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Hittite Etymological Dictionary

by

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Vol. 1 Words beginning with A

Vol. 2 Words beginning with E and I

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Preface

Is the time ripe for a Hittite etymological dictionary? Not in the sense that established, finite, well-interpreted corpora — say, Greek or Gothic, are forever 'ready'. But enough has been done with Hittite over the past two thirds of a century to justify a start of a more serious sort than previous preliminaries ranging from A. Juret's pathetic *Vocabulaire étymologique de la langue hittite* (1942) to J. Tischler's compilational *Hethitisches etymologisches Glossar* (1977-). One needs to find a *tertium quid* besides wild hunches off the top of one's head and stolid chronicling of secondary literature.

The only type of potentially viable Hittite etymological dictionary at this point in time is one that is anchored in first-hand philology and in the texts themselves. It has to be in its nature pioneering (and thus 'personal') rather than recapitulative, but its speculative character needs to be supported by visible primary data controlled by the author and laid out for the user's inspection, out of which the etymology rises in such a way as to let any reader test on the spot its degree of probability — and, if the spirit moveth, do better. Before etymologizing any entry I have studied and summarized all its forms and meanings available to me. The work can therefore also render incidental service as a reasonably comprehensive descriptive lexicon of the language, but such is not its primary purpose, and no competition is intended with otherwise oriented descriptive works such as A. Kammenhuber's elaborate new *Hethitisches Wörterbuch* (1975-) or the *Chicago Hittite dictionary* (1980-).

At the same time this undertaking cannot fail to contain new features and suggestions of a purely philological kind. The author of an etymological dictionary of Hittite in our lifetime cannot yet take philological underpinnings for granted. He must weigh the evidence for himself, always critically vis-à-vis previous exegesis, and when necessary strike out on his own to lay the very foundation from which etymological deliberation may proceed. Under the initial A quite a few entries present novel interpreta-

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tions of a radical sort as a basis for etymology, e.g. *aku(wa)kuwa-*, *alalima-*, *anassa-*, *arasa-*, *argatiya-*, *ass-*, *asara-*, *asku-*, *asma*, *adda-*, *auli-*, *auwawa-*.

In general I have tried to eschew excessive rote uniformity of layout and style in etymological discussions, in order to make as many entries as possible self-contained micro-essays of a format best suited to the item at hand. When no etymology is rated certain, the discussion often proceeds from the less likely possibilities and ends up with the most probable. When a preferred etymology is featured as virtually certain, it is usually stated and discussed first, and discarded alternatives, to the extent that they are deemed historically interesting, are mentioned in a coda. Some past connections which were intrinsically outlandish or wide of the mark from the beginning (e.g. because of incorrect determination of phonetic content or meaning, or untenable phonological assumptions) and have minimal curiosity value, are simply consigned to oblivion. Nor is there any attempt to register and record all the loci where a proposed past etymology — whether accepted or rejected here — has been merely repeated in subsequent literature; in this respect Tischler in his glossary is doing a commendable job of archivist.

The unfolding of Hittite studies since around mid-century has been a rewarding intellectual experience. With no slight to others, two scholars have been in the vanguard of hittitology during this period — Heinrich Otten and Emmanuel Laroche. I close these remarks in mindfulness of what they have achieved and what they have given to the rest of us. Thanks are further due to many other scholars for their helpful attention to these labors. Substantive assistance from the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, the American Council of Learned Societies, and the University of California Committee on Research also rates sincere acknowledgement.

J. P.

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Notes on transcription

Narrow, hyphenated transliteration is given only sparingly and in instances where the transcription used may obscure or oversimplify the recorded form of a word. The transcription system is a fairly standard one and is meant to be consistent; possible deviations are attributable solely to human frailty. Uniformity in sumerography (where frequency of shifts resembles women's fashions) is also striven for.

Macron indicates repetition of vowel sign after vowel inherent in preceding sign: *ka-a-* = *kā-*.

Vocalism with *e* has precedence over *i* in alphabetization and transcription, e.g. *li-e* = *le*, *si-e-hu-* = *sehu-* (but *se-e-hu-* = *sēhu-*).

Intervocalic *i* is rendered by *y* when its nonsyllabic or glide nature is obvious, e.g. *a-ri-i-e-ir* = *ariyer*. This *y* is counted alphabetically immediately after *i* (and before *k*).

Prevocalic *u* and *ú* are transcribed as *w* before *e* but as *u* before *a* and *i* in order to differentiate the spellings *u-a*, *ú-a*, *u-i*, *ú-i* from *wa* and *wi*. When a distinction between *u* and *ú* may have etymological implications, narrow transliteration is given (see e.g. s.v. *auli-*, *auri-*, *au[s]-*, *awiti-*).

In phonemic transcription /s/ stands for **s* (spelled *s*), but /z/ or /ž/ is used to denote the product of certain clusters (e.g. **dy*), spelled *s*, and the affricate *z* of the script is rendered by /tʃ/.

Notes on symbols and abbreviations

Symbols for Indo-European laryngeals:

- H = laryngeal
 H_1 = laryngeal surviving as Hittite h (E_2 , A_1 , A_2^w).
 H_2 = laryngeal lost in Hittite, sometimes surviving as intervocalic $-y-$ glide (E_1) or as vocalized reflex (E_1 , $A_2 > a$, $A_1^w > u$).
 E_1 = voiceless e -coloring laryngeal, lost in Hittite, intervocalically lengthens preceding vowel and yields glide $-y-$; $E_1 > a$.
 E_2 = voiced e -coloring laryngeal, Hittite $h-$, $-h-$.
 A_1 = voiceless a -coloring laryngeal, Hittite $h-$, $-h(h)-$.
 A_2 = voiced a -coloring laryngeal, lost in Hittite. $A_2 > a$.
 A_1^w = voiceless o -coloring laryngeal, lost in Hittite. $A_1^w > u$.
 A_2^w = voiced o -coloring laryngeal, Hitt. $h-$, $-h-$.

Cf. *Evidence for laryngeals*² 92 (1965). The above symbols are used in this book for etymological discussion only when they are of direct relevance for the Hittite word at hand and not merely for Indo-European phonological theory.

No systematic attempt is made in the citations to classify the textual references into Old (, Middle,) and New Hittite; but "OHitt." is often so marked when the singling out of a truly old attestation (as distinct from a later copy of an older text) may have etymological interest or significance. Sometimes the Old Hittite nature of a citation is evident from an accompanying reference (e.g. "Otten-Souček, *Altheth. Ritual*"). Massive chronologizing of routine attestations into Old and New Hittite is available in Kammenhuber's *HW*² and *MHT*.

Authors whose names figure in the list of abbreviations are normally quoted by last name only. Others are mentioned by initial + last name.

The abbreviations *KUB*, *KBo*, *IBoT*, etc. are spelled out before volume numbers only when first used in an entry or whenever they differ from the

immediately preceding locus reference. In case of doubt one should follow the references backwards in the text until reaching one that is spelled out.

Instead of *Bo* 68/000, etc., I write 000/1968, etc., in order to keep parallelism with 000/z, etc.

BoTU references are usually not given, rather the corresponding cuneiform editions. Edition references are to primary scholarly treatments, rather than to didactic versions such as Sturtevant's chrestomathy or Friedrich's primer and reader.

The Hittite laws are referred to as *Code* in Hrozný's numbering; to distinguish the two halves, e.g. paragraph 5 is denoted 1:5, while paragraph 105 is denoted 2:5; paragraphs 100 and 200 are so written.

"dupl." = duplicate text.

"par." = parallel text.

"var." = variant form in duplicate text.

List of abbreviations

../a, etc.: Inventory numbers of Boğazköy excavations since 1931, by year, up to ../z in 1967. Since then, ../1968, etc.

ABAW: *Abhandlungen der Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Philosophisch-historische Abteilung.*

ABoT: *Ankara Arkeoloji Müzesinde bulunan Boğazköy tabletleri* (Istanbul, 1948).

AfK: *Archiv für Keilschriftforschung.*

AfO: *Archiv für Orientforschung.*

AGI: *Archivio Glottologico Italiano.*

AHW: Wolfram von Soden, *Akkadisches Handwörterbuch* (Wiesbaden, 1958-).

AIED: *Ancient Indo-European dialects*, edited by Henrik Birnbaum and Jaan Puhvel (Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1966).

AION(-L): *Istituto Orientale di Napoli, Annali (Sezione linguistica).*

AJPh: *American journal of philology.*

Alalah: Donald J. Wiseman, *The Alalakh tablets* (London, 1953). Continuation in *JCS* 8:1-30 (1954).

Alp, Beamtennamen: Sedat Alp, *Untersuchungen zu den Beamtennamen im hethitischen Festzeremoniell* (Leipzig, 1940).

Anatol. Stud. Güterbock: *Anatolian studies presented to Hans Gustav Güterbock on the occasion of his 65th birthday* (Istanbul, 1974).

ANET: *Ancient Near Eastern texts relating to the Old Testament*, edited by James B. Pritchard, 2nd edition (Princeton, 1955 [1st ed. 1950]).

ANLR: *Atti della Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei. Serie 8. Rendiconti. Classe di Scienze morali, storiche e filologiche* (Roma).

Arch. Or.: *Archiv Orientalni.*

ARIV: *Atti del Reale Istituto Veneto.*

Atti La Colombaria: *Atti e Memorie dell'Accademia Toscana di Scienze e Lettere "La Colombaria"* (Firenze).

Bechtel, Hittite Verbs: George Bechtel, *Hittite verbs in -sk-. A study of verbal aspect* (Ann Arbor, 1936).

Benveniste, Hittite: E. Benveniste, *Hittite et indo-européen. Études comparatives* (Paris, 1962).

Benveniste, Origines: E. Benveniste, *Origines de la formation des noms en indo-européen* (Paris, 1935).

Bi. Or.: *Bibliotheca Orientalis.*

BMitt.: *Baghdader Mitteilungen.*

Bo: Inventory numbers of Boğazköy excavations 1906-1912.

Bossert, Königssiegel: Helmuth Th. Bossert, *Ein hethitisches Königssiegel* (= *Istanbul Forschungen* 18) (Berlin, 1944).

BoSt: *Boghazköi-Studien*, herausgegeben von Otto Weber. 1-10 (Leipzig, 1917-1924).

BoTU: Emil Forrer, *Die Boghazköi-Texte in Umschrift* (Leipzig, 1922-1926).

von Brandenstein, Heth. Götter: C.-G. Freiherr von Brandenstein, *Hethitische Götter nach Bildbeschreibungen in Keilschrifttexten* (= *Mitteilungen der Vorderasiatisch-Aegyptischen Gesellschaft* 46.2 [1943]).

BSL: *Bulletin de la Société de Linguistique de Paris.*

Burde, Medizinische Texte: Cornelia Burde, *Hethitische medizinische Texte* (= *StBoT* 19) (Wiesbaden, 1974).

BzN: *Beiträge zur Namenforschung.*

CAD: *Chicago Assyrian dictionary* (1956-).

Carruba, Beiträge: Onofrio Carruba, *Beiträge zum Palaischen* (= *Uitgaven van het Nederlands Historisch-archaeologisch Instituut te Istanbul* 31) (1972).

Carruba, Beschwörungsritual: Onofrio Carruba, *Das Beschwörungsritual für die Göttin Wišurijanša* (= *StBoT* 2) (Wiesbaden, 1966).

Carruba, Das Palaische: Onofrio Carruba, *Das Palaische. Texte, Grammatik, Lexikon* (= *StBoT* 10) (Wiesbaden, 1970).

Carruba, Partikeln: Onofrio Carruba, *Die satzeinleitenden Partikeln in den indogermanischen Sprachen Anatoliens* (= *Incunabula Graeca* 32) (Roma, 1969).

Chantraine, DELG: Pierre Chantraine, *Dictionnaire étymologique de la langue grecque* (Paris, 1968-).

CHD: *Chicago Hittite dictionary* (1980-).

Čop, Indogermanica minora: Bojan Čop, *Indogermanica minora, I. K anatolskim jezikom* (= *Slovenska Akademija Znanosti i Umetnosti. Razred za Filološke in Literarne Vede. Razprave* 8) (Ljubljana, 1971).

Couvreur, Hett.: Walter Couvreur, *De hettitische H* (Louvain, 1937).

CRAI: *Académie des Inscriptions & Belles-Lettres. Comptes rendus des séances.*

Dict. louv.: E. Laroche, *Dictionnaire de la langue louvite* (= *Bibliothèque*

- archéologique et historique de l'Institut français d'archéologie d'Istanbul 6) (Paris, 1959).
- Dressler, Studien: Wolfgang Dressler, Studien zur verbalen Pluralität (= SbÖAW 259.1) (Wien, 1968).
- EM: Etymologicum Magnum.
- Ertem, Coğrafya: Hayri Ertem, Boğazköy metinlerinde geçen coğrafya adları dizini (Ankara, 1973).
- Ertem, Fauna: Hayri Ertem, Boğazköy metinlerine göre Hititler devri Anadolu'sunun faunası (Ankara, 1965).
- Ertem, Flora: Hayri Ertem, Boğazköy metinlerine göre Hititler devri Anadolu'sunun florası (Ankara, 1974).
- Festus: Sexti Pompei Festi De verborum significatu quae supersunt cum Pauli Epitome, edited by W. M. Lindsay (Leipzig, 1913).
- FHG: E. Laroche, "Fragments hittites de Genève", RA 45:131–8, 184–94 (1951); 46:42–50 (1952).
- Friedrich, HE: Johannes Friedrich, Hethitisches Elementarbuch. 1. Teil. Kurzgefasste Grammatik, 2. Auflage (Heidelberg, 1960).
- Friedrich, Heth. Ges.: Johannes Friedrich, Die hethitischen Gesetze, Transkription, Übersetzung, sprachliche Erläuterungen und vollständiges Wörterverzeichnis (Leiden, 1959).
- Friedrich, KS: Johannes Friedrich, Kleinasiatische Sprachdenkmäler (Berlin, 1932).
- Friedrich, Staatsverträge: Johannes Friedrich, Staatsverträge des Hatti-Reiches in hethitischer Sprache 1, 2 (= Mitteilungen der Vorderasiatisch-Aegyptischen Gesellschaft 31.1 [1926], 34.1 [1930]).
- Frisk, GEW: Hjalmar Frisk, Griechisches etymologisches Wörterbuch (Heidelberg).
- Frisk, Indogerm.: Hjalmar Frisk, Indogermanica (= Göteborgs Höskolas Årsskrift 44:1 [1938]) [= Kl. Schr. 35–62].
- Frisk, Kl. Schr.: Hjalmar Frisk, Kleine Schriften zur Indogermanistik und zur griechischen Wortkunde (= Studia Graeca et Latina Gothoburgensia 21 [1966]).
- Furnée, Erscheinungen: Edzard J. Furnée, Die wichtigsten konsonantischen Erscheinungen des Vorgriechischen (The Hague, 1972).
- Gamkrelidze, Xettskij jazyk: T. V. Gamkrelidze, "Xettskij jazyk i laringal'naja teorija", Akademija Nauk Gruzinskoj SSR, Trudy Inst. Jazykoznanija 3:15–91 (Tbilisi, 1960).
- Garstang-Gurney, Geography: John Garstang – O. R. Gurney, The geography of the Hittite empire (Ankara, 1959).
- GGA: Göttingische Gelehrte Anzeigen.
- Gött. Nachr.: Nachrichten von der (Kgl.) Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen, Philosophisch-historische Klasse.

- Götze, AM: Albrecht Götze, Die Annalen des Mursiliš (= Mitteilungen der Vorderasiatisch-Aegyptischen Gesellschaft 38 [1933]).
- Götze, Hattusilis: Albrecht Götze, Hattušiliš. Der Bericht über seine Thronbesteigung nebst den Paralleltexten (= Mitteilungen der Vorderasiatisch-Aegyptischen Gesellschaft 29.3 [1925]).
- Götze, Madd.: Albrecht Götze, Madduwattaš (= Mitteilungen der Vorderasiatisch-Aegyptischen Gesellschaft 32.1 [1927]).
- Götze, Neue Bruchstücke: Albrecht Götze, Neue Bruchstücke zum grossen Text des Hattušiliš und den Paralleltexten (= Mitteilungen der Vorderasiatisch-Aegyptischen Gesellschaft 34.2 [1930]).
- Götze – Pedersen, MS: Albrecht Götze – Holger Pedersen, Mursiliš Sprachlähmung. Ein hethitischer Text mit philologischen und linguistischen Erörterungen (= Det Kgl. Danske Videnskabernes Selskab. Historisk-filologiske Meddelelser 21.1) (København, 1934).
- Goetze, Tunnawi: The Hittite ritual of Tunnawi. Interpreted by Albrecht Goetze in cooperation with E. H. Sturtevant (= American Oriental Society Series 14) (New Haven, 1938).
- Güterbock, Kumarbi: Hans Gustav Güterbock, Kumarbi (= Istanbuler Schriften 16 [1946]).
- Güterbock, Siegel: Hans Gustav Güterbock, Siegel aus Boğazköy 1, 2 (= AfO Beiheft 5, 7) (Berlin, 1940, 1942).
- Gurney, Hittite Prayers: O. R. Gurney, Hittite prayers of Mursili II (= Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology 27) (Liverpool, 1940).
- Gusmani, Lessico: Roberto Gusmani, Il lessico ittito (= Introduzione allo studio comparativo delle lingue anatoliche, vol. I) (Napoli, 1968).
- Gusmani, Lyd. Wb.: Roberto Gusmani, Lydisches Wörterbuch. Mit grammatischer Skizze und Inschriftensammlung (Heidelberg, 1964).
- Haas, Nerik: Volkert Haas, Der Kult von Nerik. Ein Beitrag zur hethitischen Religionsgeschichte (= Studia Pohl 4) (Roma, 1970).
- Haas – Thiel, Rituale: Volkert Haas – Hans Jochen Thiel, Die Beschwö-
rungsrituale der Allaihturah(h)i und verwandte Texte. Hurritologische Studien II (= Alter Orient und Altes Testament, Sonderreihe, 31) (Kevelaer, 1978).
- Haas – Wilhelm, Riten: Volkert Haas – Gernot Wilhelm, Hurritische und luwische Riten aus Kizzuwatna. Hurritologische Studien I (Alter Orient und Altes Testament, Sonderreihe, 3) (Kevelaer, 1974).
- Haase, Fragmente: Richard Haase, Die Fragmente der hethitischen Gesetze (Wiesbaden, 1968).
- Hawkins – Morpurgo – Neumann, HHL: J. D. Hawkins – Anna Morpurgo-Davies – Günter Neumann, "Hittite hieroglyphs and Luwian: New evidence for the connection", NAWG 6: 143–198 (1973).

- Hendriksen, Untersuchungen:** Hans Hendriksen, *Untersuchungen über die Bedeutung des Hethitischen für die Laryngaltheorie* (= *Det Kgl. Danske Videnskabernes Selskab. Historisk-filologiske Meddelelser* 28.2) (København, 1941).
- Hes.:** Hesychius.
- Hethitica:** *Hethitica*. 1. Travaux édités par Guy Jucquois (*Travaux de la Faculté de Philosophie et Lettres de l'Université Catholique de Louvain – VII. Section de philologie et histoire orientales – I* [1972]).
- Hethitica II, III, IV:** *Hethitica* 2, 3, 4. Travaux édités par Guy Jucquois et René Lebrun (= *Bibliothèque des Cahiers de l'Institut de linguistique de Louvain* 7 [1977], 15 [1979], 21 [1981]).
- HOAKS:** *Handbuch der Orientalistik*. 1. Abt., 2. Band, 1.–2. Abschnitt. Lieferung 2, *Altkleinasiatische Sprachen* (Leiden, 1969).
- Houwink Ten Cate, LPG:** Ph. H. J. Houwink Ten Cate, *The Luwian population groups of Lycia and Cilicia Aspera during the Hellenistic period* (Leiden, 1961).
- Houwink Ten Cate, Records:** Ph. H. J. Houwink Ten Cate, *The Records of the Early Hittite Empire (c. 1450–1380 B.C.)* (= *Uitgaven van het Nederlands Historisch-Archaeologisch Instituut te Istanbul* 26 [1970]).
- Hrozný, Heth. KB:** Friedrich Hrozný, *Hethitische Keilschrifttexte aus Boghazköi* (= *BoSt* 3) (Leipzig, 1919).
- Hrozný, SH:** Friedrich Hrozný, *Die Sprache der Hethiter* (= *BoSt* 1–2) (Leipzig, 1917).
- HT:** *Hittite texts in the cuneiform character from tablets in the British Museum* (London, 1920).
- HW (Erg. 1, 2, 3):** Johannes Friedrich, *Hethitisches Wörterbuch* (Heidelberg, 1952–1954), with *Ergänzungsheft* 1 (1957), 2 (1961), 3 (1966).
- HW²:** Johannes Friedrich – Annelies Kammenhuber, *Hethitisches Wörterbuch*. Zweite, völlig neubearbeitete Auflage (Heidelberg, 1975–).
- IBK:** *Innsbrucker Beiträge zur Kulturwissenschaft*.
- IBS:** *Innsbrucker Beiträge zur Sprachwissenschaft*.
- IBoT:** *Istanbul Arkeoloji Müzelerinde bulunan Boğazköy tabletleri*.
- IEW:** Julius Pokorny, *Indogermanisches etymologisches Wörterbuch* (Bern/München, 1959).
- IF:** *Indogermanische Forschungen*.
- Imparati, Leggi ittite:** Fiorella Imparati, *Le leggi ittite* (= *Incunabula Graeca* 7) (Roma, 1964).
- Ivanov, Obščeindoevropskaja:** V. V. Ivanov, *Obščeindoevropskaja praslavjanskaja i anatolijskaja jazykovyje sistemy* (Moskva, 1965).
- Jakob-Rost, Ritual der Malli:** Liane Jakob-Rost, *Das Ritual der Malli aus Arzawa gegen Behexung* (= *Texte der Hethiter* 2) (Heidelberg, 1972).

- JAOS:** *Journal of the American Oriental Society*.
- JCS:** *Journal of cuneiform studies*.
- JEOL:** *Jaarbericht van het Vooraziatisch-egyptisch Genootschap Ex Oriente Lux*.
- JKF:** *Jahrbuch für kleinasiatische Forschung*.
- JNES:** *Journal of Near Eastern studies*.
- Josephson, Sentence Particles:** Folke Josephson, *The function of the sentence particles in Old and Middle Hittite* (= *Acta Universitatis Upsaliensis. Studia Indoeuropaea Upsaliensia* 2 [1972]).
- Juret, Vocabulaire:** Abel Juret, *Vocabulaire étymologique de la langue hittite* (= *Publications de la Faculté des Lettres de Strasbourg, Fascicule* 99) (Limoges, 1942) [originally in *RHA* 6:1–66 (1940–1941)].
- Kammenhuber, Die Arier:** Annelies Kammenhuber, *Die Arier im Vorderen Orient* (Heidelberg, 1968).
- Kammenhuber, Hippologia:** Annelies Kammenhuber, *Hippologia Hethitica* (Wiesbaden, 1961).
- Kammenhuber, MHT:** Annelies Kammenhuber, *Materialien zu einem hethitischen Thesaurus* (Heidelberg, 1973–).
- Kammenhuber, Orakelpraxis:** Annelies Kammenhuber, *Orakelpraxis, Träume und Vorzeichenschau bei den Hethitern* (= *Texte der Hethiter* 7) (Heidelberg, 1976).
- KBo:** *Keilschrifttexte aus Boghazköi*.
- KlF:** *Kleinasiatische Forschungen*, Band I (Weimar, 1927–1930).
- Kronasser, Etym.:** Heinz Kronasser, *Etymologie der hethitischen Sprache. Band 1. I. Zur Schreibung und Lautung des Hethitischen. II. Wortbildung des Hethitischen* (Wiesbaden, 1966).
- Kronasser, Umsiedelung:** Heinz Kronasser, *Die Umsiedelung der schwarzen Gottheit. Das hethitische Ritual KUB XXIX 4 (des Ulippi)* (= *SbÖAW* 241.3 [1963]).
- Kronasser, VLFH:** Heinz Kronasser, *Vergleichende Laut- und Formenlehre des Hethitischen* (Heidelberg, 1956).
- KUB:** *Keilschrifturkunden aus Boghazköi*.
- Kühne – Otten, Šaušgamuwa:** Cord Kühne – Heinrich Otten, *Der Šaušgamuwa-Vertrag* (= *StBoT* 16) (Wiesbaden, 1971).
- Kümmel, Ersatzrituale:** Hans Martin Kümmel, *Ersatzrituale für den hethitischen König* (= *StBoT* 3) (Wiesbaden, 1967).
- Kuryłowicz, Études:** Jerzy Kuryłowicz, *Études indoeuropéennes I* (= *Polska Akademia Umiejętności. Prace Komisji Językowej* 21) (Kraków, 1935).
- KZ:** *Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung*, begründet von A. Kuhn.

- Laroche, CTH: Emmanuel Laroche, *Catalogue des textes hittites*² (Paris, 1971). "Premier supplément", *RHA* 30: 94–133 (1972).
- Laroche, HH: Emmanuel Laroche, *Les hiéroglyphes hittites. Première partie. L'écriture* (Paris, 1960).
- Laroche, Noms: Emmanuel Laroche, *Les noms des Hittites* (Paris, 1966).
- Laroche, Recherches: Emmanuel Laroche, *Recherches sur les noms des dieux hittites* (Paris, 1947). [Also in *RHA* 7:7–77 (1946–1947).]
- Lebrun, Samuha: René Lebrun, *Samuha foyer religieux de l'empire hittite* (= *Publications de l'Institut orientaliste de Louvain* 11 [1976]).
- Lehmann, PIEP: Winfred P. Lehmann, *Proto-Indo-European phonology* (Austin, 1952).
- Lg.: Language.
- LHG: *Lraber hasarakakan gitut'yunneri* (= *Vestnik obščestvennyx nauk*). Akademija Nauk Armjanskoj S.S.R., Erevan.
- Ling.: *Linguistica* (Ljubljana).
- LPosn: *Linguistica Posnaniensis*.
- Marstrander, Caractère: Carl J. S. Marstrander, *Caractère indo-européen de la langue hittite* (= *Det Norske Videnskaps Akademi, Hist.-fil. Klasse* 1918.2) (Christiania, 1919).
- Mayrhofer, KEWA: Manfred Mayrhofer, *Kurzgefasstes etymologisches Wörterbuch des Altindischen* (Heidelberg, 1956–).
- MDOG: *Mitteilungen der Deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft*.
- Meissner AOS: *Altorientalische Studien Bruno Meissner zum sechzigsten Geburtstag ... gewidmet* (= *Mitteilungen der Altorientalischen Gesellschaft* 4) (Leipzig, 1928–1929).
- Meriggi, HHG: Piero Meriggi, *Hieroglyphisch-hethitisches Glossar*. Zweite, völlig umgearbeitete Auflage (Wiesbaden, 1962).
- Meriggi, Manuale: Piero Meriggi, *Manuale di eteo geroglifico* (= *Incunabula Graeca*) (Roma, 1966–1975).
- MIO: *Mitteilungen des Instituts für Orientforschung* (Berlin).
- MSL: *Materialien zum Sumerischen Lexikon* (Chicago).
- MSS: *Münchener Studien zur Sprachwissenschaft*.
- NAWG: *Nachrichten der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Göttingen, Philosophisch-historische Klasse*.
- Neu, Altheth.: Erich Neu, *Althethitische Ritualtexte in Umschrift* (= *StBoT* 25) (Wiesbaden, 1980).
- Neu, Anitta-Text: Erich Neu, *Der Anitta-Text* (= *StBoT* 18) (Wiesbaden, 1974).
- Neu, Gewitterritual: Erich Neu, *Ein althethitisches Gewitterritual* (= *StBoT* 12) (Wiesbaden, 1970).
- Neu, Interpretation: Erich Neu, *Interpretation der hethitischen mediopassiven Verbalformen* (= *StBoT* 5) (Wiesbaden, 1968).

- Neu, Lokativ: Erich Neu, *Studien zum endungslosen "Lokativ" des Hethitischen* (= *IBS, Vorträge und kleinere Schriften* 23 [1980]).
- Neu, Mediopassiv: Erich Neu, *Das hethitische Mediopassiv und seine indogermanischen Grundlagen* (= *StBoT* 6) (Wiesbaden, 1968).
- Neumann, Untersuch.: Günter Neumann, *Untersuchungen zum Weiterleben hethitischen und luwischen Sprachgutes in hellenistischer und römischer Zeit* (Wiesbaden, 1961).
- Oettinger, Eide: Norbert Oettinger, *Die militärischen Eide der Hethiter* (= *StBoT* 22) (Wiesbaden, 1976).
- Oettinger, Stammbildung: Norbert Oettinger, *Die Stammbildung des hethitischen Verbuns* (= *Erlanger Beiträge zur Sprach- und Kunstwissenschaft* 64) (Nürnberg, 1979).
- OLZ: *Orientalistische Literaturzeitung*.
- Ose, Supinum: Fritz Ose, *Supinum und Infinitiv im Hethitischen* (= *Mitteilungen der Vorderasiatisch-Agyptischen Gesellschaft* 47.1 [1944]).
- Otten, Altheth. Erzählung: Heinrich Otten, *Eine althethitische Erzählung um die Stadt Zalpa* (= *StBoT* 17) (Wiesbaden, 1973).
- Otten, Bestimmung: Heinrich Otten, *Zur grammatikalischen und lexikalischen Bestimmung des Luvischen* (= *Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin. Institut für Orientforschung. Veröffentlichung* 19 [1953]).
- Otten, Festritual: Heinrich Otten, *Ein hethitisches Festritual* (*KBo* XIX 128) (= *StBoT* 13) (Wiesbaden, 1971).
- Otten, Kumarbi: Heinrich Otten, *Mythen vom Gotte Kumarbi. Neue Fragmente* (= *Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin. Institut für Orientforschung. Veröffentlichung* 3 [1950]).
- Otten, LTU: Heinrich Otten, *Luvische Texte in Umschrift* (= *Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin. Institut für Orientforschung. Veröffentlichung* 17 [1953]).
- Otten, Materialien: Heinrich Otten, *Materialien zum hethitischen Lexikon* (= *StBoT* 15) (Wiesbaden, 1971).
- Otten, Sprachliche Stellung: Heinrich Otten, *Sprachliche Stellung und Datierung des Madduwatta-Textes* (= *StBoT* 11) (Wiesbaden, 1969).
- Otten, Totenrituale: Heinrich Otten, *Hethitische Totenrituale* (= *Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin. Institut für Orientforschung. Veröffentlichung* 37 [1958]).
- Otten, Überlieferungen: Heinrich Otten, *Die Überlieferungen des Telipinu-Mythus* (= *Mitteilungen der Vorderasiatisch-Agyptischen Gesellschaft* 46.1 [1942]).
- Otten, Vokabular: Heinrich Otten – Wolfram von Soden, *Das akkadisch-hethitische Vokabular KBo I 44 + KBo XIII 1* (= *StBoT* 7) (Wiesbaden, 1968).

- Otten – Souček, *Altheth. Ritual*: Heinrich Otten – Vladimir Souček, *Ein althethitisches Ritual für das Königspaar* (= StBoT 8) (Wiesbaden, 1969).
- Otten – Souček, *Gelübde*: Heinrich Otten – Vladimir Souček, *Das Gelübde der Königin Puduhepa an die Göttin Lelwani* (= StBoT 1) (Wiesbaden, 1965).
- PBH: *Patma-banasirakan handes* (= *Istoriko-filologičeskij žurnal*). Erevan, Armenian S.S.R.
- Pedersen, *Hitt.*: Holger Pedersen, *Hittitisch und die anderen indoeuropäischen Sprachen* (= *Det Kgl. Danske Videnskabernes Selskab. Historisk-filologiske Meddelelser* 25. 2) (København, 1938).
- Pedersen, *Lyk. u. Hitt.*: Holger Pedersen, *Lykisch und Hittitisch* (= *Det Kgl. Danske Videnskabernes Selskab. Historisk-filologiske Meddelelser* 30.4) (København, 1945).
- Pokorny BIK: *Beiträge zur Indogermanistik und Keltologie Julius Pokorny zum 80. Geburtstag gewidmet*, herausgegeben von Wolfgang Meid (= IBK 13 [1967]).
- Puhvel, *LIEV*: Jaan Puhvel, *Laryngeals and the Indo-European verb* (= UCPL 21 [1960]).
- RA: *Revue d'assyriologie et d'archéologie orientale*.
- RBPhH: *Revue belge de philologie et d'histoire*.
- RHA: *Revue hittite et asianique*.
- RHR: *Revue de l'histoire des religions*.
- RIDA: *Revue internationale des droits de l'antiquité*.
- Riemschneider, *Geburtsomina*: Kaspar Klaus Riemschneider, *Babylonische Geburtsomina in hethitischer Übersetzung* (= StBoT 9) (Wiesbaden, 1970).
- Robert, *Noms indigènes*: Louis Robert, *Noms indigènes dans l'Asie Mineure gréco-romaine* (= *Bibliothèque archéologique et historique de l'Institut français d'archéologie d'Istanbul* 13) (Paris, 1963).
- Rosenkranz, *Beiträge*: Bernhard Rosenkranz, *Beiträge zur Erforschung des Luvischen* (Wiesbaden, 1952).
- RPh: *Revue de philologie*.
- RS: *Ras Shamra tablets*.
- SbÖAW: *Sitzungsberichte der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Philosophisch-historische Klasse*.
- Schmitt-Brandt, *Entwicklung*: Robert Schmitt-Brandt, *Die Entwicklung des indogermanischen Vokalsystems* (Heidelberg, 1967).
- von Schuler, *Die Kaškäer*: Einar von Schuler, *Die Kaškäer. Ein Beitrag zur Ethnographie des alten Kleinasien* (Berlin, 1965).
- von Schuler, *Dienstanweisungen*: Einar von Schuler, *Hethitische Dienstan-*

- weisungen für höhere Hof- und Staatsbeamte* (= *AfO Beiheft* 10) (Graz, 1957).
- Schuster, *Bilinguen*: Hans-Siegfried Schuster, *Die hattisch-hethitischen Bilinguen. I. Einleitung, Texte und Kommentar. Teil 1* (Leiden, 1974).
- Siegelová, *Appu-Hedammu*: Jana Siegelová, *Appu-Märchen und Hedammu-Mythus* (= StBoT 14) (Wiesbaden, 1971).
- SMEA: *Studi micenei ed egeo-anatolici (Incunabula Graeca)* (Roma).
- Sommer, *AS*: Ferdinand Sommer, *Ahhijavāfrage und Sprachwissenschaft* (= ABAW N.F. 9 [1934]).
- Sommer, *AU*: Ferdinand Sommer, *Die Ahhijavā-Urkunden* (= ABAW N.F. 6 [1932]).
- Sommer, *HAB*: Ferdinand Sommer – Adam Falkenstein, *Die hethitisch-akkadische Bilingue des Hattušili I. (Labarna II.)* (= ABAW N.F. 16 [1938]).
- Sommer, *Heth. I, II*: Ferdinand Sommer, *Hethitisches I, II* (= BoSt 4, 7) (Leipzig, 1920, 1922).
- Sommer *Corolla*: *Corolla Linguistica. Festschrift Ferdinand Sommer zum 80. Geburtstag* (Wiesbaden, 1955).
- Sommer – Ehelolf, *Pāpanikri*: Ferdinand Sommer – Hans Ehelolf, *Das hethitische Ritual des Pāpanikri von Komana* (= BoSt 10) (Leipzig, 1924).
- SPAW: *Sitzungsberichte der Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften*.
- Starke, *Funktionen*: Frank Starke, *Die Funktionen der dimensional Kasus und Adverbien im Althethitischen* (= StBoT 23) (Wiesbaden, 1977).
- StBoT: *Studien zu den Boğazköy-Texten* (Wiesbaden, 1965–).
- Steph. Byz.: Stephanus of Byzantium, *Ethnika*.
- Sturtevant, *Chrest.*: Edgar H. Sturtevant – George Bechtel, *A Hittite chrestomathy* (Philadelphia, 1935).
- Sturtevant, *Comp. Gr.*^{1,2}: Edgar H. Sturtevant, *A comparative grammar of the Hittite language* (Philadelphia, 1933; 2nd edition New Haven, 1951).
- Sturtevant, *IHL*: Edgar H. Sturtevant, *The Indo-Hittite laryngeals* (Baltimore, 1942).
- Szabó, *Entsühnungsritual*: Gabriella Szabó, *Ein hethitisches Entsühnungsritual* (= *Texte der Hethiter* 1) (Heidelberg, 1971).
- TAPA: *Transactions of the American Philological Association*.
- Tischler, *Gebet*: Johann Tischler, *Das hethitische Gebet der Gassulijawija* (= IBS 37 [1981]).
- Tischler, *Glossar*: Johann Tischler, *Hethitisches etymologisches Glossar* (= IBS 20 [1977–]).

List of abbreviations

- TLy*: *Tituli Lyciae* (Wien, 1901).
TPhS: *Transactions of the Philological Society*.
UCPL: *University of California Publications in Linguistics*.
Ünal, Hatt.: Ahmet Ünal, *Hattušili III. Teil I. Hattušili bis zu seiner Thronbesteigung* (= *Texte der Hethiter* 3–4) (Heidelberg, 1974).
Ünal, Orakeltext: Ahmet Ünal, *Ein Orakeltext über die Intrigen am hethitischen Hof (KUB XXII 70 = Bo 2011)* (= *Texte der Hethiter* 6) (Heidelberg, 1978).
Van Windekens, Le tokharien: A. J. Van Windekens, *Le tokharien confronté avec les autres langues indo-européennes. Volume I. La phonétique et le vocabulaire* (Louvain, 1976).
VAT: Inventory numbers of tablets in the Vorderasiatisches Museum, Berlin.
VBoT: Albrecht Götze, *Verstreute Boghazköi-Texte* (Marburg, 1930).
Werner, Gerichtsprotokolle: Rudolf Werner, *Hethitische Gerichtsprotokolle* (= *StBoT* 4) (Wiesbaden, 1967).
Witzel, Heth. KU: P. Maurus Witzel, *Hethitische Keilschrift-Urkunden in Transcription und Uebersetzung mit Kommentar* (= *Keilinschriftliche Studien* 4) (Fulda, 1924).
WZKM: *Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes*.
ZDMG: *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*.
Zuntz, Ortsadverbien: Leonie Zuntz, *Die hethitischen Ortsadverbien arḫa, parā, piran* (München, 1936).

Volume 1

Words beginning with A

- a-, sentence-initial particle serving as prop for enclitics, found in *KUB* XLVIII 99, 8 *ā-ssi mekki āssu piyaweni* 'we give him much good' (cf. *ibid.* 3 *a-ass-a* 'and he'; *ibid.* 12 *ā-zza*). Cf. Otten, *JKF* 2:69 (1951); Laroche, *RHA* 23:174 (1965).

This *a-* is probably a Luwianism, since Luw. (and Hier.) *a-* is the standard match for Hitt. *nu*. Cf. *Dict. louv.* 21, 144.

- a- 'this (one), that (one), the aforementioned (one)', nom. sg. c. *asi* (plentiful, e.g. *KBo* IV 2 III 46 *asi memias* 'this matter'; cf. Götze – Pedersen, *MS* 4; *KUB* V 25 III 10 *mān asi memias asanza* 'if this matter is true'; *VBoT* 58 I 17 *asi hahhimas* 'the aforementioned [lines 7 and 9] h. '; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:83 [1965]; *HT* 25+*KUB* XXXIII 111, 7–9 *nu asi kuin* ^D*KAL-an nepis LUGAL-un iyawēn nu apās GIM-an niwarallis* [with gloss-wedges] 'that K. whom we made king in heaven, whereas he is powerless ...'; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 26:37 [1968]), *asis* (vocabulary fragment *KUB* III 99 II 18), *unis* (*ABoT* 56 I 21), *enis* (vocabulary *KBo* I 42 III 35 *enis-pat*; cf. Güterbock, *MSL* 13:138 [1971]), acc. sg. c. *asi* (rare, e.g. IV 2 III 44 *asi memiyan*; *KUB* XVI 27, 9 *asi marsastarrin*, XVI 34 I 9 *asi marsastarin* 'this fraud'; V 8, 4 *asi UKÜ-an* besides *ibid.* 5 *asi UKÜ-as*), *uni* (e.g. XIV 17 II 10 *uni memian*; *KBo* V 8 III 24 *nu uni kuin* 9 *LIM ERÍN.MEŠ* 'Pitaggatallis uwatet' 'that 9000-man army which P. brought'; cf. Götze, *AM* 158), *unin* (e.g. *KUB* VIII 55, 8 *unin memiyan*; *KBo* X 47a I 9 *unin-wa ku[in]*; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 26:8 [1968]), nom.-acc. sg. or pl. neut. *eni* (e.g. *KUB* XXIX 4 III 29 *eni-pat pedan* 'that very place'; cf. Kronasser, *Umsiedelung* 24; XLIII 75 Vs. 20 *eni annassar* 'the aforementioned [*ibid.* 12] a. '; XXII 70 Vs. 19 *eni GILIM* [= *harsanalli*] 'that [particular] wreath'; cf. Ünal, *Orakeltext* 58; *ibid.* Rs. 18 *eni UNUTE.MEŠ* 'those utensils'; *ibid.* passim *eni kuit* in alternation with *kī kuit* 'as regards] this, [namely] that ...'; cf. Ünal, *Orakeltext* 104–5), *ini* (e.g. XXIX 1 I 35 *ini GIŠ-ru* 'this wood[en object]'; cf.

B. Schwartz, *Orientalia* N.S. 16:26 [1947]; *KBo* XII 89 III 10 *ini-ma-wa kuit* 'but what [is] that?'), *i-e-ni* (*KUB* I 16 III 40 [OHitt.]; cf. Sommer, *HAB* 12), gen. sg. *unias* (XXXIII 113 + I 32 *unias halluwain* 'this one's violence'; *ibid.* 34 [*uni*] *yas nahsaraddus* 'this one's fearsomeness'; cf. Güterbock, *JCS* 6:12 [1952]), dat. sg. *edani* (e.g. XII 58 I 13 *edani antuhsi* 'for this man'; cf. Goetze, *Tunnawi* 6; *KBo* II 2 II 55 and III 5 *edani memiyani* 'to this matter'; cf. Hrozný, *Heth. KB* 46; IV 4 II 41–42 *man*] *mān edani* ANA ^{LÜ}KUR [*pāun* 'if I had marched against this enemy'; cf. Götze, *AM* 116), abl. sg. *etez* (*KUB* V 24 I 56 *etez pedaz* 'from this place'; *KBo* V 8 III 18 *nu-za-kan* IGI.HI.A-wa *etez* ANA ¹*Pittapara neyahhat* 'I turned my eyes from there to P.'; cf. Götze, *AM* 156), *ediz* (IV 6 Rs. 22), *edaza* (e.g. IV 14 III 34 'from there'; cf. R. Stefanini, *ANLR* 20:45 [1965]), nom. pl. c. (OHitt.) *e* (XXII 2 Rs. 6 1 MEERIN.MEŠ-za-e-a *natta* 'and are these not one hundred troops?'; cf. Otten, *Altheth. Erzählung* 10; III 28 II 5, III 38 Vs. 15, *KUB* XXXI 64 II 15 *e-sta*, spelled *es-ta*; cf. Otten, *Altheth. Erzählung* 8; *KBo* XII 3 III 10 *ē-sta*, spelled *e-es-ta*; III 34 II 34 *e + za*, spelled *e-az*), *unius* (e.g. IV 14 II 79–80 *unius* EN.MEŠ *alla*[*llā*] [with gloss-wedges] *pānzi* 'the above-mentioned [*ibid.* 74] lords resort to defection'; *KUB* V 1 III 79 *unius* ZAG.HI.A 'those boundaries'; cf. Ünal, *Hatt.* 2:76–8), *enius* (XXXI 71 IV 10–11 *enius-ma-wa-kan* ARAH.HI.A *karū mān sarā sannapilahantes* 'but those granaries [are] as if long ago emptied'; cf. Werner, *Festschrift H. Otten* 327 [1973]), acc. pl. c. *uni* (*KBo* III 4 I 26 *nu-wa-mu-kan uni arahzenas* KUR.KUR [= *udneyandus*] ^{LÜ}KUR *piran kuenni* 'smite for me those alien enemy lands!'; cf. Götze, *AM* 22), *unius* (e.g. *KUB* XXXI 71 III 7–8 *nu-mu-kan imma unius* ANŠU.KUR.RA.MEŠ *awan arha pehuter* 'further they have made away with those horses of mine'; cf. Ünal, *Orakeltext* 122; XVIII 57 III 13–14 *mān-ma asi pattarpalhis unius* [MUŠEN.HI.A] *tarahzi* 'if that p. prevails over those birds'; cf. A. Archi, *SMEA* 16:125 [1975]; V 1 III 48–49 *unius-za-kan kuēs* Û.MEŠ HUL-lus *uskizzi* IZKIM.HI.A-ya-za *arpuwanta kikistari* '[as for] those bad dreams which he keeps seeing, unlucky signs also occur'), dat.-loc. pl. *edas* (e.g. *KUB* XXIX 4 III 27 *nu edass-a* ANA É.HI.A GIBIL.HI.A *ehu* 'come to these new houses'; cf. Kronasser, *Umsiedlung* 24; XXXI 71 IV 13).

Adverbial (locative) *edi* and ablative *etez*, *ediz* (+ abl.) 'on that side, beyond' ('remote' deixis, like *apa-* 'that'; opp. *kez* from *ka-* 'this'; cf. *KUB* I 1 II 32–33 *apez ... kezz-a-ma* 'on that side ... but on this side'); *Code* 1:22 *kez id-az* 'on this side of the river' vs. *edi id-az* 'beyond the river'; XIX 9 I 12–13 *etez-a ... kezz-a-ma*; XIX 20 Vs. 9–11 *ediz ... kez*; XIX 37 II 28 *edizz-a-ma-ssi* ^{URU}*Kazzapaz* 'but on the other side of K.' (cf. *ibid.* 27, 29, 33; Götze, *AM* 168–70). Cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 1:160–1; Götze, *AM* 260–1.

enissan 'thus, as stated' (opp. *kissan* 'thus, as follows'), e.g. *KBo* III 4 III 79 ¹*Pihhuniyas-ma-mu* EGIR-*pa* *kissan hatraēs* 'P. wrote back to me thus'; followed by message, and *ibid.* 83–84: *nu-mu mahhan* ¹*Pihhuniyas enissan* EGIR-*pa* *išpur* 'when P. had written back to me thus' (cf. Götze, *AM* 90).

