Unconventional Ways of Expressing Possession in Middle Egyptian
الطرق غير التقليدية للتعبير عن الملكية في اللغة المصرية في عصرها الوسيط

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Abstract

This research deals with the study of the Unconventional ways of Expressing Possession in Middle Egyptian, it also aims at clarifying the several ways that the Ancient Egyptian are used during that period to express possession, as well as How Egyptians overcome the lack of a verb corresponding to English verb of possessive have or its synonyms (possess, own). The Egyptian used simple possession such as direct and indirect genitive, personal pronouns, and possessive pronouns. Also, he used complex possession that some linguists call "sentences expressing possession", by means of important words, as well as the sentences of Adjectival and Adverbial Phrase expressing possession. This research deals with the description of the various types of constructions used for expressing possession in Middle Egyptian, both functional and structural features and compare it with the same types of constructions in Late Egyptian relying on both literary and non-literary texts.

Keywords: Simple Possession, Complex Possession, Adjectival Phrase, Adverbial Phrase, Middle Egyptian, Late Egyptian.

الملخص

يتناول هذا البحث دراسة الطرق غير التقليدية للتعبير عن الملكية فى اللغة المصرية فى عصرها الوسيط، ويهدف البحث إلى توضيح الطرق العديدة التى استخدمها المصريون القدماء في تلك الفترة للتعبير عن الملكية، وكذلك كيفة تغلبهم على عدم وجود فعل فى لغتهم يقابل فعل (يملك، يمتلك) أو مرادفاته فى اللغة العربية أو اللغات الأجنبية. وفى سبيل ذلك لجأ المصرى إلى عدة طرق للتعبير عن الملكية، إما باستخدام طرق بسيطة كالإضافة المباشرة والغير مباشرة، واستخدام الضمائر الشخصية وضمائر الملكية. أو باستخدام طرق أخرى يطلق عليها بعض علماء اللغة المصرية "الملكية المعقدة"، ويسميها البعض الآخر "الجمل التي تعبر عن الملكية"، وتمثلت فى استخدام بعض المفردات لتعبر التملك، وكذلك استخدام جمل وتعبيرات من الجملة الوصفية والجملة الظرفية يفهم من سياقها التعبير عن الملكية، وسوف يتناول البحث وصف واستخدام تلك الجمل، بالإضافة إلى فحص بنيتها بشكل أساسى لتوضيح وظيفتها الأصلية وبيان استخداماتها، مع مقارنتها ببعض التركيبات اللغوية فى المرحلة المتأخرة للغة، معتمدًا بشكل جوهرى على تحليل النصوص والجمل والشواهد اللغوية من النصوص الأدبية وغير الأدبية.

الكلمات الدالة: الملكية البسيطة، المعقدة، الجمل الظرفية، الجمل الوصفية، العصر الوسيط، العصر المتأخر

Introduction

There are several ways which are used to express possession in Ancient Egypt, because there is no Egyptian verb meaning to express "to have" not yet any verb the meaning "to belong to" in place of such words Egyptian uses other kinds of expressions and this idea is expressed in two different ways by use of simple possession or Unconventional ways

of Expressing Possession which is called complex possession, the choice of one over the other depended mainly on that the scribe wanted to express. The difference may simply have been stylistic. Therefore, it provides a description of the various types of complex construction used for expression possession in Middle Egyptian. This study is divided in three major sections the first part includes a description of the simple possession. The second part is devoted to the analysis complex possession and focus on the function of the sentence of the emerging possessive. The third and last part includes the conclusion. There were two types of possession:

1. Simple possession
The Egyptian expresses sense of simple possession in different sorts:

1.1. Genitive
Genitive used to indicate possession in the Old and Middle texts[1], and represent the connection between two main nouns, the possessor (namely regens) follows the possessed noun (namely rectum)[2] but in different ways (direct genitive and indirect genitive).

