.f	pwc	twc	nouc
3.pl	pwou	twou	nouou

Table (10) Possessive Pronouns in Coptic. ^[36]

The difference between Possessive Adjectives and Possessive Pronouns is that Possessive Adjectives are attached to the owned in a single syntax, while Possessive Pronouns are separated and used standalone:

EX.1) penjoeic hi pjoi our master (our Lord) on the ship

EX.2) twk te t[om you be strength

Commentary:

In the first example pen is a Possessive Adjective, **penjoeic** is a Subject and **hi pjoi** is an Adverbial Phrase. Meanwhile, in the second example **twk** is a Possessive Pronoun as a Logical Predicate, while **te** is a Verb of be and **t[om** is a Logical Subject.

4. The Prevalence of Possessive Adjectives in the D'Orbiney Papyrus EA.10183:

Papyrus D'Orbiney contains one of the best stories of ancient Egyptian literature. It is a story of two brothers “Anubis” and “Bata”. It follows the stories of the New Kingdom from the reign of King Seti II of the 19th Dynasty. The manuscript of the story belongs to Mrs. "Elizabeth de-Urbini" in Italy, who gave it to the British Museum in 1857 AD and is preserved under number EA.10183. [37] This papyrus was written in modern Hieratic, [38] revealing to us the form of this late linguistic phase. It kept some of its words in the same spelling known in the Classical Phase with some variables that distinguished the Late Phase from the Classical phase by the changes in the shapes of some words (i.e, adding w sometimes, i, y, or the slash “\”) and the disappearance of some signs and the emergence of others, acquiring new values as a result of the change of the voice. Thus creating new patterns and vocabulary in the language.

4.1. Text of the D'Orbiney Papyrus Part 1: [39] (Fig.1-3)



ir ntf xr.tw sn 2 n wa(.t) mwt n wa it in-pw rn pA aA iw bA-tA rn pA
Sri xr ir inpw sw Xry pr Xry Hmt

Once upon a time there were two brothers, from one mother and one father, "Anubis" the name of the big, while "Bata" the name of small, As for Anubis possessed a house and had a wife.



iw pAy=f sn Sri m-di=f mi sxrw n Sri iw ntf i.irt n=f Hbsw iw=f Hr
Smt m-sA nAy=f iAwt r sxt

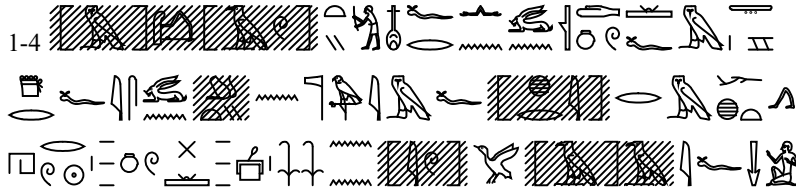
While the younger brother was with him Like his younger son, He used to make clothes for him, and he used to follow after his herd to the fields.





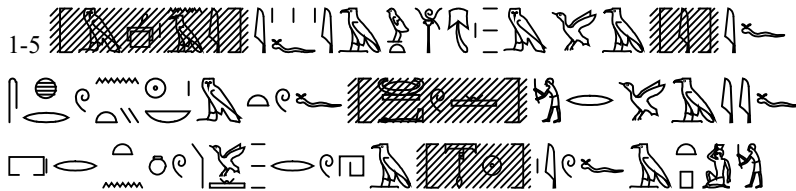
iw ntf i.irt (n=f) skA ntf awAy.t n=f iw ntf i.irt n=f wpwt nb nty m sxt
ist iw pAy=f sn Sri

and he was the one who did the plowing [for him]. It was he who harvested for him, and he was the one who took care of all the affairs of the field for him. Indeed, his younger brother was...



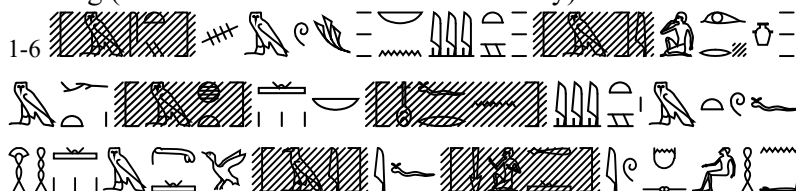
m aHAWty nfr nn wn (mi) qdw=f m (pA) tA (r) Dr=f is(t) wn pHty n nTr
im=f xr ir m-xt hrw qnw (swA) (Hr) sA nn iw pAy=f sn (Sri)

was a strong and beautiful man, there was none of his likeness in the entire land. The strength (pHty) of god was in him. And some time later his younger brother. [40]



m-sA nAy=f iAWt m pAy=f sxr nty Ra nb m tw=f waH r pAy=f pr r tnw
rwhA iw=f (Hr) Atp

tended to his cattle as was his [daily] custom. And he would [return] to his house each evening (rwhA end of the day) laden ...