Cf. Friedrich, *ZA* 36:286–9 (1925), *Staatsverträge* 1:155–6, 73–5; Sommer, *HAB* 161.

Of the etymological interpretations since Hrozný (*SH* 184), chronicled by Tischler (*Glossar* 80–1), only those of Pedersen (*Hitt.* 59–63) and Laroche (in *Hethitisch und Indogermanisch* 147–52 [1979]) recognized the systemic unity of the above anaphoric paradigm. The *-i* of *as-i*, *un-i*, *en-i* is deictic (as in Gk. *το-ί, οὐτοσ-ί*); **as* and **un* are the non-enclitic equivalents of nom. sg. c. *-as* and acc. sg. c. *-un* (generally replaced by *-an*) from *-a-* (q.v.), whereas *eni* is an analogical reshaping of nom.-acc. pl. neut. **e* (cf. enclitic *-e*) after *uni*, to allow for parallel deixis. This archaic paradigm was in unequal competition with the regular, uniform, and productive *apa-* (q.v.), tending towards petrification and syncretism of numbers and cases: nom. sg. c. *asi* appears sometimes as acc. sg. c., acc. sg. c. *uni* is occasionally found as acc. pl. c., nom.-acc. neut. *eni* and *ini* function as plural or singular (cf. pl. *ke*, sg. *kī* from *ka-*), with no trace of **at* (cf. enclitic *-at*). There is also a trend to incorporate the deictic *-i* into new *i*-stems *asi-*, *uni-*, *eni-* (as in e.g. Latin **is-pse*, *ea-pse* becoming *ipsus*, *ipsa*) and to decline the latter adjectivally (cf. e.g. Latin *ipsum* replacing **id-pse*): nom. sg. c. *asis*, *unis*, *enis*, acc. sg. c. *unin*, gen. sg. c. *unias*, nom. and acc. pl. c. *unius*, *enius*. In this fashion the tie to the non-deictic pronominal forms (*edani*, *etez*, *e*, *edas* matching the

standard paradigm *kedani*, *kez*, *ke*, *kedas* from *ka-*) has been increasingly broken. Yet the old opposition nom. sg. c. *as-i*: acc. sg. c. *un-i* (like *kās:kūn*) is still at the heart of the Hittite and ancient Indo-European pronominal declension (Skt. *ámas: amúm*; cf. e.g. Benveniste, *Hittite* 71–2). The root is thus IE **e/o-* (IEW 281), seen in e.g. Skt. gen. sg. m. n. *a-syá*, dat. sg. m. n. *a-smái* (= Avest. *ahmāi*, Umbr. *esmei*), gen. pl. m. n. *ešām* (= Avest. *aēšām*, Umbr. *erom* < **e/o-y-sōm*), dat.-abl. pl. m. n. *ebhyás* (= Avest. *aēibyō*, OLat. *ibus* < **e/o-y-bhyos*).

F. Bader's atomistic analysis *a-si*, *u-ni*, *e-ni*, *e-di* (*Essays in historical linguistics in memory of J. A. Kerns* 36–9 [1981]) is a big step backward.

Cf. *anki*, *apa-*, *asma*.

- a- 'he, she, it', nom. sg. *-as* (e.g. *KBo* XXII 2 Rs. 14 *s-as sarā URU-ya pait* 'he went up to the town'; cf. Otten, *Altheth. Erzählung* 12), acc. sg. c. *-an* (e.g. *KUB* XXIII 1 II 17 *n-an 'NIR.GÁL-is dās* 'Muwatallis received him'; cf. Kühne – Otten, *Šaušgamuwa* 10), rarely OHitt. *-un* (*KBo* VIII 42 Vs. 7 *ú-ku-un* 'I him'(?); XII 63 II 5 *nu-un-na-pa*), nom.-acc. sg. neut. *-at* (e.g. V 3 III 42 *n-at le iyasi* 'do not do it'; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 2:126), nom. pl. c. *-e* (e.g. XXII 2 Rs. 13 *s-e akir* 'they died'; cf. Otten, *Altheth. Erzählung* 12), *-i* (e.g. III 1 II 29 *kuw]at-war-i akkanzi* 'why are they put to death?'; IV 14 III 52 *n-i-tta EGIR-an uwandu* 'they shall come after you'; cf. R. Stefanini, *ANLR* 20:46 [1965]), *-at* (transfer of neuter ending, e.g. XIII 29 III 9 *n-at akkanzi* 'they die'; cf. Riemschneider, *Geburtsomina* 83), acc. pl. c. *-us* (e.g. XXII 2 Vs. 7 *s-us apasila sallanuskat* 'she brought them up herself'; cf. Otten, *Altheth. Erzählung* 6; *KUB* VIII 65, 22 *nahmi-us* 'I fear them'; cf. Siegelová, *Appu-Hedammu* 44), *-as* (e.g. *KBo* III 23 Vs. 4 *namma-as iski* 'then anoint them'; III 4 I 34 *n-as URU.KÙ.BABBAR-si arha udahhun* 'I brought them off to Hattusas'; cf. Götze, *AM* 22), nom.-acc. pl. neut. *-e* (e.g. *KUB* XXIV 8 IV 12 *n-e-ta ūk mema]hhi* 'I will tell you these things'; cf. Siegelová, *Appu-Hedammu* 12; *KBo* V 3 III 24 *n-e-tta ŠAPAL NIŠ DINGIR-LIM DÙ-ru* 'these things shall be put under divine oath for you';

cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 2:124), *-at* (identical with nom.-acc. sg.).

Pal. *-a-*, nom. sg. c. *-as*, acc. sg. c. *-an*, nom.-acc. sg. neut. *-at*, nom. pl. c. *-as*, nom.-acc. pl. neut. *-e*. Cf. Carruba, *Das Palaische* 44, 48–9.

Lyd. *-a-*, nom. sg. c. *-aś*, acc. sg. c. *-av*, nom.-acc. sg. neut. *-ad*, *-at*. Cf. Gusmani, *Lyd. Wb.* 50–1.

Luw. *-a-*, nom. sg. c. *-as*, acc. sg. c. *-an*, nom.-acc. sg. and pl. neut. *-ata*. Cf. *Dict. louv.* 22.

Hier. *-a-*, nom. sg. c. *-(a)s*, acc. sg. *-(a)n*, nom.-acc. sg. and pl. neut. *-(a)ta*. Cf. Meriggi, *HHG* 13.

The prehistorically significant endings are nom. sg. c. *-as*, acc. sg. c. *-un*, nom.-acc. sg. neut. *-at*, nom. pl. c. *-e*, nom.-acc. pl. neut. *-e*, and acc. pl. c. *-us*. They are enclitic remnants of the independent pronoun *a-* (q.v.) which was supplanted in all these cases by innovational alternatives (except for OHitt. relics of nom. pl. c. *e*).

Cf. Kammenhuber, *HOAKS* 308–9, *MHT* 2–3, Nr. 4 (1973, 18 p.; 1976, 99 p.).

- a (postconsonantal, mostly with gemination of consonant; also after *-e* sometimes, esp. in OHitt.: *ape-a*), *-ya* (generally after vowel or logogram; rarely spelled *-e-a*; cf. Neu, *Interpretation* 35) 'and; also' (different from *-a* 'but' [q.v.] in Old and Middle Hittite), competes with asyndeton in word-copulation (*attas annas* 'father and mother'), common in clause coordination, but mostly as word- rather than sentence-connective, at least in Old Hittite (cf. Rosenkranz, *Symbolae Biblicae et Mesopotamicae F.M.T. de L. Böhl dedicatae* 320–6 [1973]); in iteration 'both ... and' (e.g. *KBo* XVII 1 I 12–13 *irm]a-smas-kan dāhhun kardi-smi-ya-at-kan dāhh[un] [harsa]ni-smi-ya-at-kan dāhhun* 'I have taken your ailment from you, both from your heart have I taken it and from your head have I taken it'; cf. Otten – Souček, *Altheth. Ritual* 18), after negation 'either ... or' (e.g. *KUB* XIV 1 Vs. 35 *nu-war-an] sannatti-ya le mu[nn]asi-ya-war-an le* 'neither conceal him nor hide him!'; cf. Götze, *Madd.* 8); for 'also', cf. e.g. *KBo* III 4 I 13 *nu-war-an irmaliattat nu-wa-za*

apāss-a DINGIR-LIM-is *kisat* 'he became ill, and he too became a god' (cf. Götze, *AM* 18); with generalizing function in *kuiiss-a* 'everybody' (acc. sg. c. *kuinn-a*, nom.-acc. sg. neut. *kuiitt-a*, gen. sg. *kuēll-a*, dat.-loc. sg. *kuēdani-ya*, acc. pl. *kuiuss-a*; q.v.).

Pal. -(y)a (e.g. *KBo* XIX 152 I 17 *tabarnai*^{SAL} *tawannannay-a* 'to king and queen'; *kuis-a* 'everybody'; cf. Carruba, *Das Palaische* 22, 49).

Lyd. *qid-a* 'whatever' (cf. Gusmani, *Lyd. Wb.* 49, 185–6).

Luw. -ha 'and; also' (at the end of enumerations: *KUB* IX 31 II 30–31 *uraz* ^DUTU-az *tatinzi* DINGIR.MEŠ-inzi ^DÉ-A-as-ha 'great sungod, father-gods, and Ea'; cf. Otten, *LTU* 16; 'also': XXXV 101 Vs. 9 *nanun-ha-wa-s apatin āsd[u* 'now also let it be thus'; cf. Otten, *LTU* 93; *kuis-ha* 'some[body]'; cf. *Dict. louv.* 37, 56, 145).

Hier. -ha (Meriggi, *HHG* 46–8; e.g. Karatepe 15–16 WOMAN-natin *tati-ha* 'mother and father', vs. Luw. asyndetic XXXV 43 II 5 *ānniyan tātīyan*; cf. Meriggi, *Manuale* 2:72; Karatepe 185 WOMAN-ti-ha 'even women'; cf. Meriggi, *Manuale* 2:80; *kwas-ha* 'some[body]'; cf. Meriggi, *Manuale* 1:58, *HHG* 161–2).

Lyc. B (Milyan) -ke 'and' (e.g. *TLy* 44d, 66–67 *se-b[e]-ēnesi-ke tēdesi-ke* 'both maternal and paternal'; cf. Friedrich, *KS* 69), Lyc. *ti-ke* 'somebody' (beside *ti-se* 'whoever'; cf. *se* 'and'). Cf. Laroche, *BSL* 53.1:172–4, 190 (1957–8), 55–1:177–8 (1960); Carruba, *Partikeln* 103, 105; Neumann, *HOAKS* 387–8.

Attempts to separate -a and -ya etymologically (e.g. C. Watkins, *Celtica* 6:16–7 [1963]) do not convince. The form -ya is presumably more basic and is occasionally found postconsonantally (e.g. *KBo* XV 34 III 8 and XV 36 I 4 and 11 *memal-ya* instead of usual *memall-a*). The -a variant may have been generalized after phonetic loss of -y- in certain clusters of consonant + y, e.g. *-s + ya; perhaps the gemination of the preceding consonant has the same source (*memal-ya* would thus be an "etymological spelling", as would post-consonantal -aya with graphic pleonasm in e.g. *KUB* VI 41 IV 14 *apātt-aya* 'thus too'; cf. Neumann, *IF* 67:200 [1962], *Kratylos* 8:40 [1963]).

Neumann (*IF* 67:200 [1962]) adduced Goth. *jah*, Toch. A *yo*

'and' (but Toch. B *wai*!); Goth. *jah* was compared already by Marstrander, *Caractère* 126. Cf. further IE *yo- (*IEW* 283), relative pronoun stem in Indo-Iranian, Greek, Phrygian, and Slavic (possibly also interrogative in Arm. *or* 'who'), also found postpositively in Baltic and Slavic definite adjectives (Lith. *naujās-is*, OCS *novy-jī*) and perhaps incrementally in thematic gen. sg. ending *-os-yo (for further possibilities, such as Mycen. *jo* in *to-so-jo* = *to-so-de*, and Celt. *-yo in relative forms of the verb, cf. F. Bader, *Minos* 14:96–109 [1975], *BSL* 70.1:27–89 [1975]); cf. the similar relationship of *-k^we 'and' (q.v. s.v. -k[k]u) to the interrogative-relative stem *k^wo-/k^wi- 'who' (see e.g. Götze – Pedersen, *MS* 46; Puhvel, *JAOS* 97:597 [1977]). But attempts to bring -(y)a- and South Anatolian -ha under a common denominator (e.g. *Hyo-; J. Greppin, *RHA* 30:85–8 [1972]) fail to convince; if IE *yo- is cognate with *eyo- (Skt. *ayām*, etc.), the voiceless laryngeal in *Hyo- (cf. Gk. ὄς) was *E*₁ which disappeared in Anatolian. Nor is it likely that Hitt. -a (unlike Southern -ha) lost the *h* (as assumed by Pedersen, *Arch. Or.* 5:184 [1933]), causing gemination of the preceding consonant (thus C. Watkins, in *Flexion und Wortbildung* 375–6 [1975]). More probably -ha represents a dialectal development of the particle seen in Hitt. *kuis-ki*, nom. pl. c. *kuēs-qa* 'somebody' (q.v.; cf. Lyc. *ti-ke*); for the trend *k* > *h*, cf. e.g. Luw. *mannahunna-* vs. Hitt. *maninkuant-* 'short', or Luw. *nahhuwa-* 'consider important' vs. Hitt. *nakkiyahh-*. Cf. -k(k)u.

-a 'but', without gemination of preceding consonant in Old and Middle Hittite, as opposed to -a 'and; also' (q.v.), e.g. *KBo* VI 2 II 29 (= *Code* 1:42) *takku kussan-a natta piyān* 'but if pay is not given' (vs. VI 2 IV 5 [= *Code* 1:76] *kussassett-a pāi* 'and he gives his pay'); XVII 1 I 7 u] *g-a arhari* 'but I am standing', *ibid.* 21–22 *wes-a namma anda paiwani* 'but we go in again' (vs. *ibid.* IV 7 nu ^{LÜ}AZU *ūgg-a paiwani* 'we go, the medicine man and I'; cf. Otten – Souček, *Altheth. Ritual* 18, 20, 36).

Similarly *kuis-a* 'whoever' vs. *kuiiss-a* 'everybody' (e.g. *KBo* III 1 II 46 *namma kuis-a LUGAL-us kisari* 'whoever hereafter becomes king'; but *ibid.* I 17–18 nu DUMU.MEŠ-ŠU *kuiiss-a*

kuwatta udnē paizzi 'and his sons, each goes to one country').

In later texts the preceding consonant tends to be doubled also before -a 'but'; alternatively -a is either omitted or replaced by -ma 'but'. Cf. Houwink Ten Cate, *Acta Orientalia Neerlandica* 39–42 (1971), *Festschrift H. Otten* 119–39 (1973).

Probably an adverbial form of the pronominal stem IE *e-/o- (Hitt. *a-*, *-a-*, q.v.); cf. e.g. OCS *a*, Lith. *ō* 'but' (*IEW* 283–4).

ā-, ay-, e- 'be warm, be hot', 3 sg. pres. midd. *āri* (*KUB* XX 88 Rs. 21 *mahhan-ma-ssan* UTÚL.HI.A-TIM *āri* 'but when the dish is hot'; XXV 44 V 12), *ari* (e.g. *KBo* V 1 III 52 *mahhan-ma-ssan* VII^{DUG}LIŠ.GAL *ari* 'but when the seventh plate is hot'; cf. Sommer – Ehelolf, *Pāpanikri* 10*; XIII 167 II 7–8 *izi-nit zanuwanzi* [...] UTÚL.HI.A *ari* 'they cook with fire ... [but when] the dish is hot'; ibid. III 6–7 *IZI-it zanuwanzi* [...] UZU^{suppa} *ari* '... the meat is hot'; *KUB* XVII 28 IV 39 GIM-an-ma-ssan UTÚL.HI.A UZU *ari* 'but when the meat dish is hot'; *HT* I 1 49 *nu-ssan mahhan* UZU^{ya} *ari* 'when the fat is hot'; *KBo* XV 37 III 42), 3 pl. pres. midd. *āanta* (*VBoT* 58 I 24 *k]āsa-wa ammel tueggas-mes āanta* 'lo, my limbs are hot'; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:83 [1965]); partic. *ānt-* 'warm, hot', nom. sg. *ānza* (e.g. *KBo* XIII 10 Vs. 6 *āanza* INIM-as 'hot matter'; cf. ibid. 7–8; *KUB* XLV 20 I 2 *āanza* NA₄-as 'hot stone'), acc. sg. c. *āntan* (ibid. 1 *āantann-a* NA₄-an; cf. Neu, *Interpretation* 68; XXXIII 70 II 5 *āantan*; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:161 [1965]), nom.-acc. sg. neut. *ān* (e.g. I 11 III 5 *mekki āan* 'very warm'; cf. Kammenhuber, *Hippologia* 114, 323), also in *NINDA āan* 'hotcake' (e.g. *KBo* V 1 I 55; cf. Sommer – Ehelolf, *Pāpanikri* 4*; *KUB* VII 53 I 22, XII 58 IV 29; cf. Goetze, *Tunnawi* 6, 22), gen. sg. *a-a-da-as* (VIII 62 I 13 *ādas* NINDA-as; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 26:23 [1968]), instr. sg. *āntet* (passim in Kikkulis-text, e.g. I 11 IV 17–18 *n-as āantet wetenit āandan arha arranzi* 'they wash them off warmly with warm water'; for attestations and incorrect adverbial *āndan* for *ān*, cf. Kammenhuber, *Hippologia* 322–3), abl. sg. *āndaz* (VIII 38 + XLIV 63 III 20–21 *namma-an āandaz S-az ... arha ānaszi* 'then he wipes him off with warm water'; cf. Burde, *Medizinische Texte* 30), nom. pl. c. *āntes* (e.g. XXXIV 101, 5 *āantes*

NA₄.HI.A; *KBo* XIX 145 III 30 and 32; cf. Haas – Thiel, *Rituale* 302), acc. pl. c. *āndus* (e.g. *KUB* XVII 23 II 16–17 NA₄^{passilus} *āandus* 'hot pebbles'; cf. ibid. 12–13; same in VII 53 II 22; cf. Goetze, *Tunnawi* 12; XXXIII 49 II 6 *ā]andus* NA₄^{passilus}; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:143 [1965]; *KBo* III 5 III 33 *āandus arha arruizzi* 'he washes them off [while they are] warm'; cf. Kammenhuber, *Hippologia* 96), nom.-acc. pl. neut. *ānda* (perhaps XLIII 53 I 18 *āanda-ssan pis[kimi* 'I give hot things'; cf. *KBo* XVII 17 IV 7 and Haas, *Orientalia* N.S. 40:416 [1971]; XVII 65 Rs. 21 *NINDA āanta* 'hotcakes'), *ān*HI.A (e.g. *KUB* X 91 III 11, XXXII 99 V 3 *NINDA āan*HI.A), dat.-loc. pl. *āantas* (*KBo* XV 37 I 58 ANA *NINDA āantas*), *āandas* (ibid. III 61; XV 49 IV 11). Cf. Neu, *Interpretation* 1, *IF* 81:300–3 (1976), *IF* 82:271 (1977); Oettinger, *MSS* 34:136 (1976).

Plausibly unrelated e.g. nom. sg. c. *āanza kuis* (I 30 Vs. 2 and 3), nom.-acc. sg. neut. *āan* (*KUB* V 1 I 66), and XVII 31 I 6 LÚ.MEŠ *āandas iwar* (dupl. *KBo* XV 2 IV 4 LÚ *āandas*); to be read rather A.A-*anza* or A.A-*an(-za)*? Cf. Kümmel, *Ersatzrituale* 60, 90; *MSL* 12:215, 218 (1969); *HW*² 44.

enu-, *inu-* 'make hot, fry', 3 sg. pres. act. *enuzi* (*KUB* XLIV 61 Rs. 20; cf. Burde, *Medizinische Texte* 20), *inuzzi* (*VAT* 7508 Vs. 9), 3 pl. pres. act. *inuwanzi* (*Bo* 3217 Vs. 7 *iš]TU izi-at inuwanzi* 'they fry it with fire'), *inuanzi* (*KBo* XXI 21 III 9; cf. Burde, *Medizinische Texte* 37; Otten, *Materialien* 37), 2 pl. pret. act. *inutten* (XXII 2 Vs. 9; cf. Otten, *Altheth. Erzählung* 6, 28–9); iter. *inuski-*, 3 sg. pres. midd. *inuskittari* (XIII 119 I 7; cf. Neu, *Interpretation* 71), 3 sg. imp. act. *inuskidu* 'let him fry' (VI 34 II 27, paralleling ibid. 22 *zanuwanzi* 'they cook'; cf. Oettinger, *Eide* 10).

enumai- 'become hot' (?), 3 pl. pres. midd. *enumandari* (*KUB* I 13 II 37–38 *mahhan-ma enumandari [namm]a id-i pehudanzi* 'but when they become hot, one takes them to the river'; cf. Kammenhuber, *Hippologia* 60). Perhaps parallel to *esharnu-mai-* 'to bloody'; cf. (denom.) *esharnu-* beside (deverb.) *enu-* (see Neu, *Interpretation* 23). On the probably unpertaining Hurrian *enumassi* cf. e.g. Haas – Wilhelm, *Riten* 75–7; Laroche, *RHA* 34:82 (1976).

ayis(s)- 'become hot' (?), 3 pl. pres. act. *ayissanzi* (XXIX 55

II 2; XXIX 44 II 6 and III 5; cf. Kammenhuber, *Hippologia* 154, 158, 162), describing a condition of racehorses followed by washing (cf. *āandus arha arruizzi* and *enumai-* above). Deverb. inchoative like *hates-*, *lukkes-*, *kartimmies-*, *karpies-* (q.v.). Cf. Rosenkranz, *IF* 68:88 (1963); Neu, *Interpretation* 17–8; Puhvel, *JAOS* 97:597 (1977).

Because of the causative *enu-* (< **ai-nu-*) and the inchoative *ayis-* (< **ay-es-*) it is plausible that the spelling *a-a-* of *ā-* points to an etymological **aya-* (cf. Goetze's similar though improbable suggestion s.v. *ara-*, at the end). Cf. in that case IE **ay(-dh)-* 'burn' (*IEW* 11), as suggested by Sturtevant, *Lg.* 14:70 (1938), *Comp. Gr.*² 18, 53; cf. Neu, *Interpretation* 1, *IF* 81:302 (1976); Oettinger, *Eide* 34; H. A. Hoffner, *Alimenta Hethaeorum* 153 (1974); E. P. Hamp, in *Evidence for laryngeals* 126–7 (1965), who adduced Alban. *hī* 'ashes'; O. Szemerényi, *Gnomon* 43:655 (1971), who saw an Asianic loan **a(ya)ntu-rahhi* in Gk. *ἄνθραξ* 'charcoal'. By the same token Benveniste's adduction (*Hittite* 107) of the isolated Skt. *antī-*, *antikā* 'hearth, oven' and OIr. *áith* 'stove, oven' (< **āti-*) loses in likelihood, as does the comparison with Arm. *ant'el* 'fire with ashes' (T. Schultheiss, *KZ* 77:225–6 [1961]).

Carruba (*Das Palaische* 53) equated Hitt. *ā-* with Pal. *hā-* 'be hot', whose true cognate is Hitt. *hantais-* 'heat' (q.v. infra et s.v.).

Cf. *hantais-* 'heat', *wantai-* 'be warm'; at best rhyme words are involved. Kronasser (*Etym.* 1:88–9) improbably assumed etymological unity with initial phoneme variation; H. Wittmann's suggestion of prefix variation (*Die Sprache* 19:42 [1973]) is no improvement.

ahrushi- (c.), often with determinative ^{DUG}, 'incense vessel, censer, thurible', nom. sg. *ahrushis* (e.g. *KUB* XXX 40 II 1; XXV 49 II 20), acc. sg. *ahrushin* (*KBo* XIX 148, 5), ^{DUG}*ahrushin* (XXIII 34 I 3 and 16), *āhrushin* (*KUB* XXXII 128 II 5), ^{DUG}*āhrushin* (*KBo* XXIII 44 I 7), dat.-loc. sg. *ahrushi* (e.g. *KUB* XI 31 I 8; XXV 42 III 12), *āhrushi* (e.g. *KBo* XV 49 I 16), *āhrushiya* (e.g. *KUB* XXVII 19 III 6), ^{DUG}*ahrushiti* (XXV 42 V 16, with Hurrian

ending; cf. Friedrich, *RHA* 8:13 [1947]), abl. sg. *āhrushiyaz* (e.g. *KBo* XXI 33 I 14; cf. Otten, *Materialien* 35), *āhrūshiyaz* (e.g. ibid. III 6), *āhrushiaz* (e.g. *KUB* XII 12 V 2); also undeclined (or sometimes dat.-loc. sg.?) in asyndetic combination with *huprushi-* (*ahrushi huprushi*, e.g. XXVII 1 III 7 [syntactically acc.]; cf. Lebrun, *Samuha* 81; *KBo* XIV 127 IV 8 [syntact. dat.]). Cf. Neu, *IF* 81:303–4 (1976).

Loanword from Hurrian (also in Akk. at Alalah; cf. *CAD* A 1:194–5), derived with suffix *-ushi-* from *ah(a)r-* (*aharri*, *āhri*) 'incense' (cf. *huprushi-*, s.v.); cf. e.g. *KUB* XXXII 50 Vs. 3 (Hurr.) *āhriya hūbriya*, ibid. 22 *āhrushiya hūbrushiya* (cf. Haas – Wilhelm, *Riten* 245–6); also XLVII 84 Vs. 2 ^{DUG}*ahrushi-ni*, *RS* 24:274, 14–15 *ağrshnd hbrshnd* (i.e. *ahrushi-ni-da hūbrushi-ni-da*). Cf. Götze – Pedersen, *MS* 43; Goetze, *JCS* 22:17 (1968); Laroche, *Ugaritica* 5:504–7, 513, *RHA* 28:70 (1970), 34:37–8 (1976); Haas – Wilhelm, *Riten* 103–5. Furnée (*Erscheinungen* 369) compared Gk. *κρῶσσός* 'pitcher, urn' as a "Mediterranean" vessel name.

ayawala- (c.) 'agent, stand-in, deputy'(?), in *KUB* XIV 3 I 11–12 ^{LÚ}*TARTENU-ma ŪL ANA LUGAL ayawalas* 'is not the crown prince the deputy of the king?' (cf. Sommer, *AU* 2).

For the suffix, cf. *tarassawala-* 'spokesman, counsel' (s.v.), *karpawala-* 'furious'. Possibly Luwoid, from *aya-* 'do, make', thus literally 'agent' (cf. *Dict. louv.* 24). Cf. Sommer, *AU* 41–54; N. van Brock, *RHA* 20:95–6 (1962); Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:174. H. C. Melchert *IF* 85:90–5 [1980] suggested 'son' (= *DUMU-la-*).

a(y)i- (c.) 'pain', basically interjection, acc. sg. in *KBo* XVII 3 IV 26–27 *dā LUGAL-as SAL.LUGAL-sa ayin (u)wāyin pittulius-(s)muss-a* 'take away the king's and queen's pain, woe, and anxieties' (similarly ibid. 35 = XVII 1 IV 40; XVII 1 IV 14; XVII 7, 9; cf. Otten – Souček, *Altheth. Ritual* 36–40, 93); cf. *uwai-* (n.) 'woe' (s.v.).

Cf. *KBo* XIII 1 + XXVI 21 I 61–63 Akk. *ú-i* = Hitt. *ú-i*, Akk. *a-i* = Hitt. *a-i*, Akk. *šarah[u]* 'lament' = Hitt. [*pid*]*duliyas* 'anxi-

ety' (Otten, *Vokabular* 11, 18); XIII 119 III 24 *a-i a-i a-i*; XXI 19 Rs. 2 *a-a-i*; KUB XXVIII 6 Vs. 16b *a-i* (with gloss-wedge). KUB XI 1 IV 7 and 14 *a-a-i pa-ap-pi* resembles Homeric ὤ πόποι (H. Berman, per litt.). For [a-w]_a-a-i-ya a-wa_a-a-i-ya 'alas, alas' see Neu, *Anitta-Text* 82-3.

Similar rhyming jingles are the Luwoid magical formula *āhras wahras*, *āhra(n) wahran* (often with *allap[p]ahh*- 'spit'; perhaps something like "abracadabra"; cf. Rosenkranz, *Beiträge* 49-53; Otten, *Bestimmung* 92-3; *Dict. louv.* 23), *astas wastas* (KUB II 1 II 30), ^D*Atammira* ^D*Watammira* (XLVII 73 II 8).

For other IE attestations of such interjections see *IEW* 10, 1110-1.

aikawartanna- 'one turn', Indo-Aryan technical expression (via Hurrian) in Kikkulis-text, *KBo* III 5 I 17 *namma-as ... aikawartanna parhāi* 'he drives them one turn'; *ibid.* 21 *aika wartanna* (cf. Kammenhuber, *Hippologia* 80).

Composed of elements comparable with Skt. *éka*- 'one' (< **aika*-, vs. Avest. *aēva*-; not from **aivaka*-) and *vartana*- (n.) 'turn(ing)'; cf. *vartani*- (f.) 'turning, course, circumference', *eka-vṛt*- 'onfold, simple'. On the Iranian side there are specifically hippological uses of the root *vart*-, e.g. Ossetic (Iron) *āwwārdyn* 'to train horses', Sogdian *wartan* 'chariot'. Cf. Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:144; Kammenhuber, *Die Arier* 201-3; H. W. Bailey, *Rocznik orientalistyczny* 21:64 (1957); V. V. Ivanov, *Mélanges linguistiques offerts à Émile Benveniste* 283-8 (1975), *Etimologija* 1979 132-4 (1981).

(a)impa- (c.) 'weight, burden' (literal and figurative), acc. sg. *aimpan* (KUB XXXIII 112+ IV 10; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 26:35 [1968]; XXXIII 120 I 30-31 *ina šà-ka-ta-kkan anda aimpan tehun* 'in your innards I have placed a burden'; cf. Güterbock, *Kumarbi* *2; Laroche, *RHA* 26:41 [1968]; XXXVI 74, 2 *aimpan arduṁēni* 'let us saw [off] the burden'; cf. Siegelová, *Arch. Or.* 38:136 [1970]), *impan* (*KBo* XVII 54 I 10 *zi-nas impan lāu* 'let

him loose the soul's burden'; cf. Haas, *Orientalia* N.S. 40:419 [1971]; KUB IX 4 III 37 *zi-as impan*; cf. Goetze, *JAOS* 69:181 [1949]), dat.-loc. sg. *aimpi* (*Bo* 2073 IV 9 *nu-wa aimpi piran kâ zappeskimi* 'from the burden I keep dripping [sweat] here'), acc. pl. *ayimpus* (KUB XXXIII 120 I 33-34 *dingir.meš-ya-ta-kkan hatugaus ina šà-ka anda ayimpus tehun* 'terrible gods have I put as burdens inside your bowels').

anda impai- 'be burdened, be depressed', verbal noun *anda-kan impauwar* (*KBo* I 42 III 53, glossed by Akk. *ašašum* 'load down'; cf. *MSL* 13:139 [1971]); iter. 2 sg. pres. midd. in KUB XXXIII 76, 17 *anda lē impaiskatta* 'be not depressed'; XXXIII 68 II 6 *nu-za-sa namma anda le impanaitta* 'be depressed no more' (cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:128 [1965]); caus. *aimpanu-* 'burden, beset', 3 sg. pres. act. in V 1 IV 77-78 *mān-kan karaš.hi.a ... hēus dugud-us ūl anda aimpanuzi* 'if heavy rain does not beset the army' (cf. Laroche, *RA* 45:96 [1951]; Ünal, *Hatt.* 2:88-90).

The *a-* may be somehow incremental, especially in view of the hiatus breaker *r* attested in *KBo* XX 82 II 31 *nu-wa-mu ana zi-ya arimpan* [...] *dāis* 'and placed a burden upon my soul' (cf. Carruba, *Beschwörungsritual* 28-9); but cf. also ^{GIŠ}*arimpa-*, s.v.; *a(r)impa-* is reminiscent of *lilai-*, *lilariski-* (q.v.; cf. Neu, *IF* 82:272 [1977]). *impa-* is plausibly comparable with Gk. ἵπος 'weight, press', fut. ἵψομαι, aor. ἵψάμην (*Iliad*+) 'bear down on, oppress, vex, harm', ἵπτω βλάπτω (*EM* 481.3), ἱμφοθείς βλαφθείς (Hes.). Origin unknown, presumably noun borrowed from some common source into both Hittite and Greek, with independently developed denominative verbs (*impai-*; **ī(μ)π-* ₁₀ > *ī(μ)πτω*, later also *ἵπῳ*). Cf. Furnée, *Erscheinungen* 271.

a(y)is(s)-, iss- (n.) 'mouth' (KAXU, e.g. KUB XXIX 10 I 10 *is-saz* = XXIX 9 I 14 KAXU-az; akkadogram *pū* in *KBo* XVII 105 II 30 *pū-i-smi* 'into their mouth', *ibid.* 33 *pū-īya-smi* 'in their mouth', besides *ibid.* 41 KAXU-*i-smi*, 37 ^{UZU}KAXU-*šunu*), nom.-acc. sg. *ayis* (e.g. XVII 1 I 15 *LUGAL-us 3-šu ayis-set ārri* 'the king washes his mouth three times'; cf. Otten - Souček, *Altheth. Ritual* 18; KUB XLI 23 III 10 *ayis-(s)mit āratten* 'you [pl.]

wash your mouth!'; XXXVI 91 I 9 and VBoT 58 IV 6 *ayis-(s?)mit*; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:85 [1965]; *KUB* VII 1 I 29 *n-asta DUMU-an ayis-sis* [error for *-sit*] *parā arrahhi* 'then I rinse out the child's mouth'; cf. Kronasser, *Die Sprache* 7:143 [1961], *KAxU-yis* (*KBo* VIII 56, 6), *ais* (e.g. XII 18 I 8 [OHitt.]; XV 10 I 17 [nom.], *ibid.* II 8 and III 50 [voc.], followed by EME 'tongue'; cf. Szabó, *Entsühnungsritual* 14, 20, 42; XII 96 I 9–10 *ais-za-kan YÀ-it sūwanza ēs* 'have your mouth filled with fat'; cf. Rosenkranz, *Orientalia* N.S. 33:239 [1964]; Neu, *IF* 81:304 [1976]; *KUB* XII 63 Rs. 11 *ais-(s)umet*; XIV 4 IV 15 *nu GIG-an antuhsan ais arha huuittiyat* '[he] withdrew [?] the mouth of the sick man'; XXIX 8 IV 37 *ais suppiyahhuwas* 'mouth-cleansing [ritual]', Akk. *mēs pī*, *KAxU-is* (e.g. *KBo* III 8 III 35 ^{UZU}*KAxU-is hamikta* 'he has tied the mouth'; cf. Kronasser, *Die Sprache* 7:158 [1961]; *KUB* XXVI 1 III 64 *apas-ma KAxU-is duwarnāi* 'but he breaks his silence [literally: mouth]'; cf. von Schuler, *Dienstanweisungen* 14), gen. sg. *issas* (e.g. XXIV 13 II 5 and 25; cf. Haas-Thiel, *Rituale* 104), dat.-loc. sg. *issi* (VII 1 I 29–30 EGIR-*anda-ma-ssi-kan issi-ssi lahuhi* 'but afterwards I pour into his mouth'; cf. Kronasser, *Die Sprache* 7:143 [1961]; VII 5 II 12–13 *n-at-za-kan issi-ssi dāi ekuzi-ya 3-šU^DUliliyassin* 'he puts it in his mouth and drinks three times [to] god U.'; XIII 7 I 16), *issi* (e.g. *KBo* V 2 IV 60 *nu-kan ... KÙ.BABBAR issi anda dāi* 'he puts silver in [so-and-so's] mouth'; XVI 97 Rs. 5 and 9; IX 112 Vs. 5; *KUB* XLIII 53 I 21 *ay]is-set-a issi GAL-li* 'his mouth [is] big [in relation] to the [other's] mouth'; cf. *ibid.* 4 and Haas, *Orientalia* N.S. 40:415–6 [1971]; XV 42 III 32), *ayissi* (*KBo* VIII 75, 6 *nu-ssi-kan*] *ayissi anda alla[pahhanzi* 'they spit in his mouth'), *KAxU-i* (e.g. IV 2 III 42–43 *nu-mu-kan memiyas KAxU-i anda tepawesta* 'word became scant in my mouth'; cf. Götze – Pedersen, *MS* 4), *issa* (XVII 2 I 6 and 8 *issa-sma* 'into their mouth'; cf. Otten – Souček, *Altheth. Ritual* 16; III 38 Vs. 4 *issa-ssa* 'into his mouth'; cf. Otten, *Altheth. Erzählung* 8; XIII 100, 7 *issa-ma-ssi* 'but into his mouth'), instr. sg. *issit* (e.g. *KUB* XXXI 135 Vs. 11; *KBo* IX 106 III 3 *issit EME-it* 'with mouth [and] tongue'), *KAxU-it* (e.g. *ibid.* II 57; *KUB* XLV 7 III 7; cf. Riemschneider, *Geburtsomina* 53), abl. sg. *issaz* (*KBo* XVII 1 I 18–19 *issaz-(s)mit lālan AN.BAR-as dāi* '[he] takes from their

mouth the iron tongue'; cf. Otten – Souček, *Altheth. Ritual* 20; *KUB* XI 1 IV 8; *KBo* XV 10 I 15; cf. Szabó, *Entsühnungsritual* 14; *KUB* VII 52 Vs. 9; XXXVI 55 II 40), *issāz* (XXXV 148 III 4), dat.-loc. pl. *issas* (XLIII 68 Rs. 9). Cf. Friedrich, *IF* 41:376 (1923); Ehelolf, *OLZ* 36:6 (1933); Sommer, *Festschrift für Hermann Hirt* 2:291–6 (1936); Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:160, 304.

Exceptional acc. sg. c. (some animate gender synonym?) in *KAxU-an* (*KBo* V 1 IV 4; cf. Sommer – Ehelolf, *Pāpanikri* 12*; XVIII 39, 8); acc. pl. c. in *KUB* XIV 4 II 10 *apās-ma KAxU.HI.A-us anda hamanakta* 'that one tied the mouths'. Cf. Neu, *IF* 81:304–5 (1976).

Luw. *ās(sa)-* 'mouth' (?) perhaps in XXXV 39 II 10 and 26 *āssammas* (cf. *ibid.* 7 *KAxU-šU*), *ibid.* 14 *āssati*; but XXXV 88 II 6 *āassanta* (cf. *ibid.* III 9 *āassatta*) is a verbal form. Cf. Otten, *LTU* 39, 86; Bossert, *Orientalia* N.S. 29:426–7 (1960); Meriggi, *Festschrift Johannes Friedrich* 337 (1959), *RHA* 18:107 (1960), *OLZ* 57:259 (1962); Laroche, *RHA* 23:45 (1965).

Cognate with Skt. *ās-*, Avest. *āh-*, Lat. *ōs* 'mouth' (*IEW* 784–5). Perhaps nom.-acc. sg. **A₁éE₁-es* > **ōyes* > **āyes* > **āyis* (vs. Skt. *ās-*, Lat. *ōs* < **A₁éE₁-s*), with ablauting gen. sg. **A₁éE₁-es-ós* > **esas*. Luw. *ās(sa)-* may match the Indo-Iranian and Latin type, or show the typical Luwian *a*-overlay: **āyas* > **ās-*. Cf. E. Risch, *Sommer Corolla* 196–7; Puhvel, *LIEV* 55; F. O. Lindeman, *To Honor Roman Jakobson* 1188–80 (1967); H. Eichner, *MSS* 31:84 (1973), *Die Sprache* 24:162 (1978); J. Schindler, in *Flexion und Wortbildung* 264 (1975). For different older reconstructions, see e.g. Pedersen, *Hitt.* 47; Sturtevant, *Lg.* 14:292 (1938); for unconvincing more recent attempts, Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:35, 42; Ch.-J. N. Bailey, *Working Papers in Linguistics* 2.1, 5 and 136 (Univ. of Hawaii, 1970); A. Bernabé P., *Revista española de lingüística* 3:425–6 (1973). R. Schmitt-Brandt's derivation from an **ay-* 'speak' (*Entwicklung* 86) is implausible. Cf. *issalli-*, *zasgarais* (s.v. *sakkar*).

ak(k)-, ek- 'die; be killed (passive to *kuen-* 'kill', like Gk. ἀποθνῆσσω to ἀποκτείνω); be put to death by judicial sentence, be legally executed (like Gk. ἀποθανεῖν ὑπὸ τῆς πόλεως); be

what is the infinitive?

isn't it a kanna?

did HAH misspell it in

Studia Med. 7 pl 41 nr. 12?