1.1.1. Direct genitive:
This construction consists of simply placing one noun in front of the thing possessed or otherwise belonging it[3] directly without linking element. In possessive construction the owner is adnominal to whatever entity is owned, for example:

tr 3ḫt
"The season of inundation"

st mw
*"Water way (*lit. *place of water)"*

pḥww t3w
"Earth's limits /ends of earth"[7]

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[1] Gardiner, A., *Egyptian Grammar Being an Introduction to the Study of Hieroglyphs*, 3rd ed., Griffith Institute Oxford, 1957, 88.

[2] Schenkel, W., "direkter und indirekter Ginitive", *ZÄS* 88, 1962, 58.

[3] Hock, J. E., *Middle Egyptian Grammar*, Toronto, 1997, 30.

[4] Kamose Stela 2, 31-32.

[5] Neferti 28.

[6] *Urk. IV, 617 [6].*

[7] Gabor, T., *Middle Egyptian Grammar through Literature*, Rutgers University, Camden, 2013, 22.

1.1.2. Indirect Genitive:

The indirect genitive is similar to the direct genitive but the indirect genitive construction the two members are connected by (*n/nt/nw*) (Genitival adjective) that agrees with the head noun in number and gender especially in Middle Egyptian[8]. The noun before the genitival adjective is the possessor (namely regens), and the noun after genitival adjective is the possessed (namely rectum). The genitival adjective actually means "belong to"[9], for example:

ib n s

"man's heart / mind"

sḫnt 4 nt pt

"Four pillars of heaven"

ḫˁw nw ˁḥꜣ

"Weapons of fight/ war"
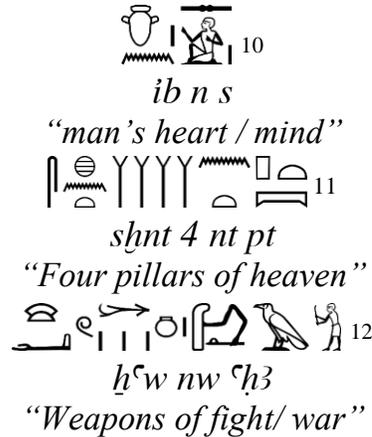
Direct genitive construction was usual whatever the connection between governing and governed noun is particularly close as in titles, for example:

imy-r sḫtyw mnḫ

"An efficient overseer of the peasants"

In this example the direct genitive is separated from its noun, hence an epithet belong to the governing word will normally follow the genitive. In this case an attribute modifying the possessed noun normally follows the whole construction[14]. When an adjective or other word intervenes between a noun and its genitive, the indirect genitive must be used.

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[8] Gardiner, A., *Egyptian Grammar*, 66-66, [85-86]; Calendar, J. B., *Middle Egyptian*, Malibu: Udena Publication, 1997, 66, § 4.2.7.

[9] Allen, J. P., *Middle Egyptian an introduction to the language and culture of Hieroglyphs*, Cambridge, 2000, 41.

[10] Neferti 42.

[11]*Urk. IV, 612 [9].*

[12] Neferti 39.

[13] Gardiner, A., *Egyptian Grammar*, 65.

[14] Egedi, B., "Possessive Construction in Egyptian and Coptic: Distribution, definiteness, and the construct state phenomenon" *ZÄS* 137, 2010, 6.

 [15]

inw nb nfr n sḫt
"All good products of the country"