m sty smw nb n sxt m irTt m xt nbt nfr n sxt m tw=f (Hr) wAHw
m-bAH pAy=f sn aA iw=f (Hr) Hms Hna

with various vegetables [41] of the field, with milk, with wood, [with] everything is beautiful from the field, To place it in front of his older brother, while he (older brother) was seated with ...





tAy=f Hmt m tw=f swr m tw=f wnmw m tw=f pri sDr m pAy=f ihAyt m
Xnw nAy=f iAw

[with] his wife, and he (Anubis) would drink and he would eat. And he (Bata) would [sleep]
in his stall in the [midst] of his cattle.



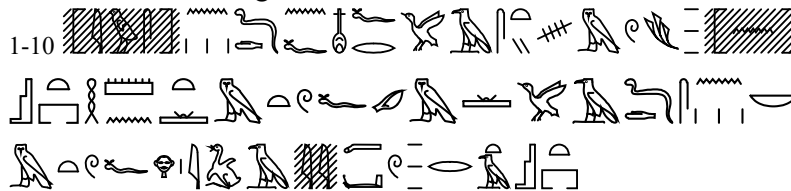
[m-mnt] xr ir m-xt tA HD 2 n hrw (Hr) xprw iw=w (Hr) pst m tw=f (Hr)
wAH.w m bAH pAy=f sn aA

[Now ...] after the land became light and the next day has come, [He prepared the food of the
field] and went to cook it in front of his older brother. ^[42]



m tw=f (Hr) dit n.f aqw r sxt m tw.f (Hr) thm nAy=f iHw r dit wnm=w
m sxt iw.f (Hr) Smt m sA nAy=f iHw

He gives him field food, and he drives (thm) his cattle to make them eat in the field,
while he was walking behind his cattle.



iw=sn (Hr) Dd n=f nfr pA smw n st Hmnt m tw=f (Hr) sDm pA
Dd=sn nb m tw=f Hr iTAy=w r tA st

they said (meaning cattle) to him: Good grass in such-and-such place, he heard everything
they said, and he would take them to the place (he led them to pasture). ^[43]