(as arkanna)

eclipsed' (UG₆), 1 sg. pres. act. *ākmi* (KUB XL 33 Vs. 23), *akmi* (XXIV 5+IX 13 Vs. 16=XXXVI 93 Vs. 10; cf. Kümmel, *Ersatzrituale* 8), 2 sg. pres. act. (OHitt.) *ākti* (KBo VII 14+KUB XXXVI 100 II 6), *ākti* (e.g. KUB VIII 63 I 3; XXIII 1 II 36; cf. Kühne – Otten, *Šaušgamuwa* 10, 40–1; XXXVI 57 III 8 *nu akti harakti* 'you die [and] perish'; cf. Siegelová, *Appu-Hedammu* 62), 3 sg. pres. act. *aki* (e.g. Code 1:6 *takku ... takiya URU-ri aki* 'if he is killed in another city'; KBo V 3 III 31 *n-as URU^{URU}Hattusi ŪL huiissuizzi aki-pa* 'he does not stay alive at Hattusas; he is put to death'; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 2:124; KUB VIII 1 *passim* ^D*sin-as aki* 'the moon is eclipsed'), 1 pl. pres. act. *akkueni* (XVII 1 II 18 *nu HUR.SAG-i akkueni* 'will we die in the mountains?'), *ak-ku-u-e-ni* (ibid. 24; cf. Friedrich, *ZA* 49:238 [1950]), 2 pl. pres. act. *ākteni* (KBo III 23 Rs. 4; cf. A. Archi, in *Florilegium Anatolicum* 41 [1979]), 3 pl. pres. act. *akkanzi* (e.g. Code 1:37, 2:66; IV 14 III 37 *ANA LUGAL IR.MEŠ ZI akkanzi* 'intimate servants die for the king'; cf. ibid. II 55; R. Stefanini, *ANLR* 20:46, 69 [1965]), 3 sg. pret. act. (OHitt.) *ākkis* (e.g. VI 2 IV 3 [= Code 1:75]; cf. Haase, *Fragmente* 41), *akkis* (III 46 Vs. 48), *akis* (?; III 34 II 12; III 36 Vs. 18; but cf. Otten, *IF* 80:226–7 [1975]), *akta* (e.g. V 9 Vs. 26; XIII 3 III 35), *aggas* (?; VBoT 1, 24; cf. L. Rost, *MIO* 4:335, 338 [1956]), often BA.UG₆ (e.g. KBo III 38 Vs. 14; cf. Otten, *Altheth. Erzählung* 8), 2 pl. pret. act. *ākten* (KUB XIV 1 Vs. 12 *kāstita-man ākten* 'you would have died of hunger'; cf. Götze, *Madd.* 4; Otten, *Sprachliche Stellung* 11), 3 pl. pret. act. *a-ki-ir* (e.g. KBo III 38 Rs. 22; cf. Otten, *Altheth. Erzählung* 10; KUB XXVI 69 VI 13 *n-at kasti akir* 'they died of hunger'; cf. Werner, *Gerichtsprötokolle* 44; VBoT 58 I 32, 33, 35; KUB XXIV 4 Vs. 4), *a-kir* (e.g. KBo XXII 2 Rs. 6 and 13; cf. Otten, *Altheth. Erzählung* 10, 12; III 46 Vs. 38; KUB XIV 14 Vs. 36; cf. Götze, *KIF* 168), *e-ki-ir* (KBo III 38 Rs. 29), *e-kir* (e.g. KUB I 8 IV 26 *nu kuyēs ištū GIŠ^{GIŠ}TUKUL ekir kuyēs-ma UD.KAM-za ekir* 'some died by weapon, but others died on the day'; cf. Götze, *Hattusilis* 34; Puhvel, *Studia classica et orientalia Antonino Pagliaro oblata* 3:174 [1969]; XXIV 3 II 7, 10, 13; cf. Gurney, *Hittite Prayers* 26), 1 sg. imp. act. *akkallu* (XIV 1 Rs. 94; cf. Götze, *Madd.* 38), *aggallu* (KBo IV 14 II 35; cf. R. Stefanini, *ANLR* 20:41 [1965];

KUB XIX 9 IV 4; XXI 19+1193/u III 35 *nu-wa ANA^{URU}Nerik ser aggallu-pat* 'let me die for Nerik!'), 2 sg. imp. act. *āk* (KBo IV 14 II 16 *nu LUGAL-i UGU āk* 'die for the king!'; cf. ibid. 25, 65, 72; R. Stefanini, *ANLR* 20:40, 43 [1965]; KUB XXIII 1+III 25; cf. Kühne – Otten, *Šaušgamuwa* 12), 3 sg. imp. act. *aku* (e.g. KBo III 67 II 2; KUB XI 1 IV 20 *takku tezzi aku-war-as n-as aku* 'if he says: let him die, then let him die'; XXXI 74 II 11 *n-as aku*, ibid. III 7 *nu apās aku* 'let him die'; KBo XVI 25 III 9; KUB XIII 3 III 31; XIII 7 I 23; XIV 4 III 20; XXIII 68 Vs. 27 *apāt ē-ir LÚ.MEŠ-it aku* 'this house with the men shall die'; cf. A. Kempinski – S. Košak, *Die Welt des Orients* 5:194 [1970]), *akdu* (VIII 48 I 9; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 26:17 [1968]), 3 pl. imp. act. *akkantu* (XXXVI 113, 5), *akkandu* (e.g. Code 2:98 *2-pat akkandu* 'let them both die!'; KUB XXIV 5+IX 13 Vs. 16); *partic.* *akkant-* 'dead; dead person; soul of a dead person, ghost' (GIDIM), *nom. sg. c.* *akkanza* (e.g. KBo XIII 58 III 10; KUB XXXI 66 I 29 *akkanza ti-anz-as* 'the dead, he [is] alive'), *agganza* (XLI 72 III 3 *mān-as agganza mān-as ti-anza* 'whether he [is] dead or alive'), *āggānza* (XXIII 72 Rs. 14 *nu antuwahas kuis āggānza* 'the man who is dead'), *acc. sg. c.* *akkantan* (e.g. XXX 17 Vs. 7; cf. Otten, *Totenrituale* 52), *akkandan* (XXX 25+ Rs. 20; cf. Otten, *Totenrituale* 28), *aggatan* (KBo XIX 120 II 6 *nu-mu agganatan harkanta[n]* 'the one that died and perished'), *gen. sg.* *akkantas* (e.g. *akkantas zi* 'the soul of the dead'; cf. Otten, *Totenrituale*, *passim*), *akkandas* (e.g. XXXIX 15 I 7; cf. Otten, *Totenrituale* 82), *dat.-loc. sg.* *akkanti* (e.g. Otten, *Totenrituale*, *passim*), *instr. sg.* *akkantit* (XXIX 34+37 IV 11 [= Code 2:90]), *nom. pl. c.* *akkantes* (cf. Otten – Souček, *Gelübde* 18), *acc. pl. c.* *akkanduss-a* 'and the dead' (KBo III 3 I 16), *gen. pl.* in *aggantas hatugatar* 'terror of the dead' (see ref. s.v. *hatuk-*) and *akkantas hūlalī* (see ref. s.v. *hul[a]-*), *dat.-loc. pl.* *aggandas* (KUB XII 58 II 7; cf. Goetze, *Tunnawi* 12); *verbal noun* *aggatar* (n.) 'death', *nom.-acc. sg.* *aggatar* (e.g. XIII 5 II 16, XIII 6 II 36 *SAG.DU-as aggar* = XIII 4 II 45 *SAG.DU-as UG₆-tar* 'capital penalty'; cf. Sturtevant, *JAOS* 54:372, 376 [1934]; cf. ibid. IV 66 *SAG.DU-as wastul* 'capital sin'; Sturtevant, *JAOS* 54:396; Kammenhuber, *ZA* 56:173 [1964]; not 'beheading', despite J. Holt, *Arch. Or.*

17.1:317 [1949]; XV 2 IV 5 ANA LUGAL *aggatar* 'death to the king'; cf. Kümmel, *Ersatzrituale* 70; XXI 27 I 48 ANA ^{URU}Ner-iqqa *ser aggatar ē[sdu]* 'for Nerik let there be death'; cf. A. Archi, *SMEA* 14:192 [1971]; XXXIII 106 III 34 ^DU-ni IGI-*anda aggatar sanheskizzi* '[Kumarbi] plans death against the storm-god'; cf. Güterbock, *JCS* 6:26 [1952]), *aqqatar* (XIII 3 I 3 SAG.DU-*as aqqatar*; KBo XII 30 II 5–6 *aqqatar irhas ēsdu* 'let death be the limit'; cf. IV 14 II 29 and 61 *hinkan-ta ZAG-as ēsdu* 'let death be your limit'; cf. ibid. 23 and 81; R. Stefanini, *ANLR* 20:40–2, 50 [1965]; KUB XXXVI 7a IV 48 *kasza aqqatarr-a* 'hunger and death'; cf. Güterbock, *JCS* 5:158 [1951]), *aqqātar* (Bo 619 III 7 KUR-*eas aqqātar* 'the death of the land'), *gen. sg. aggannas* (KBo IV 14 III 9 ANA ^DUTU-*ši-za aggannas TI-annas UKÙ-as ēs* 'to my majesty be a man of death and life', i.e. show life-and-death devotion; cf. R. Stefanini, *ANLR* 20:44 [1965]; KUB VIII 50 III 9–10 *nu-wa aggannas weten[as] kuwapi ārti* 'when you come to the waters of death'; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 26:20 [1968]), *akkannas* (IBoT I 33, 111 *akkan[na]s-ma MU karū maninkūwan* 'but is the year of death already close at hand?'; cf. Laroche, *RA* 52:155 [1958]), *dat.-loc. sg. akkanni* (ibid. 7 *harki akkanni* 'to destruction-and-death'; cf. Laroche, *RA* 52:152), *abl. sg. aggannaz* (KUB XV 35 + KBo II 9 I 39; cf. Sommer, *ZA* 33:100 [1921]; A. Archi, *Oriens Antiquus* 16:299 [1977]), *akkan-naza* (IBoT I 33, 73 *harkannaza akkannaza* 'from destruction-and-death'; cf. Laroche, *RA* 52:154); cf. Kümmel, *Ersatzrituale* 109; *iter. akkeski-*, *akkiski-*, *3 sg. pres. act. akkiskizzi* (KUB IX 31 IV 45), *3 sg. pres. midd. akkiskittari* (e.g. XIV 13 IV 3–4 *kinun-a-mu ē-ir KUR-TUM ... akkiskittari* 'now my house and land are dying'; cf. Götze, *KIF* 248; similarly passim in Plague Prayers; HT I II 14–15 KUR-*e-kan anda akkiskittari* 'in the land dying is rife'; cf. ibid. 17–18; KUB IX 31 I 2 and II 41, 43, 44; XLI 17 II 18–19), *akkiskittāri* (XIV 13 I 50 KUR ^{URU}Hatti *akkiskittāri*; cf. Götze, *KIF* 246), *ak-kis-kat-ta-ri* (e.g. VIII 63 I 9 *dandukis-wa GIM-an akkiskatta[ri]* 'as mortal man dies'; VII 54 I 2–3 *mān-kan šā KARAŠ.HI.A UG₆-an kisari UKÙ.MEŠ-tar ANŠU.KUR.RA.HI.A GUD.HI.A KAL-gaza akkiskattari* 'if amid an army plague occurs and men, horses, and cattle keep dying terribly'; ibid. IV 10–11 *mān-kan šā KARAŠ KAL-gaza akkiskat-*

tari 'if in an army dying is terribly rife'), *akkiskattāri* (ibid. II 8), *3 pl. pres. act. akkiskanzi* (KBo V 3 III 39 *apez-kan uddanaz arha akkiskanzi* 'for this matter men are put to death'; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 2:126; KUB VII 53 I 4 *nasma-kan SAL-ni DUMU.MEŠ-šu akkiskanzi* 'if on a woman her children keep dying'; cf. Goetze, *Tunnawi* 4), *3 pl. pres. midd. akkiskantari* (IBoT I 33, 106 *ir.MEŠ ZI-KA kuit akkiskantari* 'whereas servants of your soul die [regularly]'), *ak-ki-is-kān-da-ri* (KUB XLI 17 II 9–10 *mān-kan ... akkiskandari* 'if deaths keep occurring'), *3 sg. pret. act. akkisket* (KBo III 53, 7 *s-as akkiske[t]* 'he was dying'; cf. Kühne, *ZA* 67:246 [1977]), *akkiskit* (KUB XIV 11 II 30), *3 sg. pret. midd. akkeskittat* (KBo XVI 15 Vs. 8 'there was much dying'; cf. Houwink Ten Cate, *JNES* 25:169 [1966]), *akkiskittat* (KUB XIV 14 Rs. 2 *nu KUR ^{URU}Hatti akkiskittat* 'Hatti was dying'; cf. Götze, *KIF* 172), *akkiskitat* (XIV 10 I 9; Götze, *KIF* 206), *3 pl. imp. act. akk[is]kandu* (KBo XVI 25 III 12); *sup. akkiskiu(w)an* (BoTU 23A I 54 *SAL.LUGAL akkiskiuwan dāis* 'the queen was about to die'; KUB XIV 8 Vs. 28 *nu-kan ... hinkan ki[sa]t n-as akkiskiuwan d[āis]* 'plague broke out and they began dying'; cf. Götze, *KIF* 210). Cf. Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:516; Neu, *Interpretation* 1–3; Kammenhuber, *HOAKS* 232–3, *MHT* 1, Nr. 1 (1973, 45 p.); Dressler, *Studien* 162–3; Otten, *Sprachliche Stellung* 12.

Despite the consistent spellings *aki*, *akir*, *ekir*, *aku* (and the occasional *akis* besides *akkis*), the preponderance of evidence is for *akk-* and thus /ak-/; the irregularity is reminiscent of *has(s)-* 'open' (q.v.): *hāsi*, *heser*, *hāsu* beside *hassanzi*, *hassit*, *hassant-* (cf. *akkanzi*, *akkis*, *akkant-*). Single spelling of *s* seems somehow connected with the paradigmatic *a:e* ablaut (cf. the alternative forms *hesanzi*, *hesant-*); in the case of *ak(k)-*, however, this ablaut is confined to 3 pl. pret. act. *ekir*, and even there it appears to be a generally younger variant besides *akir* (cf. Otten, *Altheth. Erzählung* 45–6). Initial plene-spelling (*a-ak-* vs. *ak-*) follows certain scribal conventions (it is found sporadically before "k + consonant or pause" but not before "k or kk + vowel") which have nothing to do with vowel quantity or quality in terms of paradigmatic ablaut (pace Kammenhuber, *KZ* 83:270 [1969]; Rosenkranz, *ZA* 54:105–7 [1961]).

ak(k)- has no known inner-Anatolian cognates (Luw: *u[wa]lant-* 'dead'), but IE origin is probable. /ak-/ < IE *ok- (perfect stem) presupposes a root *ek- 'die' postulated also in the Venetic funerary vocable *ekupeθaris*, *ecupetaris*, *equpetars*, allegedly 'tombstone' (see e.g. V. Pisani, *Le lingue dell'Italia antica oltre il latino*² 262 [1964]; G. B. Pellegrini – A. L. Prosdocimi, *La lingua venetica* 2:74–8 [1967]); *ek-: *nek̑- (IEW 762) have been compared with Lat. *emō*: Goth. *niman*; hence *eku- 'dead, corpse' besides Avest. *nasu-*, Gk. *vékōs* 'corpse'. Cf. Götz – Pedersen, *MS* 49; Pedersen, *Festschrift für Hermann Hirt* 2:579–83 (1936). Yet *henkan-* 'plague, death' (q.v.) indicates that *nek̑- is in reality *E₂nek̑- (cf. IEW 45), which leaves an IE *ek- 'die' a weak reed, propped up on Hittite and an obscure Venetic compound (which latter also occurs as *ekvopetaris* and need not have an inherent mortuary meaning; cf. M. Lejeune, *Manuel de la langue vénète* 85–6 [1974]; E. Pulgram, *Studies ... offered to L. R. Palmer* 299–304 [1976]).

Sturtevant (*Lg.* 3:164–5 [1927], later disowned in *Comp. Gr.*¹ 75) tried to connect Lat. *agō* ([*aevum*, *aetatem*, *vitam*] *ēgit* = *vixit* 'he is done with living, he is dead', with 3 pl. perf. *ēgēre* = Hitt. 3 pl. pret. act. *ekir*); cf. W. Petersen, *Lg.* 9:19 (1933); similarly still Carruba, *Scritti in onore di Giuliano Bonfante* 143 (1976). Kronasser (*VLfH* 222) adduced Toch. A *āk*, B *āke* 'end'. H. Eichner (*MSS* 31:81–2 [1973]) explained 3 sg. pres. act. *aki* as *ōke from a reduplicated *A^weA^wōke (i.e. root *A^wek-), with a putative meaning 'is gone' (vel sim.) and possible relatedness to Ved. *āśú-*, Gk. *ὠκύς* 'swift'; but the concomitant theory of "lenition" (and single spelling) of intervocalic tenuis after stressed long vowel renders his approach doubly doubtful; similarly Oettinger, *Stammbildung* 403.

The attempts to derive *ak-* from *ηk̑- (beginning with Hrozný, *SH* 176) are abortive, since the outcome should be *ank-; G. Kellermann and V. Ševoroškin (*Linguistics* 107:121 [1973]) loosely assumed *ak-* < *(h)ηk̑- and irrelevantly compared *asiwant-* (q.v.), where *η- yields *a-* in special phonetic conditions.

On *akkatar* vs. *henkan* cf. Puhvel, *Studia classica et orientalia Antonino Pagliaro oblata* 3:174–5 (1969) = *Analecta Indoeuro-*

paea 203–4 (1981); Kammenhuber, *MHT* 1–2, Nr. 1, 40–1 (1973). For other quasi-synonyms, cf. *halliya weh-* (s.v. *hali-*), *hark-*, *siunis kis-* (s.v. *siu-*).

akkala- (c. or n.) 'furrow' (AB.SÍN), acc. sg. *akkālan* (*KUB* XXIX 30 III 9 [= *Code* 2:68, OHitt.] 1 *akkālan pedai* '[if anyone violates the boundary of a field and] digs one [additional] furrow'), *aggalan* (later dupl. *KBo* VI 26 I 46–47 *takku* A.ŠÀ-an ZAG-an *kuiski parsiya* 1 *aggalan pennāi*, where the redactor has understood *pi-e-da-i* as *pedai-* 'carry off' rather than 'dig' [the latter being consistently spelled *pè-da-i* in Classical Hitt.] and "improved" it to *pennāi* 'drives', i.e. 'rams in, crams in'; *KUB* XXXIX 14 I 5), dat.-loc. sg. *aggali* (ibid. 7; cf. Otten, *Totenrituale* 78), AB.SÍN-i (*KBo* XII 73, 5–6 *halkinn-a-kan* AB.SÍN-i *anda waliwalāi* 'he makes grain grow in the furrow'; cf. Laroche, *RA* 58:73, 78 [1964]), instr. sg. in VI 34 IV 16–17 *ištu* A.ŠÀ-šū-ma-ssi-kan *aggalit welkuwan le uizzi* 'from his field, his furrow may grass not come for him' (cf. Friedrich, *ZA* 35:168 [1924]). Cf. Goetze, *ANET* 195; Ertem, *Fauna* 107–9; Otten, *ZA* 66:93 (1976; skeptical of 'furrow'); Oettinger, *Eide* 14, 50 (who unconvincingly saw in *akkala-* a deep-delving plow, distinct from *GISAPIN*); Puhvel, in *Hethitisch und Indogermanisch* 215–6 (1979) = *Analecta Indoeuropaea* 362–3 (1981) refuting Oettinger).

Cf. Gk. *ὄγμος* 'furrow', usually derived from IE *ag̑-, cf. e.g. *ὄγμον ἄγειν ὀρθόν* 'draw a straight furrow' (Theocritus 10.2); for similar -l- derivatives cf. Gk. *ἀγέλη* 'herd', Lat. *agolum* 'shepherd's staff' (cf. Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:172; Rosenkranz, *JEOL* 19:502 [1965–6]). But -kk- points to IE *k (cf. N. van Brock, *RHA* 20:101, 166 [1962]), which may, however, be present in *ὄγμος* < *ōk- (as in *δειγμα* from *δεικ-*, etc.; cf. Benveniste, *Hittite* 107–8, pace O. Szemerényi, *BSOAS* 27:158 [1964]). Čop (*Ling.* 5:26 [1964]) also compared Lat. *occa* (which was kept apart by Benveniste), Gk. *ὄζινη*, Lith. *akėčios*, Corn. *ocet* 'harrow' (IEW 22). J. Greppin (*PBH* 1972:3 [58], 221–2) adduced Arm. *akaws* 'furrow'.

A tie-in with IE *ag̑ros (Kammenhuber in *HW*² 52) is unlikely since it also involves IE *ag̑- (cf. IEW 6).

aganni- (c.) 'cup, bowl', nom. sg. ^{DUG}*agannis* (*KUB XXXI 71 IV 29*). Borrowed from Hurrian (*XXVII 13 I 21 aganni*); cf. (Western) Akk. *agan(n)u*, Ugar. *agn*, Hebr. *aggān*, Egypt. *ʾikn*. Cf. Laroche, *RA* 47:40 (1953); Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:245; Kammenhuber, *Die Arier* 154. Furnée (*Erscheinungen* 138) compared Gk. *ἄχων*, name of a Persian and Boeotian hollow measure, also 'box', as an Asianic loanword.

aku- (c.) 'stone', nom. sg. *akus* (*KUB XXI 19+338/v III 14* ^{NA4}*akus witeni* 'a stone in water'; cf. Haas, *Nerik* 7), acc. sg. *akun* (ibid. 16; *XXXVI 12 II 5-6 nu-za ishamiskizzi* ^D*IŠTAR-is nu-za-kan šA A.AB.BA akun* ^{NA4}*passilann-a anda zikkizzi* 'Ištar sings, and the stone and pebble of the sea she engages [to attention?]; cf. Güterbock, *JCS* 6:15 [1952]), acc. pl. *akus* (*VBoT* 134, 2 *ā*]*andus* ^{NA4}*aku[s* 'hot stones'; cf. e.g. *KUB XXXIII 49 II 6 ā*]*andus* ^{NA4}*passilus* 'hot pebbles'; also *KBo XIX 156 Vs. 17 a-ku-u-us-(sa)*; cf. Carruba, *Das Palaische* 30; Neu, *Alitheth.* 222). Cf. also ^{NA4}*akur* (*KUB XLIII 75 Rs. 2*)?

akuwant- 'stony', acc. pl. c. in *XXXV 84 II 4* ^{NA4}*akuwandus KASKAL.HI.A-us* 'stony roads' (cf. Otten, *LTU* 84). Cf. Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:266.

Laroche's etymology (*RHA* 15:25-6, 29 [1957]) involving IE**ak-* 'sharp, edgy' (*IEW* 18-22) is semantically plausible (cf. e.g. Skt. *āśman-*, Lith. *akmuõ* 'stone'); a *u*-stem is seen in Lat. *acus* 'needle', *acūmen* 'sharp point'. Yet the consistent single spelling of *-k-* points rather to */-g-/*; hence cf. perhaps instead IE**agh-* in Gk. *ἄχων*, *ἄχωνη* 'chaff' (besides Goth. *ahana* 'chaff', Lat. *agna* 'ear of grain', from **ak-*), i.e. **A₂egh-*, with **A₂gh-ād-* seen in Goth. *gazds* 'sting', Lat. *hasta* 'spear' (**ghadh-tā*). H. Eichner (*MSS* 31:81 [1973]) postulated a proto-paradigm nom.-acc. sg. neut. **Aēku*: gen. **Aēkews* (or **Aēkwēs*), yielding Hitt. **heku*: **akkuas* and thence analogically *aku*: **akkuwas* and finally *aku*: **akuwas*; apart from the improbable "lenitional" single spelling of *-k-* after a postulated long vowel, the form **aku* suffers from nonexistence (nom. sg. c. *akus* above).

akkus(s)a- (n.) '(catch-)hole, (trapping-)pit', nom.-acc. pl. *akkus(s)a*, gloss-wedged (probably Luwoid) hapax legomenon in the Hittite *Gilgameš*: *KBo X 47c*, 22-26 (with dupl. *KUB VIII 56*, 10-14) *nu-wa*] *akkussa* (dupl. *akkusa*) *kue ammu[k tarneskimi]* [*ap*] *ās-ma-⟨wa⟩r-at-kan* SAHAR.HI.A-az [*sahiskizzi*] *aggatius-ma-wa kuyēs* [*isparnuskimi* (?)] *apās-ma-as sarā d[āi nu-war-as-kan id-i anda]* *ishūwaiskizzi* 'the pits which I sink, that man stuffs them with earth; but the nets which I (spread), that one takes them up and throws them in the river'; ibid. 14 *akku[ssa]*. Cf. Otten, *Istanbuler Mitteilungen* 8:100-2 (1958); Laroche, *RHA* 26:9 (1968).

akkus(s)a- matches *būru* 'pit' in the Akkadian *Gilgameš* (cf. Friedrich, *ZA* 39:40 [1930]; *CAD B* 342). No clear etymology. For the equally gloss-wedged *aggatius* in the above passage see s.v. *ekt-*, *ikt-*.

akutalla- or **akugalla-** (n.?), name of a container for water, instr. sg. in *KUB II 13 I 8-9 akugallit KÙ.BABBAR wātar pedai LUGAL-us-za QATI-ŠU ārri* (dupl. *IX 20*, 5-6 *akutallit [... p]edai LUGAL-us-za [... ā]rri*) '(he) brings water in a silver *a*., and the king washes his hands'.

One of the forms is a likely misspelling, probably *akugallit*, with omission of the final vertical wedge which distinguishes *ta* from *ga*; the copy looks cramped compared to the generous spacing of *IX 20*, 5.

For *-talla-* in vessel names cf. *halwattalla-* (n.) beside *halwani-*. Possibly **akutallan* /ak^wtlan/ or /ag^wdlan/ < IE **egh^w-tlom* or **egh^w-dhlom*; cf. Hitt. *eku-* 'drink' (s.v.) and Lat. *pōculum* < **pō-tlom* 'drinking tool', or *stabulum* < **stā-dhlom* 'standing spot'. Cf. Puhvel, *JAOS* 97:598 (1977); in a similar vein already Ivanov, *Voprosy slavjanskogo jazykoznanija* 2:19 (1957). Thus 'goblet' rather than 'bowl' or 'ewer'? Hence the first part of the etymology by C. H. Carruthers (*Lg.* 9:153-4 [1933]) may be right after all, although there is no tie-in with Lat. *aqua*. Cf. also N. van Brock, *RHA* 20:101 (1962).

Contrast ^{LÚ}*akuttara-* (s.v. *eku-*).

aku(wa)kuwa- (c.) 'spider, tarantula' (?), gen. sg. in *Bo* 2738 I 7–8 *akuwakuwas hattēsni* 'to the lair of a tarantula', with duplicate *Bo* 2499 I 7 *akuw*], dupl. *Bo* 7230, 7 *akukuwa*<*s*> *ha*[t-. There is also the (haplographic?) form *akuwas* in *Bo* 2738 I 17 *akuwas* AMA-as GUD-us, paralleling a preceding passus preserved in dupl. *Bo* 2499 I 3 *lalawēsnaš* ('swarm of ants') AMA-as GUD-us. Cf. Otten, *ZA* 66:94–5 (1976).

Phonetic variant of *auwawa-* 'spider' (q.v.); thus perhaps some underground variety like tarantula or other large mygalomorph spider. Cf. Puhvel, *Kratylos* 25:137 (1980); *Essays in historical linguistics in memory of J.A. Kerns* 237–42 (1981).

The translation 'frog, toad' (current since E. Forrer apud P. Kretschmer, *KlF* 310; C. H. Carruthers, *Lg.* 6:160 [1930]) was influenced by onomatopoeic terms like Gk. *κοᾶξ* (frog-cry), Lat. *coaxō* 'croak' (*IEW* 627). Kammenhuber's 'toad' or 'mole' (*HW*² 54) was no improvement (for 'mole' see rather *asku-*, s.v.). Tischler's argument (*Glossar* 12) that the creature had to make some characteristic sound to rate an onomatopoeic name is contradicted by *lala(k)uesa-* 'ant'.

does
reduplication
refer to characteristic
movement?

allayani- (c.), name of a tree, nom. sg. *allayanis* (950/c IV 1, preceded by ^{GI}*š*hasik 'fig-tree'), *allayani*[s (758/u, 10, followed [ibid. 11] by ^{GI}šHASHUR.KUR.RA 'mountain apple'), *allayan*[(*KUB* XXXIII 32 III 9 *nu* ZI-KA ^{GI}šallayan['your spirit [like] a.'], acc. pl. ^{GI}šallayanus (XXXV 164 III 5; cf. Carruba, *Das Palaische* 32; Neu, *Altheth.* 226). Cf. Ertem, *Flora* 107–8; Otten, *ZA* 66:95 (1976).

Probably a culture tree, possibly olive, usually ^{GI}šZERTUM, often listed with *hassikka-* 'fig-tree' (q.v.), in which case one may entertain an affinity with Gk. *ἐλαία*, Lat. *olea*, *olīva* 'olive-tree', Arm. *iwl* 'oil'. The suffix *-ani-* resembles Arm. *-eni* forming tree names, e.g. *last* 'boat': *lasteni* 'alder-tree' (for semantics see s.v. *alanza*[*n*]; cf. J. Greppin, *Classical Armenian nominal suffixes* 83 [1975]). "Oily" nature of the tree in the simile *KUB* XXXIII 32 III 9 would be apposite to the "smooth-flowing", humoral soul-concept of the Hittites (cf. s.v. *war*-[*a*]s-).

allallā- (c. or n.?) 'defection', with gloss-wedges, attested almost exclusively in the late text (Suppiluliumas II) *KBo* IV 14 II and IV, acc. sg. *allallān* (IV 62), *allalān* (IV 63), *alla*[llān] *zilatīya le sanahti* 'in the future do not plan defection', gen. sg. *allallās* (II 43 INIM *allallās*, II 52 *allallās-ma memiyas* 'an act of defection'), dat.-loc. sg. *allallā* (II 74 *n*asma-mu-kan EN.MEŠ *kuyēsqa allallā pānzi* 'or if some lords resort to defection from me'; II 43 *allallā le pāsi* 'do not resort to defection'; II 46–47 *allallā pāuwanzi-wa-za* UGU *linqanuwanza* 'regarding the matter of defecting I am bound by oath'; II 59–61 *zik-ma allallā pāuwar* 1-eda *tiyauwar pidi-kan wasdumar le sanahti* 'do not plan defecting, or standing apart, or incurring criminality on your post'; repeated in II 63–65 with *allala pāuwar*, II 69–71 with *allalā pāwar*; IV 74; *KBo* XIII 260 III 37).

allallā pai- resembles *arrusa pai-* 'resort to secession' (q.v.). Gloss-wedges and the Luwoid ritual *KBo* XIII 260 both point to a Luwianism. *allallā-* seems to be a "privileged" term referring to the potential disloyalty of the king's addressee (a vassal or high dignitary) or 'lords', whereas defection in general (II 14 *ir kuiski* 'some servant'; II 48 *kuyēsqa* 'some'; II 54 'the king's army and country'; II 2, II 63, III 14, III 28 'country') is expressed by the verb (*kattan*) *niya-* (*neya-*, midd. of *nai-*) 'turn away'. But cf. also II 74 (above) with II 56 *nasma-kan* EN.MEŠ LUGAL-*i* GAM-an *niyantari* 'if lords turn away from the king'. Cf. R. Stefanini, *ANLR* 20:39–50, 52, 60–1 (1965).

Reduplicated? Onomatopoeic? No etymology.

alalamniya- 'cry aloud', iter. 3 sg. pres. act. *alalamniskizzi* (*KUB* XVII 9 I 18; cf. ibid. 21 [2 sg.] *wēskisi* 'lament'), *a-la-la-am-ni-es-ki-iz-zi* (XXX 19+ IV 12; cf. Otten, *Totenrituale* 46). Cf. Friedrich, *ZA* 39:75 (1930).

Perhaps haplological for **alala + lamniya-* 'call out *alala*'; cf. Arm. *alalak* 'cry, scream'; Gk. *ἀλαλαί* (interjection), *ἀλαλή* 'outcry', *ἀλαλάζω* 'cry aloud', *ἐλελεῦ* 'alas', *ὀλολύζω* 'cry out'; *RV* 4.18.6 *etā aršanty alalābhāvantīr* 'those (waters) flow, loud-sounding' (cf. *IEW* 29). For *lamniya-*, cf. s.v. *laman-*. Cf. Puhvel, *JAOS* 97:598 (1977).

alalima-, alalam(m)a- (c.) 'entrenchment, ditch' (*KBo* I 35, 3 *id-as alalimas* = [Akk.] *hatidu*, i.e. *haṭṭitu* 'entrenchment'), nom. sg. in *KUB* XXXVI 68 I 9 *id-as alalamma[s]* 'entrenchment of a river' (cf. *ibid.* 10 *id-as wappun* 'river-bank'), XVII 1 II 23 *id-a[s] alalamas* (cf. *ibid.* 21 *id-as ar[aszi]* 'river flows'; Friedrich, *ZA* 49:238 [1950]), acc. pl. *alalimu[s]* (*KBo* XXVI 135, 7; cf. *ibid.* 6 *ar[sarsura[s]* 'stream').

Cf. Laroche, *OLZ* 51:423 (1956). Other, incorrect interpretations are based on the ambiguity of the Akk. gloss *hatidu*: 'fright' (Götze, *KIF* 186); standing for *haṭṭu* 'verminous', misunderstood as *hādidu* 'roar(ing)' (*HW*² 55; cf. Laroche, *BSL* 52.1:77–8 [1956]).

Technical term of irrigation like *amiyara-* (q.v.). Cf. perhaps Arm. *olol* 'inundation', *ololanem* 'cover with water'. Cf. Puhvel, *JAOS* 97:598 (1977).

allaniya- 'sweat, perspire', only in hippological context so far, 3 pl. pres. act. *allaniyanzi*, typically *KBo* III 2 Rs. 26–27 *mahhan-ma ANŠU.KUR.RA.MEŠ allaniyanzi sīshau arha uizzi nu-smas* ^{KUŠ}KA. .TAB.ANŠU TÚG.HI.A *arha danzi* 'but when the horses perspire (and) sweat breaks out, they take away the bridle and blankets' (cf. Kammenhuber, *Hippologia* 128–30); following *allaniyanzi*, instead of *sīshau* 'sweat', *KUB* I 11 + XXIX 57 I 22–23 has *ZUDU-ŠUNU-ya* 'and their sweat' (Kammenhuber, *Hippologia* 108), I 11 III 5–6 has (gloss-wedges) *ZUDU-ŠUNU-ya* (*ibid.* 114), *KBo* III 2 Vs. 36–37 has only gloss-wedges (*ibid.* 140), and III 2 1.R. 1 has KI.MIN 'ditto, etc.' (*ibid.* 144); *allaniyanzi* alone in broken context in *KBo* XIV 63a IV 4 (*ibid.* 220).

There is typical tautological pleonasm (cf. Friedrich, *Orientalia* N.S. 9:208 [1940]) in the sequence *allaniyanzi sīshau* (or: *ZUDU-ŠUNU-ya*) *arha uizzi*, to the point of the copyist merely signalling the quasi-repetition by gloss-wedges or KI.MIN; hence the meaning 'perspire' is likely for *allaniya-* (as opposed to Kammenhuber's guess 'become agitated'; cf. *Hippologia* 322). The true Hitt. noun for 'sweat' is not known (*sīshau* is a possibly Hurroid hapax; cf. *ibid.* 129); *warsula-* 'moisture, wetness' (q.v. s.v. *wars[iya]-*) also denotes 'perspiration'; *zap-*

piya- (q.v.) can mean 'drip (with perspiration)'; but *allaniya-* may well be the normal verb for 'to sweat'.

The comparison with OIr. *allas* (< **aln-*?), gen. *allais* (n.) 'sweat' (vs. Welsh *chwys*, IE **sweyd-*), first made by Pedersen (*Féil-Sgribhinn Eóin Mhic Néill* 142 [1940]), is plausible, although formational details of *allaniya-* remain opaque (< **aln-yo-* or **alnon-yo-*?). Cf. J. Vendryes, *Lexique étymologique de l'irlandais ancien* A-62 (1959); Benveniste, *Hittite* 107; Jucquois, *Encyclopaedia Universalis* 8:930 (1968); W. Meid, *Indogermanisch und Keltisch* 11 (1968); J. Puhvel, *JAOS* 97:598 (1977); H. Eichner, *Die Sprache* 24:68 (1978). O. Szemerényi (*Gnomon* 43:653 [1971]) also adduced Gk. *ἄλεξ* 'warmth, body heat' (separating *ι* from *εἰλη* 'sun-heat', IE **swelā*), and Lat. *ad-oleō* 'burn (as sacrifice)'.

allantaru- (n.) 'oak' (tree and wood), dat.-loc. sg. ^{GIŠ}*allanGIŠrui* (*KUB* XXXIX 7 II 35), nom.-acc. pl. n. ^{GIŠ}*allantaru* (XXXIX 8 I 48); ^{GIŠ}*allanGIŠr[u]* (XXXIX 24 Vs. 2). Cf. Otten, *Totenrituale* 38, 134–5.

Compound of Semitic *allan-* (Akk. *allānu*, Hebr. *ʾallōn* 'oak') and Hitt. *taru-* 'tree, wood' (q.v.). Cf. H. A. Hoffner, *Orientalia* N.S. 35:390–1 (1966); Kümmel, *Orientalia* N.S. 36:366–7 (1967); Goetze, *JCS* 22:17 (1968); Ertem, *Flora* 79; Tischler, *IBK Sonderheft* 50:214 (1982).

Cf. ^{GIŠ}*taruallinu* at Nuzi (see Haas, *Nerik* 174)?

alanza(n)- (c.), a tree and its wood, nom. sg. *alanzas* (2064/g Vs. 10 ^{GIŠ}*tanāu* ^{GIŠ}*alanzass-a warhuis* 'thick [i.e. shady?] t.- and a.-tree[s]'; cf. Güterbock, *Siegel* 1:77; Riemschneider, *MIO* 6:362 [1958]; XXXIII 81 I 11 ^{GIŠ}*alanzas*; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:80 [1965]; XLII 107 IV 10 and 11 *alanzas*), ^{GIŠ}*alanza* (VII 53 III 13 *kās* ^{GIŠ}*alanza mahhan ... parkunuskizzi* 'as this a.-wood cleanses'; cf. Goetze, *Tunnawi* 20; *KBo* XIV 98 II 2 ^{GIŠ}*alanza*), acc. sg. ^{GIŠ}*alanzanan* (*KUB* XXVIII 102 IV 13; XVII 27 II 17; 574/s, 4, followed by ^{GIŠ}MA 'fig-tree'), gen. sg. ^{GIŠ}*alanzanas* (XII 58 III 25 ^{GIŠ}*alanzanas* KÁ.GAL-as 'gate of a.-wood'; cf. Goetze, *Tunnawi* 18; *KBo* IV 2 III 33 ^{GIŠ}*alanzanas* ^{GIŠ}*karsaniyas* 'of a. and

soapwort'; cf. Kronasser, *Die Sprache* 8:95 [1962]; *KUB* VII 23, 7; XXXII 123 II 12–13 *KĪLILU-ya* ^{GIŠ}*alanzanas lahhurnuzz[i-...]* *jiyanda* 'wreaths made of a.-branches'; XXXV 142 I 8 and 12; XLV 20 I 9), ^{GIŠ}*alanzas* (VII 53 III 12 ^{GIŠ}*alanzas KÁ.GAL*).

The declension resembles *alkista(n)-*, *arkamma(n)-*, *hara(n)-*, *istanza(n)-*, *lahanza(n)-*, *sum(m)anza(n)-*, *memiya(n)-*; for analogical interactions see s.v. *istanza(n)-*. In the context of 2064/g Vs. 10 *alanza(n)-* grew in pastures. Arboreal identification is difficult and ambiguous. Ertem (*Flora* 77–9) assumed 'laurel' (*Laurus nobilis*), without etymological considerations. M. Poetto (*Istituto Lombardo, Rendiconti, Classe di Lettere* 107:29 [1973]) compared Gk. *ἐλάτη* 'silver fir' (*Abies cephalonica*) < **elntā*, assuming *e* > *a* before *l* in Hittite and regular **ŋ* > *an*, but not accounting for *z* in *alanza-*; the coupling with ^{GIŠ}*tanāu* (q.v.) in 2064/g Vs. 10 may strengthen the case for another conifer. Yet etymologically most probable is a comparison with Lat. *alnus* < **al(i)sno-*, Lith. *alksnis*, East Lith. *aliksniš* < **al(i)sni-* 'alder'; while Baltic has treated the *-l(i)sn-* cluster by epenthesis of *k*, Hitt. has metathesized **al(i)sno-* to **alŋso-* > **alansa-* > *alanza-* (with normal /ns/ > /nts/; the same metathesis may be present in *alwanza-*, q.v.). Alternatively, if Lat. *alnus* < **aleno-* (like e.g. *ornus* < **o-seno-*), *alanza-* may represent **alŋso-* without metathesis. The alder would grow along stream-banks, and alderwood was as suitable as fir for carpentry (cf. metonymic Lat. *alnus* 'boat', like *abies* 'ship' or Gk. *ἐλάτη* 'oar; ship'). Cf. Puhvel, *JAOS* 97:598 (1977), and for the extra-Anatolian cognates F. Specht, *Der Ursprung der indogermanischen Deklination* 59 (1943); O. Szemerényi, *Glotta* 38:227–9 (1960); P. Friedrich, *Proto-Indo-European trees* 70–3 (1970).

M. Mayer (*Acme* 27:300 [1974]) tried unsuccessfully to involve Gk. *ἐλάτη*, Lat. *alnus*, and Hitt. *alanza(n)-* alike in a "Mediterranean" root-etymology meaning 'strong', comparing inter alia also Hebrew *allōn* 'oak' (cf. s.v. *allantaru-*).

allappahhi (e.g. *KBo* XVII 1 [= *FHG* 6] I 4–5 *LUGAL-us ... GUD-un ... allappahhi* 'the king spits on the cattle'; similarly ibid. 6, 36; cf. Laroche, *RA* 45:184–5 [1951]; Otten–Souček, *Altheth. Ritual* 18–9), *alpahhi* (XXIV 1 I 7), 3 pl. pres. act. *allappahhanzi* (e.g. II 3 I 41 *nu-ssi-kan KAXU-i anda allappahhanzi* 'they spit in his mouth'; cf. Hrozný, *Heth. KB* 68; L. Rost, *MIO* 1:354 [1953]; XVII 3 IV 32; cf. Otten–Souček, *Altheth. Ritual* 38), *allappahhanzi* (e.g. XVII 1 II 19; cf. Otten – Souček, *Altheth. Ritual* 26), 1 sg. pret. act. *allappahhun* (*KUB* XVII 27 III 11), 3 sg. pret. act. *allappahas* (XXXIII 120 I 38–40; cf. Güterbock, *Kumarbi* *3; Meriggi, *Athenaeum* N.S. 31:112–4 [1953]; Laroche, *RHA* 26:41 [1968]), *allapahasta* (XXXVI 55 III 24) *arha allapahasta* 'spat out'; cf. Rosenkranz, *RHA* 15:106 [1957]), 2 pl. pret. act. in *idālawēs-wa-kan hūrtāus parā allapahten* 'you have spat out the evil curses' (L. Rost, *MIO* 1:354 [1953], II 31), 2 sg. imp. act. *allapah* (e.g. IX 4 II 41; IX 34 III 22 and 23; XXV 80 Rs. 13), *allappah* (e.g. XLIV 56 Rs. 15); partic. *allappahhant-*, nom.-acc. (pl.) neut. *allappahhan* (XVII 27 III 15); iter. *allappahhiski-*, 3 sg. imp. act. ibid. 14–15 *n-us-san ser [all]appahhiskiddu* 'let him spit on them'. Cf. Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:431; Josephson, *Sentence particles* 49–50.

Etymology uncertain. Perhaps related to the quasi-onomatopoeic root **lab(h)-*, *lap(h)-* (*IEW* 651) seen in Gk. *λαφύσσω*, *λάπτω*, OE *lapiān* 'lap, slurp, swig, quaff', Arm. *lap^cem*, Alban. *lap*, Lat. *lambō*, OHG *laffan* 'lick', etc.

allassi- 'ladyhood, queenship', gen. sg. in *IBoT* II 120 Rs. 3 *yā allassias iskiya[uwar* 'unction with oil of the queenship', *KBo* X 34 I 3 *allāssiyas* (viz. *SISKUR.SISKUR* 'rite'; ibid. 2 *SISKUR.SISKUR sarrassiyas* 'rite of kingship'; cf. Goetze, *JCS* 23:80 [1970]), similarly *KUB* XI 31 VI 5 *allassiyanza* (ibid. 3 *sarrassian[za]*, dat.-loc. sg. in e.g. *KBo* XV 43 Vs. 7–8 *ANA^DU sarrassiya [ū ANA^DHepa]t allassiya sipanti* 'he pours to the storm-god for kingship and to Hebat for queenship' (cf. Goetze, *JCS* 23:78 [1970]). Cf. Laroche, *RA* 54:193 (1960), *RHA* 34:44 (1976); Kümmel, *Ersatzrituale* 47–9; Haas – Wilhelm, *Riten* 66, 68.

allap(p)ahh-, alpahh- 'spit, spit at', 3 sg. pres. act. *allappahhi* (e.g. *KBo* XXI 6 Rs. 11; *KUB* XXIV 12 II 9; XXV 80 Rs. 11),

Borrowed Hurr. deriv. from *allai* 'lady' (e.g. *KUB* XXXIV 102 II 12 and III 33 ^D*Allai*; XII 11 IV 27 ^D*ištar allai*; with article frequent ^D*Allan[ni-]*; cf. e.g. Hurr. *allāssāe* (XXVII 42 Vs. 27), *allassi-ni-pi* 'of the queenship' (e.g. XLV 84 Rs. 4, 7, 9), *allāssi-ni-pi* (ibid. 17); similar abstracts are *sarrassi-* (from Akk. *šarri-* 'king'), *ebrissi-* 'lordship', *damqirasi-* 'merchanthood', with Hurr. -ssi = Akk. -ūtu (*šarrūtu*, *bēlūtu*, *taṃqārūtu*).

(a)lattari- (c.), with determinative ^{NINDA} 'bread', a kind of bread or pastry, nom. sg. *lattariyis* (*KBo* XV 37 I 14), acc. sg. *aladdarin* (V 1 III 31), *alattarin-a* (ibid. 17), *aladdarin-a* (ibid. 33), *laddarin* (ibid. 12; cf. Sommer – Ehelolf, *Pāpanikri* 10*, 8*), *alāttarin* (*KUB* XXV 48 IV 8), *lattariyen* (XXV 50 II 9), *latarin* (*JRAS* 1909, 977 line 3), nom. pl. in *KBo* XIV 139 II 2 2 [^{NINDA}a]lattarie[s, acc. pl. in XXI 34 II 17 4 ^{NINDA}.KUR₄.RA *allattarius* 'four thick a.-loaves'. Cf. H. A. Hoffner, *Alimenta Hethaeorum* 149–50 (1974).

Hurrian in origin. Unlikely comparison with Arm. *alandar* 'dessert' by G. Kapancjan, *Chetto-Armeniaca* 121, 130–1 (1931–3); *Istoriko-lingvističeskie raboty* 81–2, 333–4 (1956); cf. T. Schultheiss, *KZ* 77:225 (1961).

alel- (n.) 'flower, bloom'; *hameshandas alel* corresponds to Akk. *ayar(i)* 'April-May' in the bilingual *KUB* IV 4 Vs. 7–9 *hamishandas-ma-za alel āssiyanni handas ēssa[tti]* 'but the flower of spring you make for the sake of love' (cf. Laroche, *RA* 58:73 [1964]); nom.-acc. sg. in XXXIX 6 II 15 *nu-ssi alel ud[anzi]* 'and they bring him a flower' (cf. Otten, *Totenrituale* 48), also *alil* (XXIV 14 I 8 *kuēl imma Giš-ruwas hahhallas alil* 'the bloom of whatever tree [or] bush'; XXXIII 68 II 1–2; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:128 [1965]; *IBoT* II 39 II 22; *KBo* XIV 98 I 14), also *alilas* (c.; unless from *alila-*, q.v.) in *KUB* XII 62 Vs. 13–14 *alilas-za warsuwanzi ūl memmai* 'the flower will not refuse to be picked' (secondary thematization like ibid. Rs. 5 *hariyas* for *hari-*?), dat.-loc. sg. *alili* (ibid. Vs. 11 *alili warsuwanzi paimi* 'I will go to pick the flower'; XI 26 II 8 *alili TUTITTI* 'for the [heraldic?]

flower [or rosette] of the breastplate'; cf. *IBoT* II 62 Vs. 10 ^D*alili*, some sacred emblem?), abl. sg. *alilaz* (*KUB* XXVIII 6 Vs. 14b *DUMU.MEŠ-us alilaz uer* 'the offspring [i.e. apples] came from the bloom'; *KBo* XXII 85 I 8; cf. Haas – Thiel, *Rituale* 132). Cf. Friedrich, *ZA* 49:248 (1950); Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:313, 324, 340.

A possible denom. derivative is *alalessar* (n.), hardly 'flower-patch, garden' (e.g. Laroche, *RA* 47:40 [1953]; Kammenhuber, *MIO* 2:436 [1954]) but a meadow (*USALLUM alalessar*) of extensive proportions (attestations in Güterbock, *Siegel* 1:76–7; Riemschneider, *MIO* 6:358, 362 [1958]). Cf. Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:290.

International culture word: Cushitic *ilili*, Berber *alili*, Basque *lili*, Estonian *lill*, Alban. *PuPe* 'flower'; Egypt. *hrr-t* (Coptic *hrēri*, *hlēli*), Gk. *λεῖριον*, Lat. *lilium* 'lily', etc. Cf. Benveniste, *BSL* 50.1:43 (1954); J. Hubschmid, *Mediterrane Substrate* 37–9 (1960); E. Masson, *Recherches sur les plus anciens emprunts sémitiques en grec* 58–9 (1967); B. Hemmerdinger, *Glotta* 46:240 (1968).

alhuesra-, alhuitra- (c.), name or title of priestess, nom. sg. ^{SAL}*alhuitras* (e.g. *KBo* XIV 89 IV 11; *KUB* XXVII 59 IV 14), acc. sg. ^{SAL}*alhuitran* (XXXII 125, 8), dat.-loc. sg. ^{SAL}*alhuitri* (e.g. XVII 24 III 18), nom. pl. in *KBo* XXIV 28 IV 12 and 23 ^{SAL.MEŠ}*alhuitri[s]*, acc. pl. *alhuesrus* (IX 120 Vs. 7), dat.-loc. pl. in XXI 32 Rs. 8 ^{SAL.MEŠ}*alhuesras* (and perhaps XVII 57, 6 a] *lhuesras*; cf. Otten, *ZA* 66:97 [1976]), *KUB* XX 16 IV 4 3 ^{SAL.MEŠ}*alhuyitras*, 122/f, 8 ^{ANA} 3 ^{SAL.MEŠ}*alhuitra[s]*, *KBo* XXIV 23, 8 ^{ANA} ^{SAL}*alhuitras*; also undeclined, e.g. nom. sg. ^{SAL}*alhuitra* (*KUB* XXVII 64 Vs. 6), dat. sg. ^{ANA} ^{SAL}*alhuitra* (frequent). Metathetic spelling ^{SAL}*hu-al-it-ra-* (*KBo* XXIV 24 III 12 and 26).

alhuitra- was the Luwian ministrant in the cult of Huwas-sanna of Hupesna; *alhuesra-* may be the Hittite phonetic variant (feminine suffix -sra-?); cf. e.g. Luw. *sahuidara-* vs. Hitt. *sakuwassara-* (q.v.), or Luw. *huidwali-* vs. Hitt. *huiswant-*. Cf. Laroche, *OLZ* 54:275 (1959), *Dict. louv.* 176; Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:187.

