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# **Plene-Writing in Neo-Hittite**

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## Introduction

### 1.1. The definition of plene-spelling in Hittite

Plene-writing can be defined as the repetition of a vowel sign before or after a syllabic sign containing an adjacent identical (or ambiguous with possibility of being identical) vowel. Each of the four vowels in Hittite (a, i, e, u) can be written plene. Thus, for example, the following forms may occur: *a-ar-hu-un* ‘I reached, attained’, *a-pa-a-aš* ‘that one (N. sg.)’, *i-it* ‘go (2sg. imp.)’, *ha-an-ti-i* ‘separately’, *e-ep-zi* ‘he takes’, *na-ak-ke-e-eš* ‘heavy, important (N. pl.)’, *ú-uk* ‘I, self, ego (N.)’, *nu-u-ma-an* ‘never, by no means’. Although a number of words are always or nearly always written plene (e.g. preverb *pa-ra-a* and 3 sg. pret. of the verb ‘be’ *e-eš-ta*), the vast majority of Hittite words of all periods that occur with plene writing can also be found without it. It is also widely accepted<sup>1</sup> that, in general, the plene-spelling is more frequent in the Old and Middle Hittite texts than in the writings of the late empire.

### 1.2. Plene-Spelling in Akkadian<sup>2</sup>

Before discussing plene-spelling in Hittite it is useful to go over the uses of scriptio plena in the Akkadian writing tradition from which the Hittite scribes adopted the cuneiform system. It is important to note from the beginning that the definition of plene-writing in Babylonian is different from the one in Hittite: it does not include the group of signs of the form V-VC. In this tradition, the sequence of a vowel sign followed by the syllable beginning with the same vowel is used to denote weak consonants, and glides in particular. Thus, for instance, Old Akkadian *i-ik-mi* and Old Babylonian *ú-ur-qá-am* are

equal to *yikmi* and *wurqam* respectively. An initial extra vowel, especially in words with monosyllabic roots, might also express a glottal stop, like in the words *ú-ul*, *i-in-šu*, *a-ah-šu*, but also *i-ip-pa-al*, *ú-ub-ba-am-ma* etc.

Plene-spelling in Akkadian, as follows from the restriction mentioned above, is confined strictly to the group of the form CV-V(-VC). Although there are some texts in which abnormal uses of plene-writing are attested, the usual functions of plene-writing in Akkadian are the following: (1) to denote long vowels, although not all long vowels are written plene; (2) to serve as phonetic indicators of vowel quality before or after ambiguous signs; (3) to express glottal stop, e.g. old Akkadian *è-ra-a-am-su* = *era'amšu*, and (4) in some cases *a-a* might be used to spell *ay(a)*.

## 2. The purpose of the study

The most significant studies concerned with the plene-writing in Hittite published to date are those of B. Rosenkranz, G. Hart and S. E. Kimball<sup>3</sup>. All of them, as well as other papers that deal with the subject, concentrate on the data from the Old and Middle Hittite periods for the reason that in the older texts the use of *scriptio plena* is recognized to be more frequent and less 'contaminated' by analogical levelling<sup>4</sup>. Although any attempt to explain the phonological function of plene-spelling should probably start with the texts from the earlier periods, our understanding of this aspect of the Hittite writing would be incomplete without a systematic investigation of the occurrences of the plene-spelling in the tablets of the Neo-Hittite period, and the more so since it is a commonplace that there was a significant change in the use of *scriptio plena* from the Old and Middle to the Neo-Hittite period<sup>5</sup>. The present study is an attempt to fill the gap in

works on plene-writing in Hittite by examining words spelled with an extra vowel in the texts of the late empire. It is based on data collected from the two versions of the Apology of Hattušiliš, the text of the Bronze Tablet and the several versions of the Annals of Muršiliš<sup>6</sup>. Its goals are (1) to compare the findings with the results obtained from the research done on the older texts and (2) to establish, if possible, the phonological significance of plene-writing in Neo-Hittite texts.

### 3. Methodology

Some of the materials following in Chapter 2, Chapter 3 and the Appendix require further explanation. First, I would like to acknowledge that the present study is largely based on three works which I found extremely useful for finding the Old Hittite, as well as the Middle and, in some cases, the Neo-Hittite forms that were necessary for the comparison laid out in Chapters 2 and 3. These works are the article by Jillian Hart in BSOAS entitled ‘Some observations on Plene-writing in Hittite’, the Ph.D. dissertation of Sara Kimball ‘Hittite Plene-Writing’ and the *Studien zu den Boğazköy-Texten* volumes 25 and 26 by Erich Neu. The short etymologies following the comparisons are usually based on the ones given in Kimball’s dissertation or in Hart’s article. For the reasons of convenience, therefore, the page numbers in Chapters 2 and 3 refer to either Kimball’s PhD dissertation or to Hart’s article.

I adopted the following conventions:

- (1) Damaged signs are underlined instead of being marked with the dot, e.g.

ar-ri-ir instead of ̣ar-ri-ir

- (2) In citing the Bronze Tablet, I simply used the notation **BT**, e.g.

*ú-uk* **BT** I 99, II 72.

( 3 ) In the appendix, the forms of the verbs found with preverbs are cited according to the following conventions:

a. The citation of the preverbs is usually given just before the number of the line where the form of the verb is found, e.g.

*e-ep-pir* (3 pl. pret.) **KUB I 1** II 78, **KBo III 4** II 34, 35, IV (appa ~) 37; **KUB XIV 15/ 16** III (appa ~) 35; **KUB XIV 17** II (appa ~) 11; **KBo V 8/KUB XIX 36** III 38; **KUB XIX 39** III 6; **KBo II 5** II 62, III 58.

b. If the form of a verb is found with the same preverb throughout the column, the preverb is cited before the column number, e.g.

*pí-ih-hu-un* (1 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** (para ~) IV 67, 68, 69, 76, 77.

c. If the preverb is found with the particular form of the verb throughout the whole tablet, the preverb is given before the citation of this tablet, e.g.

*har-ni-in-kán-du* (3 pl. imp.) (arha ~) **BT** III 9, IV 11, 20, 29.

d. If the preverb is found with the form throughout my whole corpus, it is given before the parenthesis where the person, number and tense are given, e.g.

*na-a-iš-ki-nu-un* (andan ~) (1 sg. pret. ) **KUB I 1** I 68; **KBo III 6** I 57.

e. Finally, if the preverb is attested with all of the forms of the verb in my corpus, the notation ‘here all’ appears in the main entry after the preverb that the verb is found with, e.g.

*haliya-* v. ‘kneel, genuflect’ (katta(n) ~ ‘kneel down’ here all)



- ( 4 ) Throughout the appendix and in the forms cited in Chapters 2 and 3, words with plene-spelling are italicized, while the forms that do not attest plene-spelling are not (all Hittite forms are italicized in the prose throughout my work).
- (5) Finally, in transcribing the ambiguous signs, I follow S. Kimball (1983, 32-43) in repeating the vowel of the preceding or following unambiguous sign, e.g. *ke-e-da-aš* for *ki/e-e-da-aš* and *me-mi-e-er* for *me-mi-e-e/ir*. If there is no adjacent vowel that could be used for the disambiguation of the vowel color, I use historical data, where available, to reconstruct the intended sign, e.g. *péran* for *pé/íran*. Otherwise, the transcription is done with the default vowel *i*: *pí-ih-hu-un* for *pé/í-e/ih-hu-un*.

### Notes

<sup>1</sup> See for example Kimball (1999, 55). Melchert also states that ‘in some (but not all) cases the appearance of scriptio plena becomes less frequent from Old to Neo-Hittite.’ (1992, 185).

<sup>2</sup> This section is based almost exclusively on the data found in Jussi Aro’s article (1954, 3-19).

<sup>3</sup> B. Rozenkranz 1959, 417-26; G.R. Hart 1980, 1-17; S. E. Kimball 1983.

<sup>4</sup> See for example Kimball 1983, 25; Hart 1980, 1 (note 2); Carruba 1981, 235.

<sup>5</sup> See among others A. Kammenhuber (1968, 175-6).

<sup>6</sup> I used the following versions of the texts: KUB I 1 and KBo III 6 (Apology of Hattušiliš); KUB XIX 29, KUB XIV 15 and 16, KUB XIV 17, KUB XIV 24, KUB XIV 29 = KUB XIX 3, KUB XIX 39, KBo III 4, KBo IV 4, KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36, KUB XIX 37, 2 BoTU 55 and 56, KUB XIX 30, KBo II 5 (Annals of Muršiliš). Moreover, in the following chapters, additional forms are sometimes provided from other securely dated Neo-Hittite texts. These are mostly taken from Kimball’s Ph.D. dissertation.

## Chapter 1

### The history of the question

#### I.1. Introduction

The function or functions, if any, of plene-spelling of vowels has long been one of the most controversial questions in Hittite phonology. The only point of convergence of the vast majority of opinions is the use of the *i* and *e* signs to clarify the reading of vowel color of the adjacent, otherwise ambiguous sign like for example *pe/i*<sup>-1</sup>. This supposition is supported by the fact that the Akkadians did use plene-spelling of these vowels to disambiguate vowel quality. However, beyond this point of agreement, interpretations of plene-writing by scholars differ significantly. The lack of consistency of plene-spellings in most words led some researchers, like Kronasser (1956, 35-6; 1962-6, 27-30), to deny any phonological significance to the phenomenon. Other scholars propose limited, mostly non-phonological, uses of scriptio plena.

#### I.2. Plene-writing as having mostly non-phonological functions

Otten and Souček (1969, 44-9) express the view that plene-spellings in one-syllable forms, like *i-it* or *ú-uk* were used only to give more ‘bulk’ to the otherwise very short words. Furthermore, they maintain that plene-spellings in other short words such as the preverbs *pa-ra-a* and *ša-ra-a* are also a product of the scribes’ desire to avoid overly short spellings, although they do not explain why certain other words consisting of only two-signs, for example the adverb *an-da* ‘inside, among’ or the preverb *ar-ha* ‘away’, are acceptable without plene-writing. Other non-phonological functions of plene-writing that

the two authors mention concern (1) the plene-spellings of the sequence *wa-a* followed by a sign not beginning with *a* and (2) the extra vowels before the sign denoting *ah/eh/ih/uh* syllables. In their analysis, in the first case, the scriptio plena is just a continuation of the writing tradition and has no phonological significance, whereas in the second it is a straight-forward clarification of the following highly ambiguous sign. The views of the two authors are generally similar to the opinions of Sturtevant (1951, 23) expressed in his comparative grammar of Hittite. He argues for the improbability of the plene-spelling denoting vowel length and proposes two main uses for the scriptio plena: (1) to disambiguate the color of the adjacent vowel, a function that was later extended to other vowels and (2) to avoid one-sign words (this use does not apply to the clitics.)

Friedrich (1931, 19-20) and Kuryłowicz (1958, 218-9) also lean toward the view that plene-spelling might have been used to denote mostly non-phonological distinctions. The former argues against the possibility of scriptio plena marking vowel length because, if this were so, there would be too many long vowels in the language. The latter, in summarizing the views of different researchers proposes that an extra vowel might be used in order to avoid confusion between the *wa-* and *pi/e-* signs and that in the beginning of certain forms, such as *e-eš-ta* and *a-ar-ti* it was just continuing the Akkadian writing convention. He also suggests that the vowel length might have been marked by plene-spelling only in certain graphic and phonetic environments and concludes that, in the future, one has to establish a hierarchy of different functions and their relationships to each other.

Other attempts to explain some aspects of plene-writing in non-phonological terms were made by Goetze. According to him, the assumption that the repetition of

vowels was used to indicate vowel length is nothing more than “one of those myths which die hard,” and which is “particularly awkward at the beginning of the word, [where] the spelling *e-eš-ta* ‘was’, e.g., certainly never indicated *ē* in the first syllable” (1962, 32). Although his analysis of plene-spelling is limited in that he does not consider all the types of plene-writings, he does propose that the *a-a-* sequences could continue the Akkadian orthographic convention, in which these spellings imply a presence of an etymological *y* (1954, 187). Thus, in his understanding, words like *a-a-an-za* ‘hot’, *a-a-pí* ‘sacrificial pit’ and *a-a-ra* ‘right, proper’ should be interpreted as *ayant-*, *ayapi-* and *ayara-*. He further proposes that this explanation, at least in the case of *a-a-an-za*, could be supported by the existing etymologies.

Another proponent of the limited uses of plene-spelling is Kammenhuber, who claims that *scriptio plena* did not denote long vowels and had little phonetic value in Hittite and other Anatolian languages, although she admits that there might be a connection between plene-writing and accent (1959, 29). Unlike Goetze, Kurylowicz and, to some extent, Otten and Souček, she argues against seeking an explanation of the Hittite plene-spelling in the Akkadian writing practices, since according to her there could be no contact between the speakers of the two languages (1969, 174-77). Although such a possibility does exist, it is not easily defensible, since it is unlikely that the Hittites could adopt the highly complex cuneiform writing system without being acquainted with the Akkadian writing conventions.

Although some of the uses of *scriptio plena* proposed by the above scholars seem very probable, like the clarification of the ambiguous signs such as *ah/eh/ih/uh*, it is hard not to notice that their analysis covers only a limited number of plene-writing

occurrences. Furthermore, most of them do not seriously consider the connection of plene-writing with the inflectional paradigms or the etymologies of the words, or, in other words, ignore the possibility of the phonological significance of plene-spelling. Some scholars, like Eichner (1980, 150-4) however, argue that the consistency of plene-spelling in certain environments<sup>2</sup> shows that it was used to differentiate between minimal pairs, and, thus, did denote some real phonological feature of Hittite. Although Eichner does not express his opinion on what this feature could be, a number of other researchers do attempt to connect plene-writing with accent, vowel length or both.

### **I.3. Plene-writing and ablaut and/or accent**

Rosenkranz (1959, 417-26) was the first to insist that there is a connection between plene-spelling and ablaut and thus, indirectly, accent. In his paper ‘Zur hethitischen Orthographie und Lautlehre,’ he notes that the weak grades, such as roots of the infinitive, participle and iterative of ablauting verbs, are never written plene and concludes that in these environments the vowels are short and have a schwa-like quality. The idea that scriptio plena might have been used to indicate accent or some other feature connected with accent was further developed by G. Hart and, independently, Carruba.

In her excellent article on the question, Hart (1980, 1-17) examines plene spelling in the syllables of some of the morphological categories that are expected to be accented in terms of Indo-European phonology, e.g. the terminations of the mediopassives and the root syllable of nom.-acc. sg. and the termination of the oblique in the archaic types of the heteroclitic neuters. She concludes: “What has emerged from [the investigation] is that plene-spelling in many cases can have nothing to do with inherited long vowels, but

does reflect the position of mobile accent of Indo-European” (14). Although Hart does state that it is possible that plene-spelling was used to show some feature connected with accent, and not the accent itself, she is somewhat skeptical of the idea that it indicated vowel length (1-3, 14-15). In her analysis, if this were the case, the original long vowels would have been shortened when unstressed and the short vowels would have been lengthened in accented syllables. This would mean that vowel length was completely dependent on the accent and thus, “plene-spelling could give no clue to the original length of a vowel” (15). Her reluctance to accept the possibility of plene-spelling as indicating long vowels also stems from the fact that, according to Sturtevant (1951, 23), in Akkadian texts found at Boghazköy the number of plene-writings was considerably higher than in the original Akkadian texts, which led some scholars, like Labat (1932, 10), to conclude the Hittite scribes were inept at distinguishing vowel length. This, in turn, is seen by her as partial evidence that Hittite did not possess a contrast between long and short vowels.

The Hart’s study has been very influential. One of the scholars who accepted her position is Lindeman (1983), who also argues for the unlikelihood of plene-writing indicating vowel length because, according to him, the distinction between the long and short vowels was given up long before the Hittites started writing their language.

Carruba’s opinion (1982, 233-48), as he himself points out at the end of his article, is, in general, also similar to the Hart’s. He insists that plene-spelling was used to indicate the position of mobile accent because accent is the only phonological feature that exhibits the common characteristics of the *scriptio plena*, such as its relative non-importance so that it can be omitted, as well as its frequent shift to the different syllable

when derivational suffixes are added. He also maintains that the variations in the plene-writings in the same word could be due to the educational level of the scribes and to the way the texts were dictated. For example, the discrepancies in the writing of diphthongs, i.e. the shift of plene-spelling from the first to the second vowel, could be explained, in his opinion, by the fact that the dictation at the later periods emphasized the second part of the diphthong, which, presumably, became less distinguishable and thus could be missed by the scribes. Finally, in his analysis, the differences in the plene-spellings of the different periods could be due to the change in the functions of plene-spelling. According to him, in Old and Middle Hittite it was used to denote the existing accent, while in the later period it was just a continuation of the existing tradition and did not have the same phonological value. Although the article has a number of interesting points, some of Carruba's arguments are very hard to prove, since so far no evidence exists that would confirm the existence of the process of dictation of texts that he uses in his explanations.

Finally, Watkins also supports the view that plene-writing is connected directly to the position of the accent. Thus, in discussing the paradigm of *šaru* 'booty' and of the related verb *šaruwai-* 'plunder' in his article 'A Hittite-Celtic Etymology' (1976, 116-122), he suggests that "the consistent scriptio plena of the first syllable of the noun (*ša-a*) as against its more frequent absence in the finite forms of the verb, may be significant as an indication of stress placement" (116). Similarly, in 'Die Vertretung der Laryngale in gewissen morphologischen Kategorien in den indogermanischen Sprachen Anatoliens' (1975, 358-78), he notes that the distribution of the extra vowels in the paradigm of the noun *hašša-* 'hearth,' i.e. in the endings of genitive, dative-locative, directive and



ablative, but in the root syllable of the accusative, corresponds exactly to the mobile accent paradigm in Baltic and Slavic.

As illustrated by Hart et al., the view that plene-writing indicates vowel quantity has not been widely accepted. Nonetheless, a number of scholars do attempt to support this opinion.

#### **I.4. Plene-writing and vowel length**

The idea that plene-spelling might indicate vowel length existed from the very beginning of Hittite studies. For example, C. Marstrand, in his book *Le caractère Indo-Européen de la langue Hittite*, published in 1919, states that, in his opinion “on peut prouver que [les voyelles intercalées] en bien de cas, désignent la longueur vocalique” (104), and connects these long vowels to the etymologically long vowels of Indo-European. Some of the later researchers, such as Hrozný (1917, 186), Riemschneider (1973, 276) and Čop (1961, 59; 1964, 63-4) also agree that the main function of scriptio plena is to indicate vowel quantity. However, the discoveries of new data and more careful analysis proved that the original view that plene-spelling might continue the long vowels of Indo European is not valid. The more popular opinion accepted in the later period is that plene writing represents long vowels which arose in Proto-Anatolian or Hittite via different phonological processes. Thus, for example, both Čop and Hrozný note that there might be a connection between vowel length and accent, although they do not present much evidence to defend this opinion.

One of the most prominent supporters of the idea that scriptio plena represents long vowels is Oettinger, who notes that vowels in closed syllables or in three-syllable

words are very rarely written plene and proposes the following rule: short vowels are lengthened in the accented first syllable of the two-syllable words if the first syllable is open and the vowel in the second syllable is short (1979, 447-50). He gives the following pairs of verbal forms as an evidence for this law: *wāki* ‘s/he bites’ vs. *wākkanzi* ‘they bite’, etc. (among the nouns he cites *te-e-kan* ‘earth,’ etc.) He also proposes that in Old Hittite the long vowels were analogically extended through the whole singular and that by the Neo-Hittite period short vowels in these environments were reestablished by paradigmatic levelling. Further, in StBoT 22 (1976, 30-1), he suggests that one of the other sources of the long vowels could have been the compensatory lengthening after the loss of the second laryngeal. In his analysis, the *a*-stem nouns in Hittite, like *hašša-* ‘hearth’ and *išha-* ‘master,’ continue the IE feminine nouns in *-eh<sub>2</sub>*. The plene writing in the endings of these nouns, then, represents the development *\*-eh<sub>2</sub>* > *ā*. In his view, IE *\*ei* > *ī*, while the Hittite *i* < IE *\*i*.

Weitenberg, in his work on the Hittite *u*-stems (1984, 349) argues contra Hart that vowel length in Hittite is an independent phonological variable, although it does have a connection to accent. He agrees with Oettinger’s supposition that short vowels were lengthened under the accent, although he thinks that Oettinger’s rule for vowel lengthening should be seen only as a preliminary attempt to formulate the precise conditions where it occurs. However, he also insists that there is no evidence for Hart’s claim that the corollary of this has to be that the long vowels were shortened in unaccented syllables. In his view, the primary evidence for plene-spelling representing vowel quantity comes from the syllables that underwent compensatory lengthening, and in particular from the nom.-acc. neut. endings in CU-U, e.g. *a-aš-šu-u* ‘goods’, which can

be taken back to IE *\*-uh<sub>2</sub>*. However, he argues against the analysis put forward by Oettinger in StBoT 22 that *hašša-* ‘hearth’ or *išha-* ‘master’ and words in *-ui* could further prove the lengthening of vowels written plene, because their etymological identity is highly questionable (348-9).

Another argument against considering plene-writing as directly representing accent was presented by Georgiev (1983, 16-21), and later by Kimball (1983, 348-9), who question the view on the grounds that there exist a number of words with two plene-spellings. Kimball goes further in considering whether words with double plene-writings could have had a secondary accent, but rejects the notion on the basis that in this case plene-writing should have conformed to a certain metrical pattern independent of the morphological function of words, which is not true in Hittite. She further notes another problem with analyzing plene-spelling as denoting accent (1999, 61-4), namely the fact that not all vowels which certainly had accent in Hittite are found with the extra vowels, for example *\*é* and the reflexes of *\*éh<sub>1</sub>* are never written plene before the affricate /ts/ and vowels in general seem to not have plene spelling before some heavy obstruent clusters, like in *ne-ku-uz* ‘night’ < *nég<sup>w</sup>ts*. In her opinion, the majority of the vowels in Hittite did undergo lengthening under the accent, while the unaccented vowels were shortened. However, she insists that accent is not the only source for the long vowels and that in some cases they arose also via monophthongization, compensatory lengthening and contraction. The examples she cites for compensatory lengthening include *a-aš-šu-u* ‘good’ < *h<sub>1</sub>ós-uh<sub>2</sub>* and *tūriye/a* ‘harness’ < *twṛH-yé* or < *dhwṛH-yé*, whereas monophthongization is exemplified by iteratives in *-skē/a-* from verbs in *āi-*, e.g. *a-ru-ú-i-iš-ke-ez-zi*, etc. and the loss of *y* by nom. pl. ending *-ēš* < *\*ées* < *eyes*. The only plene-

spelling that did not indicate long vowels according to her is HU-U, since the two signs are written as a ligature in the texts from the empire period.

Kimball also questions the proposition, made by other scholars<sup>3</sup> that CU-U-WA writing was used to disambiguate the sign *wa* which in Akkadian could also be read as *p/bi/e*. Since in Hittite this sign was never used in its second value, she argues, it is not very logical to suppose that plene-spelling here was used for the purpose of distinguishing between the two. Furthermore, similarly to Carruba, she does not agree with the majority opinion that the *i* and *e* signs were used to clarify the color of the adjacent ambiguous vowel. However, her reasons for the disagreement are different from Carruba's, who questions the wide-spread notion because he posits the merger of *i* and *e* in Hittite. Kimball's basis for dissatisfaction with the analysis is that she believes that native speakers of the language would not need the disambiguation, since they were writing the words they were using in their every-day speech. Their situation, then, is somewhat parallel to that of speakers of modern English who do not have difficulties reading /f/ for the *-gh* in *enough* and /θ (zero)/ for the same sequence of consonants in *though*. Thus, she argues, although the Hittite signs are ambiguous to modern scholars, they probably were not so to the scribes.

Another scholar who thinks that scriptio plena "marks vowel length and only vowel length in most cases" (1994, 27), is Melchert. In his article 'Hittite vocalism' (1992, 183-91) he argues that some of the plene-written *a*'s could continue the pre-Hittite accented short \**o*. He cites *a-ar-(hi-ti)* 'arrive' < \**h<sub>1</sub>ór* (*h<sub>2</sub>ei/-th<sub>2</sub>ei*), *ma-(a)-al-d/ti* 'solemnly declares' < \**móldhei*, *ši-pa-(a)-an-ti* 'libates' < *spóndei* and other forms in support of his view. In his opinion, the plene-spelling in these cases could only be

explained by the development of Proto-Anatolian, in which first, accented short *\*o* was lengthened in closed syllables and then the merger of short and long *\*o* and *\*a* occurred. He concludes that plene-writing could only indicate vowel length because “when the Hittites write some accented *a*’s plene and not others, the only reasonable conclusion is that the vowels differ in length” (186). Melchert, however, does not agree with Kimball that *all* vowels were lengthened under accent. According to him, the lengthening of accented short *\*a* did not take place in closed syllables. The situation with short *\*i* and *\*u* in accented syllables, he admits, requires further study, but it is probable that they were also not lengthened.

### **I.5. Plene-writing as having multiple uses**

In addition to the views outlined above, some scholars’ position is that, although in some cases plene-writing is used to indicate vowel length, the uses of scriptio plena are not limited to that. Pedersen (1938, 3-4, 5, 34, 164, 194), for example, is convinced that along with the forms in which plene-spellings function as representations of vowel quantity, there is a number of words where scriptio plena was used for other purposes. In his analysis, in Hittite, as in Akkadian, the only sequence of signs which represents vowel quantity is CV-V (e.g. *da-a-* and *te-e-*). The extra vowels in the beginning of words, such as *e-eš-zi* ‘be (3 sg. pres.)’ or *a-ar-ti* ‘come, arrive (2 sg. pres.)’ are used to indicate simply that the initial vowel is not dead, or, in other words, is not just written due to the orthographic limitations of the writing system. This notion is supported by the hypothesis that, according to him, Hittite orthography was developing in the direction of an alphabet. He also notes that even in non-initial positions plene-spellings could also be

due to orthographic conventions, as for examples in words such as *išhāš* ‘master’ or *kāš* ‘this (N. pl. c.)’. In the former case, the extra vowel after the signs ending in *-h* most likely does not indicate vowel length, since the vowels after the *-ah/ih/eh/uh* sign are very often written plene, which, in his opinion, suggests free ‘doubling of vowels’ in this environment. He proposes that the safest place where plene-writing can be seen as indicating long vowels is the second syllable of trisyllabic words, or in disyllabic words, if the second syllable is closed, e.g. *da-ma-a-iš* ‘another, other (N. sg.)’ or *i-da-a-lu-uš* ‘bad, evil (N. sg.)’. In the first syllable the doubling of vowels is also quite frequent, so that, Pedersen concludes, it is also probable that in this environment it represented long vowels.

Another scholar who mentions vowel length as just one of the multiple uses of scriptio plena is F. Bader (1990, 9-10). In her opinion: “De manière générale ; la *scriptio plena* peut comporter plusieurs explications (non nécessairement exclusives les unes des autres)” (9). Thus, in the case of words such as *la-a-man* ‘name’, it certainly represents a long vowel, whereas in *a-ra-an-zi* (3 pl.) vs. *a-ar-hi* (1 sg.) ‘arrive’ the extra vowel is connected to the ablaut and indicates the accented vowel. She also agrees that in some cases plene-spelling can be used as an attempt to approximate the alphabet, e.g. *wa-a-al-* = *w + a + l*, and, similarly to Melchert, proposes another function for the *-a-a-* sequences, which, in her opinion could mark the reflexes of IE *o* vocalism. The main evidence she cites for the latter is the root *\*h<sub>1</sub>er-* ‘be standing, move.’ The singular forms of Hittite verb *ar-* ‘reach, attain’, i.e. *a-ar-hi* (1 pres.), *a-ar-ti* (2 pres.), *a-a-ri* (3 pres.) and *a-ar-aš* (3 pret.) could, according to her, be connected to Greek *ορ-ωρε* < *\*h<sub>1</sub>e-h<sub>1</sub>or*, its past perfect *όρ-ώρει* and the aorists *ωρορε* < *\*e-h<sub>1</sub>or-h<sub>1</sub>or-*; and Tocharian B.

eršām < \**orse-n* ‘he arouses, makes move’. This, in turn, points to the fact that *ā* here is the reflex of *o*, “la scriptio plena notant alors et une longue et une voyelle accentuée” (10).

## **I.6. Conclusion**

It is rather clear from the views outlined above that the most important question regarding plene-spelling in Hittite is its connection to vowel length and accent. In my view, the most convincing and well-supported interpretation of scriptio plena to date has been offered by S. Kimball (section I.4. above). In the following study, therefore, I proceed with the assumption that the plene-spelling in Hittite was used to mark long vowels and that Hittite vowels were lengthened under accent. However, I must stress that, unlike Kimball, I believe that the function of scriptio plena has not been limited to indicating vowel length only and that in some cases, as for example before the highly ambiguous sign *ih/eh/uh/ah* it was also used to disambiguate the vowel quality.

### Notes

<sup>1</sup> Carruba and Kimball, however, do not agree with the majority opinion. Their views are discussed in more detail in the rest of this chapter.

<sup>2</sup> E.g. plene-writing of *a* in the beginning of some words and *u* in the end of others.

<sup>3</sup> See for example Otten-Souček (1969, 47-50) and Kuryłowicz (1958, 218).



## Chapter 2

### No Change in Plene Writing

#### II.1. Introduction

Although it is generally accepted that there has been a big change in plene-spelling from the Old to the Neo-Hittite period, my analysis shows that quite a few morphological categories did not undergo any significant alternations. The three most significant categories that are considered in this chapter are (1) the words where plene-spelling stayed the same probably due to conventional spellings, (2) all the suffixes and terminations, with the exception of the 3 sg. pret. ending *-er*, and (3) the words with plene-spelling of *i* and *u* (reflexes of *\*iH* and *\*uH*, *\*í* and *\*ú*, and *\*éu*). Among the members of the first category are verbs *eš-* ‘be’, *ep-* ‘take’ and *wek-* ‘ask’, as well as some of the words grouped together in the ‘morphologically isolated nouns’ section. The second category consists of such suffixes and endings as the inchoative suffix *-ešš*, the mediopassive terminations before *-ri/-ru*, the Dative sg. ending *-ui* and the animate Nom. pl. suffix *-eš*. The third category includes the neuter plural collectives in *h<sub>2</sub>*, as well as words such as *ešša-* ‘do, create’ and *heu-* ‘rain’ for the reflexes of *\*iH* and *\*uH* and the second syllable of *nakki-* ‘big, important’ and the first root vowel of *huwapp-* ‘deal with wickedly’ for the reflexes of the accented *\*i* and *\*u*. Under the reflexes of *\*eu*, I discuss the Dat. sg. of some *u*-stems and other words such as the adverb *karu-* ‘formerly’ and the verbs *upp-* ‘rise’ and *unna-* ‘drive, lead’.

Apart from these three categories, the other words that are dealt with in this chapter are the compounds of the verb *da-*, *uda-* ‘bring, carry’ and *peda-* ‘take’ and the

two verbs *handai-* ‘arrange, assign’ and *hatrai-* ‘write, report’. The preverbs *šara* and *para*, which are the only two among the preverbs attested very often that keep plene-spelling in the later texts, are also discussed in this section.

## II.2. *šara* and *para*

Two words where plene-spelling clearly stays the same throughout all the periods of Hittite are the preverbs *pa-ra-a* ‘forth’ and *ša-ra-a* ‘above’. Both are very well attested in Old, Middle and Neo-Hittite and both have plene-spelling in the second syllable of their forms in all the periods, with very rare exceptions. All the occurrences of the two preverbs in the Neo-Hittite texts that I have looked at had the second syllable of the preverbs written plene, even when there were enclitics added.

Both preverbs are the frozen forms of directives in *-a*, and the plene-spelling in the second syllable can be connected to accent. It is, however, possible that the phonological forms of the preverbs were */pra/* and */šra/*. In this case, the extra vowels might have been used to indicate that the second vowel was a real vowel, as opposed to the vowel of the first syllable, which was written due to the lack of signs consisting strictly of consonants. Although it is tempting to think that the spellings in Neo-Hittite are just continuing the orthographic tradition, it is unlikely that this is the case because other preverbs, such as *appa*, which are also virtually always written plene in Old Hittite usually have no extra vowels in Neo-Hittite.

## II.3. Verbs *eš-*, *ep-* and *wek-* and some pronouns

Three other words where no change of plene-writing is attested are *eš-* ‘be’, *ep-* ‘take, seize’ and *wek-* ‘ask, demand’. In Old Hittite the strong cases of the verb *ep-* are consistently spelled with scriptio plena in the first syllable. The Neo-Hittite forms do not differ from the older ones, except for the occasional additional plene-spelling of *u* in the 1 sg. pret. ending. For *eš-*, the Old Hittite forms attest plene-spelling in the singular forms where the endings begin in consonants. The forms of *eš-* attested in my corpus are also very similar to the ones found in Old Hittite. The only small exception is an extra vowel that is sometimes added in the second syllable the Neo-Hittite 1 pl. pret. forms. In both Old and Neo-Hittite, the distribution of plene-spelling in the verb *wek-* ‘ask, demand’ is parallel to that of *eš-*. It should be noted that for *wek-* there seems to exist slightly more variation in the plene-spelling. In both Old and Neo-Hittite, there are forms of the singular where no scriptio plena is found.

### Examples (all Neo-Hittite):

*ep-* ‘take, seize’

*e-ep-zi* (3 sg. pres.) **KUB I 1** IV 85; **BT I 63**, II 26.

*ap-pa-an-zi* (3 pl. pres.) **BT II 24**.

*e-ep-pu-un* (1 sg. pret.) **KBo III 4** I 22; **KUB XIV 15/16** IV 36, 37, 45; **KUB XIX 30** I 13;

**KBo IV 4** II 63; III 38, 42; **KUB XIX 37** III 24, 33, 34.

*e-ep-pu-u-un* **KBo III 6** II 7, 12, III 66.