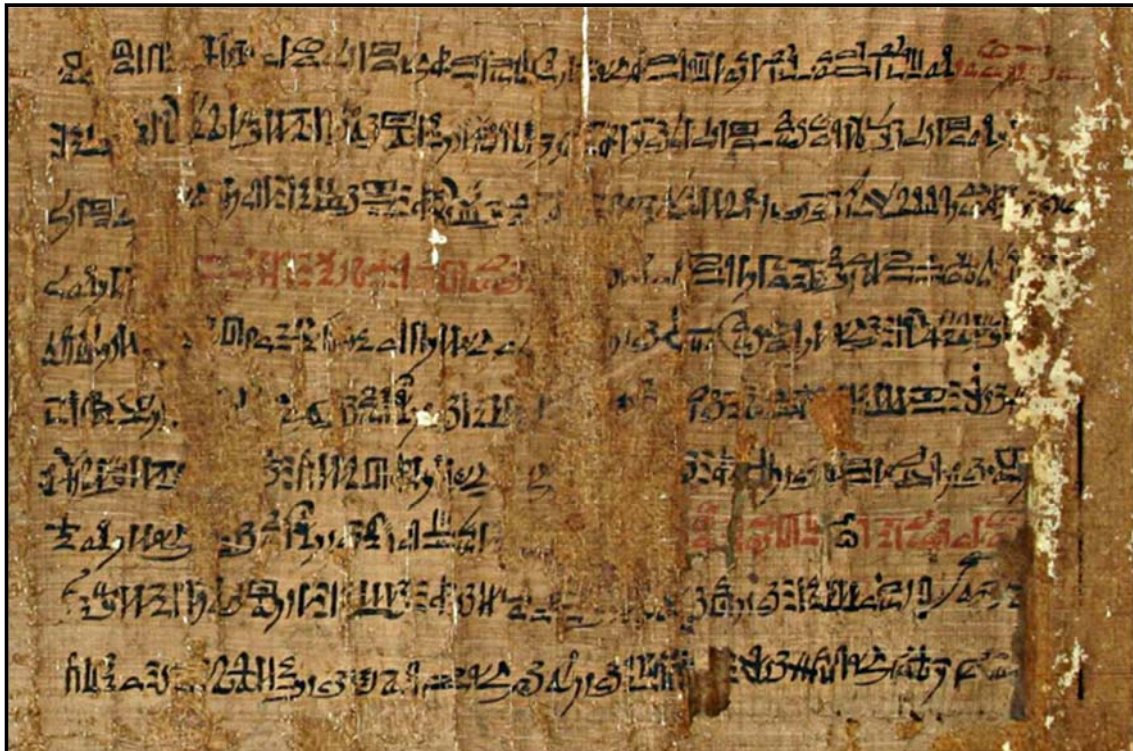


Fig. (1) The First Part of the d'Orbiney Papyrus in the British Museum. EA.10183,1. [44]

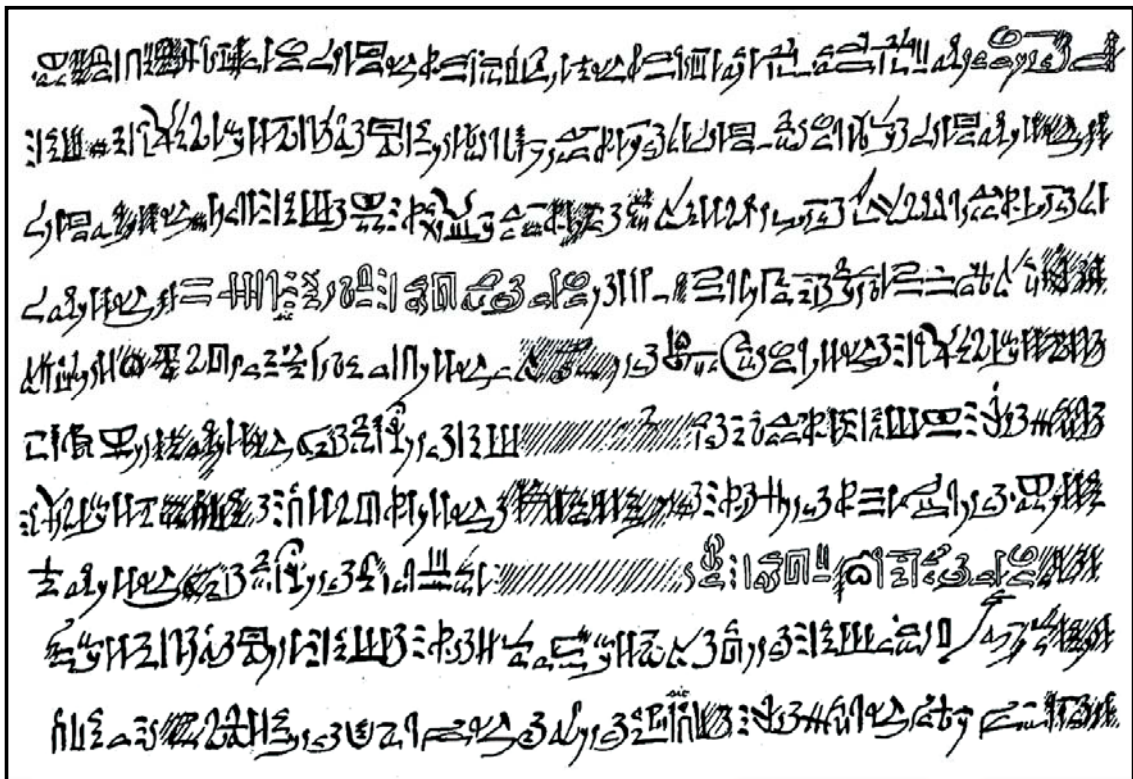


Fig. (2) Copy of the First Part of d'Orbiney Papyrus in the British Museum. [45]

1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10

Fig. (3) Hieratic Text of the First Part of the D'Orbiney Papyrus EA.10183. [46]

4.2. Text of the D'Orbiney Papyrus Part 2: ^[47] (Fig. 4-6)



nfrt n smw nty st (Hr) Abw=sn iw nA iHw nty r HAt=f Hr xpr nfr r ikr
sp-2 qAb=sn msw=sn

Where there is good grass as they wished, And so the cattle in front of him became very, very beautiful. And they multiplied (qAb double over) their offspring ...



