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## A New Hieroglyphic Luwian Inscription from Ereğli

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The present study – dedicated to Professor Günter Neumann as a token of esteem – is intended as an appendix to the monumental *CHLI*<sup>1</sup> by Hawkins<sup>2</sup>.

**Designation.** EREĞLİ (*CHLI*, group X [Tabal], no. 52).

**Location.** Museum of Ereğli (Konya), no. 1982.

**Description.** Portion of base bearing 1-line inscription running sinistroverse round three adjoining faces, A, B, C (see pls. I-III); fourth face, D, broken away. The top of the stone has part of an elliptical mortise-hole cut into it, clearly to hold an upper stele (most probably inscribed too: cf. e.g. SULTANHAN) or statue (e.g. KARKAMIŞ A 30 h<sup>3</sup>).

The incompleteness of the piece is patent: aside from the partial mortise-hole, the text is not preserved from the beginning of side A and the end of side C; it does, therefore, not seem unreasonable to suppose that an equivalent section of base, joined to form a rectangle, is missing. Otherwise face D only of the original single block may have broken away<sup>4</sup>.

Below the base-line of the inscription the stone continues with a recessed area that was evidently sunk into the ground.

Dimensions: ht. (top to base-line) 0.27 m; w. (A, C) ca. 0.33 m, (B) 0.55 m.

Condition: as preserved, good, except that the upper edge is damaged, obscuring principally the word-dividers.

Script: relief.

Sign forms: cursive (*á*, *s*<sub>3</sub>), monumental (*HAW*), mixed (*ta*).

Peculiarities: rhotacism; 167 (i.e. “NEG<sub>2</sub>”) for *nà* likely.

Word-dividers: seem to be consistently used; often mutilated or lost.

**Discovery.** Dug up in the garden of a private house in Ereğli and bought by the Museum on 15.7.1991.

<sup>1</sup> The style of which has been here adopted.

<sup>2</sup> To whom I feel much indebted for profitable discussions and suggestions.

<sup>3</sup> Cf., for instance, Leick 1991, fig. 19, though the sculpture does not actually belong with that support.

<sup>4</sup> Which can be established only upon further inspection of the surface.

Working with the permit of the General Directorate of Antiquities and Museums of Turkey and with the authorization of the Museum Director Mr. Mehmet Arif Bilici, I examined and photographed the inscription in August 1995.

**Publication.** Edition. Here for the first time.

**Content.** Fragment: apparently topos of prosperity ([sky], earth, sheep).

**Date.** Late 8th century, as most Tabal documents. Author's name not preserved.

**Text.** Traced from photographs.

### Transliteration

- § 1. (A) ...(-)t]a-<sup>[K]</sup>x<sup>[L]</sup>ia<sup>[L]</sup>za<sup>[K]</sup> SAR+r-ta<sup>K</sup> a/i-zi-ia-ti  
 § 2. <sup>[K]</sup> )<sup>[K]</sup>(ta-s<sub>3</sub>-160+r(B)-s-pa-wa/i+r<sup>K</sup> )193(-)tu-wa/i-a/i-s<sub>2</sub><sup>K</sup> 51-n-n<sup>K</sup> a/i-zi-ia+r  
 § 3. LUGAL-ti-a/i-pa-wa/i-à-za<sup>[K]</sup> á-pa(-)167<sup>[K]</sup> HAW-ti-zi<sup>[K]</sup> ar+ha (C)  
 <...>  
 § 4. <sup>[K]</sup> wa/i-ta<sup>[DINGIR]</sup>TRH-hu-za-s<sub>2</sub><sup>[K]</sup> <sup>[TIPAS]</sup>ti-pa-s-ti<sup>K</sup> KAT-ta<sup>[K]</sup> na-a/i<sup>[K]</sup> 160-ha [. . .(-)]s-a/i(-)s<sub>2</sub>([. . .])

### Translation

- § 1. the sky] makes the ... above,  
 § 2. but the earth (...) makes the ... below;  
 § 3. (for) the king ... then (of ?) the sheep ...  
 § 4. Let the Storm-God not ... anything down from the sky!