*e-ep-ta* (3 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** II 53; **KBo IV 4** II 15; **KBo II 5** I 15, 16, IV 9.

*e-ep-t[a]* **KUB XIV 16** II 3; **KUB XIX 39** II 2.

*e-ep-[ta]* **KBo II 5** IV 23.

*e-e[p-ta]* **KBo II 5** IV 25.

*e-ep-pir* (3 pl. pret.) **KUB I 1** II 78; **KBo III 4** II 34, 35, IV 37; **KUB XIV 15/ 16** III 35;

**KUB XIV 17** II 11; **KBo V 8/KUB XIX 36** III 38; **KUB XIX 39** III 6; **KBo II 5** II 62, III 58.

*e-ep-pir*= **KBo II 5** III 36.

[e-e]p-pir **KUB XIV 15** III 37; **KBo II 5** IV 16.

*e-ep* (2 sg. imp.) **2 BoTU 56** IV 1.

*e-ep-ten* (2 pl. imp.) **KUB XIV 15** I 14.

apant- particip.

ap-pa-an-za (N. sg.) **KUB XIX 37** II 22.

<sup>LÚ</sup>ap-pa-an-za= **KBo IV 4** II 75.

ap-pa-an-ti (N. pl. neut.) **KBo III 4** IV 20.

ap-pa-an-na-aš (G. pl.) **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** II 24.

apeški/a- it.-dur.

ap-pé-eš-kán-zi (3 sg. pres.) **KUB XIX 37** IV 7.

eš- v. 'be, exist'

*e-eš-zi* (3 sg. pres.) **BT I 76, 86, II 62, III 17, 38, 53, 54; KBo IV 4** III 70; **KUB XIX 37** II 5.

*a-ša-an-zi* (3 pl. pres.) **BT I 81, 83, 84, III 52.**

*e-šu-un* (1 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** I 11, 12 (bis), 47, 73, IV 41; **KBo III 6** I 10 (bis) , 39, III

16; IV 1; **KUB XIX 29** I 10; **KUB XIV 16** II 11; **KUB XIV 29 + KUB XIX 3** I 16

(12); **KBo IV 4** I 34; **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 26** II 43.

*e-eš-ta* (3 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** I 51, 70, 71, II 12, 17, 32, 45, IV 4, 5, 68; **KBo III 6** I 42, II 3, 17

(bis), 18, 19, 21, 23, 27, 53, III 5, 63; **BT I 11, 22, 46; KBo III 4 I 10** (bis), 12, II 32, 42, 44, 51, 53, 55, 67, III 8, 19, 20, 34, 35, 47, 54, 75, 95, IV 41, 43; **KUB XIX 29 IV 20; KUB XIV 16 I 20, 21, 25** (bis), 31; **KUB XIV 17 II 8, 9, 31, 32, III 22, 24; KUB XIV 29 + KUB XIX 3 I 30** (26); **KBo IV 4 II 3, 4, III 23, 30, IV 8, 38, 61; KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36 I 2, 26, 38, 39, II 8, 20, 23, 25** (bis), 27, 36, IV 14; **KUB XIX 39 II 4, III 8; KUB XIX 37 II 15, III 43; KBo II 5 I 17, III 54.**

e-eš-ta **KUB I 1 III 44.**

e-eš-t[a] **KBo III 6 I 60; KBo IV 4 II 80.**

e-eš-t[a] **KUB I 1 IV 33.**

e-e[š-ta] **KUB I 1 II 73.**

[e]-eš-ta **KBo III 4 III 11.**

[e-]eš-ta **KBo III 4 IV 23.**

[e-e]š-ta **KUB XIV 16 I 24.**

e-šu-u-en (1 pl. pret.) **BT II 33, 34, 49.**

e-su-en **KUB XXIII 1 I 32.**

(e-eš-te-e n) (2 pl. pret.) **KUB XIV 15/16 III B 26.**

e-še-er (3 pl. pret.) **KBo III 6 II 25, III 58; BT I 69; KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36 II 17.**

e-šir **KUB I 1 IV 59; KBo III 4 I 33, II 51; KUB XIV 16 I 22, II 21;**

**KUB XIV 17 II 12; KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36 I 19, IV 6; KUB XIX 37 III**

**39, 45, 51, 52; KBo II 5 IV 13.**

e-ši[r] **KUB XIX 37 III 50.**

e-eš-du (3 sg. imp.) **KUB I 1 I 8, 16, IV 79, 84, 89; KBo III 6 I 7, 14; BT II 20, 68, 79,**

**80, 83, 95; KUB XIV 15 IV 48.**

a-ša-an-du (3 pl. imp.) **BT III 81.**

ašant- partic.

a-ša-an-za= **2 BoTU 53 I 2 (?)**.

[a-ša](-an-za) **KUB XIV 17 III 23.**

wek- ‘ask, demand’

ú-e-ek-mi (1 sg. pres.) **KUB XXIV 53 Rs 8.**

ú-e-ek-ti (2 sg. pres.) **KBo V 4 II 25, 26.**

ú-e-ek-zi (3 sg. pres.) **KUB XXVII 16 III 7, IV 18.**

ú-e-ek-zi **KBo XII 70 Rs 13.**

ú-e-ek-zi **KBo XII 70 Rs 12.**

ú-e-e[k-zi] **KUB X 27 V 5.**

ú-e-ek-z[i] **HT 36 Vs 20.**

ú-ek-zi **KUB XXVII 10 V? 15; KUB XXXIV 15 Rs 6.**

ú-ek-zi **KUB XVII 24 III 14**

ú-e-kan-zi (3 pl. pres.) **KBo XIX 133 L. 6.**

ú-e-kan-z[i] **KUB XVII 24 III 8.**

ú-e-gan-zi **Bo 4207; Bo 4801, 412/s (Oettinger 1979, 17)**

ú-e-ek-kan-zi **KUB XXVII 64 + 66 II 16; Bo 5003 (Oettinger 1979, 17).**

ú-e-ku-un (1 sg. pret.) **KUB XIX 39 III 10; KUB XXIV 53 Rs 6, 7.**

ú-e-ku-u[n] **KUB XXIV 53 Rs 2.**

ú-e-ek-ta (3 sg. pret.) **KBo VI 29 I 8; KUB XXIV 24 + 30 IV 27; VBoT 120 II 10.**

ú-e-ki-ir (3 pl. pret.) **KUB XIV 8 Vs 21; KUB XXVI 61 II 18.**

ú-e-ek (3 sg. imp.) **KUB XXI 27** II 29.

ú-e-kan-ta **KUB IV 3** Vs 16.

weški/a- it.-dur.

ú-e-eš-ki-nu-un (1 sg. pret.) **KBo IV 4** I 11.

*Ep-* and *eš-*, as can be seen from the examples above, belong to the *e : a* class.<sup>1</sup>

The etymology of *ep-* is rather clear: it comes from the root containing the first laryngeal, probably *\*h<sub>1</sub>ep-*. Plene-spelling of the root, then, marks a short or long vowel that was accented in pre-Hittite. *Eš-* ‘be’ continues IE *\*(h<sub>1</sub>)és*. The Luvian cognates point to the short *e* as the root vowel in Proto-Anatolian. Interestingly, as Kimball points out, the lack of plene-spelling in the roots of the forms with vowel-initial endings could probably be due to orthographic rather than phonological considerations. Apparently, in some cases the scribal conventions were more important than the real phonological features of a form. In case of *wek-* the etymology is a little more obscure. The cognates in the other IE languages point to the earlier *\*wék̑*. This etymology is, however, a little more problematic, since *\*wék̑* has to result in *\*wēkk* by the regular phonological development. Eichner<sup>2</sup> proposes a reconstruction of the forms with single *k* from a proterodynamic present injunctive *\*wēk̑m̑* (> *ú-e-ku-un*). The forms with geminate *kk*, as he notes, could be derived from the 3 pl. pres. *\*wēk̑nti* (> *ú-e-ek-kan-zi*).

The preservation of plene-spelling in these verbs is probably due to the conservatism in spelling. Another group of words where this seems to be the case consists of the pronoun and adjectives *humant-* ‘all, every’, the demonstrative pronouns *apa-* ‘that one; those’ and *ka/i-* ‘this, these’, the relative pronoun *kui-* ‘who, which’ and the indefinite pronoun *kuiški-* ‘someone, anyone’. The only one of these pronouns that

undergoes a slight change is *ki/a-* ‘this, these’, in the N-A. pl. form of which there seems to be more confusion of *e* and *i*. The Neo-Hittite paradigms for all of these words are given in the Appendix. I decided to not deal with them in more detail here since, as I mentioned above the lack of change seems to not reflect any phonological facts.

#### II.4. The verbs *peda-* and *uda-*

*Peda-* ‘bring, carry’ and *uda-* ‘take’, are two other verbs that seem to not undergo a change. In Old Hittite, the first of the two verbs, *peda-* is spelled with plene-writing in all of its forms, whereas no scriptio plena is attested in *uda-*. Although two forms of *uda-* with plene-writing seem to be found in my Neo-Hittite texts, both are damaged, so that their identification as belonging to *uda-* is dubious.

##### Examples (all Neo-Hittite):

peda- v. ‘bring, carry’

*pé-e-da-i* (3 sg. pres.) **BT IV 9, 16, 27.**

*pé-e-da-ah-hu-un* (1 sg. pret.) **KUB XIV 15 I 12.**

*pé-e-da-aš* (3 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1 II 53; KBo III 6 II 34; KBo III 4 III 71; KUB XIV 20 19.**

*[p]é-e-da-aš* **KUB XIV 29+KUB XIX 3 9 (5).**

*[pé-]e-da-aš* **KUB I 1 II 2.**

*[pé-e-da-]a-aš* **KUB XIV 17 III 4.**

*pé-e-te-ir* (3 pl. pret.) **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36 I 7; KUB XIX 37 III 20.**

*[pé-](e-te-ir)* **KBo IV 4 I 7.**

uda- v. ‘to bring’



ú-da-i (3 sg. pres.) **BT II 3**.

ú-da-ah-hu-un (1 sg. pret.) **KBo III 4 I 34, 46, 51, III 30, IV 32; KUB XIV 15 I 7; KUB XIV**

**16 I 30; KUB XIX 30 I 7; KBo II 5 II 41.**

ú-da-ah-hu-[un] **KUB XIV 15 I 4.**

[ú-da-]a?-ah?-hu?-un **KUB XIV 16 II 7.**

ú-da-aš (3 sg. pret.) **KBo II 5 III 55.**

[ú-]da-a-aš **KUB XIX 30 I 24.**

ú-te-ir (3 pl. pret.) **KUB XIV 17 II 29; KUB XIV 29+KUB XIX 3 I 25 (21); KUB XIX 37**

**III 3; KBo II 5 I 8.**

Both verbs are compounds of *da-* ‘take’, which itself, interestingly, does undergo a change in the later texts (see III.5.2.). As Kimball notes in her dissertation (241) the roots of these compounds were probably unaccented. The plene-written *e* of *peda-*, thus, could mark the vowel that was probably accented in pre-Hittite, while the lack of plene-spelling of the initial vowel in *uda-* is probably due to the fact that it is found in open syllable.

## II.5. The inchoative suffix -ēšš

Although just one form of the inchoative suffix -ēšš is attested in Old Hittite texts, the Middle Hittite forms, as well as Neo-Hittite copies of Old Hittite originals, all attest plene-spelling of this suffix.

### Examples:

Old Hittite:

*par-ku-e-eš-ta* **KBo VIII 42** Rs? 9.

Middle Hittite:

*i-da-a-la-u-e-eš-ša-an-zi* **KBo VI 3** II 18.

Neo-Hittite Copies of Old Hittite Texts:

*i-da-a-la-u-e-eš-zi* **KBo VI 4** IV 2.

*i-da-a-la-u-e-eš-ša-an-zi* **KBo VI 6** I 13.

*te-e-pa-u-e-eš-zi* **KUB XXXIV 114** Rs? 11.

*te-pa-u-e-eš-zi* **KUB VIII 18** L. 3.

Neo-Hittite Originals:

*par-ku-u-e-eš-šu-un* **KUB I 1** I 39.

*par-ku-e-eš-šu-un* **KBo III 6** I 33.

*i-da-a-l-u-e-eš-te-e-ni* **KBo V 4** Rs 21.

*te-e-pa-u-e-eš-ta* **KBo II 5** I 6.

*[te-]e-pa-u-e-eš-ta* **KBo II 5** IV 2.

*te-e-pa-u-e-eš-ša-an-za* **KBo IV 4** III 23, 24, IV 38.

*te-e-pa-a-e-e(š-ša-an-za)* **KUB XIV 15/ 16** III 37.

*te-pa-u-e-eš-ša-an-za* **KUB XIX 29** IV 18.

Although the etymology of the suffix is unknown, the plene-spelling could indicate that it was accented in pre-Hittite. The second scriptio plena found in the roots of some forms could be accounted for by the analogical extension of the long vowel to the verbs from the adjectives they are derived from.

## II.6. Animate nom. pl. ending -ēš

Another place where plene-writing seems to not undergo a change is the animate Nom. pl. ending -ēš. For both Old and Neo-Hittite, in some cases, two plene-spellings of the same word are attested in words with this ending: one in the root and the other in the ending. However, forms with plene-writing in the root or suffix, and no scriptio plena in the ending (spelled -*Ce-eš*) are also found. Although plene-spelling is not attested for all of the Nom. pl. animate forms, it does provide evidence for the lengthening of vowels under accent in this morphological category. It is clear that the extra vowel in these environments has not been necessary for the vowel color disambiguation, since both *eš* and *iš* signs exist. Furthermore, as Kimball points out (419), no source for analogical extension of the scriptio plena to these endings is readily available.

The plene-writing of the root in most forms points to the shift of the accent onto the root vowel, a situation which according to Kimball (417), is parallel to the accented suffix -*ānt* of participles in ablauting verbs.

Examples:

### Old Hittite:

*na-ak-ki-i-e-eš* **KUB XXII 11** + Rs 23 (<\*nak-y-és in Kimball's opinion)

*he-e-a-u-e-eš-ma-as* **KUB XXXIX 3** l 8.

*he-e-ya-e-e-ša* **KUB XXXII 17+** Vs 3 = **StBoT 25** Nr. 137 ll 12.

### but

*hu-u-ma-an-te-eš*= **KBo VI 2** ll 55.

*hu-u-ma-an-te-[eš]* **KBo VIII 41** L. 5.

la-a-le-eš **KBo XVII 2** I 4.

<sup>KUS</sup>iš-hi-ma-a-ne-eš **KBo XXII 15** Rs! 10.

### Neo-Hittite:

a-aš-ša-u-e-eš **KBo XII 70** II 11; **KUB IX 6** II 6; **VBoT 24** III 2, IV 30.

da-aš-ša-u-e-eš **BT** III 66.

na-ak-ke-e-eš **BT** II 33.

(na)-ak-ki-iš **KUB XIV 15/16** III 40.

### but

hu-u-ma-an-te-eš **KBo III 6** I 67, II 3, IV 6; **BT** II 21; **KBo III 4** I 4, 39, II 4, 26, 39, III 29, 42,

51, 62, 87, IV 27, 39; **KBo IV 4** III 21, IV 10.

hu-u-ma-an-te[-eš] **KUB I 1** III 56.

hu-[u-ma-an-t]e-eš **KBo III 4** II 62.

The etymology of the ending is not entirely clear. Neu<sup>3</sup> and later Melchert (1994, 103), derive it from the i-stem suffix and the ending *\*ey-eš* (> *ēš*), while Kimball (417-8) argues that this is not entirely convincing. One of the considerations against this etymology is that in the most cases the suffixes of the i-stem nouns in oblique have o-grade rather than e-grade. The ending should then result in *aeš* < *\*aeyš* (*\*oi* > *ai*) and not *ēš* < *ey-eš*. Another argument that Kimball puts forward against Neu's analysis is that, except for the places where plene-writing denotes the vowels continuing *\*iH* and *\*uH* plene-writing is not securely attested in unaccented syllables. In her etymology, then, the source of the ending was an accented version of the Nom. pl. *\*-es*.

## II.7. Mediopassive terminations before *-ri/-ru*

Another morphological category where plene-spelling probably did not undergo much change is mediopassive terminations before *-ri/-ru*. Thus, the forms that were mostly spelled without plene-writing in Old Hittite, i.e. 3 sg. pres. mid. of *eš-/aš-* ‘sit, occupy’, *kiš-* ‘become’, *nai-, neya-* ‘turn’, *ar-* ‘stand’ and *iya-* ‘make, do’ do not attest plene-spelling in the Neo-Hittite forms that I have looked at. The verbs that had plene-spelling quite often, on the other hand, i.e. *lag-* ‘fall’, are also found with plene-spelling in my corpus. The only exception to the general trend is the scriptio plena found in the 3 sg. pres. mid. of *handai-* ‘put in order’. This verb, according to Hart (6-7), was hardly ever spelled with plene-writing in the Old Hittite texts. It does, however, attest the extra vowel in its termination both times it is found in the texts I worked with.

### Examples (all Neo-Hittite):

#### lag- ‘fall’

*la-ga-a-ri* (3 sg. pres. mid.) **KUB XIX 23** Rev. 18, 19; **KUB VIII 36** III 9; **KUB XXIX 9**

I 28.

*la-qa-a-ri* **KUB V 7** Obv. 18.

#### eš-, aš- ‘sit, occupy’

*e-ša-ri* (3 sg. pres.) **KUB XIX 37** II 19.

#### kiš ‘become’

*ki-ša-ri* (3 sg. pres. mid.) **BT I 97**, II 2; **KUB XIX 31** III 11.

#### nai-, neya- ‘turn’

*ne-ya-ri* (3 sg. pret. mid.) **KUB I 1** IV 11.

#### ar- ‘stand’

ar-ta-ri (3 sg. pres.) **BT** III 12, 22, 23, 30; **KBo IV 4** II 45.

iya- ‘make, do’

i-ya-at-ta-[ri] (3 pl. pres.) **KBo IV 4** III 69.

[i-y]a-at-ta-ri **KBo IV 4** II 27.

handai- ‘put in order, arrange, assign’

ha-an-da-it-ta-a-ri (3 pl. pres. mid.) **KBo IV 4** II 29, 32.

As Hart points out (7-10) the terminations of mediopassives is one of the categories that were accented in Hittite. Plene-spelling in the like *lagari*, then, could be connected to the accent. However, not all of the Hittite verbs attest zero-grade root and full-grade accented termination. Some, like *eš-/aš-* ‘be’, *kiš-* ‘become’, *nai-*, *neya-* ‘turn’ and *ar-* ‘stand’, belong to the type that most likely had root accent. These verbs, as mentioned above, do not usually have plene-spelling in their endings in the older texts. Interestingly, however, most of them did attest plene-spelling of the root, which as seen in the above examples has probably been given up by the Neo-Hittite period.

In the case of *handaittari*, as Hart suggests (9), the plene-spelling in the later texts probably reflects the fact that it became more fashionable to denote the accented vowel. (It should be noted, that according to my views, this vowel was lengthened.) This verb, then, unlike the verbs that do not have plene-spelling in the termination that I mentioned above, was most likely accented on the termination.

## II.8. Reflexes of *\*iH* and *\*uH*

### II.8.1. Neuter pl. collectives in *-h<sub>2</sub>*

In Old Hittite texts, plene-spelling in the termination is attested for some of the neuter plural collectives that etymologically come from endings in *\*-ih<sub>2</sub>/ \*-uh<sub>2</sub>*. This is the case for at least *aššu* ‘good’ and *mekki* ‘multiple’ which, in the older texts, are often spelled with scriptio plena in the endings. In the Middle Hittite period, *nakki-* ‘heavy, important’ is also found with plene-spelling in the last syllable.

It is much less clear whether plene-spelling became more rare or stayed the same in this morphological category, since the forms are rather scarcely attested. The only word where the ending clearly does not change from Old to Neo-Hittite is *nakki-*. *Aššu* and *mekki*, on the other hand, seem to undergo a change of form in the neuter plural collective and are spelled mostly *a-aš-šu-wa* (Kimball, 486) and *me-eg-ga-ya* in the Neo-Hittite originally composed texts. It should be noted, however, that the forms of *aššu* in the Middle Hittite texts and in the Neo-Hittite copies of the Old Hittite originals seem to attest plene-spelling very often. This, in turn, could probably be seen as partial evidence for the fact that there has been no significant change in the plene-writing in this morphological category. In the case of *mekki-*, it is a little more difficult to draw conclusions, since I found only one form of this word in post Old Hittite texts that clearly is in N.-A. pl. neuter. The fact that it lacks plene-spelling could point to the less frequent writing of scriptio plena in this word. On the other hand, the lack of forms that are similar to the ones in the older texts might be purely accidental.

### **Examples:**

#### Old Hittite:

*a-aš-šu-u* **StBoT 25** 122 Vs II 10.

*me-ek-ki-i* **KBo VI 2** II 46.

Middle Hittite:

*a-aš-šu-u* **KUB XXVI 17** II 12; **KUB XXIII 77** Rs 53 (bis).

*a-aš-šu-u* **KUB XVII 21** I 11.

*a-aš-šu-u* = **KUB XIV 1** Vs I 54, 55.

*a-aš-šu-u* = **KUB XIV 1** Vs I 50.

*a-aš-šu* **KBo VII 28** + Vs 12.

*a-aš-šu* **KUB XXXIII 68** II 8

Neo-Hittite copies of Old Hittite originals:

*a-aš-šu-u* **KBo XVII 63** Rs 9, 10, 12, 13; **KUB VIII 4** L. 17; **KUB VIII 34** + **XLIII 60** I 22.

*aš-šu-u* = **KUB II 2** III 13.

*me-ek-ki* **KUB I 16** III 11 (BoTU 8).

Neo-Hittite originals

*me-ek-ki-ya* **KUB XIV 14** + Vs 9.

*me-ek-[ki]* **KUB XXIII 3** Vs 2.

*me-eg-ga-ya* **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** II 35.

*me-eq-qa-ya* **KUB XXIII 38** Rs 4 (?).

*na-ak-ki-i* **KBo IV 4** IV 30; **KUB LIV 1** IV 12.

As is noted by Kimball (487-8) the plene-spelling of the vowel in these endings might be seen as the evidence for the fact that scriptio plena denoted long vowels.



Although *nakki* was probably accented on the ending and plene-writing here could thus represent an accented vowel, the two other words discussed above, *aššu* and *mekki*, were both root accented. The plene-spelling in the ending then could mark the vowels lengthened after the loss of  $h_2$ .

## II.8.2. *ešša-*, *heu-* and *hewana-*

Other words where the reflexes of  $*iH$  and  $*uH$  written plene seem to not undergo a change are the verb *ešša-* ‘create, establish, make’ and the noun *heu-* ‘rain’ along with a related verb *hewana-* ‘rain’. As could be seen from the examples below, in *heu-*, the *u* of the root, although often written plene, is less consistent than in the other words. In Old Hittite, however, forms without the scriptio plena of this vowel are also attested. In *ešša-*, although the plene-spelling of the initial vowel in Neo-Hittite stay the same as in the Old Hittite period, there seems to be a change from the spelling of the vowel written plene from *i* to *e* (OH *i-iš* > NH *e-eš*).

### Examples (all Neo-Hittite):

*ešša-* v. ‘create, establish, make’

*e-eš-ša-ah-hi* (1 sg. pres.) **KBo IV 8** III 7; **KUB XIV 14** I 7.

*e-eš-ša-ah-hi* **KUB XXI 27** IV 45.

*e-eš-ša-ah-h[i]* **KUB XIV 8** Rs 20.

*e-eš-ša-at-ti* (2 sg. pres.) **KUB VI 41** IV 10.

*e-eš-ša-i* (3 sg. pres.) **KBo V 13** III 24; **KUB XXXIV 1** IV 21.

*e-eš-ša-ah-hu-un* (1 sg. pret.) **KUB XIV 10** I 19.

*e-eš-še-eš-ta* (3 sg. pret.) **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** II 28.

*e-še-eš-ta* **KBo V 6** II 14.

*e-eš-ša-at-te-in* (2 pl. pret.) **KUB XXI 42** II 5.

*e-eš-ša-ú* (3 sg. imp) **KUB I 1** IV 80.

*e-eš-ša-an-du* (3 pl. imp.) **KBo IV 4** II 11.

### heu- ‘rain’

*he-e-u-uš* (N. sg.) **KUB XIX 50** IV 26.

*he-e-ú-uš* **KUB XVI 37** IV 6; **KUB XIX 14** I 9.

*he-e-uš* **KUB XXXI 136** II 5.

*he-uš* **Rs 25. 421** Vs 32.

*he-e-ú-u[n]* (A. sg.) **KUB XXV 23** IV 57.

*he-e-wa-aš* (G. sg.) **KUB XXV 23** IV 47.

*he-e-ya-u-wa-aš* **ib.** 52.

*he-e-mu-uš* = (A. pl.) **KUB XXIV 1** IV 15.

*hewana-* v. ‘rain’

*hewaneški/a-* it.dur.

*he-e-ya-u-wa-n[i-e]-iš-ke-et* (3 sg. pres.) **KUB XIX 14** L.12.

*he-e-u-wa-ni-eš-ki-[it]* (3 sg. pret.) **KUB XIV 20** 12.

*Ešša* probably continues the reduplicated form *\*h<sub>1</sub>i-h<sub>1</sub>i-sH-o-*. Presumably, the word underwent the following development: *\*h<sub>1</sub>i-h<sub>1</sub>i > \*īi > ī*, with the long vowel being due to both the loss of the second *h<sub>1</sub>* and to the contraction of two vowels. As Kimball notes in her Ph.D. dissertation (499), here the emergent long vowel was probably treated

as a reflex of a diphthong, since long vowels are usually shortened before geminates.

The etymology of *heu-* is also rather clear. It can be derived from the root *\*h<sub>2</sub>eu-H-*, with the generalized full grade. Since the word attests plene-written *u*, it is possible that it is derived from the lengthened grade root of either Nom. or Acc. of the root noun (*\*h<sub>2</sub>ēuh<sub>1</sub>/h<sub>3</sub>-s* or *\*h<sub>2</sub>ēuh<sub>1</sub>/h<sub>3</sub>-m̃*), rather than form the u-stem. The plene-writing of *u*, then, points to the compensatory lengthening after the loss of either *\*h<sub>1</sub>* or *\*h<sub>3</sub>*.

## II.9. Reflexes of accented *\*i* and *\*u*

Plene-writing of the vowels seems also to be well preserved in the places where the vowels continue pre-Hittite *\*i* and *\*ú*. Here, as Kimball argues (477 and following), the vowels were lengthened, so that plene-spelling in these forms indicates vowel quantity. The words found in my corpus that are representative are *nakki-* ‘heavy, important’ and the two related forms *huwapp-* ‘treat wickedly’ and *huwappa-* ‘evil, bad’. In the older forms of *nakki-* plene-spelling seems to be relatively well attested for the N. sg. and pl. common, as well as for the N-A. sg. neuter. The root of the adjective is never found with the extra *a*. An extra *u* in *huwapp-* is also attested in the Old Hittite, although the form of the root is predominantly *hupp-*.

### Examples (all Neo-Hittite):

nakki- adj. ‘heavy, important, difficult’

*na-ak-ki-i-iš* (N. sg. c.) **KBo IV 14** I 42.

*[n]a-ak-ki-i-iš* **KBo IV 14** I 27.

*na-ak-ki-iš* **KUB XXIV 3** I 29, 32.

na-ak-ki-iš **KUB VIII 62** I 25.

na-ak-ki-i š= **KBo VI 31** L. 19; **KUB VIII 48** I 19.

na-ak-ki-in (A. sg. c.) **KBo VI 31** L. 22.

na-ak-k[i-i]n **KUB VIII 48** I 22.

*na-ak-ki-i* (N.-A. sg. neut.) **KUB VIII 62** I 25; **KUB XII 23** L. 9.

*na-ak-ki-i* **KUB XXIX 4** III 28.

na-ak-ki **KUB XXIV 1** II 21.

na-ak-ki= **KUB XXIII 115** III 16.

*na-ak-ki-i* (D.-L. sg.) **KUB XIV 17** III 22.

[na-a]k-ki-ya (Dir.) **KBo XIV 25** I 19.

na-ak-ki-it/ta (Ins.) **KUB XXIII 120** I 33.

*na-ak-ke-e-eš* (N. pl. c.) **BT II 33**.

(na)-ak-ki-iš **KUB XIV 15/16** III 40.

*na-ak-ki-i* (N. pl. neut.) **KBo IV 4** IV 30.

na-ak-ki-ya-aš (G. pl.) **KUB XIV 15/16** III 36.

[*na-ak-*]ke-e-eš (D.-L. pl.) **KUB XIV 15/ 16** III 34.

na-ak-ki-i (case/ number unclear) **KUB XXXIII 115** III 5.

hupp- / huwapp- ‘ill-treat, deal with wickedly’

hu-wa-ap-ti (2 sg. pres.) **KUB XIII 34** I 14; **KUB VI 1** II 43.

*hu-u-w[a-ap]-pí-ir* (3 sg. pret.) **KBo III 6** I 30.

<*hu-u-w*>[*a-ap-pí-ir*] **KUB I 1** I 34.

huwappa- adj. ‘evil, bad, ill’

*hu-u-wa-pí* (D.-L. sg.) **KUB I 1** I 40 (bis).

*hu-u-wa-ap-pí* **KBo III 6** I 34.

*[hu-]u-wa-ap-pí* **KBo III 6** I 34.

*Nakki-* can continue either an o-grade or a zero-grade of *\*h<sub>1</sub>neḱ*. In the latter case, however, by regular development, the word should have become *ank-* (*h<sub>1</sub>ṇḱ* > *ank* with the loss of laryngeal). The Hittite form, then, would have to undergo a replacement of the root with a secondary zero-grade *nakk-* probably by analogy to some unknown word. If the word continues the o-grade, on the other hand, the ablauting pattern would be something like *\*h<sub>1</sub>nóḱi* : *\*h<sub>1</sub>ṇḱ-éy-*. In pre-Hittite presumably, it has to generalize the o-grade root of the strong cases and the accented suffix of the oblique stem.

*Hupp-* / *huwapp-* are probably two variants of the same root *\*h<sub>2</sub>up-*. The variation between the two forms can be due to ablaut *\*h<sub>2</sub>wop-* : *\*h<sub>2</sub>up-*. Alternatively, the initial paradigm for the root vowels could have been *\*eu* : *\*u* with later analogical extension of *pp* for Old Hittite *hupp-*. In this case, the plene-spelled *u* has to be a full-grade vowel in pre-Hittite. If we are to accept this etymology, the second form *huwapp-*, however, would presumably be best explained as arising through sound change. Note that the form *huwap-* is more frequent in the Neo-Hittite texts.

## II.10. The reflexes of *\*éu*

### II.10.1. Dative sg. in *-ui*

Another place where plene-writing doesn't seem to change is the dative singular of some u-stem nouns. Although not many forms are attested in my corpus, the frequency of plene-spelling seems to stay the same in Neo-Hittite. Note that the forms

are not well attested for the Old Hittite and that not all forms in Middle Hittite and in Neo-Hittite copies of the older texts have plene-spelling in the ending.

### Examples:

Middle Hittite and Neo-Hittite copies of the older texts:

*a-aš-šu-u-i* **KUB XXXIII 68** II 17; **KUB I 15** II 17.

*ú-e-el-lu-u-i* **KUB XXXIII 10** Rs 4.

*ú-e-el-lu-i* **KUB XVII 10** I 12.

*tar-nu-ú-i* **KUB X 17** I 16.

*tar-nu-i* **KUB X 18** I 31; **KUB XX 63** I 9

Neo-Hittite:

*a-aš-ša-u-i*= (D.-L. sg.) **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** I 14.

*ša-a-ru-ú-i* (D.-L. sg.) **KBo IV 4** IV 13.

*ša-a-ru-i* **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** I 39.

Based on the cognates in other IE languages, one can conclude that in *taru-*, the oblique cases probably had a zero-grade root and a full-grade suffix. Plene-spelling here, then, would mark the reflex of the full-grade accented *\*éu*. The structure of *šaru-* is presumably similar to that of *taru-*, while in *aššu-* and *wellu-* the scriptio plena is most likely analogical to the other u-stems, and *taru-* in particular.

II.10.2. Other words: *up-*, *unna-* and *karu-*

Other words where plene-writing probably marks the reflex of \*éu are the verbs *upp*-‘arise’ and *unnai*- ‘lead, drive to’ and the adverb *karu* ‘formerly, previously’. In Old Hittite, plene-spelling is well attested in all of these words and in the Neo-Hittite texts there seems to be no change in either the frequency of plene-spelling or in the place where it is found.

### Examples (all Neo-Hittite):

up- v. ‘rise, arise’

*ú-u[p-s]i* (2 sg. pres.) **KUB VI 45** III 14.

*u-up-zi* (3 sg. pres.) **KBo V 2** II 29.

*up-zi* **643/Z L.** col. 4 (Oettinger 1979)

*u-up-ta* (3 sg. pret.) **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** III 23.

*up-ta* **KBo XVI 8** III 27.

*ú-up-ta-at* (3 sg. pres. mid.) **KUB XXI 10 (= BoTU 45)** I 13.

karu adv. ‘formerly’

*ka-ru-ú* **KBo III 4** I 12, IV 44; **KUB XIX 29** IV 10; **KUB XIV 17** II 7; **KBo IV 4** II 57, III

60, IV 45.

*ka-ru-[ú]* **KUB XIV 15** II 15.

*ka-r[u-ú]* **KUB XIV 15/16** III B 38.

*ka-ru-ú*= **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** III 6.

unna- v. ‘lead, drive’

*u-un-na-an-zi* (3 pl. pres.) **BT** II 6.

*u-un-ni-ya-an-zi* **KUB IX 32** Rs 11.

