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## **Determiners of the main character in the Two Brothers: The modifiers used to narrow the circle of knowing the main character in the tale of “Two Brothers” in Papyrus D’Orbiney<sup>1</sup>**

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### **Abstract**

This article deals with the modifiers which were used to characterize the main character in the tale of Two Brothers in Papyrus D’Orbiney throughout a few points: an introduction of the tale of Two Brothers, citing the several modifiers which are used to modify such a word in the Ancient Egyptian language (deictic words, determinatives, direct and indirect genitives, apposition, adjective, and verbal and non-verbal sentences), and applying on Bata the main character in the tale of Two Brothers.

### **1 Introduction**

The tale of “Two brothers” from the Papyrus D’Orbiney<sup>2</sup> (in the British Museum No. 10183) during the lifetime of Seti II may have been written for entertainment as a fairy tale, as Simpson<sup>3</sup> sees, it draws richly upon mythological and folkloristic themes.

There have been several studies made on this papyrus to link the main character “Bata” in this tale to the God of Saka starting from Gardiner, Naville, Spiegelberg, and others.<sup>4</sup> However, this work is to try to open another path by linking this character to a non-divine human person in the Ancient Egyptian’s life.

### **2 General Modifiers**

There are several modifiers which are used to modify designations for persons in the Ancient Egyptian language: deictic words (person, time, and

<sup>1</sup> I want to thank Prof. A. Al-Nassary and Dr. Omar Osman for their support.

<sup>2</sup> This papyrus has been discussed in detail by Hollis 1990. For the full text, cf. Gardiner 1932: 9–30.

<sup>3</sup> Simpson 2003: 80.

<sup>4</sup> Gardiner 1905; Naville 1906; Spiegelberg 1907; Servajean 2011a; 2011b; 2012; Rouvière 2013.



space), modifiers (determinatives, definite articles, and indefinite articles). In addition to the mentioned modifiers, there are other grammatical features which could be used in determining words: (In)direct genitive, Apposition, Adjective, and Verbal and Non-Verbal Sentences.

### 2.1. Deictic Words

Deictic is a term which is used to refer to the process of result of a linguistic with referring directly (i.e. Deictically) to the extralinguistic<sup>5</sup> situation accompanying an Utterance, e.g. *there*, *that*. Deictic words, such as pronouns, and adverbs of time and space, require contextual information: they are related to the speaker.

Proper nouns could be considered as deictic words, that the proper noun as an alternative term, it reflects its traditional semantic definition: the name of an individual person, space, or time. They normally can not be used with modifiers in the way common nouns can<sup>6</sup>.


There are several deictic words, as follows:

#### 2.1.1. The definite noun phrase

Person deixis is related to the grammatical persons involved in an utterance, (1) those directly involved (e.g. addresser/ speaker and addressee/ hearer), (2) those not directly involved (e.g. overhearers – the ones who hear the utterance but are not directly addressed), and (3) those mentioned in the utterance<sup>7</sup>. The distinctions are generally indicated by pronouns which are deictic words or indicative elements, including the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> person pronouns which refer to the consume. However, the 3<sup>rd</sup> person pronoun can not be considered as a deictic word except if it presuppose the existence of an antecedent<sup>8</sup>.

As a term, a pronoun is referring to the closed set of items, which can be used to substitute for a noun phrase. There are many types of pronouns:

<sup>5</sup> In its most general sense, this term is referring to anything (except languages) in relation to which language is used the extralinguistic situation. The term extralinguistic features is used generally, to refer to any properties of such situations, and also specifically to refer to properties of communication which are not clearly analyzable in linguistic terms, e.g. tone of voice, gestures, etc. Some linguists refer to the former class of features as metalinguistic; other refer to the latter class as paralinguistic. Cf. Crystal 2008: 182.

<sup>6</sup> There are a few exceptions in which the definite article pA appeared before a proper name:  pA-Ra in Pap. Berlin 10494, 2.

<sup>7</sup> Levinson 1993: 54; Shazali 2011: 812.