(r) ikr sp-2 xr ir Hr tr n skA iw pAy=f sn aA Hr Dd n=f imy grg n=n Htr

very, very much, and now it is: time to plow, since his [older] brother told him: Bring us a pair [of oxen] ...



r skAw pA-wn tA AHt pr.ti iw=s(t) nfr.ti n skA st m-mitt m tw.k (Hr) iit r

for plowing. Now the fields are booming, and it is just ready for plowing, and you should come to {field}.



sxt Xry prt pA-wn iw=n r mH skA m dwAw i.n=f Dd.n=f wn in pAy=f

to the field. with seed corn, because we will start plowing tomorrow, he spoke to him and said to his {Brothers}. ^[48]



sn Sri Hr irt sxr nb i.Dd n=f pAy=f sn aA r Dr=sn xr ir m-xt tA HD 2 n

His younger brother did all the work that his older brother had ordered him to do, and after the land became light (dawn came and the earth became illuminated).



hrw (Hr) xpr iw=sn Hr Smt r sxt Xry tAy=sn prt iw=w (Hr) mH r skA iw ib=sn

[And the next] day came, they went to the field carrying their seeds, and they began to plow, and their hearts were.



nDm(w) r iqr sp-2 Hr pAy=sn Ra bAk m pAy=sn SAa bAk Xr ir m-xt hrw

Very excellently happy (sp-2 doubly) with their daily work and getting their work done. And after several day.



qnw Hr sA nn iw=sn m sxt iw=sn aHa n prt wn.in=f Hr hAb pAy=f

[And after several days] passed, and while they were in the field, and they were sowing seeds, he sent his.



sn Sri m Dd Hn=k in n=n prt m pA dmit iw pAy=f sn Sri Hr gmt tA Hmt

[sent his] younger brother off saying: "Go (Hn go quickly) and bring us some seed corn from the village". [49] The younger brother then found the wife.



n pAy=f sn aA iw tw Hms(.ti) Hr nbd=s wn.in=f Hr Dd n=s st aHa dit n=i prt

[found the wife] of His older brother, while she was sitting, brushing her hair, then he said to her: "stand up and give me seed corn".

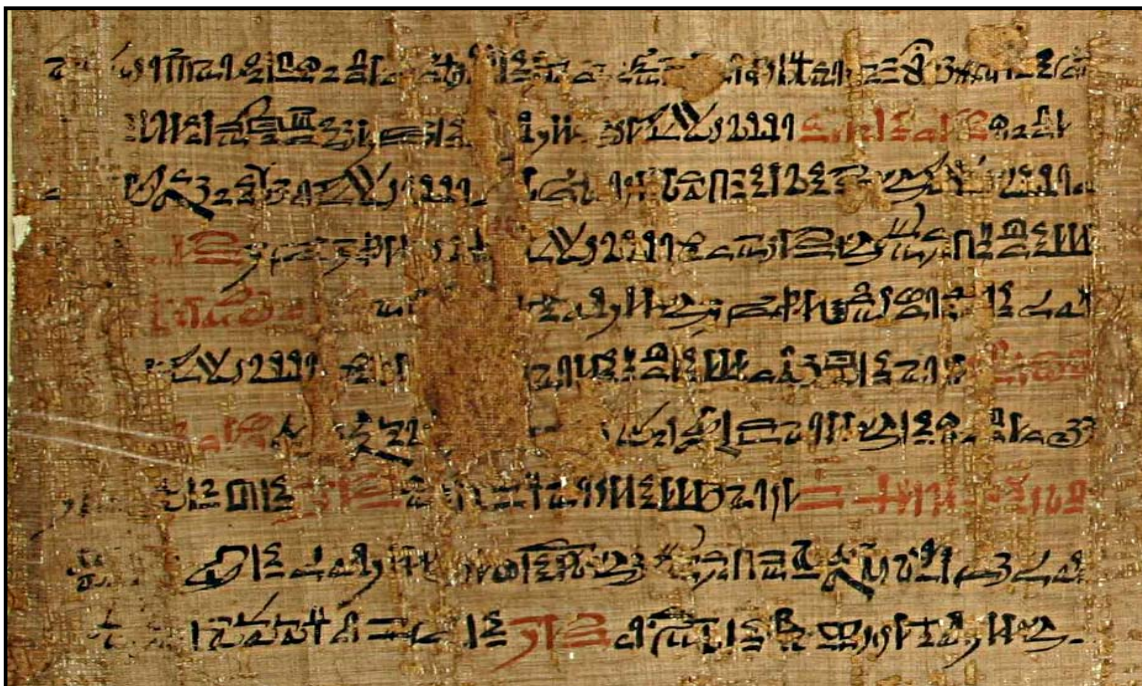


Fig. (4) Second Part of the d'Orbiney Papyrus in the British Museum. EA.10183,1. [50]