*u-un-ni-ya-an-zi* **KUB IX 31** II 46.

*u-un-na-ah-hu-un* (1 sg. pret.) **KBo IV 14** II 9.

*u-un-ni-iš-ta* (3 sg. pret.) **KUB XIV 15** II 12.

*u-un-ni-eš-ta* **KBo IV 4** II 70.

[*u-un-*](*ni-eš-ta*) **KUB XIV 29** + **KUB XIX 3** I 30 (26).

*u-un-ni-eš* **KUB IX 34** III 28.

*u-un-nu-um-me-in* (1 pl. pret.) **KUB IX 31** II 54.

The verb *upp-* could be derived from the old athematic root *\*h<sub>1</sub>eup* : *\*h<sub>1</sub>up-*, presumably with the generalization of the full-grade root. In this case, plene-spelling in the root could continue IE *\*éu*. Alternatively, however, the verbs could come from the athematic denominative. For *karu-* it is rather hard to find a convincing etymology. Two different proto-forms have been suggested: *\*kr-ēu* and *\*ghr-ēu* both with accented e vocalism.<sup>4</sup> In any case, however, it is likely that the adverb continues the locative singular of the unknown u-stem. Finally, *unnai-* is clearly a compound containing the preverb *u(w)* ‘to’. The etymology of the preverb, however, is not completely clear. Kimball (465) proposes that the preverb could be derived from the IE form *\*éu-*.

## II.11. The verbs *handai-* and *hatrai-*<sup>5</sup>

Another group of verbs that in general seems to not show a change in plene-spelling are *handai-* ‘put in order, arrange’ and *hatrai-* ‘write, declare’. In spite of the apparent similarity of their roots, the patterns of plene-spelling in the two verbs are a little different. In both Old and Neo-Hittite, scriptio plena in *hatrai-* appears quite consistently



in the suffix *-ai-*. In *handai-*, however, although plene-spellings are attested rather well in this same syllable in the Old Hittite period, in the forms of the later texts there seems to be less consistency in where the plene-writing is found. As can be seen from the examples below, sometimes plene-spelling in the 3 pl. pres. middle is shifted from the suffix syllable to the first syllable of the ending. This change, however, is probably due to analogy with the plene-spelling in the corresponding forms of other verbs (see section II.7. above). Another slight change that *handai-* seems to undergo is that plene-spelling in general seems to be attested less frequently. It should be noted however, that most forms are still attested with plene-writing.

### Examples:

handai- v. ‘put in order, arrange, assign’

*ha-an-da-it-ta-a-ri* (3 pl. pres. mid.) **KBo IV 4** II 29, 32.

*ha-an-da-it-ta-at* (3 sg. pret.) **KBo IV 4** II 51, 55.

*handant-* partic. ‘just, fair, trusted, loyal’

*ha-an-da-a-an-za* (N. sg. c.) **KUB I 1** I 47; **BT III** 64.

*ha-an-da-an-za* **KBo III 6** I 39.

hatra(i)- v. ‘write, report, declare, order’

*ha-at-ra-a-mi* (1 sg. pres.) **KBo V 4** I 31; **KBo V 13** II 30, 34, III 4, 6, 11, IV 4; **KUB XXIII**

**102** I 9.

*[ha]-at-ra-a-mi* **KBo V 4** I 19.

ha-at-ra-a-ši (2 sg. pres.) **KBo IV 4** II 33.

*ha-at-ra-a-ši* **KBo V 1** I 16.

*ha-at-ra-a-nu-un* (1 sg. pret.) **KBo III 4** II 10, III 77, 94; **KUB XIV 15/16** III B 26; **KUB**

**XIV 17** III 5; **KBo IV 4** II 53; **KUB XXVI 90** L. 5.

*(ha-a)t-ra-a-nu-un* **KUB XIV 17** III 14.

*[ha-at-ra-]a-nu-un* **KBo IV 4** II 21.

*ha-a[t-ra-a-nu-un]* **Bo II 43** II 30.

*ha-at-ra-nu-un* **KUB XIV 15** I 13.

*ha-at-ra-a-eš* (3 sg. pret.) **KBo III 4** III 79.

*ha-at-ra-a-iš* **KBo IV 4** II 34.

*ha-at-ra-a-ir* (3 pl. pret.) **KUB XIX 30** IV 12; **KUB V 10** Vs 1, 19; **KUB XIX 30** IV 12.

*ha-at-ra-a-i* (2 sg. imp.) **KBo V 4** I 30.

*hatreški/a-* it.-dur.

*ha-at-re-eš-ki-ši* (2 sg. pres.) **KUB I 1** III 76.

*(ha-at-ri-eš)-ki-ši* **KUB XIV 17** III 11.

*ha-at-ri-eš[-kir]* (3 pl. pret.) **KUB XIX 29** IV 15.

The source of the suffix *-ai-* is generally thought to be the *\*eh<sub>2</sub>-ye/o-* formation. The plene-spelling, then, is probably a result of the effect of the pre-Hittite accent. Oettinger (1979, 357-60), however, proposes an alternate view. In his opinion, the verbs in *-ai* could continue the denominatives in *\*-o-ye/o-*. Although, as Kimball (591-4) notes, some verbs, like *tarmae-* and *šaktai-*, could possibly be derived in this way, it is likely that most of the verbs in this category have the generally accepted etymology.

## II.12. Morphologically isolated nouns

Finally, the last category where plene-spelling in Neo-Hittite seems to be in general similar to the older texts consists of the morphologically isolated nouns. The only two clear exceptions are *šaklai-* ‘custom’<sup>6</sup> and *memal* ‘ground food’, where plene-writing of the root was given up in the Neo-Hittite period. For the remainder of these words, *hapar* ‘price’, *šašt-* ‘bed, hiding place’ *kašt-* ‘hunger’ and *pedai-* ‘place’, the number of plene-spellings does not differ significantly in comparison with the older texts. Throughout all the periods of the language, scriptio plena in *hapar-* *šašt-* and *kašt-* is very rarely attested, whereas it is relatively common in *memal* and *šaklai-*.<sup>6</sup> Finally, in *pedai-* the vowel of the first syllable is very often written plene.

#### Examples (all Neo-Hittite):

##### hapar ‘price’

ha-ap-pí-ir (N.-A. sg.) **KBo XII 70** Rs 14.

h-ap-pí-ir= **KBo XII 70** Rs 15

##### kašt- ‘hunger’

*ka-a-aš-ti* (D.-L.) **KUB XXX III** 121; II 16.

*ka-aš-ti* **KUB XIV 15/16** III 45; **KUB VIII 80** + II 19; **KUB XXXVI 69** IV 13.

##### šašta- n. ‘bed, hiding place’<sup>7</sup>

ša-aš-da-an (A. sg.) **KBo XII 70** Rs 12.

ša-aš-ta-an **KUB XV 42** III 29.

ša-aš-ti (D.-L. sg.) **KBo IV 4** III 36.

ša-aš-ta-aš (Abl. sg.) **KUB XVII 1** II 15.

ša-a-aš-du-uš (A. pl.) **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** II 28.

ša-aš-du-[uš] **KUB XXXII 129** I 5.

memal- ‘ground meal’

me-ma-al (N.-A. sg. neut.) **KUB VI 45** IV 16; **KUB VI 46** IV 40; **KUB VII 53 + XII 58** I

23, 25, 28, 35, III 58, IV 4; **KUB XLII 98** I 27.

me-ma-al= **KUB VI 45** IV 16; **KUB VI 46** IV 42.

me-ma-al-la-aš **KUB VII 53 + XII 58** III 23.

but

peda- n. ‘place, location’

pé-e-ed-an (A. sg.) **KBo III 4** III 72.

pé-e-da-an= **KUB XIX 29** I 10.

pé-e-di (D.-L. sg.) **KUB XIV 17** III 22; **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** III 20.

pé-e-di= **KBo III 4** III 25.

pí-di **KUB I 1** II 52, IV 65; **KBo III 6** I 73, II 33; **BT** II 39.

pí-di= **KBo III 4** III 30.

pí-[di] **KUB I 1** IV 63.

pé-e-da-az (Abl. sg.) **BT** I 56.

*Hapar* could continue either a neuter s-stem *\*h<sub>3</sub>ep-es* ‘work’ or a root noun *\*h<sub>3</sub>ep-* ‘wealth’. The proto-Anatolian form could be reconstructed as *\*háp-ti*. The plene-spelled *a* of the root in Old Hittite would, then, be accented in pre-Hittite. The cognates

of *kašt-* in other Anatolian languages point to the reconstruction of the proto-form as *\*kós-t-s*, with the regular development of the accented *\*o* into the lengthened *ā*.

The structure of *šašt-* is parallel to *kašt-*. It is likely to be derived from IE *\*sóst-*, with the subsequent lengthening of the accented vowel. *Memal-* is clearly a result of the reduplication of the initial syllable of the root *\*melH*. It is possible that the plene-written vowel was accented in Hittite. Finally, *peda-* ‘place’ probably comes from the thematic *o*-stem with e-grade root.

The preservation of the extra root vowel in *peda-* but not in *memal* or *šaklai-* is hard to explain. It is possible that here the deciding factor is the continuation of the orthographic tradition. As has been mentioned above, in *peda-* plene-writing seems to be very common in the older texts, whereas for *memal* and *šaklai-* it is attested less frequently. If plene-spelling is to be continued on the basis of the previous conventions, then *peda-* is more likely to preserve the scriptio plena than the other two words.

### Notes

<sup>1</sup> Another verb of this class *šešk-* ‘lie down’ is discussed in section III.4.3.

<sup>2</sup> Eichner, H., 1973. *Münchener Studien zur Sprachwissenschaft*. 31: 81. Cited in Kimball’s Ph.D. dissertation p. 649.

<sup>3</sup> Neu, E. and Meid, W., eds. 1979. *Hethitisch und Indogermanisch*. Innsbruck: Innsbrucker Beiträger zue Sprachwissenschaft 25, 191. Cited in Kimball’s Ph.D. Dissertation p. 418.

<sup>4</sup> The first etymology was proposed by Benveniste, E., 1954. *Bulletin de la Société de Linguistique de Paris*, 50: 41. The second form is proposed by Čop, B., 1961-1962. *Slavic Review*. 13: 206-7. Both are cited in Kimball’s Ph.D. dissertation pp. 454-5.

<sup>5</sup> Plene-spelling of the diphthong *-ai* is also discussed in section III.4.1

<sup>6</sup> The forms of this word, as well as its etymology are given in section III.4.1.1.

<sup>7</sup> For related verb *šeš(k)-* see below in III.4.3.

## Chapter 3

### Changes in Plene-Spelling from Old to Neo-Hittite

#### III.1. Introduction

In the forms that attest a change in plene-spelling from the Old to the Neo-Hittite period, there are four main processes that I distinguished: (1) Plene-writing becomes more rare, (2) plene-writing is given up, (3) plene-spelling is more frequent and, finally, (4) there seems to be a change in the paradigm. The group of words where plene-spelling becomes more rare includes the u-stems with the root vowels *e* and *a*, the heteroclitics, such as *mehur* ‘time’ and *ešhar* ‘blood’, and some mi-conjugation verbs with root vowel *a*. In the section on the words where plene-writing was given up, the two main categories discussed are the adverbs and preverbs, such as *appa* and *péran*, and the hi-conjugation verbs with the root of the form CaRC. The examples of the more frequent attestation of the plene-spellings are the ai-stem nouns, such as *šaklai-* and the verb *pai-* ‘go’, the 3 pl. pret. ending and the verb *šešk-* ‘lie down’. Finally, under the changes in paradigm I included the *tehhi*-class verbs and the verb *da-* ‘take’. Note that cases of paradigmatic levelling are not talked about in this section. Instead, the words that undergo the levelling are discussed in different sections, usually with the other members of their classes.

Interestingly, the categories of words discussed in this Chapter all attest the plene-spelling of the vowels *a* and *e* and the diphthongs *ai* and, to a limited extent, *au* only. Although, my study does not deal with all the Neo-Hittite data exhaustively, the lack of words with plene-written *i* and *u* that undergone the change in paradigm in the later texts

could suggest that the scriptio plena of these two vowels has been, perhaps, better preserved in the later texts.

### III. 2. Plene-writing is Less Frequent

#### III.2.1. The root vowels of the u-stem nouns

One of the categories that seems to preserve plene-writing relatively well is u-stem nouns. Here, although most words have plene-spelling less frequently in Neo-Hittite than in Old and Middle Hittite, some forms also do not show much change in the later texts.

##### III.2.1.1. Root vowel *a*

In the Old and Middle Hittite periods, the plene-writing of the root vowel *a* of the u-stem nouns *šaru-* ‘booty’, *taru* ‘tree’, *aššu-* ‘good’, *idalu-* ‘bad’, *iwaru* ‘inheritance; gift’, and *šuwaru-* ‘full’ is very well attested. The scriptio plena in these roots is also very often found in the Neo-Hittite texts. However, the complete preservation of the plene-spelling in this category is somewhat more questionable than in the words of the categories dealt with in Chapter 2. Thus, although both *šaru-* and *aššu-* do consistently have plene-writing of the root vowel, only one out of the three forms that I found for *idalu-* ‘bad’ is written plene. This suggests that plene-spelling could be more rare in this word. Although the number of attestations is not sufficient to draw definite conclusions, one must keep in mind that the exceptions to the plene-written *a* in this word in older texts are rare. Furthermore, the texts I looked at did not attest any forms for *taru-*, *iwaru*



and *šuwaru*. These two facts seem to suggest that there is a possibility that the overall tendency in this class has been towards the more rare plene spelling.

It also should be noted that, as has been pointed out by Kimball (160), *šaru-* and *taru-* do preserve, at least to a certain extent, the ablaut of root and suffix in Old and Middle Hittite. However, in the later texts, the paradigm seems to be levelled. The root vowel of *šaru-*, then, did undergo a certain change in respect to its length and accent.

### Examples (all Neo-Hittite):

šaru- ‘booty, spoils; plundering’

*ša-a-ru* (N. sg.) **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** IV 13.

*ša-a-ru* (A. sg.) **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** III 37.

*ša-a-ru-ú-i* (D.-L. sg.) **KBo IV 4** IV 13.

*ša-a-ru-i* **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** I 39.

*šaruwai-* v. ‘plunder, loot’

*ša-ru-wa-a-it* (3 sg. pret.) **KUB XIX 37** III 30; **KBo II 5** II 13.

*ša-a-ru-wa-it* **KUB XIX 37** IV 15.

*ša-ru-wa-a-ir* (3 pl. pret.) **KUB XIX 37** III 38, 44.

*ša-a-ru-u-wa-an-zi* (inf.) **KBo IV 4** IV 21.

[*ša-*]*a-ru-u-wa-an-zi* **KBo IV 4** IV 24.

ašu adj. ‘good; favorable, friendly’

*a-aš-šu* (N.-A. sg. neut.) **KUB I 1** I 30; **KBo III 6** I 26.

*a-aš-ša-u-wa-aš* (G.) **KUB I 1** IV 50; **KBo III 6** IV 10.

*a-aš-ša-u-wa-aš*= **KUB I 1** IV 51; **KBo III 6** IV 11.

*a-aš-ša-u-i*= (D.-L. sg.) **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** I 14; **KUB XXXVI 81** Rs 5.

*a-as-su-i-it* (Ins. sg.) **Rs 25. 421** s 39.

*a-aš-ša-u-e-eš* (N. pl. c.) **BT II 33; KBo XII 70** Rs. 11.

idalu- adj. ‘bad, evil’

*i-da-lu-uš* (N. sg. c.) **KUB I 1** IV 5; **KUB XIV 16** II 6.

*i-da-a-la-u-i* (D.-L. sg.) **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** I 13.

Etymologically, *aššu-* and *šaru-* clearly come from the Indo-European u-stems. Both of these words continue the o-grade roots, and the plene-writing represents an *a* that is the reflex of accented *\*o*. *Idalu-*, on the other hand, cannot continue an original u-stem and was clearly formed within Hittite. Kimball (173) reconstructs the Proto-Anatolian form as *\*(h<sub>1</sub>)édwol-* > *idāl-*. The plene-spelling here, could reflect the original length of the vowel. It is also possible that the form was remodeled after its antonym *aššu-*, which would account for the transfer to the u-stems category. If such a development did take place, the accent would then be shifted to the vowel of the second syllable, as it was presumably reinterpreted as the root vowel. In this case, the plene-writing would be parallel to the other u-stem forms.

### III.2.1.2 Root vowel *e*

U-stems with root vowel *e* seem to undergo developments in general similar to the adjectives and nouns with the base vowel *a*, although here the forms where plene-spelling became more rare are in the definite majority. The three u-stems with root vowel

*e* that did undergo the change toward the less frequent plene-writing are *tepu-* ‘small’, *welu-* ‘meadow’ and *genu-* ‘knee’. The only form where no change seems to be attested is *peruna-* ‘rock’.

**Examples where plene-spelling has not undergone a significant change (all Neo-Hittite):**

peru-/ peruna- ‘rock, cliff’

<sup>NA4</sup>*pé-e-ru-nu-uš* (A. pl.) **KBo IV 4** IV 30.

<sup>NA4</sup>*pé-e-ru-nu-[uš]* **KBo IV 4** IV 6.

perunant- adj. ‘rocky’

<sup>NA</sup>*pé-e-ru-na-an-za* (N. sg.) **KUB XIV 15/ 16** III 41.

The root *peruna-* is probably generalized from the oblique form of a *wr-/wn-* stem, *\*pérwr-* / *\*perwn-*. The etymology of *peru-* is less clear. Eichner<sup>1</sup> proposes the development of *peru-* directly from *\*pérwr* with the loss of the root-final *r*. Kimball (336), however, argues against this analysis on the grounds that u-stems are not a very productive morphological class in Hittite, which points to the conclusion that the form is old. Although the relationship between the two forms is not completely transparent, Kimball concludes that “both forms... may be derived from immediate preforms with e-grade, and presumably accented roots...”

Examples of u-stems where plene-writing is less frequent (all New Hittite):

tepu- ‘small’

te-pu (N.-A. sg. neut.) **KUB IX 6** I 33; **KUB X 27** IV 5; **KUB X 63** I 23, 24; **KUB XII 26**

III 11; **KUB XV 42** I 6, 9, III 18, 21, 31; **KUB XVII 24** III 10; **KUB XXXV 133** II 22.

te-pa-u-e= (D.-L. sg.) **KUB XXXIII 106** II 5.

*te-e-pa-u-wa-az* (Abl. sg.) **KUB I 6** II 15.

te-pa-u-wa-az **KBo III 6** II 6; **KUB I 6** II 16.

te-pa-u-wa-za **KBo III 6** II 7.

te-pu-it (Ins.) **KBo XV 37** I 25.

*te-e-pa-u-wa* (N.-A. pl. neut.) **ABoT 56** III 28.

tepawaz adv. ‘in small numbers’

*te-e-pa-u-wa-az* **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** II 29.

[te-e-]pa-wa-az **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** I 2.

Plene-writing is also attested in the root of the inchoative form *tepauwess-* (II.2.2. above)

welu- ‘meadow’

ú-el-lu-un (A. sg.) **KUB IX 4** III 29.

*ú-e-el-lu-ú-i* (D.-L. sg.) **KUB VII 5** I 14.

ú-el-lu-i **KUB XIX 51** I 8.

ú-el-lu-wa-as **KBo XIII 223** II 6.\

genu- ‘knee’

gi-nu-uš= (N. sg.) **KUB XIV 15** II 6.

gi-nu-uš= (A. pl.) **KBo III 4** II 20.

ge-nu= (N.-A. sg. neut.) **KBo IX 125** I 12.

ge-nu= (N.-A. pl. neut.) **KBo III 4** II 20.

*ge-e-nu-wa* **KBo IV 14** IV 46.

*ge-nu-wa* **KUB XXVI 69** VII 9.

*ge-e-nu-wa-aš* (D.-L. pl.) **KBo V I** IV 11.

*ge-e-nu-wa-a[š]* **KUB XV 2** Vs 12.

*ka-n[u-wa]-aš* **KBo XIV 93** III 17, 18.

*ge-e-nu-wa-za* (Abl. pl.) **KBo IV 14** IV 47.

*Tepu-* could be derived from IE *\*dhegh* ‘diminish, harm’, presumably with generalization of the accented full-grade root. *Wellu-* has a number of cognates in other IE languages (Kimball 331), but its development is a little less clear. It cannot directly continue *\*wél-u* because the geminate *ll* could only arise from the oblique zero-grade root *\*ul-eu > ull-u/uw (ull-au)*. It is possible, then, that the *ll* was generalized from the oblique cases, whereas the full-grade vowel was extended throughout the paradigm from the strong cases. On the other hand, it could also be derived from *\*wél-nu*, *\*wé-tu* or *\*wél-šu*, with the assimilation of the second consonant to *l*. Finally, *genu-* is similar to both *wellu-* and *tepu-*. The vowel written plene probably indicates the full-grade root extended the paradigm to the weak cases. The dative plural form *ka-nu-wa-aš* is most likely a luvianism, since the text it comes from, a fragment of the Wittaššiyaš festival, is heavily luvicized.

### III.2.2. Heteroclitics *mehur*, *šehur*, *watar* and *ešhar*

Another category where plene-spelling is less frequently attested in Neo-Hittite texts consists of the r/n-stem nouns *mehur* ‘time’, *šehur* ‘urine’, *watar* ‘water’, and *ešhar* ‘blood’. *Mehur* and *sehur* are parallel in their structures and usually have plene-spelling

in the first syllable for all the members of their paradigm in Old and Middle Hittite.

*Watar* and *ešhar*, on the other hand, attest plene-spelling in the root of strong cases and in some ending of the weak cases. By the Neo-Hittite period, however, *ešhar* seems to undergo paradigmatic levelling, so that some of its oblique forms are found with scriptio plena of the root, whereas plene-spellings in the termination are rare. The distribution of plene-writing in other forms seems to stay the same. Although, as can be seen below, *mehuni* (D.-L. sg. of *mehur*) is found once with plene-spelling in the second syllable, this is an isolated case and could hardly point to any real phonological development.

It should also be noted that for *watar* it is difficult to evaluate whether plene-spelling in Neo-Hittite forms is more rare than in the Old and Middle Hittite forms. The oblique forms of the noun are not well attested in Old Hittite and the N.-A. forms in the Neo-Hittite texts are very often found with plene-writing, so that they point to no change in plene-spelling of the strong cases from the Old to Neo-Hittite period. It is also hard to conclude with certainty whether *šehur* did in fact undergo any development toward the more rare plene-spelling. Only a limited number of attestations for this word in the texts from the Neo-Hittite period is found. However, for *šehur*, as well as for *mehur*, the Middle Hittite along with Neo-Hittite forms seem to support the less frequent writing of the extra vowels in post-Old Hittite texts. Similarly, for *ešhar*, the N.-A. form *iš-har* (without plene-writing) seems to be found for the most part in the later texts (Neo-Hittite texts and the Neo-Hittite copies of the Old Hittite originals). The overall tendency, thus, appears to be toward the less frequent plene-spelling in the later texts.

### **Examples (all Neo-Hittite):**

mehur- ‘time’

*me-e-hu-ur* (N.-A. sg.) **KBo IV 14** II 12, 33, 59, III 4.

*me-e-hu-ni* (D.-L. sg.) **BT** II 35, 36, 37, 54.

*[me]-hu-u-ni* **KBo III 6** I 43.

*me-hu-ni* **KUB I 1** I 51, III 16, IV 8; **KBo IV 14** III 46; **Rs 25.421** Vs 33.

sehur- ‘urine’

*ši-e-hu-na-as* (G. sg.) **KUB VII 5** I 9.

*še-e-hu-ni* (D.-L. ) **KUB XXXV 132** III 7.

watar n. ‘water’

*wa-a-tar* (N. sg. n.) **BT** I 48.

*wa-a-tar*= **BT** I 40.

*ú-i-te-na-as* (G. sg.) **KUB VII 20** I 6.

*ú-e-te-na-as* **KBo XVII 103** Rs 19.

*ú-i-te-na-az* (Abl. sg.) **KUB I 6** I 2; **KUB XXVII 66** I 11; **VBoT 120** III 6.

*ú-e-te-na-za* **KUB XXIX 48** Rs 20.

*ú-i-te-e-ni* (D. sg.) **KBo V 2** II 12.

*ú-e-te-ni* **KUB XXIX 48** Rs 5, 14.

*ú-i-te-ni-it* (Ins. sg.) **KBo V 2** III 47.

*ú-e-te-ni-it* **KUB VII 51 + XII 58** II 25.

*ú-i-da-a-ar* (N.-A. pl.) **KBo III 4** II 65; **KBo V 2** III 42.

*ú-e-da-a-ar* **KBo XVIII 103** Rs 21.

e-eš-har ‘blood’

*e-eš-har* (N.-A. sg. neut.) **KBo IV 6** Vs 9; **KUB X 63** I 21.

*e-eš-har* = **KUB X 63** I 24.

*i-e-eš-šar* = **KUB XXIV 13** II 24.

*iš-har* **KUB XXIV 3** II 24.

*iš-ha-na-aš* (G.) **KUB I 1** III (25); **KUB XIX 2** Rs 10.

*e-eš-ha-ni-i* (D. sg.) **KBo XI 1** Vs 45.

*e-eš-ha-na-za* (Abl. sg.) **KUB XIX 20** Rs 9.

*eš-ha-na-az* **KUB XV 42** II 10.

*eš-ha-na-za* **KUB XXX 33** I 10.

*iš-ha-na-az* **KUB XV 42** II 30; **KUB XXX31 I** 42.

*e-eš-ha-an-ta* (Ins. sg.) **Ht 1** I 38.

Both *mehur* and *šehur* appear to have come from lengthened grade roots<sup>2</sup> *\*mēh<sub>2</sub>-* and *\*sēh<sub>2</sub>-*, with the extension of the full-grade accented roots throughout the paradigm. The N.-A. sg. of *watar* continues the o-grade *\*wód-r<sub>2</sub>*, so that plene-writing in this form marks the reflex of accented pre-Hittite *\*o*. The N.-A. plural form *ú-i-da-a-ar*, according to Kimball (393-4), represents a Hittite innovation in the position of the accent:

*\*wéd-ōr* > *\*wedór*. Another Hittite innovation is probably found in the oblique form

*ú-i-te-e-ni*. Its suffix can represent the following development: *\*wéd-ŋ<sub>2</sub>* > *\*wed-én* >

*\*witēn*. It could also, however, point to the remodeling of the oblique on the basis of the N.-A. plural form and the suffix of the Locative.



The etymology of *ešhar* is not entirely clear. It can continue either *\*(h<sub>1</sub>)ésh<sub>r</sub>* or *\*(h<sub>1</sub>)ēsh<sub>2</sub>r*, or, possibly, *\*(h<sub>1</sub>) ésh<sub>2</sub>or-*. As I pointed out earlier, the forms of *ešhar* in the post-Old Hittite give evidence to the process of paradigmatic levelling. The original distribution of the scriptio plena, which was found in the root of the N.-A. and in the termination of the oblique, as Hart notes in her article (10-11) does coincide with the position of the accent expected in terms of IE.

### III.2.3. Root-vowel *a* in mi-conjugation verbs

One of the other places where plene-spelling is rather well attested in Neo-Hittite is the roots with the *a* vocalism of the certain mi-conjugation verbs. Some of these verbs, e.g. *arš-* ‘flow’, seem to retain traces of ablaut and the plene-written *a* is relatively often attested in the full-grade roots of these. Others, like *hat-* ‘be dry, dry up’, presumably generalized the full-grade root throughout their paradigm, so that plene-spelling in older texts is found in forms that are expected to have zero-grade in terms of ablaut. Finally, for *lapp-* ‘glow’ and *paš-* ‘drink, take a swallow’ the forms which would clarify whether they retained the effects of ablaut are not well attested.

It is rather difficult to assess whether there has been a change in the plene-spelling of the roots of these verbs. Although *arš-* and *paš-* have a number of plene-writings in their paradigms in Neo-Hittite, their Old Hittite forms are not very well attested.

Comparison with the Middle Hittite texts and to the Neo-Hittite copies of the older originals shows no significant difference in the writing of scriptio plena in these roots. In the case of *hat-* the change in frequency, if any, of plene-spelling as compared to the Old Hittite texts is also hard to establish, since it has few Neo-Hittite forms that I could find.

Although plene-spellings is attested for its participle, it is not found in the one 3 sg. pres. form, which is usually written plene in older texts. Finally, *lapp-* has a very small number of forms attested for any period. The presence of plene-writing in the only one attested Old Hittite form and its lack in the only three attested Neo-Hittite forms, however, could be suggestive of the less frequent plene-writing in the texts of the later period.

### Examples (all Neo-Hittite):

#### arš- ‘flow’

*a-ar-aš-zi* (3 sg. pres.) **KUB XVII 9** I 22.

*a-ar-<aš>-zi* **KUB XV 42** II 3.

*ar-aš-zi* **KUB IX 6** I 19, 21, 22, 37.

*ar-ša-an-zi* (3 pl. pres.) **KUB XXXVI** IV 5.

*a-ar-ša-aš* (3 sg. pret.) **KUB XXXIV 89** Rs. 12.

#### hat- ‘dry up, be dry’

*ha-az-za-aš-ta* (3 sg. pres.) **KUB XXIX 40** IV 20.

*haat-* partic.

*ha-a-da-an* (N-A sg. neut.) **KUB XXIX 50** I 31, II 25.

#### paš- ‘take a swallow, drink’

*pa-a-ši* (3 sg. pres.) **KUB XXVII 29** III 9; **HT 1** I 42.

*pa-a-aš-ta* (3 sg. pret.) **KUB XLIII 38** rev. 15.

*pa-aš-ta* **KUB XXXIII 120** + I 26, 29; **KUB XLIX 2** I 42.

*pa-aš-šu-u-na* (inf.) **KUB XXIV 7** III 31 (Luv.).

*lapp-* ‘glow’

*la-ap-zi* (3 sg. pres.) **KUB XIX 23** Rs. 3.

*la-ap-ta* (3 sg. pret.) **KUB XVII 8** IV 25, 26 (Neo-Hittite copies of old originals?).

A possible etymology for the verb *arš-* is the root *\*h<sub>1</sub>érs*, with the development of *eRC* to *aRC* in the full-grade forms. Plene-spelling here would then mark an accented vowel. The zero-grade forms of the root, written without plene-spelling, could continue the form where the laryngeal was lost and the syllabic sonant became *ar*: *\*h<sub>1</sub>rs* > *\*rs* > *\*ars*. As proposed by Watkins<sup>3</sup>, the source for *hat-* could be reconstructed as *\*h<sub>2</sub>ed(h)-*. However, Kimball (189-90) notes that the fact that the verb is often used intransitively could also point to the proto-form as the perfect *\*h<sub>2</sub>od(h)*. The early generalization of the full-grade root is evident in the plene-spelling of the participles of this verb, found already in the Old Hittite texts. *Paš-* is clearly to be derived from *\*péh<sub>3</sub>-s-*, which is probably a pre-Hittite sigmatic aorist. Plene-spelling in this verb marks a full-grade accented root. Finally, *lapp-* probably continues the root aorist *\*leh<sub>2</sub>p-*, the plene-writing of the Old Hittite 3 sg. marking the vowel accented in the proto-form *\*léh<sub>2</sub>p-t*.

### III.3. Plene-writing is given up

#### III.3.1 *šer*, *peran*, *appa* and *menahhanda*

One of the places where plene-writing was clearly given up in the later texts is the roots of the adverbs and preverbs *appa* ‘again’ (*appan* ‘again’ and *appanda* ‘after’ closely related); *péran* ‘before, in front of’, *šer* ‘above’ and *menahhanda* ‘opposite,

facing’. In Old Hittite *appa*, *appan* and *appanda* virtually always have plene-spelling in the root. Similarly, scriptio plena of the root of *péran*, *šer* and *menahanda* is well attested in the earlier texts, although it is a little less frequent than in the case of *appa*, *appan* and *appanda*. All the Neo-Hittite texts that I have looked at did not have plene-writing in these preverbs, although the forms were well attested.

**Examples in Old and Middle Hittite:** (examples not given for *appa*/ *appan*/ *appanda*

because they are almost always spelled with the initial plene *a* in the early texts.

Similarly since all of the forms in my corpus had no plene-spelling in any of the words, I do not cite each one of them here.)

péran ‘in front of’

*pé-e-ran* **KBo XX 4** (StBoT 25 Nr. 13 IV 2); **KBo XX 12** I 2, 8; **KBo XX 22** I 9; **KUB**

**XXXVI** 110 Rs 18.

*[pé]-e-ran* **KBo XX 3** Rs 7.

*pé-e-ra* = (peran + mit, sset, ssit or smit) **KBo XVII 1** I 33; **KBo XVII 4** III 13

*[p]é-e-ra* = **KBo XVII 3** I 26.

*[p]é-e-ra* = **KBo III 22** Rs 79.

*pé-ra-an* **KBo XXII 2** Vs 14; **KBo XX 3** Rs 15.

*[p]é-ra-an* **KUB XLIII 30** II 4.

šer ‘above’

*še-e-er* **KBo XVII 6** II 11, 13.

*še-e-e[r]* **KBo XX 25** I 7.

*še-e-[er]* **KBo XVII 1** II 17.

*[še]-e-er* **KBo XX 9** L. 4.

*še-e-er* **KBo XVII 1** II 19.

*še-e-er*= **KBo VI 3** IV 47; **KBo XVII 1** II 31; **KBo XVII 6** II 10, 14.

*še-e-er*= **KBo XVII 1** II 16.

*še-e-ra*= **KBo XVII 36** + II 1.

*še-er-ra*= **KBo XVII 1** IV 22; **KBo XVII 1** IV 18.

*še-e-e[r=]* **KBo XVII 1** II 20.

*še-er*= **KBo XVII 1** I 31.

menahhanda ‘facing, in the opposite direction’

*me-e-ma-ah-ha-an-da* **StBoT 25 Nr. 3** Vs II 40.