Van Windekens (*Annual of Armenian linguistics* 1:40 [1980]) essayed a root-connection with IE **al-* 'grind', tying in nom. sg. c. *al-ha-ri-es* perhaps denoting some kind of stone in *KUB* II 2 II 55 (cf. Schuster, *Bilinguen* 67), and Arm. *alaxin* 'maid-servant', *alij* 'girl'; for semantics, cf. Gk. *ἀλετρις* 'female meal-grinder' (also maiden in ritual role) and Toch. B *kärweñe* 'stone, rock' beside Skt. *grāvan-* 'pressing-stone', OIr. *bró* 'millstone'. Such speculation is idle as long as derivation remains opaque.

how are these used?

ali- (c.), with determinative ^{SIG} 'wool', some kind of wool or wool product in Hurroid rituals, nom. sg. ^{SIG}*alis* (e.g. *KUB* XV 42 II 7–8 *kās* ^{SIG}*alis mahhan parkuis* 'as this a. is clean'; *KBo* XXIII 1 I 30 and III 9), acc. sg. ^{SIG}*alin* (e.g. *KUB* XV 42 II 6, 14, 16, 17, 20; *KBo* XXIII 1 I 26 and 28, III 7; ibid. III 3 ^{SIG} BABBAR *alin* 'white a.'; cf. Lebrun, *Hethitica* III 141–2, 145; wrongly for gen. sg. in e.g. XV 37 III 13–14 1 *kapinan* TUR *ša* ^{SIG}*alin* BABBAR 'one small thread of white a.'), instr. sg. *alit* (e.g. *KUB* XV 42 II 18; *KBo* XV 48 II 12–13 *zuppari* ^{SIG}*alit* SA₅ *anda ishiyanda* 'torches bound with red a.'; cf. Otten, *Materialien* 7, 36; *KUB* VII 56 I 5 *ištu* ^{SIG} SA₅ *alit* 'with red a.'; *KUB* XXIX 7 + *KBo* XXI 41 Vs. 39–56 *isnit* ^{SIG}*alitt-a* 'with dough and a.'; cf. Lebrun, *Samuha* 119–20), abl. sg. ^{SIG}*aliyaz* (XXXII 122, 2).

Presumably Hurrian; possibly a "Mediterranean" term for 'wool', from a root meaning 'wind, roll', seen perhaps in Gk. *ἀλινδέω* (aor. *ἤλισσα*), much as Hitt. *hulana-*, *huliya-* 'wool' (s.v. *hul[a]-*) is root-related with *hulaliya-* 'wind, wrap'.

alessar (n.), nom.-acc. sg. in *KUB* IX 31 I 10 *a-li-e-es-sa* *ša* ^{SIG} GE₆ ^{SIG} SA₅ 'a. of black wool (and) red wool' (cf. B. Schwartz, *JAOS* 58:334 [1938]; H. Otten – C. Rüster, *ZA* 68:276 [1978]). For denom. formation cf. *alalessar* s.v. *alel*.

alila-, ali(li)li-, aliliya-, al(l)iya-, ālli- (c.), name of an ornithomantic bird, nom. sg. *alilas* (*IBoT* I 32 Vs. 24; *KBo* XV 28 Vs. 11), *alililis* (*KUB* V 22, 37), *alilis* (e.g. *KBo* II 6 IV 15; XI 68 I 21; *KUB* V 11 I 15), *aliliyas* (e.g. XVIII 12 + XXII 15 I 9, 12, 13; cf.

Ünal, *RHA* 31:43 [1973]), *aliliyas* (e.g. *IBoT* I 32 Vs. 5 and 9), *āliiyas* (e.g. *KBo* II 6 IV 14; *KUB* XVIII 5 II 1, 4, 7; cf. A. Archi, *SMEA* 16:128 [1975]), *allias* (e.g. V 11 I 52; ibid. 16 *al-li(s)-as*), *āliias* (XVIII 5 III 12), *alivas* (e.g. XIV 1 Rs. 91; cf. Götze, *Madd.* 38), *āllis* (V 22, 55), acc. sg. *alilin* (e.g. V 17 II 6), *aliliyan* (e.g. XVIII 12 Vs. 28; *Alalah* 454 II 35 *a-li-li(s)-ya-an*), *alliyān* (*KUB* XVI 60 III 7), *āliiyān* (e.g. V 22, 27), *allian* (e.g. *IBoT* I 32 Vs. 9; *Alalah* 454 I 57 *al-li(s)-an*), *aliyan* (*KUB* XIV 1 Rs. 92; *Alalah* 454 II 32), dat.-loc. sg. *alili* (*KUB* XVIII 12 Vs. 34), acc. pl. *alilius* (e.g. ibid. 19). Cf. also possibly *alilas*, *alili* s.v. *alel*. Cf. Ertem, *Fauna* 204–7; A. Archi, *SMEA* 16:142 (1975); Otten, *ZA* 66:97–8 (1976).

al(l)iya- is patently haplological (or at least haplographic; cf. *a-li-ya-an* or *al-li(s)-an* beside *a-li-li(s)-ya-an*, with *lis* = *li*) for *aliliya-*, which is itself a thematization of *alili-*. The *alila-*:*alili-* variation may point to Hitt.:Luw. morphologic alternation. The absence of the determinative ^{MUSEN} 'bird' is typical of augural bird names. Cf. Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:248; for Hitt. augury, see Goetze, *Kleinasien*² 149–50 (1957).

Possible cognates are bird-names of the type Lat. *olor* 'swan' (< **elor*), OIr. *elae* 'swan', OSwed. *alle* 'Fuligula glacialis', Gk. *ἐλέα* 'reed-warbler' (vel sim.). Cf. *IEW* 304.

allinassi- (c.), bread-name, nom. sg. ^{NINDA} *allinassis* (*KBo* XIII 167 I 3; 163/x IV 15), acc. sg. in *KUB* XXV 50 II 7 ^{NINDA} *al-l[i]-na-as-si-en* (ibid. 2 ^{NINDA} *allina*).

Probably derived from some proper name with Luw. suffix *-assi-*. Cf. H. A. Hoffner, *Alimenta Hethaeorum* 150 (1974).

alkista(n)- (c.) 'bough, branch' (Akkadogram *ARTU*, fem. of *aru[m]* 'branch[es]', in e.g. *KUB* XXXVIII 1 II 17 *ARDU*, XVII 28 III 31 *ARDU*, X 91 II 16 ^{GIS} *ARTI*), nom. sg. *alkistas* (*KBo* XVII 1 IV 16 *ta* ^{GIS} *ru kattan* 1-EN 5 *alkistas-sis* = XVII 3 IV 12 ^{GIS} *tāru kattan* 1-EN 5 *alkistās-sis* 'one tree below, five its branch[es]'; cf. Otten – Souček, *Altheth. Ritual* 37; *VBoT* 58 IV 17 ^{GIS} *alkistas ip[p]ias* 'vine-branch'; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:86 [1965]; *KUB* VIII 13, 7 *takku* ^{PSIN} ANA SI GÜB-ŠU *alkistas* 'if the moon

to[wards] its left horn [is] a branch'; XLV 58 III 7–8 *alkist[as ...] karsanza* 'a branch [is] cut off'), *alkistanas* (XXXIII 117 IV 10–11 *GIŠ-ruī mahhan* [^{GIŠ}*alk*]*istanas arha ūl uizzi* 'as the bough does not come off the tree'; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 26:80 [1968]), acc. sg. *alkistān* (*KBo* XVII 1 IV 37 *t-us alkistān tarnahhe* 'I launch these [birds] onto the branch'; cf. Otten – Souček, *Altheth. Ritual* 39, 45), ^{GIŠ}*alkistanann-a* (*KUB* XXX 34 III 1), instr. sg. *alkistanit* (309/v, 3; cf. Otten, *ZA* 66:99 [1976]), nom. pl. in VIII 13, 5 *takku* ^D*SIN* *si-šu alkistanes ki[sa* 'if the moon's horn turns to branches', acc. pl. ^{GIŠ}*alkistānus* (X 27 I 15; cf. ibid. 20 and 24; von Brandenstein, *Orientalia* N.S. 8:70, 75–7 [1939]; M. Vieyra, *RA* 51:85–6 [1957]), ^{GIŠ}*alkistanus* (e.g. XVII 27 II 16 *nu-ta-ma INBI hūmandas* ^{GIŠ}*alkistanus d[āi* 'he takes branches of each fruit-tree'; XXVII 29 I 10; cf. Haas – Thiel, *Ritualet* 134, 206, 208; *KBo* X 47g III 16 *ša* ^{GIŠ}*ERIN* [...] ^{GIŠ}*alkistanus* 'cedar-branches'; cf. Otten, *Istanbul Mitteilungen* 8:108 [1958]; Laroche, *RHA* 26:12 [1968]; XXIII 23 Vs. 33 ^G*INBI* ^{GIŠ}*alkistanus*; *Bo* 3158 Vs. 8 *GIŠ-ruas* ^{GIŠ}*alkistanus* 'tree-branches'; *Bo* 2967 III 2 ^{GIŠ}*eyas* ^{GIŠ}*alkistanus*), dat.-loc. pl. *alkistanas* (see Otten, *ZA* 66:98–9 [1976]).

The element *-ista(n)-* (for declension type cf. *alanza[n]-*, s.v.) is reminiscent of the semantically related *hurpasta(n)-*, *hurpusta-* 'leaf, peel' (q.v.); the latter indicates an analysis *alk-ista(n)-* besides *hatt-alk-esna-* 'thorn-bush' (q.v.) and perhaps also the plant-name *tap-alk-usta-na-* (q.v.). Cf. Čop, *Ling.* 3:54–5 (1958); Neumann, *IF* 71:79 (1961); H. A. Hoffner, *Orientalia* N.S. 35:381–2 (1966). *alk-* (IE **A₂él-ĝ-*) is related to OCS *loza* 'vine, tendril, shoot' (**A₂l-ôĝ-*) seen also in Hes. *δλόγινον·ὄζωδες* 'branchy' (opp. *ἄ(ν)όζος* 'branchless'; with prefix *ô-* as in *ὄ-πατρος* or *ὄζος* < **ô-σδος*; for suffix cf. e.g. *λᾱας* 'stone': *λᾱίφος* 'stony'), Hes. *κατάλογον·τὴν μύρτον* (the "twiggy" myrtle, Vergil's *densis hastilibus horrida myrtus* [*Aeneid* 3.23], with formation as *κατάκομος* 'with falling hair'). Cf. *IEW* 691; Čop, *Indogermanica minora* 30–1.

A comparison with Skt. **alka-* (in *vyālkaśa-*) 'root fibril', *alaka-* 'curl' (K. Hoffmann apud Mayrhofer, *KEWA* 3:796) is extremely brittle. The invocation of Hurrian for the suffix *-sta-* (Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:197–8) is strictly per obscurus.

alpa- (c., pl. also n.) 'cloud' (matching the akkadogram *URPU* and Akk. *urpu* in lists of Hitt. and Akk. treaty witnesses, e.g. *KUB* XIX 50 IV 26–27 *sallis arunas* [*nepis tekan*] IM.TE.MEŠ *hēwus alpus* 'great sea, heaven, earth, winds, rain, clouds' besides *KBo* V 9 IV 18–19 A.AB.BA GAL AN Û KI [IM.MEŠ] *URPI.MEŠ* 'great sea, heaven and earth, winds, clouds'; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 2:16; 1:24), nom. sg. *alpas* (*KUB* XIX 14, 8 *nepisi ūl alpas* 'not a cloud in the sky'; cf. Güterbock, *JCS* 10:112 [1956]; *FHG* 2, 19 *alpas arais* 'a cloud rose'; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:141 [1965]; *KUB* XXXIII 21 IV 17–18 *alpass-a arha paizzi* [...] *alpass-a uizzi* 'and the cloud goes away ... and the cloud comes'; XVII 8 IV 9 *nu alpas GIG-an ūl tarahzi n-an-za ser nepisanza tarahdu* 'the cloud does not overcome illness; heaven above shall overcome it'; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:167 [1965]; XX 65, 10; XLIII 62 II 3), *alpās* (*Bo* 3092 Vs. 7 *alpās arāis*), acc. sg. *alpan* (XXXIII 21 IV 15 *idahu alpan uizzi* 'ill comes to the cloud'; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:122 [1965]; *KBo* XIII 145 Rs. 11), instr. sg. *alpit* (753/1969, 3 *alpit sūwan* 'cloud-filled'), nom. pl. c. *alpas* (*KUB* XL 42 Rs. 9 IM.MEŠ-*as alpass-a* 'winds and clouds'), *alpus* (VI 45 III 10–11 *nepis tekan alpus* IM.HI.A-*us tethimas wantewantemas* 'heaven, earth, clouds, winds, thunder, lightning'; *KBo* XIX 109, 3 *nepi]si-za-kan alpus* 'clouds in the sky'; cf. Siegelová, *Appu-Hedammu* 58), acc. pl. c. *alpus* (*KUB* X 92 V 23 *alpus tet[hessar* 'clouds [and] thunder'; XVII 11, 1 and 3), *alpūs* (XXVIII 5 Rs. 7; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:77 [1965]), nom.-acc. pl. neut. *alpaHI.A* (XXXVI 14, 5 *nep]isaza arha alpaHI.A peda[s* 'from the sky he brought clouds'; cf. Güterbock, *JCS* 6:16 [1952]), gen. pl. *alpas* (*KUB* XII 2 III 3 and *KBo* XI 5 I 10 ^D*U alpas* 'storm-god of the clouds'; XIX 146 Vs. 9 *alpas* ^D*U-as*; *KUB* XII 2 I 16 DINGIR.MEŠ LÚ.MEŠ *alpas* 'male gods of the clouds'; *KBo* XIII 245 Rs. 6–7 ^D*U.HI.A-as alpas warsas hēwus* 'to the storm-gods of clouds, precipitation, rain'). Cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 2:35–6, 166–7; Otten, *ZA* 66:99 (1976).

alparama- 'cloudiness, cloud-deck', hapax in *KBo* III 21 II 20 (hymn to storm-god Adad) *]mit-ma-kan alparamit-tit-a* KUR-*e kariyan* 'with ? and with your cloud-deck the land is covered'. Cf. Laroche, *BSL* 52.1:77 (1956); Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:179.

The variation nom. and acc. pl. c. *alpus*: nom.-acc. pl. neut.

("collective") *alpa*HL.A is matched by e.g. *aniyatt-* (s.v. *an[n]iya-*), *suppala-*, *warsula-* (s.v. *wars[iya]-*), *waspa-*, and corresponds to e.g. Lat. *locī: loca* or Gk. *κύκλοι: κύκλα*. Cf. Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:254; Neu, *IF* 74:239–40 (1969); C. Watkins, *Lg.* 45:239 (1969), *Flexion und Wortbildung* 365 (1975).

The standard connection, since C. L. Mudge, *Lg.* 7:252 (1931), is with Lat. *albus* 'white' (IE **albho-*; *IEW* 30–1). While **albh-* is found in noun usages (e.g. Gk. *ἀλφός* 'whitish irruption, leprosy'), the 'cloud' meaning would be unique, and the dominant Hitt. association of clouds with rain and thunder does not advocate "whiteness". Couvreur (*Hett.* 106, 149) adduced instead Goth. *luftus* 'air' (IE **lew-p-*; *IEW* 690–1) and Gk. *λαπαδνός* 'slack, weak' (cf. IE **lep-* and **leb-*; *IEW* 678, 655–7). An IE **A₂él-p-*: **A₂l-ép-* (Skt. *álpa-* 'small'; Lith. *alpūs* 'weak', *ālpti* 'swoon'; Lith. *lepūs* 'coddled, soft', *lēpti* 'grow slack'; Lat. *lepidus* 'nice, effeminate'; Gk. *λαπαρός* 'slack') is conceivable (cf. *IEW* 33 and *alpant-*, s.v.); the semantic link to 'air' would be via 'flimsy, insubstantial'; from there to 'cloud' cf. Ionic-Attic *ἀήρ* 'air', Homeric 'mist, cloudiness', *ἡερόεις* 'murky, clouded'. A further possible connection for *alpa-* is a group of words suggested by Čop (*Živa antika* 3:183 [1953], 4:147 [1954]) and exemplified by Serbian *lāp* 'bog-soil' (< **ol-pos*), Gk. *λάπη* 'scum, murk' (cf. for meaning Lett. *mākuōnis* 'dark cloud': Lith. *makonė* 'puddle', OCS *moča* 'urine', *mokrū* 'wet'). Cf. Puhvel, *RHA* 33:61 (1975) = *Analecta Indoeuropaea* 347 (1981), *JAOS* 97:598 (1977).

V. Pisani's comparison (*Paideia* 7:322–3 [1952]) of *alpa-* with Arm. *amb*, Ved. *abhrá-* (n.) 'cloud' (IE **ṇbh-* besides Gk. *véφος*, etc.) presupposed Hitt. **amb-* > /alb-/ (cf. *lam-* < IE **nom-* in *laman-*, *lammar*); but the toleration of *-mp-* elsewhere (e.g. *aimpa-*, *ambassi-*) casts doubt on the postulated development.

alpant- 'swooned; weak, mild', nom. sg. c. in *KUB* VII 1 I 1–2 *mān DUMU-las alpanza nasma-ssi-kan garāties adantes* 'if a child (is) in a swoon or his innards (are) consumed'; ibid. 39–40 *nu kuis DUMU-as alpanza nasma-ssi-kan garātes adantes n-an tuikkus*

isgahhi 'whatever child (is) in a swoon or his innards (are) consumed, I salve his limbs'; ibid. IV 8 *mān DUMU-as alpanza*; XXX 48 Vs. 2–3 *mān DUMU-as ālpānza*; XXX 49 IV 16–17 *mān DUMU-as [ālp]anza*; nom.-acc. sg. neut. *alpān* (*KBo* XXIV 40 Vs. 8 and 279/d V 12 'mild', epithet of GA.KIN.AG 'cheese'). Cf. Kronasser, *Die Sprache* 7:142, 144 (1961); Laroche, *CTH* 166; Otten, *ZA* 66:99 (1976).

Götze (*Madd.* 112) assumed a variant of or error for *alwanza-* 'bewitched' (q.v.); so still in *JCS* 23:92 (1970), claiming a confirmatory restoration *ālwlanza* in the duplicate XXX 49 IV 17 quoted above (cf. also *HW*² 60–1). Yet the use of *nasma* 'or' points to a symptomatic medical alternative to the internal complaint (both calling for ointment) rather than to any general idea of witchcraft. Cf. rather Lith. *ālpti* 'to swoon', *ālpēti* 'lie in a swoon', *alpmas* 'a swoon', *alpūs* 'weak', pointing to a productive verbal root of which Hitt. *alpant-* is a participial survival. Cf. Couvreur, *Hett.* 106–7; V. Čihař, *Arch. Or.* 22:483 (1954). For other specific Anatolian-Baltic lexical isoglosses cf. e.g. Hitt. *alpu-* (s.v.), *kutruwa(n)-* (s.v.), and *suwaru-* (s.v. *aru-*). Cf. Puhvel, *RHA* 33:61 (1975) = *Analecta Indoeuropaea* 347 (1981), *JAOS* 97:598 (1977), *Gedenkschrift für H. Kronasser* 181 (1982). Cf. *alpa-*.

alpassi-, adjective in the sequence NINDA.KUR₄.RA BA.BA.ZA *alpassis* 'thick bread (as) porridge' (*KBo* II 4 II 22, with gloss-wedges; ibid. III 26, IV 4; XXIII 95 Vs. 9; cf. Haas, *Nerik* 282, 286, 298).

Laroche (*Gedenkschrift P. Kretschmer* 2:3 [1957]) assumed a Luwian-type adjective in *-assi-*, derived from Hitt. *alpa-* 'cloud', and connected the town name ^{URU}*Alpassiya* (*KUB* XXVI 43 Vs. 42; cf. Imparati, *RHA* 32:28 [1974]). Cf. Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:228; H. A. Hoffner, *Alimenta Hethaeorum* 150 (1974). Hoffner (ibid. 170) also adduced ^{NINDA}*labassis* BA.BA.ZA in 163/x IV 14.

H.G. was prob. correct – it means 'pointed, sharp'
alpu- 'smooth, rounded, dull, blunt' (= Akk. *kepū* 'to bend, blunt' in moon omnia, e.g. 1026/u + *KUB* XXIX 11 Vs. 5 [Akk.] *si ZAG-šu kepi si GÜB-šu ēd* = [Hitt.] *nu ZAG-an si-šu alpu si* see E.P. Hamp 'Hittite *alpu* and *dampu*' 39 in *Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung* 102 (1989)

GÜB-la-ma dampu 'its right horn [is] rounded, but its left horn [is] pointed'; similarly nom.-acc. sg. neut. ibid. 1-2, 3-4, 7-8 and VIII 6 Vs. 1-2, 3-4, 5-6, 7-8; XXVII 67 III 67-68 ^{GIS}nu eān dāi ser-at warhuui kattann-at alpu 'he takes an *eya*-tree; it (is) rough at the top (but) smooth below'.

alpuē(s)- 'become blunt', 'lose one's edge', 3 sg. pres. act. *alpuēszi* (KBo XVI 24 + 25 I 47-49 *man-wa ini kūrur arha harakzi* ... *man-wa ini [kūrur parā a]lpuēszi* '[one who is fed up with a war says:] might that war get lost, ... might that war lose its sting'), *ālpuēszi* (XVI 102, 4); verbal noun *alpuemar* (n.) 'blunting, rounding, smoothness', nom.-acc. sg. in XI 14 I 12-13 ^{sharpness}ū ANA GUD.APIN.LAL-kan huiswanti ANA SI.HI.A-šu *alpuemar tepu kuranzi* 'and on a living plow-ox they cut a little blunting onto its horns' (i.e. they trim off some of the point); I 42 III 45 si-as *alpuimar* 'horn-trimming' = (Akk.) *šabardu* (the latter uncertain and unclear; cf. Goetze, *JCS* 17:62-3 [1963]; Güterbock, *RHA* 22:99 [1964]; Kümmel, *Orientalia* N.S. 36:367 [1967]; *MSL* 13:139 [1971]); *KUB* XVII 26 I 10 *alpuemar* (of a sheep's horn); XXXIII 33, 14 *alpuemar* GUŠKIN-as 'sheen of gold' (cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:125 [1965]); 222/b, 4 šA GIR *alpuē* 'blunting (= blunt edge?) of a dagger' (cf. Otten, *ZA* 66:100 [1976]).

alpuemar is from an inchoative-stative stem variant -e- of the denom. verbal suffix -es- (cf. e.g. *werite*- 'be afraid' beside *werites*- 'become afraid': noun *weritema*- 'fear', and see C. Watkins, *TPhS* 1971:75).

For the correct interpretation of *alpu*- 'rounded' vs. *dampu*- 'pointed' (q.v.) cf. Riemschneider, *Bi. Or.* 18:25-6 (1961); Kümmel, *Orientalia* N.S. 36:367 (1967). Earlier Laroche (*RHR* 148:14 [1955]) posited 'lisse' vs. 'rugueuse', i.e. 'smooth' vs. 'rough' (also *alpu*- 'lisse' rather than 'émoussé' ['blunt'] à propos of *alpuemar* in *OLZ* 58:246 [1963]); J. Holt (*Festschrift J. Friedrich* 213-6 [1959]) assumed 'klar' vs. 'trübe' with IE etymologies (Lat. *albus*, Engl. *damp*; cf. Riemschneider, *Bi. Or.* 18:25-6; Puhvel, *Lg.* 38:302 [1962]); Güterbock (*RHA* 22:98-100 [1964]) reversed the meanings to 'pointed' vs. 'blunt' but was overtaken by the Akk. bilingual 1026/ū (cf. ibid. 109; Goetze, *JCS* 22:17 [1968]).

alpu- is the exact formal equivalent of Lith. *alpus* 'weak' (see

40 Hamp disaques

*!p-ū or *!b-ū = Breton lemm = 'sharp'

s.v. *alpant*-); just as Gk. ἀμβλός 'blunt, weak' is from *ἀμβλός akin to ἀμαλός 'soft, weak', *alpu*- has developed the meaning 'smooth, rounded', and hence also 'dull, blunt'. Cf. Puhvel, *RHA* 33:59-62 (1975) = *Analecta Indoeuropaea* 345-8 (1981), *JAOS* 97:599 (1977), *Gedenkschrift für H. Kronasser* 181 (1982).

als- 'owe fealty, give allegiance', partic. *alsant*- 'pledged to (forced?) allegiance' (opp. *marsant*- 'false, disloyal'), nom. sg. c. *alsanza* (*KUB* XXVI 85 II 4 *LI*]M ERÍN.MEŠ GIR *alsanza* 'one thousand allegiant infantry'; doubtful OHitt. reading *KBo* III 22 Vs. 4 ^{URU}Nēsas LUGAL-us ^{URU}Kussaras LUGAL-i *alsa[nza]* 'the king of Nēsas owed fealty to the king of Kussaras'), acc. sg. c. *alsandan* (*KUB* XXIII 11 II 34 *alsandann-a* 1 SIG₇ ERÍN.MEŠ Ū 6 ME ANŠU.KUR.RA ^{GIS}GIGIR.MEŠ 'ten thousand [newly] allegiant troops and six hundred horse-and-chariot teams'; cf. R. Ránoszek, *Rocznik orientalistyczny* 9:56 [1934]; Carruba, *SMEA* 18:160 [1977]; *KBo* III 23 Rs. 14 [OHitt.] *alsandann-a*); verbal noun *alsuwar* (n.) 'fealty, allegiance', nom.-acc. sg. in *KUB* XV 34 II 24-25 *nu-ssi* ANŠU.KUR.RA.HI.A-as ERÍN.MEŠ-as *alsuwar istamasuwar* EGIR-an *tarnatten* 'restore unto him the allegiance (and) obedience of cavalry (and) infantry' (cf. Zuntz, *ARIV* 96.2:502 [1936-7]; Haas - Wilhelm, *Riten* 192); *Bo* 3234, 10 *al]suwar* KUR-ya DUMU.LÚ.ULÚ.LU-as GUD.HI.A-as 'allegiance, to the land, of men (and) cattle' (similarly dupl. 617/p). Cf. Neu, *Anitta-Text* 16-9.

As a primary verb *als-* is plausibly IE, and root shapes *A₂él-s- (if -mi conjugation) or *H₂ól-s- (if -hi conj.) are normal; semantic affinities are best sought in the direction of 'obligate oneself', lit. 'bind, gird' (cf. *ishiya*-, s.v.); cf. perhaps Vedic *rāsnā* 'girdle' (*Hl-és-), usually explained as a contamination of *raśanā* 'rope' and *yāsnā = Gk. ζώνη 'girdle', but more plausibly a rhyming parallel formation to a *yāsnā. Cf. Puhvel, *JAOS* 97:599 (1977).

altanni- (c.) 'source, spring; pool, basin, tank' (TÚL), with sporadic determinative ^{TÚL}, semi-synonymous with ^(TÚL)wattaru- 'well,

waterhole, source, spring' (TÚL), *saku(n)i-* 'spring, fountain', *luli-* 'pool, cistern, tank', *harsumna-* 'headwaters, wellspring, watery depths' (q.v.), nom. sg. ^{TÚL}*altannis* (*KBo* II 13 Vs. 23), *altannis* (II 7 Rs. 25 and 26; *KUB* XII 62 Vs. 16–17 *altannis arta andan-asta* *giš-ru arta ... altannis hazzasta* 'there stands a pool, in it stands a tree ... the pool dried up'), *al-da-an-ni-is* (XXXVIII 1 I 10; XXXVIII 6 IV 9, 19, 20; XXXVIII 10 IV 5; cf. von Brandenstein, *Heth. Götter* 10; L. Rost, *MIO* 8:178, 187–8, 196 [1961]), ^{TÚL}*al-dan-ni-es* (XXII 38 I 5, 15, 21; *ibid.* 18 *]al-dan-ni-is*), ^{TÚL}*aldanis* (*KBo* II 13 Vs. 23), dat.-loc. sg. *altanni* (*KUB* XXII 19, 9), *al-da-an-ni* (XL 101 Rs. 4; *KBo* II 8 III 13; *ibid.* IV 33 and 35; *IBoT* I 33, lines 58, 71, 76, 77, 92, 97, 109), *aldani* (*ibid.* 9, 33, 36, 37, 40, 44, 47, 51, 54, 112; cf. Laroche, *RA* 52:152–5 [1958]), nom. pl. *altannis* (*KBo* XI 1 Vs. 16 *mān-ma-kan* ^{DU}*HUR.SAG.MEŠ* ^{ID.MEŠ}*altannis* ^{TÚL.HI.A}*kuitki* ^{TUKU.TUKU-nuir} 'but if mountains, rivers, sources, springs have caused the storm-god any anger'; cf. Houwink Ten Cate – Josephson, *RHA* 25:106 [1967]), *altannus* (*ibid.* 29 *HUR.SAG.MEŠ-us* ^{ID.MEŠ-us}*altannus* ^{TÚL.HI.A} ^{TÚL}*sayattius* 'mountains, rivers, sources, springs, fountains'), acc. pl. *altannius* (*KUB* XVIII 24 III 9), dat.-loc. pl. *altannias* (*KBo* XI 1 Vs. 30 ^{DU-an}*ANA HUR.SAG.MEŠ* ^{ID.MEŠ}*altannias* ^{TÚL.HI.A} *menahhanda taksu-lāndu* 'let [them] reconcile the storm-god with the mountains, rivers, sources, springs'), *al-dan^{an}-na-as* (*KUB* XLI 8 II 21 *n-as-kan hal[lūwas]* *aldannas paidu* 'let him go to the deep springs'; cf. Otten, *ZA* 54:126 [1961]).

Town name ^{URU}*Altannan* (acc. in *KBo* V 8 III 11), ^{URU}*Altanna* (dat.-loc. *ibid.* 39; cf. Götze, *AM* 156–8), *]Altannan* (XVI 8 III 16), *]Aldanna* (*KUB* XXXIII 26, 4). Cf. Laroche, *RHA* 19:79 (1961); Ertem, *Coğrafya* 8.

The sporadic appearance of *a*-stem determinatives with TÚL (nom. sg. TÚL-*as*, abl. sg. TÚL-*az*) is insufficient reason to postulate an alternative *a*-stem *altanna-* (as is done in *HW*² 62); so is ^{URU}*Altanna-* which merely shows the typical toponomastic gravitation to *a*-stems.

Unlike *wattaru-*, *altanni-* is not attested in OHitt. and seems to be an imperial import from Cilicia and Kizzuwatna; it designates also artificial cultic waterworks such as the ophio-

or ichthyomantic tanks used for MUŠ ('snake', i.e. probably eel) divination (cf. Laroche, *RA* 52:150–62 [1958]). Being tied to spring- and river-worship of Luwo-Hurrian provenance, *altanni-* is probably of such origin; cf. *altanni-ma* in the Istanuwa-ritual *KBo* IV 11, 51 (*Dict. louv.* 164) and the river name ^{ID}*Alta* (*KUB* XXV 49 III 9 and 13), ^{ID}*Alda* (XXV 48 IV 18; *KBo* XVII 102 Rs. 18).

E. Forrer (*Glotta* 26:180–1 [1938]) postulated a root *alt-* 'well up', with an action noun **altatar* in *altannas* (gen.) TÚL 'wellspring', and thence a new noun *altanni-*. Čop (*Živa antika* 4:147 [1954]; *Univerza v Ljubljani, Zbornik Filozofske Fakultete* 2:400 [1955]; *Ling.* 1:28–9 [1955]) posited an IE **el-d(h)-*, **old(h)-* 'moulder', assumed also for Arm. *altiur* or *eltiur* 'moist area, slough, swamp' and allegedly root-related to Lett. *aluôts* 'source, spring'; thus *alt-* < **old(h)-* or **ld(h)-*, with suffix *-anni-* as in Skt. *vart-ani-* 'a turning' (cf. also s.v. *alpa-*).

alumpazhi-, alummazhi-, alampazzi-, target or purpose of bird offering in Hurroid rituals, dat.-loc. sg. *alumpazhiya* (*KBo* XIX 137 IV 3; *KUB* XLVII 89 III 8; cf. Otten, *Materialien* 24; Haas – Wilhelm, *Riten* 70), *alummazhiya* (XV 31 IV 34), *ANA alampazzi* (XLI 48 III 7).

Hurrian term, derived with suffix *-bazhi*, comparable to *-bashi* in Nuzi Hurrian; cf. e.g. *KBo* XX 126 II 16 and 19 (Hurr.) *alumpazhi*, *KUB* XXVII 24 IV 3 *alumpazhinihi*, XXVII 34 IV 20 *alupā[zhi]nita*. Boğazköy forms (*alumpazhi*, *hanumpa-zhi*, *kilumpazhi*) show *-um-*, vs. *-am-* at Nuzi (*hulambashi*, *tehambashi*, etc.); but cf. also *alampazzi-* above. Since *hanumpa-zhi* is in variation with *hanumasse*, an abstract-forming suffix is probably involved (cf. s.v. *allassi-*). Cf. Haas – Wilhelm, *Riten* 71–3, 136–7; Laroche, *RHA* 34:45 (1976).

alwanza- 'subject to witchcraft, affected by sorcery' (U+KAK = UH₄), attested in derivatives:

alwanzatar (n.) 'witchcraft, sorcery, magic, spell, hex' (UH₄-*tar*; *KBo* I 45 Rs. 8 *alwanzatar*; cf. *MSL* 3:53 [1955]; XXVI 34

UH₇-za? anda anš KBo 18.142

I 9 *alwanzatar*=[AH]; cf. Otten, *Vokabular* 40), nom.-acc. sg. *alwanzatar* (e.g. VI 5 IV 20 [= Code 1:44]=VI 3 II 56 *alwanzatar*=VI 2 II 35 *alu[wanzatar*; cf. Friedrich, *Heth. Ges.* 30; Haase, *Fragmente* 23; *KUB* XI 1 IV 23=*KBo* III 67 IV 11; *KUB* XIX 67 I 7–8 *alwanzatar wemir* ‘they found witchcraft’; cf. Götze, *Neue Bruchstücke* 16; *KUB* XII 58 II 11 *idalu papratar alwanzatar* ‘evil uncleanness [and] witchcraft’; cf. Goetze, *Tunnawi* 12; *KBo* XV 10 II 15 and 27; *ibid.* III 57; cf. Szabó, *Entsühnungsritual* 22, 24, 44; *KUB* XXIV 13 II *passim*; cf. Haas – Thiel, *Rituale* 104), *alwazatar* (XII 58 III 4 and 9; VII 53 III 6; cf. Goetze, *Tunnawi* 16–8), *alwāzatar* (*ibid.* 16), *alwazātar* (XII 58 II 33; cf. Goetze, *Tunnawi* 14), *alwanzata* (*KBo* XIII 157, 2; also Jakob-Rost, *Ritual der Malli*, *passim*), *alwazata* (*JCS* 24:37 [1971], Rev. 5), gen. sg. *alwanzannas* (*KUB* XI 1 IV 22=*KBo* III 67 IV 10), dat.-loc. sg. *alwanzanni* (*KUB* XXXVI 83 I 17), *UH₄-anni* (*IBoT* III 97, 6).

alwanzessar (n.) ‘witchcraft’, nom.-acc. sg. *alw[anzessar* (7/t, 4), gen. sg. *alwanzesnas* (*Bo* 3660 II 6), dat.-loc. sg. *alwanzesni* (*VBoT* 111 III 16), *UH₄-esni* (*KUB* IX 34 II 18), abl. sg. *alwanzesnaza* (XIX 67 I 9–10 ^{URU}*Samuhan alwanzesnaza sunnas* ‘he filled Samuha with witchcraft’; *VBoT* 111 III 18), *alwanzesnanz[a* (1410/u, 5). Cf. Otten, *ZA* 66:101 (1976).

alwanzena- ‘practising witchcraft, sorcerous; sorcerer’, nom. sg. c. *alwanzenas* (e.g. *KUB* XXIV 13 II 28 *alwanzenas kuit HUL-lu uttar ēssista* ‘what evil thing the sorcerer did’; *KBo* XIX 145 III 14 *alw[anzenas SAL-za alwanzatar udās* ‘the sorceress brought a spell’; *KUB* XVII 27 II 28 *UH₄-nas UKÜ-as kue uddār memiskit* ‘what words the sorcerer spoke’), *alwanzinas* (XXIV 13 II 9–10 *alwanzinas kuit HUL-lu uttar ēssesta arha-ta-kkan ansan ēsdu* ‘what evil thing the sorcerer did shall be wiped off you’), acc. sg. c. *UH₄-an UKÜ-an* (XVII 27 III 18), gen. sg. *alwanzenas* (e.g. *HT* 6 Reverse 17 *humandas alwanzenas* [‘every sorcerer’s [tongue]’; similarly *KBo* IX 125 I 5; *KUB* XVII 27 II 33 *nu UH₄-nas uddār-set* ‘the sorcerer’s words’; *ibid.* III 10 *UH₄-nas UH₄-tar* ‘the sorcerer’s magic’; XXIV 13 II 13–14 *alwanzenas kue uddār ēsta* ‘what words of the sorcerer there were’), *alwanzinas* (*KBo* XI 11 I 9 *alwanzinas EME-an* ‘the sorcerer’s tongue’), *alwazenas* (*KUB* VII 53 II 11; cf. Goetze,

Tunnawi 10), dat.-loc. sg. *alwanzeni* (VII 2 I 27; XXIV 14 I 27–28 *n-at-san sarā alwanzeni UKÜ-si pessiskimi* ‘I throw it upon the sorcerer’), *alwazeni* (*ibid.* 21 *alwazeni UKÜ-si SAG.DU-i* ‘on the sorcerer’s head’), *alwanzini* *UKÜ-si* (XXIV 9 II 51; cf. Jakob-Rost, *Ritual der Malli* 38), *alwazini* *UKÜ-si* (*ibid.* 14; cf. Jakob-Rost, *Ritual der Malli* 32), abl. sg. *alwanzenaza* (873/u, 7 *n-an-kan alwanzenaza arha lā[wen* ‘him we freed from the hex’; cf. Haas – Thiel, *Rituale* 271), *alwazenaz* (XII 57 I 6 *alwazenaz antuhsaz*), nom. pl. c. *alwanzenes antuhses* (*KBo* XI 12 I 15), *alwanzines antuhsis* (XII 126 I 13; cf. Jakob-Rost, *Ritual der Malli* 22), *alwanzinnes* *EME[.HI.A* ‘sorcerous tongues’ (XV 10 I 33; cf. Szabó, *Entsühnungsritual* 18), *EME.HI.A alwanzinas* (*KUB* XXIV 12 III 12–13), acc. pl. c. *alwazenus* (VII 53 II 16; cf. Goetze, *Tunnawi* 12), *alwanzinnus* *EME.HI.A* (*KBo* XV 10 I 30–31). Cf. Güterbock, *RHA* 22:101 (1964).

alwanzahh- ‘bewitch, hex’, 3 sg. pres. act. *alwanzah[hi* (*KUB* XXXV 145 Rs. 7), 3 sg. pret. act. *alwanzahhiyt* (XXIV 9 I 40; cf. Jakob-Rost, *Ritual der Malli* 26), 2 pl. pret. act. *alwazahant-in* (*VBoT* 132 II 3; cf. Haas – Thiel, *Rituale* 280), 3 pl. pret. act. *UH₄-ir* (*KUB* XXI 17 I 11; cf. Ünal, *Hatt.* 2:18); partic. *alwanzahhant-*, nom. sg. c. *alwanzahhanza* (*KBo* XI 12 I 2; *ibid.* 11 *nu-za antuwahhas kuis alwanzahhanza*=XII 126 I 9 *nu UKÜ-as kuis UH₄-anza* ‘the man who is bewitched’; cf. Jakob-Rost, *Ritual der Malli* 20; *KUB* V 6 III 18–19; XXX 36 III 7), acc. sg. c. *alwanzahhantan* (e.g. XXIV 14 I 2 *alwanzahhantan UKÜ-an EGIR-pa lāmi* ‘I set free the bewitched man’), *alwanzahhandan* (e.g. *KBo* XIX 145 III 41–42 *āski-kan anda alwanzahhandan SAL-an lānun* ‘in the gate I freed [from the hex] the bewitched woman’; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 28:60 [1970]; Haas – Thiel, *Rituale* 304; *KUB* XXIV 13 IV 3–4 *mān alwanzahhandan UKÜ-an EGIR-pa SIG₅-ahmi* ‘when I restore [to normalcy] a bewitched man’; cf. Haas – Thiel, *Rituale* 110), *alw[anzahhadan* (VII 33 Vs. 2), nom.-acc. sg. neut. *alwanzahhan* (*KBo* V 2 I 6; cf. Witzel, *Heth. KU* 98; *KUB* XXIV 12 II 22), nom. pl. c. *alwanzahhantes* (VII 2 IV 4–5 *mān antuhsi DINGIR.MEŠ alwanzahhantes* ‘if for a man the gods are affected by magic’; XXIV 12 II 12 *EME.HI.A alwanzahhantes* ‘bewitched [i.e. sorcerous] tongues’; cf. *ibid.* III 12–13 *EME.HI.A alwanzinas*, quoted

above); inf. *alwanzahhūwanzi* (I 1 II 77; cf. Götze, *Hattusilis* 22), *alwanzahhuwanzi* (dupl. *KBo* III 6 II 56); iter. 3 sg. pres. act. *alwa]nzahhiskizzi* (XII 126 I 34; cf. Jakob-Rost, *Ritual der Malli* 24), 3 sg. pret. act. *alwanzahheskit* (XVIII 145, 5; Jakob-Rost, *Ritual der Malli* 31, I 70), *alwanzahhiskit* (e.g. *KUB* VII 47 Vs. 7; *KBo* XV 10 I 21; cf. Szabó, *Entsühnungsritual* 14; *KUB* XXIV 9 I 49 and II 21; cf. Jakob-Rost, *Ritual der Malli* 28, 34), *UH₄-heskit* (XLI 1 I 8), *UH₄-ahheskit* (ibid. 18; cf. Jakob-Rost, *Ritual der Malli* 30), 3 pl. pret. act. *alwanzahheskir* (XXIV 12 II 5).

alwanzahha- 'witchcraft', instr. sg. in XXX 51 IV 13–14 *alwanzahhi[t] akkiskattari* 'people keep dying from witchcraft', abl. sg. in *VBoT* 120 III 3–4 *āski-ma-kan kuit alwanzahheski[r] n-a[t-kan] alwanzahhaz arha lāwēn* 'what they hexed at the gate, it we freed from the hex' (cf. Haas – Thiel, *Rituale* 144). Cf. Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:166.

The postulated adj. *alwanza-* accounts for denom. abstracts in *-atar* and *-essar* (cf. e.g. *palhatar* and *palhessar* s.v. *palhi-*), denom. adj. in *-ena-* (cf. e.g. *arahzena-* s.v. *arha-*), and factitive verbal stem in *-ahh-* (cf. e.g. *newahh-* s.v. *newa-*). Cf. Götze, *Hattusilis* 88, *Neue Bruchstücke* 14–5; Kammenhuber, *MIO* 2:428 (1954). Laroche's suggestion of a noun *alwant-* 'maléfice' (*BSL* 58.1:72 [1963]) is no improvement and leaves both the *-z* and the thematization with *-a-* as unexplained as does an adjectival **alw-ant-* (cf. Kammenhuber, *MIO* 3:375 [1955]; Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:265), unless one appeals for the former to an affrication of *t* before *e* starting in and generalized from **alwant-essar* and **alwant-ena-*. Gusmani (*KZ* 86:259 [1972], *Paideia* 32:313 [1977]) interpreted *alwanzahha-* as a graphic representation of **alwan(t)-sha-*, comparing *palzahha-/paltsha/* (abstract noun suffix as in e.g. *armuwala-sha-* s.v. *arma-*), from which was allegedly abstracted the secondary stem *alwanza-*; but Gusmani himself declared *-sha-* fully deverbative (*KZ* 86:260), yet a verb stem **alwan(t)-* begs credulity, while a participle **alwant-* would be a nominal base.

Extra-Hittite connections are brittle. E. Polomé (*La Nouvelle Clio* 6:45–55 [1954]) compared *alwanza-* with the ON Runic magical term *alu* (of inferential meaning), Gk. *ἀλύω* 'be beside oneself', and Lett. *ahuôt* 'be distraught', under the formal

umbrella of an IE **al-w-* and a semantic denominator of 'magical charm'. A more precise comparison might be made with Gk. *ἀλύω* < **ἀλυσίω* (cf. *ἀλυσμός* 'anguish'): vbl. adj. **alus-no-* 'possessed, distraught' > **alwṇso-* (metathesis of *-sn-* cluster as in *alanza[n]-*, q.v.?) > Hitt. *alwanza-*? But cf. for *ἀλύω* alternatively s.v. *halluwai-* and *halwammar*. Cf. Puhvel, *JAOS* 97:599 (1977).