<sup>8</sup> Becker 2010: 1311.



personal pronouns (suffix-pronoun, dependent pronoun, etc.) in their variant forms, demonstrative pronouns (in certain of their uses), interrogative pronouns, reflexive pronouns, indefinite pronouns, relative pronouns, and resumptive pronouns<sup>9</sup>.

#### 2.1.2. Space

Space deixis, also called place deixis, concerns itself with the spatial locations relevant to an utterance. Similarly to person deixis, the locations may be either those of the speaker and hearer or those of persons, or objects being referred to. The most salient examples from English language are the adverbs *here*, *there*, the demonstratives *this*, *there* –although are not the only deictic words<sup>10</sup>.

#### 2.1.3. Time

Time, or temporal, deixis concerns itself with the various times involved in and referred to be an utterance. This includes adverbs of time, and also different tenses. Tenses are generally separated into deictic (absolute) and relative tenses<sup>11</sup>.

#### 2.2. Modifiers

The modifier is a class of words, which always occur with a noun and serve to specify, or “modify”, its number and definiteness. The most frequently occurring modifiers are the indefinite article and the definite article. Other words which are defined as determiners are possessives, demonstratives, and quantifiers<sup>12</sup>.

In addition to the definite<sup>13</sup> and indefinite articles, there are two other kinds of modifiers: the determinatives<sup>14</sup> – also called “semograms” or “classifiers” - and the demonstrative pronouns.

<sup>9</sup> Bhat 2007: 52; Crystal 2008: 391–392.

<sup>10</sup> Shazali 2011: 813.

<sup>11</sup> Shazali 2011: 812.

<sup>12</sup> Crystal 2008: 140.

<sup>13</sup> The definite article is used in grammar and semantics to refer to a specific, identifiable entity. It is generally conveyed through the use of definite determiners, and especially through the definite article. Definite NPs are often referred to as definite descriptions. The determiner is often placed before the noun it determines. Cf. Neveu 1998: 4.

<sup>14</sup> The determinatives are sign which appear exclusively at the level of writing, assigning the indicated word to a semantic category, and they are used attached to the word to determine the meaning of it. Cf. Lefebvre 1940: 19; Goldwasser 1999: 49ff; Junge 2005: 39.



### 2.3. (In)direct Genitive

The genitive as a grammatical case – so-called possessive case – marks a noun as modifying another noun. It marks a noun of being the possessor of another noun. Egyptian language has no verb for possession and it has no case. In order to express possession, there are three different ways: the personal pronouns (both, suffix-pronouns<sup>15</sup> and independent pronouns<sup>16</sup>), possessive pronouns<sup>17</sup>, direct genitive<sup>18</sup>, and indirect genitive<sup>19</sup>.

### 2.4. Apposition

In Linguistics, apposition is a traditional term retained in some models of grammatical description for a sequence of units which are constituents at the same grammatical level and which have an identity or similarity of reference. Usually, there are two noun phrases: they have identity of reference, and they have the same syntactic function. They are therefore said to be “in apposition” or in an “appositive” or “appositional relationship”<sup>20</sup>. Simply, the apposition is the addition of a noun to another in the sense that both are to form a conceptual unit.

### 2.5. Adjective and its equivalents

The adjective is used to qualify a noun that it follows, i.e., the noun that it modifies<sup>21</sup>. Therefore, they could be considered as modifiers<sup>22</sup>.

In linguistics, an adjective is a “describing word”<sup>23</sup>, the main syntactic role of which is to qualify an NP, giving more information about the object signified<sup>24</sup>. Also it is a term that is used in the grammatical classification

<sup>15</sup> Only the suffix-pronouns could be used attached to a noun giving the meaning of possession. Cf. Gardiner 1957: 39.

<sup>16</sup> The independent pronouns could be used after the noun which it possess. Cf. Depuydt 2010: 58.

<sup>17</sup> The so-called possessive articles are used to express possession. Cf. Korostovtsev 1973: 108; Loprieno 1995: 69; Junge 2005: 50.