### Commentary

- § 1. ...(-)t]a-<sup>[K]</sup>x<sup>[L]</sup>ia<sup>[L]</sup>za: substantive, probably acc. sing. N, object of the following verb.  
 SAR+r-ta (/sarranda/): preverb, as against postposition elsewhere<sup>5</sup>.  
 § 2. The enclitic +r in -pa-wa/i+r should represent either the rhotacized acc.

<sup>5</sup> KARATEPE: see Meriggi 1962, 192 ad 52; Oshiro 1988b, 28 f. and 1995a, 222.

pronominal -ata (with /d/) 'it / them' (as in, e.g., KARATEPE XXVIII 142 Hu [// -ár Ho]) or the reflexive -ti (cp. KARATEPE XXXIV 177)<sup>6</sup>; in neither case is there any obvious sense<sup>7</sup>.

)193(-)tu-wa/i-a/i-s<sub>2</sub>: matches the equally enigmatic noun 193(-)tu-wa/i-a/i-za of ASSUR letter c II 15: <sup>K</sup> wa/i-mu-ta<sup>K</sup> 193(-)tu-wa/i-a/i-za<sup>K</sup> 160-za<sup>K</sup> u-sa-ti-s<sub>3</sub>, "why do you [sing.] bring ... to me?" (context unhelpful<sup>8</sup>). Syntax calls for an object in both cases. Morphologically, if we are dealing with an *i*-stem, the alternation /-sa/ ~ -za in the acc. sing. N – paralleled by, e.g., <sup>333</sup>á-zá-li-s<sub>2</sub> "meal (?)" vis-à-vis <sup>333</sup>á-zá-li-za "feast (?)" of CEKKE B 4; consider, furthermore, <sup>333</sup>(á-za-li-s alongside [33]3[-li]-za, KARKAMIŠ 4 a ll. 2 and 1 respectively – requires distinct analyses: -Ci+sa vs. -Ci(ya)n+sa > -Ci(n)za<sup>9</sup>.

51-n-n (/annan/) a/i-zi-ia-: the phrase finds a pendant – albeit in the range of military terminology – in KARKAMIŠ 31/32 l. 3<sup>7</sup>: 51-n-n a/i-zi-a/i-ha "I subjected [scil. the Pinatean fortress]"<sup>10</sup>.

In view of the symmetrical arrangement of §§ 1 and 2 the lost element, subject

<sup>6</sup> See, respectively, Meriggi 1967, 93 and 1966, 52 § 83.

<sup>7</sup> The *Ortspartikel* -ta (on which see Meriggi 1966, 85-97 §§ 33-65, 98 f. §§ 71-73, and Oshiro 1995b, 62-69 / 1996, 21-25), on the other hand, "seem[s] to be never rhotacized" (Morpurgo Davies 1982/83, 248 – yet cf. 269 n. 47; etymology by Watkins 1978, 308 f.). The matter, however, could be called in question again if in KARKAMIŠ 13 (c +) a (+ b) § 3 (Hawkins 1981, 164) the element +r, attached to the particle chain, expresses the "locative" -ta (so Meriggi 1975, 118), in perfect agreement with § 4:

§ 3 ná-pa-wa/i+r<sup>[K]</sup> za-la-n<sup>K</sup> 48/TUWA-wa/i-ia

"or puts ..."

§ 4 ná-pa-wa/i-ta á-ma-za<sup>K</sup> á-ti/a<sub>5</sub><sup>?</sup>ma-za<sup>K</sup> ar+ha<sup>[K]</sup> 268<sub>1</sub>

"or obliterates my name"

(zala- must be here – and in BOYBEYPINARI III A[-IV D] 2 [Meriggi 1975, 81 sentence 15] – noun in the acc. sing. MF, but adverb presumably in ALEPPO 3 l. 2 [Poetto 1980, 128-131] and definitely in ANCOZ 7 C § 5 [CHLI VI.16, 356 f.: ARH-hi-zi 160-s<sup>K</sup> za-la-n 48/TUWA-wa/i-a/i "who puts the frontiers (acc. pl. MF) ..." as well as in the also unpublished TELL AHMAR 6 l. 5 § 15 [ARH-hi-zi-pa-wa/i<sup>K</sup> za-la-n<sup>K</sup> 48/TUWA-wa/i-ha "I put the frontiers ..."]).