^{participle}
am(m)iyant- 'small', nom. sg. c. *ammiyanza* (*KUB* XXX 16 I 3 *hūmanza sallis ammiyanza* 'everyone, large [and] small'; cf. Otten, *Totenrituale* 18; *XLV* 20 II 14–15 *anzidaz wahnut sallis ammiyanza* 'to us turned great [and] small'; cf. Friedrich, *Arch. Or.* 6:370 [1934]), *ammianza* (XXVIII 6 Vs. r. 15b *ammianza* ... *DUMU-as* 'small son' [vs. ibid. 19b–20b *UR.SAG-is* ... *DUMU-as* 'heroic son']), *amiyanza* (XVII 10 I 38 *partauwa-sset-wa amiyanta apass-a-uwa amiyanza* 'its wings are small, and it is small itself'; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:92 [1965]), acc. sg. c. in *XLV* 20 II 10 *ammeyantan sallin*, nom.-acc. sg. neut. *ammiyan* (XLI 59 I 9 *ammiyan pattar* 'small dish' [vs. ibid. 10 *GAL-li paddani* 'in a big dish']), *ammian* (*KBo* XIV 109, 5), gen. sg. c. *amiantas* (*Bo* 2689 III 27), nom. pl. c. *ammiyantes* (*KBo* XX 82 III 15), *amiyantes* (*KUB* XXXIII 66 III 13; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:131 [1965]), acc. pl. c. *āmmiyantus* (*KBo* III 34 II 28), *amiyandus* (XII 89 III 12 [vs. ibid. 11 *GAL-lamus*]; cf. Haas – Wilhelm, *Riten* 29), *ammeyandus* (XII 112 Vs. 16), nom.-acc. pl. neut. *amiyanta* (see above), *amiyanda* (*KUB* XXXIII 5 II 13; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:100 [1965]), dat.-loc. pl. *āmmiyandas* (*KBo* VIII 107, 7), *amiyantas* (*KUB* XXXII 123 III 24). Cf. Otten, *Überlieferungen* 10–1.

am(m)iyantessar (n.) 'miniature (bread)', nom.-acc. sg. ^{NIN} *ammiyantessar* (*KBo* XXII 186 V 8), ^{NINDA} *ammiyantessar* (XXII 193 IV 7), ^{NINDA} *amiantessar* (1110/u Vs. 7; 119/s Rs. 9), ^{NINDA} *ammeyant[essar]* (*KUB* XXX 32 IV 3; cf. V. Haas – M. Wäfler, *Ugarit-Forschungen* 8:98 [1976]). Cf. H. A. Hoffner, *Alimenta Hethaeorum* 150–1 (1974); Otten, *ZA* 66:101–2 (1976).

Petrified privative prefix IE **ṇ-* (> *an-*) + *-miya-* (from *mai-* 'grow, ripen') + inner – Hittite *-nt-*, thus literally 'not grown,

stunted' (type of Gk. ἄγαμος; cf. ἀναυξής 'not growing'). Cf. also Laroche, *JCS* 21:174 (1967); Čop, *Ling.* 8:60 (1966–8). Carruba (*Istituto Lombardo, Rendiconti, Classe di Lettere* 108:580–1 [1974]) compared Lyc. *aṁmāma* as 'young, small' (Luwian-type *-mi-* participle); but Neumann (*Die Sprache* 20:110 [1974]) equated this adjective describing cattle with Gk. ἄμωμος 'unblemished'.

Cf. for formation *asiwant-*, *awiti-*, *newalant-*, *niwalli-*; for meaning, *kappi-*; for both, *ummiyant-* 'young' (lit. 'grown up, adult').

amiyara- (c.) 'ditch, canal, channel' (PA₅), nom. sg. PA₅-as (*KBo* XXI 4 + *KUB* XXIX 7 Rs. 51; cf. Lebrun, *Samuha* 124; *RS* 25.421 Verso 44; cf. Laroche, *Ugaritica* 5:774 [1968]), acc. sg. *amiyaran* (*KUB* XLIII 23 Rs. 8 and 34), PA₅-an (*KBo* VI 26 I 18 [= *Code* 1:62]), gen. sg. in A.ŠÀ ŠA PA₅ 'ditch-field' (*KUB* VIII 75 I 61, vs. ibid. 59 A.ŠÀ ŠA ID 'river-field' and 64 A.ŠÀ *wappuwas* 'field of the river-bank'; cf. Souček, *Arch. Or.* 27:10 [1959]), abl. sg. in *KBo* VI 11 I 16 (= *Code* 2:9) *takku amiyaraza* ^{GIŠ}INBAM *kuiski ārgi* 'if anyone cuts fruit-trees off from a(n irrigation) ditch', with dupl. *KUB* XXIX 23, 12]PA₅-az ^{GIŠ}INBAM *kui[s-* (cf. Friedrich, *Heth. Ges.* 62; Imparati, *Leggi ittite* 122, 260; Haase, *Fragmente* 59; Souček, *OLZ* 56:466–7 [1961]), nom. pl. in VIII 48 I 18 *nu-ssi-kan ishahru parā* PA₅.HI.A-us *mān* [*arser* 'his tears flowed like channels' (cf. Laroche, *RHA* 26:18 [1968]; similarly XXXIII 113 + I 29–30; cf. Güterbock, *JCS* 6:12 [1952]). Cf. Otten, *ZA* 66:102–3 (1976).

Cf. Gk. ἀμάρη 'trench, channel', first in *Iliad* 21:259 χερσὶ μάκελλαν ἔχων, ἀμάρης ἐξ ἔχματα βάλλων 'with a pick in his hands, throwing debris out of the channel' (simile of a man irrigating plants and orchards). Non-IE Anatolian term? For the phonetic contrast *amiyar-*: ἀμαρ-, cf. e.g. Hitt. *Adaniya-*: *Adana-*. Cf. Neumann, *Untersuch.* 91–2; Laroche, *BSL* 51.1.XXXIII (1955). D. Silvestri (*AION* 35:402–5 [1975]) adduced Egypt. *mr* 'canal' and other "Mediterranean" terms.

Cf. *alalima-*, *arsi-*, *artah(h)i-*.

ambassi- (c.), movable cultic gear designed for animal and bread sacrifices, probably a portable fire-altar; sacrificial ritual involving the same; often undeclined (shorthand *am-si-*, e.g. *Bo* 2033a Vs. 9, 14, 18 *am-si* besides parallel *KBo* XI 23 + 24 I 2, 5, 8 *ambassi*; also *am-*, e.g. *IBoT* III 148 II 14 I UDU *am* I UDU *ki-ya* [= *keldiya*] DINGIR.MEŠ LÚ.MEŠ I MUŠEN *ambassi* 'one sheep for the a., one sheep for the well-being of the male gods, one bird for the a.'], inflected nom. sg. *ambassis* (e.g. *KUB* XXV 22 Rand 1–2 *n-as-kan ser hilaṁni anda* [...] *ambassis iyanza* 'up in the gatehouse an a. has been made'; cf. Haas, *Nerik* 238; *Bo* 4931 + I 7 *ambassis karaptari* 'the a. is raised'; *KUB* XLV 58 III 3), *ampassis* (XXVII 16 III 17 *ampassis karaptari*; cf. M. Vieyra, *RA* 51:91 [1957]), *am-is* (XLIII 53 II 8), acc. sg. *ambassin* (e.g. VIII 62 IV 9; ibid. 18 *ambassien*; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 26:24 [1968]; 1665/u II 4 *ambassin kattān tarna* 'lower the a.'; cf. Otten, *Materialien* 45; VI 15 II 16), *amassin* (sic *KBo* VIII 57 I 4; ibid. IV 10 TUKU.TUKU-as *amassin BIL-nuanzi* 'they burn an a. against [divine] anger; cf. Lebrun, *Samuha* 196–7), *am-sin* (*Bo* 3481 I 8–10 *nu INA* ^{NA}*dahanga am-sin harpanzi suppa arha warnuwanzi am-sin-ma iṣTU É.GAL-LIM* *kuin ueter nu-kan apedani ser warnuskandu* 'on the d.-stone they assemble the a.; they burn off clean meats; but what a. they brought from the palace, upon it let them do their burning'; cf. Haas, *Nerik* 292; *KBo* XV 7 Vs. 10–11 *am-sin tarnanzi*; cf. Kümmel, *Ersatzrituale* 36, 40), gen. sg. *ambassiyas* (e.g. *KUB* XV 34 IV 56 *ambassiyas uttar* 'the a.-procedure'; cf. Haas.–Wilhelm, *Riten* 208; *KBo* VII 29 II 18), *ambassias* SISKUR 'rite of a.' (*KUB* XXXII 137 II 21), *āmpāssiyas*[a (*KBo* VIII 79 Vs. 6; cf. ibid. 8 *n-us āmpāssi wa[rnuzi* 'he burns them at the a.'], dat.-loc. sg. *ambassi* (unless uninflected; e.g. *KUB* XXVII 1 I 12 *nu-kan ambassin annalli ambassi anda sipanti* 'he makes the a.-sacrifice within the former a.'; cf. Lebrun, *Samuha* 75; XXIX 4 III 58 SILÁ *ambassi warāni* 'the lamb is burned at the a.'; ibid. IV 4 SILÁ *ambassi pianzi* 'they give the lamb for the a.'; cf. Kronasser, *Umsiedelung* 26, 28), *ambasi* (ibid. II 12 *kī-ma ANA SISKUR.SISKUR ambasi danzi* 'but this they take for the a.-ritual'), *ambassitī* (ibid. II 38 SILÁ *ambassitī warnuwanzi* 'they burn the lamb at the a.'), *ambassiti* (*KBo* IV 6 Rs. 2; cf.

Tischler, *Gebet* 14; XV 59 IV 7=XV 68 IV 14; with gloss-wedges *KUB XXXVIII* 25 I 8–9 *ambassiti* [...] *warnuwanzi*; for the Hurrian ending *-ti* cf. Friedrich, *RHA* 8:14 [1947]), *ampassi* (e.g. XV 32 II 19; cf. Haas – Wilhelm, *Riten* 157), *ambassiya* (XXVII 6 I 33; cf. Lebrun, *Samuha* 83, 95), *am-ya* (XXXII 50 Vs. 4; cf. Haas – Wilhelm, *Riten* 245), nom. pl. *ambassiēs* (597/f II 5), dat.-loc. pl. *ambassiyas* (V 10, 22 ^E*hīlamni* UGU *pait nu-war-as ambassiyas kattān āras* '[the dog] went up to the gatehouse, and he came down to the a.').

ambassi- appears in Hurrian texts (e.g. *KBo* XIX 136 I 17 *ambassi-ni*, *ibid.* IV 15 *ambasse-ni-pi*) and is clearly a Hurrian word, of unknown affinities; cf. Friedrich, *AfO* 10:294 (1935–6), *Kleine Beiträge zur churritischen Grammatik* 49–50 (1939); Sommer, *Hethiter und Hethitisch* 89 (1947). A long history of misinterpretation began earlier with Sommer – Ehelolf, *Pāpanikri* 62–3 (cf. Ehelolf, *KIF* 142–4), who identified *ambassi-* and its frequent concomitant *keldi-* 'weal, well-being' (q.v.) as loanwords from Akk. *ambassu* 'park, game preserve' and *kiltu*=*kištu* 'wood, forest'. Götze – Pedersen, *MS* 43, assumed instead a Hurrian borrowing of *ambassi-* from Akk. *ambassu*, passed along to Hittite. Akk. *ambassu* itself has been tagged a foreignism (from Hurrian, because of Hurr.-Hitt. *ambassi-*; see e.g. *AHW* 42; *CAD* A 2.44); but the meanings are irreconcilable (cf. Goetze, *Lg.* 36:466 [1960]), and there is probably only a homophony. Friedrich's, Sommer's, and Goetze's intervention has not prevented a Hitt. *ambassi-* 'park' from thriving in the secondary literature, e.g. P. Fronzaroli, *AGI* 41:34 (1956); M. L. Mayer, *Acme* 13:84–5 (1960); Gusmani, *Lessico* 29.

H. Wittmann (*Die Sprache* 19:40 [1973]) rejected both 'park' and 'sacrificial spot' and randomly opted for 'something tangible, possibly liquid'; "without prejudice to the status of Hurr. *ambassi-*", Hitt. *ambassi-* was then connected implausibly with Skt. *ambhas-* 'water', Lat. *imber* 'rain' (as perhaps rainwater on top of a *hīlammar*, accessible to a dog; cf. *KUB* V 10, 22, quoted above). Cf. Lebrun, *Samuha* 47–8.

Possible denom. verb 3 pl. pret. act. (Luwoid, with gloss-wedges) in *KUB* XII 26 II 8 *nu-war-an ammassanda* (or

ambassanda; see Goetze, *Tunnawi* 88) 'they sacrificed (?) it' (viz. a clean young ewe; *ibid.* 6 *kissir* 'they combed', 7 *arrir* 'they washed'; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:168 [1965]; Haas, *Orientalia* N.S. 40:424 [1971]; Haas – Wilhelm, *Riten* 26); also Luw. 3 sg. pret. act. *ammasat[a]* (513/i, 3; cf. Otten, *LTU* 108). Cf. Puhvel, *JAOS* 97:599 (1977).

ampura- (c.), bread-name, nom. sg. ^{NINDA}*ampūras* (*KBo* V 1 II 33; cf. Sommer – Ehelolf, *Pāpanikri* 6*), acc. sg. ^{NINDA}*ampūran* (XXI 34 II 17; cf. Lebrun, *Hethitica* II 120).

Cf. the town name ^{URU}*Ampuriya* (XIV 77, 2); for a parallel see s.v. *alpassi-*. Cf. H. A. Hoffner, *Alimenta Hethaeorum* 151 (1974).

-an, Old and Middle Hittite sentence particle, similar in fate to *-apa* and *-(a)sta* and in function to *-kan* or *-san* (q.v.), as in *KBo* VI 2 IV 10 (= *Code* 1:78) *nu-sse-an*=VI 3 IV 3 *nu-ssi-kan*, e.g. *KUB* XXX 10 Vs. 24 *nu-mu wasdul-met [tēi]ddu nu-za-an ganesmi* 'may he tell me my fault, and I shall make acknowledgement'. Cf. Otten – Souček, *Altheth. Ritual* 81–2; Houwink Ten Cate, *Records* 31; Neu, *Gewitterritual* 62; Souček, *Arch. Or.* 38:274–6 (1970); Carruba, *SMEA* 12:68–76 (1970), *Beiträge* 31–2; Josephson, *Sentence Particles* 339–44.

Etymology uncertain. Souček (*Arch. Or.* 38:274–6) tentatively tied in *anda*; Carruba (*SMEA* 12:75, 87) assumed an "enclitic truncation" of *anda(n)* and compared Pal. *-(n)ta*, Luw. *-tta*, Hier. *-ta*, Lyc. *te* (for the latter, see Carruba, *Partikeln* 24–8). Houwink Ten Cate (*Acta Orientalia Neerlandica* 39 [1971]; R. A. Crossland and A. Birchall [eds.], *Bronze Age migrations in the Aegean* 153–5 [1973]) adduced Lyc. *-ē* and Gk. *ἄν* (cf. in the latter case also the interrogative particles Lat. *an*, Goth. *an*).

Cf. *anku*; *man*.

anna-, an(n)i-, demonstrative pronominal stem with remote deixis: *an(n)i-* 'that, yonder', nom. sg. c. *annis* (*KBo* I 42 III 33; cf.

MSL 13:138 [1971]); *anisiwat* 'effective to-day' (*III* 45 Vs. 12; *ani-* + suffixless dat.-loc.; cf. *appasiwatt-* [s.v.] and *kedani siwatti*, Akk. *ūma annīta*, Skt. *a-dyā*, OIr. *in-diu* 'to-day'.

annaz 'formerly, once upon a time' (e.g. *KBo* *III* 3 I 3 and 14; cf. Hrozný, *Heth. KB* 136–8; *V* 8 IV 5; cf. Götze, *AM* 160; *XIV* 12 IV 27; cf. Güterbock, *JCS* 10:98 [1956]), also *annaza* (e.g. *KUB XIII* 35 III 1–2 30 ANŠU.HI.A-wa-mu *annaza piyer kinun-ma-wa* 13 ANŠU.HI.A *ēszi* 'once upon a time they gave me 30 asses, but now there are only thirteen'; cf. Werner, *Gerichtsprotokolle* 8; *XXII* 40 II 3 and 34; *XXXIV* 53 Rs. 3, 4, 5, 14).

annisan 'formerly, before; once; at the time', e.g. *KUB I* 4 III 40–41 *annisan-w[ar-an LUGA]L-iznanni kuwat tittanut* 'why did you before install him in the kingship?', followed by *kinun-ma* 'but now'; *I* 1 IV 6 *annisan-pat* 'before', followed *ibid.* 7 by *apedani mehuni* 'at that time' (cf. Götze, *Hattusilis* 30); *XIV* 15 IV 23 *annisan-wa-ta-kkan kuwapi šēš.mēš-ka KUR-eaz arha watkunuir* 'once, when your brothers made you jump the country' (cf. Götze, *AM* 68); *VI* 41 I 23–24 *annisan-ma kuwapi* 'Mashuluwan ANA [...] *tittanun* 'but once I had appointed M. to ...'; *KBo* *V* 13 I 12 *annisan-ma kuit ANA* 'Mashuluwa IBILA NU.GÁL *ēsta* 'whereas at the time M. did not have a son and heir' (cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 1:108, 112).

annal(l)i-, *annal(l)a-* 'former, earlier, old' (antonym *nēwa-* [GIBIL] 'new, present'; unlike the partially synonymous *karuili-* [q.v. s.v. *karū*], not 'ancient, primeval'), nom. sg. c. *annal(l)i* (e.g. *KUB XXI* 27 I 7 *ammuk-ma-za* ^{SAL}*Puduhepas annallis GEME-ka* 'but I, P., [am] your servant from way back'; *XXXVIII* 3 I 7–8 *ē.DINGIR-LIM GIBIL-si DÙ-[an ...]* ^{LUSANGA-si} *annallis* 'a temple has been made new for him, [but] the priest he has [is] a holdover'; cf. *XXXVIII* 1 IV 7; von Brandenstein, *Heth. Götter* 16, 14); *IBoT* *I* 33, 11 *muš annalis-kan* 'the earlier snake'; cf. *ibid.* 81 *muš annalli-ma-kan*; Laroche, *RA* 52:152, 154 [1958]), *annallas* (e.g. *KUB XL* 102 V 5 *kās zammuris annallas*), acc. sg. c. *annallin* (e.g. *XV* 28 III 12; *KBo* *II* 7 Vs. 7 I UDU *annallin* 'one earlier sheep'), *DINGIR-LUM annalien* 'the former (statue of a) god' (*KUB XVII* 32, 2; cf. Haas – Wilhelm, *Riten* 242), *annallan* (e.g. *XXXVIII* 26 Vs. 13 *annallan DINGIR-LUM*; *KBo XII* 56 I 7), nom.-acc. sg. neut. *annalli* (e.g. *XI* 1 Vs.

25 *nu kuitman KUR-TAM annalli EGIR-pa tiyazi* 'while the country steps back as of old [= reverts to its former state]'; cf. Houwink Ten Cate – Josephson, *RHA* 25:107 [1967]), *annallan* (e.g. *KUB I* 1 IV 68 *an]nallan kuit ēsta apāt-si parā pihhun* 'the former stuff that was there, that I gave forth to her'; cf. Götze, *Hattusilis* 38; *XXXVIII* 26 Vs. 22 DUG] *KAŠ EZENHI.A TEŠI annallan pitin harkanzi* 'beer-jar[s] for the spring-summer festivities they have brought in good time'; cf. L. Jakob-Rost, *MIO* 9:182 [1963]; *XVII* 35 II 6; *KBo* *II* 1 III 14 and IV 2), *annalan* (*ibid.* *I* 34, II 11, 23, 34, 40, III 2 '[as] holdover[s]'; cf. Hrozný, *Heth. KB* 8–22), gen. sg. *annallas* (*KUB XXXVIII* 12 I 5 and 7 *annallas ē-as* 'of the former house'), *annalas* (*XXVII* 1 IV 46; cf. Lebrun, *Samuha* 85), dat.-loc. sg. *annalli* (e.g. *ibid.* *I* 1–2 [nu-] *kan mān MU.HI.A istarna pantes nu-kan ANA* ^D*IS[TAR]* *annalli annallan SISKUR hapusanzi* 'if years have gone by, one resumes the former sacrifice to the Ištar of old'; cf. Lebrun, *Samuha* 75; *KBo XXI* 37 Rs. 17 *annalli tuppi* 'on an old tablet'), abl. sg. *annalliyaz* (e.g. *ibid.* 14), *annal(l)az(a)* (e.g. *IV* 2 IV 44–45 *ambassi keldiya annalaz ištU* ^{GIŠ}*LI-U₅ GIM-an iyan* 'as has been done for a-sacrifice and well-being based on the old wood-tablet'; dupl. *KUB XII* 27, 13 *annallaz*; cf. Götze – Pedersen, *MS* 10, 12; *XLII* 103 III 13–14 *annalaz-at-kan* ^{GIŠ}*HUR gulzada-naza arha gulsan* 'it has been erased from the old engraved wooden tablet'), often adverbial 'formerly' (e.g. *VII* 24 Vs. 1 *annalaza DINGIR.MEŠ-tar ŪL ēsta* 'formerly there was no god-head [i.e. divine statuery]'; *XXXVI* 89 Rs. 12 ^{ID}*Marassantas-wa annallaza ipattarmayan* [with gloss-wedges] *ārsas* 'the M. river flowed formerly [north]westward'; cf. Haas, *Nerik* 152; *XXV* 20 IV 10 *annalazza*; *XXV* 18 III 8 *annallaz*; *ABoT* 14 III 18 *annalaz*), nom. pl. c. *annallies* (e.g. *KUB XXXVIII* 12 I 4–5 *annallies-si* 9 ^{LÚ.MEŠ}*hilammates kinun-a-ssi-kan* 'former gatehouse-keepers she had nine, but now she has ...'; *ibid.* IV 15), *annallis* (e.g. *XL* 8, 5 ^{LÚ.MEŠ} ^{URU}*Isuwa-ma-kan kuyēs annallis e[sir]* 'the men of Isuwa who were former [inhabitants]', with dupl. *XXXIV* 23 I 12–13; cf. H. Klengel, *Oriens Antiquus* 7:67 [1968]; Güterbock, *JCS* 10:83 [1956]; *KBo* *II* 8 I 16 *annallis EZEN.HI.A* 'former festivals'), *annalas* (*KUB XXXVIII* 23, 8 2 *DINGIR.MEŠ annalas* 'two old gods [i.e. images]', vs. *ibid.* 11 3

DINGIR.MEŠ GIBIL 'three new gods'; cf. L. Jakob-Rost, *MIO* 9:175 [1963]), *annallius* (XL 2 Rs. 8 *kī-ma* URU.DIDLI.HI.A *annallius* 'these old-time towns'; cf. Goetze, *Kizzuwatna* 64 [1940]), *annalius* (XXI 29 I 16–17 *annalius-ma-kan kuyēs* LÚ.MEŠ [...] EGIR-an *esir* 'but the former people who were left'), acc. pl. c. *annallius* (e.g. XXXVIII 34, 7 *annallius pitin harzi* 'has brought [them] in good time'; *HT* 4, 13 *annallius pitin* [; cf. *ibid.* 9 *karū* 'earlier'), *annalius* (*KBo* XIII 237 Vs. 11 2 UDU *annalius*), nom.-acc. pl. neut. *annalli* (*KUB* XXXVIII 12 II 16–17 *annalli-ssi* 2 É-TAM ... *kinun-a-ssi* 1 É-TAM 'former houses she had two, but now she has one house'), *annalla* (XXXIII 106 III 50–51 *annalla attalla hūhadalla* [É.] ^{NA} KIŠIB.HI.A 'old fatherly-grandfatherly [Lat. *patrīta et avīta*] storehouses', usage affected by secondary association with *anna-* 'mother', as if 'motherly-fatherly-'; contrast *karuili-* passim elsewhere in the same passage, e.g. 51 *karuiliyas addas* ^{NA} KIŠIB 'the seal of the ancient fathers'; cf. Güterbock, *JCS* 6:28 [1952]), gen. pl. *annallas* (*ibid.* II 20 *annallas* INIM.MEŠ-nas *tuppiyas* 'tablets of the former words', vs. III 49 *karuili* ... *uddār* 'the ancient words'), dat.-loc. pl. in XL 102 V 5 *annallas* ANA *tuppa* HI.A 'on the old tablets'.

an(n)i- is poorly attested; *annisan* need presuppose an *i*-stem no more than does *kissan* 'thus' vis-à-vis *ka-* 'this' (q.v.); cf. also *enissan*, *apenissan* (s.v. *a-*, *apa-*), despite consistent *-s-* in *annisan* (cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 1:152; Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:357–8). The ablative adverb *annaz(a)* points to an *a*-stem base. *annal(l)i-* has the same suffix as e.g. *arkammanalli-* 'tributary' or *teshalli-* 'sleepy' (cf. Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:211–3); the variant *a*-stem forms point to intermixture with the suffix seen in e.g. *irmala-* 'ill', *tūwala-* 'distant' (Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:171–2), or *attalla-* and *huhadalla-* quoted above (vs. Hier. *tatali-* and *huhatali-*); thus this mixed paradigm has nothing to do with any secondary thematization or Hitt.-Luw. *-a-: -i-* variation (despite Laroche, *Bi. Or.* 18:255 [1961]).

Pal. *ānnī* (*KUB* XXXV 165 Rs. 23)? Cf. Kammenhuber, *RHA* 17:38 (1959); Carruba, *Das Palaische* 19.

anna- has been connected with IE **ono-* 'that, yonder' (Skt. instr. sg. m. *anēna*, Lith. *anàs*, OCS *onŭ*; *IEW* 319–20) since

Hrozný, *SH* 135; cf. e.g. Couvreur, *Hett.* 91–2; N. van Brock, *RHA* 20:90–1 (1962; esp. on *annalla-*). In view of the constant *-nn-* it may be advisable to posit rather IE **onyo-* > *anna-* (cf. ON *enn*, OHG *ienēr* < **y-onyos*), with a variant **oni-* > *an(n)i-*.

Cf. *annawali-*, *an(n)iya-*.

anna-, anni- (c.) 'mother' (AMA; akkadogram *UMMU* in *KBo* XXII 2 Vs. 14 *UMMANI-san wemiyawen* 'we have found our mothers'; cf. Otten, *Altheth. Erzählung* 6), nom. sg. *annas* (e.g. *KUB* I 16 II 20 *annas-sis* MUŠ-as 'his mother [is] a snake'; cf. Sommer, *HAB* 5; *RS* 25.421 Recto 32 *annas-mis* 'my mother'; cf. Laroche, *Ugaritica* 5:774 [1968]; *KUB* XVII 10 IV 24 *nu-za annas* DUMU-ŠU *pennista* 'the mother tended her child'; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:98 [1965]; XXXIII 117 I 6 *annas-za sallanut* 'mother brought up'; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 26:79 [1968]; VIII 41 II 3 *watruas annas* 'mother of the spring'; cf. Laroche, *JCS* 1:187 [1947]; Neu, *Altheth.* 183; XLIII 60 I 20 *annas-an* UDU-us 'mother-sheep', vs. *ibid.* 19 UDU-uss-an '(male) sheep'; XXX 19+ I 9 *annas-ma-kan* ^{GIS} GEŠTIN-as 'mother-vine'; cf. Otten, *Totenrituale* 32), acc. sg. *annan* (e.g. *KUB* XLIV 4+ *KBo* XIII 241 Rs. 15; *KUB* XXIII 29, 5; cf. Ünal, *Hatt.* 2:131; *Code* 2:91 *takku* ^{LÜ} ELLUM *arauwannius annanekus anna-smann-a wenzi* 'if a free man rapes free co-uterine sisters and their mother'), gen. sg. *annas* (e.g. I 16 II 10 *annas-sas* MUŠ[-as 'his mother's, a snake's'; *KBo* XI 1 Rs. 19 ^{DU} U-nas *assuli annas* ^{UZU} UBUR *mahhan sunnazi* 'the storm-god makes fullness for good like a mother's breast'; cf. Houwink Ten Cate – Josephson, *RHA* 25:110 [1967]), dat.-loc. sg. *anni* (e.g. XII 112 Rs. 12 DUMU-las-wa-ssan *anni-ssi* [*andan* 'the child inside its mother'], *anna* (*KUB* IX 28 II 4 *hassanza* [sic] *anna-ssa dāi* 'he places the newborn with its mother'), abl. sg. *annaz* (e.g. VI 45 III 28–29 ^{DU} ...-ma-mu *annaz dās nu-mu sallanut* 'the storm-god took me from my mother and reared me'; XXIV 13 II 15 ^{SAL} *annaza*; cf. Haas – Thiel, *Rituale* 104; *annaz kartaz* 'from the mother's womb; since birth'; cf. s.v. *karat[t]*); also Riemschneider, *Geburtsomina* 68), nom. pl. c. in XVII 29 II 6–7 *huhha hannis attes annis* 'grandfather(s)-grandmother(s), father(s) (and) mother(s)' (cf.

Friedrich, *AfO* 4:95 [1927]), acc. pl. *annus* (KBo III 22 Vs. 9 *annus attus iet* 'he made them mothers and fathers', i.e. treated them like parents; cf. Neu, *Anitta-Text* 10), *annius* (XXII 5 Vs. 8 *att[us] annius iyanun*; cf. Neu, *Anitta-Text* 7–9).

'Mother-father' also in XIX 134, 18 *annas-wa-za attas* and e.g. V 1 I 41 AMA-KA *nasma* ABU-KA 'thy mother or thy father' (cf. Sommer – Ehelolf, *Pāpanikri* 4*), as regularly in South Anatolian (see below). But mostly and often *attas annas*, e.g. KUB XXIV 3 I 46 *nu-za* KUR-eas *hūmandas attas annas zik* 'thou art the father (and) mother of every land' (cf. Gurney, *Hittite Prayers* 24); XI 1 IV 9; Code 1:28–29 ('parents', dealing with daughter's suitors). Cf. also s.v. *atta*.

annas (attas) siwatt- or (*attas*) *annas siwatt-* 'day of death', e.g. ŠA AMA-KA UD-az *ari* 'the day of your death is at hand' (XXI 1 I 64; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 2:54), *annas* UD-za (V 3 I 45; V 4 II 46), ŠA AMA-ŠU-wa-ssi UD.KAM-za (XXXIX 49 Vs. 26), ŠA AMA-ŠU ABI-ŠU-ya U[D (V 20 + XVIII 56 I 28), UD.KAM ABI-ŠU AMA-ŠU (XXVI 1 III 14–15; cf. von Schuler, *Dienstabweisungen* 13). For origin and implications see Puhvel, *KZ* 83:59–63 (1969) = *Analecta Indoeuropaea* 205–9 (1981).

anniyatar (n.) 'motherhood' in KUB XV 35 + KBo II 9 I 31–32 ANA SAL.MEŠ-ma-kan *arha anniyatar asiyatar ... dā* 'from women take away motherhood (and) love' (cf. Sommer, *ZA* 33:98 [1921]; A. Archi, *Oriens Antiquus* 16:299 [1977]), dat.-loc. sg. AMA-*anni* (KUB XXVI 81 I 6). Cf. Zuntz, *Ortsadverbien* 39; Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:295.

Pal. nom. sg. in *annas pāpas* 'mother (and) father' (KBo XIII 265, 4; KUB XXXV 163 III 21–22), *pāpaz-kuar tī* [ānn]az-kuar *tī* (XXXV 165 Vs. 21–22). Cf. Carruba, *Das Palaische* 28, 27, 16.

Lyd. nom. sg. in *ēna-k taada-k* 'mother and father' (Sardis 10.20), *ēnaš* (ibid. 18), dat.-loc. sg. *ēnaλ-t* (ibid. 22). Cf. Gusmani, *Die Sprache* 8:82–3 (1962), *Lyd. Wb.* 106, 254.

Luw. *anni(ya)-* 'mother', nom. sg. *annis* (KBo II 1 I 33 and 40; cf. Hrozný, *Heth. KB* 8; KUB XXXV 103 II 3 and 15; cf. Otten, *LTU* 95), *ānnis* (KBo IX 141 Vs. 16 and 18), AMA-is *tātiyis* 'mother (and) father' (KUB XXXV 49 IV 14), AMA-yis *tatiyis* (XXXV 46, 6), acc. sg. *ānnin* (XXXV 103 II 14; KBo IX

141 Vs. 17), *ānniyan tātiyan* (XXXV 43 II 5), AMA-yan *tātiyan* (XXXV 45 II 2), dat.-loc. sg. *ānni* (XXXV 103 III 5), *anni* (XXXV 102 Rs. 5), instr.-abl. sg. *a[nni]yati ta[tiyat]i* (XXXV 92 I 29); genitival adj. *annassi-*, nom. pl. c. *annassinzi-yan* (XXXV 132 II 6).

Hier. SAL-*natin tati-ha* 'mother and father' = Phoen. *l-b w-l-m* 'father and mother' (Karatepe 15–16); thus **anna(n)ti-*, like *huha(n)ti-* beside *huha-* 'grandfather'? Cf. Meriggi, *Manuale* 2:72.

Lyc. *ēni* 'mother', e.g. TLy 134.4 *ēni mahanahi* = Luw. *annis massanassis* 'mother of the god(s)'; TLy 56.4 *ēni* (cf. ibid. 6 *Αητώ*); TLy 86.2 *hrppi atli ehbi sey-ēni ehbi* 'for himself and for his mother'. Also *ēnesi-* (= Luw. *annassi-*) in TLy 44d.66–67 *ēnesi-ke tedesi-ke* 'both maternal and paternal'. Cf. Friedrich, *KS* 85, 71–2, 77, 69; Sturtevant, *TAPA* 59:49–52 (1928); Laroche, *BSL* 53.1:187–91 (1957–8).

Connected since Hrozný (*SH* 31) and Marstrander (*Caractère* 128) with the group exemplified by Lat. *anna* 'foster-mother', *anus* 'old woman', Hes. *ἀννίς*, Arm. *han*, OHG *ana* 'grandmother', OPruss. *ane* 'old mother', Lith. *anýta* 'mother-in-law' (*IEW* 36–7). This widespread word from infantile language has in Anatolian supplanted the central IE term **mātēr* (cf. eg. Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:118). Cf. also s.v. *atta* 'father', *hanna-* 'grandmother'.

Cf. *annaneka-*, *annawanna-*, *anninniyami-*, *annitalwatar*, *siwanzanna-*; also *annal(l)i-* s.v. *anna-*, *an(n)i-* (sub nom.-acc. pl. neut. *annalla*).

anahi(t)- (n.) 'advance sample, test morsel (of sacrificial offering)', frequent in "southern type" rituals, nom.-acc. sg. *anahi* and pl. *anahita* (e.g. KBo V 1 III 17–18 NINDA *alattarinna-a parsiya n-asta anāhi piran arha dāi* 'and he breaks an a.-bread and then takes off a morsel'; ibid. 33–34 repeated with *anāhita*; cf. Sommer – Ehelolf, *Pāpanikri* 10*, 66; KUB XXXIX 71 III 25–26 *nu-kan ANA UDU ANA SAG.DU-ŠU ZAG-ni-ya* ^{UZU}*paltani anahi dāi* 'he takes a trial piece off the sheep's head and right shoulder'; XII 12 V 2–5 *namma-kan anāhita* ^{DUG}*āhrushiaz dāi*

n-at-san ^{DUG} *huprushiya hassī parā dāi nu memai ānuis anahuēs kelu* 'then he takes morsels from the censer and places them in the tureen on the hearth and says [Hurrian]'; *IBoT* I 29 Vs. 52 1 NINDA *anahi* 'one bread-sample'.

Denom. *anahidai*- 'sample', 3 sg. pres. act. *anahidaizzi* (*Bo* 6730, 10; *Bo* 3288 Rs. 35), 3 pl. pres. act. *anahidanzi* (ibid. 71; *KUB* XLVI 37 Rs. 46 and 52), *anahidazi* (ibid. 51); inf. *anahidauwanzi* (*Bo* 3288 Rs. 74), *anahidauwazi* (*KUB* XLVI 37 Rs. 5; cf. ibid. 7 *anahita*). Cf. Otten, *ZA* 66:103 (1976).

anahitahit- 'sampling, taking of morsels', dat.-loc. sg. (used adverbially) *anahitahiti* (e.g. *KBo* XXI 34 IV 1 *anāhitahiti* 5 NINDA.SIG.MEŠ *parsiya* 'he breaks five flatloaves piecemeal'; ibid. 7 *anāhitahiti-ya kue* NINDA.SIG.MEŠ *parsiya* 'and what flatloaves he breaks piecemeal'; cf. Lebrun, *Hethitica* II 123–4; *VBoT* 89 IV 18 *anahitahiti*).

anahi(t)- may be Hurrian in origin; cf. the Hurr. ergative in *ānuis anahuēs* (i.e. *anu-es anahi-w-es* 'this thy bit') quoted above, or e.g. *KBo* XXI 33 III 8 *anāhitenes tātussines* KI.MIN (i.e. *anahite-ni-s tad-ussi-ni-s* [participle of *tad-* 'love'], ergative ending preceded by def. article; KI.MIN = 'etc.'). On the other hand Luwian provenance (Kizzuwatna) is also possible, involving the denom. abstract suffix *-ahi(t)-* (on possible IE origins of which see C. Watkins, *TPhS* 1971: 55; H. Eichner, *MSS* 31:59–60 [1973]); the latter is probable in *anahit-ahit-*. Cf. Laroche, *RHA* 28:68–70 (1970), 34:48–9 (1976); H. A. Hoffner, *Alimenta Hethaeorum* 151 (1974; cf. ibid. 173–4 on the unpertaining *nah[h]iti-*, q.v. s.v.).

annaneka- (c.), probably only plural, 'sisters by the same mother, co-uterine sisters', acc. pl. *annanekus* (*Code* 2:91 *takku* ^{LÜ} *EL-LUM arauwannius annanekus anna-smann-a wenzī* 'if a free man rapes free co-uterine sisters and their mother'), *annanikus* (ibid. 2:94; *KBo* XXI 35 I 11 ^{SAL} *annanikus*, ibid. 4 *hurkel* 'capital crime', ibid. 8 *wentas* 'he raped').

This "reciprocal" plural term of relationship, composed of *anna-* 'mother' and *neka-* 'sister' (q.v.), was correctly interpreted by Goetze, *Arch. Or.* 17.1:288–90 (1949); cf. Kronasser, *Etym.*

1:126; *Imparati*, *Leggi ittite* 316; Otten, *Altheth. Erzählung* 36.

Improbable attempt by H. A. Hoffner (*Orientalia* N.S. 35:391–2 [1966]): **annani-* (aphaeretic in Luw. *nani-* 'brother') + "fem." suffix *-ika-* analogous to Luw. *-sri-*, hence *annaneka-* = Luw. (**an*)*nanasri-* 'sister' (on the possible presence of the suffix *-ika-* in *neka-* cf. s.v.).

The incorrect sense 'wench, whore', proposed by Friedrich, *Heth. Ges.* 114, still figured in H. Eichner, *Die Sprache* 20:185 (1974), who thought that the base meaning of *annaneka-* was 'aunt' (lit. 'mother's sister').

ananeshi-, target or purpose of bird and lamb offerings in Hurroid rituals, gen. sg. in *KUB* XV 31 I 17–18 *nu ša YADÜG.GA ananeshiyas memiyanus memai* 'he speaks the words of the good oil of a.' (cf. Haas–Wilhelm, *Riten* 150), dat.-loc. sg. *ananeshiya* (e.g. VII 34, 4 1 MUŠEN *ananeshiya* 'one bird for a.'; XLV 75 III 6 1 MUŠEN *ananeshiya pentihiya* 'one bird for a. and for righteousness'; cf. Otten, *Materialien* 20; XV 31 III 33 1 SILÁ *ananeshiya* 'one lamb for a.'; ibid. 56 and IV 12 *ananeshiya unihiya*; cf. Haas – Wilhelm, *Riten* 164, 168; same in XXXII 50 Vs. 10), *ananishiya* (e.g. XV 34 IV 38–39 1 MUŠEN *enumassiya ananishiya* 'one bird for propitiation and a.'; cf. Haas – Wilhelm, *Riten* 206; XLV 79 Rs. 15 *ananishiya pentih[iya]*; cf. Otten, *Materialien* 23); cf. also XV 31 IV 34 1 MUŠEN-*ma alummazhiya* (q.v. s.v. *alumpazhi-*) 1 MUŠEN-*ma neshiya* (cf. Haas – Wilhelm, *Riten* 170); XV 36 + Vs. 28 1 MUŠEN *anishiya pindihiya* (cf. Götze – Pedersen, *MS* 8).

Hurrian term (cf. e.g. *IBoT* II 39 Rs. 16 [Hurr.] *ananeshi-ya-ni unih-ya-ni keldi-ya-ni*), presumably an abstract concept like the 'righteousness', 'propitiation', 'well-being' (*keldi-*), *alumpazhi-*, and presumably *unih-* with which it tends to be combined. Cf. Haas – Wilhelm, *Riten* 69–74; Laroche, *RHA* 34:49 (1976).

annanu- 'train, educate', 3 pl. pres. act. *annanuwanzi* (*KUB* XXX 42 I 2; cf. Laroche, *CTH* 161), 3 sg. pret. act. *annanut* (*KBo* III 34 II 29 and 30 [OHitt.] 'he trained', viz. young charioteers; cf.

ibid. 32 *s-us ulkessarahhir* 'they made them experts'; *KUB XXIII 108 Rs. 8*]^{LÜ}IGI.MUŠEN-UTTİM *annanut* 'he has trained [him] for birdwatchership'; partic. *annanuwant-* 'trained, cultured' (opp. *dampupi-* 'primitive, unskilled, uncivilized', q.v. s.v. *dampu-*), nom. sg. c. in *KBo I 30 Vs. 20 annanuwa-[nza = Akk. gullubu* 'shorn, shaven, barbered' (cf. *MSL 12:214–5* [1969]; Otten, *ZA 66:103* [1976]), acc. sg. in *VI 26 II 27 (= Code 2:77)* ^{LÜ}MUŠEN.DÜ-*an annanuwantan* 'a trained auspex' (vs. ibid. 29 *dampūpin*); verbal noun gen. sg. *annanummas* and inf. *annanumanzi* in *Code 200B takku DUMU-an annanumanzi kuiski pāi nassu* ^{LÜ}NAGAR *nasma* ^{LÜ}E.DÉ.A ^{LÜ}[UŠ.B]AR *nasma* ^{LÜ}AŠGAB ^{LÜ}TUG *nu annanummas 6 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR pāi takku-an ŪL walkissarahhi nu-ssi 1 SAG.DU pāi* 'if someone gives a boy to be trained, be it as carpenter or smith (or) weaver or tanner or fuller, he gives six shekels of silver (as fee) of training; if (the trainer) does not make him expert, he gives him (i.e. the customer) one person' (cf. *Imparati, Leggi ittite 182, 325–6*); also *KUB XXXI 53+ Vs. 9–10 3 MÁŠ.GAL 2 UDU.NITÁ ANA DUG.GA₅.BUR annanumas šID-esnaza nāui EGIR-pa* (var. *XXVI 64 I 4 annanummas*) 'three he-goats and two rams for training at the potter's wheel (are) not yet deducted from the count' (cf. *Otten – Souček, Gelübde 20–2*; *Güterbock, RHA 25:148* [1967]); also *XLIII 29 II 7 annanumanzi*; iter. *annanusk-*, 3 sg. pret. act. *annanuskīt* (*XL 80 Vs. 4*).

annanuhha- 'trained', acc. sg. c. *annanuhhan* in *KBo VI 2+XIX 1 III 44–46 (= Code 1:65) takku MÁŠ.GAL enandan takku ŠEG₉.BAR annanuhhan takku UDU.KUR.RA ena[ndan] kuiski tāyizzi mahhanda šA GUD.APIN.LAL tayazilas kinza[n ...] QATAMMA* 'if anyone steals a tamed he-goat or a trained wild sheep or a tamed mountain sheep, their (case) is the same as theft of a plow-ox' (cf. *Otten – Souček, AfO 21:5–6* [1966]; for B. Landsberger's alternative reading *DARA.MÁŠ* 'deer, stag' for *ŠEG₉.BAR*, and the error *šA MÁŠ.GAL* for *šA GUD.APIN.LAL* in the duplicates *VI 3 III 49–50* and *VI 8, 3–5*, cf. *Güterbock, JCS 15:77* [1961]), *VI 14 I 6–7 (= Code 2:18) takku luliyas MUŠEN-i[n annanuhhan nasma kakkapan] annanuhhan kuisk[i tāyezzi* 'if anyone steals a trained pool-bird or a trained partridge', *VI 10 III 28 (= Code 2:49) ta]kku u[k]ū annanuhhan kuiski*

happaraizzi (dupl. *KUB XXIX 30 II 4 UKÙ]-an annanuhhan kuiski*) 'if anyone sells a trained person' (vs. *Code 2:47 dampupen* 'unskilled'; cf. *Goetze, ANET 195*; *V. Souček, OLZ 56:467* [1961]; *Imparati, Leggi ittite 283–4*). Cf. *Goetze, ANET 192–5*; *Friedrich, Heth. Ges. 101*; *Imparati, Leggi ittite 254–5, 278*; *Ertem, Fauna 58, 70–1*; *Güterbock, Die Welt des Orients 9:90–1* (1980), who plausibly saw in the animals and birds hunting decoys.

annanuzzi- (c.), leather restraining gear for animals, some kind of halter or curb (distinct from *ishima[n]-* 'line, rope' and *ismeri-* 'bridle, rein'), acc. sg. in *Code 2:29 takku ANŠU.KUR.RA nasma ANŠU.GİR.NUN.NA* ^{KUŠ}*annanuz[zin* 'if (anyone steals) from a horse or mule the halter', acc. pl. ^{KUŠ}*annanuzzius* (*KBo XVII 15 Rs. 7*; cf. *Neu, Altheth. 73*); denom. verb partic. *annanuzziyant-*, nom. sg. c. in *XVII 40 IV 5 AMAR-us annanu-[zziy]anza ANA UDU Ū S[ILÁ haminkan* 'a haltered calf (is) bound to a sheep and lamb', nom. pl. c. in *XVII 15 Rs. 9 1 ANŠU.KUR.RA NITA kūrkas-siss-a annanuzziyante[s* 'one stallion and his foal (are) haltered' (cf. the ^{KUŠ}*ishimānes* placed on their feet and a cow's feet, ibid. 10–11; cf. *H. Eichner, Die Sprache 21:161* [1975]; *V. Haas – M. Wäfler, Ugarit-Forschungen 8:82, 88–9* [1976]; *B. Forssman, KZ 94:71* [1980]). Cf. *Hrozný, Code hittite 116–7* (1922); *Otten, OLZ 50:391* (1955); *Alp, Belleten 31:538* (1967).

annanu- may be an obscured causative to *an(n)iya-* 'work' (q.v.; cf. *Pedersen, Hitt. 145*). *Kronasser (Etym. 1:456–7, 312)* implausibly suggested haplology for a denominative **annanunu-* from **annanu-* in *annanuzzi-*, thus a metaphoric meaning 'take by the bit' (vel sim.), but admitted that the reverse derivation (*annanuzzi-* deverbatively from *annanu-*) is also possible. The quasi-participial adjective *annanuhha-* has a suffix reminiscent of some abstract nouns (*alwanzahha-*, *maninkuwahha-*, unless from factitive stems in *-ahh-*; cf. *Kronasser, Etym. 1:166*); the assumption of adjectivization from an abstract noun **annanuh* 'training' (*Sturtevant, Lg. 14:242* [1938]; *Comp. Gr.² 82*) is unnecessary; *annanuhha-* is OHitt. (*Code*) only and may well have an otherwise obsolete suffix as a legal archaism. For the deverbative suffix of *annanuzzi-* (lit. 'training

gear') cf. e.g. *ishuzzi-* 'band, belt' (*ishiya-* 'bind') and see Carruba, *Beschwörungritual* 22–3 (*annanu-uzzi-*?).

