

Adjectival Sentences

Most of the sentences with adjectival predicate, adjectival sentences for short have the pattern:¹
 (secondary) adjectival predicate + subject.

The adjectival predicate is MS regardless the number and gender of the subject. The predicates are tenseless and usually the context gives a good clue whether it is past, present or future.

Pronominal subjects are dependent pronouns and they are restricted to second and third persons.

Examples:

nfr st "It was good." [Pr. II, 6] (pronominal subject);

wdf rnpw "The respectful (man) is prosperous" [Pr. I, 1];

ypd drw "The knives are sharp" [Pr. I, 12];

nfr st r ht nb "It is better than anything." The preposition *r* is used to express comparison, lit. "It is good with respect to everything."

rskb th. st r nbw "Their hearts were braver than the lions" [ShS. 29-30], lit. "...brave with respect to..."

dr st "they will be red" (like a firebrand, king Sety I's future threat) [Karnis C, 12];

rw thf "his heart was happy," lit. "long" [Karnose Stela 2, 35];

th kkrw n nrbw "Pasture is profitable to the herdsmen" [Karnis B, 8];

nrbw ypd "My situation is beneficent" [Karnose Stela 2, 10];

wr nrbw. k r nwt nb hr "Your monuments surpass those of all kings of the past," lit. "Your monuments are great with respect to all the kings who evolved" [Urk. IV, 618, 15]. Here *hr* is a participle, lit. "who happened/evolved" of the verb *hr* "happen, evolve."

¹ Note adjectival predicates occur only in special constructions to be discussed separately.