When more study has been given to the general problems of the rules determining the choice between the two forms of genitive, one of the most important outstanding problems of Egyptian grammar[16]. After comparing Egyptian and Arabic, Bakir suggests that first noun of an indirect genitive must always be regarded undefined**.** He added the indirect genitive was used for indefinite possesses because these are not included in a construct state like the direct genitive construction, this does not mean, however, that the possessions of an indirect (Genitive) couldn't be definite at all[17]. Kammerzell suggests an opposition, there are several instances of direct genitive. Construction where the relation of the members is far from being inalienable and vice versa[18]. The unity of the rectum and regens is faster in the direct genitive, and this fastness is mostly influenced by the lexical meaning of the head noun, according to Jansen, who discusses the distribution and difference in meaning between the two genitives[19]. Edel notes that the direct genitive is preferred with body parts in plural and dual and indirect genitive is used with body-part in singular[20]. Others contend, however, that plurality actually reduces inalienability and selects the mediated construction[21]. Jansen has come to conclusion, that in Old and Middle Egyptian the direct genitive was not a more compound but a free operation of combining words admitting that several individual cases the given construction had become lexicalized as a compound noun[22]. Egedi agrees with Jansen's suggestion and argues that the direct genitive construction is no longer a real syntactic process. Another possibility is that the direct genitive was formed through morphology to create compound nouns[23].

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[15] Gardiner, A., *Egyptian Grammar*, 66.

[16] Gunn, B., "A Special Use of the sDm.f and sDm.n.f Form" *JEA* 35, 1949, 24.

[17] Bakir, A. M., "Varia Grammatica", *JEA* 52, 1966, 35-36.

[18] Kammerzell, F., "Egyptian, possessive construction: a diachronic typological perspective", Sprachtypologie und Universalienforschung 53, 2000, 102.

[19] Jansen, W., "Bemerkungen Zum "Genitiv" in Ägyptischen", *ZÄS* 127, 2000, 31.

[20] Edel, E., *Altägyptische Grammatik. Analecta Orientalia 34-39*, Roma, 1955-66, 137, §324.

[21] Shisha - Halevy, A., Determination -Signaling Environmental in Old and Middle Egyptian: Work-Notes and Reflections. *In Studies in Semitic and General Linguistics in Honor of Gideon Goldenberg. (Alter Orient und Altes Testament 334)*, 2007, 239.

[22] Jansen, W. K., Bemerkungen Zum "Genitiv" in Ägyptischen, 29.

[23] Egedi, B., Possessive Construction in Egyptian and Coptic, 8.

1.2. Pronouns which used to express possession

Pronouns could be used to give the meaning of possession[24].

1.2.1. Personal pronouns:

There are two types of personal pronouns used to give meaning of possession.

1.2.1.1. Suffix pronouns

The suffix pronouns are used as a genitive after noun[25] and are attached directly to nouns to use the genitival notion which they give the meaning of possession. Most of the suffix pronouns distinguished gender. The gender is that of possession[26], such as:

[27]

ḥm.f

"*His majesty*"

[28]

snwy.k

"*Your two brothers*"

1.2.1.2. Independent pronouns

The independent pronouns were separated words, and not have to depend on some other word[29]. They could give the meaning of possession when they follow the noun[30], When the noun was left undefined, the usual pattern was (*wꜥ*) -NP + independent pronoun (including the old pronouns *ṯwt* and *swt*)[31], such as:

[32]

wꜥ pr ink

"*A house of mine*"

[33]

wꜥ šmsw ink

"*One of my servants*"

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[24] EL-Toukhy, M., How the Egyptians Determined Words? (Along with the Determiners and the Determinatives), *EJARS* 5, 2015, 53.

[25] Gardiner, A., *Egyptian Grammar*, 39.

[26] Hock, J. E., *Middle Egyptian Grammar*, 32.

[27] Neferti 8.

[28] *Urk. IV, 618 [2].*

[29] Allen, J. P., *Middle Egyptian*, 49.

[30] Junge, F., *Late Egyptian Grammar. An Introduction*, Translated from the German by David Warburton, Oxford, 2001, 165.

[31] Winand, J., "Late Egyptian", *UCLA Encyclopedia of Egyptology*, Los Angeles (2018), 10.

[32] Mayer A v. 8.7 = *KRI* 6,818.1.1.

[33] P. Anastasi V, 27, 3-4 = *LEM*, 71, 16.