The comparison of *annanu-* with Toch. AB *en-* 'instruct, enjoin' (W. Krause – W. Thomas, *Tocharisches Elementarbuch* 1:57, 211 [1960]) is implausible, since Toch. *en-* (<**ain-*) is better connectible with Gk. *αἰν-* (s.v. *enant-*; cf. also Van Windekens, *Le tokharien* 177–8).

annari- (c.) 'strength, force, vigor'; personified as a beneficent daimon or spirit (*KBo* I 44 + XIII.1 IV 35 [Akk.] *šedu* = [Hitt.] *tarpis*; *ibid.* 36 [Akk.] *lamasu* = [Hitt.] *ānnaris*; dupl. XXVI 25, 3 LA.AM.MA = [Akk.] *lamasu* = [Hitt.] ^DKAL-*as*; *ibid.* 4 A.LA = [Akk.] *šēdu* = [Hitt.] *tarpis*; cf. Otten, *Vokabular* 20), nom. sg. *annaris tarpis* loosely for dat. or acc. sg. (objects of *ekuzi* 'he drinks to') in lists of generally benign entities (*KUB* II 8 I 27, II 13 and 45, V 27; X 81, 8, with gloss-wedges; cf. Bossert, *Königssiegel* 35), acc. sg. *annarin tarpin* (XXXII 87 Rs. 14 and 24; objects of *ekuzi*, next to others in nom. sg.), ^{NA}*hegur annarin* ^{NA}*h[eg]ur mūwattinn-a* 'rock (-sanctuaries) a. and m.' (XXVII 13 IV 17; cf. e.g. *Bo* 521 II 2 ^D*Muwatti*), *annarien* (*KUB* XV 35 + *KBo* II 9 I 24 *an-na-ri-en-na*, in a list of good things implored of Ištar; cf. Sommer, *ZA* 33:98 [1921]; A. Archi, *Oriens Antiquus* 16:299 [1977]), dat.-loc. sg. (?) XVIII 48 Rs. 2 *annari annari* (with repeated gloss-wedges). Cf. XXX 11 Rs. 18 ^DKAL ^D*Annariss-a* and 453/d Vs. 4 ^D*Innari* ^D*Tarpi* (see Otten, *Festritual* 46–7), showing a twofold associative assimilation to *innar-* (q.v.) and ^D*Inar(a)-* (Hattic female tutelary deity). The asyndetic *annari-tarpi-* is a unitary pair of beneficences much like Akk. *lamassu* and *šēdu*, although the separate *tarpi-* (q.v.), like *šēdu*, tends rather towards malevolence. Cf. Rosenkranz, *Beiträge* 21; Kammenhuber, *MSS* 3:27–44 (1953); W. von Soden, *BMitt.* 3:148–56 (1964); Otten, *Vokabular* 27–32; H. A. Hoffner, *JNES* 27:64–6 (1968).

The ritual material points in a "southern" direction, and the occasional gloss-wedges indicate a foreignism. *annari-* is the Luwoid equivalent of Hitt. **innar(a)-* 'strength, force, vigor', with typical *a:i* phonetic alternation and inversely gravitation

to *i*-stem declension; cf. also the Luwoid *annaru-* in *KUB* XLIV 16 III 12 *annarauwa[s labarnas]* ^DKAL-*i* 'to the tutelary deity of the forceful ruler' (vs. pure Luwian *annarummi-* = Hitt. *inna-rawant-* 'strong, forceful, vigorous', *annarummahit-* 'strength, forcefulness' = Hitt. *innarawatar*; cf. II 1 III 47 *annarumahittas-sis* 'of forcefulness', and A. Archi, *SMEA* 16:97, 111 [1975]). The epanadiploitic *annari annari* may be a Luwoid adverbial correspondent of Hitt. *innarā* (q.v.).

anassa-, name of a body-part, gen. sg. or pl. in *KUB* XXXV 148 III 24 *anassas-sas in[an* 'illness of his a.(s)', preceded (23–24) by *iskisa[s ...] inan* KI.MIN 'illness of his (lower) back likewise' and followed (25) by *arras-sas inan* KI.MIN, (26) *genuwas-sas inan* KI.MIN, (27) *parasnas-sas inan* 'illness of his anus likewise, illness of his penis likewise, illness of his loins'.

The strict context seems to place *anassa-* in the rear of the lower torso, between the (small of the) back (*iskis-*) and the anal-genital area, thus perhaps 'hips, buttocks'. On the other hand Hitt. anatomical rosters are not always models of successive consistency; e.g. *KUB* XLIII 53 I 6–13 lists in order back (*iskis*), (upper) arm (*paltanas*), breast, heart, liver, lung, the two shoulders (*BUDĀ*), genitals (*genzu*), stomach, penis (cf. Haas, *Orientalia* N.S. 40:415–7 [1971]); therefore a sequence 'back' to 'shoulder' to the anal-genital region is possible here also. In either case the likely etymon is IE **omso-* 'shoulder' (Skt. *āmśa-*, Arm. *us*, Gk. *ὤμος*, Lat. *umerus*, Umbr. *onse* [loc.], Goth. *ams*, Toch. A *es*, B *āntse*), with Hitt. *anassa-* showing anaptyctic resolution of the *-ms-* cluster (cf. Lat. *umerus*) coupled with assimilation of nasal to *s* as in Lat. *tenebra* < **temesrā-* (cf. OHG *dinstar*) beside *temere*, Skt. *tāmīsrā-*. In most IE languages **omso-* seems to have been in complementary distribution with **pletyo-* (cf. OCS *plešte* and MiIr. *leithe* 'shoulder'). Hittite has both *paltana-* and *anassa-*; the former clearly means 'shoulder' but has also moved "forward" to '(upper) arm', despite its etymological 'shoulderblade' connotations (cf. Gk. *ὤμο-πλάτη*); it is thinkable that by semantic polarization it pushed *anassa-* "backward" to denote either

'rear of shoulders, upper back' (vs. *iskis*- 'lumbar region') or even all the way to 'hips, nates'. Cf. Puhvel, *JAOS* 97:599 (1977).

Ivanov's (*Etimologija* 1976 162 [1978]) and M. Poetto's (in *Hethitisch und Indogermanisch* 205 [1979]) adduction of Lat. *ānus* and interpretation of *anassa*- (with suffix like **genussa*- 'knee-joint') as anal (or possibly vaginal) orifice is unlikely, since *anassa*- is followed by 'anus' (*arra*-) and 'penis' (*genu*-, lit. 'knee'; cf. Akk. *birku* 'knee; penis' and see e.g. Puhvel, *Myth and law among the Indo-Europeans* 95-6 [1970]).

Cf. *gakkartan(n)i*-, *paltana*-.

annasnant- (c.), hapax in *KUB XVII 10 IV 9-10 parnanz-at tarnau istarniyas-at annasnanza tarnau* ^{GIS}*luttanz-at tarnau* 'may the house let them (viz. Telipinus' wrath, anger, desolation, and rage) go, may the central a. let them go, may the window let them go'.

Derived with suffix *-ant*- from an *r/n*-stem *annassar* (XLIII 75 Vs. 12 and 20) or **annessar* (n.), of inferential meaning ('pillar, column' conjectured by Laroche, *BSL* 57.1:30 [1962]; cf. Otten, *ZA* 66:104 [1976]). Possibly a verbal noun to *an(n)iya*- 'work, carry out' (q.v.), thus literally 'creation' and concretely 'establishment, compound'.

annawali-, annauli- (an-na-ú-li-) '(of) equal (rank), peer' (akkadogram *MEHRU*, *MIHRU* 'equal', e.g. *KBo IV 10 Vs. 46 MEHIR-ŠU* 'his equal'; IV 14 III 68 *ŠA KUR URU* ^{LÜ}*MEHRI* 'a peer of the realm'; cf. Stefanini, *ANLR* 20:47 [1965]; 842/f, 5 *LUGAL.MEŠ MEHRI-YA-mu* 'the kings my equals'; with *KUB XXI 5 III 24-25 ANA* ^P*UTU-ŠI kuēs LUGAL.MEŠ annauliēs* cf. par. XXIII 1 IV 1 *LUGAL.MEŠ-ya-mu kuyēs* ^{LÜ}*MIH[RUT]I* 'the kings who are my equals'; cf. Kühne - Otten, *Šausgamuwa* 14, 44), nom. sg. c. *annawalis* (XIV 3 IV 56), *annaulis* (ibid. II 13-14 *kinun-a-wa-mu* *ŠEŠ-YA LUGAL GAL ammel annaulis iŠPUR* 'but now my brother has written to me as a great king, as my equal'; cf. Sommer, *AU* 6; *KBo XXII 6 I 25-26 annaulis-wa-[tta]* *UL kuiski*

ēszi 'there is none equal to you'; cf. dupl. XII 1 I 5 *annauli[s]*; Güterbock, *MDOG* 101:19 [1969]; Meriggi, *Gedenkschrift für W. Brandenstein* 263 [*IBK* 14, 1968]), gen. sg. c. *annauliya[s]* (*KUB XIV 3 II 14*), nom. pl. c. *annauliēs* (quoted above). Cf. Sommer, *AU* 101-2.

annawali- (for *an-na-ú-li*- cf. Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:78) may contain *wal(l)i*- 'strong' (q.v. s.v. *waliwalai*-); *anna-* is perhaps the largely obsolete demonstrative pronominal stem *anna-*, *an(n)i*- (q.v.), here with the meaning 'self, same' (the suffix *-ila* expresses 'self' in current Hittite, but 'same' seemingly never recovered from the obsolescence of *anna-*, *an[n]i*-); cf. *ani-siwa*t 'on the very same day, to-day'. Thus *annawali-* may mean literally 'same-strong', comparable to Lat. *aequi-valē*- 'be of the same strength', where *aequus* could reflect an IE **āi k*"e 'in this very way' (cf. Skt. *ai-śamaḥ* 'this year' with Gk. *σῆτες* < **kyā-wetes* 'this year', and ON *ī-dag* 'to-day' with Hitt. *ani-siwa*t). Cf. Puhvel, *JAOS* 100:167 (1980).

Kronasser (*Etym.* 1:212) improbably assumed a "mutterrechtlich" term, with **annawa-* abstracted from *annawanna*- 'stepmother'.

annawanna- (c.) 'stepmother', gen. sg. in *KUB XXIX 34 IV 12* (= *Code* 2:90) *takku LÚ-as annawannas-sas katta* [*wastai* 'if a man sins with his stepmother'; cf. *Code* 2:89 *annas-(s)as katta wastai* 'sins with his mother' (cf. Haase, *Fragmente* 86-7); fragm. 621/f, 10 ^{SAL}*annaw*] (cf. Güterbock, *Siegel* 1:79; Riemschneider, *MIO* 6:366 [1958]).

Luw. *annawanni-*, nom. sg. in *KBo IX 141 Vs. 18 ānnis ānnawanni[s]* 'mother (and) stepmother' (cf. ibid. 19 *tātis-pa-ti tātawanni[s]* 'father and stepfather'), acc. sg. ^{SAL}*annawannin* (477/u, 8), *annawannin* (XIV 114, 13). Cf. Otten, *ZA* 66:104 (1976).

Native Anatolian formation on *anna*- 'mother' (q.v.); for the tendency to derive such terms by suffixes with phonetic quasi-iteration, cf. e.g. Lat. *mātrāstra*, *patrāster*. For the otherwise rare suffix *-wanna*- see Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:183.

an(n)iya- 'work; carry out, perform, execute; make, turn out, produce, procure; officiate, practise; treat, manipulate; record, inscribe; plant, sow, cultivate'; *appa an(n)iya-*, *arha an(n)iya-* 'discharge, clear, undo, renege on, abrogate, countermand'; *arha aniya-* also 'copy' (literally 'redo') (KIN), 1 sg. pres. act. *aniyami* (e.g. KBo III 4 IV 47-48 *parā-ma-mu ... kuit peskizzi n-at aniyami n-at katta tehhi* 'but what [the goddess] assigns to me I shall carry out and accomplish'; cf. Götze, *AM* 136; KUB XXXI 84 III 62-63 NUMUN-wa-mu *pai nu-war-at-za-kan ammel a.šā-ni-mi [an]da aniyami* 'give me seed, and I shall plant it in my field'; cf. von Schuler, *Dienstanweisungen* 49), *aniyammi* (808/w III 10), *aniemi* (KBo XVII 1 II 2 *nu mān LUGAL-un SAL.LUGAL-ann-a*) *aniemi* 'when I [ritually] treat king and queen'; cf. Otten - Souček, *Altheth. Ritual* 24), 3 sg. pres. act. *aniyazi* (e.g. VI 26 I 13 [= Code 2:60] ^{URUDU}PISAN *aniyazi* '[a smith] turns out a drainpipe'; ibid. 14-15 and 16 [= Code 2:60-61] ^{URUDU}ates ... *aniyazi* 'turns out an axe'; KUB II 2 II 39 *apiya-kku aniyazi* 'even then [the priest] officiates'; cf. Schuster, *Bilinguen* 1:65; XXVI 1 IV 47-48 *nasma-za-at arha aniyazi* 'or revokes it [viz. the oath]'; cf. von Schuler, *Dienstanweisungen* 16-7; XV 1 II 34 NAM.ERIM.HI.A *arha aniyazi* 'abrogates the oaths'), *anizzi* (KBo XX 10 I 5 and II 1; cf. Neu, *Altheth.* 131-2), *aniezzi* (KUB XXIX 30 II 21, 22, 23 [= Code 2:60-61]), *aniyazzi* (e.g. VII 1 IV 14 *n-an SAL šU.GI kissan aniyazzi* 'the old woman treats him as follows'; cf. Kronasser, *Die Sprache* 7:163 [1961]; XVIII 67 Vs. 11 *arha aniyazzi*), *aniyaezzi* (XLI 15 Vs. 13), *anniyazzi* (XLIV 61 IV 6; cf. Burde, *Medizinische Texte* 18), 1 pl. pres. act. *aniyaweni* (KBo XIV 111, 16), 2 pl. pres. act. *aniyatteni* (KUB XIII 4 IV 12 *halkin aniyatteni* 'you plant grain'; cf. Sturtevant, *JAOS* 54:390 [1934]), *aniyattēni* (XIII 28, 16), 3 pl. pres. act. *aniyanzi* (e.g. KUB XXIX 31, 4, 6, 8 [= Code 2:60-61]; XXIV 3 II 8 *aniyanzi warassanzi ūl ku[iski]* 'none sow or reap'; cf. Gurney, *Hittite Prayers* 26; V 6 II 52 *aniūr GIM-an n-at QATAMMA aniyanzi* 'as the rite [is], so they perform it'; ibid. 47 *nu pānzi EME.MEŠ EGIR-pa aniyanzi* 'shall they go and take back what they said [lit. their tongues]?'; cf. Sommer, *AU* 282; KBo II 6 I 32 EME ^{ID}SIN-^DU ANA DINGIR.MEŠ LUGAL-UTTI *pian arha aniyanzi* 'before the gods of kingship they countermand

Armadattas' statement'; cf. Zuntz, *Ortsadverbien* 50-1; ibid. III 44 EGIR-*an arha aniyanzi*; KUB IX 15 III 23 *arha aniyanzi* 'they renege', vs. 20-21 *aniūr-kan EGIR-an iyanzi* 'they do the ritual again'; cf. V. Souček, *MIO* 8:376 [1963]; XVI 32 II 28 *MAMETUM arha KIN-anzi* 'they abrogate the oath'), *anianzi* (e.g. IBoT I 31 Vs. 14-15 *tuppiaz anianzi* 'they record on a tablet'), *annianzi* (III 148 I 70; cf. Haas - Wilhelm, *Riten* 216), 1 sg. pret. act. *aniyanun* (e.g. KUB XXIV 3 IV 2-3 *tuppiyas AWATE.MEŠ apiya aniyannun* 'the words of the tablet there I recorded'; cf. Gurney, *Hittite Prayers* 38), *anienun* (KBo III 22 Rs. 48 *pedi-ssi-ma ZÀ.AH.LI-an anie[nun]* 'on its place I planted weeds'; cf. Neu, *Anitta-Text* 12), 3 sg. pret. act. *aniyat* (e.g. KUB XXXI 51 + XXVI 5 + Bo 8522, 10-11 NUMUN.HI.A ... *aniyat* 'planted seeds'; cf. Otten - Souček, *Gelübde* 30; KUB XV 31 IV 38-40 *kī-ma-kan tuppi ... aniyat* 'inscribed this tablet'; cf. Haas - Wilhelm, *Riten* 170; VIII 79 Vs. 8 INIM.MEŠ *ištu tuppi aniyat* 'recorded the words on a tablet'; 767/f, 6-9 *n-asta ke tuppah.A ... apiya UD-at arha aniyat* 'he did on that day copy these tablets'; cf. Otten, *Bi. Or.* 8:225 [1951]; Carruba, *Orientalia* N.S. 33:413 [1964]), *aniat* (XXXIII 66 III 4; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:131 [1965]), *a-ni-i-e-it* (VII 41 I 16 *nasma-za aniyet* 'or has practised [viz. sorcery]'; dupl. KBo X 45 I 6 *aniyat*; cf. Otten, *ZA* 54:116 [1961]), 3 sg. pret. midd. *aniyattat* (III 63 I 13 and 14, perhaps 'underwent ritual treatment'; cf. Neu, *Interpretation* 3), 1 pl. pret. act. *a-ni-ya-u-en* (KUB XXIX 8 IV 39 *parā aniyawen* 'we have inscribed [it]'; cf. Haas, *SMEA* 16:223 [1975]; XXXIV 82, 17), *aniyawēn* (KBo XII 126 I 25 *nu-wa ina[n] aniyawēn* 'we have treated the illness'; cf. Jakob-Rost, *Ritual der Malli* 24; KUB XLIII 55 V 3 *arha aniyawēn* 'we copied [tablets]'), 3 pl. pret. act. *aniyair* (KBo XII 3 III 10), *a-ni-i-e-i[r]* (KUB XXIII 54 Rs. 6), *a-ni-i-ir* (V 6 III 17 *n-at ištu tuppi aniyir* 'they have recorded them on a tablet'), *anir* (XXXIII 34 Vs. 8; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:127 [1965]), 2 sg. imp. act. *aniya* (XIII 2 III 40 *nu-ssi N[UM]UN.HI.A aniya-pat* 'procure seed-grain for him'; cf. von Schuler, *Dienstanweisungen* 48), 3 sg. imp. act. *aniyaddu* (KBo IX 114, 7 -w) *ar-an ammel huitnanza aniyaddu* 'let my menagerie deal with him'; XVI 54, 13 and 14 [object KIN; cf. Riemschneider, *Arch. Or.* 33:337 [1965]], 2 pl.

imp. act. *a-ni-ya-at-te-en* (IX 126, 2 *a*]niyattenn-*a*; XVI 24 + 25 I 36 *aniyatte*[*n*]; cf. A. M. Rizzi Mellini, *Studia mediterranea P. Meriggi dicata* 520 [1979]; partic. *ani(y)ant-*, nom. sg. c. *anianza* (e.g. XX 95 Rs. 11 EZEN *anianza* 'festival celebrated'), nom.-acc. sg. neut. *aniyan* (e.g. IV 10 Vs. 39 'recorded'; KUB VIII 78 IV 17, V 12, VI 2 and 6 NUMUN *ūl aniyān* 'seed not planted'; cf. Souček, *Arch. Or.* 27:28–32 [1959]), *anian* (e.g. ibid. V 16 and VI 9), also nominalized (KBo I 42 I 18 UD.KAM-*as aniyān kuis ēssai* 'who performs a day's work' = [Akk.] *iš^{ga}gar* 'prestation'; cf. E. F. Weidner, *Studien zur hethitischen Sprachwissenschaft* 60 [1917]; MSL 13:133 [1971]; X 45 III 27 *parkunumma*[*s*] *aniyan* = dupl. KUB XLI 8 III 18 *parkunumas* KIN-*ti* 'lustration gear' [= *UNUTi*]; cf. Otten, *ZA* 54:130 [1961]), nom. pl. c. *aniyantes* (e.g. XXXI 84 III 57 GEŠTIN.HI.A SI[G₅-i]*n aniyantes* 'vines well cultivated'; cf. von Schuler, *Dienstanweisungen* 49; V 6 IV 5 *ištu tuppi aniyantes* 'recorded on a tablet'; X 63 VI 15–16 *kedani-ma-ssan tuppuya* UD 2.KAM UD 3.KAM UD 4.KAM *aniyantes* 'on this tablet are treated the second, third, and fourth days'; cf. M. Vieyra, *RA* 51:89 [1957]), *aniantes* (e.g. XVII 19 Rs. 3), nom.-acc. pl. neut. *aniyanta* (VII 53 II 24 and 27; cf. Goetze, *Tunnawi* 12); verbal noun *aniyauwar* (KBo XV 21 I 15 *aniyauwar handaizzi* 'arranges the ritual', with dupl. XV 19 I 18 *aniūr handāizzi*); inf. *aniyawanzi* (KUB XXIV 7 I 26; XXXII 123 I 19), *aniyauanzi* (ibid. 30; XIII 4 IV 13 ANA NUMUN *aniyauanzi* 'to plant the seed'), *aniyauwanzi* (e.g. ibid. 14; XXXII 123 III 16; XXIX 4 I 7 and 51 'execute'; cf. Kronasser, *Umsiedelung* 6, 10; XII 26 II 9 'treat'; cf. Haas – Wilhelm, *Riten* 26; XXIV 9 IV 6 'manipulate'; cf. Jakob-Rost, *Ritual der Malli* 52; KBo III 57 Vs. 2 and 13, KUB XXVI 72, 8 [OHitt.] 'officiate over, govern'; XV 1 II 15 *arha aniyauwanzi* 'discharge [oaths]'); iter. *anneski-*, *an(n)-iski-*, 1 sg. pres. act. *an-ni-es-ki-mi* (XII 58 II 31 *paprannas aniūr anneskimi* 'I am performing the ritual of uncleanness'; cf. Goetze, *Tunnawi* 14; KBo XI 11 II 3; XII 103 Vs. 8), *anniskimi* (e.g. KUB XII 63 Vs. 28 and 34; VII 57 I 1; XXIV 14 I 11), *aniskimi* (XII 58 II 9 *n-an kāsa paprannas siskur.siskur aniskimi* 'I am performing on him here the ritual of uncleanness'; cf. Goetze, *Tunnawi* 12), 3 sg. pres. act. *an-ni-es-ki-iz-zi*

(e.g. KBo VI 3 I 27 [= *Code* 1:10] 'he works'), *anniskizzi* (e.g. VI 2 I 18 [= *Code* 1:10]; XVII 78 I 9; KUB IX 4 II 10, III 19 and IV 17; IX 34 I 20 and II 12; V 7 Vs. 36; XII 63 Vs. 8), *anniskizi* (1597/u I 2), 2 pl. pres. act. *an-ni-es-kat-te-e-ni* (XIII 3 III 11), *anniskattēni* (ibid. 4 *nu* LUGAL-*as* ^{KUS}E.SIR *kuyēs anniskattēni* 'you who make the king's shoes'; cf. Friedrich, *Meissner AOS* 47), 3 pl. pres. act. *an-ni-es-kān-zi* (e.g. *Code* 1:40 'they work [the land]'; XII 26 II 10 'they treat'; cf. Haas – Wilhelm, *Riten* 26; IX 15 III 22 *arha anneskan*[*zi* 'they keep reneging'; cf. V. Souček, *MIO* 8:376 [1963]), *an-ne-es-kān-zi* (KBo XXIII 110 Rs. 13), *a-ni-es-kān-zi* (KUB IX 15 III 22 *arha aneskan*[*zi*), *anniskanzi* (e.g. XXXI 84 III 60 NUMUN.HI.A *anniskanzi* 'they plant seed'; cf. von Schuler, *Dienstanweisungen* 49; XXIV 7 I 16, 17, 18, 19; cf. A. Archi, *Oriens Antiquus* 16:305 [1977]), 1 sg. pret. act. *ānniskinun* (KBo II 11 Rs. 17; cf. Sommer, *AU* 242), 3 pl. pret. act. *an-ni-es-ki-ir* (e.g. KUB XXIV 3 II 7 '[they] used to sow'; cf. Gurney, *Hittite Prayers* 26; KBo III 6 II 1; cf. Götz, *Hattusilis* 16), *a-ni-es-ki-ir* (dupl. KUB I 6 II 10), *anniskir* (L 6 II 37 and III 2 *arha anniskir* 'they countermanded'; cf. A. Archi, *SMEA* 22:25–6 [1980]), 2 pl. imp. act. *an-ni-es-ki-it-tin* (XL 73 I 6), *anniskittin* (XIII 20 I 8–9 *kuis imma* KIN-*az* ... *n-an sakuwass*[*arit*] *zi-it anniskittin* 'whatever task ... perform it with loyal heart'), KIN-*eskitin* (ibid. 21; cf. Alp, *Belleten* 11:390, 392 [1947]).

aniyatt- (c. and n.) 'work, task; ritual gear or garments; message' (KIN; *UNUTi*), nom. sg. c. *aniyaz* (ibid. 20 *kuis imma kuis aniyaz*; XIII 8 Vs. 18; cf. Otten, *Totenrituale* 106), acc. sg. c. *aniyattan* (e.g. VII 41 IV 13; cf. Otten, *ZA* 54:138–9 [1961]), nom.-acc. sg. neut. in XXXVI 100 Vs. 13 [OHitt.] *aniat-set*, gen. sg. *aniyattas* (HT 1 IV 13 and 16; KUB IX 31 IV 7), dat.-loc. sg. KIN-*ti* (XXXVI 74, 2 KIN-*ti* *handas* 'on account of the task'; cf. Siegelová, *Arch. Or.* 38:136 [1970]), abl. sg. *aniyattaz* (XLIV 61 I.R. 1; cf. Burde, *Medizinische Texte* 20), nom.-acc. pl. neut. *aniyatta*, also 'ceremonial habit, vestments' (e.g. KBo XVII 74 I 32 LUGAL-*us-za aniyatta-se*[*t dāi* 'the king dons his vestments'; cf. ibid. II 28; Neu, *Gewitterritual* 14, 20; KUB XXV 16 I 5), KIN.HI.A-*ta* (e.g. XI 20 II 13 and 35), KIN-*ta* (e.g. KBo IV 9 I 27), *aniyatti* (e.g. IBoT II 130 Rs. 4–5 *siunas parnas*

aniyatti newahhanzi 'they renovate temple-gear'; cf. Otten, *Totenrituale* 92; *KUB* VII 25 I 3 LUGAL-us-za *aniyatti dāi*; XX 4 I 7; XXV 28 I 5), acc. pl. c. *aniyaddus* 'ritual gear' (X 45 IV 45; cf. Otten, *ZA* 54:138 [1961]), dat.-loc. pl. *aniyattas* (*VBoT* 1, 17; cf. L. Rost, *MIO* 4:334 [1956]). Cf. Goetze, *JCS* 1:176–7 (1947); Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:254. For *aniyaddus* vs. *aniyatta* see s.v. *alpa*–.

aniur- (n.) 'prestation; religious obligation; religious performance, ritual' (KIN-ur, SISKUR.SISKUR), nom.-acc. sg. *aniūr* (e.g. *KUB* V 6 II 52, IX 15 III 20, XII 58 II 9 and 31, all quoted above; also e.g. XXIX 4 I 6–7 ANA DINGIR-LIM-ma *aniūr-set mahhan n-an aniyauwanzi QATAMMA sarā tittanuwanzi* 'but as their obligation [is] to the goddess, so they endeavor to execute it [viz. an image]'; cf. Kronasser, *Umsiedelung* 6), *aniur* (e.g. XXII 40 III 29 *aniur* KIN-anzi 'they perform the ritual'), gen. sg. *a-ni-ur-as* (XXIV 9 II 19 *nu-kan aniuras* KIN.HI.A *anda dāi* 'she deposits ritual gear within'; cf. Jakob-Rost, *Ritual der Malli* 34), *a-ni-u-ra-as* (*KBo* XXI 1 IV 3; *KUB* XXXV 18 I 9; cf. Otten, *LTU* 25), dat.-loc. sg. *a-ni-u-ri* (XXXV 54 III 45; IX 4 IV 33), *a-ni-ū-ri* (V 6 III 30). *aniūr* < *aniya(u)war* (see above). Cf. Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:276; Neu, *Anitta-Text* 116.

aniyawarant- (c.) 'ritual', nom. sg. hapax in *KBo* X 45 IV 40 *kās aniyawaranza ... parkunuddu* 'may this ritual purify' (with puzzling var. *apiranza* in par. *KUB* XLI 8 IV 38; cf. Otten, *ZA* 54:138–9, 157 [1961]). Apparently verbal noun *aniya(u)war* + *-ant*-. Cf. Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:268; Laroche, *BSL* 57.1:33 (1962).

Cf. Goetze, *AM* 224–6; Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:483. On the semantic nuances of *aniyatt*- vs. *aniur*- cf. Laroche, *Mélanges linguistiques offerts à Émile Benveniste* 340 (1975), who compared Lat. *opera* vs. *opus* and Gk. *πράξις* vs. *πράγμα*.

Pal. *ani(ya)*- 'do, perform', 2 sg. pres. act. *anīyasi* and 3 sg. *anitti*, 2 sg. imp. act. *aniya*- (all *KUB* XXXV 165 Rs. 10), 1 sg. pret. act. *aniehha* (*KBo* XIX 152 I 4). Cf. Carruba, *Das Palaische* 19–20.

Luw. *an(n)i(ya)*- 'work, accomplish', 3 sg. pres. act. *ānniti* (*KUB* XXXV 39 III 26), *ānnīti* (XXXV 14 I 8), *ānnī[ti]* (XXXV 88 II 11), *annīti* (*HT* 82, 5), 3 pl. pres. act. *aneyant[i]* (*KUB*

XXXV 15 II 12; cf. Otten, *LTU* 20), 2 sg. imp. act. (?) *aniya* (XXXV 133 III 4).

Etymology uncertain. Juret (*Vocabulaire* 30–1) abortively adduced Gk. *ἀνύω* 'accomplish' (q.v. s.v. *sanh*-). J. Duchesne-Guillemin (*TPS* 1946:74) connected Gk. *ἀνία* 'distress, grief' (and Lat. *onus* 'load'), with semantic reference to Lat. *labor*. H. Eichner (*Die Sprache* 24:161 [1978]) posited **E₁one-yó-*, lit. 'move a load'. Oettinger (*Stammbildung* 345) suggested **A₁η-yé-* related to Lat. *onus*. More interesting is the attempt by V. Machek (*Die Sprache* 4:76–9 [1958]; endorsed by Čop, *Ling.* 6:69 [1964]) to find in *an(n)iya*- a multi-purpose "verbum vicarium" for 'do', of the type of Lith. *anuoti* or Czech *onačiti*; the latter can be connected with Lith. *anàs*, Slavic *onŭ* 'that'; by the same token *an(n)iya*- would be a derivative of Hitt. *anna*-, *an(n)i-* 'that' (q.v.). Cf. *iya*- (s.v.)

According to O. Szemerényi (*Mélanges de linguistique et de philologie grecques offerts à Pierre Chantraine* 252–3 [1972]) the iter. *anisk*- (sic) yielded via syncope and borrowing **ansk*- seen in Gk. *ἀσκέω* 'work with materials (metal, wool, horn, etc.), fashion artfully'.

Cf. *annanu*-, *annasnant*-.

annin(n)iyami- (c.) 'cousin', nom. sg. in *KUB* XXI 1 III 34–36 ANA ABI-YA-ma-as ¹*Mursi*DINGIR-LIM ... DUMU NIN-ŠU ANA ^DUTU-ši-ma-as *ānninniyamis* (dupl. XXI 5 III 51 ^{LU}*anninniyamis*) 'to my father Mursilis he (was) his sister's son, but to my majesty he (is) a cousin' (cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 2:72), *KBo* V 3 III 35–36 *nu-tta mān šA DAM-KA kuwapi NIN-ZU nasma ...* ^{SAL}*ānninniyamis kattan uizzi* 'if ever your wife's sister or ... cousin comes to you' (cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 2:126), *KUB* XVIII 9 I 5 ^{SAL}*anninniyamis* BA.UG₆ 'the cousin died', acc. sg. in *KBo* V 3 III 29 *šeš-[šU] NIN-ZU* ^{SAL}*ānninniyamin ūl* [*dāi* 'the brother does not take his sister or (female) cousin' (cf. ibid. 33 and dupl. XIX 44 Rs. 21; Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 2:124–6).

Perhaps haplologic for a (probably Luwoid) **anni-nani(ya)*- 'mother's brother' (cf. s.v. *anna*-, *anni*- and *neka*-), with a suffix *-mi*- indicating filiation, spread by analogy from the originally

participial Luw. *titaimi*- 'nurseling, son', thus 'mother's brother's offspring'. Such designations for 'cousin' tend to be generalized; cf. e.g. Lat. *consobrīnus* 'mother's sister's son', also 'mother's brother's son', subsequently 'cousin' generally, supplanting *patruēlis* 'father's brother's son' and *amitīnus* 'father's sister's son'. In *KUB XXI 1 III 34–36* (above) Kupanta-^DKAL was really Muwatallis' *amitīnus*, and reciprocally M. was K.'s *consobrīnus*; but just as the latter yielded 'cousin' at large, so *annin(n)iyami*- had become a fully reciprocal term. In the case of a Luwoid word, elements of Southern Anatolian avunculate (surviving in Lycian) may have further favored the generalization of 'mother's brother's offspring' as 'cousin' par excellence. Cf. Puhvel, *JAOS* 100:167 (1980).

**anni-nani(ya)*- differs in compound type from the inherently reciprocal *annaneka*- 'sister(s) by the same mother' (q.v.); H. Eichner (*Die Sprache* 20:185 [1974]), who mistranslated *annaneka*- as 'mother's sister, aunt', also misinterpreted a "dialectal" *annin(n)iyami*- as 'mother's sister's offspring'. Kronasser (*Etym.* 1:220–1) assumed a base-stem **annin(n)i*- from Luw. *anni*- 'mother'; before him Alp (*Belleten* 18:458–9 [1954]) had posited *anni*- 'mother' + suffix *-(i)n*- (thus **anninni*- 'aunt') + suffix of appurtenance *-mi*-.

annit(t)alwatar (n.) 'motherhood' (vel sim.) in *KUB XV 34 II 18–19* LÚ-ni LÚ-natar tarhuilatar SAL-ni SAL-natar annitalwātar 'to the man virility and potency, to the woman femininity and motherhood' (cf. Zuntz, *ARIV* 96.2:502 [1936–7]; Haas – Wilhelm, *Riten* 190); *KBo XXI 48 Vs. 5* ANA SAL.MEŠ-m]a-kan arha annit[talwatar 'from women (take away) motherhood' (parallel to II 9 I 31–32 with *anniyatar* 'motherhood', q.v. s.v. *anna*-, *anni*-). Cf. also 617/p II 21 SAL-n]i SAL-na-tar tar/has-ni-tal-wa-a-tar; if read *tar*-, then scribal lapsus following preceding *tarhuilatar*; if *has*-, then perhaps the scribe started writing something like *hassumar* 'child-bearing' but shifted in mid-word to *annitalwātar*.

The denom. suffix *-(a)tar* (Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:296) is common to *anniyatar* and *annit(t)alwatar*. The segment *-t(t)alwa*-

defies analysis; possibly from **anni-p(i)talwa-tar* as something like 'mere motherhood' (i.e. plain, straight, physical child-bearing, vs. fosterage and the like; cf. s.v. *pittalwa[nt]*-). Cf. *hannitalwa(na)*- (s.v. *hanna*-); Puhvel, *JAOS* 100:167 (1980).

anki 'once' (?), *KUB IV 2 IV 36* and 38 *a-an-ki* alternating with *ibid.* 35 1-ŠU and *ibid.* 37 1-*anki* 'once'. It is not probable that the carefully written tablet would twice repeat an erroneous *a*-sign for the numeral wedge 'one', just before and after the correct 1-*an-ki*.

Perhaps **oyo-nki* or **oy-ŋki* > **ayanki* > *ānki*, with a numeral derivative **oyo*- 'one' from the pronominal root seen in *a*- (q.v.), as in e.g. OPers. *aiva*- 'one' (*IEW* 286); cf. 2-*anki* = **dānki* < **dwoyo-nki* (see s.v. *ta[n]*)? For *-nki*: Gk. -ἀκίς see Rosenkranz, *KZ* 63:249 (1936); Sommer, *Zum Zahlwort* 21–2 (1951).

ankis- (n.), name of a green garden-plant, nom.-acc. sg. *ānki* (*KBo XXII 135 I 2*; *ABOT* 34, 11; *ibid.* 10 SAR.HI.A *hūman* 'all vegetables'), *āankis* (*Bo* 3367 + 7039 Vs. 7 *āankiss-a* NUMUN-an 'a.-seed'; cf. H. Otten – C. Rüster, *ZA* 68:153 [1978]), gen. sg. in *KUB VII 1 I 20 ānkisas* NUMUN-an 'seed of a.' (near the beginning of a list of 'all' such plants, preceded by *kappāni* 'cumin' and followed [21] by AN.TAH.ŠUM^{SAR} 'crocus' and *hazzuwanis* 'lettuce'; cf. Kronasser, *Die Sprache* 7:143 [1961]), perhaps nom.-acc. pl. *ankisa*^{SAR} (*KBo XIII 248 I 8*); XXIII 23 Vs. 33 GI^{IS}INBI GI^{IS}alkistanus *ānki*s['fruit-tree branches (and) a.' (cf. Haas – Thiel, *Rituale* 206).

The *s*-stem may point to an IE word, unlike the exotic terms which surround it in VII 1 I 20 ff. Formally identical with Vedic *āñkas*- 'bend, curvature' = Gk. ἄγκος 'bend, hollow, glen'; cf. also Gk. ὄγκος 'barb' = Lat. *uncus* 'hook'. A prickly plant?

anku 'fully, quite, really, absolutely, unconditionally', e.g. *KUB XLI 23 II 18–20 marnuwan mān sēssarr-a anku lamtati istanzanas-[s]mis karaz-[s]miss-a* 1-as *kisat* 'as m. (a drink) and

beer have been fully mixed (and) their mind and heart have become one'; XIV 8 Vs. 20–21 LÚ.MEŠ^{URU} *Mizrī-ma mahhan nahsariyantat n-at uer nu ANA ABI-YA DUMU-ŠU LUGAL-uiznanni anku wekir* 'but when the Egyptians became afraid, they came and asked of my father unconditionally one of his sons for kingship' (cf. Götze, *KIF* 210); XXIX 55 I 1–3 *mān lukkatta nu nūwa ispandan appizziyas hāliyas nauī anku haruwanāizzi* 'when dawn comes but does not yet quite light up the night of the last watch' (cf. Kammenhuber, *Hippologia* 150); XXXV 132 III 7 *sēhuni anku paizzi* '(so-and-so) must absolutely go to urinate'; KBo XXIV 5 Vs. 10 *anku wewiskiuan dāi* '(she) really starts crying out'. Cf. Friedrich, *JCS* 1:275–6 (1947).

No clear etymology. Houwink Ten Cate (in R. A. Crossland and A. Birchall [eds.], *Bronze Age migrations in the Aegean* 155 [1973]) compared the particle *-an* + *-k(k)u* (q.v.). Cf. Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:349.

Van Windekens (*Festschrift for O. Szemerényi* 912 [1979]) adduced IE **enek-* 'attain' (Goth. *ganohs* 'enough', Gk. *δι-ηνεκής* 'continuous'), presumably **ṇku*.

an(a)s-, an(as)siya- 'wipe', 3 sg. pres. act. *ānsi* (e.g. KBo XIX 128 I 19 and VI 9 QATI-ŠU *ānsi* 'wipes his hands'; ibid. I 36 QATAM-ŠU *ānsi* 'wipes his hand'; ibid. I 34 LUGAL-us-kan ... *pūrius ānsi* 'the king wipes [his] lips'; cf. Otten, *Festritual* 2, 4, 16; IV 9 II 25 and 36 ŠU.MEŠ-ŠU *ānsi*; KUB XX 59 I 17–18 LUGAL-us-kan ... *pūrius-su[s] ānsi*), *āansi* (XXX 41 I 14 ŠU.MEŠ-ŠU *āansi*), *a-an-as-zi* (VIII 38 + XLIV 63 III 20–21 *namma-an āandaz A-az ... arha ānaszi* 'then he wipes him off with warm water'; cf. Burde, *Medizinische Texte* 30), 3 pl. pres. act. *ānsanzi* (e.g. KBo IV 9 II 19 and VI 23 ŠU.MEŠ-ŠUNU *ānsanzi*; V 1 IV 4–5 *nu SILÁ wetenit katta ānsanzi KAxU-an GİR-ŠU arha ārri* 'they wipe down a lamb with water; he washes its mouth and foot'; cf. Sommer – Ehelolf, *Pāpanikri* 12*; XI 73 Rs. 18), *ānsiyanzi* (e.g. KUB XXIX 40 II 14 *nu ANŠU.KUR.RA.HI.A PANE-ŠUNU ānsiyanzi* 'they wipe off the faces of the horses'; cf. Kammenhuber, *Hippologia* 178), *anassiyanzi* (KBo XIV 63a IV 1 *mahh[an-ma ANŠU.KUR.RA.HI.A arha lānzi n-us-kan anassiyan[zi]* 'but when they unharness the horses,

they wipe them'; cf. Kammenhuber, *Hippologia* 220, who improbably separated this form from this verb; for *-kan* cf. LUGAL-us-kan above; alternatively denominative from *anassa-*, q.v.), 1 sg. pret. act. *ansun* (KUB XXIV 13 III 19 *n-at-si-kan arha ansun* 'I wiped it off him'), *ānsun* (dupl. XLI 19 Rs. 10, 11, 12, 14; cf. Haas – Thiel, *Rituale* 108, 94–6), 3 sg. pret. midd. (?) *ānastat* (KBo XIX 109, 1; cf. Siegelová, *Appu-Hedammu* 58–9), 2 sg. imp. act. *ānas* (e.g. KUB XXXIII 5 II 7 *nu-za GAB.LĀL dā n-an arha ānas* 'take wax and wipe him off'; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:100 [1965]), 3 sg. imp. act. *ānasdu* (KBo III 8 II 33–34 *namma-an iŠTU LĀL-it EME-ŠU arha ānasdu* 'then let her wipe off his tongue with honey'; cf. ibid. 32 *n-an-kan EME-ŠU sartāiddu* 'let her daub his tongue', 33 *iskiddu* 'let her salve'; cf. Kronasser, *Die Sprache* 7:155 [1961]); partic. *ansant-*, nom. sg. c. *ansanza* (VIII 55, 30), *ānsanza* (XVI 97 Vs. 35), nom.-acc. sg. neut. *ansan* (e.g. KUB XXIV 13 II 10–21 passim; cf. Haas – Thiel, *Rituale* 104), *ānsan* (V 20 I 11; KBo XVI 97 Rs. 14), nom. pl. c. *ānsantes* (XVII 105 II 38); iter. *anaski-*, *ansiski-*, *ansaski-*, *ansiki-* /*ans-ski-*/, 1 sg. pres. act. *ānaskimi* (XXI 8 II 3; cf. Jakob-Rost, *Ritual der Malli* 29), 3 sg. pres. act. *ānaskizzi* (XIX 163 I 23 and IV 4 *n-apa pūriūs ānaskizzi* 'wipes off the lips'), *ānsiskizzi* (KUB XXIV 13 III 16 *n-an arha ānsiskizzi* 'she wipes him off'), *ānsaskizzi* (KBo XXIII 23 Vs. 38; cf. Haas – Thiel, *Rituale* 206), *ānsiki[zzi]* (ibid. 77). Cf. Sommer – Ehelolf, *Pāpanikri* 71; Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:394; Otten, *Studia mediterranea P. Meriggi dicata* 439–43 (1979).

ans- denotes a "milder" type of action than *wars(iya)-* 'wipe, rub, sweep' (q.v.) and is hence found together with expressions for washing, daubing, and salving. Apart from the alternative 3 pl. pres. act. *ānsiyanzi* or *anassiyanzi* (in hippological texts only), attested forms point to a root-verb *ans-* with *-hi* conjugation 3 sg. pres. act. *ānsi*; but *ans-* can hardly be a primary reflex of an etymological **ons-*, because **ns* yields either *nz* or *ss*. Hence perhaps the internal vowel in *ānaszi*, *anassiyanzi*, *ānastat*, *ānas*, *ānasdu*, *anaski-* is historically phonetic rather than merely graphic, and the proto-paradigm an ablauting *anaszi* : *ansanzi*. Etymology obscure.