<sup>18</sup> Korostovtsev 1973: 60; Spiess 1997: 65–72; O'Connor 1997: 117–118; Egedi 2010: 6.

<sup>19</sup> The indirect genitive was expressed by using the genitival adjective *n*; cf. Loprieno 1995: 69; Junge 2005: 63–64; Egedi 2010: 6. However Leo Depuydt cited another two preposition which could be used as an equivalent to the genitival adjective *n*: *mdi* (cf. Depuydt 2010: 48–49) and *jw-ns* (cf. Depuydt 2010: 59). Also Gilula has mentioned that a nominal possessor or pronominal possessor could be a complement of *ny* giving the meaning of possession; cf. Gilula 1968: 59.

<sup>20</sup> Crystal 2008: 31.

<sup>21</sup> Gardiner 1957: 48; Korostovtsev 1973: 99; Loprieno 1995: 56; Newson 2006: 28.

<sup>22</sup> Junge 2005: 65.

<sup>23</sup> Alexander 1996: 8.

<sup>24</sup> Sargeant 2007: 32.



of words to refer to the main set of items which specify the attributes of noun<sup>25</sup>.

They are words which specify the attributes of nouns<sup>26</sup>. Typically, they give information about the size, color, shape, and appearance of entities<sup>27</sup>. In formal terms adjectives are usually defined by their distribution, that is, where they can occur in word strings<sup>28</sup>.

The definite articles, possessive adjectives, and demonstrative adjectives could be considered as adjectives because of their role in determining number, and gender of the noun they are attached to. There are several types of adjectives in Ancient Egyptian language: descriptive adjective (normal adjective<sup>29</sup>, qualitative adjective<sup>30</sup>, and adjective derived from a noun – so-called *nisbe* form), adjective's equivalents (active and passive participles<sup>31</sup>, relative form<sup>32</sup>, relative clause (nty- clause)<sup>33</sup>, Nisbe form from a preposition<sup>34</sup>, “virtual relative clause”<sup>35</sup>).

## 2.6. Sentences

The sentence is the largest structure unit in terms<sup>36</sup>, there are two main types of sentences in Ancient Egyptian language<sup>37</sup>: verbal and non-verbal sentences<sup>38</sup>, both of them could be used to increase the information about a word by describing it.

<sup>25</sup> Crystal 2008: 12.

<sup>26</sup> Tolloch 1990: 9; McArthur 2005: 10.

<sup>27</sup> Sargeant 2007: 33; Seaton 2007: 58–63.

<sup>28</sup> Dubois 1973: 12; Newson 2006: 28.

<sup>29</sup> One may consider *nb* as the only normal adjective in Ancient Egyptian language. It is an adjective itself without being derived from a verb or a noun. Cf. Lefebure 1908: 185; Edel 1955: 151; Korostovtsev 1973: 105; Allen 2010: 61.

<sup>30</sup> The qualitative adjective or adjectival verb is an adjective derived from a verb. Cf. Lefebure 1940: 89.

<sup>31</sup> El-Toukhy 2014.

<sup>32</sup> De Buck 1924: 65ff.

<sup>33</sup> Korostovtsev 1973: 104; Borghouts 1981: 99; Junge 2005: 195–197, *nty-* because invariable in the form  $\overline{\text{nty}}$  in Late Egyptian. Cf. Cassonnet 2000: 7 n. 305.

<sup>34</sup> Nisbe adjective derived from a simple preposition Cf. Loprieno 1995: 100 it gives the meaning of relative clause followed by a complement so it could be used as an equivalent to the adjective. Cf. Erman 1914: 107–108; Erman 1933: 103; Korostovtsev 1973: 101; Allen 2010: 91.

<sup>35</sup> Kramer 2008: 137.

<sup>36</sup> Crystal 2008: 432.

<sup>37</sup> Gardiner 1957: 34ff; Lefebvre 1940: 273; Borghouts 1979: 14.

