

# STUDY GUIDE FOR KAMRIN

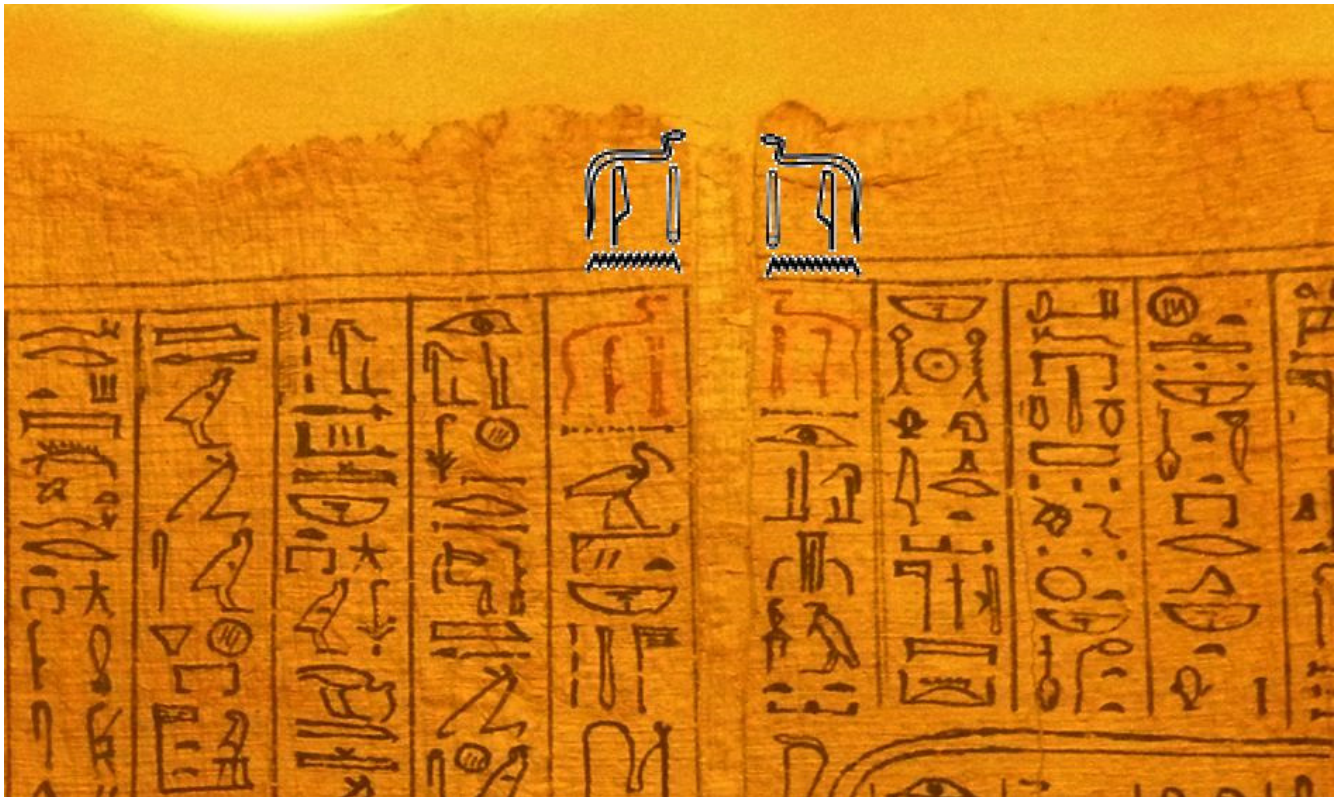
## CHAPTER SIX QUOTATIONS - THE DJED-MEDU

### LESSON 43

Pages 175-180

Become familiar with the 'Dd mdw' form of introducing a quotation

- Learn the two basic forms
  - Note that the first person suffix pronoun is often dropped because it is a weak consonant
- Learn that suffix pronouns can stand for nouns as the objects of prepositions



Here's an example of the 'Dd mdw' in formula I took in December 2008 in the Field Museum in Chicago. I have placed font-generated glyphs above the originals to help you identify where the phrase is and what it looks like in the cursive hieroglyphs which the mis-named "Book of the Dead" is written with. Note the reed feather. In script like this, the feather is left open, it is not closed in, compare with the font-generated glyph above. Also, water, the N35, can appear as simply a straight line. This version, at least, shows a little bit of mottling in there.

In each case, for a cookie for each, identify which god is doing the talking and see how far down those central columns you can read.

If you look around carefully, you will be able to find a number of signs and words that you already know.

**For example:** starting in the second column from the right you should be able to make out an part of an

offering formula. How much of it can you read? It's fairly standard stuff.

And up in the second column from the left you'll see 'mAa xrw' written with three glyphs,.

Here's a case where the formula is truncated as described on page 175. It's in the two middle columns, just to the right of the king's name. Transliterate: 'Dd mdw di.n(i) n.k'. "I gave you..." Yes, that's not a 'nb', that's a '.k' in those two columns. You have to look closely at the right hand edge of the glyphs to see a yellow handle attached there. Anyway, this type of truncation is very common. As you can see here, the orientation of the glyphs indicate that the speaker is Ra-Hor-akhty and he is addressing the king, who holds a was-scepter in his hand, the symbol of authority.



Many translators don't translate 'Dd mdw' directly, merely using quote marks when appropriate.

Homework:

HW42: on pages 175-180

Object 1: Statue Base of Senwosret I: Again the picture is part of the message. Always look for symbols, particularly outsized hieroglyphs in the pictures.

- In this case, the large central pillar is really F36. Look it up, see what it means, think what it might refer to.
- The two figures are tying something to the pole. What they are tying are plants: Papyrus (M13) and the so-called lotus (really water lily) (M9). Look at what these guys are wearing on their heads.
- For a cookie: what is going on here?

Object 2: both figures. Well, I think these glyphs are easy to read. But there are some irregularities.

Object 3: I disagree that the repeated signs are for visual effect only. Recalling that ancient Egyptian had no diacritical markings in their orthography, that's what these are, in my opinion. They're there to let you know that people are speaking. You can think of them also as word balloons like in comic strips. Can you see any similarities between this object and object 1?

Object 4: "Ptah South of His Wall" could refer to an early temple south of the city of the white wall, Mennefer, which the Greeks later called Memphis.

Object 5: This looks like a scene from someone trying to "dance like an Egyptian". If you look on the internet you can find lots of color images of this piece. The king, of course, is Rameses I.