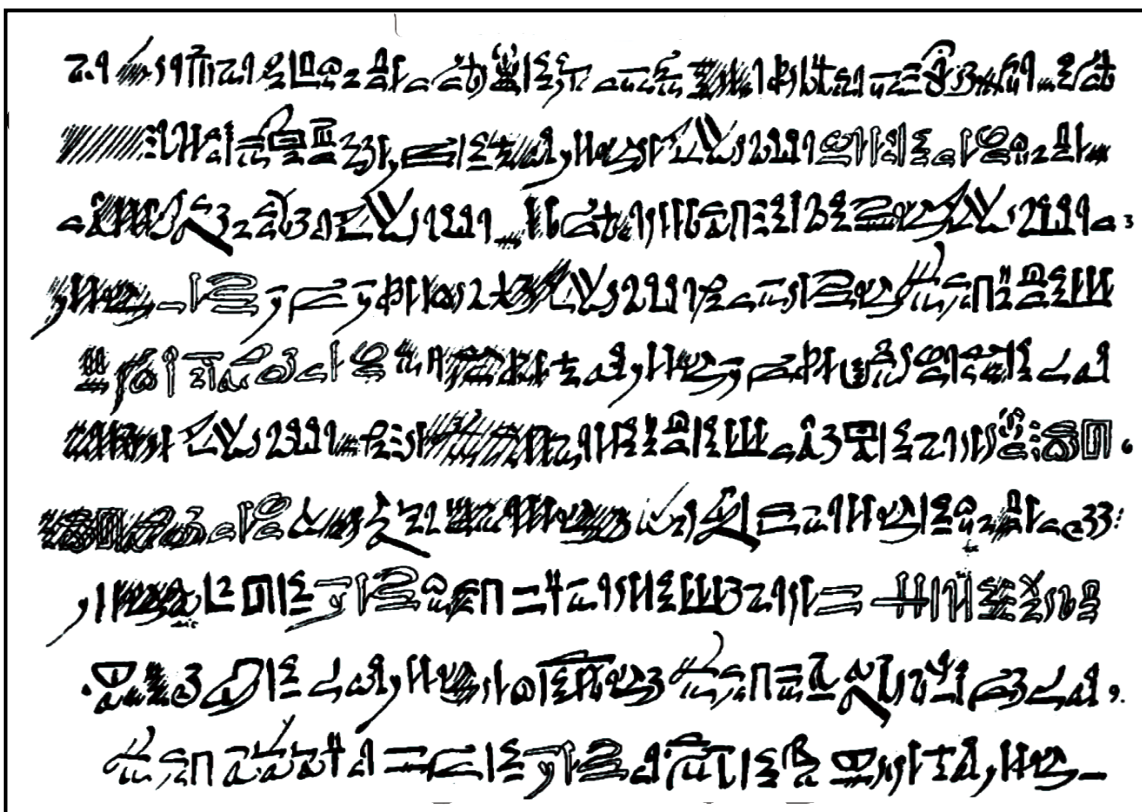


Fig. (5) Copy of the Second Part of the d'Orbiney Papyrus in the British Museum. [51]