<sup>38</sup> The Cleft Sentence – so-called Participle statement – is considered to be a nominal sentence; cf. Neveu 1998: 242ff. The M.K. cleft sentence formation continued to be used in Late Egyptian; cf. Junge 2005: 189; Schenkel 2005: 276.



### 3 The modifiers of the main character in Papyrus D'Orbiney

The main character in the tale of Two Brothers of Papyrus D'Orbiney carries the proper name BAtA, who could be well known because of all the modifiers which narrow the circle of knowing him. This proper name is modified itself and refers to a man named Bata who has been modified by the following modifiers:

#### 3.1. Determinatives

The determinatives could be used to modify the gender of a noun. The following determinatives are used to modify that the noun refers to a masculine human in different words:

<i>Determinative</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Transliteration</i>	<i>Place in Text</i>
		Brother	<i>sn</i>	1.2
		Youth	<i>aDd</i>	3.2
		Herdsman	<i>mnjw</i>	5.8
		Husband	<i>hAj</i>	12.4
		Viceroy	<i>sA-nsw</i>	19.1

Normally, not all of these determinatives refer to “what the noun refers to”, only the “referent classifiers” do. The cases marked in purple of are, on the contrary, “lexical classifiers”, they categorize the lexical meaning (irrespective of the referent in context), although they do not (necessarily) refer to the referent.

The following determinatives are used to modify his mythological appearance:

<i>Determinative</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Transliteration</i>	<i>Place in Text</i>
		Bata	<i>BAtA</i>	1.1
		Bull	<i>kA</i>	14.5; 16.6
		Persea tree	<i>sAwAbw</i>	18.3
		Splinter	<i>nADA</i>	18.4
		Boy	<i>sA-TAj</i>	18.7



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The following determinatives are used to modify his royal appearance:

<i>Determinative</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Transliteration</i>	<i>Place in Text</i>
<i>e</i>		<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	
		Viceroy	<i>sA-nsw</i>	19.1
		Crown prince	<i>r-pat</i>	19.2
		King	<i>Nsw</i>	19.6

### 3.2. Pronouns

The pronouns could be used to modify the gender and number of the noun they refer to. The following pronouns are used to modify that the noun refers to a masculine man in different positions:

<i>Pronoun</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Place in Text</i>
<i>j</i>	1SG	3.5; 7.2 (2); 8.3 (2); 8.4 (2); 10.2; 14.5; 16.1; 17.8
<i>k</i>	2SG.M	2.9; 3.2 (2); 3.8; 9.4 (3)
<i>f</i>	3SG.M	1.2; 1.4 (3); 3.8; 5.7 (2); 7.8; 9.2; 9.8; 10.4; 12.7; 13.3; 14.1; 15.7; 16.8 (3); 18.4; 18.10; 19.6; 5.7; 15.1; 8.9 (2); 9.2; 18.4
<i>sw</i>	3SG.M(PRS)	16.8
<i>ink</i>	1SG	7.4; 15.9
<i>nt.f</i>	3SG.M	1.2; 1.3 (3)
<i>tw.i</i>	1SG	8.4; 10.2
<i>tw.k</i>	2SG.M	3.2
<i>tw.f</i>	3SG.M	1.5; 1.7; 1.9




### 3.3. Definite Articles

The definite articles could be used to modify the gender of a noun, in this text the definite article pA- appeared several times determining nouns which refer to Bata:









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<i>The definite noun</i>	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Transliteration</i>	<i>Place in Text</i>
	The Young	<b><i>pA-Sry</i></b>	1.1
	The Youth	<b><i>pA-aDd</i></b>	3.2; 3.8
	The Bull	<b><i>pA-ka</i></b>	16.6; 16.7

### 3.4. Adjectives

The adjectives could be used to modify a noun by describing it:

<i>The definite noun</i>	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Transliteration</i>	<i>Place in Text</i>
	<b>Young brother</b>	<i>sn Sry</i>	1.2; 1.3; 1.5; 4.7; 5.1; 7.4; 13.3
	<b>Perfect man</b>	<i>aHAWty-nfr</i>	1.4
	<b>Great bull</b>	<i>kA-aA</i>	14.5
	2 <b>large</b> Persea trees	<i>SAwAbw</i> <i>aAwy</i>	2 16.10–17.1

### 3.5. Genitive

The genitive could be considered as a modifier because it modifies the noun which plays the role of the possessor:





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<i>The possessive case</i>	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Transliteration</i>	<i>Place in Text</i>
	Name <b>of the younger</b>	<i>rn (n) pA-Srj</i>	1.1
	<b>Upper Egyptian</b> panther	<i>Abi Smaw</i>	3.8
	Bull <b>of the Ennead</b>	<i>KA n tA-psDt</i>	9.4
	2 drops <b>of blood</b>	<i>DfDf 2 n sn&lt;f&gt;</i>	16.9
	The Persea trees <b>of the pharaoh</b>	<i>nA-n SAwAbw n pr-aA</i>	18.3
	A <b>male</b> boy	<i>wa n sA-TAy</i>	18.7
	Viceroy <b>of Kush</b>	<i>sA-nsw n KS</i>	19.1
	Crown prince <b>of the land</b>	<i>r-pat n pA-tA</i>	19.2
	King <b>of heart of Egypt</b>	<i>nsw ib Kmt</i>	19.6

### 3.6. Apposition

An appositional phrase could be used as a modifier because it is related to the noun it is used in apposition of:



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<i>The Noun</i>	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Transliteration</i>	<i>Place in Text</i>
ⲓⲗⲉⲛ	Son	<i>Srj</i>	1.2
ⲙⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ	Herdsmen	<i>mnjw</i>	5.8
ⲙⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ ⲙⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ	Bull of the Ennead	<i>kA n tA-psDt</i>	9.4
ⲙⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ	Husband	<i>hAy</i>	12.4; 16.2
ⲙⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ ⲙⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ	A great bull	<i>wa n kA aA</i>	14.5
ⲙⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ	Bull	<i>KA</i>	16.1; 17.8
ⲙⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ ⲙⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ	This bull	<i>pAy kA</i>	16.4
ⲙⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ ⲙⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ	The bull	<i>pA-kA</i>	16.6; 16.7
ⲙⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ ⲙⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ	Two Persea trees	<i>SAwAbw 2</i>	16.10–17.1; 17.1; 18.1
ⲙⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ ⲙⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ	A male boy	<i>wa n sA-TAy</i>	18.7
ⲙⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ ⲙⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ	Viceroy of Kush	<i>sA-nsw Sps n</i> <i>KS</i>	19.1
ⲙⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ ⲙⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ	Crown prince of the land	<i>r-pat n pA-tA</i>	19.2
ⲙⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ ⲙⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛ	King of heart of Egypt	<i>nsw ib Kmt</i>	19.6

### 3.7. Sentences

Normally sentences describe a situation, and provides an information concerning such a word, ..etc., therefore they could be considered as modifiers for their descriptive role:

<i>The sentence</i>	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Place in Text</i>
<i>jw BA tA rn (n) pA-Sry</i>	Bata was the name of the younger	1.1
<i>jw pAy.f sn Sry m-dy.f mi sxr n Sry</i>	His young brother was with him as if he were a son	1.2
<i>jw nt.f.jr.tw n.f Hbsw</i>	He was the one who made clothes for him	1.2
<i>iw.f Hr Smt m-sA nAy.f iAwt r sxt</i>	He followed after his cattle to the fields	1.2
<i>jw nt.f.jr.tw (n.f) skA</i>	It was he who had to plow (to him)	1.3