*me-e-na-ah-ha-an-ta* **StBoT Nr. 71** Vs II 3, Rs III 2.

*me-e-na-ah-ha-an[-da]* **StBot 25 Nr. 105** 6.

*me-e-na-ha-a[n-da]* **StBot 25 Nr.147** Vs? 6.

The relation between *appa* and *appan* seems to be clear: the first form comes from the directive, while the second from the accusative of the same word. *appanda*, on the other hand is a compound of *appa* and *anda* ‘inside’. The etymology of the forms is more obscure. They could be derived from IE *\*epi-/ \*opi-* or *\*apo*. It is also possible that the Hittite forms could come from the blending of the two roots, which presumably had similar meaning, since the merger of *\*a* and *\*o* in pre-Hittite would most likely create a certain confusion between the two original words. In any case, *appan* clearly

continues the full-grade accented root. It is probable that *appa* also had full-grade, which was presumably accented, unlike the similar in structure preverbs *para* and *šara*.

The relationship between *péran* and *para* is similar to that of *appan* and *appa*: the first one continues the accusative, while the second directive of the same noun. The plene-spelled *e* of *péran* in the older texts is certainly a reflex of accented short *\*e*. Finally, *šer* ‘above’ has two alternative etymologies: it could either continue the N.-A. or an endingless locative of a neuter r-stem *\*šer*. In both cases, the root vowel would be accented. Finally, the etymology of *menahhanda* is not very clear. It is likely that the word is a compound of the root *\*mena-* ‘face’ and the adverb *handa*. The root vowel *e* of *mena-* was probably long.

### III.3.2. Hi-verbs of the root form CaRC

One other category where plene-spelling seems to be given up by the Neo-Hittite period consists of the verbs *kank-* ‘hang’, *malt-* ‘pray, curse’, *ark-* ‘divide, separate’, *šipant* ‘make a libation/ sacrifice’ and *mark-* ‘cut up’. In Old Hittite, all of these verbs are often found with plene-spelling of their roots in the singular forms, which points to the retention of the effects of ablaut. In the later texts, the verbs seem to undergo paradigmatic levelling, with the extension of the weak grade to the singular forms. Alternatively, a shortening of the root vowels in the singular might have taken place.

The plene-writing in the 3 pl. pret. of *mark-* is presumably a mistake. Note also that only one form of *ark-*, which lacks plene-spelling in Old Hittite, is attested in my corpus.

**Examples (all Neo-Hittite):**kank- ‘hang’

ga-an-ga-ah-hi (1 sg. pres.) **KUB IX 31** I 5.

ga-an-ga-i (3 sg. pres.) **KUB VII 60** II 6.

kanka/i- partic.

kan-kan-za (N. sg. c.) **KUB XXXVI 89** Rs 59.

ga-an-kan **KUB XXXIX 4** I 36.

ga!-an-ga-an **KUB XXX 28** + Vs 34.

gankuwar v. noun ??

*ga-an-ku-u-a-ar* **KUB II 2** II 13.

*ga-an-ku-u-wa-ar* **KBo IV 1** Rs 1.

malt- ‘pray, curse’

ma-al-di (3 sg. pres.) **KBo XI 30** Rs 13.

ma-al-da-ah-hu-un (1 sg. pret.) **KUB XV 17** + **KUB XXXI 61** I 3.

ma-al-ta-[aš] (3 sg. pret.) **KUB VII 20** I 3.

ma-al-di (2 sg. imp.) **KUB XV 3** I 18.

malts- it.-dur.

ma-al-za-ke-mi (1 sg. pres.) **KUB XIV 4** II 18.

ark- ‘divide up, separate off’

ar-kan-zi (3 pl. pres.) **KUB X 63** I 30.

šip(p)ant- v. ‘make a libation, offer, sacrifice’

ši-ip-pa-an[-da-ah-hi] (1 sg. pres.?) **KUB XIV 15** I 16.

ši-ip-pa-an-da-ah-hu-un (1 sg. pret.) **KUB XIX 37** II 17.

ši-pa-an-da-ah-hu-un **KUB XIX 37** II 35.

BAL-ah-hu-un **KUB I 1** I 19; **KBo III 6** I 16.

ši-pa-an-tu-u-wa-an-zi (inf.) **KBo<sup>III</sup> 6** II 59.

ši-pa-an-du-u-an-zi **KUB XIX 37** II 22.

BAL-u-wa-an-zi **KUB I 1** II 81.

šipant- partic.

ši-pa-an-da-za (N. sg. c.) **KUB XIX 37** II 24.

šipanzakan- it.-dur.

[ši]-pa-an-za-kán-zi (3 sg. pres.) **KUB I 1** IV 75.

mark- ‘cut up’

mar-kan-zi (3 pl. pres.) **KBo V 1** I 28; **KUB X 63** I 28.

mar-ke-er (3 pl. pret.) **KUB XXXIII 114** IV 14.

mar-ke-e[-er] **KUB XXXIII 114** IV 15.

The etymology of *kank-* is rather clear: it probably comes from the root \**kenk-*.

The proto-form for the singular is presumably the present \**kónk-oi*, while the weak stem is derived from the zero-grade \**kñk-*. *Malt-* ‘pray, curse’ is also likely to continue an o-grade form, in this case possibly the stem of the perfect. The root from which it could be derived is \**meld(h)* ‘speak’. Since the forms attested in Old Hittite are mostly in the singular, it is hard to tell with certainty whether this verb retained the effects of ablaut, as



did the rest of the words in this section, or whether it generalized the full-grade throughout the paradigm already in the Old Hittite period. Since there seems to be no plene-spelling attested in any of the forms in Neo-Hittite, it is likely that the development has been parallel to that of the other verbs, in other words, that there was an alternation between strong and weak roots in the older periods, which was later given up in favor of the weak cases. Alternatively, however, it is also possible that the plene-spelling of the root was given up on the analogy of the other verbs with similar form of the root. Finally, *ark-*, *šipant-* and *mark-* are also probably to be derived from the o-grade presents, although in their case it is less clear whether their proto-forms were indeed the presents. There are two possible etymologies for *ark-*. It could be derived either from *\*h<sub>1</sub>ergh-* or from *\*h<sub>1</sub>erk-*. Similarly, *mark-* could continue either *\*merk-* or *\*merg-*. There is, however, only one plausible etymology of *šipant-*: the root *\*spend-*.

### III.4. Plene-spelling is more frequent

#### III.4.1. Diphthong *ai-*

As has been noted already by Kimball (568-70), one of the places where plene-spelling undergoes a change toward more frequent is in the *ai-* stem nouns and in the verb *pai-* ‘go’. Note, however, that these diphthongs in other verbs, such as *dai-* ‘put’, *arai-* ‘arise’, *pai-* ‘give’ and *huwai-* ‘run, walk’<sup>4</sup> seem to not undergo much change.

##### III.4.1.1. Diphthongs *ai* in ai-stem nouns

One of the places where the number of plene-spellings seems to increase in post Old Hittite texts is the second root syllable of the *ai-* stem nouns, *luttai* ‘window’, *lingai-*

‘oath’ and *šaklai-* ‘custom’. In *lingai-* and *luttai-* the number of plene-spelling seems to be greatest in Middle Hittite texts and in the Neo-Hittite copies of the old originals, and not in the original texts of the late empire. In the case of *luttai-* this is probably an accidental gap in the Neo-Hittite data. In *lingai-*, however, it is harder to explain, since many forms are attested for this word. *Šaklai-* provides the clearest evidence for the overall tendency of more frequent plene-spelling in later texts in this environment. It should also be noted that the plene-spelling, even in the case of *lingai-* is more frequent in Neo-Hittite than in the Old Hittite.

**Examples (in Neo-Hittite originals):**<sup>5</sup>

luttai- ‘window’

lu-ut-ti-az (Abl.) IBoT II 131 Rs 13.

lu-ut-ti-ya-za **KUB XXVI 1** II 60.

lingai- n. ‘oath’

li-in-ga-iš= (N. sg.) **KUB XXIX 9** I 7.

li-in-ga-in (A. sg.) **KBo II 5** IV 13.

li-in-ga-en **KUB XXVI 76** III 6.

li-in-qa-en **KUB XL 79** L. 2.

li-in-ki-ya-aš (G. sg.) **KBo II 5** IV 12; **KBo IV 14** II 32.

li-in-[ki-ya-aš] ? **KBo IV 4** I 46.

li-in-ki-ya-aš= **KBo IV 4** II 10.

li-in-ki-aš **KUB XL 94** Rs? 7.

le-en-ki-ya-aš **BT** II 34, 48; **KBo X 12** III 24; ABoT 56 I 26.

le-en-ki-y[a-aš] **KUB XXXVI 89** Rs 18.

le-en-ki-aš **KBo X 12** II 33.

li-in-ga-ya-aš **KUB XIV 17** II 13; **KBo IV 4** IV 60, 68.

*le-en-qa-a-i* (D. sg.) **KUB XLIII 72** II 7.

le-en-ga-i **KUB IV 3** Vs 10.

li-in-ga-i **KBo XII 31** IV 16; **KUB XIX 49** I 61

li-in-ki-ya (Dir.) **KUB XIII 35** I 10; **ABoT 56** I 16.

li-in-ki-[ya] **KUB XIV 14** Vs 15.

li-in-ki-az (Abl.) **KUB XXX 31** I 16.

li-in-ki-ya-za **KUB XII 61** III! 10.

le-en-ki-az **KBo IX 146** Rs 18.

le-en-ki-ya-za **KUB XLI 22** III 4.

li-in-ga-nu!-uš (A. pl.) **KBo IV 4** I 45.

li-in-ga-uš **KBo IV 4** II 9.

le-en-ga-uš **KUB XIV 3** II 52.

### šaklai- 'custom'

*ša-ak-la-a-iš* (N. sg. c.) **KUB XIV 4** I 12.

ša-ak-la-iš **BT** II 81.

*ša-ak-la-a-in* (A sg.) **KBo XI I** Vs 23.

sa-ak-la-in= **KUB XIV 4** I 14.

[s]a-ak-li-in **KUB XIX 26** I 24.

*ša-ak-la-a-i* (D.-L. sg.) **KBo XI 1** Vs 20; **KUB XXXVI I** III 29.

ša-ak-l[a-a-eš] (N. pl.) **KBo IV 4** I 8.

sa-ak-la-uš= (A. pl.) **KUB VI 45** III 62.

ša-ak-la-uš (Synt. subj. pl.) **BT** III 66.

ša-ak-la-a-ya-aš (D. pl.) **KBo XI 1** Vs 22.

The ai- stem nouns are generally thought to continue i-stem nouns with the suffix *\*-ōi*. Many of them, like *lingai-* here, are deverbatives, which as Kimball argues were probably derived from verbs by simply adding *-ai-/ -y-* to the verbal root. However, others, like *luttai-* and *šaklai-* seem to be representatives of an earlier layer of ai-stems which did not come from verbs. *Luttai-* ‘window’ could continue either of the two roots: *\*leuk̄* ‘light’ or *\*leuH* ‘cut’. In the former case the forms that it is derived from are *\*luk̄-t-ōi-/ -y-* or *\*leuk-t-ōi-/ -y-* (with shortening of unaccented long vowel.) In the latter, it could come from *\*luH-t-ōi-/ -y-* or *\*lueH-t-ōy-/ -y-* (with short vowel as a regular reflex before the geminate). Finally, *šaklai-* probably continues the form of the full-grade accented root *\*sé<sub>h</sub>kl-ōi-(s)* with lengthening of the root vowel in the closed syllable. The plene-writing of the *a* in the second syllable is probably analogical to other ai-stem nouns. Interestingly, the plene-spelling in the root is much more rare in Neo-Hittite forms.

#### III.4.1.2. The verb *pai-*

The verb *pai-* ‘go, walk’ is well attested for all the periods of Hittite. The form in which plene-spelling of the diphthong *ai-* is attested more frequently in the Neo-Hittite period in the 2 sg. pres. *paiši*, spelled mostly *pa-i-ši* in the older texts.

### Examples (all Neo-Hittite):

pai- ‘go, walk’

*pa-a-i-ši* (2 sg. pres.) **KBo IV 4** III 25.

*pa-i-ši* **KUB XIX 29** IV 21.

*pa-a-ši* **KBo IV 14** II 39, 43.

*pa-iz-zi* (3 sg. pres.) BT II 5, 15, III 55; **KUB XIX 30** I 17.

[p]a-iz-z[i] **KUB XIX 30** IV 2.

*pa-a-un* (1 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** IV 31; **KBo III 6** II 8, III 61; **KBo III 4** I 21, 32, 49, II 1, 29,

30, 37, 57, 64, III 23, 39, 49, 57, 60, 67, 76, 85, IV 23, 29, 35; **KUB XIV 16** I 26, II 9; **KUB**

**XIV 15** I 5, IV 19, 32; **KUB XIV 16/ 15** II 20, 24, III 39, 44, II B 25; **KUB XIV 17** III

21; 2 **BoTU 56** IV 3; **KUB XIV 29+** **KUB XIX 3** I 27 (23); **KBo IV 4** II 60, 61, III 26

(bis), 30, 36, 52, 58, IV 43, 52, 54; **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** I 23, 25, 27, 30, 31, III 20, 41, IV

12, 15; **KUB XIX 39** II 5, 6; **KUB XIX 37** II 12; **KBo II 5** II 5 (bis), 15, III 51, 54; **KUB**

**XIV 20** 10.

*pa-a-un*= **KUB XIV 15** I 9, IV 27; **KBo IV 4** III 23; **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** I 35;

**KUB XIX 37** III 31, 35, 41, 49 (bis), IV 17, 20.

[p]a-a-un **KBo III 4** III 18.

*pa-a-u[n]* **KUB XIX 37** III 53.

*pa-a-[un]* **KUB XIX 37** III 55.

*pa-a-u-un* **KUB I 1** II 23; **KUB XIV 16** I 5; **KBo XVI 59** Rs 5.

*pa-it* (3 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** I 76, II 49, 54, 69; **KBo III 6** I 65, II 30, 35, 49; **KBo III 4** II 18, 32,

56, IV 18; **KUB XIX 31** II 4, 5, 6; **KUB XIV 17** II 22, 30; **KUB XIX 30** I 22; **KBo IV 4** I 43, II 47, 48, 72, IV 11, 63; **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** II 41; **KUB XIX 37** II 10; **KBo II 5** II 55, IV 7, 21.

pa-it **KUB XIV 29** + **KUB XIX 3** I 20 (16).

pa-it= **KUB XIV 15** II 4.

pa-it= **KUB XIV 15** I 30.

*pa-a-ir* (3 pl. pret.) **KBo III 4** II 34, 35, 36; **KUB XIV 29** + **KUB XIX 3** I 21 (17); **KBo II 5** III 1.

*pant-* part.

*pa-a-an-za* (N. sg. c.) **KUB XIV 15/ 16** III 40; **KBo IV 4** I 34; **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** I 38.

*pa-a-an* (N.-A. sg. neut.) **KBo III 4** II 55; **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** I 39.

*pa-a-[an]* **KBo IV 4** IV 7.

*paiški-* it-dur.

*pa-iš-ga-u-wa-an* (sup.) **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** II 5.

*pauwar* verbal n.

*pa-a-u-wa-ar* **KBo IV 14** II 60.

The verb *pai-* is clearly a compound of the o-grade form of the preverb *pe-* and the root *\*(h)ei-* ‘go’. Interestingly, the development of the 1 sg. pret. in Neo-Hittite, which is sometimes written with the extra *u* in the ending, is parallel to some other verbs used commonly, like for example *ep-* (see II.3. above). This, in turn, could point to the shift of accent to the ending in some of these forms. The plene-spelling of the root, would, then, be kept due to the conservatism in spelling.

### III.4.2. Third plural ending *-er*

The third plural ending *-er* is often spelled with plene-writing in Old Hittite. However, in the later periods, the number of plene-spellings seems to increase, probably due to analogical extension of the plene-spelling into the endings of the verbs spelled without scriptio plena in the earlier texts. In some cases, more frequent plene-spelling could also reflect the shift of accent to the ending.

#### Examples:

##### Old Hittite:

da-aš-ke-e-er **ib.** I 58.

*da-<aš>-ke-e-er* **KBo VI 2** I 14.

*i-e-e[r]* **KUB XXVI 108** Vs 2.

*ú-e-er* **KBo VI 2** III 16.

*ú-e-er* **KBo VII 14** Vs 16.

*ku-re-e-er* **KUB XXVI 100** Rs 4.

*mar-še-e-er* **KBo VI 2** II 55.

##### but

*me-mi-ir* **KBo XXII 2** Vs 14.

*na-ah-hi-ir* **KBo XXV139 = StBoT 25 Nr. 139** Vs 13.

*ar-ri-ir* **KBo XXII 2** Vs 13.

*a-kir* **KBo XXII 2** Rs 6, 13.

*e-sir* **KBo VIII 42** Rs ? 6.

pi-is-kir **KBo VI 2** I 10, 13, 40, 57, II 55, III 25, 31.

ta-me-es-sir **KBo XXV 122** Vs 2, 10.

Neo-Hittite (ending does not change):

*i-e-er* (3 pl. pret.) **BT** II 86.

i-e-er **KBo II 5** III 5.

(i-e-er) **KBo IV 4** I 8.

*u-i-e-er* (3 pl. pret.) **KBo IV 4** IV 51.

[*u*]-*i-e-er* **KBo IV 4** IV 45.

e-še-er (3 pl. pret.) **KBo III 6** II 25, III 58; **BT** I 69; **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** II 17.

e-šir **KUB I 1** IV 59; **KBo III 4** I 33, II 51; **KUB XIV 16** I 22, II 21; **KUB XIV 17** II

12; **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** I 19, IV 6; **KUB XIX 37** III 39, 45, 51, 52; **KBo II**

**5** IV 13.

pé-eš-ki-ir (3 pl. pret.) **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** IV 10.

Neo-Hittite (new plene-spelling is attested):

*me-mi-e-er* (3 pl. pret.) **KUB XIV 20** 25.

me-mi-ir **KBo III 4** I 10; **KBo IV 4** III 24, 47, IV 20, 33.

*ne-i-e-ir* (3 pl. pret.) **2 BoTU 56** IV 9.

*ú-e-mi-i-e-er* **KBo IV 4** III 22.

*ú-e-mi-i-e-er* **KUB I 1** III 18.

*ú-e-ri-i-e[-er]* (3 pl. pret.) **KBo IV 4** II 2.



Although the etymology of the 3 pl. ending is rather obscure, the vowel of the ending is most likely the reflex of either *\*e* or *\*ē*. The plene-spelling in the ending in Old Hittite seems to be due either to the contractions of the two similar vowels or to the accent. The forms in which the plene-spelled vowel arose presumably through the contraction are (1) the thematic forms with accented root, for example *da-aš-ke-e-er* (contraction of the accented suffix and the ending), (2) forms such as *i-e-er* and *ú-e-er* (contraction of the root vowels with the ending) and (3) the stative denominatives, such as *mar-še-e-er* (contraction of the denominative *\*e* (*\*eh<sub>1</sub>*) with the ending).

In Neo-Hittite texts, although the above categories seem to still attest the plene-writing in the 3 pl. pret. ending, there are also endings written plene which were clearly not accented. The examples are *ne-i-e-ir*, *ú-e-mi-i-e-er* and *ú-e-ri-i-e-er*. The New plene-spelling in other forms like *me-mi-e-er* (OH *me-e-mi-ir*) is probably due to the shift of the accent. This verb is often attested with plene-spelling of the root in Old Hittite, but does not usually have scriptio plena in the same environment in the later texts. Note also that the 3 sg. pres. form has plene-spelling in the ending at least in one of the forms attested in my corpus.

### **Examples (Neo-Hittite):**

mema- v. ‘speak, say, recite’

me-ma-ah-he (1 sg. pres.) **KUB I 1** l 5.

me-ma-ah-hi **KBo III 6** l 5.

me-ma-a-i (3 sg. pres.) **KUB XIV 17** ll 10.

me-ma-i **KUB XIX 17** ll 5.

me-ma-an-zi (3 pl. pres.) **KBo IV 4** II 28; **KUB XIX 39** II 2.

me-ma[-an-zi] **KUB XIX 29**+**KUB XIX 3** I 1.

me-ma-ah-hu-un (1 sg. pret.) **KUB XIV 15** IV 38, 47.

me-mi-iš-ta (3 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** I 37; **KBo III 6** I 32; **KBo V 8/KUB XIX 36** III 6.

*me-mi-e-er* (3 pl. pret.) **KUB XIV 20** 25.

me-mi-ir **KBo III 4** I 10; **KBo IV 4** III 24, 47, IV 20, 33.

memiški-a- it.-dur.

m-mi-iš-ki-it (3 sg. pres.) **KUB I 1** IV 8, 17; **KBo III 6** III 49.

memiškiwan verbal n.

me-mi-iš-ki-u-an (A. sg.??) **KUB XIV 17** III 20.

### III.4.3. The verb *šešk-*

One of the other words where plene-spelling seems to be attested more frequently in the older texts is *šešk-* ‘lie (down), sleep, remain’. It should be noted, however, that the verb is not found often in the texts from all periods, so that it is hard to evaluate the change of plene-spelling with complete certainty.

#### Examples:

##### Old Hittite:

ša-šu-e-ni (1 pl. pret.) **KBo XVII 1 + XXV 3** II 29; **StBoT 25 Nr. 3** Vs II 29.

še-[si-ir/ šir] (3 pl. pret.) **KBo XXII 2** Vs 20 (StBoT 17 Vs. 20).

šašant- partic.

ša-šan-ti= (D. sg.) **KUB VIII 41** II 7.

šešk- it.-dur.

še-eš-kan-zi (3. pl. pret.) **KUB XXIX 35** IV 7.

### Middle Hittite:

ša-ša-an-zi (3 pl. pres.) **KBo XX 56** Vs 11.

še-eš-ke-e-ed-du **KUB XIII 1** I 27.

šešant- partic.

ša-ša-an-da-an (N.-A. sg. neut.) **KUB XXXIII 10** Vs 7.

### Neo-Hittite (originals):

še-eš-zi (3 sg. pres.) **KUB VII 5** IV 1, 4; **KUB IX 34** III 13.

še-iš-zi **KUB IX 34** III 9.

*še-e-šu-e-ni* (1 pl. pres.) **KUB XXXVI 56** II 5.

še-ša-an-zi (3 pl. pres.) **KUB XXV 37** IV 36.

*še-e-ša-an-zi* **KBo V 11** I 5.

*še-e-šu-un* (1 sg. pret.) **KBo IV 4** IV 16; **KUB XL 3** II 4.

*še-e-eš-šu-un* **Bo 6469** (in Oettinger 1979)

še-šu-un **KUB XLIII 46** L.7.

še-eš-ta (3 sg. pret.) **KUB XIX 37** II 26; **KUB XXXIII 108** L. 6.

še-eš-u-en (1 pl. pret.) **2171 / C** (in Oettinger 1979)

še-šu-wa-an-zi (inf.) **KUB XXXIII 108** II 4.

šešk- it.-dur.

še-eš-ke-eš-ke-nu-un (1 sg. pret.) **KBo IV 2** IV 31.

še-eš-ke-et-ta-ri **KUB XXXII 123** I 28.

More frequent plene-spelling in this word, unlike the words of the other categories discussed in this section, seems to be due to the generalization of the full-grade root throughout the paradigm. For the etymology of the related noun see II.12.

### III.5. Changes in Paradigms

#### III. 5.1. *Tehhi*-class verbs

Some forms of the *tehhi*-class verbs found in the Old Hittite texts were replaced, at least partially, by different forms in the later period. For example, the 3 sg. pres. form of *arai*- ‘rise’ was spelled mostly *a-ra-a-i* in the older texts, but is frequently found as *a-ra-(i)-iz-zi* in the Neo-Hittite texts. This is presumably due to remodeling of this form on the corresponding forms of the *mi*-conjugation verbs that usually have *-zi* as the ending for the 3 sg. pres. forms. Furthermore, an interesting developments seems to occur in the 3 pl. forms of *huwai*- ‘run’ and *dai*- ‘put’: OH *hu-(u)-wa-a-ir* > NH *hu-u-i-e-er* and OH *da-(a)-i-ir* > NH *ti-i-e-ir*. This is probably by analogy to the other verbs in this class, i.e. *iš-pi-i-e-er* and *pi-i-er*. The participle form of *huwai*- also attests a change in form: OH *hu-u-wa-an* > NH *hu-u-i-ya-an*. Here, an influence of the 3 pl. pret. and pres. is possible. Another change in paradigm is that of the 3 sg. pret. form of *ne*- ‘turn’, which is often attested as *na-iš-ta* instead of *na-(a)-iš*. This could reflect an analogy with the *mi*-conjugation verbs. Finally, first plural present of *pai*- ‘give’ is often attested in the form *pí-(i)-ú-e-ni* in Old Hittite, but is often changed to *pí-(i)-ya-we-ni* in Neo-Hittite.

In respect to plene-spelling, the remaining forms seem to attest no change in the writing of the diphthong *ai* and *au*. In my corpus, however, there could be seen two

changes in plene-writing that do not involve the diphthongs: (1) plene-spelling is not found in the first singular forms of three of the verbs, e.g.. OH *te-e-eh-hi* > NH *te-eh-hi*; OH *pe-e-eh-hi* > NH *pí-ih-hi* and OH *ne-e-eh-u-un* > NH *ne-eh-hu-un*, etc. And (2) for *dai-* and *pai-* only, the N.-A. sg. neut. form of the participle is written without plene-spelling (OH *pí-ya-a-an* > NH *pí-ya-an* and OH *tí-ya-a-an* > NH *tí-ya-an*). Note, however, that *a-ra-a-an* does not undergo the change. Thus, there seems to be a certain parallelism between the verbs *pai-* and *dai-*.

### Examples (all Neo-Hittite):

arai- v. ‘rise, arise, raise’

*a-ra-a-i* (3 sg. pres.) **BT** III 39; **KBo** IV 3 III 4; **KBo** V 4 Rs 22; **KUB** VII 53 II 21;

**KUB** XIX 6 + XXII + I 75.

*a-ra-[a-i]* **KBo** IV 7 L. 32.

*a-ra-i-iz-zi* **KUB** VIII 81 III 17.

*a-ra-iz-zi* **KBo** VI 1 L. 14.

*arant-* partic.

*a-ra-a-an* (N.-A. sg. neut.) **KUB** XIV 16 I 21; **KBo** IV 4 I 21; **KBo** V 8/ **KUB**

**XIX** 36 I 17.

huwai-, huya- v. ‘run, walk’

*hu-u-i-ya-mi* (1 sg. pres.) **KUB** I 1 IV 10.

*hu-u-i-ya-nu-un* (1 sg. pret.) **KUB** XIV 15/ 16 III 44.

*hu-ya-nu-u[n]* **KUB** XIX 39 II 4.

*hu-u-wa-a-iš* (3 sg. pret.) **KBo III 6** II 9, 22.

*hu-u-wa-iš* **KBo III 4** II 31; **KUB XIX 39** II 11.

*hu-wa-iš* **KBo III 4** II 68. (end of line)

*hu-u-i-e-er* (3 pl. pret.) **KBo III 4** II 40, 62, III 29, 43, 51, 63, 87, IV 27, 39; **KUB XIV 16** I 27;

**KUB XIV 15** I 28; **KUB XIX 30** I 5; **KUB XIV 29** + **KUB XIX 3** I 22 (18); **KBo**

**IV 4** IV 11; **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** III 26, 29; **KUB XIX 37** II 41; **KBo II 5** II 10.

*hu-u-i-e-i[r]* **2 BoTU 56** II 9.

*hu-i-e-ir* **KBo III 4** I 39, II 4, 26.

*hu-u-wa-ir* **KUB XIX 39** II 5.

huiyant- partic.

*hu-u-i-ya-an-za* (N. sg. c.) **KUB I 1** II 39; **KBo III 6** II 23; **KBo V 8/**

**KUB XIX 36** I 13, III 43.

*hu-u-i-ya-a[n]* (N.-A. sg. neut.) **KUB XIX 37** III 15.

ne- , neya- ‘turn’

*ne-eh-hu-un* (1 sg. pret. act.) **KUB I 1** IV 23; **KBo III 4** II 45, III 21; **KBo IV 4** I 40, II 53, 59;

**KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** IV 17; **KUB XIX 37** II 49, III 27.

[n]e-eh-hu-un **KBo III 4** III 9; **KUB XIV 17** II 21.

*ne-eh-hu-u[n]* **KUB XIV 15/16** III B 24.

*ne-eh-h [u-un]* **KBo II 5** III 27.

*ne-hu-un* **2 BoTU 56** IV 2.

*ne-i-ya[-ah-hu-u]n* **KBo III 6** III 54.

*na-a-iš* (3 sg. pret. act.) **KUB I 1** I 69, III 21; **KBo III 6** I 58.

na-eš-ta **KBo III 4** II 23.

na-iš-ta **KBo III 4** III 15; **KUB XIV 15** IV 28.

*ne-i-e-ir* (3 pl. pret. act.) **2 BoTU 56** IV 9.

ne-ya-ah-ha-at (1 sg. pret. mid.) **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** III 19.

ne-ya-ri (3 sg. pret. mid.) **KUB I 1** IV 11.

naiški/a- it.-dur.

*na-a-iš-ki-nu-un* (1 sg. pret. act.) **KUB I 1** I 68; **KBo III 6** I 57.

išpai- ‘be satiated’

iš-pa-a-i-ši (2 sg. pres.) **Bo 6180** L. 5 (Oettinger 1979.)

iš-pa-a-i (2 sg. imp.) **KBo IV 6** I 9.

pai-; pe- v. ‘give’

pí-ih-hi (1 sg. pres.) **BT** II 28; **KBo III 4** III 80; **KUB XIX 31** II 14.

*pa-a-i* (3 sg. pres.) **BT** II 85, III 2, 6, 14, IV 24, 25.

*pí-i-ya-u-e-ni* (1 pl. pres.) **KUB XIV 15/16** III B 34; **KUB XIX 30** IV 6, 10; **KUB**

**XIV 29 + KUB XIX 3** I 12 (8); **KBo IV 4** IV 48.

*pí-i-y[a-u-]e-ni* **KBo IV 4** IV 36.

*pí-i-y[a-u-e-ni]* **KUB XIX 39** III 4.

pí-ya-u-e-ni **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** III 10.

*pé-eš-te-e-ni* (2 pl. pres.) **KUB XIV 15** I 15.

pí-an-zi (3 pl. pres.) **BT** III 16.

pí-ih-hu-un (1 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** IV 67, 68, 69, 76, 77; **BT** II 13, 23, 65, 98, III 58, 65, 68, IV 21;

**KUB XIV 15** IV 46.

pí-ih-[hu-un] **KBo III 6** IV 28, 29, 30.

[pí-i]h-hu-un **KBo III 6** IV 32.

pa-iš-ta (2 sg. pret.) **KBo III 4** II 12.

pé-eš-ta (3 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** I 18, 26, II 36, 56, 62; **KBo III 6** I 16, 23, II 20, 37,

42, 62; **BT** I 87, 88, 90, II 13, 22, III 57, 64; **KUB XIV 15** IV 41; **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX**

**36** II 31.

pé-eš>-ta **KUB I 1** IV 48.

[pé-eš-]ta **KBo III 4** III 5.

pí-iš-ta **KBo III 4** III 85.

pa-i[š-ta] **KUB XIV 15/16** III B 27.

pa-iš **KBo III 6** II 6; **KBo IV 4** II 57, IV 59.

*pí-i-e-er* (3 pl. pret.) **KBo III 4** III 19, 20; **KUB XIX 29** IV 22; **KUB XIV 29** + **KUB XIX**

**3** I 14 (10); **KBo IV 4** IV 49, 51.

*pa-a-i* (2 sg. imp.) **KUB I 1** I 16; **KBo III 6** I 13.

pé-e[š-ten] (2 pl. imp.) **KUB XIV 24** 4.

pé[-eš-ten] **KUB XIV 15** I 14.

piyant- partic.

pí-ya-an (N.-A. sg. neut.) **BT** I 13, II 7, 16, III 73, IV 18.

pí-ya-an-te-eš (N. pl. c.) **BT** I 77, 82.

pí-i-ya-u-w[a-an] (sup.) **KUB XIV 29** + **KUB XIX 3** I 7.

peški/a- it.-dur.

pé-eš-ki-mi (1 sg. pres.) **KUB XIV 15** IV 22.



pé-eš-ki-iz-zi (3 sg. pres.) **KBo III 4** IV 48.

pé-eš-ki-it (3 sg. pret.) **KBo III 4** I 44; **KUB XIX 39** III 12; **KUB XIX 37** II

4; **KBo II 5** IV 16, 17.

pé[-eš-ki-]it **KBo III 4** IV 24.

pé-eš-ki-ir (3 pl. pret.) **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** IV 10.

pé-eš-kán-du (3 pl. imp.) **BT** II 30.

pé-eš-ki-wa-an (sup.) **BT** II 27.

pé-eš-ki-u-wa-an **KUB XIV 16** II 22; **KBo IV 4** IV 35, 47.

pé-eš-ki-u-an **KBo III 4** I 42, III 26.

pé-eš[-ki]-u-an **KBo III 4** III 31.

pí-iš-ki-u-an **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** II 4.

dai- v. 'put'

te-eh-hi (1 sg. pres.) **KUB I 1** I 74; **KBo III 6** II 28; **KBo III 4** IV 48.

te-eh-[hi] **KBo III 6** I 63.

ti-ya-an-zi (3 pl. pres.) **BT** II 27.

te-eh-hu-un (1 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** II 47; **KBo III 6** III 9; **BT** I 25, II 64, IV 22; **KBo IV 4** IV

29; **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** III 16; **KBo XIX 37** II 18; **KBo II 5** I 5, 7.

[te]-eh-hu-un **KBo II 5** I 6.