For the use of -ta with the verb a/i-zi-a/i(a)- 'make' note, in any event, KARKAMIŠ 6 l. 4 (Meriggi 1966, 96 § 61; Hawkins 1979, 158 / n. 42), CEKKE B 12 end (+ the preverb ar+ha = 'take away': Meriggi 1966, 87 § 39b / 1967, 112 sentence 36), IZGIN A-B 5 (+ á-tá 'in(to)': Meriggi 1966, 86 § 36 / 1975, 39 sentence 5: 'ag-giungere'), and KULULU 1 B-A 4-5 (+ á-pa-n(-á) 'after' = 'pursue': Meriggi 1966, 85 § 34; Hawkins 1981, 172 citation 28).

<sup>8</sup> Cf. Morpurgo Davies 1980, 104 and Oshiro 1988a, 248.

<sup>9</sup> See Hawkins / Morpurgo Davies 1982, 96-98.

<sup>10</sup> Hawkins 1981, 155 f.; for the preverb see Oshiro 1986, 81 f., 1988b, 25 f. and 1995a, 217-219.

of the first clause, is presumably "sky", in natural contraposition to "earth".

§ 3. LUGAL-ti-a/i: dat. or (with omission of preconsonantal /-n/) acc. sing.

-za: quite obscure. This suffix in the particle chain marks elsewhere (e.g. MARAŞ 4 l. 5 and ASSUR letter f II 11<sup>11</sup>) the enclitic pronoun 1 pers. pl.<sup>12</sup>, which does not appear appropriate here.

á-pa(-)167: in all probability to be read together and syllabically á-pa-nà. The acc. sing. MF of the demonstrative pronoun (with -nà = /n/) being entirely unsuitable for the passage, the form may be identified with the preposition á-pa-n / APA-n(/na/ná)<sup>13</sup>, here used adverbially, 'after(wards), then', like APA(-à) of YALBURT block 2 § II<sup>14</sup>.

HAW-ti-zi: nom.-acc. pl. MF. Either a uniquely occurring ti-extension (as in, e.g., huha(ti)- 'grandfather') or, at the most, an (adjectival) ant-formation<sup>15</sup> of the widely attested word for 'sheep', HAW-wa/i- / (<sup>HAW</sup>)ha-wa/i(-a/i)-<sup>16</sup>.

ar+ha (C) <...>: the verb must have been left out through scribal error, given the immediately succeeding (§ 4) sentence particles wa/i-ta beneath the word-divider. Such a constraint prevents us from determining whether this preverb expresses here a positive – in a way intensive – nuance, allowing the locution to denote some kind of well-being, as is the case with arha lat/ra- 'prosper, enhance, flourish', recurring several times<sup>17</sup>, or arha <sup>55a</sup>upa- 'bring forth / give out, dispense' of KARKAMIŞ 2 l. 4<sup>18</sup>.

<sup>11</sup> See, respectively, Meriggi 1967, 129 sentence 14 and Hawkins 1980, 115 f. no. 6 (ii).

<sup>12</sup> Cf. Meriggi 1966, 47-49 §§ 69-75 and Morpurgo Davies 1980, 89 f., with n. 7 for the reading.

<sup>13</sup> Cp. Meriggi 1962, (28-)29 and 186 ad 35.

<sup>14</sup> As argued by Poetto 1993, 28, 30 (with reassertion in 1998, 112); cp. also Oshiro 1988a, 251 f. / 1995a, 216 f.

<sup>15</sup> On the functions of this morpheme within Anatolian see Carruba's discussion, 1992, passim.

<sup>16</sup> Meriggi 1962, 58 f.; for the Luwian group cf. recently Ofitsch 1998, 662-664, with references.

<sup>17</sup> See Hawkins / Morpurgo Davies 1978, 104 f.; for AKSARAY A 2 add Poetto 1982, 276 § 2: 'e-largire'.

<sup>18</sup> Cf. the treatment of Meriggi 1967, 54 sentence 7, with commentary. – 55a\* is likely to reproduce the forepart of 55(I), the "taking hand" (not a "bird's wing" [cf. ad L 136, after Meriggi 1937, 84 ad 142]!), which alongside 56, the "hand turned downwards", also determines upa- (cp. Meriggi 1962, 138).

Obviously the situation becomes reversed (viz. arha signifies 'de-, dis-, away', as is the rule) if the following clause consists of the curse formula.