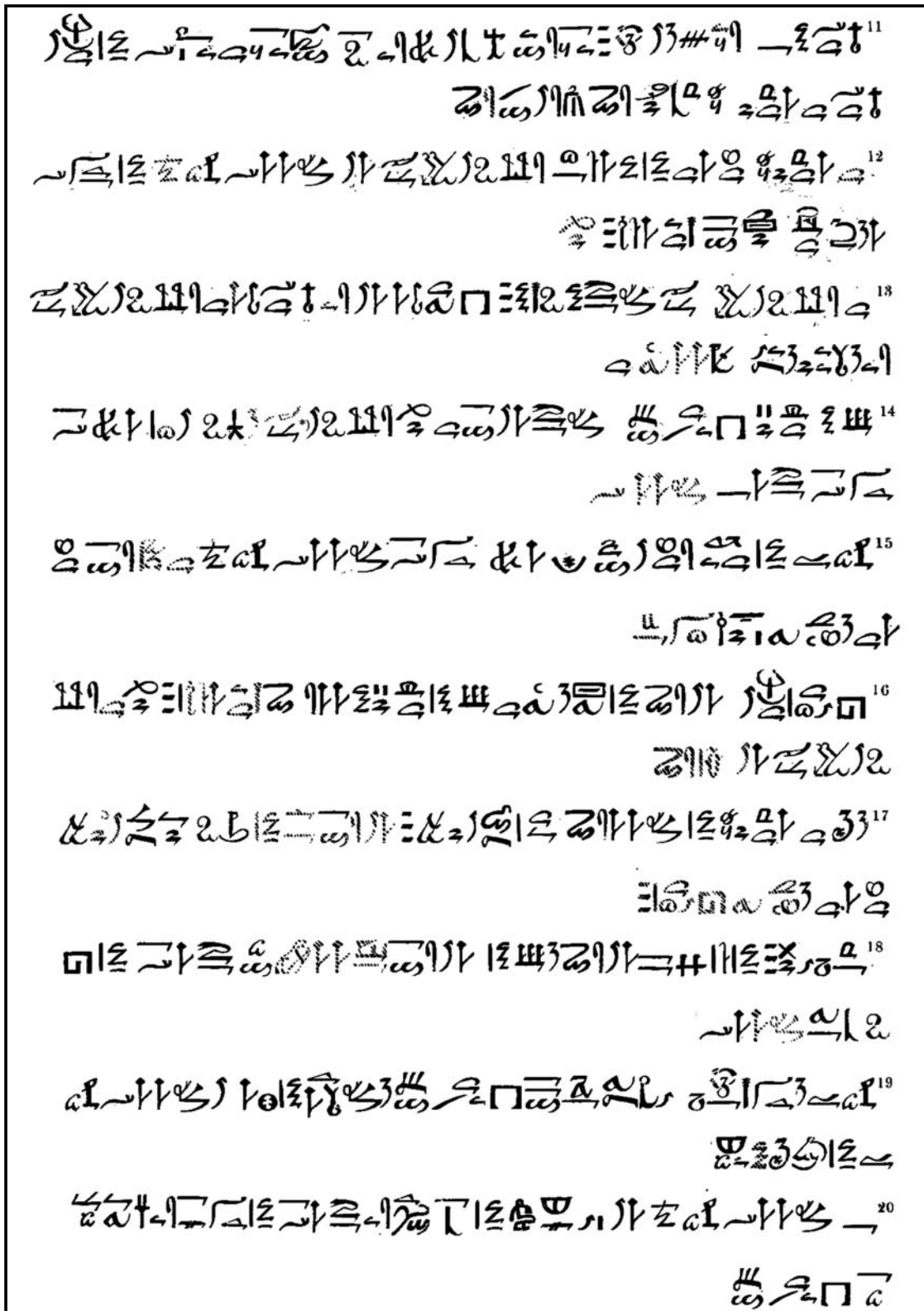

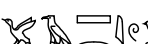





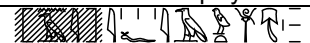
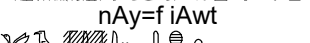
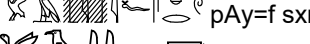
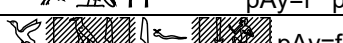
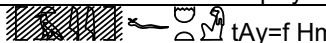

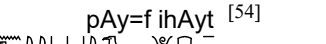


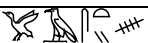




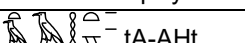

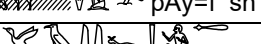

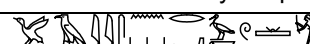
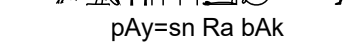





Fig. (6) Hieratic Text of the Second Part of the D'Orbiney Papyrus EA.10183. [52]

4.3. Linguistic Commentary of the D'Orbiney Papyrus EA.10183:

4.3.1. D'Orbiney Papyrus Part 1:

Line	Demonstratives	Definite Articles	Possessive Adjectives
1-1	-----	 pA aA  pA Sri	-----
1-2	-----	-----	 pAy=f sn Sri  nAy=f iAwt
1-3	-----	-----	 pAy=f sn Sri
1-4	 nn ^[53]	-----	 pAy=f sn
1-5	-----	-----	 nAy=f iAwt  pAy=f sXr  pAy=f pr
1-6	-----	-----	 pAy=f sn
1-7	-----	-----	 tAy=f Hmt  pAy=f ihAyt ^[54]  nAy=f iAwt
1-8	-----	-----	 pAy=f sn aA
1-9	-----	-----	 nAy=f iHw ^[55]
1-10	-----	 pA-smw	-----

4.3.2. D'Orbiney Papyrus Part 2:

line	Demonstratives	Definite Articles	Possessive Adjectives
2-1	-----	 nA-iHw ^[56]	-----
2-2	-----	-----	 pAy=f sn aA
2-3	-----	-----	 tA-AHt
2-4	-----	-----	 pAy=f sn Sri
2-5	-----	-----	 pAy=f sn aA ^[57]
2-6	-----	-----	 tAy=sn prt ^[58]
2-7	-----	-----	 pAy=sn Ra bAk  pAy=sn SAa bAkW
2-8	 nn	-----	 pAy=f sn Sri
2-9	-----	 tA Hmt	 pAy=f sn Sri
2-10	-----	-----	 pAy=f sn aA