*da-a-iš* (3 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** I 59, 64, II 6,7, 11, 64; **KBo III 6** I 72, II 5, 44, IV 5; **KUB XIV**

**17** III 20; **KUB XIV 20** 16.

da[-a-iš] **KBo III 4** I 31.

da-iš **BT** I 16.

*ti-i-e-er* (3 pl. pret.) **KBo III 6** I 29, II 25, III 58, IV 12, 13; **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** II 5.

*ti-i[-e-]er* **KUB I 1** IV 53.

*[ti-]i-e-er* **KUB I 1** I 34.

*[ti-i-]e-er* **KUB I 1** II 10.

tiyant- partic.

ti-ya-an (N.-A. sg. neut.) **BT** II 35, 43.

ti-ya-an-te-eš (N. pl. c.) **BT** I 18.

tiški- it.-dur.

ti-eš-ki-it (3 sg. pret.) **KBo III 6** III 70.

ti-iš-ki-it **KUB I 1** IV 40.

au(š)-, u(w)a- v. 'see, look, watch, read'

a-ut-te-ni (2 pl. pres.) **KUB XXI 42** I 30.

*u-uh-hu-un* (1 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** I 20, IV 24; **KBo III 6** I 17; **BT** III 60; **KUB XIV**

**16** II 15; **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** I 44.

a-uš-ta (3 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** I 61; **KBo III 6** II 55, III 10; **BT** I 101, II 46; **KUB XIX 29** I 7;

**KBo IV 4** II 4, III 35; **KUB XIX 39** II 1; **KUB XIV 20** 13.

*a-ú-e-er* (3 pl. pret.) **KUB I 1** I 32; **KBo IV 4** III 72, IV 18, 28; **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** III

17.

a-ú[-e-er] **KUB XIX 37** III 18.

a-ú-er **KBo III 6** I 27.

a-ú (2 sg. imp.) **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** I 12.

a-uš-du (3 sg. imp.) **KBo IV 14** II 18; **KUB XIX 28** IV 11.

ú-wa-an-du **KBo XI 1** Vs 28.

uški/a- it.-dur.

u-us-kan-zi (3 pl. pres.) **KUB XXIII 103** Vs 14.

uš-ki-nu-un (1 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** I 45.

[u]š-ki-nu-un **KBo III 6** I 38.

uš-ki-it (3 sg. pret.) **KBo III 4** II 18; **KUB XIV 15** II 3, 4.

uš-ki-ir (3 pl. pret.) **KUB XIX 29** IV 11; **KUB XIV 20** 6.

uš-ki (2 sg. imp.) **KBo IV 6** Vs 15.

uš-kan-du (3 pl. imp.) **BT III** 80.

The etymology of *arai-* ‘arise’ is rather clear: it comes from the extended form of the root *\*h<sub>1</sub>er-* / *\*h<sub>1</sub>r<sub>e</sub>-*, *\*h<sub>1</sub>rei*. Its full-grade form was generalized throughout the paradigm. *Pai-* ‘give’ continues a compounded form of the preverb *pe-* and the root *\*ai-* or *\*h<sub>2</sub>ei-*. Unlike *arai-* and *pai-*, the verbs *išpai-* and *dai-* point to diphthongs whose first part presumably underwent compensatory lengthening after the loss of the following laryngeal. *Išpai-* most likely continues a stem *\*spe/oh<sub>1</sub>-i-*, while *dai-* presumably comes from *\*deh<sub>1</sub>*. *Huwai-* could probably also continue a form with the vowel lengthened from the deletion of a laryngeal. It could be derived from *\*h<sub>2</sub>weh<sub>1</sub>-ye/o-*. The proto-form of *ne-* is probably an athematic middle with the root *\*néih<sub>1</sub>-o-*. The Hittite form then also underwent the loss of the laryngeal. Finally, for *auš-* the etymology is more problematic. The possible original form could be related to the Vedic hapax *uve* ‘I call, announce (mid.)’, which points to a short diphthong *au* in the IE form.

One of sound changes common to most of these verbs, which evidently took place before the Old Hittite period, in the monophthongization of the diphthongs *\*ai-* and *\*au* to long *e* and *u* before *hh*. This is well illustrated by the Old Hittite spellings of the first

person forms. The fact that in Neo-Hittite the plene-spelling of *e* is not found in the 1 sg. pres. forms of *pai-* and *dai-* could point to the shortening of the vowel resulting from the above sound change in the later period. In *neya-* there seems to also be the shortening of the root vowel in the first singular form, which is probably due to analogy with the other verbs of the *tehhi*-class.

Note that forms of the 1 sg. pres. for *auš-* are not attested in my corpus, but that the 1 sg. pret. form of this verb is written with plene *u*. Here, however, plene-spelling was probably used to disambiguate the vowel color of the following highly ambiguous sign *-uh*. Since without the extra *u*, the *uh* sign would be word initial, it would be impossible to reconstruct its vowel quality from the writing. Although one could also argue that *e* in *pe-e-eh-hi* was also necessary to determine the vowel color of the adjacent sign *pe/i*, here the situation is a little different. If we are to accept the merger of *e* and *i* by the Neo-Hittite period, a process recognized by many scholars, it becomes clear that *e* in *pe-e-eh-hi* would no longer be necessary for the disambiguation of the preceding *pi/pe* sign.

### III.5.2. The verb *da-*

Although most of the forms of the verbs *da-* ‘take’ in Neo-Hittite texts I have looked at seem to be similar to the older forms, changes in plene-spelling can clearly be seen in the 1 sg. forms of the verb. Here the plene-spelling of the root vowel *a*, well attested in the Old Hittite period, is lacking in the newer forms. Note that this development for the root vowels *e* and probably *u* is well attested also in the *tehhi*-class verbs discussed above in III.5.1. The shortening of the vowels in the roots of these

forms, then, is not confined to any particular vowel, but is common to all *a*, *e* and *u*.

Note also the abnormal forms of 2 and 3 sg. pret. *datta*, which seem to be modeled on the middle.

### Examples (All Neo-Hittite):

da- ‘take’

da-ah-hi (1 sg. pres.) **BT** II 97.

da-a-i (3 sg. pres.) **KUB I 1** IV 82; **BT** II 66, 86, 88, 89, III 5, 7, 70 (bis), 72, 74, IV 17, 18, 19, 23, 23, 28.

da-at-ta-ri (3 sg. pres. mid.) **BT** II 3, 89.

da-an-zi (3 pl. pres.) **BT** II 7, 99, III 1, 11.

da-ah-hu-un (1 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** II 27, III 2, 29, 42, IV 37, 58, 62; **KBo III 6** II 11, 61, III 68;

**KBo III 4** I 34, II 65, III 22, IV 31, 40; **KUB XIV 15** IV 33; **KUB XIV 16** I 7, 30; **KUB**

**XIV 17** III 16; **KUB XIX 30** I 19; **KBo IV 4** III 51, IV 12, 37, 53; **KBo V 8/ KUB**

**XIX 36** II 2, III 33; **KBo II 5** II 12.

[da-]ah-hu-un **KUB XIV 15** I 6.

da-a-aš (2 sg. pret.) **KBo III 4** III 77.

[da-a]t-ta **KUB I 1** IV 65.

da-at-ta= **KUB XIV 29** + **KUB XIX 3** I 8.

da-a-aš (3 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** I 17, 63, II 1, III 58; **KBo III 6** I 15, 66, III 12, 15, 20; **BT** I 15, II

57; **KBo III 4** II 78, III 70, 71; **KUB XIV 15/ 16** IV 39.

da-at-ta= **BT** II 87.

da-a-ir (3 pl. pret.) **KBo III 4** I 7, 25, 42, II 76, III 26, 32; **KUB XIV 15** I 26, **KUB XIV 16/**

**15** II 22; **KUB XIV 29**+**KUB XIX 3** I 24 (20); **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** II 4, III 36;

**KUB XIX 37** IV 4.

*da-a* (2 sg. imp.) **KUB XIV 15** IV 21; **KUB XIV 15/16** III 48; **KBo IV 4** III 48, IV 47.

da-a **KBo IV 4** IV 34.

*da-an-du* (3 pl. imp.) **BT** III 15, 77.

*da-an-na* (inf.) **KBo III 4** I 25.

*dant-* partic.

*ta-a-an* (N-A neut.) **KBo III 4** III 91.

*daški/a-* it.-dur.

*da-aš-ki-ši* (2 sg. pres.) **KBo III 6** I 42.

*da-aš-ki-š[i]* (2 sg. pres.) **KUB I 1** I 50;

*da-aš-ki-it* (3 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** I 43, 58; **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** I 40.

*da-aš-ki[-it]* **KBo III 6** I 48.

*da-aš-ki-id-du* (3 sg. imp.) **BT** II 8.

*da-aš-ki-u-wa-an* (sup.) **KBo IV 4** IV 29.

*Da-* seems to come from *\*déh<sub>3</sub>-*, an IE aorist root which would provide the environment for the loss of the *h<sub>3</sub>* with the probable compensatory lengthening of the preceding vowel. Although a zero-grade *\*dh<sub>3</sub>-* is expected in the plural, the 3 pl. pret. form *da-a-ir* seems to have had a full-grade root. The plene-spelling here, however, could have been modeled on the corresponding forms of the *mi-* conjugation verbs, such as *ep-* and *eš-*, where the plene-spelled root vowel is regularly attested.

### Notes

<sup>1</sup> Eichner, H., 1973. *Münchener Studien zur Sprachwissenschaft*. 31: 74-5. Cited in Kimball's Ph.D. dissertation p. 336.

<sup>2</sup> Eichner, H., 1973. *Münchener Studien zur Sprachwissenschaft*. 31: 72, 92 n. 37. Cited in Kimball's Ph.D. dissertation p. 339.

<sup>3</sup> Watkins, C., 1973 and 1975. *Harvard Studies in Classical Philology*. 77: 89-194 and 79: 181-187. Cited in Kimball's Ph.D. dissertation p. 189.

<sup>4</sup> For the developments in the *ai*- diphthongs in verbs (except in *pai*- 'go') see II.4 and III.5.1.

<sup>5</sup> For Old and Middle Hittite forms and the attestations in the Neo-Hittite copies of the Old Hittite originals see Kimball Ph.D. dissertation pp. 574-8. I do not give them here because of the space considerations.

## Conclusion.

In the preceding chapters I tried to investigate the exact nature of the changes in plene-spelling that took place in the period from Old to Neo-Hittite. As has been noted in my introduction, the goals of this study were to (1) compare plene-writing in the texts from the two periods of the language and (2) considering the data, to try to come to a conclusion as to what function or functions *scriptio plena* might have had in Hittite. For the first of these two questions, the most interesting facts that have emerged from my investigation are the following:

I. Although it is well accepted that plene-writing has changed considerably in the Neo-Hittite texts, my investigation shows that many words did not undergo a change in plene-spelling. A lot of these, like the verbs *eš-* ‘be’ and *ep-* ‘take’ or the pronouns *ki/a-* ‘this, those’ and *humant-* ‘all, every’ are extremely well attested in the texts from all periods. Here, the consistency of plene-spelling throughout the whole attestation of Hittite, therefore, is likely to be due to the conservatism of the writing tradition. Other tendencies that are rather clear in regard to the forms that I worked with are the following:

A. The categories that undergo a change are mostly the roots of the words. With the exception of the 3 pl. pret. ending *-er*, all the suffixes and endings seem not to change in the Neo-Hittite period. The examples of these categories that do not undergo a change are the inchoative suffix *-ešš*, the Dat. Sg. ending *-ui*, the mediopassive terminations before *-ri/-ru*, the suffix *-ai-* in some mi-conjugation verbs, and the



Nom. pl. animate ending *-eš*. The more frequent plene-writing in the 3 pl. pret. ending is most likely due to analogy.

- B. Although my study is not inclusive of all the Neo-Hittite data, one tendency that seems to hold for the words I examined is that most of the changes in plene-spelling occur in the vowels *a* and *e* and the diphthongs *ai* and, to some extent, *au*. Plene-writing of *i* and *u*, on the other hand, seems to undergo less changes. Note also that the diphthongs *ai* and *au* considered by Kimball as having more rare extra vowels in the Old Hittite text do *not*, in my study, show more frequent plene-spelling in the later period. Although some of the diphthongs, for example the ones found in the *ai*-stem nouns or in the verb *pai-* ‘go’ do seem to occur more often in Neo-Hittite, the *tehhi*-class verbs, many forms of which also contain the diphthongs, do not undergo much change. Some of the *mi*-conjugation verbs with suffixes in *ai-*, for example *hatrai-* ‘write, report’, also do not attest much difference in plene-spelling as compared to the older texts. In *handai-*, another *mi*-conjugation verb in *ai-*, scriptio plena of the diphthong seems to be more rare, since in the 3 pl. pres. mid. form a shift of plene-spelling onto a different syllable is sometimes attested.
- C. One of the most clear changes that seems to hold true for the *tehhi*-class verbs, as well as for the verb *dai-* ‘take’ is the disappearance of plene-writing in the 1 sg. forms of both present and plural. The change is not confined to a particular vowel, so that both *a* and *e* undergo the deletion of the extra vowel (the case of *u* is less clear and is discussed later in II.A) The change in plene-writing in these places might be due to the shortening of the vowels in the roots of these verbs in the first singular present and preterit.

D. A rather well-known change is attested in most of the preverbs such as *appa*, *šer*, *menahhanda* and *péran*. In all of these plene-spelling is given up in the Neo-Hittite period, at least in the texts that I worked with. Interestingly, the two preverbs, where plene-spelling is attested in the second syllable, *para* and *šara*, do not undergo any change. This fact, rather puzzling at the first sight, might reflect the change in the conventions which favored the deletion of plene-writing in the first syllable of the preverbs. On the other hand, the preservation of plene-spelling in *para* and *šara* might be due to the fact that here the extra vowels were written to differentiate between the real and the ‘dead’ vowels. Phonologically, both of these preverbs might have had only one word-final vowel.

II. The second question proved to be more difficult to answer. On the basis of the forms that I worked with I have not been able to differentiate any straightforward tendency in the changes of plene-writing that might have given me a hint to what the function or functions of scriptio plena were. In other words, in both the syllables where plene-writing might have denoted stress and in the morphological categories where the evidence points to the lengthening of the vowels, there seems to be no clear-cut difference in the behavior of plene-spelling, be it the changes or the fact that it stayed the same. Moreover, the fact that many well-attested words seem to not undergo a change simply because of conservatism in spelling also confuses the picture. However, two findings in my data might give some clue to the functions of plene-spelling in Hittite.

A. The first one of these is discussed in more detail in the section on the *tehhi*-class verbs (III.5.1.). The fact that plene-spelling is attested in the root of first person

singular forms of *auš-* ‘see’, but not in the roots of any other verbs of the *tehhi*-class, most likely points to the fact that here it was used for the disambiguation purposes.

Note, however, that no evidence exists for the similar use of the *e* or *i* signs before or after the ambiguous signs that could be read with either of the two vowels. This, in turn, could be seen as supporting the merger of the two vowels proposed by many researches in the previous studies. More confusion of the *i* and *e* signs in the N.-A. pl. of the demonstrative pronoun *ki/a-* ‘this, these’, as well as the change of the initial sign of *ešša-* ‘create, make’ from OH *i* to NH *e*, seems also to point to the above conclusion.

- B. The second finding is that, except for the first syllable of some of the preverbs, the only two places where plene-writing seems to be clearly given up are the *hi*-verbs with the root form CaRC and the 1 sg. of the *tehhi*-class verbs. Both of these categories could be seen as containing a plausible environment for the shortening of the vowels, since it is likely that a vowel would undergo a change in quantity before a consonant cluster. Since here, the plene-writing is not likely to be due to non-phonological factors, like conservatism in spelling, it is possible that the giving up of the extra vowels might reflect an actual sound change, i.e. shortening of the root vowels. This, in turn, seems to point to the fact that at least one of the functions of plene-writing was to denote vowel length.

In conclusion, I would like to add that my study should be considered as the starting point in the investigation of the plene-spelling in Neo-Hittite. Many questions still remain unanswered and the topic would surely benefit from further research.

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## Appendix

### Words with plene-spelling in my Neo-Hittite corpus

#### A

alwanzahh- v. ‘to bewitch, enchant’

*al-wa-an-za-ah-hu-u-an-zi* (inf.) **KBo III 6** II 56.

*al-wa-an-za-ah-hu-wa-an-zi* **KUB I 1** II 77.

ammuk/ uk pers. pron. ‘self, ego’

am-mu-uk (N.) **KUB I 1** I 38, 65, II 61, 74, IV 9, 12, 78; **KBo III 6** I 32, II 41, 54, III 69;

**KUB XIV 15** III 50, IV 42; **KUB XIV 17** II 25; **KBo IV 4** II 54; **KBo V 8/**

**KUB XIX 36** II 34, IV 14.

am-mu-uk **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** II 40.

am-mu-[uk] **KUB XIV 15** IV 15.

am-m[u-uk] **KBo III 6** I 54.

[am-m]u-uk **KUB I 1** III 57.

[am-m]u-uk **KUB I 1** III 12,

am-mu-uk= **KUB I 1** I 24, 46, IV 66; **KBo III 6** I 24; **KUB XIV 15** IV 22;

**KUB XIV 17** III 14; **KBo IV 4** II 59; **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** III 40.

[am-m]u-uk= **KUB XIX 29** I 10.

am-mu-uq= **KUB I 1** IV 69, 75; **KBo III 6** IV 36.

*ú-uk* **BT** I 99, II 72.

*ú-uk* (Synt. Obj.) **BT** II 32.

*ú-uk*= **BT** I 89, II 31, 40, 42.

*ú-uq*= **BT** II 74.

*am-mu-uk* (A./D.) **KUB I 1** 15, II 55, IV 5; **KBo III 6** I 13, II 36; **BT** II 44; **KUB**

**XIV 15** IV 26; (?) **KUB XIX 39** II 10.

*am-mu-uk*= **KUB I 1** IV 7, 59; **KBo III 6** II 19, III 57, BT II 36, 40; **KUB XIV**

**15** III 27; **KUB XIV 16** I 24; **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** I 22; (?) **KBo**

**IV 4** III 11.

*am-mu-[uk=]* **UB XIV 15/16** III B 37.

*am-mu-uq*= **BT** II 45.

*am-me-el* (G.) **KBo III 4** II 17, III 81; **KUB XIV 15** I 28; **KUB XIV 15/16** III B 30.

*am-me-el*= **KUB IV 4** I 45.

*[am-me-]e-el* **KUB XIV 29** + **KUB XIX 3** I 22 (18).

*am-me-e-da-az* (Abl.) **KBo III 4** IV 45; **KUB XIV 15** IV 17; **KBo IV 4** II 7.

*am-m(e-e-da)-az* **KUB XIV 17** III 18.

*am-me-ta-az* **BT** II 52.

*antuhša-* n. ‘man, human’

*an-tu-uh-a-aš* (N. sg. c.) **BT** II 14.

*an-tu-uh-ša-an* (A. sg. c.) **BT** I 100.

*an-tu-uh-ša-az*= (Abl.) **BT** I 88, 89.

*an-tu-uh-še-eš* (N. pl. c.) **KUB XIX 37** III 25.

*an-tu-u-uh-ša-aš* **Bo II 43** II 31.

*antuhšatar/n* ‘mankind, humanity’

*an-tu-uh-ša-tar*= **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** II 29.

*anzaš* pron. ‘we’

*an-za-a-aš* (D.-L. sg.) **BT** II (synt. subj.) 48, **KUB XIV 15/ 16** III B 33.

*an-za-a-aš*= **KBo IV 4** IV 59.

*an-za-aš* **KUB XIV 24** (synt. subj.) 8.

**apa-** pron. ‘that (one), those’

*a-pa-a-aš* ‘that’ (N. sg.c.) **BT** II 83, 89; **KUB XIV 17** II 1.

*a-pa-a[-aš]* **KUB XIX 29** IV 10.

*a-pa-a-aš*= **KUB I 1** IV 2; **KBo III 6** IV 40; **BT** I 63; **KBo III 4** I 12, 13.

*[a-pa-]a-aš*= **KUB I 1** IV 79.

*a-pu-u-un* (A. sg.c.) **BT** II 88, 93; III 7, 20; **KUB XIV 24** 11.

*a-pu-u-un*= **BT** II 87.

*a-pa-a-at* (N.-A. sg. neut.) **KUB I 1** IV 39; **KBo III 6** III 69; **BT** III 5; **KBo II 5** II 50.

*a-pa-a-at*= **KUB I 1** IV 68.

*a-pé-e-el*= (G. sg.) **KBo IV 4** II 2, 12.

*a-pé-el* **BT** II 86, 90; **KBo III 4** III 72; **KUB XIV 15/ 16** IV 40; **KUB XIX 31**

III 10.

*a-pé-e-da-ni* (D.-L. sg.) **KUB I 1** IV 8; **BT** II 36, 37, III 79.

*a-pé-e-da-ni*= **BT** II 34, 54, III 75.

*a-pé-e-ez* (Abl sg.) **KBo III 6** II 16.

*ap-pé-e-z*= (Abl sg.) **KBo III 6** III 16.

*a-pé-e-iz*= **KUB XIX 29** IV 14.

*a-pí-iz*= **BT** III 19.

*a-pu-u-uš* (A. pl. c.) **BT** II 23, 60.

*a-pu-u-uš*= **BT** I 77; **KUB XIV 15/ 16** III B 32.



apa- adj. ‘that, those’

*a-pu-u-un* = (A. sg. c.) **KBo IV 4** II 56.

*a-pa-a-at* (N.-A. sg. neut.) **KUB XIX 37** II 26.

*a-pé-e-da-ni* (D.-L. sg.) **KBo III 4** II 8; **KBo IV 4** IV 53.

*a-pé-e-da-ni* = **KBo IV 4** IV 15.

*a-pu-u-uš* = (A. pl. c.) **KBo III 4** I 9.

*a-pé-e* = (N.-A. pl. neut.) **KUB XIV 16** I 21, 22.

apa/idda adv. ‘there, thither’ (šer ~ ‘therefore’)

a-píd-da **KUB XIX 29** IV 15, **KUB XIV 24** (šer ~) 9.

a-pád-da = **KUB I 1** IV 69.

ar- v. (act.) ‘reach, attain’ (anda ~ ‘come in’; para ~ ‘get out’)

*a-ar-hu-un* (1 sg. pret.) **KBo III 4** II 15, III 45; **KUB XIV 15** II 11, IV 51.

(a-ar-hu-un) **KUB XIV 15/16** III B 25.

*a-ar-ah-hu-un* **KUB XIV 29** + **KUB XIX 3** I 28 (24); **KBo IV 4** II 60, III 20,

44; **KUB XIX 37** III 21; **KBo II 5** IV 4.

ar-hu-un **KUB XIV 17** II 28.

ar-ah-hu-un **KUB XIX 37** II 8.

*a-ar-aš* (anda ~) (3 sg. pret.) **KBo III 6** II 15; **KBo IV 4** III 27.

araški/a- it.-dur.

*a-ar-aš-ki-it* (3 sg. pret.) **KBo III 4** III (para ~) 70.

*a-ar-aš-ki-it* **KUB I 1** II 13.

*a-ar-<aš>-ki-it* **KUB XIX 39** II 10.

arnu- caus. v. ‘move, raise, transport’ (anda ~ ‘take in’; kattanta ~ ‘drive down’)

ar-nu-um-me-[ni] (1 pl. pres.) **KUB XIX 30** IV (anda ~) 5.

ar-nu-ut (3 sg. pret.) **BT** (anda ~) II 32, 46.

*ar-nu-e-er* (3 pl. pret.) **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** III (kattanta ~) 35.

ar-nu-ut (2 sg. imp.) **KBo IV 4** IV (anda ~) 22.

ar-nu-ma-an-zi (inf.) **KUB XIV 17** II 15.

arnumar verbal n. ‘movement (of troops)’

*a-ar-nu-mar* (N.-A. sg. neut.) **KUB XIV 17** II 7.

ara- adv. ‘proper, legal, fitting’

*a-a-ra* (probably N.-A. pl. n. (Puhvel)) **BT** II 19 (bis), 20, 82, 83.

arāi- v. ‘rise, arise, raise’

*a-ra-a-i* (3 sg. pret.) **BT** III 39.

arant- particip.

*a-ra-a-an* (N.-A. sg. neut.) **KUB XIV 16** I 21; **KBo IV 4** I 21; **KBo V 8/**

**KUB XIX 36** I 17.

arpuwai- v. (denom. of arpu- n. ‘bad luck’) ‘be unlucky, troublesome’

arpuwant- partic.

*ar-pu-u-wa-an* (N.-A. sg. neut.) **KUB XIX 37** II 16.

ar-pu-wa-an-te-eš (N. pl. neut.) **KUB XIX 37** III 50.

ar-pu-wa-an-te-eš= **KUB XIX 37** III 52.

arša- n. ‘rear’ (arša tiya- ‘stand back, stay behind’)

*a-ar-ša* (old dir.) **BT** II 54.

aršana- v. ‘be angry, envy’

[ar-š]a-ni-ya-at (3 sg. pres.) **KUB I 1** III 55.

Ė *ar-ša-ni-i-e-er* (3 pl. pret.) **KUB I 1** I 32; **KBo III 6** I (no Ė) 28.

aš(š)- v. ‘stand, remain, belong’

*a-aš-zi* (3 sg. pres.) **BT** II 101.

*a-aš-ta* (3 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** I 62; **KBo III 6** I 52; **BT** I 9.

ašant- particip.

*a-aš-ša-an-za* (N. sg. c.) **BT** I 21, 33, 34, 38, 40, 44, 45, 47, 50, 64.

*a-aš-ša-an* (N.-A. sg. neut.) **BT** I 20, 30, 42, 56, II 17, 63.

*a-aš-ša-an-te-eš* (N. pl.c.) **BT** I 28, 52, 59, 67.

aššu adj. ‘good; favorable, friendly’

*a-aš-šu* (N.-A. sg. neut.) **KUB I 1** I 30, **KBo III 6** I 26

*a-aš-ša-u-wa-aš* (G.) **KUB I 1** IV 50; **KBo III 6** IV 10.

*a-aš-ša-u-wa-aš*= **KUB I 1** IV 51; **KBo III 6** IV 11.

*a-aš-ša-u-i*= (D.-L. sg.) **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** I 14.

*a-aš-ša-u-e-eš* (N. pl. c.) **BT** II 33.

aššiyatar n. ‘love, affection’

*a-aš-ši-ya-tar*= (N.-A. sg. neut.) **BT** II 46.

aššuwatar n. ‘goodness, favorableness; friendly fashion’

*a-aš-šu-wa-an-ni* (D.-L. sg.) **BT** II 32.

ašul(a-) n. ‘favor, good treatment, friendship’

*a-aš-šu-la-an* (A. sg. c.) **KBo III 6** I 27; III 10.

[a?-aš]-šu-la-an **KUB I 1** I 32.

*a-šu-ul* (N.-A. sg. neut.) **KBo III 6** II 55.

*a-šu-li* (D.-L. sg.) **BT** IV 14.

au(š)-, u(w)a- v. ‘see, look, watch, read’ (appa ~ ‘notice’; appanda ~ ‘look behind’ ; katta(n) ~ ‘investigate’; menahhanda ~ ‘see opposite, expect, inspect’)

*u-uh-hu-un* (1 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** I 20, IV 24; **KBo III 6** I 17; **BT** III (katta ~) 60;

**KUB XIV 16** II (appa ~) 15; **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** I 44. (not long - clarification)

*a-uš-ta* (3 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** I (katta ~) 61; **KBo III 6** II 55, III 10; **BT** I 101, II 46;

**KUB XIX 29** I 7; **KBo IV 4** II 4, III 35; **KUB XIX 39** II 1; **KUB XIV 20** 13.

*a-ú-e-er* (3 pl. pret.) **KUB I 1** I 32; **KBo IV 4** III 72, IV (menahhanda ~) 18, 28;

**KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** III 17.

*a-ú[-e-er]* **KUB XIX 37** III 18.

*a-ú-er* **KBo III 6** I 27.

*a-ú* (2 sg. imp.) **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** I 12.

*uški/a-* it.-dur.

*uš-ki-nu-un* (1 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** I 45.

*[u]š-ki-nu-un* **KBo III 6** I 38.

*uš-ki-it* (3 sg. pret.) **KBo III 4** II 18; **KUB XIV 15** II (appanda ~) 3,

(menahhanda ~) 4.

*uš-ki-ir* (3 pl. pret.) **KUB XIX 29** IV 11; **KUB XIV 20** 6.

*uš-kan-du* (3 pl. imp.) **BT** III 80.

*uwatar/n* verbal n. ‘seeing, sight, inspection, appearance’

*ú-wa-a-tar* (N.-A. sg. neut.) **KBo IV 4** III 28, 59; **KBo II 5** II 2, III 48.

*[u-w]a-a-tar* **KUB XIX 37** III 10.

*[ù-wa]-a-tar* **KUB XIV 15** II 9.

## E

ep- v. ‘take, seize’ (anda ~ ‘arrest; pack, wrap’; appa ~ ‘pull/ draw back’; katta(n) ~ ‘take/ put down; take hold of’; para ~ ‘take out, remove; hold out’; pérán ~ ‘hold up’; šara ~ ‘raise’)

*e-ep-zi* (3 sg. pres.) **KUB I 1** IV 85; **BT I** 63, II 26.

*ap-pa-an-zi* (3 pl. pres.) **BT II** 24.

*e-ep-pu-u-un* (1 sg. pret.) **KBo III 6** II (kattan ~) 7, 12, III 66.

*e-ep-pu-un* **KBo III 4** I (šara ~) 22; **KUB XIV 15/16** IV 36, 37, 45; **KUB**

**XIX 30** I (appa ~) 13; **KBo IV 4** II 63; (anda ~) III 38, 42; (anda ~)

**KUB XIX 37** III 24, 33, 34.

*e-ep-ta* (3 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** II 53; **KBo IV 4** II 15; **KBo II 5** I 15, 16, IV 9.

*e-ep-t[a]* (péran ~) **KUB XIV 16** II 3; **KUB XIX 39** II 2.

*e-ep-[ta]* **KBo II 5** IV (appanda ~) 23.

*e-e[p-ta]* **KBo II 5** IV (para ~) 25.

*e-ep-pir* (3 pl. pret.) **KUB I 1** II 78, **KBo III 4** II 34, 35, IV (appa ~) 37; **KUB XIV**

**15/ 16** III (appa ~) 35; **KUB XIV 17** II (appa ~) 11; **KBo V 8/KUB XIX 36** III

38; **KUB XIX 39** III 6; **KBo II 5** II 62, III 58.

*e-ep-pir*= **KBo II 5** III 36.

[e-e]p-pir **KUB XIV 15** III (appa ~) 37; **KBo II 5** IV 16.

*e-ep* (2 sg. imp.) **2 BoTU 56** IV 1.

*e-ep-ten* (2 pl. imp.) **KUB XIV 15** I 14.

apant- particip.

ap-pa-an-za (N. sg.) **KUB XIX 37** II (anda ~) 22.

<sup>LÚ</sup>ap-pa-an-za= **KBo IV 4** II 75.

ap-pa-an-ti (N. pl. neut.) **KBo III 4** IV 20.

ap-pa-an-na-aš (G. pl.) **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** II 24.

apeški/a- it.-dur.

ap-pé-eš-kán-zi (3 sg. pres.) **KUB XIX 37** IV 7.

eš- v. ‘be, exist’ (anda ~ ‘be inside’; appa ~ ‘be behind, stand by’; appan ~ ‘be left, remain’; kattan ~ ‘be near’)

*e-eš-zi* (3 sg. pres.) **BT I** 76, 86, II 62, III 17, 38, 53, 54; **KBo IV 4** III 70; **KUB XIX**

**37** II (šer ~) 5.

a-ša-an-zi (3 pl. pres.) **BT I** (appan ~) 81, 83, 84, III 52.

e-šu-un (1 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** I 11, 12 (bis), 47, 73, IV 41; **KBo III 6** I 10 (bis) , 39, III

16; IV 1; **KUB XIX 29** I 10; **KUB XIV 16** II 11; **KUB XIV 29 + KUB XIX**

**3** I 16 (12); **KBo IV 4** I 34; **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 26** II 43.

*e-eš-ta* (3 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** I 51, 70, (anda~) 71, II 12, 17, 32, 45, IV (kattan ~) 4, 5, 68;

**KBo III 6** I 42, II 3, 17 (bis), 18, 19, (kattan ~) 21, 23, 27, 53, III 5, 63; **BT I**

(anda ~) 11, 22, 46; **KBo III 4** I 10 (bis), 12, II (anda ~) 32, 42, 44, (anda ~) 51, 53,

55, (šer ~) 67, III (anda ~) 8, (anda ~) 19, 20, (anda ~) 34, 35, 47, 54, 75, 95, IV 41,

(anda ~) 43; **KUB XIX 29** IV 20; **KUB XIV 16** I 20, 21, (kattan ~) 25 (bis), 31;

**KUB XIV 17** II 8, 9, 31, 32, III 22, 24; **KUB XIV 29 + KUB XIX 3** I (kattan ~)

30 (26); **KBo IV 4** II 3, 4, III 23, 30, IV 8, 38, 61; **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** I

(kattan ~) 2, 26, 38, 39, II 8, 20, 23, 25 (bis), (kattan ~) 27, 36, IV 14; **KUB XIX 39**

II 4, III 8; **KUB XIX 37** II 15, III (appan ~) 43; **KBo II 5** I 17, III 54.

*e-eš-ta* **KUB I 1** III 44.

*e-eš-t[a]* **KBo III 6** I 60; **KBo IV 4** II 80.

*e-eš-t[a]* **KUB I 1** IV 33.

*e-e[š-ta]* **KUB I 1** II 73.

[e]-eš-ta **KBo III 4** III 11.

[e]-eš-ta **KBo III 4** IV 23.