1.2.2. Possessive pronouns:

Possessive pronouns namely possessive adjective appeared in Middle Egyptian texts from the second intermediate period and later[34]. Its construction is identical with that of the demonstratives from which it is derived as the means of indicating possession[35]. The possessive precedes the substantive to which it refers, these formed by adding an ending to the old demonstrative:

<div align="center">

sing. m. *pȝy*

sing. f. *tȝy*

pl. c. *nȝy* [36]

</div>

This new form is called the possessive article, the suffix pronoun is added to the following demonstrative base, and placed in front of the noun, it agrees in gender and number with the thing possessed, which the pronoun agrees in gender and number with possessor[37], such as:

<div align="center">

[hieroglyphs] [38]

pȝy.sn it

"Their father"

[hieroglyphs] [39]

tȝy.f mwt

"His mother"

</div>

There is a slight difference in nuance however between writing [hieroglyphs] *šȝy* and using [hieroglyphs] *pȝy šȝy*[40]. The former always means (my fate is preordained by God, destiny is inevitable). While the later always mean "my destiny", this implies that man is not a slave of his destiny[41].

2. Complex possession:

There are various complex types of constructions used for expressing possession.

2.1. Use [hieroglyph] *nb.*

Possession can be expressed by a nominal sentence employing the noun *nb* as the first noun of a direct genitive, such as:

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[34] Allen, J. P., *Middle Egyptian*, 54; Junge, F., *Late Egyptian Grammar.* 51, 53, 156.

[35] Englund, G., *Middle Egyptian an Introduction*, Uppsala, 1995, 22.

[36] Egberts, A., *Concise Introduction to late-Egyptian*, Leiden University, 2005, 9.

[37] Selden, D. L., *Hieroglyphic Egyptian: An introduction to the Language and Literature of the Middle Kingdom*, University of California Press, 2014, 425.

[38] Westc. 9, 12.

[39] *LES*. 90,7= Pap. Kahun 11, 20.

[40] Wenamun 2, 56-58 = *LES* 72, 15-73, 2.

[41] Frandsen, P. J., "Aspects of kingship in Ancient Egypt", *OIS* 4, 2008, 55.

ink nb ꜥ3w

"I was a lord (owner) of donkeys" (for: I had donkeys) [42]

2.2. Use adjectival phrase.

Egyptian assigns the adjectival quality to the owner rather than the thing owned, a phrase in which the adjective is the first noun of a direct or indirect genitive, for example:

nfr ḥr

"One who has a good face = one good of face"

ꜥš3 srw
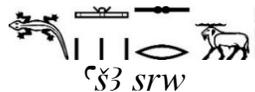
"One who has many sheep = many of sheeps" [43]

This construction is used to describe someone's characteristics or something, the first part (*nfr*, *ꜥš3*) indicates to the thing or person being described, and the second part (*ḥr, srw*) indicate to something possessed the person.

2.3. Use ⌂ *ẖr*.

Egyptian expresses possession by means of an adverbial predicate, with the preposition *ẖr* to be "under" something is to possess it, for example:

sw ẖr t3 n ꜥ3mw tw.n ẖr kmt [44]
"He has the land of Asiatics, we have Egypt"

ḥk3w pw N ẖr ḥk3 pw [45]
"I am a magician, I possess magic"

2.4. Use the compound preposition 𓅓 *m ꜥ*.

The compound preposition *m ꜥ* "in the hand" can be used to expresses possession by means of an adverbial predicate[46], such as:

[47]

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[42] Müller, D., *A Concise Introduction to Middle Egyptian Grammar*, Lethbridge, 1975, 34; Allen, J. P., *Middle Egyptian*, 63.

[43] Allen, J. P., *Middle Egyptian*, § 6.5.

[44] *Urk. IV, 649 [15]*; Gardiner, A., "Defeat of Hyksos by Kamos", *JEA* 3, 1916, 103.