Oettinger's (*Stammbildung* 437) reading of KUB XLI 8 II 36 as 3 sg. pres. act. *an-si-i-ya-zi* is dubious, in place of DINGIR-LIM

iyazi (cf. Otten, *ZA* 54:126 [1961]); no more plausible is his postulation of *ns > ss "immediately after accent", and *ns > nz elsewhere, hence *assi: *anzanzi "restored" to uniform ans-.

anda, adverb, postposition, preverb '(with)in, inside, in(to), among; in addition, furthermore'; *andan* '(with)in, inside, in(to)'. In OHitt. *anda* is mainly postpositional and preverbal, rarely adverbial, whereas *andan* is chiefly adverbial, rarely postpositional, and never preverbal. In later Hitt. the distinctions are obscured, with *anda* equally adverbial and *andan* often postpositional and (newly) preverbal; previous sporadic attendant localizing particles (-kan, -san, -asta, -apa) become dominant with the adverbial usage but remain spotty with the postpositions and preverbs *anda* and *andan*. E.g. (OHitt.) *KBo* III 23 Rs. 6 *kissari-mi anda* 'in my hand' (postpositional); XVII 2 I 9 *ūk anda paimi* 'I go in' (preverbal; cf. Otten – Souček, *Altheth. Ritual* 16); VI 2 III 57 (= *Code* 1:70) *anda-sse 2-ki pāi* 'in addition he gives him twofold'; *KUB* XXIX 28 I 10 (= *Code* 2:28) *anta-ya-sse* 'and additionally to him'; III 23 Vs. 13 *anda ēsdu* 'let be within' (adverbial, rare); *KBo* VI 2 IV 61 (= *Code* 100) *takku IN.NU.DA andan NU.GÁL* 'if there is no straw inside' (adverbial, vs. later versions *anda*; cf. Haase, *Fragmente* 52); XVII 1 I 9 *tarm]as-san 9-an andan kiitta* 'peg(s) nine have been placed inside' (adverbial; cf. Otten – Souček, *Altheth. Ritual* 18); VI 2 IV 54 (= *Code* 1:98) *andan ē-ri kuit harakzi* 'within, in the house, what perishes' (adverbial); *KUB* XXIX 28 I 8 (= *Code* 2:27) *ē-ri andan* 'inside the house' (transition to postpositional); (Later Hitt.) *LÚ-as-kan anda NU.GÁL* 'a man is not among them' (adverbial, lit. 'within'; cf. Otten – Souček, *Gelübde* 30, III 9); XX 76 IV 8 *ēarkiui antan tiyezzi* 'stands inside the a.' (postpositional); XVII 10 IV 16–17 *kuit andan paizzi* 'what goes in' (preverbal; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:97 [1965]); XI 20 I 10 *anda immiyazi* 'mixes in' (preverbal); *anda-kan impauwar* 'depression' (preverbal; q.v. s.v. [a] *impa-*); *KBo* XVI 50 Vs. 9 *anda-ma-az-kan* 'but furthermore' (cf. Otten, *RHA* 18:121–3 [1960]; von Schuler, *Die Kaškäer* 126). Cf. Kammenhuber, *Festschrift H. Otten* 141–60 (1973), with previous bibliography 145–7.

Luw. *anta*, adverb, postposition, preverb '(with)in, in(to)', spelled *anta*, *ānta*, *āanta*, *anda*, *ānda*. Hier. *ata* /anda/, preverb, adverb, postposition '(with)in, in(to)', *atatali-* 'inner'. Lyc. *ñte(pi)*, preverb or adverb 'in(to), in(side), at'. Cf. Laroche, *BSL* 53.1:176–7 (1957–8), *Dict. louv.* 28, *HH* 34; Meriggi, *HHG* 40–1; Neumann, *HOAKS* 390.

Hitt. *anda(n)* has been compared with OLat. *endo*, Lat. *indu-* 'in(to)' (*endoitium*, *endoploro*, *endo procinctu*, *induperator*, *indigena*), Gk. *ἐνδον* 'within', and Lyc. *ñte* since Hrozný, *MDOG* 56:28 (1915), *SH* 17. OLat. *endo* is mainly prepositional and preverbal like OHitt. *anda*, whereas Gk. *ἐνδον* is adverbial like OHitt. *andan*. The initial Hittite *a*-vocalism may point to IE **ḡ*-. Cf. e.g. Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:351–2.

Cf. *antaka-*, *antiyant-*, *andurza*.

antaka-, antaki- 'chamber', dat.-loc. sg. in *KUB* XXXVI 44 IV 12 ^PUTU-us *aruni antaga-ssa pait* 'the sun-god went to the sea, to his chamber' (cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:82 [1965], 28:29 [1970]); XI 20 I 13 *n-an-za-an-kan antaki-ssi dāi* 'places it in his chamber', with dupl. XI 25 III 9 *t-an-za-an-kan antakitti dāi*; XLV 3 IV 17 *antaki-ss[i; VII 5 I 7–8 nu-wa-ssi-kan andakitti-ssi kattanta pait* 'he went down to her (bed)chamber'. Cf. Goetze, *ANET* 349; Laroche, *OLZ* 51:421 (1956).

Seemingly derivative of *anda* 'within' (q.v.); since neither *-ka-* nor *-ki-* is productive in Hittite (*antakitti* also shows a Hurroid ending), Kronasser (*Etym.* 1:210–1) assumed a hybrid formation with a "foreign" suffix. Yet inherited origin is possible; perhaps the suffix is *-*gh-* as in Gk. *στόμαχος*, *κύμβαχος*, *ὄραχός*, esp. since intervocalic *-k-* is spelled single, unlike e.g. *kurakki-* 'pillar', *tupanzakki-* (a vessel). Laroche (*Fouilles de Xanthos* 5:136 [1974]) compared Lyc. *ñtata* 'chamber', from *ñte* 'in(side)'.

antara- 'blue' (ZA.GİN), acc. sg. c. *āntaran* (*VBoT* 24 I 23 *śiG āntaran śiG midann-a* 'blue wool and red wool' (cf. Sturtevant, *TAPA* 58:6 [1927], *Chrest.* 106, 118–9; Goetze, *Tunnawi* 70–1,

JCS 10:34 [1956]), *antāran* (1/a, 7 sīg *antaran*; KUB XLI 1 I 5 *ant]aran* UD.KAM-*an* 'blue day'), *andaran* (ibid. 3; VBoT 24 I 4 sīg *andaran*), *āndaran* (ibid. 14 and KBo V 2 III 19 sīg *āndaran*; cf. G. F. Del Monte, *Oriens Antiquus* 12:126 [1973]), *andarān* (KUB XLVI 43, 9 sīg *andarān*).

antarant- 'blue', acc. sg. c. *antarantan* (KUB XXIV 9 I 43 sīg *antarantan kapinan* QATAMMA *iyazi* 'she makes likewise blue wool into a thread'), *andarandan* (ibid. 45 *and]arandan* UD-*an* 'blue day'; cf. Riemschneider, *MIO* 5:142 [1957]; Jakob-Rost, *Ritual der Malli* 26–8).

antariya- 'make blue', iter. 3 sg. pret. act. *antariskit* (XXIV 9 I 44; cf. Riemschneider, *MIO* 5:142 [1957]), *andareskit* (dupl. XLI 1 I 4).

V. Machek (*Arch. Or.* 17.2:131–2 [1949]) convincingly compared *antara-* /*andra-*/ with Slavic **modrŭ* 'blue' seen in Czech-Slovak *modrŭ*, Serbo-Croatian *modar*; thus *andra-* < **amdra-* < **md(h)-rŏ-*, with suffix as in **rudh-rŏ-* 'red' (Slavic **rŭdrŭ*)? Cf. *asara-* (s.v.). Cf. Puhvel, *JAOS* 100:167 (1980).

Juret's adduction (*Vocabulaire* 31) of Skt. *indīvaram* 'blue lotus-blossom', was abortive. Juret's and W. Belardi's comparison of *antara-* with Ved. *āndhas* 'darkness' (*Rivista degli studi orientali* 25:32–3 [1950]) is improbable, despite Van Windekens, *Festschrift for O. Szemerényi* 910–2 (1979), and G. T. Rikov, *Linguistique balkanique* 24.3:79 (1981).

antiyant- (c.) '(in-house) daughter's husband, (socrilocal) son-in-law', acc. sg. *antiyantān* (KBo VI 3 II 27–28 [= *Code* 1:36] *takku ir-is* ANA DUMU.NITA *ELLIM kūsata pidd[aiz]zi n-an* ^{LÚ}*antiyantān epzi* 'if a slave pays the bride[groom]-price for a free youth and seizes him as an a.'; III 1 II 38–39 *nu kuis* DUMU.SAL *hantezzis nu-ssi-ssan* ^{LÚ}*antiyantān* [dupl. XII 4 II 8 ^{LÚ}*antiyantān*] *appāndu nu* LUGAL-*us apās kisaru* 'one that is a first-rank daughter, they shall take an a. for her, and he shall become king'), nom. pl. c. in KUB XXVI 1a, 10–11 ^{LÚ}*antiyantes-(s)mas kuy[ēs ... ša LU]GAL* ^{LÚ.MES}*HADAN LUGAL* ['but those of you who are sons-in-law of the king ... brothers-in-law of the king' (cf. von Schuler, *Dienstanweisungen* 10; Laroche, *RHA*

15:126 [1957]); denom. abstract *andaiyandatar* (n.), dat.-loc. sg. in XIII 8 Vs. 14–15 *parā-ma-kan* DUMU.NITA DUMU.SAL *AŠŠUM É.GI₄.A-TIM* ^{LÚ}*andaiyandanni-ya le kuiski pāi* 'but let nobody give forth a youth or a maiden for bridehood or son-in-lawship' (cf. Otten, *Totenrituale* 106; wrongly H. A. Hoffner, *Festschrift H. Otten* 110 [1973]).

Correctly interpreted by K. Balkan (*Ankara Üniversitesi Dil ve Tarih-Coğrafya Fakültesi Dergisi* 6:147–52 [1948]) as **anda-iyant-* 'he who has gone in' (cf. s.v. *anda*, *i-*), with reference to the expressionally and substantively similar son-in-law institution in Akkadian (*errēbu* 'he that enters') and Turkish (*iç-güvey* 'inside son-in-law', *iç-güveylik* = Hitt. *andaiyandatar*; cf. e.g. Estonian *kodu-väi* 'in-house son-in-law'). V. Machek (*LPosn* 7:81–2 [1959]) adduced Slavic parallels (e.g. Slovak *pristač* 'he who has joined', from *pri-sta-* 'step to') and preferred an analysis **anda tiyant-* 'he who has entered' (with haplology in *antiyant-*, not elision as claimed by H. A. Hoffner, *Orientalia* N.S. 35:393 [1966]); but *andaiyand-* favors Balkan's analysis, with *ant-iyant-* an elisional form. Cf. Güterbock, *Sommer Corolla* 64; Friedrich, *Heth. Ges.* 96; Imparati, *Leggi ittite* 218–9; Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:124, 45, 295.

It is possible that the strict OHitt. usage, seen in the Code and the Edict of Telipinus, was in later Hittite relaxed to 'son-in-law' at large; but Carruba (*Parola del Passato* 24:278 [1969]) was probably wrong in claiming for *antiyant-* the sense of 'brother-in-law' (primarily 'sister's husband') as well, as in Akk. *hadanu* or Gk. *γαμβρός*; in KUB XXVI 1a, 10–11 (quoted above), *HADAN* is plausibly 'brother-in-law' (= Hitt. *kaena-*, q.v.) in distinction to *antiyant-* 'son-in-law'.

antu(wa)hha-, antuhša- (c.) 'man, human being, person' (UKÜ, LÚ. ^{LÚLÚ}.LU), nom. sg. *antuwahhas* (e.g. KBo XI 12 I 1; cf. Jakob-Rost, *Ritual der Malli* 20; V 4 Vs. 7 *kuis imma kuis antuwahhas* 'whatever man'; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 1:52; KUB XIII 20 I 3 *appizzis antuwahhas* 'a person of the lowest rank'; cf. Alp, *Bellefen* 11:388 [1947]), *antūwahhas* (e.g. XXIX 4 I 1; cf. Kronasser, *Umsiedelung* 6), *antuhhas* (e.g. KBo V 3 II 62; cf.

Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 2:120), *an-uh-tu-has* (KUB VII 53 I 1, with graphic metathesis; cf. Goetze, *Tunnawi* 4, 30–1), *antu-wahhas* (sic XXIV 3 I 41; cf. Gurney, *Hittite Prayers* 24), *antūwahza* (sic XII 44 III 7; cf. G. F. Del Monte, *Oriens Antiquus* 12:122 [1973]), *antuhsas* (e.g. KBo V 4 Vs. 5 and Rs. 40; XI 72 II 25 and III 24; KUB VII 53 I 7 and 8), acc. sg. *antuwahhan* (e.g. KBo XI 10 II 20; XI 12 I 13; cf. Jakob-Rost, *Ritual der Malli* 22–3), *antuhsan* (e.g. *Code* 1:10, 42, 44, alternating in dupl. with LÚ.ULÙ.LU-*an*, UKÙ-*an*; cf. Haase, *Fragmente* 5, 22–3; III 60 II 3–4 [OHitt.] *mān uwarka[ntan] antuhsan uwanzi n-an-kan kunanzi* ‘if they see a fat man they kill him’; cf. Güterbock, *ZA* 44:104 [1938]; KUB XIV 1 Vs. 38; cf. Götze, *Madd.* 10; KBo V 4 Rs. 39; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 1:66), *antūhsan* (Bo 3379, 8; cf. Burde, *Medizinische Texte* 50), *anduhsan* (e.g. KUB XXIII 77 Rs. 51 and 81), gen. sg. *antuwahhas* (XXX 10 Vs. 23), gen. sg. or pl. *antuhsas* (e.g. KBo XI 18 V 14 *a]ntuhsas tētanus* ‘human hair’), *anduhsas* (XVII 1 I 23 *anduhsas harsārr-a* ‘human heads’; cf. Otten – Souček, *Altheth. Ritual* 20), *antuhsan* (KUB XXXVI 79 II 45 *antuhsan ti-ta[r* ‘man’s life’), dat.-loc. sg. *antuhsi* (e.g. XII 58 I 13 *edani antuhsi* ‘for this man’; cf. Goetze, *Tunnawi* 6), *antūhsi* (XLIV 64 I 15; cf. Burde, *Medizinische Texte* 48), *antuhse* (XLIV 61 Rs. 7 and 19; cf. Burde, *Medizinische Texte* 18–20), *anduhsi* (e.g. KBo XXIII 23 Rs. 58 *damp]ūpi anduhsi* ‘to an uncouth person’), abl. sg. *antuhsaz* (e.g. KUB XII 57 I 6), nom. pl. (OHitt.) *an-tu-wa-ah-hi-es* (KBo III 60 II 16), *antuwahhis* (ibid. 2), *an-tu-uh-se-es* (e.g. KUB XIX 37 III 25 *kappuwantes-pat-mu-kan antuhses isparter* ‘only a few folk escaped from me’; cf. Götze, *AM* 174; similarly XIV 1 Vs. 52; cf. Götze, *Madd.* 12), *an-tu-uh-se-is* (e.g. V 7 Vs. 28), *an-du-uh-se-es* (e.g. KBo XII 62 Rs. 13 *anduhses ... sipandandat* ‘men were sacrificed’; VIII 35 II 23), *antuhsis* (e.g. XII 126 I 13; cf. Jakob-Rost, *Ritual der Malli* 22; KUB VII 53 II 19; cf. Götze, *Tunnawi* 12), acc. (also syntactically nom.) pl. *antuhsus* (e.g. *VBoT* 1, 25 *nu-mu antuhsus Gasgas KUR-yas uppi* ‘send me men of G.-land’; cf. L. Rost, *MIO* 4:335 [1956]), *anduhsus* (KBo III 60 III 12), gen. pl. *antuhsas* (e.g. KUB XV 34 II 21; cf. Haas – Wilhelm, *Riten* 190), dat.-loc. pl. *antūwahhas* (FHG 1 II 18 *antūwahhas anda* ‘among men’), *antuhsas* (e.g.

KUB XXX 10 Vs. 7 *āssauas antuhsas anda* ‘among good men’; KBo IV 1 Vs. 43 *n-at-kan DINGIR.MEŠ-as antuhsass-a āssu* ‘it is dear to gods and men’; V 13 III 28; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 1:128), *anduhsas* (KUB XV 34 II 30).

antuhsatar (n.) ‘mankind; population; body of men, contingent’ (KBo I 45 Vs. 19 *antuhsatar*=[Akk.] *nīšu* ‘men’; cf. Kammenhuber, *MIO* 2:77 [1954]; *MSL* 3:60 [1955]), sometimes sg. with verb in pl., nom.-acc. sg. *antuhsatar* (e.g. V 4 Vs. 28 *namma antuhsatarr-a kuit marsahhan* ‘now because mankind is corrupted’; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 1:56; same in KUB XXI 1 III 16, with dupl. XXI 4 Vs. 40 and XXI 5 III 31 UKÙ.MEŠ-*tarr-a*; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 2:68; KBo V 8 II 29–30 *antuhsatarr-a-za-kan kuit tēpauwaz anda [hūu]ittiyan harta* ‘and the contingent which he had drawn in there in small numbers’; cf. Götze, *AM* 154), *antuhsātar* (e.g. V 6 I 19–20 *nu-kan antuhsātar kuit INA URU.DIDLI.HI.A-ŠUNU EGIR-pa pān ēsta* ‘the population who had gone back to their towns’; cf. Güterbock, *JCS* 10:90–1 [1956]; KUB VI 41 I 25 *antuhsātar-ma-wa-nnas arantallin[zi* ‘the population is insurgent against us’; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 1:108), gen. sg. *antuhsannas* (XIX 11 IV 16; cf. Güterbock, *JCS* 10:65 [1956]), UKÙ.MEŠ-*annas* (XIII 20 IV 8), dat.-loc. sg. *antuhsanni* (e.g. XIV 4 II 7; cf. F. Cornelius, *RIDA* 22:30 [1975]), *antuhsani* (KBo XIII 2 Rs. 18).

antuhsannant- (c.) ‘mankind; population’, sg. with verb in pl., nom. sg. *antuhsannanza* (KUB XIX 10 I 6 *antuhsannanza URU.HI.A-ŠUNU EGIR-pa eppir* ‘the population reoccupied their towns’; cf. Güterbock, *JCS* 10:65 [1956]; KBo VIII 77 Rs. 14), UKÙ.MEŠ-*annanza* (III 6 I 26, with dupl. KUB I 1 I 30 UKÙ.MEŠ-*annaza*; cf. Götze, *Hattusilis* 8). Cf. Laroche, *BSL* 57.1:33–4 (1962).

The originally paradigmatic (nom.:oblique) stem-alternation *antu(wa)hha-*:*antuhsa-* (e.g. KBo III 60 II 16 nom. pl. *antuwahhes* vs. III 12 acc. pl. *anduhsus*) has partly broken down by spread of *antuhsa-* to nom. and *antuwahha-* to some oblique cases (e.g. above KBo XI 10 II 20 *antuhsas-a-z antuwahhan*; V 4 Vs. 5 nom. sg. *antuhsas* vs. 7 *antuwahhas*; KUB VII 53 I 1 nom. sg. *an-uh-tu-has* vs. 7 and 8 *antuhsas*). No clear etymology.

Benveniste (*RHA* 1:203–8 [1932]) posited an original *s*-stem nom. sg. **antu(wa)hs*, gen. sg. *antuhsas*, which Pedersen (*Hitt.* 195, 47–8) modified to *antuhhas*, gen. *antuhsas*, with an ablaut remotely recalling *a(y)is(s)-*, gen. *issas* ‘mouth’. Yet the further nom. sg. forms *antuhwahhas*, *antūwahza* make an IE morphological petrifact unlikely. Intimations of non-IE origin in Couvreur, *Hett.* 61. Laroche (*JCS* 1:194–5 [1947]) compared an alleged Hattic *antūh* ‘human’ (*KUB* XVII 28 II 10 and 20), with its adjective *āntuhhil* (XXVIII 71 Rs. 7), and further adduced Hitt. *danduki-* ‘mortal’ (q.v.) as another loanword from Hattic (*d-andu-ki-*, with Hattic prefix *ta-/da-*); rejected by Kammenhuber, *MIO* 2:422 (1954), *HOAKS* 193, 432. Kronasser (*Etym.* 1:140, 188) saw in *antu(wa)hha-* a thematization of the Hattic word, and an *s*-derivation in *antuhsa-* (similarly in *antūwahza?*).

The attempts to connect *antu(wa)hha-*, *antuhsa-* with the much-discussed Gk. *ἄνθρωπος* ‘human being’ range from P. Kretschmer (*Glotta* 9:231–2 [1918]) to F. Ribezzo (*Rivista indogreco-italica* 4:127–8 [1920]) to W. Petersen (*AJPh* 56:59–60 [1935]) to A. Braun (*ARIV* 95.2:386–7 [1936]) to V. Pisani (*Studia classica et orientalia Antonino Pagliaro oblata* 3:157–9 [1969]) who posited for *ἄνθρωπος* (Myc. *a-to-ro-qo*) a “contamination” of an Anatolian **ánthvos* with (Hes.) *δρώψ·ἄνθρωπος* (**nr-ōkʷ-s*).

V. Georgiev (*Linguistique balkanique* 21.4:29 [1978]) postulated ‘man’ < ‘folk’ < ‘movable goods, chattels’ in feudal society (*antu* ‘goods’ and *weh-* ‘turn’).

More suggestive is H. Eichner’s (*Die Sprache* 25:77 [1979]) postulation of a possessive compound ‘having breath within’, i.e. *anda* + **dwéA₁os*: *duA₁s-és* allegedly related to *tuhhai-* ‘gasp, pant’; but the latter points to a root **dhew-A₁-* cognate with *tuhhui-* ‘smoke’; cf. then Gk. *ἐνθῦμος* ‘spirited’ vs. Lat. *fūmus* ‘smoke’. Oettinger (*Stammbildung* 373) properly reconstructed **en-dhweA₁o-*.

Toch. A. *oik*, B *enikwe* ‘man, male’ is unrelated (cf. Van Windekens, *Le tokharien* 337); hence Čop’s construct (*Ling.* 8:48 [1966–8]) **ankwa-* + *has(s)-* ‘beget’, comparing Goth. *mana-seps* ‘mankind’, was abortive.

Gusmani (*Neue epichorische Schriftzeugnisse aus Sardis* 5 [1975]) interpreted Lyd. *antola*, *anlola* ‘funerary stele’ as matching Hitt. **antuwahhala-*, with semantic reference to Gk. *ἀνδρῖς* ‘human representation, statue’.

Cf. *antu(wa)salli-*.

andurri ‘outside’ see *KBo* 41.131

andurza ‘(on the) inside, indoors, in the interior, internally’ (*an-dur-za*), e.g. *KBo* V 13 II 30 (rebellion ‘in the interior’, vs. *ibid.* 27 attack *arahza* ‘from the outside’; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 1:124); *KUB* V 4 I 33 BAL *andurza kuiski* DÜ-yazi ‘someone makes rebellion internally’ (vs. *ibid.* 35 BAL *arahza-ma kuiski* DÜ-zi); XIII 4 III 9–10 *arahza ... andurza-ma* ‘outside ... but inside’ (cf. Sturtevant, *JAOS* 54:380 [1934]); II 6 IV 1–2 *andurza karū arantari* ‘(they) stand already indoors’ (vs. *ibid.* III 42 INA É ^DUTU *pānzi* ‘[king and queen] go into the sun-temple’); frequently in rituals *andurza* ‘indoors’ vs. *āskaz* ‘out of the gate, outdoors’ (e.g. *KBo* XIX 128 IV–VI *passim*; cf. Otten, *Festritual* 10–16); *KUB* XXXIV 18 II 11 *andurza* ^{UZU}HAR NU.GAL ‘there is no lung inside’ (cf. Riemschneider, *Geburtsomina* 68); *KBo* XXII 101 Rs. 8 *antu]hsan andurza istara[kzi* ‘a man falls internally ill’ (cf. Burde, *Medizinische Texte* 47); *VBoT* 58 I 14 *andurza ... harzi* ‘keeps within’ (cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:83 [1965]).

andurziya (same meaning), e.g. *KUB* XXIX 4 III 8–9 *nu andurziya ... [si]pandanzi* ‘they libate indoors’ (cf. Kronasser, *Umsiedelung* 22); VII 13 Vs. 5 (cf. *ibid.* 10 *arahziya*, probably *arahza* + *ya* ‘and’, q.v. s.v. *arha-*). Cf. Otten, *ZA* 71:140 (1981).

anturiya- ‘inner, interior, internal, native, domestic’, nom. sg. c. *antūriyas* (e.g. VIII 75 I 16 ‘inner [field]’; cf. Souček, *Arch. Or.* 27:8 [1959]; XIII 28, 5 *antūriyas* KIN ‘inside job’), *andūriyas* (XLIII 38 Rs. 22; cf. Oettinger, *Eide* 20), *anduryas* (e.g. VIII 75 I 12; XLII 16 IV 7; *KBo* IV 14 II 26–27 *nasma-mu* MUD ŠA İR.MEŠ *anduryas arahzas* DÜ-ri ‘or the blood of my subjects turns from native to alien’; cf. R. Stefanini, *ANLR* 20:41 [1965]; *KUB* XVI 19 Vs. 5 MUD *anduryas* ‘native blood’, vs. *ibid.* 9 MUD ... *arahziyas* ‘alien blood’), *andurriyas* (XXXI 65 Rs. 6 ‘native [dress]’), nom. pl. c. *antūriēs* (*KBo* V 3 I 7

hūmantēs arahzenies antūriēs 'all external and internal'; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 2:106), *andurriyas* (*KUB* VI 1 Vs. 8, vs. *ibid.* 10 *arahzenas*), dat.-loc. pl. *anturiyas* (1203/u + *KUB* XXXI 86 II 26 *arahzenass-a-kan anturiyass-a* ANA AN.ZA.KAR 'to both outer and inner towers'; cf. Otten, *Materialien* 45).

Cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 1:167–70.

andurza presupposes an **antur* (cf. *anturiya-*), much as *arahza* is akin to *arha* (q.v.; cf. e.g. Laroche, *RPh* 42:246 [1968], *RHA* 28:38 [1970]). Sturtevant (e.g. *Comp. Gr.*¹ 128, *Comp. Gr.*² 62) posited **ḡ-dhur-* 'indoors' (Gk. *θύρᾱ* 'door' etc.) but later (e.g. *Comp. Gr.*² 41) also came around to Couvreur's comparison (*Hett.* 92–3) with Lat. *inter*, Skt. *antár*, with vocalism as in Oscan-Umbrian *anter*. Even so the *u* remains unexplained (cf. Benveniste, *Hittite* 70, pace O. Szemerényi, *KZ* 73:73 [1955], who posited *ur* < **ḡ*; the *u* of Lith. *kuř* 'where?' and similar forms is due to a zero-grade of the stem **k^wo-*, and Lat. *cūr* 'why?' is from OLat. *quōr*; cf. Goth. *hwar* 'where?'). Kronasser (*VLFH* 156, *Etym.* 1:168) still operated with IE **en-dhur-* 'indoors'; so did E. P. Hamp (*BSL* 50.1:44–6 [1954] and in *Evidence for laryngeals* 136 [1965]), Oettinger (*Eide* 56), and Tischler (*IBK Sonderheft* 50:215–6 [1982]); attractive as this construct may be semantically in antonymy with *āskaz* (see above), it remains an Indo-European postulate with little inner-Anatolian probability.

antuwasalli- (c.), high court official, perhaps 'majordomo'. nom. sg. in *KBo* V 7 Rs. 52 ¹*Kar[iyaz]iti antūwasallis* in a list of dignitaries (cf. Riemschneider, *MIO* 6:354 [1958]), *KUB* XL 1 Vs. 33 ¹⁰AMAR.UD-^DKAL ^{LÚ}*āntuGAL* (one of ZAG.MEŠ-as *BELU.HI*.A 'border-lords', *ibid.* 32); in Akkadian texts *KBo* I 6 Rs. 22 ^{LÚ}[and]uwasalli (cf. E. F. Weidner, *Politische Dokumente aus Kleinasien* 88 [*BoSt* 8, 1923]), *RS* 17.227.37 *ana* ^{LÚ}*andubsal-limma* (cf. J. Nougayrol in *Mission de Ras Shamra* IX, *Le Palais Royal d'Ugarit* IV, 42, 259 [1956]; M. Dietrich – O. Loretz, *Die Welt des Orients* 3:210 [1966]).

antuwasalli- is most probably a compound, either *antuwa-salli-* or perhaps *antuwas-salli-* (with genitival first part). *salli-*

'great' = GAL 'great; chief' (cf. ^{LÚ}*sapasalli-*, another functionary); *antuwa-* may be the oblique case stem of a neuter noun *antu* meaning approximately 'goods' in *Bo* 2489 + 4008 II 40–41 *antu-smet parā parā makkiskattaru* 'may their goods keep getting more and more abundant'; thus literally 'inventorial chief, storemaster' (vel sim.; cf. the Old Persian-Greek γαζοφύλαξ 'treasurer'), with ^{LÚ}*andubsalli* at Ugarit matching semantically Akk. ^{LÚ}EN É-ti *abusi* (q.v. s.v. *apuzzi-*). Cf. Neu, *Interpretation* 111; Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:214.

Other, implausible interpretations: *-salli-* = GAL is mere phonetic rebus-writing in a foreign title (Kammenhuber, *KZ* 77:198 [1961]); *antu-* is the Hattic word for 'man' (see s.v. *antu[wa]hha-*), and the whole title may go back to a Hattic **antuwasel*, unless *salli-* = GAL is genuine sumerography after all (and not mere scribal whimsy), in which case *antuwa-salli-* = ^{LÚ}GAL 'chief' (N. van Brock, *RHA* 20:115 [1962]); as an unusual type of compound, 'great man' matches e.g. *pittar-palhi-* 'broad-wing' (q.v. s.v. *pittar*; Rosenkranz, *BzN* N.F. 1:126 [1966]); *antuwasalli-* is not a compound but rather a Hattic or Hurrian **antuws-* or **antubs-* (= Akk. *abūsu?*) + agental suffix *-alli-* (as in e.g. *arkammanalli-* 'tributary'; H. A. Hoffner, *Orientalia* N.S. 35:386–8 [1966]).

-apa, -ap, -pa, mostly Old Hittite sentence particle, sporadic later, similar in fate to *-an* and *-(a)sta* (q.v.), attached to first word of sentence but last in any string of enclitics. Esp. common in Edict of Telipinus (*n-apa, nu-war-at-apa, mān-as-apa*, etc.); also e.g. *KBo* XII 18, 6 *s-an-za-pa āssu suw[a-* 'fill him with good'; III 60 II 5 *s-an-ap atānzi* 'they eat him'; V 3 III 31 *ūL huiissuuzzi aki-pa* 'he does not stay alive; he is put to death'. Cf. Laroche, *BSL* 53.1:168–9 (1957–8); Carruba, *Orientalia* N.S. 33:418–32 (1964), *Partikeln* 19, 32–5; Josephson, *Sentence Particles* 322–38.

The precise meaning and nuances of *-apa* are uncertain and difficult to render; the attempts by Carruba (localizing sense, movement to a given spot) and Josephson ("telic" action marker of an aspectual sort) suffer from subtle overinterpreta-

tion. Carruba's etymology from **appi* or **app(a)*, connectible with *appa*, *appezzi-* (q.v.) (*Orientalia* N.S. 33:429 [1964], *Partikeln* 19, 33) was in line with his similar adverbial interpretations of *-kan*, *-san*, *-(a)sta* (q.v.). More likely is some kind of tie-in with the demonstrative pronoun stem *apa-* (q.v.); Couvreur (*Hett.* 96) postulated a base-form *-pa* related to *apa-*; Kammenhuber (*OLZ* 50:377–8 [1955], *RHA* 17:20, 47 [1959], *HOAKS* 250) compared other Anatolian particles (Pal., Luw., Hier. *-pa*) and Avest. *bā* 'truly', Lith. *bà* 'surely'.

apa- 'that (one); he, she, it; the (very) one in question (frequently with *-pat*); thy, thine, your(s)' (vs. *ka-* 'this; my, mine', like Lat. *iste* vs. *hic*) (BI), **nom. sg. c.** *apās* (e.g. *KBo* XV 1 I 13–14 *nu tamain uyazi nu EGIR SISKUR apās tiyazi* 'he sends another, and that one takes care of the ritual'; cf. Kümmel, *Ersatzrituale* 112), *apas* (e.g. VI 2 III 24 and 28 [= *Code* 1:57–8]), *abas* (VIII 41, 6), *bi-as* (in *KUB* XLIII 8, e.g. III 10 *mā]n UKÜ-si SAG.DU ŠA UR.MAH bi-as UKÜ-as nutaras aki* 'if a man has the head of a lion, that man will die quickly'), **acc. sg. c.** *a-pu-u-un* (e.g. *Code* 1:2–4; *KBo* VI 3 III 70 [= *Code* 1:74] *apūn-za apās dāi* 'the [person] involved takes the [cattle] in question'; V 4 Rs. 29 *apūn* ^{LÜ}KÜR 'that enemy'; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 1:64), *apun* (e.g. VI 5 IV 15 [= *Code* 1:43] *apun-pat*), *apān* (*KUB* XXVI 12 II 27), **nom.-acc. sg. neut.** *apāt* (e.g. *ibid.* 6 *apās-ma apāt memai* 'but that one says thus'; cf. von Schuler, *Dienstanweisungen* 24–5; XIX 49 I 64 *nu-tta apāt KUR-e ēsdu* 'let this be your land'; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 2:10), *apat* (e.g. XXIX 1 IV 3 *apat-wa-mu āssu* 'this is fine with me'; cf. B. Schwartz, *Orientalia* N.S. 16:36 [1947]), **gen. sg.** *apel* (e.g. XIV 15 IV 40–41 *nu-wa-tta ... apel DUMU.SAL-ZU ... pesta* 'he gave you his own daughter'; cf. Götze, *AM* 72; XIX 50 III 13 *nu-za apel kistati* 'will you become his [i.e. go over to his side?]; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 2:12), *apēl* (e.g. *KBo* VI 3 III 50 [= *Code* 1:65] *sarnikzīl appēll-a* 'its indemnification'), *apil* (II 13 Vs. 12), **dat.-loc. sg.** *apedani* (e.g. V 3 II 34–35 *apedani lamnī* 'at that very hour'; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 2:116; *ibid.* III 57 *n-as apedani uddanī ser* BA.UG₆ 'he was put to death over that matter'; V 4 Rs. 26 *apedani wekti*

'you ask of him'; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 1:64; VI 4 IV 19–20 [= *Code* 1:47] *mān apedani udnē mān damēdani KUR-e* 'whether in that same country or in another country'), *apidani* (e.g. V 4 Rs. 28), *apetani* (e.g. *KUB* XVI 83 Vs. 28), *apeda* ('directional' 'thither, to your side' in VI 48 II 3; cf. Sommer, *AU* 116; *KBo* III 41 + *KUB* XXXI 4 Vs. 19 'therefore'; cf. *ibid.* 16 *kuit handa* 'wherefore?', and Otten, *ZA* 55:160 [1962]; cf. the adverbial *apadda[n]* below), **instr. sg.** (or original suffixless loc.?) *apit* (e.g. XXXIII 118, 24 *apit pantalaz-pat* 'from that time on' [cf. s.v. *pantala-*]; cf. 843/v, 5 *apidd-a*, spelled *a-pi-id-da?*), **OHitt. instr. sg.** *apedanda* (XXVI 71 I 7 *apedanda halissiyannun* 'therewith I overlaid'; cf. Neu, *Anitta-Text* 14, 70–2), *apedanta* (XXXI 110, 4), **abl. sg.** *a-pi-e-iz* (e.g. *KBo* V 3 III 38 *apez-kan uddanaz arha* 'because of that matter'; *ibid.* IV 32–33 *apez linkiyaz ... parkuis* 'clear of that oath'; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 2:126, 134; *KUB* XXIV 9 II 26 *n-as-kan apez arha tepu uizzi* 'she goes a little ways away from there'; cf. Jakob-Rost, *Ritual der Malli* 34; I 1 II 32–33 *apez ... kezz-a-ma* 'on that side ... but on this side'; cf. Götze, *Hattusilis* 18), *apezza* (e.g. XIX 49 I 45 'thence'; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 2:8), *apiz* (e.g. XLIV 61 Vs. 10 *mān-ma-as apiz ŪL SIG₅-ri* 'but if he does not get well from that'; cf. Burde, *Medizinische Texte* 18; XXIV 11 II 7 'from there'), *apizza* (e.g. *KBo* XXI 76, 20 'from that'; cf. Burde, *Medizinische Texte* 26; *KUB* XXI 38 Rs. 4 'from there'; cf. Sommer, *AU* 255), **nom. pl. c.** *a-pi-e* (e.g. *KBo* XVII 1 II 33; cf. Otten – Souček, *Altheth. Ritual* 28), *a-pi* (e.g. *KUB* XLI 8 IV 26), *a-pu-u-us* (e.g. *KBo* III 38 Vs. 19 *apūss-a*; cf. Otten, *Altheth. Erzählung* 8; III 4 I 9–10 *nu apūss-a KUR.KUR.MEŠ* ^{LÜ}KÜR *kūruriyahhir* 'those enemy countries also made war'; cf. Götze, *AM* 16), **acc. pl. c.** *apūs* (e.g. XVII 1 I 21 *apūs ... tēhhi* 'I place those'; *KUB* XXIV 5 Rs. 7 *nu-wa-za apūs dā* 'take those!'; cf. Kümmel, *Ersatzrituale* 12), *apus* (e.g. XVII 3 III 3; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 26:19 [1968]), *apāt* (transfer of neuter ending; XIV 1 Vs. 48 *kuyēs tepawes i[spar]ter apāt-ma-kan hūman a[rha h]aspir-pat* 'those few who escaped, them all they also destroyed'; cf. Götze, *Madd.* 12), **nom.-acc. pl. neut.** *a-pi-e* (e.g. 2532/c + 2538/c + 2599/c IV 2–3 *ape-pat uddār* 'those very words'; cf. Otten, *Materialien* 36), **gen. pl.** *apenzan* (e.g. *KBo* I 42 I 27 *apenzan*

kussan 'their wage'; cf. *MSL* 13:133 [1971]; *KUB* IV 1 I 17; cf. von Schuler, *Die Kaššäer* 168), *a-pi-e-en-za-an* (e.g. *XLV* 49 IV 4 and 6; cf. Otten, *Materialien* 29), *apel* (e.g. *KBo* V 9 II 40 *apel kuiski šA NAM.RA.MEŠ* 'one of those captives'; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 1:18), *dat.-loc. pl. apedas* (e.g. V 4 Rs. 7; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 1:60), *apidas* (e.g. XII 26 I 14; cf. S. Heinhold – Krahmer, *Arzawa* 283 [1977]).

apasila (nom. sg. c.) 'himself, herself, on one's own' (e.g. *KBo* XXII 2 Vs. 7 *s-us apasila sallanuskat* 'she brought them up herself'; cf. Otten, *Altheth. Erzählung* 6; X 2 Vs. 43; cf. F. Imparati and C. Saporetti, *Studi classici e orientali* 14:46 [1965]), *apāsila* (e.g. V 4 Rs. 26 *nasma-an apāsila halziyatti* 'or you call him yourself'; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 1:64; *KUB* XIV 1 Rs. 44 *apāsila-pat*; cf. Götze, *Madd.* 30), *apasiel* (XXXVI 89 Vs. 19; cf. Haas, *Nerik* 144), *apāsiel* (*KBo* XXII 260 Vs. 7), nom. pl. c. *apāsila* (XXXIII 103 II 8 *apāsila mallanzi* '[they] themselves grind'; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 26:49 [1968]; Siegelová, *Appu-Hedammu* 46), acc. pl. c. (with secondary inflection) *apāsilus* (XXV 37 IV 29). Formed like *ukila*, *ukiel* 'I myself', *zikila* 'thou thyself', *sumāsila* 'you yourselves' (cf. Sommer, *HAB* 141). Cf. Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:236–7.

apatta(n), *apadda(n)* 'there, thither', (+ *ser*) 'therefore', e.g. *KBo* XVII 61 Vs. 16 *apatta pidahhi* 'I carry there'; *KUB* XXXI 101 Vs. 10–11 *nu-wa-kan id apadda zaiwen* 'at that point we crossed the river' (cf. A. Archi, *SMEA* 16:137 [1975]); *KBo* V 9 I 14 *apaddan* (cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 1:10); *HT* 91, 10 *apadan*; *KBo* XIV 48 Vs. 2 *apattan ser*; *KUB* XIX 49 I 47 *nu-tta a]paddan ser kariyahhahat* 'therefore I humored you' (cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 2:8); *ibid.* 75 *apadda ser*; XXV 37 I 28 *apadda handa* 'therefore'; XXI 5 I 4 *apadda EGIR-anda* 'thenceforth' (var. XXI 2, 5 *a-pāt-tin*; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 2:50; thus also *IBoT* I 33 I 2 *nu-za apattin kuit EGIR-an HUL DÙ-at* 'because there afterwards evil has occurred'; perhaps Luwoid, cf. Luw. *apat*[*t*]*i*[*n*] below); XIX 2, 9 *apaddan EGI[R-anda]* (cf. Götze, *KIF* 170). Cf. Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:350.

apiya 'there, then', e.g. *KBo* XXII 2 Rs. 14' *Û LUGAL ŠU.GI apiya tālis* 'and the old king he left there' (cf. Otten, *Altheth. Erzählung* 12); XV 2 Vs. 5 *apiya-pat* 'right there' (cf. Kümmel,

Ersatzrituale 56); *VBoT* 58 IV 39 *apiya UD-ti* 'on that day' (cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:87 [1965]), *KUB* XXVI 71 I 22 *apiya-pat MU.KAM-ti* 'in that very year' (construed like e.g. Skt. *tātra vāne* 'in yonder forest', lit. 'there in the forest'). For *apiya-k(ku)* 'even then' cf. s.v. *-k(k)u*.

apenissan 'thus' (*QATAMMA*), e.g. *KUB* VIII 36 II 13 (cf. Burde, *Medizinische Texte* 38), *apinessan* (e.g. *KBo* III 38 Vs. 24; cf. Otten, *Altheth. Erzählung* 8), *apinissan* (e.g. VI 2 III 20 [= *Code* 1:55]). Formed like *enissan* (s.v. *a-*), *ki(ni)ssan* (s.v. *ka-*).

apenissuwant- 'of such kind (or quantity)'; nom.-acc. neut. sg. and pl. also 'thusly, thus much', nom. sg. c. *apenissuwanza*, acc. sg. c. *apenissuwantan*, *apenessuwantan*, *apenessūwadan*, *apinessuwantan*, *apinessuwandan*, *apinisuwandan*, nom.-acc. sg. neut. *apenissuwan*, *apenissūwan*, *apenisūwan*, *apenessūwan*, *apenessuwan*, *apinessuwan*, *apinissuwan*, *apinissūwan*, *apini-suwan* (*Code* 2:10 *anda-se-ya apenissūwan*, 2:28 *anda-sse-a-sse apenisūwan* or *anta-ya-sse apinissuwan* 'and additionally to him thus much [= once again the same amount]'; cf. e.g. Haase, *Fragmente* 59, 66–7; Imparati, *Leggi ittite* 275), dat.-loc. sg. *apenessūwanti*, *apinessuwanti*, *apinissuwanti*, nom.-acc. pl. neut. *apenessuwanda*, *apenisuwanda*, *apinissuwanda*. For attestations see e.g. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 2:180–1; Stefanini, *ANLR* 20:40, 43 (1965); *HW*² 180.

Pal. (-) *apa-* 'that (one)'. Cf. Carruba, *Das Palaische* 51.

Lyd. *bi-* 'he, she', nom. sg. c. *bis*, dat.-loc. sg. *bl*; possessive adj. *bil(i)-* 'his, her'; *ebad* 'here, there'. Cf. Hrozný, *SH* 191; Gusmani, *Lyd. Wb.* 78, 80–1, 100–1.

Luw. *apa-* 'that (one)', nom. sg. *apas*, *apās*, acc. sg. *apan*, *āpan*; gen. adj. *apassa/i-*, acc. pl. *apāssanza*; *apati*, *apatī*, *apatin*, *apatti* 'thus'. Cf. *Dict. louv.* 28–9.

Hier. (*a*) *pa-* 'that (same) (one)'; gen. adj. (*a*) *pasa-* 'his, her'; (*a*) *pāt(i)a*, *apār* 'there'; (*a*) *pi(a)* 'then, there'. Cf. Meriggi, *Manuale* 1:54–5, *HHG* 26–30.

Lyc. *ebe-* 'this (one)', gen. sg. *ebehi*, *ehbi*; possessive adj. *ehbi-* (< **ebes-*; cf. Luw. *apassi-*); *ebi* 'here'. Cf. Laroche, *BSL* 53.1:174 (1957–8), 55.1:178–85 (1960); Neumann, *HOAKS* 386.

In older Anatolian *apa-* (corresponding in meaning to Lat. *is, iste, ille*, vs. *hic*) contrasts with Hitt. *ka-*, Luw. *za-*, Hier. *ī-* 'this (one)'; cf. e.g. *KUB VII 10 I 4–5 nu-wa-za kūš sikten apūs-wa-za namma le sekteni* 'take note of these, (but) those do not notice further'. In Lydian *bi-* functions as a stressed personal pronoun (besides enclitic *-a*), as already in Hittite, e.g. *KBo V 3 I 9–11 DUMU-YA-ya kuin ... temi kūn-wa hūmanza sākdu ... nu-za zikk-a ... apūn sak* 'my son whom I proclaim "may everyone acknowledge this one", you too acknowledge him!'. In Lycian there is no deixis opposition, and *ebe-* has moved into an all-purpose slot 'this'.

The origins of PANat. **aba-* are best sought in the adverb Hitt. *apiya*, Hier. *(a)pi(a)*, Lyc. *ebi*. PANat. **abi* (pronominal stem *a-* [q.v.], IE **e/o-*) is comparable with Lat. *ibī*, even as Hitt. *kuwapi* (< **k^wo-bhi*) resembles Lat. *(-c)ubī*. **abi* had the appearance of a dat.-loc. sg. of an **aba-*; the emergence of the latter as a new pronoun stem led to a full paradigm with pronominal declension. From the latter new adverbs could be detached, e.g. Hitt. *apadda(n)*, Lyd. *ebad*, Luw. *apat(t)i(n)*, Hier. *(a)pat(i)a*, which seem to be based on either **abad* (Hitt. nom.-acc. sg. neut. *apāt*) or **abadi* (Hier. dat.-loc. sg. *[a]pati*), with incrementation. Traces of enclitic origin may be seen in the Palaic enclisis of *-apa-* on the one hand, and the Lydian and Hieroglyphic aphaeresis of *bi-* and *(a)pa-* on the other. Cf. Marstrander, *Caractère* 23; Pedersen, *Hitt.* 50–1; Kronasser, *VLFH* 147; Laroche, *BSL* 55.1:180 (1960).