§ 4. [. . .(-)]s-a/i(-)s<sub>2</sub>([. . .]): a sequence difficult to interpret; the verb is expected in this position.

Should only the word-divider be missing, s-a/i underneath might stand for 3 sing. indicative (in accordance with a/iziat/ri above, §§ 1-2) of the Luwian base /sa-/ 'let go, release'<sup>19</sup> which, combined with the foregoing KAT-ta 'down', would be semantically appropriate for such a context.

The association with /katta/ reappears – although in the reduplicated form <sup>42.3</sup>(s-s- (/sasa-/)) – in MALPINAR 6<sup>20</sup>; the absence of the customary determinative 42.3 (a type of "hand") is comparable to KARKAMIŞ 15 b 3 (again with s-s-)<sup>21</sup>.

Conversely, unnatural would be – owing to the arrangement of the glyphs – a reading s-s<sub>2</sub>-a/i, with s-s<sub>2</sub>- a theoretically graphic variant of s-s-. The collocation of s<sub>2</sub> remains thus problematic, even if it should constitute the beginning of a lost word.

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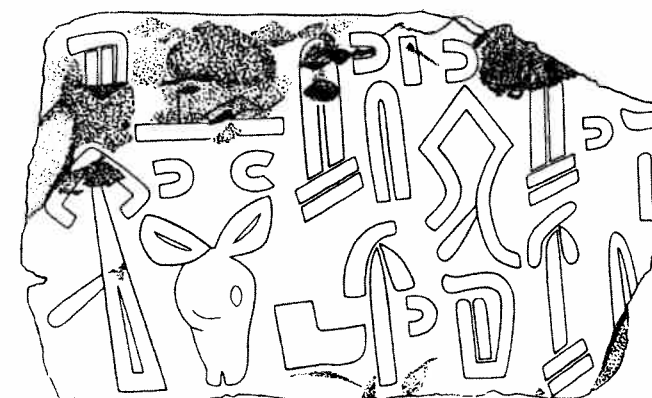
<sup>19</sup> Melchert 1989, 32-37, with n. 21 for the homologous Cun. sāi.

<sup>20</sup> Kalaç / Hawkins 1989, 108 § 28.

<sup>21</sup> Cp. Oshiro 1993, 78 f. under no. 60 and 1995c, 298 f. no(s). 13(-14), also on the intensifying connotation of the reduplication.

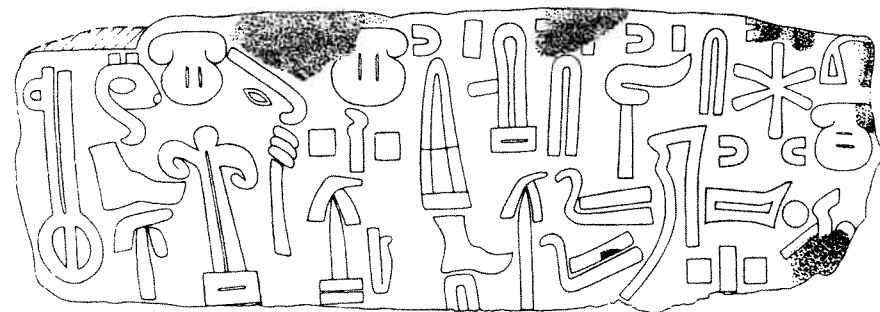
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PLATE I



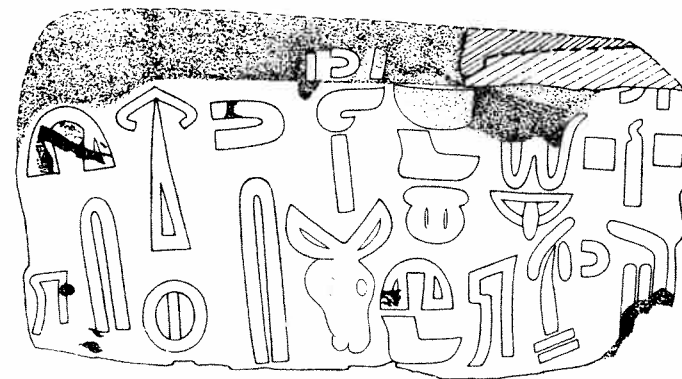
EREĞLI face A

PLATE II



EREĞLI face B

PLATE III



EREĞLI face C