[45] Pyr 924b; Faulkner, R.O., *The Ancient Egyptian Pyramid Texts*, Oxford, 1969, 160.

[46] Gardiner, A., *Egyptian Grammar*, 32; Allen, J. P., *Middle Egyptian*, 113.

[47] *Urk. IV, 123 [10]*.

ḫrwt.i mˁ.i
*"I have my possessions (*lit*: my possession is in my hand)"*

In Late Egyptian 𓅆𓂝 *m-di* (coptic ⲚⲦⲈ-; ⲚⲦⲀ=) functionally, it coalesced with *m-ˁ* [48], and serves as a compound preposition with the implication of "in the hand of", "in possession of"[49], and other prepositions can also be used, such as *m-ḏr.t* "in the hand", *ḫr ḏr.t* "under the hand"[50].

2.5. By means of an adverbial phrase.

The most common way to express possession is using the dative (*n*) in a sentence with *iw n i*[51] (I have X) literally: There is an X [belong] to adverbial comment: (*n* + a suffix or a noun), for example:

𓇋𓅱𓈖𓂝𓋹 [52]

iw n.k ˁnḫ
"You shall have life"

The dative (*n*) may be compared with the function of لام الملكية (possessive lam) in Arabic.

𓎛𓈎𓂝𓈖𓎛𓈖𓈖𓀀 [53]

ḥḳȝ.k n.k n N n.f
*"You have your magic, the king has his magic (*lit. *Your magic is to you, the king's magic to him)"* [54]

𓈖𓈖𓂝𓈖𓈖 [55]

nn n.k mw
*"You have no water (*lit. *Not for you is water)"*

𓈖𓈖𓃹𓏤𓄣𓈖𓀀 [56]

nn wn ib n s
"There is no heart of the man"

2.6. By means of the independent pronoun + noun.

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[48]Junge, F., *Late Egyptian Grammar. An Introduction*, Translated from the German by David Warburton, Oxford, 2001, 90.

[49] Bakir, A. M., *Notes on Late Egyptian Grammar, A sematic Approach*, Warminster, 1983, 22; Černy, J. and Groll, S., *A Late Egyptian Grammar*, 3rd ed., Rome, 1984,112.

[50]Winand, J., *UCLA Encyclopedia of Egyptology,* 2018, 10.

[51] Selden, D. L., *Hieroglyphic Egyptian*, 35.

[52] *Urk. IV, 561.*

[53] Pyr 2030a.

[54] Loprieno, A., *Ancient Egyptian: A linguistic introduction*, Cambridge, 1995, 118.

[55] Gardiner, A., *Egyptian Grammar*, 91.

[56] Gardiner, A., *Egyptian Grammar*, 88.

An independent pronoun 1ˢᵗ and 2ⁿᵈ person as the possessor expression followed by a noun occasionally used to mean (X belong to him or: to him belongs X). This is in essence an AB nominal sentence. The literal meaning is the therefore "He is X" depending on the context of the text, for example:

ntk nbw

"To you belongs gold (not: *you are gold)*"[58]

nnk pt nnk tȝ

"Heaven belongs to me, earth belongs to me"

ink nb ḫprw nnk ḫprw n nṯr nb

"I am the master of transformation, to me belongs the transformation of every good"

iw n.k grḥ ny-ntk hrw

"To you belongs to the night and you belong to the day"

The determinative pronoun *ny* is followed by the independent pronoun, and often appears combined with it into a single prosodic unit*: ny-ink > nnk, ink; ny-ntk > ntk; ny-ntf > ntf*[63].

ink sy

"She belongs to me/ She is mine"

In this example the independent pronouns used as a possessive predicate followed by noun or dependent pronoun subject, this is one of possessive Sentence patterns[65].

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[57] *Urk. IV, 96 [6].*

[58] Bakir, A. M., Varia Grammatica, 36.