[e-e]š-ta **KUB XIV 16** I 24.

*e-šu-u-en* (1 pl. pret.) **BT** II 33, 34, 49.

*(e-eš-te-e n)* (2 pl. pret.) **KUB XIV 15/16** III B 26.

*e-še-er* (3 pl. pret.) **KBo III 6** II 25, III 58; **BT** I 69; **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** II 17.

*e-šir* **KUB I 1** IV 59; **KBo III 4** I 33, II (kattan ~) 51; **KUB XIV 16** I 22, II 21;

**KUB XIV 17** II 12; **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** I 19, IV 6; **KUB XIX 37** III

(appan ~) 39, (appan ~) 45, 51, 52; **KBo II 5** IV 13.

*e-ši[r]* **KUB XIX 37** III 50.

*e-eš-du* (3 sg. imp.) **KUB I 1** I 8, 16, IV 79, 84, 89; **KBo III 6** I 7, 14; **BT** II 20, 68, 79,

80, 83, 95; **KUB XIV 15** IV 48.

*a-ša-an-du* (3 pl. imp.) **BT** III 81.

*ašant-* partic.

*a-ša-an-za*= **2 BoTU 53** I 2 (?)

[a-ša](-an-za) **KUB XIV 17** III 23.

*eš-* v. ‘remain’ (péran ~ ‘stand before’)

*e-šir*= (3 pl. pret.) **KUB XIX 37** III 40, 46.

*e-eš-te-en* (2 pl. imp.) **KUB XIV 16** I (péran ~) 17.

*e-eš-ta-at* (3 sg. pret. mid.) **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** II 15.

eš- , aš- mid. v. ‘sit oneself’ (appa ~ ‘stay behind; resist’; para ~ ‘fill, occupy’)

e-ša-ri (3 sg. pres.) **KUB XIX 37** II 19.

*e-eš-ha-at* (1 sg. pret.) **KBo III 4** I 3, 19, 28, IV 44, **KUB XIV 16** I 12; **KBo IV 4**

IV 66; **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** II 40.

[e-eš-h]a-at **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** II 35.

e-ša-at (3 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** I 23; **KBo III 6** I 20; **KBo III 4** I 5, 12, 14, III 58; **KBo**

**V 8/ KUB XIX 36** III 5; **KUB XIX 37** III (appa ~) 28; **KBo II 5** I (appa ~) 1.

e-ša-[at] **KUB XIX 37** III (para ~) 13.

e-ša-an-da-at (appa ~)(3 pl. pret.) **KUB XIX 29** IV 15; **KUB XIX 37** III 5.

e-ša-an-ta-at= **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** II 13, 18.

ešant- particip.

e-ša-an-za (N. sg. c.) **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** I (para ~) 4.

e-ša-an (N.-A. sg. neut.) **KBo III 4** III 40, 43, 61; **KBo V 8/KUB XIX 36** I 5.

e-ša-an-t= **KBo V 8/KUB XIX 36** II 25. (e-ša-an-ta-at 3 pl. pret.)

ešša- v. ‘create, establish, make’

*e-eš-še-eš-ta* (3 sg. pret.) **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** II 28.

*e-eš-ša-ú* (3 sg. imp) **KUB I 1** IV 80.

*e-eš-ša-an-du* (3 pl. imp.) **KBo IV 4** II 11.

H

haliya- v. ‘kneel, genuflect’ (katta(n) ~ ‘kneel down’ here all)

*ha-a-li-i-e-er* (3 pl. pret. act.) **KBo III 4** III 16; **KBo IV 4** IV 20, 32.

ha-li-ya-at-ta-at (3 sg. pret. mid.) **KUB XIV 15** IV 29.



ha-li-ya-[at-]ta-at **KUB XIV 15** IV 31.

ha-li-ya-at-[ta-at] **KUB XIX 30** I 18; **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** II 1.

*ha-a-li-ya-an-da-at* (3 pl. pret. mid.) **KBo IV 4** III 47.

*ha-a-li-ya(-an-da-at)* **KUB XIV 15/ 16** III 49.

ha-li-ya-an-da-at **KUB XIV 15/ 16** III 47.

halzai- v. ‘call, recite’

hal-zi-ih-hu-un (2 sg. pret.) **KBo IV 4** II 36.

*hal-za-a-iš* (3 sg. pret.) **KBo III 6** II 14.

*hal-zi-i-ya-u-wa-aš* (inf.) **KUB XIX 30** IV 13.

hal-zi-ya-u-wa-aš **KUB XIV 29 + KUB XIX 3** 26 (22).

[hal-z]i-ya-u-wa-aš **KBo IV 4** I 33.

halziyant- partic.

hal-zi-ya-an-te-eš (N. pl. c.) **BT III 80**.

hanna- v. ‘judge, decide; sue’

ha-an-na-ri= (3 sg. pres. mid.) **BT IV 25**.

ha-an-na-a-ú (3 sg. imp.) **KBo III 4** II 14.

ha-an-na-an-du (3 pl. imp) **KUB XIV 17** III 19.

handa postpos. ‘in view of, for the sake of’

*ha-a-an-da* **KBo III 4** III 17.

handai- v. ‘put in order, arrange, assign’ (para ~ ‘bless, look after, care for’)

*ha-an-da-it-ta-a-ri* (3 pl. pres. pass.) **KBo IV 4** II 29, 32.

ha-an-da-it-ta-at (3 sg. pret.) **KBo IV 4** II 51, 55.

handant- partic. ‘just, fair, trusted, loyal’

*ha-an-da-a-an-za* (N. sg. c.) **KUB I 1** I (para ~) 47; **BT** III 64.

ha-an-da-an-za **KBo III 6** I (para ~) 39.

handatar/n (para ~ here all) verbal n. ‘justice, fairness’

*ha-an-da-a-tar* (N.-A. neut.) **KBo III 6** III 50; **KBo II 5** IV 15.

handandai- (para ~ here all) denom. v. ‘act providential, provide for’

ha-an-da-an-te-eš-ta (3 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** I 21.

ha-an-ta-an-te-eš-ta **KBo III 6** I 18.

handandatar/n (para ~ here all) verbal n. ‘providence’

*ha-an-da-an-da-a-tar* (N.-A. sg. neut.) **KBo III 6** III 54;

**KBo III 4** II 16; **KBo IV 4** II 76.

ha-an-da-an-da-tar **KUB I 1** I 5, 45, IV 18; **KBo III 6**

I 5.

[ha-an-d]a-an-da-a-tar **KUB XIX 37** IV 3.

ha-an-ta-an-da-tar **KUB XIV 15** II 2.

[ha-an-da-a]n-ta-tar **KBo IV 4** I 46.

ha-an-da-an-da-an-ni (D.-L.) **KUB I 1** I 48; **KBo III 6** I 40.

handaliya- v. ‘risk, dare’

*ha-an-da-al-li-i-e-ir* (3 pl. pret.) **KBo IV 4** III 63.

hanti adv. ‘separately’

*ha-an-ti-i* **KUB I 1** I 74.

ha-an-ti **BT** II 48.

harni(n)k- v. ‘ruin, destroy, make dissapear’ (arha ~ ‘destroy entirely’)

har-ni-ik-ti (2 sg. pres.) **KUB XIV 15** IV 30; **KBo IV 4** III 48, IV 33.

(har-ni-ik-ti) **KUB XIV 15/16** III 47.

har-ni-in-ku-un (1 sg. pret.) **KUB XIV 15** IV (arha ~) 28; **KBo IV 4** IV 37; **KUB**

**XIX 37** III 42; **KBo II 5** II 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, III 52.

har-ni-in-ku-un **KBo II 5** II 16

har-ni<-in>-ku-un **KBo II 5** II (arha ~) 39.

har-ni-in-[ku-un] **KUB XIV 20** (arha ~) 22.

har-ni-ik-ta (2 sg. pret.) **KBo IV 4** IV 46.

har-ni-ik-ta (3 sg. pret.) **KUB XIX 30** I (arha ~) 11; (arha ~) **KBo IV** I 44, II 17;

**KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** II 17.

har-ni-in-ki-ir (3 pl. pret.) **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** II 13; **KBo II 5** II 61.

har-ni-in-ki?-ir? (3 pl. pret.) **KUB XIV 17** II 13.

[har-ni-]in-kir **KBo II 5** III 10.

har-ni-ik (2 sg. imp.) **KBo IV 4** I (arha ~) 42.

har-ni-in-kán-du (3 pl. imp.) (arha ~) **BT** III 9, IV 11, 20, 29.

har-ni-in-ku-wa-an-zi (inf.) **KBo IV 4** II 64.

harninkiški/a- it.-dur.

[ha]r-ni-in-ki-iš-ki-nu-un (1 sg. pret.) **KUB XIV 16** II (arha ~) 12.

harninkuwar verbal n. ‘destruction’

*har-ni-in-ku-u-ar* (N.-A. sg. neut.) **KBo III 4** I 36.

hatra(i)- v. ‘write, report, declare, order’ (appa ~ ‘write back’.)

ha-at-ra-a-ši (2 sg. pres.) **KBo IV 4** II 33.

*ha-at-ra-a-nu-un* (1 sg. pret.) **KBo III 4** II 10, III 77, 94; **KUB XIV 15/16** III B 26;

**KUB XIV 17** III 5; **KBo IV 4** II 53.

ha-a[t-ra-a-nu-un] **Bo II 43** II 30.

(*ha-a*)*t-ra-a-nu-un* **KUB XIV 17** III (appa ~) 14.

[*ha-at-ra-*]*a-nu-un* **KBo IV 4** II 21.

ha-at-ra-nu-un **KUB XIV 15** I 13.

*ha-at-ra-a-eš* (3 sg. pret.) **KBo III 4** III (appa ~) 79.

*ha-at-ra-a-iš* **KBo IV 4** II 34.

*ha-at-ra-a-ir* (3 pl. pret.) **KUB XIX 30** IV (appa ~) 12.

hatreški/a- it.-dur.

ha-at-re-eš-ki-ši (2 sg. pres.) **KUB I 1** III 76.

(*ha-at-ri-eš*)-ki-ši **KUB XIV 17** III 11.

ha-at-ri-eš[-kir] **KUB XIX 29** IV 15.

hešti- (in É hešti) n. ‘charnel-house; mausoleum’

*hé-eš-ai-i* (D.-L. sg.) **KBo II 5** III 44, 46.

he-eš-ti= **KBo II 5** III 41.

hewana- v. ‘rain’

hewaneški/a- it.dur.

*he-e-u-wa-ni-eš-ki-[it]* (3 sg. pret.) **KUB XIV 20** 12.

huittiya- v. ‘pull, drag’ (anda ~ ‘pull/ draw to oneself’; appa ~ ‘pull out; favor’)

*hu-u-i-it-ti-ya-nu-un*= (1 sg. pret.) **KBo II 5** II 3;

*hu-u-it[-ai-ya-nu-un]* **KUB XIX 37** III 10.

hu-it-ti-ya-nu-un **KBo IV 4** III 32; **KBo II 5** III 50.

hu-it-ti-at (3 sg. pret.) **BT I** (anda ~) 23.

[(*hu-i-ti-*)]*ya-at-ta-at* (3 sg. pret. mid.) **KUB I 1** III (appa ~) 15.

huitiyant- partic.

[hu-]u-it-ti-ya-an (N.-A. sg. neut.) **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** II (anda ~) 30.

huiyattalla- n. ‘helper’ (<sup>LÚ.MEŠ</sup>pi-ra-an huiyattalla- ‘auxiliary troops’ here all)

*hu-u-i-ya-at-tal-lu-uš* = (A. pl. c.) **KBo III 6** II 12.

*hu-u-i-ya-tal-lu-[uš=]* **KUB I 1** II 28.

hulla(i)-, hulliya- v. ‘hit, strike, smash, defeat’

hu-ul-li-ya-nu-un (1 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** II 25; **KBo III 6** II 9.

hu-ul-la-nu-un **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** III 30; **KBo II 5** II 11.

*hu-ul-li-i-e-et* (3 sg. pret.) **KUB XIV 15** I 29.

hu-ul-li-ya-at **KBo II 5** III 35.

hu-ul-la-aš **BT** I 98.

huliški/a- it.-dur.

hu-ul-li-iš-ki-nu-un (1 sg. pret.) **KBo IV 4** III 60.

hu-u[l-li-iš-ki-i]t (3 sg. pret.) **KBo IV 4** III 61.

hu-ul-li-iš-ki-u-wa-an (sup.) **KBo III 6** II 25.

hu-ul-li-iš[-ki-u-wa-an] **KUB I 1** II 43.

huldalai-, huwantalai- v. ‘spare, let off’

*hu-ul-da-la-a-nu-un* (1 sg. pret.) **KUB XIX 37** III 37, 43.

humma- n. ‘stable, stall, sty’

*hu-u-um-ma* (Dir.) **KBo III 6** III 57.

humant- pron. ‘every, each, all, entire’

*hu-u-ma-an-za* (N.sg.c.) **KUB I 1** IV 10; **KBo III 6** III 59; **KBo III 4** IV 36; **KUB**

**XIX 39** II 1.

*hu-u-ma-a[n-za]* **KBo III 6** IV 41.

*[h]u-u-ma-an-za* **KUB I 1** IV 80.

*[hu-u-m]a-an-za* **KUB XIV 16** II 13.

*hu-u-ma-an-da-an* (A. sg.c.) **KUB I 1** I 64, 65, II 61; **KBo III 6** I 54, II 11, 41, III 9; **BT**

II 11 (bis); **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** III 21; **KBo II 5** I 16; **KUB XIV 20** 12.

*hu-u-ma-an[(-da-an)]* **KUB I 1** II 27, III 53.

*[(hu-u-ma-)]an-da-an* **KUB I 1** III 43.

*hu-u-ma-an* (N.-A. sg. neut.) **KBo III 6** III 6; **BT** II 63, III 43; **KBo III 4** I 37, II 33,

54, III 32, 36, 51, 65, 71, 88; **KBo IV 4** IV 7; **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** III 32;

**KBo II 5** I 17, IV 27.

*[hu-u-m]a-an* **KBo III 6** II 32.

*hu-u-ma-an*= **BT** III 43.

*hu-u-ma-an-ti* (D-L. sg.) **BT** IV 42.

*hu-u-ma-an-ti*= **KUB I 1** IV 72.

*hu-u-ma-an-ti-i* **KBo IV 4** IV 13.

*hu-u-ma-an-da-za* (Abl.sg.) **KUB I 1** I 57.

*hu-u-ma-am-da-za*= **KUB I 1** I 43, 46, 50, 58; **KBo III 6** I 36, 38.

*hu-u-ma-an[-da-za]* **KBo III 6** I 47.

*hu-u-ma-an-ta-za* **BT** II 61.

*hu-u-ma-an-te-eš* (N. pl. c.) **KBo III 6** I 67, II 3, IV 6; **BT** II 21; **KBo III 4** I 4, 39, II

4, 26, 39, III 29, 42, 51, 62, 87, IV 27, 39; **KBo IV 4** III 21, IV 10.

*hu-u-ma-an-te[-eš]* **KUB I 1** III 56.

*hu-[u-ma-an-t]e-eš* **KBo III 4** II 62.

*hu-u-m[a-am-du-uš]* (A. pl. c.) **KBo IV 4** II 19.

*hu-u-ma-an-da* (N.-A. pl. neut.) **KUB I 1** IV 22; **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** I 33.

[*hu-u-m*]a-an-da **KBo III 6** III 53.

*hu-u-ma-an-da-aš* (G. pl.) **BT** III 68, IV 42; **KBo III 6** I 10.

*hu-u-ma-an-[d]a-a[š]* **KUB I 1** I 11.

hudak adv. ‘straightway, readily, right away, quickly’

*hu-u-da-a-ak* **KBo III 4** III 74; **KBo II 5** IV 21.

*hu-u-da-ak* **KUB XIV 20** 15.

huwai-, huya- v. ‘run, walk’ (péran ~ ‘help’ here all except **KBo III 4** II 31, 68; katta ~ ‘flee’)

*hu-u-i-ya-mi* (1 sg. pres.) **KUB I 1** IV 10.

*hu-u-i-ya-nu-un* (1 sg. pret.) **KUB XIV 15/ 16** III 44.

*hu-ya-nu-u[n]* **KUB XIX 39** II 4.

*hu-u-wa-a-iš* (3 sg. pret.) **KBo III 6** II 9, 22.

*hu-u-wa-iš* **KBo III 4** II 31; **KUB XIX 39** II 11.

*hu-wa-iš* **KBo III 4** II (katta ~) 68. (end of line)

*hu-u-i-e-er* (3 pl. pret.) **KBo III 4** II 40, 62, III 29, 43, 51, 63, 87, IV 27, 39; **KUB XIV 16** I 27; **KUB XIV 15** I 28; **KUB XIX 30** I 5; **KUB XIV 29 + KUB XIX 3** I 22 (18); **KBo IV 4** IV 11; **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** III 26, 29; **KUB XIX 37** II 41, **KBo II 5** II 10.

*hu-u-i-e-i[r]* **2 BoTU 56** II 9.

*hu-i-e-ir* **KBo III 4** I 39, II 4, 26.

*hu-u-wa-ir* **KUB XIX 39** II 5.

huiyant- partic.

*hu-u-i-ya-an-za* (N. sg. c.) **KUB I 1** II 39; **KBo III 6** II 23; **KBo**

**V 8/ KUB XIX 36** I 13, III 43.

*hu-u-i-ya-a[n]* (N.-A. sg. neut.) **KUB XIX 37** III 15.

huinu- caus v. ‘make run’ (péran ~ ‘send ahead, dispatch’ here all)

*hu-u-i-nu-ut* (3 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** II 51; **KBo III 6** II 32; **KBo III 4** II 69.

[h]u-i-nu-ut **KBo III 4** II 73.

huwapp- v. ‘ill-treat, deal with wickedly’

*hu-u-w[a-ap]-pí-ir* (3 sg. pret.) **KBo III 6** I 30.

*\hu-u-w/[a-ap-pí-ir]* **KUB I 1** I 34.

huwappa- adj. ‘evil, bad, ill’

*hu-u-wa-pí* (D.-L. sg.) **KUB I 1** I 40 (bis).

*hu-u-wa-ap-pí* **KBo III 6** I 34.

[*hu-*]u-wa-ap-pí **KBo III 6** I 34.

<sup>NA</sup><sub>4</sub>huwaši- n. ‘cult stone’

<sup>NA</sup><sub>4</sub>*hu-u-wa-ši* (N. sg. neut.) **BT I 31**.

## I

i- def. v. ‘go, walk’

*i-it* (2 sg. imp.) **KBo IV 4** I 41, II 56; **KUB XIX 39** III 3.

*i-it*= **KBo II 5** III 28.

irha- n. ‘border, frontier’

*ir-ha-a-aš* **KUB XIX 37** II 20, 26, 28, 29, 31, 33, 34.



ir-ha-aš **KUB XIX 37** II 45.

išhiul n. ‘relationship; treaty, contract’

*iš-hi-ú-ul* (N.-A. sg. n.) **BT** I 16, II 58, 67, 79, 95, III 58; **KUB XIX 29** IV 9; **KUB**

**XIX 31** II 9.

*iš-hi-ú-ul*= **BT** III 58.

*iš-hi-ú-la-aš* (G. sg.) **BT** III 78.

išhiulahh- v. ‘inform, instruct’

*iš-hi-ú-ul-la-ah-hu-un* (1 sg. pret.) **KBo IV 4** III 68.

išandai- v. ‘be late; pause, stay, linger’ (anda ~ ‘delay’)

*iš-ta-an-ta-nu-un* **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** I 18.

*iš-ta-an-da-a-it* **KBo III 4** I (anda ~) 17.

*iš-ta-an-ta-it* **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** II 10.

idalu- adj. ‘bad, evil’

*i-da-lu-uš* (N. sg. c.) **KUB I 1** IV 5; **KUB XIV 16** II 6.

*i-da-a-la-u-i* (D.-L. sg.) **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** I 13.

iya- v. ‘make, do, carry out’ (appa ~ ‘refund, repay’; appan ~ ‘follow, walk behind’)

*i-ya-zi* (3 sg. pres.) **BT** II 18; III 5, 8.

*i-ya-nu-un* (1 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** II (appa ~) 68, 82; **KBo III 6** II (appa ~) 48, III 60;

**BT** I 47, II 19, 58, III 78; **KBo III 4** I 22, 48, II 48, 49, III 56, (appa ~) 92; **KUB**

**XIV 15** II 10; **KBo IV 4** I 39, III 16, 28, 31, 51, 59, IV 27, 41; **KUB XIX 37** II 47,

III 10, 47; **KBo II 5** II 2, III 41, 42, 45, 49.

*i-ya-nu-un* **KUB I 1** II (appa ~) 68.

[i-]ya-nu-un **KUB I 1** I 50.

[i-ya-]nu-un **KBo IV 4** III 13; **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** III 12.

DÜ-nu-un **KBo III 6** I 41.

i-ya-at (3 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** II 63; **KBo III 6** I 68, II 43; **BT I** 16, 17, 37, 93, II 19; **KBo**

**III 4** III 72; **KUB XIV 15** IV 40; **KBo IV 4** II 46, IV 58, 60.

i-ya-u-en (1 pl. pret.) **BT III** 58.

i-ya-u[-en] **KUB I 1** III 4.

*i-e-er* (3 pl. pret.) **BT II** 86.

i-e-er **KBo II 5** III 5.

(i-e-er) **KBo IV 4** I 8.

i-ya (2 sg. imp.) **KUB I 1** IV 16; **KBo IV 4** III 49, IV 23.

i-ya-an-du (3 pl. imp) **BT II** 102.

iyant- partic.

i-ya-an-za (N. sg. c.) **BT I** 24, 36.

i-ya-an (N.-A. sg. neut.) **BT II** 84, III (appan ~) 3, IV 44.

iyawar verbal n.

i-ya-u-wa-aš (G. sg.) **KBo II 5** II 49, III 4.

## K

ka/i- demonstr. pron. ‘this, these’

*ku-u-un* (A. sg.) **KBo IV 4** II 49.

*ki-i* (N.-A. sg. neut.) **KUB I 1** I 37, **KBo III 6** II 13; **BT II** 67, 95, III 78, **KBo III 4** I

48, II 49, III 38, 56, 66, IV 34.

*ki-i*= **BT III** 57.

ki-[i] **Bo II 43** II 24.

*ke-e-el* (G. sg.) **KUB I 1** II 71; **KBo III 6** II 51; **BT** III 74, IV 12, 19; **KUB XIX 31** II 8.

*ke-e-da-ni* (D.-L. sg) **KBo III 6** II 14; **BT** II 94, IV 16.

*ke-e-ez-za* (Abl. sg.) **BT** III 40.

*ke-e-ez-za*= **KUB I 1** II 33.

*ke-e-za*= **KBo III 6** II 17.

*ke-e-ez-zi*= **KUB XIV 17** II 12.

kez adv. (< Abl. of ka-) ‘at this time’

*ke-e-ez* **KUB XIX 37** II 20.

*ke-e-ez*= **KUB XIX 29** IV 11, 17; **KUB XIV 15** II 40; **KUB XIX 37**  
II 24.

[ke-e]-ez= **KUB XIX 37** II 21.

*ke-e-ez-za*= **KUB XIX 30** IV 12.

ki-iz= **KUB XIV 20** 5.

*ka-a-aš* (N. pl. c.) **KUB XIV 15** IV 48.

*ka-a-aš*= **KBo IV 4** II 21; **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** I 12.

*ku-u-uš* **KBo II 5** II 4.

*ku-u-uš* (A. pl. c.) **BT** I 87, IV 10, 14, 20, 28; **KUB XIV 20** 25.

*ku-u-uš*= **BT I** 52, 55, 59, 67.

*ke-e* (N.-A. pl. neut.) **KUB I 1** II 56, 66, IV 1; **KBo III 6** II 36, 46, 50; **KBo III 4** I 28,

III 25, IV 45; **KUB XIX 39** II 11; **KUB XIX 37** II 41; **KBo II 5** III 7.

(ke-e) **KUB XIV 17** III 23.

ke-e **KBo III 6** II 43.

*ki-i* **KUB I 1** II 63; **BT** IV 5.

*ki-i* **KUB I 1** II 70.

*ki-i*= **BT** IV 44.

*ke-e-da-aš* (D.-L. pl.) **KUB I 1** II 55; **KBo III 6** II 35.

*ke-e-da-aš*= **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** I 37.

*[k]e-e-da-aš* **KUB XIX 39** II 9.

kanint- n. ‘thirst’

*ka-a-ni-in-ti* (D.-L. sg.) **KUB XIX 37** III 54.

*ka-ni-in-ti* **KUB XIV 15** III 46.

*ka-ni-(in-ti)* **KUB XIV 15** III 45.

kaniš(š)- v ‘acknowledge, recognize’

*ka-ni-iš-ša-an-zi* (3 pl. pres.) **BT** II 51.

kaništ- partic.

*ka-ni-iš-ša-an* (N.-A. sg. neut.) **KUB I 1** I 29, 67, IV 60.

*[ka-]ni-iš-ša-an* **KBo III 6** III 27.

*ka-né-eš-ša-an* **KBo III 6** I 25, 56.

kanišuwār/n verbal n. ‘favor’

*ka-ni-iš-šu-u-wa-ar* (N-A. neut.) **KUB I 1** I 31.

*ka-n[i-iš-šu-]u-wa-a[r]* **KUB I 1** II 45.

*ka-ni-iš-šu-u-wa-ar*= **KUB I 1** I 70, III 8.

*ka-né-eš-[šu-u-wa-]ar* **KBo III 6** I 27.

*ka-né-eš-šu-u-wa-ar*= **KBo III 6** I 59, II 27.

kappuwai- v. ‘count’

kapuwant- partic.

*kap-pu-u-wa-an-te-eš* = (N. pl. c.) **KUB XIX 37** III 25.

kapuwauwar/n verbal n. ‘counting, numeration’

*kap-pu-u-wa-u-wa-ar* (N.-A. neut.) **KBo III 6** II 18; **KBo III 4** II 43, III 35,

54; **KUB XIV 15/ 16** III 52.

*kap-pu-wa-u-wa-ar* **KUB I 1** II 35.

kari (in kari tiya-) ‘gratify, accommodate, comply with sb.’s request’

*ka-a-ri* **KBo III 4** III 17; **KUB XIV 15** IV 32; **KBo IV 4** IV 3.

kariya- v. ‘cover, hide’

karišk- it.-dur.

*ka-a-ri-iš-ki-nu-u[n]* (1 sg. pret.) **KUB XIX 37** III 11.

karu adv. ‘formerly’

*ka-ru-ú* **KBo III 4 I** 12, IV 44; **KUB XIX 29** IV 10; **KUB XIV 17** II 7; **KBo IV 4**

II 57, III 60, IV 45.

*ka-ru-[ú]* **KUB XIV 15** II 15.

*ka-r[u-ú]* **KUB XIV 15/16** III B 38.

*ka-ru-ú* = **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** III 6.

karuwariwar adv. ‘in the morning’

*ka-ru-ú-wa-ri-wa-ar* = **KUB XIV 20** 15.

kaša, kašma adv. ‘behold’

*ka-a-ša* **BT** III 79.

*ka-a-ša* = **KBo IV 4** II 53.

*ka-a-aš-ma* **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** I 12.

*ka-a-aš-ma* = **KBo IV 4** II 21.

kinun(a) adv. ‘at the moment, just now’

ki-nu-un= **BT** II 88; **KBo III 4** I 14; **KUB XIX 31** II 1.

*ki-nu-u-na* **KUB VIX 17** II 14.

ki-nu-na **BT** I 25, II 25.

ki-nu-na= **KUB I 1** IV 14.

kui- rel. pron. ‘who, which’

ku-iš (N. sg. c.) **KBo III 6** II 23, IV 15; **BT** I 45, II 4, 82, 92, III 7, 12; **KBo III 4** I 10, 12, II 67, III 18, 39, 43, 48, 58, 61; **KUB XIX 29** IV 7, 11; **KUB XIV 15** II 11; **KUB XIV 16** I 25; **KUB XIV 17** II 31, III 21, 23; **KUB XIX 30** IV 9; **KUB XIX 29+KUB XIX 3** I 17 (13); **KBo IV 4** II 3, IV 35, 48; **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** I 1, II 19, 32; **KBo II 5** I 15; **KUB XIX 20** 19.

ku-i[š] **KUB XIX 29** I B 20.

[ku-i]š **KUB I 1** II 39.

ku-iš= **KUB I 1** IV 86; **KBo III 6** IV 42, 46; **BT** II 26, III 71, IV 16, 27.

ku-iš ku-iš **KUB I 1** I 71.

ku-iš= ... ku-iš (indef. pron.) **BT** I 85, II 62.

ku-in (A. sg. c.) **KUB I 1** II 46; **KBo III 6** II 10, 27; **BT** II 43, 85, III 32, 62; **KBo III 4** II 41, 43, III 19, 32, 34, 52, 54, IV 12, 41, 42; **KUB XIX 17** II 2; **KBo IV 4** II 46, IV 26; **KBo V 8/KUB XIX 36** III 24, 38; **KBo XIX 39** III 10.

ku-in **KUB XIX 37** II 44.

ku-i[n] **KBo III 4** II 84.

[k]u-in **KUB XIX 30** IV 4.

(ku-i)n **KUB XIV 15** III 51.

ku-in= **BT** II 90, 92.

ku-it (N.-A. sg. neut.) **KUB I 1** III 6, IV 63, 68, 69, 71, 75, 79; **KBo III 6** II 52, III 44;

**BT** I 16, 40, II 2, 22, 23, 53, 84, 98, III 3, 21, 23, 30, 43, 57, 57, 58, 64, 65, 73, 78;

**KBo III 4** IV 48; **KUB XIV 15** IV 21; **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** II 29, 35, III

37; **KUB XIX 39** III 7; **KUB XIX 37** III 36, 42; **KBo II 5** I 11, 17.

[ku]-it **KBo II 5** II 49.

ku-it ... ku-it (indef. pron.) **BT** I 10; **KBo III 4** III 30.

ku-it ... ku-it= **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** II 12.

ku-it= ... ku-it **BT** III 54.

ku-it= ... [ku]-it **KUB XIV 29+ KUB XIX 3** 7-9 (3-4).

ku-e-da-ni (D.-L. sg.) **KBo II 5** IV 7.

ku-e-da-ni= **BT** II 39.

ku-e-da-ni ... ku-e-da-ni (indef. pron.) **BT** III 49.

*ku-i-e-eš* (N. pl.c.) **KUB I 1** IV 46; **KBo III 6** II 24, III 58, IV 5, 19; **BT** I 68, II 59; III

50, 52; **KBo III 4** I 8, 20, 23, 32, II 10, III 95; **KUB XIV 15** III 28; **KUB XIV**

**15/ 16** III B 30; **KUB XIX 31** III 3; **KUB XIX 30** I 14; **KBo IV 4** I 7, IV 29;

**KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** I 18, 42, II 16; **KUB XIX 37** III 39, 45; **KBo II 5** II 4;

**KUB XIV 20** 7.

ku-[i-e-eš] ? **KUB XIV 15/16** III B 33.

*ku-i-e-eš*= **KBo III 4** II 33, 34, 36.

*ku-i-e-eš* (A. pl. c.) **KUB I 1** IV 20; **BT** IV 22; **KBo III 4** III 77

*ku-i-e-eš ku-i-e-eš* **KUB I 1** IV 71.

*ku-i-e-eš ... ku-i-e eš*= (indef. pron.) **KUB I 1** II 65; **KBo III 6** II 45.

ku-e (N.-A. pl. neut.) **KUB I 1** I 73, II 70; **KBo III 6** I 62, II 43, 50, IV 17; **BT** II 49, 55;

**KBo III 4** IV 46; **KBo IV 4** II 63; **KUB XIX 37** III 8; **KBo II 5** II 17, III 3.

[k]u-e **KUB I 1** II 63.

ku[-e] **KBo III 6** IV 13.

ku-e-da-aš (D.-L. pl.) **KUB I 1** II 16.

kuiški indef. pron. ‘someone, anyone’

ku-iš-ki (N. sg. c.) **KUB I 1** I 56, 69, IV 85; **KBo III 6** I 58; **BT** II 66, 81, 94, 100, III 4,

5, 39, 46, 55, 59, 69, 70, IV 8, 23, 25; **KBo IV 4** III 35; **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** I

37, II 24; **KUB XIX 39** II 10; **KUB XIX 37** II 19.

ku[-iš-ki] **KBo III 6** I 47.

ku-in-ki (A. sg. c. ) **BT** II 97.

ku-it-ki (N.-A. sg. neut.) **KUB I 1** I 62, III 27; **KBo III 6** I 52; **BT** I 9, II 25, 28, 50, 56,

75, 76, III 22, 28, 70, 74, IV 19, 28; **KBo III 4** III 80; **KUB XIX 29** I 11, IV 16;

**KUB XIV 29 +KUB XIX 3** I 6; **KBo IV 4** IV 33; **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36**

II 22, 27, 31.

*ku-e-el-qa* (G. sg.) **BT** II 91.

ku-e-da-ni-ik-ki (D.-L. sg.) **BT** III 13, 16, IV 25; **KBo III 4** I 20; **KUB XIX 30** I 17.

(ku)-e-da-ni-ik-ki **KUB XIV 15/16** III 38.

[ku-]e-da-ni-ik-ki **KUB I 1** IV 55.

[ku-e]-da-ni-ik-ki **KUB XIV 17** II 8.

[ku-e-]da-ni-ik-ki **KUB XIX 31** II 14.

*ku-e-ez-qa* (Abl sg.) **KUB I 1** II 76.

*ku-e-ez-q[a]* **KBo III 6** II 55.



*ku-i-e-eš-ka* (N. pl.) **KUB XIV 17** III 6; **KUB XIV 29** + **KUB XIX 3** I 11 (7).

kurur n. 'enemy'

*ku-u-ru-ur* (N.-A. sg.) **KUB I 1** IV 59; **KUB XIV 16** I 20, 31.