<i>nt.f awAy n.f</i>	It was he who reaped for him	1.3
<i>jw nt.f.j.jrt n.f wpwt nb nty m sxt</i>	It was he who did for him every chore that was in the fields	1.3
<i>jst jw pAy.f sn Sry m aHAty nfr</i>	Indeed, his younger brother was a perfect man	1.3–4
<i>nn wn (mi-)qd.f m (pA-)tA (r) Dr.f</i>	There was none like him in the entire land	1.4
<i>js wn (pHty) n nTr (jm.f)</i>	There was a God's virility in him	1.4
<i>jw pAy.f sn Sry m-sA nAy.f iAwt m pAy.f sXrw nty ra nb</i>	His young brother was tending his cattle according to his daily habit	1.4–5
<i>tw.f wHo r pAy.f pr r-tnw rwh#</i>	He would quit work for his house each evening	1.5
<i>tw.f (pry r sDr) m pAy.f ihw m-xnw nAy.f iAwt (m-mnt)</i>	He (would leave to sleep in) his stable among his cattle (daily)	1.7–8
<i>tw.f thm nAy.f iHw r dit wnm.w m sxt</i>	He would drive his cattle to let them graze in the fields	1.9
<i>wn.jn pA-oDd Hr (Xp)r mi Abi Smaw m qndt .... Hr pA-smi bin j.Dd.n.s n.f</i>	Then the youth became like an Upper Egyptian Panther in 'furious' rage over the wicked proposition she had made to him	3.8–9
<i>m pAy.k sn Sry j.jr qnqn</i>	It's your young brother who has assaulted <me>	4.7
<i>bw.pwy wa mdt m-dy.j Hrw pAy.k sn Sry</i>	No one has talked with me except your young brother	4.10–5.1
<i>nn jw.j r Xpr m st jw.k im.sn</i>	I shall not be in a place where you are	7.2
<i>nn jw.j &lt;r&gt; aHa m st jw.k im.st</i>		8.3
<i>jw.j r Smt r tA-int pA-aS</i>	I shall go to the valley of the Cedar	7.2, 8.3
<i>Xr jnk pAy.k sn Sry m-r-a</i>	For I am still your young brother	7.4
<i>jw.f Hr in.n wa n sfd gSy jw.f Hr Sad Hnw.f jw.f Hr XAo.fr pA-mw</i>	He got a reed knife, cut off his phallus, and threw it into the water	7.8–9



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<i>pAy.j Sdy HAty.j tw.j Hr</i> <i>wAH.f Hr DADA n tA-Hrrt</i> <i>pA-oS</i>	I extract my heart, and I put it on top of the blossom of the Cedar tree	8.4
<i>jw wrS.f &lt;Hr&gt; bHs iAwt n</i> <i>XAst</i>	He spent the day hunting desert game (wild animals)	8.9
<i>hA BAtA kA n tA-psDt</i>	Oh, Bata, Bull of the Ennead	9.4
<i>jw XAo.k niwt.k r Hat tA-</i> <i>Hmt n Jnpw pAy.k sn aA</i>	You abandoned your town before the face of the wife of Anubis, your elder brother	9.4–5
<i>jX qd.k wo n st-Hmt n BAtA</i> <i>wn.jn \$nmw Hr jrt n.f jry</i> <i>Hms sw jw.s nfr.tj m Haw.s r</i> <i>st-Hmt nbt nty m pA-tA</i> <i>Dr&lt;.f&gt;</i>	Please fashion a (marriageable) woman for Bata, thereupon Khnum made for him a house companion, it was more beautiful in her body than any woman in the entire land	9.6–8
<i>tw.j &lt;m&gt; st-Hmt mi qd.t</i>	I am a female like you	10.2
<i>Xr HAty.j wAH Hr DADA n</i> <i>tA-Hrrt pA-aS</i>	My heart lies on top of the blossom of the Cedar tree	10.2–3
<i>jw BAtA Hr Smt r bHs m</i> <i>pAy.f sXr nty ra nb</i>	Bata went to hunt according to his daily habit	10.4