[59] In this employment the 1st person singular pronoun is written and take the orthography nnk in certain religious texts of the Middle Egyptian; Gardiner, A., Egyptian Grammar., 89; Gilula, M., "An adjectival predicative expression of possession in the Middle Egyptian", *RdE* 20, 1968, 55-56.

[60] Harh. 562.

[61] BD 179. 10.

[62] *CT* I254f.

[63] Loprieno, A., *Ancient Egyptian: A linguistic introduction*, 121.

[64] Brit. Mus. 1203; *ZÄS* 54, 49.

[65] Gilula, M., An adjectival predicative expression of possession in the Middle Egyptian, 55.

2.7. By means of the genitival adjective 〰〰 *n(y)* followed by a dependent pronoun.

A dependent pronoun follows immediately after the adjectival predicate to indicate the possessor, followed in turn by a noun indicating the thing possessed[66]. So, the phrase *n(y)* AB means "B belong to A".

n(y) wi R͑

"I belong to Rēc"
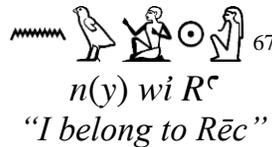
This construction is only used when the person or object of possession is expressed as a pronoun. In the 3rd person singular (masc. or femin.) the hieroglyphs are then linked together by the biliteral sign ⌐ *ns* so that we find orthographs *n(y) − sw* and *n(y) − sy* [68], for example:

n(y)− sw mḥ 30
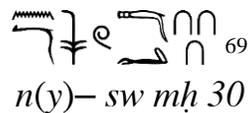
*"It (the snake, masc.) was of 30 cubits (*lit: *He possessed 30 cubits)"*

n(y)− s(y) imy-r pr

"It (the province, femin.) belongs to the steward"

In Late Egyptian the construction is only used in the third person , without the pronoun's spelling necessarily corresponding to the gender and number of X hence the transliteration se in conformity with the pronunciation[71], and the pattern *ny- sw +* possessor (+ possessed) is employed[72], such as:

ny− sw pr ͑3 p3y rmṯ

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[66] Selden, D. L., *Hieroglyphic Egyptian*, 374.

[67] EB. 1, 7; Lesestücke 47, 11.

[68] Gardiner, A., *Egyptian Grammar*, 114, 2.

[69] Sh.S, 62-63.

[70] Peas. B1.16.

[71] Neveu, F., *The Language of Ramesses: Late Egyptian Grammar*, Translated from the French by Maria Cannata, Oxford, 2015, 186.

[72] Winand, J., Late Egyptian, 10.

[73] Mayer A, 5, 14 = *KRI* VI, 814, 6-7.

*"The man belongs to Pharaoh (*lit: *He belongs to Pharaoh)"*

2.8. By means of expressions *n* + suffix pronoun – *im(y*)+ noun.

In this construction the dative unit *n* + suffix pronoun, followed by the nisba derived from the preposition *m*, the thing possessed follows it (a noun or a dependent pronoun) as the object of the adjectival preposition[74], for example:

n.k – imy ḥḏ
*"Silver belongs to you (*lit: *To you belongs silver)"*

ntf t3w nb n.f -imy pt
"To him belong all the land, to him belongs the sky" [76]

ꜥntyw n.i im(y) sw
"The incense, it belongs to me"

As the adjectival nisba of preposition *m*, the construction *n* + suffix pronoun + *im(y)* can also be used non-predictively. as an adjective following NP and agreeing with it in gender and number, the resulting construction expresses an emphasized incidental relation to the relation usually conveyed by suffix pronouns[78].
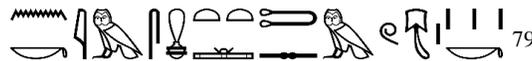
n.k im(y) s(y) mitt ṯsmw.k
"It (Canaan) belongs to you a thing like your dogs"