*[k]u-u-ru-ur* **KBo III 6** III 58;

*ku-ru-u[r]* **KUB I 1** III 10.

*ku-u-ru-ur* (N.-A. pl.) (adj.) **KUB XIV 16/ 15** II 21; (adj.) **KBo IV 4** I 41, III 30.

*ku-u-ru-ri*<sup>HLA</sup> **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** II 11, 35.

*[k]u-u-ru-ur*<sup>HLA</sup> **KBo IV 4** I 20.

*ku-ru-ur*<sup>HLA</sup> **KBo III 6** IV 16.

*ku-ru-u[r*<sup>HLA</sup>*]* **KUB I 1** IV 56.

*ku-u-ru-ra-[aš]* (D.-L. pl.) **KBo IV 4** I 18.

kururiyahh- v. 'fight, wage war, begin enmity'

*[ku-ru-](ri-ya)-ah-hu-un* (1 sg. pret.) **KUB XIV 17** III 21.

*ku-ru-ri-ya-ah-ti* (2 sg. pres.) **BT IV 10**.

*ku-u-ru-ri-ay-ah-ta* (3 sg. pret.) **KBo III 4** I 30.

*ku-u-ru-ri-ya-a(h-ta)* **KUB XIV 15/ 16** III B 28.

*ku-u-[ru-ri-ya-ah-ta]* **KUB XIV 29** + **KUB XIX 3** I 18 (14).

*ku-u-ru-ur-ih-ta* **KBo II 5** I 9.

*ku-ru-ri-ah-ta* **BT I 7**.

*ku-u-ru-ri-ya-ah-hi-ir* (3 pl. pret.) **KBo III 4** I 4, 9, 20; **KUB XIV 17** II 18, 23.

*ku-u-ru-ur-ri-ya-ah-hi-ir* **KBo II 5** II 4.

*ku-ru-ri-ya-ah-hi-ir* **KBo III 6** II 3.

*ku-ru[-ri-ya-ah-hi-ir]* **KBo III 6** I 73.

[ku-u]-ru-ri-ih-hi-ir **KBo II 5** IV 14.

[ku-ru-ri-]ya-ah-hi-ir **KUB XIV 17** II 17.

ku-ru-ri-ya-ah-du (3 sg. imp.) **BT III 31**.

kururiyahant- particip.

*ku-u-ru-ri-ah-ha-an* (N.-A. sg. neut.) **KBo III 4** IV 24.

*ku-u-ru-ri-ya-ah-ha<-an>* **KBo III 4** I 49.

kururiyahhiški/a- v. it.-dur. ‘continue fighting, be at war’

*ku-u-ru-ri-ya-ah-hi-eš-kir* (it.-dur. 3 pl. pret.) **KBo III 4** I 8.

*ku-u-ru-ri-ya-ah-hi-iš-ki-u-an* (sup.) ‘waging war’ **KBo III 4** I 7.

kutru- n. ‘witness’

*ku-ut-ru-u-e-eš* (N. pl. c.) **BT III 81**.

L

``Ālapan- n. ‘mountain pasture; salt lick’

Ā`la-pa-na-an (A. sg. c.) **BT II 10**.

*la-a-pa-ni* (D.-L. sg.) **BT II 6**.

``Āla-pa-na-li-an-za (A. pl.) ‘right of pasture’ **BT II 6**.

le ‘not’

*le-e* **KUB I 1** I 38, IV 85; **BT I 92**, II 3, 5, 7, 15, 66, 71, 78, 81, 94, III 1, 2, 4, 11, 16, 27, 36,

42, 46, 53, 54, 55, 59, 70, IV 23 (bis), 24, 25 (bis); **KUB XIV 15** IV 21, 30, 49; **KBo**

**IV 4** III 25, 48, IV 21, 33, 46.

(le-e) **KUB XIV 15/16** III 47.

*le-e* = **BT III 31**.

lingai- n. ‘oath’

li-in-ga-in (A. sg.) **KBo II 5** IV 13.

li-in-ki-ya-aš (G. sg.) **KBo II 5** IV 12.

li-in-[ki-ya-aš] ? **KBo IV 4** I 46.

li-in-ki-ya-aš= **KBo IV 4** II 10.

le-en-ki-ya-aš **BT** II 34, 48.

li-in-ga-ya-aš **KUB XIV 17** II 13; **KBo IV 4** IV 60, 68.

*li-in-ga-(n)u-uš* (A. pl.) **KBo IV 4** I 45.

li-in-ga-uš **KBo IV 4** II 9.

linganu- caus. v. ‘make swear’ (šer ~ ‘make swear to’)

li-in-ga-nu-nu-un (1 sg. pret.) **KBo IV 4** III (šer ~) 16, IV 39.

li-in-ga-nu-nu-un **KBo IV 4** III (šer ~) 14.

[li-in-g]a-nu-nu-un **KUB XIV 24** (šer ~) 16.

li-in-ga-nu-ut (3 sg. pret.) **KBo IV 4** IV (šer ~) 60.

``Ālulu n. ‘prosperity’

Ā`lu-ū-lu (N.-A. sg. neut.) **KUB I 1** I 20; **KBo III 6** I 17.

M

malai- v. ‘approve, agree to’

*ma-la-a-iz-zi* (3 sg. pres.) **BT** II 90.

ma-la-iz-zi **BT** II 92.

man particle denoting irrealis or potential

*ma-a-an* **KUB XIV 16** II 14.

*ma-a-an*=**KUB XIX 29** IV 10;2 **BoTU 53** I 5; **KBo V 8/KUB XIX 36** III 15.

*ma-a-n*=**KBo III 4** III 11; **KUB XIV 15** IV 27; **KUB XIV 17** II 8; **KBo II 5** I 5.

*ma-an* **KBo III 6** III 65; **KBo IV 4** II 43, 44, III 22, VI 42; **KBo V 8/ KUB**

**XIX 36** I 15, IV 12; **KBo II 5** III 7.

*ma<sup>?</sup>-an<sup>?</sup>* **KBo IV 4** II 38.

*ma-an*= **KUB XIX 29** IV 7, 10; **KBo IV 4** II 39; **KBo V 8/KUB XIX**

**36** III 16, 17, 18; **KUB XIX 37** III 49, 51; **KBo II 5** I 5.

*[m]a-an*= **KUB XIV 15** IV 27.

=*ma-an* **KBo XIV 17** II 6; **KUB XIX 37** III 23.

*man* conj. ‘if, when’

*ma-a-an* **BT** II 3, 25, 38, 74, 88, 101, III 13, 18, 21, 44, IV 5; **KUB XIX 29** IV 10; **KUB**

**XIV 16** I 16; **KUB XIX 31** II 11; **KUB XIV 17** III 11; **KUB XIV 29+KUB**

**XIX 3** I 11 (17); **KBo IV 4** II 41; **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** III 15.

*ma-a-a[n]* **KUB XIV 16** I 1.

*ma-a[-an]* **KUB XIX 39** III 3.

*[ma-]a-an* **KUB XIV 17** II 24.

*ma-a-an*= **KUB I 1** I 44; **KBo III 6** III 64; **BT** I 62, II 5, 17, 28, 75, 89, 99, III 11,

17, 28, 39, IV 12; **KBo III 4** III 80; **KUB XIV 15/ 16** III B 35; **KUB**

**XIX 31** II 10; **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** III 15.

(*ma-a-an*=) **KUB XIV 17** III 13.

*[ma]-a-an*= **KUB XIX 31** III 6.

*ma-a-n*= **KUB I 1** I 55, 56 (bis); **KBo III 6** I 46, 47; **BT** II 90, 91.

*ma-a-w*= **BT** II 51.

mehur n. 'time'

*me-e-hu-ni* (D.-L. sg.) **BT** II 35, 36, 37, 54.

*[me]-hu-u-ni* **KBo** III 6 I 43.

me-hu-ni **KUB** I 1 I 51, III 16, IV 8.

mehuntahh- mid. v. 'become old'

me-hu-un-ta-ah-hu-ut (2 sg. imp) **BT** IV 15.

mema- v. 'speak, say, recite'

me-ma-ah-he (1 sg. pres.) **KUB** I 1 I 5.

me-ma-ah-hi **KBo** III 6 I 5.

*me-ma-a-i* (3 sg. pres.) **KUB** XIV 17 II 10.

me-ma-i **KUB** XIX 17 II 5.

me-ma-an-zi (3 pl. pres.) **KBo** IV 4 II 28; **KUB** XIX 39 II 2.

me-ma[-an-zi] **KUB** XIX 29+**KUB** XIX 3 I 1.

me-ma-ah-hu-un (1 sg. pret.) **KUB** XIV 15 IV 38, 47.

me-mi-iš-ta (3 sg. pret.) **KUB** I 1 I 37; **KBo** III 6 I 32; **KBo** V 8/**KUB** XIX 36 III 6.

*me-mi-e-er* (3 pl. pret.) **KUB** XIV 20 25.

me-mi-ir **KBo** III 4 I 10; **KBo** IV 4 III 24, 47, IV 20, 33.

memiški-a- it.-dur.

m-mi-iš-ki-it (3 sg. pres.) **KUB** I 1 IV 8, 17; **KBo** III 6 III 49.

memiškiwan verbal n.

me-mi-iš-ki-u-an (A. sg.?) **KUB** XIV 17 III 20.

memiya(n) n. 'word'

me-mi-ya-aš (N. sg.) **BT** II 89.

me-mi-an (A. sg.) **KBo III 6** III 65; **BT** III 7, IV 20; **KBo III 4** I 27; **KUB**

**XIV 17** II 10, 11, 28; **KBo IV 4** II 49; **KBo V 8** / **KUB XIX 36** I 7;

**KUB XIX 37** III 19; **KBo II 5** I 8.

me-mi-an **BT** I 98.

me-mi-a[n] **KUB XIV 24** 20.

[me-]mi-an **KUB XIV 17** II 5.

me-mi-ya-an **BT** III 75; **KUB XIV 20** 9.

me-mi-ya-na-aš (G.?) **KBo III 6** IV 11.

me-mi-ya-na[-aš] **KUB I 1** IV 51.

me-mi-ya[-na-aš] **KBo III 6** IV 10.

me-mi-ya-ni (D.-L. sg.) **BT** II 94, III 64, 79.

## N

nahh- v. 'fear'

na-«ah»-ti (2 sg. pres.) **KUB I 1** I 38.

na-ah-ta **KBo III 6** IV 16.

na-ah-ta (3 sg. pres.) **KUB I 1** IV 56.

[n]a-a-ah-hu-un (1 sg. pret.) **KBo IV 4** I 9.

nahant- particip.

na-ah-ha-an-za (N. sg. c.) **KUB I 1** IV 89.

na-ah-ha-a-an (N.-A. neut.) **KUB I 1** I 8.

na-ah-ha-an **KBo III 6** I 7.

nahhuwaš verbal. n.

*na-ah-hu-u-wa-aš=* (G. sg.) **KBo III 6** IV 15.

*nai-*, *neya-* v. ‘turn’ (appa ~ ‘turn back’; appanda ~ ‘send after’; appanda

para ~ ‘send ahead’; menahhanda para~ ‘send out towards’; pérán ~ ‘entrunst’;

para ~ ‘dispatch’ here all except **KUB I 1**, **KBo III 6**, **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** III 19 and where marked otherwise.)

*ne-eh-hu-un* ( 1 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** IV 23; **KBo III 4** II 45, III 21; **KBo IV 4** I 40,

(appanda para ~) II 53, 59; **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** IV 17; **KUB XIX 37** II 49, III 27.

[n]e-eh-hu-un **KBo III 4** III 9; **KUB XIV 17** II 21.

*ne-eh-hu-u[n]* **KUB XIV 15/16** III B 24.

*ne-eh-h [u-un]* **KBo II 5** III 27.

*ne-hu-un* **2 BoTU 56** IV 2.

*ne-i-ya[-ah-hu-u]n* **KBo III 6** III (appanda ~) 54.

*na-a-iš* (3 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** I (appa ~) 69, III (pérán ~) 21; **KBo III 6** I (appa ~) 58.

*na-eš-ta* **KBo III 4** II (menahhanda para ~) 23.

*na-iš-ta* **KBo III 4** III (menahhanda para ~) 15; **KUB XIV 15** IV (menahhanda para ~) 28.

*ne-i-e-ir* (3 pl. pret.) **2 BoTU 56** (menahhanda para ~) IV 9.

*ne-ya-ah-ha-at* (1 sg. pret. mid.) **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** III 19.

*ne-ya-ri* (3 sg. pret. mid.) **KUB I 1** IV 11.

*naiški/a-* it.-dur.

*na-a-iš-ki-nu-un* (andan ~) (1 sg. pret. ) **KUB I 1** I 68; **KBo III 6** I 57.

*nakki-* adj. ‘heavy, important, difficult,’

*na-ak-ki-i* (D.-L. sg.) **KUB XIV 17** III 22.

*na-ak-ke-e-eš* (N. pl. c.) **BT II 33**.

(na)-ak-ki-iš **KUB XIV 15/16** III 40.

*na-ak-ki-i* (N. pl. neut.) **KBo IV 4** IV 30.

*na-ak-ki-ya-aš* (G. pl.) **KUB XIV 15/16** III 36.

[*na-ak-*]*ke-e-eš* (D.-L. pl.) **KUB XIV 15/ 16** III 34.

nakkešš - v. ‘become difficult’

*na-ak-ke-e-eš-zi* (3 sg. pres.) **BT III 22, 28**.

na-ak-ki-iš-zi **BT II 76**.

*na-ak-ke-e-eš-ta* (3 sg. pret.) **KUB XIX 30** IV 13.

na-ak-ke-eš-ta **KUB XIX 30** I 16.

na-ak-ke(-e-eš-ta) **KUB XIV 15/16** III 46.

nakiyatar/n n. ‘dignity, importance’

na-ak-ki-ya-tar (N.-A. sg. n.) **BT II 45**.

na-ak-ki-ya-an-ni (D.-L. sg.) **KUB I 1** IV 61.

[na-ak-ki-y]a-an-ni **KBo III 6** IV 21.

[na]-ki-ya-an-ni **KBo III 6** III 17.

nawī adv. ‘not yet’

*na-a-ú-i* **KBo II 5** IV 11.

na-ú-i **BT II 31, 36, 87**.

na-wi **KBo III 4** I 3.

numan adv. ‘never, by no means’

*nu-u-ma-an* **KBo IV 4** I 35, 36.



nuwa adv. ‘still’

*nu-u-wa* **KUB I 1** I 12; **KUB XIX 29** I 10.

## P

*pai-* v. ‘go, walk’ (anda(n) ~ ‘go, march in’; appa ~ ‘go back, return’;

*appanda* ~

‘walk [along] behind’; arha ~ ‘leave, go out’; katta(n) ~ ‘go with’; kattanda ~

‘sink, go down’; para ~ ‘go on, walk out’; pariyan/ párranda ~ ‘go across or over

to smb.’; pérán ~ ‘leave ahead of smb.’; šara ~ ‘go up, climb’)

*pa-a-i-ši* (2 sg. pres.) **KBo IV 4** III 25.

*pa-i-ši* **KUB XIX 29** IV 21.

*pa-iz-zi* (3 sg. pres.) **BT** II (anda ~) 5, (para ~) 15, III (pérán appa ~) 55; **KUB XIX 30** I

17.

[p]a-iz-z[i] **KUB XIX 30** IV 2.

*pa-a-u-un* (1 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** II 23; **KUB XIV 16** I 5.

*pa-a-un* **KUB I 1** IV (appa ~) 31; **KBo III 6** II 8, (appa ~) III 61; **KBo III 4** I

21, 32, 49, II (para ~) 1, (párranda ~) 29, (andan ~) 30, (appanda ~) 37, 57, 64,

III 23, 39, 49, 57, 60, 67, 76, 85, IV 23, (para ~) 29, 35; **KUB XIV 16** I 26, II

9; **UB XIV 15** I 5, IV 19, 32, **KUB XIV 16/ 15** II (pariyan ~) 20, 24, III

39, (šara ~) 44, II B (appanda ~) 25; **KUB XIV 17** III 21; **2 BoTU 56** IV

(appa ~) 3; **KUB XIV 29+** **KUB XIX 3** I 27 (23); **KBo IV 4** II 60, (šara

~) 61, III 26 (bis) (2<sup>nd</sup> andan ~), 30, 36, (para ~) 52, 58, IV 43, 52, 54; **KBo V**

**8/ KUB XIX 36** I 23, (appanda ~) 25, (arha ~) 27, (arha ~) 30, (andan ~) 31,

III 20, (appanda) 41, IV 12, (arha ~) 15; **KUB XIX 39** II 5, (para ~) 6; **KUB XIX 37** II (appanda) 12; **KBo II 5** II 5 (bis), (para ~) 15, III 51, (para ~) 54; **KUB XIV 20** 10.

*pa-a-un*= **KUB XIV 15** I 9, IV 27; **KBo IV 4** III 23; **KBo V 8/ KUB**

**XIX 36** I 35; **KUB XIX 37** (para ~) III 31, 35, 41, 49 (bis, 2<sup>nd</sup>

šara ~ no para ~), IV (para ~) 17, 20.

*[p]a-a-un* **KBo III 4** III 18.

*pa-a-u-[n]* **KUB XIX 37** III (šara ~) 53.

*pa-a-[un]* **KUB XIX 37** III (katta ~) 55.

*pa-it* (3 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** I (katta ~) 76, II (arha ~) 49, 54, 69; **KBo III 6** I (kattan~)

65, II (arha ~) 30, 35, 49; **KBo III 4** II 18, (?párranda ~) 32, (šara ~) 56, IV 18;

**KUB XIX 31** II 4, 5, 6; **KUB XIV 17** II (kattanda ~) 22, (arha ~) 30; **KUB XIX**

**30** I 22; **KBo IV 4** I 43, II 47, 48, 72, IV 11, (appa ~) 63; **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX**

**36** II 41; **KUB XIX 37** II (párranda) 10; **KBo II 5** II 55, IV 7, 21.

*pa-it* **KUB XIV 29** + **KUB XIX 3** I 20 (16).

*pa-it*= **KUB XIV 15** II 4

*pa-it*= **KUB XIV 15** I 30.

*pa-a-ir* (3 pl. pret.) **KBo III 4** II 34, (para ~) 35, (?párranda ~) 36; **KUB XIV 29** +

**KUB XIX 3** I 21 (17), **KBo II 5** III 1

*pant-* part.

*pa-a-an-za* (N. sg. c.) **KUB XIV 15/ 16** III (párranda ~) 40; **KBo IV 4** I 34;

**KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** I 38.

*pa-a-an* (N.-A. sg. neut.) **KBo III 4** II (šara ~) 55; **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36**

I 39.

*pa-a-[an]* **KBo IV 4** IV (šara ~) 7.

*paiški-* it-dur.

*pa-iš-ga-u-wa-an* (sup.) **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** II (kattan ~) 5.

*pai-; pe-* v. ‘give’ (appa(n) ~ ‘give back, return; hand over’; kattan ~ ‘give, sacrifice’; para ~ ‘pass out, hand over’)

*pí-ih-hi* (1 sg. pres.) **BT** II 28; **KBo III 4** III (appa ~) 80; **KUB XIX 31** II 14.

*pa-a-i* (3 sg. pres.) **BT** II 85, III 2, 6, (para ~) 14, IV 24, 25.

*pí-i-ya-u-e-ni* (para ~) (1 pl. pres.) **KUB XIV 15/16** III B 34; **KUB XIX 30** IV 6,

10; **KUB XIV 29 + KUB XIX 3** I 12 (8); **KBo IV 4** IV 48.

*pí-i-y[a-u-]e-ni* **KBo IV 4** IV (para ~) 36.

*pí-i-y[a-u-e-ni]* **KUB XIX 39** III (para ~) 4.

*pí-ya-u-e-ni* **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** III 10.

*pé-eš-te-e-ni* (2 pl. pres.) **KUB XIV 15** I (para ~) 15.

*pí-an-zi* (3 pl. pres.) **BT** III 16.

*pí-ih-hu-un* (1 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** (para ~) IV 67, 68, 69, 76, 77; **BT** II 13, 23, (appa ~)

65, 98, III 58, 65, (appan ~) 68, IV 21; **KUB XIV 15** IV 46.

*pí-ih-[hu-un]* **KBo III 6** (para ~) IV 28, 29, 30.

*[pí-i]h-hu-un* **KBo III 6** IV 32

*pa-iš-ta* (2 sg. pret.) **KBo III 4** II (appa ~) 12.

*pé-eš-ta* (3 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** I 18, 26, II 36, 56, 62; **KBo III 6** I 16, 23, II 20, 37, 42, 62;

**BT** I 87, 88, 90, II 13, 22, III 57, 64; **KUB XIV 15** IV 41; **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX**

**36** II (para ~) 31.

*\pé-eš|-ta* **KUB I 1** IV 48.

[pé-eš-]ta **KBo III 4** III (para ~) 5.

pí-iš-ta **KBo III 4** III (appa ~) 85.

pa-i[š-ta] **KUB XIV 15/16** III B 27.

pa-iš **KBo III 6** II 6; **KBo IV 4** II 57, IV 59.

*pí-i-e-ir* (3 pl. pret.) **KBo III 4** (para ~) III 19, 20; **KUB XIX 29** IV (appa ~) 22; **KUB**

**XIV 29** + **KUB XIX 3** I (para ~) 14 (10); **KBo IV 4** (appa ~) IV 49, 51.

*pa-a-i* (2 sg. imp.) **KUB I 1** I (para ~) 16; **KBo III 6** I (para ~) 13.

pé-e[š-ten] (2 pl. imp.) **KUB XIV 24** (para ~) 4.

pé[-eš-ten] **KUB XIV 15** I (para ~) 14.

piyant- partic.

pí-ya-an (N.-A. sg. neut.) **BT** I 13, II 7, 16, III 73, IV 18.

pí-ya-an-te-eš (N. pl. c.) **BT** I 77, (appan ~) 82.

pí-i-ya-u-w[a-an] (sup.) **KUB XIV 29** + **KUB XIX 3** I (appa ~) 7.

peški/a- it.-dur.

pé-eš-ki-mi (1 sg. pres.) **KUB XIV 15** IV 22

pé-eš-ki-iz-zi (3 sg. pres.) **KBo III 4** IV (para ~) 48.

pé-eš-ki-it (3 sg. pret.) **KBo III 4** I 44; **KUB XIX 39** III 12; **KUB XIX 37** II

4; **KBo II 5** (kattan ~) IV 16, 17.

pé[-eš-ki-]it **KBo III 4** IV 24.

pé-eš-ki-ir (3 pl. pret.) **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** IV 10.

pé-eš-kán-du (3 pl. imp.) **BT** II 30.

pé-eš-ki-wa-an (sup.) **BT** II 27.

pé-eš-ki-u-wa-an **KUB XIV 16** II 22; **KBo IV 4** IV 35, 47.

pé-eš-ki-u-an **KBo III 4** I 42, III 26.

pé-eš[-ki]-u-an **KBo III 4** III 31.

pí-iš-ki-u-an **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** II 4.

para adv. prev. ‘forth’

*pa-ra-a* **always** (even with clitics)

paraša- v. ‘entertain’

*pa-ra-a-še-eš-ši-ir* (3 pl. pret.) **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** I 20, 22.

pariyan adv. ‘over, across’

*pa-a-ri-ya-an* **KUB XIV 16** I 18; **KUB XIV 16/ 15** II 20.

parku- adj. ‘high, deep, long’

(pár-ku-u)š (N. sg. c.) **KUB XIV 15** III 40.

pár-ku (N.-A. sg. neut.) **KBo IV 4** IV 7.

pár-ga-u-wa-az= (Abl. sg.) **BT** I 49

*pár-ga-u-e-eš* (A. pl. c.) **KBo IV 4** IV 30.

parkui- adj. ‘pure, bright’

pár-ku-in (A. sg.) **KUB XIX 37** II 30

parkueš(š)- v. ‘to become pure, clean; to be acquitted’

*par-ku-u-e-eš-šu-un* (1 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** I 39.

*par-ku-e-eš-šu-un* **KBo III 6** I 33.

pe prev. ‘there’

*pé-e* **KBo III 6** II 10; **KUB XIV 24** 13; **KUB XIX 37** III 48.

pehute- v. ‘lead, guide, take swr’ (appa ~ ‘take back;’ arha ~ ‘clear away, take

away;’ katta(n)/ kattanda ~ ‘take down’)

*pé-e-hu-te-nu-un* (kattan ~) (1 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** II 72; **KBo III 6** II 52.

*pé-e-hu-te-et* (2 sg. pret.) **KBo III 4** III (kattanda ~) 78.

*pe-e-hu-te-et* (3 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** II (arha ~) 51, III (appa ~) 17; **KBo III** II (arha ~)

32; **KBo III 4** (katta ~) II 70, 73; **KBo IV 4** I 43.

*pé-e-hu-te* (2 sg. imp.) **KBo IV 4** IV (arha ~) 23.

(*pé-e-hu*)-*te* **KUB XIV 15/ 16** III (arha ~) 48.

pehutant- partic.

*pé-e-hu-da-an* (N.-A. sg. c.) **KUB XIV 16** I 23; **KBo IV 4** II 64.

*pé-e-hu-ta-an* **KUB XIX 37** III 7.

peruna- n. ‘rock, cliff’

<sup>NA</sup>*pé-e-ru-nu-uš* (A. pl.) **KBo IV 4** IV 30.

<sup>NA</sup>*pé-e-ru-nu-[uš]* **KBo IV 4** IV 6.

perunant- adj. ‘rocky’

<sup>NA</sup>*pé-e-ru-na-an-za* (N. sg.) **KUB XIV 15/ 16** III 41.

peda- v. ‘take somewhere, carry’ (anda ~ ‘take in; say’; arha ~ ‘get rid of, clear

away’; katta ~ ‘take down;’ kattan arha ~ ‘take smb. swr.’; kattanda ~ ‘take down’; uwai ~ ‘cause difficulty’)

*pé-e-da-i* (3 sg. pres.) **BT** (uwai ~) IV 9, 16, 27.

*pé-e-da-ah-hu-un* (1 sg. pret.) **KUB XIV 15** I (arha ~) 12.

*pé-e-da-aš* (3 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** II (katta ~) 53; **KBo III 6** II (katta ~) 34; **KBo III 4**

III (kattanda ~) 71; **KUB XIV 20** 19.

[*p*]*é-e-da-aš* **KUB XIV 29+KUB XIX 3** 9 (anda? ~) (5).

[pé-]e-da-aš **KUB I 1** II 2.

[pé-e-da-]a-aš **KUB XIV 17** III (kattanda ~) 4.

pé-e-te-ir (3 pl pret.) (kattan arha ~) **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** I 7; **KUB XIX 37** III  
20.

[pé-](e-te-ir) **KBo IV 4** I 7.

peda- n. ‘place, location’

pé-e-ed-an (A. sg.) **KBo III 4** III 72.

pé-e-da-an= **KUB XIX 29** I 10.

pé-e-di (D-L sg.) **KUB XIV 17** III 22; **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** III 20.

pé-e-di= **KBo III 4** III 25.

pí-di **KUB I 1** II 52, IV 65; **KBo III 6** I 73, II 33; **BT** II 39.

pí-di= **KBo III 4** III 30.

pí-[di] **KUB I 1** IV 63.

pé-e-da-az (Abl. sg.) **BT** I 56.

piddai- v. ‘run, flee, escape’

píd-da-a[-iš] (3 sg. pret.) **KBo II 5** II 25.

píd-da-it **KBo III 6** II 24.

piyana(i)- v. ‘reward’

piyaniški- it/-dur.

pí-i-ya-ni-iš-ki-nu-un (1 sg. pret.) **KUB XIV 15** IV 25.

punuš v. ‘ask’

pu-u-nu-uš-šu-un (1 sg. pret.) **KUB XIV 15** II 12.

pu-nu-uš-du (3 sg. imp.) **BT** II 100.

puruliya- n. ‘puruliyaš festival’

*pu-u-ru-li-ya-aš* (G. sg.) **KBo II 5** III 39, 45.

*pu-ru-li-ya-aš* **KBo II 5** III 42.

š

šai-, šiya- v. ‘seal; smash’

*ši-ya-a-it* (3 sg. pret.) **KBo III 4** II 17.

*ši-ya-it* **KUB XIV 15** II 3.

šiyant- partic.

*ši-ya-a-an* (N.-A. sg. neut.) **BT IV** 45.

šakuwantariya- v. ‘rest, to be at rest’ (šer ~ ‘hold oneself up’)

*ša-a-ku-wa-an-ta-ri-ya-nu-un* (1 sg. pret.) **KUB XIX 37** III (šer ~) 26.

*ša-ku-wa-an-ta-ri-ya-nu-un* **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** I (šer ~) 38.

šakuwandareški- it-dur

*ša-ku-wa-an-da-re-eš-ki-ir* (3 pl. pret.) **KBo III 4** I 18.

šara adv./prev. ‘up(wards)’

*ša-ra-a* **always** (even with clitics)

šarazziyah(h)- v. ‘think over, consider’

*ša-ra-a-az-z[i-y]a-ah-ta* (3 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** III 23.

šaraziatar n. ‘height, elevation’

*ša-ra-a-az-zi-ya-tar* (N.-A. sg. neut.) **KUB XIX 37** II 31

šarra- v. ‘break, cross’ (arha ~ ‘tear off, rip off; steal’)



šar-ri-it (3 sg. pret. act.) **KBo II 5** III 57.

*šar-ri-i-e[-ir]* (3 pl. pret.) **KBo II 5** IV 13.

šar-ra-an-da-at (arha ~) (3 pl. pret. mid.) **KBo III 4** II 53; **KUB XIV 15** III 30.

šarant- partic.

šar-ra-an (N.-A. sg. neut.) **KUB XIV 15** III 32.

šar-r[a-an] **KUB XIV 15** III 30.

šarreški/a- it.-dur.

šar-ri-iš-kir (3 pl. pret.) **KBo IV 4** II 9.

[šar-r]i-eš-kir (3 pl. pret.) **KBo IV 4** I 46.

šaru- n. ‘booty, loot, spoils; plundering, looting’

*ša-a-ru* (N. sg.) **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** IV 13.

*ša-a-ru* (A. sg.) **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** III 37.

*ša-a-ru-ú-i* (D.-L. sg.) **KBo IV 4** IV 13.

*ša-a-ru-i* **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** I 39.

šaruwai- v. ‘plunder, loot’

*ša-ru-wa-a-it* (3 sg. pret.) **KUB XIX 37** III 30; **KBo II 5** II 13.

*ša-a-ru-wa-it* **KUB XIX 37** IV 15.

*ša-ru-wa-a-ir* (3 pl. pret.) **KUB XIX 37** III 38, 44.

*ša-a-ru-u-wa-an-zi* (inf.) **KBo IV 4** IV 21.

[ša-]a-ru-u-wa-an-zi **KBo IV 4** IV 24.

šašta- n. ‘bed, hiding place’

ša-aš-ti (D.-L. sg.) **KBo IV 4** III 36.

*ša-a-aš-du-uš* (A. pl.) **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** II 28.

šenahha- n. ‘ambush’

*še-e-na-ah-aš* (G. sg.) **KBo IV 4** III 70.

*še-e-na-ah-ha* (D.-L. sg.) **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** I 10, 16.

*še-e-na-ah-ha*= **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** I 20.

šeš(k)- v. ‘lie (down), sleep; remain’

*še-e-šu-un* (1 sg. pret.) **KBo IV 4** IV 16.

*še-eš-ta* (3 sg. pret.) **KUB XIX 37** II 26.

-ši-e-it-ta (unknown) **KUB XIX 17** II 36.

šip(p)ant- v. ‘offer, sacrifice’

*ši-ip-pa-an[-da-ah-hi]* (1 sg. pres.?) **KUB XIV 15** I 16.

*ši-ip-pa-an-da-ah-hu-un* (1 sg. pret.) **KUB XIX 37** II 17.

*ši-pa-an-da-ah-hu-un* **KUB XIX 37** II 35.

*BAL-ah-hu-un* **KUB I 1** I 19; **KBo III 6** I 16.

*ši-pa-an-tu-u-wa-an-zi* (inf.) **KBo III 6** II 59.

*ši-pa-an-du-u-an-zi* **KUB XIX 37** II 22.

*BAL-u-wa-an-zi* **KUB I 1** II 81.

šipant- partic.

*ši-pa-an-da-za* (N. sg. c.) **KUB XIX 37** II 24.

šipanzakan- it.-dur.

[ši]-pa-an-za-kán-zi (3 sg. pres.) **KUB I 1** IV 75.

šula- n. ‘quarrel?’

*šu-ul-la-aš* (N. sg.?) **KUB XIX 39** III 9.

šulatar n. ‘argument, quarrel’

šu-ul-la-an-ni (D.-L. sg.) **KUB XIX 39** III 10.

šulai-, šuliya- v. ‘quarrel, argue, squabble, bicker’

šu-ul-la-a-nu-un (1 sg. pret.) **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** II 2.

[šu-]ul-le-e-et (3 sg. pret.) **KUB XIV 17** III 17.

šu-ul-li-i-e-er (3 pl. pret.) **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** IV 4, 9.

šumeš ‘you (pl.), your, yours’

šu-me-eš= (N. ) **KUB XIV 16** III B 26.

šu-ma-a-aš (A. ) **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** I 8.