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<i>jw HAty.f m pA-gAy</i>	His heart was in the bowl	14.2
<i>ptr jw.j r Xpr m wo n kA aA</i>	Look, I shall transform into a great bull, it has every beautiful color, while his character form is not known	14.5
<i>wn.jn BAAtA Hr Xpr pA-Xprw j.Dd.f n pAy.f sn aA</i>	Then Bata transformed into the form he had mentioned to his elder brother	15.1
<i>jnk BAAtA</i>	I am Bata	15.9
<i>jw.j m kA</i>	I am as a bull	16.1
<i>Xr jr sw Hr rmn nA-n-rmT jw.f Hr ktkt m nHbt.f jw.f Hr djt XAo n.f DfDf 2 n sn&lt;f&gt; r-gs pA-&lt;b&gt;nS 2 n Hm.f o.w.s. jw tA-wo Hr Xpr tA-&lt;wa&gt; rit n pA-try aA n pr-aA a.w.s. jw tA-kty Hr kty rit jw.sn Hr rwD m SAw#bw 2 aA jw wo nbt im.sn &lt;m&gt; tpy</i>	While he was upon the men's shoulders, he twitched in his neck and shed two drops of blood beside the two doorposts of his majesty, l.p.h., one chancing on one side of the great portal of Pharaoh, l.p.h., and the other on the other side. They grew into two large Persea trees, each of which was exquisite	16.8–17.1
<i>SAwAbw 2 aA rwD m biAit aAt n Hm.f a.w.s. m pA-grH r-gs pA-try aA n Hm.f a.w.s.</i>	Two large Persea trees have grown this night as a great marvel for His Majesty, l.p.h., beside the great portal of His majesty, l.p.h.	17.1–2
<i>jw.j Hr Xpr m kA</i>	I transformed (myself) into a bull	17.8
<i>jw.tw Hr Sad nA-n-SAwAbw n pr-oA a.w.s.</i>	The Persea trees of Pharaoh, l.p.h., were cut down	18.3
<i>wn.jn wa nADA Hr pwy jw.f Hr aq m rA n tA-Spsy wn[jn].s Hr am&lt;.f&gt; jw.s Hr Ssp iwr m km n At Sry&lt;t&gt;</i>	Then a splinter flew up and entered the lady's mouth, she swallowed it and became pregnant in the completion of a brief moment	18.4
<i>msy.tw n.k wa n sA-TAy</i>	A son has been born to you	18.7



<i>jw.tw Hr dhn.f &lt;r&gt; sA-nsw n KS</i>	He appointed him Viceroy of Kush	18.10–19.1
<i>wn.jn Hm.f a.w.s. di.tw.f &lt;r&gt; r-pat n pA-tA Dr&lt;.f&gt;</i>	His majesty, l.p.h., made him crown prince of the entire land	19.1–2
<i>jw.f &lt;Hr irt&gt; 30 n rnpt m nsw ib Kmt</i>	He <spent> thirty years as king of Egypt	19.6

#### 4. Conclusion

All these deictic makers are used to narrow the circle of knowing the exact information of the referent of the proper name BAtA.

The determinatives show that the proper name refers to a masculine (male person) as in 1.2; 3.2; 5.8; 12.4; 19.1, as a mythological or divine person as in 1.1; 14.5; 16.6; 18.3; 18.4; 18.7, as a royal or noble person as in 19.1; 19.2; 19.6. To emphasize that it refers to a masculine, the personal pronoun 3rd person was used several times referring back to it as in 1.2 (2); 1.3 (3); 1.4 (3); 1.5; 1.7; 1.9; 3.8; 5.7 (3); 7.8; 8.9 (2); 9.2 (2); 9.8; 10.4; 12.7; 13.3; 14.1; 15.1; 15.7; 16.8 (4); 18.4 (2); 18.10; 19.6, and the 2<sup>nd</sup> person pronoun was used as in 2.9; 3.2 (3); 3.8; 9.4 (3), although the 1<sup>st</sup> person pronoun was used as in 3.5; 7.2 (2); 7.4; 8.3 (2); 8.4 (3); 10.2 (3.2); 14.5; 15.9; 16.1; 17.8,. The definite article which was used to emphasize the gender and number of the indefinite noun was the definite article *pA-* which appears only with the masculine singular nouns as in 1.1; 3.2; 3.8; 16.6; 16.7.