5. Results:

5.1. The end of the Noun in the Old and Classical linguistic phases were that which determined its gender and number. However, with the advent of the Definite Articles previously classified within the Demonstratives and their popular use they became known as definite articles meaning "the. Its form for the Singular Masculine is pA , and for the Feminine Singular tA , while the plural is nA . It replaced and took the function of the endings of the Noun in the previous phase and became the one that determines the gender and number of the name and thus the end of the name became invaluable, such as the word pA-dmit "village", where the gender and number of the name are specified in the word dmit according to the Definite Article of the Masculine Singular Preceding the Noun, not the Feminine ending of the Noun.

5.2. Possessive was expressed in the Old and Classical Linguistic Phases with the traditional patterns used to express Possessives through the context of speech. The Possessive Adjectives in its current and recognized form were not known until the end of the Classical Phase. They used to express Possessives in the past in more than one way. The most famous was the addition of the Suffix Pronoun to names or adding names to other names through direct or indirect genitive. By the end of the Classical Phase the matter became completely different as the Possessive Article + Suffix Pronoun + Owned Noun corresponded to the Possessive Article in gender and number as follows:

$\text{pAy=f it tAy=f mwt Hna nAy=f sntw nb(w)t}$

His father and mother, together with all his sisters.

This is the normal way used to refer to the Possessive in the Late Linguistic Phase. However, these forms were already use in colloquial Middle Egyptian and could be found in everyday documents and some literary works of the Middle Kingdom, but not in archaeological inscriptions as: nAy=s n(y) Xrdw "her children".

5.3. As a result of the emergence of the new style in Demotic and Coptic, there was a difference between the adjectives and pronouns of the possessive pronouns in Coptic. The first describes the name and comes followed by it, and the second is separated and used separately.

5.4. The emergence of Possessive Adjectives was associated with the emergence of Definite Articles as Possessive Articles were derived from Definite Articles at the end of the Classical Phase. We find that the definite articles represented to pA , tA , nA were originally following the Demonstratives pronouns, but lost its power and function as Demonstratives followed by Definite Articles. After adding the Nisba forms y they became Possessive Adjectives. In addition, since there were common roots and similarities between Adjectives and Demonstrative Pronouns, and Definite Articles and Possessive Articles in

cases of the Masculine Singular pA, Feminine Singular tA and the Plural nA, the Possessive Articles were derived from the Definite Articles as a result of the correlation of its appearance with the emergence of Definite Articles, by adding the Nisba forms 𐎏 , 𐎎 y + the Suffix Pronoun to become $\text{𐎏𐎎𐎎} \sim \text{pAy=f}$, $\text{𐎎𐎎𐎎} \sim \text{tAy=f}$, $\text{𐎎𐎎𐎎} \sim \text{nAy=f}$, where the Possessive Adjectives were placed before the Noun and agreed with it in gender and number, as well as for the Definite Article $\text{𐎎} \text{ nA}$, which became 𐎎𐎎 , and used for both Masculine and Feminine Nouns.

5.5. As a result of the existence of a great similarity between the Possessive Articles represented in $\text{𐎏𐎎𐎎} \text{ pAy}$, $\text{𐎎𐎎𐎎} \text{ tAy}$, $\text{𐎎𐎎𐎎} \text{ nAy}$, and the Demonstrative Pronouns represented in $\text{𐎏𐎎} \text{ pAy}$, $\text{𐎎𐎎} \text{ tAy}$, $\text{𐎎𐎎} \text{ nAy}$, through form and pronunciation, we can differentiate between them. We find that Possessive Adjectives must be followed by the Suffix Pronoun owner and the owned name. Whereas, there are no additions attached to the Demonstrative Pronouns. And the Definite Articles represented in $\text{𐎏} \text{ pA}$, $\text{𐎎} \text{ tA}$, $\text{𐎎} \text{ nA}$, are the same and unchanged and there is no similarity.