2.9. By means of expressions *n* + suffix pronoun + *imy* "OF His" / "His Own".

A noun may be followed by the phrase *n* (dative) + suffix pronoun + *imy*. The writings sometimes abbreviated: *n.k im(y)*. Sometimes the use is that of the partitive "of them"[80], for example:
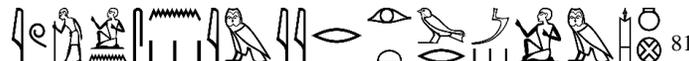
iw smsw n.sn imy r irt wr m3w m Iwnw

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[74] Loprieno, A., *Ancient Egyptian: A linguistic introduction*, 120.

[75] *Urk. IV, 96 [7].*

[76] Gardiner, A., *Egyptian Grammar*, 89.

[77] Sh.S. 151.

[78] Loprieno, A., *Ancient Egyptian: A linguistic introduction*, 120.

[79] Sinuhe B 222.

[80] Hock, J.E., *Middle Egyptian Grammar*, 141, §127.

[81] West. 9, 11 f.

"The eldest of them will serve as the Greatest of seers (the high priest of Rec) in Heliopolis"

[hieroglyphs] [82]

tꜣ ḥꜣt n.n imy
"This vanguard of ours"

2.10. By means of the Existential Sentence [hieroglyph] *wn* – [hieroglyph] *iw wn*.
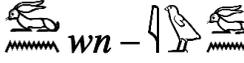
Existential sentences and the negative existential sentence can be used for expressing possession, such as:

[hieroglyphs] [83]

ist wn ḥmt.f Mrt rn.s
"He has a wife whose name was Meret (lit. There was a wife of him whose name was Meret)"

[hieroglyphs] [84]

nn wn tp.f
"He has no head (lit. not exists ahead of him)"

[hieroglyphs] [85]

n wnt swwt.s
"It has no reeds"

In Late Egyptian there are various types of constructions containing the *wn* [hieroglyph] of existence so-called "the Coexistence", the most common constructions used for expression possession:

1.*bn* (*nn*) *n.f N* "He Has No N".

It is a dative construction which is used after the predicative *nn* and *bn*. This Pattern is used with abstract nouns to express the non-ownership of a characteristic, permanent quality, or a non-acquirable quality[86], for example:

[hieroglyphs] [87]

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[82] *Urk. IV, 650 [5].*

[83] Peas. R 2.

[84] Gardiner, A., *Egyptian Grammar*, 89.

[85] *Urk. V, 151.*

[86] Polis, S., *Predicative Possession in Late Egyptian (with special attention to incipient grammaticalization processes).* Paper presented at Possession in Ancient Egyptian-Coptic, Liège, Belgium, February 2014, 21.

[87]Ani 2 D 4,6 and oG.

nn n.s šri
"She has no son"

[hieroglyphs] [88]
bn n.f drp
"He has no food"

2. *bn n.f* (+ N) "He does not have any (N).
Similar to the former type, for example:

[89] [hieroglyphs]
p3 di ꜥḳ n p3 nty bn n.f (ꜥḳ)
"The one who gives bread to the one who has none (bread)"

3. *wn m-di.f* N (Coptic ⲟⲩⲛ̄-; (ⲛ̄)ⲧⲁ= + N) "He has an N".

In this construction the compound preposition [hieroglyphs] *m-di* is added to existential sentence *wn* [hieroglyph], it stands for the verb "to have"[90], such as:

[hieroglyphs] [91]

ḫr wn m-di.ṯ snw
"And you have brothers and"

4. *mn* (*bn wn, nn wn*) *m-di.f* N (Coptic ⲙⲛ̄; (ⲛ̄)ⲧⲁ= + N) "He Has No N".