There are three adjectives which modify that the noun refers to a 'young' person as in 1.2; 1.3; 1.5; 4.7; 5.1; 7.4; 13.3, that he is a 'perfect' person as in 1.4, and that he is 'great' bull as in 14.5, and 'large' two Persea trees as in 16.10–17.1.

The direct genitive is used several times in different positions, to modify that Bata is the name of the young brother in 1.1, he is an upper Egyptian Panther in 3.8, two Persea trees in 16.10–17.1; 17.1; 18.1, a splinter in 18.4, and the king of heart of Egypt in 19.6; however, the indirect genitive is used to modify that he is a male boy in 18.7, he is the bull of the ennead in 9.4, the crown prince of the entire land in 19.2. Indeed, both of direct and indirect genitives are used to modify that he is two drops of blood in 16.9, the two Persea trees of the pharaoh in 18.3, and he is the Viceroy of Kush in 19.1.



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Also there are several nouns which are used in apposition of the proper name, they modify that he is the young as in 1.2, a herdsman in 5.8, the bull of the ennead in 9.4, a husband in 12.4; 16.2, a great bull in 14.5, a bull in 16.1; 17.8, this bull in 16.4, the bull in 16.6; 16.7, two Persea trees in 16.10–17.1; 17.1; 18.1, a male boy in 18.7, Viceroy of Kush in 19.1, a crown prince of the entire land in 19.2, and king of heart of Egypt in 19.6.

At the last, the sentences which modify that the proper name (*BAtA*) refers to a male person who is the bull of the Ennead (9.4), the younger brother (1.1; 7.4), he was with his elder as if he were a son (1.2), who made for him clothes (1.2), followed after his cattle to the fields (1.2), had to plow to him (1.3), reaped for him (1.3), and who did for him every chore that was in the fields (1.3). He was a perfect man (1.3–4) there was none like him in the entire land (1.4), there was a God's virility in him (1.4), also he was tending his elder's cattle according to his daily habit (1.4–5), he would quit work for his house each evening (1.5), sleep in his stable among his cattle (1.7–8), and derive his cattle to let them graze in the fields (1.9).

He became like an Upper Egyptian Panther in "furious" rage over the wicked proposition she made to him (3.8–9), his elder's wife accused him (4.5) by saying that: He has assaulted her (4.7), and no one has quarreled with her except him (4.10–5.1).

He left the place where his elder is (7.2; 8.3), went to the valley of the Cedar (7.2; 8.3), became barren/as a female (10.2) by getting a reed knife, cut off his phallus, and threw it into the water (7.8–9) saying that he extracted his heart and put it on top of the blossom of the Cedar tree (8.4; 10.2–3), was spending all day hunting desert game (8.9). The Ennead made for him a marriageable woman who is more beautiful in her body than any woman in the entire land (9.6–8). He died (12.7), his heart was in the bowl (14.2). Then he transformed into a great bull, it has every beautiful color, his sort is paralleled (14.5; 17.8) emphasizing that he is Bata (15.9) a bull (16.1).

He was upon the men's shoulders, he twitched in his neck and shed two drops of blood beside the two doorposts of his majesty, one chancing on one side of the great portal of Pharaoh and the other on the other side, they grew into two large Persea trees, each of which was exquisite (16.8–17.1), the two of them have grown this night as a great marvel for his majesty beside the great portal of his majesty (17.1–2), they were cut down (18.3),





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causing a splinter flew up and entered the lady's mouth, she swallowed it and became pregnant in the completion of a brief moment (18.4).

He held three different titles: Viceroy of Kush (18.10–19.1), Crown prince of the entire land (19.1–2), and the king of Egypt for thirty years (19.6).

Finally, Bata has a mysterious power but also he held human titles like 'crown prince', which means that he may be a person with magical power that helped him to reach different positions as a man not as a god.

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