## T / D

da- v. ‘take’ (anda ~ ‘take in; add’; appa ~ ‘take again, take back’; arha ~ ‘take

away, remove, move’; katta ~ ‘conquer, seize’; šara ~ ‘pick up, lift up’)

da-ah-hi (1 sg. pres.) **BT** II 97.

da-a-i (arha ~) (3 sg. pres.) **KUB I 1** IV 82; **BT** II 66, 86, 88, 89, III 5, 7, (no arha ~) 70

(bis), 72, 74, IV 17, 18, 19, 23, (no arha ~) 23, 28.

da-at-ta-ri (3 sg. pres. pass.) **BT** II 3, 89.

da-an-zi (3 pl. pres.) **BT** II 7, (arha ~) 99, III 1, 11.

da-ah-hu-un (1 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** II (arha ~) 27, III 2, (šara ~) 29, (šara ~) 42, IV (arha

~) 37, (anda ~) 58, (šara ~) 62; **KBo III 6** II (arha~) 11, 61, III (arha ~) 68; **KBo**

**III 4** I (šara ~) 34, II (arha ~) 65, III 22, IV (šara ~) 31, (katta ~) 40, **KUB XIV 15**

IV 33; **KUB XIV 16** (šara ~) I 7, 30; **KUB XIV 17** III 16; **KUB XIX 30** I (šara

~) 19; **KBo IV 4** III 51, IV (katta ~) 12, 37, 53; **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** II 2, III

(arha ~) 33; **KBo II 5** II (arha ~) 12.

[da-]ah-hu-un **KUB XIV 15** I (šara ~) 6.

*da-a-aš* (2 sg. pret.) **KBo III 4** III 77.

[da-a]t-ta **KUB I 1** IV 65.

da-at-ta= **KUB XIV 29** + **KUB XIX 3** I 8.

*da-a-aš* (3 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** I (šara ~) 17, (appa ~) 63, II (šara ~) 1, III (anda ~) 58;

**KBo III 6** I (šara ~) 15, (šara ~) 66, (arha ~) III 12, 15, 20; **BT I 15**, II 57; **KBo III**

**4** II 78, III (šara ~) 70, 71; **KUB XIV 15/ 16** IV (šara ~) 39.

da-at-ta= **BT II 87**.

*da-a-ir* (3 pl. pret.) **KBo III 4** I 7, 25, 42, II (arha ~) 76, III 26, 32; **KUB XIV 15** I

(šara ~) 26, **KUB XIV 16/ 15** II 22; **KUB XIV 29+KUB XIX 3** I (šara ~) 24

(20); **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** II 4, III (arha ~) 36; **KUB XIX 37** IV (arha ~) 4.

*da-a* (2 sg. imp.) **KUB XIV 15** IV 21; **KUB XIV 15/16** III 48; **KBo IV 4** III 48, IV 47.

da-a **KBo IV 4** IV 34.

da-an-du (3 pl. imp.) **BT III 15**, (arha ~) 77.

da-an-na (inf.) **KBo III 4** I 25.

dant- particip.

*ta-a-an* (N-A neut.) **KBo III 4** III 91.

daški/a- it.-dur.

da-aš-ki-ši (2 sg. pres.) **KBo III 6** I 42.

da-aš-ki-š[i] (2 sg. pres.) **KUB I 1** I 50;

da-aš-ki-it (3 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** I 43, 58; **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** I 40.

da-aš-ki[-it] **KBo III 6** I 48.

da-aš-ki-id-du (3 sg. imp.) **BT II 8**.

da-aš-ki-u-wa-an (sup.) **KBo IV 4** IV (katta ~) 29.

dai- v. ‘put’ (appa ~ ‘put back’; katta ~ ‘set down, lay; overcome, defeat’; kattan~  
‘perform’; péran ~ ‘seat before; ordain, consecrate’)

te-eh-hi (1 sg. pres.) **KUB I 1** I 74; **KBo III 6** II (péran ~) 28; **KBo III 4** IV (katta ~)

48.

te-eh-[hi] **KBo III 6** I 63.

ti-ya-an-zi (3 pl. pres.) **BT** II 27.

te-eh-hu-un (1 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** II (péran) 47; **KBo III 6** III 9; **BT** I (appa ~) 25, II

(appa ~) 64, IV 22; **KBo IV 4** IV 29; **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** III 16; **KBo XIX**

**37** II 18; **KBo II 5** (kattan ~) I 5, 7.

[te]-eh-hu-un **KBo II 5** I (katta ~) 6.

da-a-iš (3 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** I 59, 64, II 6, 7, 11, 64; **KBo III 6** I 72, II (kattan ~) 5, 44,

IV 5; **KUB XIV 17** III 20; **KUB XIV 20** 16.

da[-a-iš] **KBo III 4** I 31.

da-iš **BT** I 16.

ti-i-e-er (3 pl. pret.) **KBo III 6** I 29, II 25, III 58, IV 12, 13; **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** II

5.

ti-i[-e-]er **KUB I 1** IV 53.

[ti-]i-e-er **KUB I 1** I 34.

[ti-i-]e-er **KUB I 1** II 10.

tiyant- partic.

ti-ya-an (N.-A. sg. neut.) **BT** II 35, 43.

ti-ya-an-te-eš (N. pl. c.) **BT** I 18.

tiški- it.-dur.

ti-eš-ki-it (3 sg. pret.) **KBo III 6** III 70.

ti-iš-ki-it **KUB I 1** IV 40.

tiškiwan verbal n.

ti-iš-ki-u-wa-an **KUB I 1** I 34.

ti-i[š-k]i-u-an **KBo III 6** I 29.

dagan adv. ‘to the ground’

da-ga-a-an **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** II 25.

takšul adj. ‘peacefull’

ták-šu-ul (N. sg.) **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** I 26.

takšulai- v. ‘make peace’

[tá]k-šu-la-a-it (3 sg. pret.) **KUB XIX 39** III 12.

ták-šu-la-a-ir (3 pl. pret.) **KUB I 1** II 65; **KBo III 6** II 45.

ták-šu-la[-a-i]r **KUB I 1** IV 59.

dala-, daliya- v. ‘leave, let’ (anda ~ ‘let in; give up’; arha ~ ‘let go of; leave’; šer ~ ‘let up’)

da-a-li-ya-nu-un (1 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** III (arha ~) 26.

da-la-ah-hu-un **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** III (šer ~) 12, (arha ~) 39; **KUB XIX 37** (arha ~) III 40, 45.

da-a-li-ya-at (3 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** II (anda ~) 55.

da-li-ya-at **KBo III 6** II (anda ~) 36.

da-a-li-iš-t[a] **KUB XIV 16** I (anda ~) 11.

daliyant- partic.

da-a-li-ya-an (N.-A. sg. neut.) **KBo III 4** IV 16; **KBo IV 4** II 20.

damai- pron. ‘other, another’

ta-ma-iš (N. sg. c.) **BT** II 14.

*da-ma-a-in* (A. sg.) **KBo III 6** III 64.

ta-ma-in **BT** II 97

ta-ma-i= (N.-A. sg. neut.) **KBo IV 4** II 1.

*ta-me-e-el* (G. sg.) **BT** II 91.

*da-me-e-da-ni* (D-L sg.) **BT** III 1, 6.

*da-me-e-da-ni*= **BT** III 16, IV 24.

*da-me-e-ta-ni* **KBo IV 4** II 48.

*da-ma-a-uš* (N. pl.c.) **KUB I 1** I 33.

da-ma-uš **KBo III 6** I 29.

*ta-me-e-da-aš* (D.-L. pl.) **KBo IV 4** I 17.

damed(-) adv. ‘somewhere else, elsewhere’

*da-me-e-da* **KBo III 6** III 55.

*ta-me-e-da-az* (?) **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** I 39.

dammešhai- v. ‘damage, punish, put under pressure’

*dam-me-eš-ha-a-ir* (3 pl. pret.) **KBo III 4** III 60.

dam-me-eš-ha-ir **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** II 12.

dan adv. ‘for the second time’

*da-a-an* **KBo III 4** I 41, 47, **KBo IV 4** III 58, **KUB XIX 37** III 28

[*da*]-*a-an* **KBo III 4** I 54.

[*da*]-*a-an* **KUB XIV 16** I 4.

tarh- v. ‘to defeat, overcome’

tar-ah-hu-un (1 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** II 65; **KBo III 6** II 22, 45; **KBo III 4** I 29, 40, II 27,

40, 46, 63, III 29, 32, 36, 44, 51, 55, 64, 88, 93, IV 30, 33, 46; **KUB XIV 16** I 6, 29,

(appa ~) 31, II 19; **KUB XIX 37** II 42.

tar-ah-h[u-un] **KUB XIV 15** I 6.

tar-ah-h[u-un] **KUB XIV 16** I 3.

[tar-]ah-hu-un **KBo III 4** IV 28; **KBo IV 4** II 42.

[tar-a]h-hu-un **KUB I 1** IV 57; **KBo III 4** II 82.

[tar-ah]-hu-un **KBo III 6** IV 17.

tar-ah-ta (3 sg. pret.) **KBo III 4** I 54; **KUB XIV 15** I 30; **KBo IV 4** II 40, 45.

[ta]r-ah-ta **KUB XIV 15** I 29.

tar-a[h-ta] **KBo IV 4** II 74.

tar-ah-hi-ir (3 pl. pret.) **KUB XIV 29** + **KUB XIX 3** I 23 (19).

tarhant- partic.

tar-ah-ha-an (N.-A. sg. neut.) **KBo III 4** I 11.

tarhiški/a- it.-dur.

tar-ah-hi-iš-ki-nu-un (1 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** I 69, 73; **KBo III 6** I 62.

tar-ah-he-eš-ki-it (3 sg. pret.) **KBo V8/ KUB XIX 36** II 33.

tar-ah-he-eš-kir (3 pl. pret.) **KBo III 4** IV 46.

tarhuwaš verbal n.

*tar-ah-hu-u-wa-aš* (G. sg.) **BT III 61**.

dariyant- adj. ‘exhausted’

*da-a-ri-ya-an-te-eš* **KBo III 6** III 52.

da-ri-ya-an-\te[-e-eš] **KUB I 1** IV 21.



tarna- v. ‘let, permit, allow’ (appan ~ ‘twist; ease, let up’; arha ~ ‘let smb. go; rely, depend; take away’; para ~ ‘permit, allow’; pérán arha ~ ‘take away, take in’; pérán katta ~ ‘offer, give up, betray.’)

tar-na-ah-hi (1 sg. pres.) **KUB I 1** I 38.

tar-na-ah-hi **KBo III 6** I 32.

*tar-na-a-i* (3 sg. pres.) **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** I (para ~) 13.

tar-na-i **BT** II 71,78, III 27.

*tar-nu-um-me-e-ni* (1 pl. pres.) **KUB XIV 15/16** III B 37.

tar-na-ah-hu-un (1 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** IV (para ~) 13, (appan ~) 67, (appan ~) 70; **KUB IV 4** IV 24; **KBo V 8/KUB XIX 36** III (kattanda ~) 33.

tar-na-aš (3 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** I (?para ~) 41, (pérán katta ~) 53, (pérán katta ~) 55, (arha ~) 76; **KBo III 6** I (?para ~) 35, (arha ~) 65, III 56; **KUB XIV 15** I (arha ~) 9; **KUB XIV 16** II (arha ~) 5; **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** III (pérán arha ~) 18; **KUB XIX 37** II (arha ~) 9.

tar-na-[aš] **KBo III 6** I (pérán katta ~) 44.

\tar-na-aš| **KUB I 1** IV 25.

tar-na-at-ta-at (3 sg. pret. pass.) **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** I 22.

tarnant- partic.

tar-na-an (N.-A. sg. neut.) **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** I (para ~) 14; **KUB XIV 20** (arha ~) 20.

daššu- adj. ‘heavy, difficult’

da-aš-šu (N. sg. n) **BT** III 61.

*da-aš-ša-u-e-eš* (N. pl. c.) **BT** III 66.

tepu- adj. ‘small, little’

te-pa-u-wa-az (Abl. sg.) **KBo III 6** II 6.

te-pa-u-wa-za **KBo III 6** II 7.

tepawaz adv. ‘in small numbers’

*te-e-pa-u-wa-az* **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** II 29.

[te-e-]pa-wa-az **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** I 2.

tepaueš- v. ‘be/become small’ (šer ~ ? here all except **KUB XIX 29** IV 18.)

*te-e-pa-u-e-eš-ta* (3 sg. pret.) **KBo II 5** I (šer ~) 6.

[te-]e-pa-u-e-eš-ta **KBo II 5** IV (šer ~) 2.

tepauešant- partic.

*te-e-pa-u-e-eš-ša-an-za* (N. sg. c.) **KBo IV 4** III 23, 24, IV 38.

*te-e-pa-a-e-e(š-ša-an-za)* **KUB XIV 15/ 16** III 37.

*te-pa-u-e-eš-ša-an-za* **KUB XIX 29** IV 18.

tepnu- v. ‘reduce, decrease, lower’ (anda ~ ‘injure, wound’)

te-ep-nu-zi (3 sg. pres.) **BT III 72, IV** (anda ~) 18.

te-ep-nu-ut (3 sg. pres.) **KBo III 6** III 14.

te-ep-nu-um-ma-an-zi= (inf.) **BT II 77, III 27.**

tepnuški- it-dur.

te-ep-nu-uš-ki-it (3 sg. pret.) **KBo III 4** II 13.

te-ep-nu-uš-kir (3 pl. pret.) **KBo III 4** I 24.

te-e[p-nu-uš-ki-ir] **KUB XIX 29** IV 21.

tiya- v. ‘step, station oneself’ (anda ~ ‘enter; join, follow’; appan ~ ‘follow;

pursue’; arha ~ ‘step away, step back; desert’; kari ~ ‘obey, comply w/ request’;

katta(n) ~ ‘come down, descend; step over to smb.’; menahhanda ~ ‘step opposite’; péran ~ ‘step forward’; šara ~ ‘get up’; šer ~ ‘step on top of’)

ti-ya-mi (1 sg. pres.) **KBo III 4** III (?anda ~) 82, 83.

ti-ya-zi (3 sg. pres.) **BT** III (arha ~) 29.

ti-i-ya-u-e-ni (1 pl. pres.) **KBo IV 4** IV 35.

ti-ya-u-e-ni **KBo IV 4** IV 47.

ti-ya-u-e-ni **KUB XIV 15** III 38;

ti-i-ya-nu-un (1 sg. pret.) **KUB XIV 15/16** IV (appan ~) 43; **KUB XIV 16** II (anda ~)

16; **KBo IV 4** IV (kari ~) 3.

ti-ya-nu-un **KBo III 4** I (appan ~) 21, III (kari ~) 17; **KUB XIV 15** IV (kari ~)

32; **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** I 15.

ti-i-ya-at (2 sg. pret.) **KUB XIV 15** (appan ~) IV 26, 27.

ti-i-ya-at (3 sg. pret.) **KBo III 6** (appan ~) III 48, 59; (appan ~) **KUB XIV 15/ 16** III

B 28, IV 41; **KUB XIV 15** IV 17; **KBo IV 4** II 74.

ti-i-[ya-at] **KUB XIV 15** IV (appan ~) 18.

[ti-i]-ya-at **KBo IV 4** IV (appan ~) 63.

ti-ya-at **KUB I 1** I (šer ~) 52, II (kattan ~) 66, IV (appan ~) 17; **KBo III 6** I (šer ~)

44, II (kattan ~) 46; **BT** II 54; **KBo III 4** I (kattan ~) 27, II (?appan ~) 3, 24,

(anda ~) 60, IV 36; **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** III 25; **KUB XIV 20** 3.

ti-ya-a[t] **KUB I 1** IV (appan ~) 29.

ti-i-e-et **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** I (menahhanda ~) 35.

ti-i-e-er (3 pl. pret.) **KBo III 6** III (kattan ~) 58; **KUB XIX 31** II (šara ~) 3; **KBo II 5**

II 10.

[ti-i]-e-ir **KBo III 4** IV 19.

ti-ya (2 sg. imp.) **KBo III 4 I** (appan ~) 26.

ti-an-du (3 pl. imp.) **KUB XIV 17 III** 18.

tiški- it.dur

ti-iš-kán-zi (3 pl. pres.) **KUB V 8/ KUB XIX 36 I** (péran ~) 10.

ti-eš-kán-zi **KUB V 8/ KUB XIX 36 I** (péran ~) 17.

ti-iš-kir (3 pl. pret.) **KUB V 8/ KUB XIX 36 I** 21.

<sup>LU</sup> tuhukanti- n. ‘prince, heir’

<sup>LU</sup> *tu-u-hu-kán-ti-iš* (N. sg. c.) **BT II** 80.

<sup>LU</sup> tuhukantahit- ‘royal succession, heirship’

<sup>LU</sup> *tu-u-hu-kán-ta-hi-ti* (D.-L. sg.) **BT II** 35, 43.

tuhušiya- v. ‘wait (for)’

*tu-u-hu-ši-ya-it* (3 sg. pret.) **KUB XIX 37 II** 9.

tu-hu-uš-ši-ya-it **KBo II 5 I** 2.

du-hu-ši-ya-it **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36 III** 17.

duwan adv. ‘here, in here’

*du-u-wa-an* **KBo IV 4 I** 38.

tuwaz adv. ‘far, from a distance’

*tu-u-wa-az* **KUB XIV 20** 6.

[t]*u-u-wa-az* **KBo II 5 II** 25.

*tu-u-wa-a[z]* **KUB XIV 20** 8.

U

uiya- v. ‘send (for), chase away’ (appanda ~ ‘send after’; arha ~ ‘send off/ away’;

send out; drive away'; kattan arha ~ 'dispatch'; para ~ 'send out, transmit'; šara ~ 'send up.')

u-i-ya-nu-un (1 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** I (arha ~) 72, III 11; **KBo III 6** I (arha ~) 61, **BT I** 100; **KBo III 4** II 9, (appanda ~) 74, III 4, 76, 94; **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** III (šara ~) 31.

u-i-ya-[nu-un] **KBo IV 4** II (kattan arha ~) 40.

u-i-ya-at (3 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** I 14; **KBo III 6** I 12, II 6, 19, III (arha ~) 51; **KUB XIV 15** I 20; **KBo IV 4** II 30.

u-i[-ya-]at **KUB I 1** II 36.

[u-]i-ya-at **KUB I 1** IV (arha ~) 20.

u-i-[ya-u-e-ni] (1 pl. pres.) **KUB XIV 15/16** III (appanda ~) B 36.

*u-i-e-er* (3 pl. pret.) **KBo IV 4** IV 51.

[*u*]-*i-e-er* **KBo IV 4** IV 45.

u-i-ya (2 sg. imp.) **KBo IV 4** II (kattan arha ~) 25.

u-ya-ad-du (3 sg. imp.) **KUB XIV 17** III 23.

uiški- it.-dur.

*u-i-iš-ki-it* (3 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** I (para ~) 66.

*u-i[-iš-ki-it]* **KBo III 6** I (para ~) 55.

*u-i-iš-ki-u-wa-an* (sup.) **KBo III 6** IV 12.

*u-i-iš[-k]i-u-wa-an* **KUB I 1** IV 52.

unna- v. 'lead, drive'

*u-un-na-an-zi* (3 pl. pres.) **BT** II 6.

*u-un-ni-iš-ta* (3 sg. pret.) **KUB XIV 15** II 12.

*u-un-ni-eš-ta* **KBo IV 4** II 70.

[u-un-](ni-eš-ta) **KUB XIV 29** + **KUB XIX 3** I 30 (26).

up- v. ‘rise (sun)’

u-up-ta (3 sg. pret.) **KBo V 8/ KUB XIX 36** III 23.

uda- v. ‘to bring’ (arha ~ ‘take away’; katta ~ ‘bringdown’; menahhanda ~ ‘bring towards, give’)

ú-da-i (3 sg. pres.) **BT** II 3.

ú-da-ah-hu-un (1 sg. pret.) (arha ~) **KBo III 4** I 34, 46, 51, III 30, IV 32; **KUB XIV**

**15** I 7; **KUB XIV 16** I (arha ~) 30; **KUB XIX 30** I (arha~) 7; **KBo II 5** II 41.

ú-da-ah-hu-[un] **KUB XIV 15** I (arha ~) 4.

[ú-da-]a?-ah?-hu?-un **KUB XIV 16** II (arha ~) 7.

ú-da-aš (3 sg. pret.) **KBo II 5** III (katta ~) 55.

[ú-]da-a-aš (3 sg. pret.) **KUB XIX 30** I (arha ~) 24.

ú-te-ir (3 pl. pret.) **KUB XIV 17** II (menahhanda ~) 29; **KUB XIV 29+KUB XIX 3** I

(arha ~) 25 (21); **KUB XIX 37** III 3; **KBo II 5** I 8.

uttar n. ‘word, speech; matter’

ut-tar (N-A sg.? n) **KUB I 1** I 49, 61; **KBo III 6** I 4, 51; **KBo IV 4** II 1.

*u-ta-a-ar* (N.-A. pl.) **BT** IV 5, 12.

uwa- v. ‘come’ (anda(n) ~ ‘come in’; appa ~ ‘come back, return’; appanda ~ follow, come after’; arha ~ ‘come to, come home, leave’; katta(n) ~ ‘come down, descent; get here’; menahhanda ~ ‘comply with’; para ~ ‘come out’; pérán šara ~ ‘come up to’; šara ` ‘approach, draw near; go up’)

ú-wa-mi (1 sg. pres.) **KBo III 4** III (menahhanda ~) 82; **KUB XIV 24** 5.

ú-wa-ši **KBo III 4** III 81; **KBo IV 4** IV 46; **KUB XIX 37** II (šara ~) 31.

ú-iz-zi (3 sg. pres.) **BT** II 3; **KBo III 4** III 12; **KUB XIV 15** IV 20; **KUB XIV 16** I

16, 17; **KUB XIV 17** II 5; **2BoTU 56** IV 8; **KUB XIX 30** IV (anda ~) 7; **KBo**

**IV 4** IV 43; **KBo V 8 / KUB XIX 36** I 6, 8.

ú-iz-zi= **KUB XIV 17** II 19.

ú-wa-nu-un **KBo III 4** I (appa ~) 43, (appa ~) II 7, 47, III (appa ~) 10, (arha ~) 37, (arha ~)

45, (andan ~) 46, (appa ~) 56, (appa ~) 66, (appa ~) 90, IV (šara ~) 22; **KUB XIV 16**

II (appa ~) 8, III 39; **KUB XIX 30** I (appa ~) 10; **KBo IV 4** I (arha ~) 10, 39, III

(šara ~) 18, (andan ~) 19, (appa ~) 40, (appa ~) 54, (appa ~) 55, IV 40, (andan ~) 55,

**KBo V 8 / KUB XIX 36** II (arha ~) 6, III (appa ~) 37, IV (arha ~) 21; **KUB XIX**

**37** II (katta ~) 36, (arha ~) 37; **KBo II 5** (arha ~) I 8, 11, III (šara ~) 43.

ú-wa-nu-un **KBo III 4** IV (appanda ~) 33.

ú-wa-nu-[un] **KUB XIV 17** III 14.

ú-wa[-nu-un] **KUB XIV 15** I (appa ~) 10.

[ú-wa]-nu-un **KBo III 4** I (appa ~) 53.

ú-it (2 sg. pret.) **KUB XIV 17** III 7, 17.

ú-it (3 sg. pret.) **KUB I 1** II (appanda ~) 48, 50, (kattan ~) 69, III 14, IV 3; **KBo III 6** II

(appanda ~) 29, 31, (kattan ~) 49; **BT** I 36; **KBo III 4** I 38, II (menahhanda ~) 22,

(arha ~) 54, (katta ~) 58, (menahhanda ~) 59; **KUB XIV 15** IV 28, (menahhanda ~)

31, (anda ~) 39; **KUB XIV 16** I 19 (bis); **KUB XIV 17** II 30, III 2, **2 Bo TU 56**

II 6; **KBo IV 4** II 22, IV (anda ~) 57; **KBo V 8 / KUB XIX 36** I 33, II 1; **KUB**

**XIX 37** II (arha ~) 25; **KBo II 5** III 31.

ú-it= **BT** I 97; **KBo III 4** I 31.

ú-it=ma (phraseol.) **KUB I 1** II 31.

ú-it=ma **KBo III 6** II 15.

ú-*e-er* (3 pl. pret.) **Bo II 43** II (anda ~) 33; **Bo III 4** II (anda ~) 10, III 15, 59, (anda ~)

95; **KBo IV 4** I 32, (menahhanda ~) III 22, 46, (menahhanda ~) IV 19, 32; **KBo V 8/**

**KUB XIX 36** IV (péran šara~) 12; **KUB XIV 20** 25.

ú-e-er **KUB XIV 15** III (anda ~) 29.

(ú)-*e-er* **KUB XIV 15/16** III (katta ~) 46.

ú-wa-at-ten (2 pl. imp.) **KUB XIV 15/16** III 37.

ú-wa-an-du (3 pl. imp.) **KUB XIX 30 IV** (para ~) 8.

ú-wa-wa-ar (inf.) **KUB XIX 31** II 2.

uwant- partic.

ú-wa-an-za (N. sg. c.) **KUB XIX 30** IV (anda ~) 9.

(ú-w)[a-an-te-eš] (N. pl. c.) **KUB XIV 17** III (anda ~) 12.

uwai- n. ‘sorrow, grief, damage’ (phraseol. in uwai peda- ‘cause difficulty’ here all)

ú-wa-a-i **KBo III 6** I 29; **BT IV 9**, 16.

ú-wa-a-[i] **KBo IV 4** II 1.

ú-wa-a-i= **BT IV 27**.

W

walh- v. ‘hit, beat, strike, attack’ (= GUL-ah-)

GUL-ah-mi (1 sg. pres.) **KUB XIX 39** III 13.

wa-al-hu-un (1 sg. pret.) **KUB XIV 20** 21.

wa-al-ah-hu-un **KUB XIV 17** III 15; **KBo IV 4** III 37.

GUL-un **KBo III 4** I 33, 45, 50, II 2, III 50, 61, 86, IV 26, 30.



GUL-ah-hu-un **KBo V 8 / KUB XIX 36** I 27.

wa-al-ah-ta (3 sg. pret.) **KBo V 8 / KUB XIX 36** IV 18.

GUL-ah-ta **KUB III 4** II 19 (bis); **KUB XIV 15** II 5 (bis), 13.

[GU]L-ah-ta **KUB XIV 17** III 3.

wa-al-ah-hi-ir (3 pl. pret.) **KUB XIX 37** II 50.

GUL-hi-ir **KBo III 4** III 59.

GUL-ah-hi-ir **KUB XIV 15** I 26; **KUB XIV 29+KUB XIX 3** I 21

(17).

wa-al-hu[-u-wa-an-zi] (inf. ) **KBo IV 4** III 63.

wa-al-ah-hu-wa-an-zi **KBo V 8 / KUB XIX 36** I 8.

*GUL-ah-hu-u-wa-an-z[i]* **KBo IV 4** III 67.

walhiški- it.-dur.

[GU]L-hi-eš-ki-ir (3 pl. pret.) **KBo III 6** II 25.

wa-al-hi-iš-ki-u-an (inf.) **KBo III 6** I 71.

wa-al-hi-iš-ki-u-wa[-an] **KBo III 6** I 74.

[wa-a]l-ah-hi-eš-ki-u-wa-an **KUB I 1** II 6.

[wa-al-]ah[-hi-eš-ki-u-]wa-an **KUB I 1** II 7.

[wa-al-h]i-iš-ki-u-wa-an **KUB I 1** II 11.

walhanna- v. ‘beat, strike’

walhaneški/a- it.-dur.

wa-al-ha-an-ni-eš-ki[-it] **KUB XIX 37** II 3.

wa-al-ha-[ni-iš-ki-u-an] **KBo III 6** I 75.

GUL-an-ni-eš-ki-it **KUB III 4** III 48, 69, IV 25.

GUL-an-ni-eš-ki[-it] **KUB XIV 17** II 33.

GUL-an-ni-iš-ki-it **KUB XIV 16** I 26.

GUL-an-ni-iš-ki-[it] **KUB XIV 16** I 20.

wa-al-ha-an-ni-iš-ki-u-an (inf.) **KBo III 6** I 72.

GUL-an-ni-iš-ki-u-an **KBo III 4** I 31.

``Āwaniya n. ‘salt lick’

*Āwa-a-ni-ya* (D.-L. sg.) **BT II 6**.

warhui- adj. ‘difficult to reach, arduous’

wa-ar-hu-u-iš (N. sg.) **KUB XIX 37** II 6 (?).

wa-ar-hu-iš **KUB XIX 37** III 51; **KBo II 5** II 19.

wa-ar-hu-i-š= **KUB XIV 15** III 40.

warnu- v. ‘burn’ (arha ~ ‘burn’ here all except **KUB XIX 37** III 33).

wa-ar-nu-nu-un **KBo III 4** I 35, II 6, III 65, 88, IV 28, 31; **KUB XIV 15** I 3, 6; **KUB XIV 16** I 29, II 6; **KBo IV 4** II 39, 41, 44, 53; **KBo V 8** / **KUB XIX 36** I 28, 36; **KUB XIX 39** II 8; **KUB XIX 37** II 14; III 32, 33; IV 14; **KBo II 5** I 3; **KUB XIV 20** 22.

wa-ar-nu<-nu>-un **KUB XIV 20** 24.

wa-ar-[nu-nu-un] **KUB XIX 30** I 9.

wa-ar-nu[-nu-un] **KUB XIX 39** II 14.

[wa-a]r-nu-nu-un **KUB XIX 37** IV 16.

wa-ar-nu-ut (2 sg. pret.) **KUB XIX 37** III 4.

wa-ar-nu-ut (3 sg. pret.) **KUB XIX 30** I 12; **KBo V 8** / **KUB XIX 36** IV 18;

wa-ar[-nu-ut] **KBo II 5** IV 10.

*wa-ar-nu-e-ir* (3 pl. pret.) **KUB XIV 29** + **KUB XIX 3** I 23 (19).

wa-ar-nu-ir **KUB XIX 37** III 29.

warra(i)- (anda ~) v. ‘come to help, help, assist’

*wa-ar-ra-a-iz-zi* (3 sg. pres.) **KBo IV 4** II 26.

wa-ar-ra-it (3 sg. pret.) **KBo III 4** IV 17.

*wa-ar-ra-a-i* (2 sg. imp.) **KBo IV 4** II 24.

watar n. ‘water’

*wa-a-tar* (N. sg. n.) **BT I 48**.

*wa-a-tar*= **BT I 40**.

*ú-i-da-a-ar* (N.-A. pl.) **KBo III 4** II 65.

watarnahh- v. ‘direct, inform, notify; entrust, charge with’ (anda ~

‘recommend, commend; urge’)

wa-a-tar-na-ah-hu-un (1 sg. pret.) **KBo IV 4** I 41.

wa-a-tar-na-ah-[hu-u]n **KUB XIV 15** IV (anda ~) 24.

wa-tar-na-ah[-hu-un] **KUB XIV 15** IV (anda ~) 15.

wa-tar-na-ah-ta (3 sg. pret.) **KBo V 8 /KUB XIX 36** II 22.

wa-a[-tar-]na-ah-hi-ir (3 pl. pret.) **KBo IV 4** IV 45.

wek- v. ‘demand’

ú-e-ku-un (1 sg. pret.) **KUB XIX 39** III 10.

weški/a- it.-dur.

ú-e-eš-ki-nu-un (1 sg. pret.) **KBo IV 4** I 11.

wemiya- v. ‘find, think’ (anda ~ ‘find inside; arrive’; appan ~ ‘surprise?’; para ~

‘find out, trace’)

ú-e-mi-ya-ši (2 sg. pres.) **KUB XIX 37** II (para ~) 32.

[ú-e-]mi-ya-an-zi (3 pl. pres.) **KUB XIX 37** IV 5.

ú-e-mi-ya-nu-un (1 st. pret.) **KBo IV 4** III (appan ~) 37.

ú-e-mi-ya-at (3 sg. pret.) **KBo IV 4** II 73, IV 15.

*ú-e-mi-i-e-er* **KBo IV 4** III (anda ~) 22.

*ú-e-mi-i-e-er* **KUB I 1** III 18.

weriya- v. ‘call, shout’ (anda ~ ‘call in; enumerate; list’)

*ú-e-ri-i-e[-er]* (3 pl. pret.) **KBo IV 4** II 2.

weriyant- partic.

ú-e-ri-ya-an-za (N. sg. c.) **KUB XIV 15** IV (anda ~) 49.

ú-e-ri-ya-an (N.-A. sg. neut.) **KUB IV 4** III 34.

[ú-e]-ri-ya-an **KUB XIX 37** III 16.

weriyanna- v. ‘call, shout’

weriyanneški- it.-dur.

ú-e-ri-an-ni-iš-ki-ši (2 sg. pres.) **KUB XIV 15** IV 49.

## Z

za?-ah-hu-u-w[a...] ?? **KBo IV 4** I 16.

zainu- caus. v. ‘allow’

*za-a-i-nu-ir* (3 sg. pret.) **KBo III 6** III 67.

za-i-nu-ir **KUB I 1** IV 37.

zik pers. pron. ‘you’

zi-ik **BT** IV 5, 12; **KUB XIX 39** III 13.

(zi-ik) **KUB XIV 17** III 17.

zi-ik= **BT** IV 9; **KUB XIX 29** IV 16; **KUB XIV 15/16** IV 38.

[zi-i]k= **KUB XIX 29** IV 4.

zi-iq= (N.) **KUB I 1** IV 15.

[z]i-iq= **KBo III 6** III 48.

zi-ik-ka® **KUB XIX 29** IV 6.

tu-uk (A./D.) **BT** II 42; **KUB XIV 24** 23.

tu-uk= **BT** II 40, 52, IV 14.

*tu-e-el* (G. ) **KUB XIV 24** 22.

tu-el **KBo III 4** I 24; **BT** II 41.

tu-el= **BT** II 98.

zinna- v. ‘to deal with’ (med.-pass. ‘to get worn out’) (arha ~ ‘finish completely; destroy; render harmless, neutralize’)

*zi-in-na-a-ú* (3 sg. imp. act.) **KBo IV 4** II (arha ~) 13.

zi-in-na-at[-ta-at] (3 sg. pret. med-pass.) **KBo II 5** IV 11.