6. Abbreviations:

Aegyptus	<i>Aegyptus. Riv. ital. di egittol. e di papirol. (Milan).</i>
ÄgLev	<i>Ägypten und Levante. Zeitschrift für ägyptische Archäologie und deren Nachgebiete (Vienne, Autriche).</i>
JAOS	<i>Journal of the American Oriental Society (New Haven, Conn.).</i>
JRAS	<i>Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland (Londres).</i>
Language	<i>Language. Journ. of the Linguist. Soc. of America (Baltimore).</i>
MLJ	<i>Modern Language Journal (Madison, Wis.).</i>
OBO	<i>Orbis biblicus et orientalis (Fribourg, Allemagne, Göttingen).</i>
Orientalia	<i>Orientalia. Comment. periodici Pontif. Inst. biblici (Rome). Cf. Or.</i>
UCLA	<i>University of California at Los Angeles (Los Angeles, Calif.).</i>
ZÄS	<i>Zeitschrift für ägyptische Sprache und Altertumskunde (Leipzig, Berlin). Cf. ÄZ.</i>

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[15] Mueller, *A concise introduction*, 25-26; Ockinga, *A concise grammar*, 12-13 §27 b; Collier, and Manley, *How to Read*, 82-83 §41; Gardiner, *Egyptian Grammar*, 45-46 §43.

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[18] J. Winand, “Late Egyptian,” *UCLA* 1 (2018), 1, 10.

[19] Ockinga, *A concise grammar*, 15 d; F. Neveu, *The Language of Ramesses: Late Egyptian Grammar* (Oxford, 2015), 10 (4.1).

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[21] J. Černý and S. Groll, *A late Egyptian grammar*, 4ed (Roma, 1993), 43-44; Neveu, *The Language of Ramesses*, 10.

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[23] the n is but very rarely written, and it is important not to confuse these forms with the definite articles.

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[26] Gardiner, *Egyptian Grammar*, 85-86 §110,111; Selden, *Hieroglyphic Egyptian*, 95.

[27] Černý and Groll, *A late Egyptian*, 45.

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- [38] See C. Moldenke, *The Tale of the Two Brothers: A Fairy Tale of Ancient Egypt; the D'Orbiney Papyrus in Hieratic Characters in the British Museum; the Hieratic Text, the Hieroglyphic Transcription* (Watchung, 1898), 13-60; G. Möller, *Hieratische Lesestücke für den akademischen Gebrauch, Zweites Heft: Literarische Texte des Neuen Reiches* (Leipzig, 1927), 1-20.
- [39] A. Gardiner, *Late Egyptian Stories* (Brussels, 1932), 9-10.
- [40] The Gardiner text differed from the Moldenke text, in this line the word $\overline{\text{q}}\overline{\text{n}}\overline{\text{w}}$ qnw was written in full, and at the end of the line the word Sri Sri was written in an abbreviated form which fell from the writing in the text of Gardner, see: Moldenke, *The Tale*, 67 (4).
- [41] Pasture, vegetables, herbs, vegetables. smw smw
- [42] In this line, the word m-mnt appeared in Moldenke's text and Gardner omitted it, and also appears in the text, iw=f (Hr) dit nA aqw he is putting food. See : Moldenke, *The Tale*, 68 (8).
- [43] In this line: the word tA appeared before the word st , and the word Hmnt Its shape changed and became mnt in the Moldenke text, See: Moldenke, *The Tale*, 68 (10).
- [44] https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/object/Y_EA10183-1
- [45] Möller, G., "Hieratische Lesestücke für den akademischen Gebrauch", 1.
- [46] Moldenke, *The Tale*, 13-15.
- [47] Gardiner, *Late Egyptian Stories*, 10-11.
- [48] i : utter or say, Dd : say, the Repetition here to confirm.
- [49] He means: The seeds have run out, so he sent his younger brother to fetch other seeds from the village.
- [50] https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/object/Y_EA10183-1
- [51] Möller, G., "Hieratische Lesestücke für den akademischen Gebrauch", 2.
- [52] Moldenke, *The Tale*, 15-18.
- [53] Here used Demonstrative pronouns for Plural nn in its ancient form.
- [54] It refers to the cows' barn or the stable that sleeps inside.

[55] The possessive adjective of the plural is repeated twice in a word $\overline{\text{Hw}}$ iHw Which means a herd of bulls, cattle, cows or herds, See: Lesko, *A Dictionary*, 43.

[56] In this line, the word sp-2 is used for doubling and repetition.

[57] In this line, The word tA-HD is written in more than one way: so it is written in many forms, tA-HD , HD-tA , and this word is translated in more than one sense and means: early day, dawn, sunrise and the beginning of a new day, See: Lesko, *A Dictionary*, 341.

[58] tAy=sn prt possessive adjective for the Singular feminine, third person, It is noted the possessive tool tAy , it Consistent with the owned prt in type and number, And not with the owner, which is expressed by the Suffix pronoun =sn , See: Černý and Groll, *A late Egyptian*, 43-44; Neveu, *The Language of Ramesses*, 10-11.