The negative existential sentence also lends itself to the possessive construction with *m-di,* the negative *mn* [hieroglyphs] that corresponds to the use of the classical *nn wn* [hieroglyphs], it negative correlate of the concept of having something[92], this construction is used with concrete nouns to express the non-ownership of an object[93], such as:

[hieroglyphs] [94]

iw nn wn m-di.s ḏ3ḏ3
"As she does not have a head"

[hieroglyphs] [95]

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[88] Ani B 22,12.

[89] P. Anastasi II, ro 9,2-3 = *LEM* 17,16-18,1.

[90] Théodoridés, A., "La Notion Ēgyptienne de Possession Exprimée par la Locution Prēositive m-di ", *RdE 22,* 1970, 146.

[91] O. Prague 1826, 6-7 = HO, 70, 2.

[92] Neveu, F., *Late Egyptian Grammar*, 89.

[93] Polis, S., *Predicative Possession in Late Egyptian,* 21.

[94] Horus and Seth 9,10.

[95] P. Anastasi V 11,45.

is bn wn m-di.k sšw ḳnw
"Do you not have many scribes?"

𓏴𓏏𓏇𓏤𓏤 ⁹⁶

ḫr mn m-di.i rmṯ
"But I do not have anyone"

Conclusion

In this paper I was trying to through light on the Unconventional ways of Expressing Possession in Middle Egyptian, many results were extracted, there were many different ways to possession in Middle Egyptian, the choice of one over the other depended mainly on the closeness of the relationship that the writer wanted to express. The simple possession was expressed by the genitive (direct and indirect genitive), concerning the distribution and differences in meaning between the two genitives, the study has clarified this. The two types of personal pronouns could give the meaning of possession, the suffix and independent pronoun directly appended to the noun[97]. The combination of morpheme derived from the demonstrative definite article *pꜣy* + possessor + possessed noun express possession[98]. The complex way was expressed by the basic pattern of Middle Egyptian possessive is the sentence patterns expressing ownership, including a nominal sentence with the noun *nb* "owner lord, master"[99]. More often, however Egyptian prefers an adverbial sentence by means of an adverbial predicate with the preposition *ḫr* to be "under" something is to possess it. Alternatively, a predicate with the compound preposition *m-ꜥ* "in the hand" can be used. There is the adjectival sentence in which several patterns a possessive predicate is followed by a nominal or dependent pronoun subject, the model is the sentence *n(y)* A B means either "A belong to B" or "B belongs to A" depending on what A is:

1- The possessive sentence denotes "A belongs to B" when A is a dependent pronoun. Adjective predicate *n(y)* + dependent pronoun is written as a single word in hieroglyphs, despite the fact that it is not utilised in regular adjective sentences[100].

2- The possessive sentence implies "B belong to A" when A is an independent pronoun, and the adjectival predicate *n(y)* and independent pronoun appear to have been pronounced as a single word[101].

3- In personal name, however both A and B can be nouns, in this case B is usually the name of a god or the king, and the sentence meaning "A belongs to B." These names are fairly prevalent in the Old Kingdom but are uncommon after that.

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[96] P. Bologna 1094, 6,6.

[97] Egedi, B., Possessive Construction in Egyptian and Coptic, 8.

[98] Kammerzell, F., *Egyptian, possessive construction: a diachronic typological perspective*, 112.

[99] Müller, D., *A Concise Introduction to Middle Egyptian Grammar*, 34.

[100] Englund, G., *Middle Egyptian an Introduction*, 22; Selden, D. L., *Hieroglyphic Egyptian*, 374.

[101] Gilula, M., An adjectival predicative expression of possession in the Middle Egyptian, 55.

4- In all three types of *n(y)* A B adjectival sentence, B can be either a noun or the interrogative adjective noun[102].

Finally, the existential sentence, in which the noun is qualified by a suffix pronoun or the preposition *n* "to" + suffix pronoun is added before the noun, can be used to express possession. Negative expression of this type is often used subordinately to qualify an indefinite noun, in which case the translation "without" is often appropriate.

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[102]Allen, J. P., *Middle Egyptian*, 113.

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