Less probable is the postulation of an IE pronominal stem **ebho-* (Benveniste, *Hittite* 72; Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:184) or **obhó-* (**é/ó-* + suffix **-bho-*; J. H. Jasanoff, *BSL* 71.1:130 [1976]), or of **e/o-* + **bho* (a particle seen also in Hitt. *-[a]pa* and Avest. *bā*, Lith. *bà*; Kammenhuber, *HOAKS* 250). Unnecessary and forced connection with the IE preposition **obhi* 'to(wards)' (Skt. *abhi*) by e.g. Sturtevant, *JAOS* 52:3–4 (1932), *Comp. Gr.*¹ 201; M. Lejeune, *BSL* 46.1:40 (1950); O. Szemerényi, *KZ* 73:67 (1955), who identified PANat. **abi* with IE **obhi* but followed Benveniste in reconstructing *apa-* as **ebho-* (similarly Jasanoff, *BSL* 71.1:130 [1976], who analyzed **obhi* as **é/ó-* + adverbial **-bhi*).

Untenable tie-in with *appa* (q.v.) by e.g. Hrozný, *SH* 137, and W. Petersen, *AJPh* 58:308 (1937); rejected by Cuvreur, *Hett.* 96, and Goetze, *Tunnawi* 48.

appa, adverb, postposition (with dat.-loc., gen., abl.), preverb 'behind; afterwards; back, again, further'; *appan* 'behind; after(wards)' (EGIR, EGIR-ŠU or EGIR-ŠÚ = Akk. *[w]arki-šu*, EGIR-*pa*, EGIR-*[p]an*), e.g. *KBo V 8 III 5 EGIR-pa-ma* ^{HUR.SAG} *Ellurian harta* 'in his rear he had Mt. Elluriya' (cf. Götze, *AM* 156); III 1 I 29 EGIR-*pa-ma-as* ^{URU} *KÁ.DINGIR.RA pait* 'afterwards he went to Babylon'; XVII 1 III 16 *appa sarā petumeni* 'we bring up again'; ibid. 12–13 *t-at appa sarā le uezzi* 'may it come up no more!'; ibid. IV 3 *appa le wehzi* 'let it not turn back' (cf. Otten – Souček, *Altheth. Ritual* 30, 34); *IBoT III 148 III 19 nu appa tienzi* 'they put back'; *ABoT 9, 6 appa tienzi* 'they stand back'; ibid. 3–4 ^{LÚ.MEŠ} *MEŠEDI-an appan* [*tienzi* 'they stand behind the bodyguard' (cf. Neu, *Gewitterritual* 10); *KUB XIV 1 Vs. 66 appa-ma* ^{URU} *Dalauwas kūrur iSBAT* 'but further D. took to hostilities' (cf. Götze, *Madd.* 16); *KBo V 4 Rs. 13 n-as-kan 1-as 1-edani kunanna EGIR-an sarā le kuiski dāi* 'neither shall undertake to kill the other behind his back' (cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 1:62); III 4 I 5–6 EGIR-*an-ma-as irmaliyattat-pat* 'but afterwards he fell ill' (cf. Götze, *AM* 14); III 22 Rs. 49–50 *kuis ammel appan* ^{LUGAL-us} *kisari nu* ^{URU} *Hattusan appa asāsi* 'who becomes king after me and resettles Hattusas' (cf. Neu, *Anitta-Text* 12). For the frequent combination EGIR-*an arha* (literally 'behind away') see Zuntz, *Ortsadverbien* 41–4.

appa(na)nda 'behind, in the wake (of); back(wards), after(wards)' (EGIR-*[p]anda*), e.g. *KBo XVII 1 III 3–4 ta namma* ^{MUŠEN} *hāranan nēpisa tarnahhi appananda-ma-sse ke mēmahhi* 'then I launch the eagle to the sky and in his wake I say this'; ibid. I 33 ^{ERÍN.MEŠ-nan} *appananda petai* 'behind (it) he brings the soldiery' (cf. Otten – Souček, *Altheth. Ritual* 30, 20); *IBoT II 35 + KBo XIX 150 I 4 [an]zas-a appannanda pehutan[zi]* 'and in our wake they bring'; *KBo XII 3 III 12 appananda-pat iSBAT* 'afterwards he seized'; XVII 43 I 5 *appanda*; XVI 68 I 27 *appanda*; V 8 I 24–25 *nu-smas-kan ... EGIR-panda ūL pāun* 'I did

not go after them' (cf. Götze, *AM* 148); *KUB* XIV 15 II 3 *n-an-kan* EGIR-*anda* KUR^{URU} *Hatti uskit* 'and Hatti looked at him from behind (as he went away)' (cf. Götze, *AM* 46). Cf. Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:354–5; Otten – Souček, *Altheth. Ritual* 93–4; Starke, *Funktionen* 194–6, who posited *appan* + instr. ending *-(an)da*; Kammenhuber, *HW*² 152, who separated *appan* and *anda* as two words. J. J. S. Weitenberg (*Kratylos* 23:92 [1978]) appositely compared the Homeric *ἀνάντα κάταντα* *πάραντά τε* 'uphill, downhill, and along(side)' (*Iliad* 23:116) which (unlike *ἐναντά*, *ἐσάντα* 'facing, opposite'; cf. *ἀντί* s.v. *hant*-) contain a suffix comparable to Hitt. *kattanda* 'down(-wards)', *parranda* 'along, forth'; the derived adjectives *κατάντης* 'downhill, steep', *ἀνάντης* 'uphill, steep' are matched by *ἐπάντης* 'steep' (Thucydides 7:79) which points back to an adverb **ἐπαντα* as well, closest in kind to *appanda*; *appananda* is an inner-Hittite innovation by rederivation (as if from *appan* + *anda*, even seemingly written *appan anda* in the copy of *KBo* XVII 1 III 4 [= *ABoT* 4, 5], XVII 1 I 33, XII 3 III 12). For *apadda* EGIR-*anda* 'thenceforth' see s.v. *apa*-.
appizzi(ya)-, *appezzi*- (*KBo* XVI 45 Rs. 3 *ap-pi-e-iz-zi*), *appaizzi*- (*Bo* 7777 r. Kol. 6), *appazzi*- 'backmost, hindmost, last, last-born (=youngest), lowest', adverbial 'in the rear; later, at last' (EGIR-[*p*]izzi-, EGIR-[*z*]i-, EGIR-), nom. sg. c. *appizzis* (e.g. *KUB* XIII 20 I 3 *appizzis antuwahhas* 'man of lowest [military] rank, [buck] private'; cf. Götze, *Madd.* 128; XIV 3 II 60 EGIR-*izzis* UKÜ-*as*; cf. Sommer, *AU* 10), *appizziyas* (e.g. *KBo* XXII 2 Vs. 18 'the youngest [son]'; cf. Otten, *Altheth. Erzählung* 6; *KUB* XXIII 68 Vs. 21–22 *nasma* EN *MATKALTI* [...] *nasma-as appizziyas* 'whether a garrison-commander or a private [soldier]'; cf. A. Kempinski – S. Košak, *Die Welt des Orients* 5:194 [1970]), EGIR-*as* (e.g. XII 63 Vs. 6), acc. sg. c. *appizzin* (e.g. *KBo* V 3 I 2 *tuk* ¹*Huqqanān appizzin* UR.SAG-*an* 'you, H., a down-at-the-heels paladin'; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 2:106), *appizzian* (e.g. *IBoT* I 36 III 51–52 *mān* ... *zinnantari nu appizzian kuin* ... *pihutanzi* 'when [they] come to an end, and what last [one] they bring'; cf. L. Jakob-Rost, *MIO* 11:194 [1966]), nom.-acc. sg. neut. *appizzi* (ibid. II 67), *āppizzi* (*KUB* XXXIII 67 I 30), *āppazzi* (XLII 98 I 22 *āppazzi hāli* 'the

last watch'), *appizziyan* (XLIII 55 II 3), adverbial *appizziyan* (e.g. *KBo* III 22 Rs. 46 'later'; cf. Neu, *Anitta-Text* 12; III 38 Vs. 7 'finally'; cf. Otten, *Altheth. Erzählung* 8; *KUB* XIII 3 III 18–19 *appizziyan-ma-at istuwāri* 'but it becomes known at last'; cf. ibid. 7 EGIR-*pizziya-ma-at*; Friedrich, *Meissner AOS* 47), *appizzian* (e.g. *Code* 1:31 'afterwards'), *appizzin* (*Code* 1:29 'subsequently'; analogic for **appizzi*), *apzian* (XIII 4 IV 21 *apzian-ma-as isduwāri*; cf. ibid. III 82 EGIR-*zian-ma-at*; Sturtevant, *JAOS* 54:392, 388 [1934]), gen. sg. or pl. *appizziyas* (e.g. XXIX 55 I 2 *appizziyas hāliyas* 'of the last watch'; cf. Kammenhuber, *Hippologia* 150), dat.-loc. sg. *appizzi* (e.g. *KBo* XIII 31 III 13; cf. Riemschneider, *Geburtsomina* 76), *āppizzi* (*KUB* XXXIII 67 I 10 *āppizzi UD-ti* 'on the last day'; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:135 [1965]), adverbial abl. sg. *appizziaz* (e.g. *KBo* V 1 I 41 'in the last analysis'; cf. Sommer – Ehelolf, *Pāpanikri* 4*), EGIR-*izziaz* (e.g. VI 26 I 19 [= *Code* 2:62] 'from behind'), EGIR-*az* (V 8 II 10 'in the rear'; cf. Götze, *AM* 152; V 6 III 27 'finally'; cf. Güterbock, *JCS* 10:95 [1956]), nom. pl. c. *appizziēs* (e.g. *KUB* X 53, 2), EGIR-*as* (*KBo* VI 29 II 22–23 *nu-ssi* EN.MEŠ *kuyes* EGIR-*ass-a* UKÜ.MEŠ-*us kattān eser* 'what officers and private soldiers he had along'), acc. pl. c. *appizzius* (e.g. *KBo* VII 14 + *KUB* XXXVI 100 Rs. 11), also in *KUB* XII 66 IV 3 [EGI]R-*izzius-a hantezzius* 'and last (ones) first' (cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:70 [1965]), dat.-loc. pl. in *KBo* XXIV 5 II 9 *appizziyas hāl[iyas]* 'at the last watch'.

Luw. *appa(n)*, adverb, postposition, preverb 'back, again, after', spelled *āppa(n)*, *appa(n)*; EGIR-*anda* 'afterwards'; **appara*- (see s.v. *appasiwatt*-. Hier. *apa(n)*, postposition, preverb 'after, behind, again'; *apara*- 'later, lower'; *apami*- 'west(ern)'. Lyc. *epñ*, preverb and prefix 'back, after, further'; *epñte* 'afterwards'; *epri* 'later, following'. Cf. Laroche, *BSL* 53.1:184–5 (1957–8), *Dict. louv.* 29, *HH* 24–5, 202, *Studia mediterranea P. Meriggi dicata* 347–52 (1979); Meriggi, *HHG* 28–9, 186–7; Bossert, *Orientalia* N.S. 29:436–8 (1960); Pedersen, *Lyk. u. Hitt.* 23; Neumann, *HOAKS* 391.

appa(n) is cognate with Gk. *ἐπί* and **ὀπί*(*v*) in Myc. *o-pi* (e.g. PY Ae 134 *o-pi* ... *qe-to-ro-po-pi o-ro-me-no* 'looking after quadrupeds', besides PY Un 2.1 *e-pi wa-na-ka-te*) and *κατόπιν*

'behind, after'. *appizziya* < **opi-tyo-* (or **opey-tyo-*; cf. Neu, *Anitta-Text* 41) closely matches Gk. *ὀπίσ(σ)ω* 'backwards, hereafter', *ὀπι(σ)θεν* 'behind, (here)after'; cf. Hes. *ἐπισσον· τὸ ὕστερον γινόμενον*. The final vowel variation is comparable to that of *katta(n)*, *katti-* (q.v.) beside Gk. *κατά, κατι-* (> *κασι-*). Cf. e.g. P. Kretschmer apud Hrozný, *SH* 21; J. F. Lohmann, *IF* 51:324–5 (1933); Couvreur, *Hett.* 94–6; Kronasser, *VLFH* 160, *Etym.* 1:168–9, 352; Gusmani, *AION-L* 3:47–54 (1961); Neu, *Anitta-Text* 67–8; Starke, *Funktionen* 133.

The connection with Gk. *ἀπό* 'away, from', *ἄψ* 'again', Lat. *ab(s)* 'away, from', Skt. *āpa* 'away' (e.g. S. Bugge apud J. A. Knudtzon, *Die zwei Arzawa-Briefe* 73 [1902]; Hrozný, *MDOG* 56:27 [1915], *SH* 20–1; Sturtevant passim, e.g. *Lg.* 10:268–9 [1934], *Lg.* 14:70–1 [1938], *Comp. Gr.*² 116; Kuryłowicz, *Études* 75; K. Bergsland, *RHA* 4:278–9 [1938]) might be remotely rescuable by root-etymology joining *ἀπό* with *ἐπί* and **ὀπι(v)*, as suggested by Pedersen, *Hitt.* 188; but *Ē₁*- is unlikely to have yielded prothetic *ā-* before *π* in Greek. For the notion that IE **epi* (**opi*) and **apo* have partly coalesced see e.g. *IEW* 53, 324; it may be bolstered by a comparison of Hitt. *appizziya*- with Skt. *āpatyam* 'offspring', of Hier. *apara*- with Skt. *āpara*- 'later, smaller', and of Hier. *apami*- with Skt. *apamā-* 'last', *āpāñc-* 'located in the rear, western'.

Cf. *appai*-, *appasiwatt*- (but for the rival reading *ipami*- see s.v. *ipāt[t]arma[yan]*).

appai-, appiya- 'be finished, be done' (*QATŪ* 'be finished', 3 sg. stative *QATŪ*), 3 sg. pres. act. *appāi* (e.g. *KUB* II 8 V 39 *tā appāi* 'it is finished'; cf. *ibid.* VI 1 *QATŪ*; II 3 I 50 [OHitt.] *sal* *li ašessar appāi* 'the great [divine] service is concluded'; XXXIX 4 Vs. 9 *waganna appāi* 'snacking is done'; cf. Otten, *Totenrituale* 24), *āppāi* (e.g. X 18 VI 9 *salli ašessar āppāi*; IX 10, 2 and XXX 27 Vs. 6 *ta āppāi*; cf. Otten, *Totenrituale* 98), *āppai* (e.g. XVII 28 IV 41 *nu LUGAL-us āppai* 'the king is finished [with the ritual]'; *KBo* V 11 I 25 *mahh[an]-ma āppai* 'but when he is done'), *appai* (e.g. IV 13 V 20), *appiyazi* (*KUB* XIII 9 + XL 62 III 7; cf. von Schuler, *Festschrift J. Friedrich* 448 [1959]), 3 pl. pres. act.

appiyanzi (e.g. *KBo* XIX 128 VI 30 *LUGAL SAL.LUGAL appiyanzi* 'king [and] queen are finished'; cf. Otten, *Festritual* 16; *KUB* X 45 III 7 *ta appiyanzi*), *appianzi* (e.g. *KBo* XX 96, 7; XIX 163 IV 19), *āppianzi* (e.g. XVII 100 I 8; XXV 31 II 12 and III 7; cf. Neu, *Altheth.* 79, 81), 3 pl. imp. midd. (?) *appāru* (*KBo* XVII 90 II 15; cf. Neu, *Interpretation* 24). Cf. Friedrich, *ZA* 36:294 (1925); Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:545.

appai- is a verbal derivative from the adverb *appa* (q.v.); cf. e.g. *appizziaz* 'finally, in the last analysis, when all is said and done'. The derivation is comparable to that of *handai-* 'arrange' from *handa(s)* 'according to' (q.v.), or Gk. *ἀρτιζω* 'prepare, make ready' from *ἄρτι* 'just now'. Cf. Sturtevant, *JAOS* 52:2–3 (1932), *Comp. Gr.*¹ 213, *Comp. Gr.*² 116 (wrong on compound derivation with **ey-* 'go'); Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:574.

appala- (c.) 'trap, snare, pitfall, ambush', dat.-loc. sg. in *KUB* XXXVI 106 Vs. 8 *āppali dattēni* 'you take in a trap' (= entrap, deceive; cf. Otten, *ZA* 52:217, 220 [1957]); *KBo* VI 34 I 16 and 35, II 1 and 12 *n-asta ANA LUGAL KUR^{URU} Hatti appāli dāi* 'commits entrapment against the king of Hatti' (cf. Friedrich, *ZA* 35:162–4 [1924]; Oettinger, *Eide* 6–8).

appalai- 'entrap, ensnare, trick, deceive, mislead', 3 sg. pres. act. in *IBoT* I 36 I 54–55 *mān^{LÜ} MEŠEDF-ma^{LÜ} DU₈ appalāizzi* 'but if the bodyguard tricks the gateman' (cf. L. Jakob-Rost, *MIO* 11:178 [1966]), 1 pl. pres. act. *a-ap-pa-la-a-u-e-ni* (*KBo* XVI 50 Vs. 14; cf. Otten, *RHA* 18:121 [1960]); iter. *appaleski-*, 3 pl. pres. act. *appaleskanzi* (V 6 III 49 and 53 'they are setting a trap [for me]'; cf. Güterbock, *JCS* 10:96 [1956]).

appaliyalla- (c.) 'trapper, ensnarer, ambusher, deceiver', gen. sg. (?) *appaliyallas-a* (*KUB* XXXVI 110 Rs. 17; cf. Neu, *Altheth.* 228). Cf. Friedrich, *JCS* 1:276 (1947).

appala- is probably an abstract or instrument noun from *ep(p)-*, *ap(p)-* 'seize' (q.v.), formed like e.g. *akkala-* 'furrow' (q.v.) or *ardala-* 'saw' (q.v. s.v. *ard-*). *appaliyalla-* is a secondary agent noun from a denominative verb (like e.g. *lahhiyala-* 'warrior' from *lahhiya-* 'make war'). Cf. N. van Brock, *RHA* 20:94–5 (1962); Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:172, 346. The assumption

of a neuter stem *appali-* (e.g. Güterbock apud H. A. Hoffner, *Alimenta Hethaeorum* 125 [1974]) is less plausible; *appali* da-matches e.g. *taksuli da-* 'take in friendship', i.e. 'befriend'.

O. Szemerényi (*Gnomon* 49:7 [1977]) saw a loanword from *appala-* in the unexplained Gk. *παλεύω* 'act as decoy, lure, entrap'.

appala- is also the name of a wooden object on which the stealer of a plow was to be placed as punishment by the wronged owner (*Code* 2:21 ^{GIS}*appalas-sas* [dat.-loc. pl.?] *sarā tittanuzzi*), probably identical with *appala-* 'trap, snare' (q.v.), thus something like 'stocks, pillory, gibbet'. For discussion, see e.g. *Imparati*, *Leggi ittite* 278–9. It was wrongly taken as *appalassa-* 'plow' and compared for formation with *akkala-* 'furrow' (q.v.) by Rosenkranz, *JEOL* 19:505 (1965–6); Rosenkranz connected Lat. *opus* (for the more plausible etymon of which see s.v. *happar-*). The same *appalassa-* was pronounced 'substratal' (comparing Sum. *apin* 'plow', etc.) by A. Salonen, *Die Fussbekleidungen der alten Mesopotamier* 113 (1969). Cf. also H. A. Hoffner, *Alimenta Hethaeorum* 45 (1974).

appasiwatt- (c.) 'day(s) after, the future' (EGIR.UD-*MI*; Akk. [w]ar-kat ūmi 'back of the day'), nom. sg. EGIR.UD-az (*KBo* XXVI 23, 2, glossing Akk. *arkā* UD), gen. sg. or pl. (or dat.-loc. pl.) EGIR.UD.KAM-as (dupl. I 44 + XIII 1 IV 13, glossing Akk. *arka* UD-*mi*; cf. Otten, *Vokabular* 19), *appasiwattas* (*KUB* XXXI 81 Rs. 8), EGIR-*pa* UD.KAM-as (XXIX 9 I 7; cf. Güterbock, *AfO* 18:79 [1957]), dat.-loc. sg. **appasiwatti* in e.g. *KBo* III 3 II 7–9 (with dupl. *KUB* XIX 41 II 11–13) *nu* EGIR-*pa*-UD-*ti* *kuwapi* ... *aki* LUGAL-UTTA-ŠU-*ma*-za-kan ... *katta tālesdu* 'in the future, when (he) dies, he shall leave behind his kingship' (cf. Laroche, *RA* 52:187 [1958]; H. Klengel, *Orientalia* N.S. 32:35 [1963]), *appasiwatta* (*KBo* VII 28, 43, besides *ibid.* 41 EGIR.UD-*MI*; cf. Friedrich, *Rivista degli studi orientali* 32:219–20 [1957]). Cf. Otten, *MDOG* 86:64 (1953); Güterbock, *Sommer Corolla* 65; Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:124, 156; H. A. Hoffner, *Orientalia* N.S. 35:384–5 (1966).

Luw. *apparanti-* (c.) 'the future' (EGIR.UD-*MI*), acc. sg. *appar-*

antien (*KUB* XXXV 133 II 29 *apparantien arin* 'long future'; cf. Otten, *LTU* 110), *apparantin* (XXXV 130 Vs. 3, with gloss-wedges), instr. sg. *āpparant[ati]* (XXXV 44 Rs. 11), *ā[prandati]* (XXXII 8 IV 15), EGIR-*parantati* (XXXII 9 + XXXV 21 Rs. 13 *ārrayati* MU.HI.A-*ti* EGIR-*parantat[i]* 'for long years in the future'), EGIR.UD-*MI*.HI.A-*ti* (XXXV 45 II 8–9 MU.KAM.HI.A GID.DA EGIR.UD-*MI*.HI.A-*ti* 'long years in the future'; cf. Otten, *LTU* 46). Probably a nominalization of an adjective *appara-nt-* (cf. Hier. *apara-* 'later, posterior'), rather than *appa* + *arant-* 'arrived' (cf. *Dict. louv.* 140 vs. 29; Gusmani, *AION-L* 3:52–3 [1961]; Kammenhuber, *HOAKS* 294). For a possible Hier. *apar(a)ta-* see Meriggi, *Manuale* 1:70; for Arm. *apar̄ni* 'future', J. Greppin, *Drevnij vostok* 3:122 (1978).

Hier. *apasawati* 'in the future' (Bossert, *Die Welt des Orients* 2:355–9 [1957]; Laroche, *HH* 24–5) is doubtful.

appasiwatt- is a hypostatic noun made up of *appa* (q.v.) and *siwatt-* 'day' (q.v. s.v. *siu-*), resulting from the adverbial expression *appa(-)siwatti* (or: *-siwatta*, *-siwattas*) 'on the day after, in the future'; the latter resembles IE **per-ut(i)* 'in the year before, last year' (Gk. *πέρυσσι*, Arm. *heru*, Skt. *parūt*, OIr. *ónn-urid*, ON *i fforð*; cf. Gk. *πάρως*, Ved. *purā* 'before'), Ved. *pradivi*, *pradivas*, Gāthic *fraidivā* 'in fore-and-forth day, perennially', Hitt. *parā siwatti* 'on the day forth, next day' (*KUB* XXXVIII 32 Vs. 9 *parā* UD.KAM-*ti* *warpuanzi* 'in order to bathe the next day'), *parā hameshi* 'next summer' (XXII 56 Rs. 8), *parā hameshanda* (*Code* 100 'until next spring'), *parā witantanni* (e.g. *KBo* XVII 62 + 63 IV 17–18 *parā-ma-[wa]* MU-*anni* 'but next year'; XVI 98 II 15 *parā-ma* MU.KAM-*anni*). Of the basic adverbs involved, **per-* refers safely to fore-time (cf. Hitt. *piran* 'before'), **pro* is inherently ambiguous in a time sense (cf. Hitt. *piran parā* 'beforehand', English 'come forth' vs. 'go forth', or 'what went before' vs. 'what lies before us'), while the etymon or etyma of Gk. *ἐπί/ὀπί(-)*, Skt. *āpa*, Hitt. *appa* meant 'behind, back' in a spatial, but uniformly 'after' in a temporal sense (cf. Gk. *ὀπίσθεν* 'behind', *ὀπίσ(σ)ω* 'backwards' and 'afterwards'; Skt. *āpatyam* 'offspring', *āpara-* 'later'; Hitt. *appizziyan* 'afterwards'). The adjectival meaning 'later' (Hier. *apara-*, Skt. *āpara-*; Goth. *afar* 'after[wards], later') > 'future', seen in Luw.

apparanti- (above), is likewise present in Ved. *aparedyús* 'on the following day', *aparībhyas*, *aparīṣu*, *aparám*, *aparāya* 'hereafter, in the future' (cf. e.g. *RV* 2.28.8 *námas purá te Varuṇa utá nūnám utá aparám* 'glory before to thee, Varuna, and now, and hereafter', and in Goth. *in þamma afardaga* 'on the day after'. The protean nature of temporal **pro* has resulted in the Greek subordination and polarization of *πρόσ(σ)ω* to *πίσ(σ)ω*: *πρόσ(σ)ω* normally means 'forwards' in space and time, and *πίσσω* signifies 'backwards' in space, but when contrasted in temporal usage, Homeric *πρόσσω καὶ πίσσω* amount to 'before and after' (*Iliad* 1:343, 3:109, 18:250; *Odyssey* 24:452; cf. Shelley's 'we look before and after', i.e. to the past and to the future). Rather than such opposition, Hittite shows semantic subdifferentiation, *parā siwatti* 'next day' vs. *appa(-)siwatti* 'in the future'; the special sense and formation of *appasiwatt-* also has areal linguistic overtones, for it matches both Sum. EGIR.UD and Akk. [w]arkat ūmi 'future', lit. 'back of the day' (*ana warkat ūmim* 'for ever after'; cf. Starke, *Funktionen* 158–9). Cf. also Puhvel, *JAOS* 100:168 (1980), *Kratylos* 25:138 (1980); G. Dunkel, *KZ* 96:66:87 (1982/3).

Cf. *anisiwat* s.v. *anna-*, *an(n)i-*; *zilatiya*, *ziladuwa*.

appat(a)riya- 'seize (as pawn to compel payment of debt), take in pledge, distrain; make seizure, levy distress, exercise distraint', 3 sg. pres. act. in *KBo* VI 3 III 76–77 (= *Code* 1:76) *takku* GUD ANŠU.KUR.RA ANŠU.GIR.NUN.NA ANŠU *kuiski appatrizzi* (dupl. VI 2 IV 4 *appatarizzi*) 'if anyone seizes as pawn cattle, horse, mule (or) ass', *KUB* XIII 8 Vs. 10–11 GUD.HI.A-ya-smas UDU.HI.A *le kuiski appatriyazi n-at-kan hūmantaza arawēs asandu* 'no one shall seize from them cattle (or) sheep, and they shall be free from everything' (spelled *ap-pát-*, vs. usual *ap-pa-at-*, *ap-pa-ta-*; cf. Otten, *Totenrituale* 106), 3 sg. pret. act. in *KBo* XIV 21 I 32 *appatriyat nu-war-as-kan kuenta-pat* '(he) seized (the two consecrated rams) and even killed them'; inf. in VI 26 I 28–29 (= *Code* 2:64) *takku appatriwanzi kuiski paizzi ta sullatar iezzi* 'if somebody goes to make a seizure and causes a conflict'.

Correctly interpreted as denom. from *appatar* 'taking, seiz-

ure', verbal noun of *ep(p)-* (q.v.), already by Sommer, *Heth. II* 42; similarly Friedrich apud Sommer, *ZA* 46:49 (1940), *Heth. Ges.* 43, 75; Haase, *Arch. Or.* 26:28–30 (1958), *Bi. Or.* 26:311–3 (1969). This legal specialization need not exclude other nuances of 'seizure' in some contexts, e.g. 'requisition, appropriate, induct, draft' (cf. Goetze, *JCS* 18:92–3 [1964], 20:130–1 [1966]). For bibliography regarding improbable alternative suggestions ('lend, lease, hire, borrow') cf. Güterbock, *JCS* 15:69 (1961); Imparati, *Leggi ittite* 261.

For parallel terms in other ancient IE legal contexts (e.g. OIr. *athgabál* 'distrain' from *gab-* 'take', or Lat. *pignoris capio* 'seizure as a pledge'), cf. D. A. Binchy, *Celtica* 10:22–71 (1973); C. Watkins, *Kratylos* 19:64–5 (1974).

api- (n., rarely c.), necromantic sacrificial pit for summoning up infernal deities or revenants, sometimes personified as ^D*Āpi-*, nom.-acc. sg. neut. *āpi* (e.g. *KUB* XXIX 4 IV 34 *āpi pedanzi* 'they dig a pit'; cf. Kronasser, *Umsiedelung* 30; XLVII 59 Vs. 6 *nu āpi hēsanzi* 'they open a pit'; cf. H. Otten – C. Rüster, *ZA* 68:155 [1978]), *api* (XXVII 1 III 9; cf. Lebrun, *Samuha* 81), *a-pi-e* (*KBo* II 9 IV 11 *namma apedani pidi ape kinuwanzi* 'then in that place they open up a pit'), vocative ^D*Āpi* (*KUB* XLI 8 III 17 = *KBo* X 45 III 26; cf. Otten, *ZA* 54:130 [1961]), acc. sg. c. *āpin* (e.g. IX 119A, 16 *āpin iyazi* 'makes a pit'; *KUB* XLI 8 III 13 ^D*Āpin GIR-it kinuzi*, with dupl. *KBo* X 45 III 22 ^D*Āpi GIR-it ginuzzi* 'he opens up a pit with a knife'; *KUB* XLI 8 III 16–17 1 GAD ŠA QATI dāi nu-kan ^D*Āpin ser kariyazi*, with dupl. *KBo* X 45 III 24–25 nu 1 GAD ŠA QATI dāi nu-kan *āpin kariyazi* 'he takes a hand-cloth and covers [up] the pit'; *KUB* X 63 I 18 ^D*Āpin kinuzi*; cf. M. Vieyra, *RA* 51:88 [1957]; ibid. 26 *n-asta* ^D*Āpin ser ištū NINDA KUR₄.RA istāpi* 'then he stops up the pit at the top with thick bread'; cf. XXXII 137 II 27 *nu-kan hattessar istāp[i]* 'he plugs the hole'), *apin* (*KBo* XXIII 3 Vs. 10; *KUB* XLVII 62, 11), gen. sg. *apias* (*KBo* II 8 IV 15), dat.-loc. sg. *āpiya* (XIX 145 III 24; cf. Haas – Thiel, *Rituale* 302), *āpi* (e.g. XVII 94 III 25 *ANA āpi kattan lāhuwāi* 'pours down into the pit'; *KUB* X 63 I 20 *n-an-kan* ^{LÚ}*SANGA ANA* ^D*Āpi kattanda haddāi* 'the priest

slaughters it down into the pit'; cf. XXIX 4 IV 36 *n-a[n-kan hattessni kattanda haddanzi* 'they slaughter it down into the hole'), *api* (XLI 8 III 14–15 ^D*Api anda* BAL-*anti*, with dupl. *KBo* X 45 III 23 ^D*Āpi anda* BAL-*anti* 'libates into the pit'), dat.-loc. sg. (and sometimes pl.) *āpiti* (with Hurrian ending, e.g. *KUB* XV 31 II 17–18 *namma-kan* ^{GIS}KUN₅ KÙ.BABBAR ... *hantezzi āpiti anda dāi* 'then he puts into the first pit a silver ladder'; ibid. 25 *nu kuedaniya* ANA 1 *āpiti* 1 MUŠEN *dāi* 'in each pit he places one bird'; cf. Haas – Wilhelm, *Riten* 156–8; XXXIV 96, 6 ^D*Āpiti*), *āpitī* (XXIX 4 II 4–5 1 GIN KÙ.BABBAR *āpitī* 'one shekel of silver for the pit'; cf. Kronasser, *Umsiedelung* 14), *apiti* (e.g. XV 34 IV 21; cf. Haas – Wilhelm, *Riten* 202), *apitī* (e.g. XV 33a IV 7), *apetī* (IX 19, 7), *āpita* (XVIII 56 II 17), abl. sg. *āpitaz* (XXIX 4 II 19–20 *n-asta* ^{LÜ}SANGA DINGIR-LAM *āpitaz sarā 7-šū huittiyazzi* 'the priest draws up the deity seven times from the pit'), *apitaz* (*KUB* XV 34 IV 4), *apetaz* (*Bo* 2738 III 16), *āpidaz* (*KUB* XXXIX 54 Vs. 10), *āpidaza* (XLVI 38 II 23; XLVI 40 Vs. 18), *apidaz* (*KBo* VIII 90 II 8), acc. pl. *āpiyas* (XI 19 Vs. 1; cf. Haas – Thiel, *Rituale* 314), nom.-acc. pl. neut. *āpi* (e.g. *KUB* XV 31 II 8–9 7 *āpi kinuwanzi* 'they open seven pits'; ibid. 23 9 *āpi isharnumaizzi* 'he smears with blood nine pits'), gen. pl. *āpiyas* (e.g. ibid. 7 and 10 *āpiyas pedi* 'to the place of the pits'; ibid. 8 *āpiyas-ma uttar* 'but the matter of the pits'), dat.-loc. pl. *āpiyas* (XV 32 II 17 *hūmandās āpiyas* 'to all the pits'; also ibid. 23, vs. dupl. XV 31 II 27 *hūmandas āpiti*, followed in the next line by *āpiyas ser* 'over the pits'), abl. pl. *āpiyaz* (XV 31 II 33), *apiyaz* (XV 32 II 31).

Hitt. *api-* is from Hurrian, cf. e.g. *āpita* in Hurr. context (XXIX 8 IV 26 and 30), or *āpiri* (*KBo* XVII 98 V 10, 11, 17; cf. Haas – Wilhelm, *Riten* 265), or ^D*Apinita* (*KUB* XXVII 1 III 8; cf. Lebrun, *Samuha* 81), further the variant ^D*Āwa* (XXV 49 III 31). In Hittite, besides *hattessar* (q.v. above and s.v.), such chthonian cavities are also referred to by TÚL 'waterhole, well' (XV 34 III 25 7 TÚL.MEŠ *iyanzi n-at uitenit sunnanzi* 'they make seven wells and fill them with water'; ibid. 36 the gods are 'drawn' out of those wells), AŠRU 'place' (XII 44 III 15 9 AŠRA *pedā[hhi* 'I dig nine spots'; *KBo* XV 25 Vs. 20 3 AŠRA *pedahhi*; cf. Carruba, *Beschwörungsritual* 2), or BURÙ 'hole' (V 1 I 26; cf.

Sommer – Ehelolf, *Pāpanikri* 2*, 18; *KUB* XXX 31 III 52, 54, 56 and IV 1, 3, 4). The functions of the Hittite pit resemble those of the Greek βόθρος of chthonian sacrifices (cf. the necromantic scene in *Odyssey* 11.23–43) and of the Roman subterranean *mundus* which gave access to infernal regions (cf. Varro apud Macrobius 1.16.18: *mundus cum patet deorum tristium et inferum quasi ianua patet*). A similar role of sacrificial pit was played by *apu* or *abu* 'hole', *ēnu* 'spring, waterhole', and *naqbū* (IDIM) 'spring, fountain' in Assyrian rituals. In Ugaritic there is the problematic *ʿel ʿeb* 'deity of the pit' (possibly referring to spirits of the dead and tying in with the "vents" of Ras Shamra tombs), and Hebrew has *ʾôḇ* 'ghost, revenant' (cf. the necromancy of the witch of En-dor in 1 *Sam.* 28, 13–14, where the apparition of Samuel to Saul is described as "a god coming up out of the earth"). In the Sumerian *Gilgameš* (= Akk. Tabl. XII, 83–84) Nergal dug a hole (*ab-lāl-kur-ri*) in the earth and (Akk.) raised Enkidu's spirit like a wind-puff from the earth. Cf. Zuntz, *ARIV* 96.2:543 (1936–7); E. Forrer, *Glotta* 26:186–9 (1938); Goetze, *JAOS* 74:187 (1954), *JCS* 22:17 (1968); M. Veyra, *RA* 51:100–1 (1957), *RHA* 19:47–55 (1961); Ch. Rabin, *Orientalia* N.S. 32:115–6 (1963); H. A. Hoffner, *Journal of Biblical Literature* 86:385–401 (1967), also in D. J. Wiseman (ed.), *Peoples of Old Testament times* 216 (1973); M. Dietrich – O. Loretz – J. Sanmartín, *Ugarit-Forschungen* 6:450–1 (1974); J. Lust, in *Studies on Prophecy* 133–42 (1974); H.-P. Müller, *Die Welt des Orients* 8:68–70 (1975).

The common semantic denominator '(daimon of the) pit' might thus fit Hitt.-Hurr. (*a*-)*a-pi*-, Assy. *abu*, Ugar. *ʿeb*, Hebr. *ʾôḇ*, and Sum. *ab* (*lāl*). Veyra (*RHA* 19:52 [1961]) and Rabin awarded primacy to Sumerian *ab* and assumed Hurrian mediation for the rest. Hoffner, basing himself on Goetze, preferred to Hitt.-Hurr. */ābi-/* a "normalization" **ay(a)bi*, postulating Ugar. *ʿēb* < **ʿayb(i)*, Assy. *abu* < **ayabum*, and Hebr. *ʾôḇ* from (dialectal?) Hurrian, with the ultimate origin obscure ("old substratum word", also in Sumerian *ab*); but the inconsistency of the spelling (*a*-)*a-pi*- and the uncertainties of Goetze's view (cf. e.g. s.v. *ā*- and *ara*-, at the

end) make Hoffner's reconstruction less probable.

G. B. Jahukyan (*Hayerenā ev hndevropakan hin lezunerā* 148 [1970]) adduced also Arm. *op* 'hole'.

apisi- (c.) 'exorcist' (AŠEPU, AŠIPU), nom. sg. ^{LÚ}apisi (KBo XV 9 III 12 and IV 18, 24; cf. Kümmel, *Ersatzrituale* 64, 66), ^{LÚ}AŠIPU (ibid. III 15; KUB XVIII 62, 6), ^{LÚ}AŠEPU (KBo XV 5, 4; cf. Kümmel, *Ersatzrituale* 64), nom. pl. ^{LÚ.MES}apisius (XV 9 IV 17; XV 11 III 12; cf. Kümmel, *Ersatzrituale* 66), ^{LÚ.MES}AŠIPI.HI.A (XV 8 Vs. 6; cf. Kümmel, *Ersatzrituale* 68), ^{LÚ.MES}AŠIPUTI (XVI 99 II 10).

Akk. (*w*)āšipu(*m*) (cf. CAD A 2:431–6) is found in Akkadian texts at Boğazköy: ^{LÚ}āšipu (e.g. KUB XXIX 58 I 30; KBo IX 50 Rs. 5; 87/r II 9), ^{LÚ}āšipi (KUB III 71 Vs. 8), ^{LÚ}āšipa (ibid. 9; KBo I 10 Rs. 42). Hitt. *apisi-* is a loanword from Akk. *āšipi* (with *i*-stem on the basis of Akk. oblique case, as in e.g. *tuppi*-[q.v.]), with (Hurrian-based?) *s:p* metathesis as in Akk. *gursipis*, *gursipu* 'hauberk (part of armor)': Hitt. *kurpisi-* 'id.', *gurzipant-* 'wearing a hauberk' (q.v.). Confusion with Akk. *ēpišu* 'sorcerer' may have been a contributing factor in favor of the Hittite form *apisi-*. Cf. Kümmel, *Ersatzrituale* 95–8; Kammenhuber, *Orakelpraxis* 143–5; Otten, *Afo* 25:175–8 (1974–7).

apiya 'there' adv. see pp 88–89 he doesn't treat a-pi-ia-ia
KUB 32.130

apuzzi-, only in É *apuzzi* 'storehouse, storeroom', e.g. KUB XXIX 4 III 66 *namma* DINGIR-LAM INA É *apuzzi* *asisanzi* 'then they set the (image of the) deity in the storeroom'; ibid. II 22–23 *namma-at-kan* IŠTU É DINGIR-LIM INA É *apuzzi* *parā uwanzi* 'then they come out of the temple into the storeroom' (cf. Kronasser, *Umsiedelung* 28, 16); KBo XXIII 93 I 28 and IV 11, IBoT I 29 Rs. 6 INA É *apuzzi*; KUB XVIII 11 Rs. 12 EN É *apuzzi* 'storemaster'.

The last-mentioned functionary (repeatedly attested in lists of Hittite officials, e.g. KBo IV 10 Rs. 31; KUB XXVI 43 Rs. 32; cf. Imparati, *RHA* 32:38 [1974]; XXVI 50 Rs. 25 EN É *apuzi*) is found also in RS 11:732 Recto 8 and Verso 8 *ana* LÚ EN É

abusi 'to the storemaster' (tribute list in Akkadian from king of Ugarit to Suppiluliumas, his family, and Hittite dignitaries); É ... *u* *abusi-šu* 'house and its storeroom' already in OAssyr. inscription of Šalim-ahum.

Hurrian origin or mediation of Akk. *abūsu* 'storehouse' (CAD A 1:92–3) is possible. The Hittite form shows the typical freezing of the *i*-case variant into an *i*-stem (cf. e.g. s.v. *apisi-*). Cf. Goetze, *RHA* 12:1–3, 5–6 (1952).

Cf. *antuwasalli-*.

appuzzi- (n.) 'animal (sheep) fat, tallow' (^{UZU}YÀ.UDU), nom.-acc. sg. *appuzzi* (e.g. KBo XV 49 I 9 ŠA MĀŠ.GAL ēšhar ^{UZU}*appuzzi*[-*ya* 'the he-goat's blood and fat', with dupl. KUB XXXII 128 II 22 ^{UZU}YÀ.UDU-*ya*; XXXIX 15 IV 7; cf. Otten, *Totenrituale* 82; *appuzzi anda dāi* 'puts in fat', with dupl. ^{UZU}YÀ.UDU; cf. L. Rost, *MIO* 1:360 [1953], III 31; XXVII 1 I 43 ^{UZU}*appuzzi-ya* *tepu dāi* 'takes a little fat'; ibid. 39 ^{UZU}*wappuzzi-ya tepu dāi*; cf. Lebrun, *Samuha* 76), *appuzi* (dupl. XLVII 64 II 11 ^{UZU}YÀ.UDU-*ya*; ibid. 6 ^{UZU}*appuzi-ya*), *apuzi* (Bo 2839 IV 3 ŠĀ-as *apuzi* 'heart-fat'; cf. Haas, *Nerik* 262; 384/i, 8; cf. Otten, *Materialien* 41), gen. sg. *appuzziyas* (KBo IV 2 I 22 [nu U]R.TUR.RA *appuzziyas ienzi* 'they make a small dog of tallow'; cf. Kronasser, *Die Sprache* 8:90 [1962]; similarly ibid. II 15 and 25, III 5; KUB IX 7 II 9 ^{UZU}*appuzziyas-ma* ŠĀH.TUR 'a small pig of tallow'; cf. Otten, *LTU* 79), instr. sg. in *n-at* ^{UZU}YÀ.UDU-*it* *hūlaliyazi* 'she wraps it with tallow' (dupl. *n-asta appuzzi anda hūlali* 'she wraps tallow within'; cf. L. Rost, *MIO* 1:350 [1953], I 42). Cf. Friedrich, *ZA* 37:191 (1927); Ehelolf, *ZA* 43:173 (1936).

appuzziyant- (c.) 'id.', nom. sg. in VBoT 58 I 13–14 *takku-as t[innuzi] nu-ma-asta andurza* ^{UZU}*ap[p]uzziyanza harzi* 'if he paralyzes (the grains), the fat will keep them within' (cf. Laroche, *BSL* 57.1:26 [1962], *RHA* 23:83 [1965]); also KBo XXV 107, 6 (OHitt.) *ap[p]uzzianza*.

Rather than a phonetically meaningful lectio difficilior, the hapax *wappuzzi-* is perhaps merely a scribal lapsus, with the regular *appuzzi-* occurring four lines later. Hurrian origin (as

claimed by e.g. Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:88) is not likely, since most words with a segment -uzzi- have either primary (*luzzi-*, *tuzzi-*) or deverbative Indo-European connections (*ishuzzi-*, *ispan-duzzi-*, *kuruzzi-*, *warpuzi-*; cf. Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:240–1). Perhaps (as intimated by Juret, *Revue des études latines* 16:68–9 [1938], *Vocabulaire* 36) related to Lat. *ad-eps* ‘suet, lard’ (the usual derivation of the latter from Gk. ἄλειφα via Etr. **alipa* and Umbr. **adipa* [> *ařipes*] strains credulity), *opīmus* ‘fat’ (< **opi-pīmos*, compounded with **pīmos* ‘fat[tened]’). Hence an IE **ep-* ‘to grease’ is conceivable as an Anatolian-Italic isogloss, with a root noun **-ep-*, **op-*; for Lat. **opi-pīmos* cf. e.g. *arti-fex*. Hitt. *appuzzi-* would be a deverbative noun ‘greasing stuff’, with weak grade of the root (as in the homophone *ep[p]-*, *ap[p]-* ‘seize’); cf. e.g. *kuruzzi-* ‘cutting tool’, from *kuer-* ‘cut’.

see p. 108 for ar- VA.

ar- ‘stand (by), be stationed, remain standing; be present, occur’; *anda ar-* ‘stand within; be involved, apply oneself’; *appan ar-* ‘stand behind, back up, take care of’; *arha ar-* ‘stand back, back off’; *sarā ar-* ‘stand up(right); stand ready, be provided’ (GUB), 1 sg. pres. midd. *arhari* (*KBo* XVII 1 I 7 [ug]-a *arhari* ‘but I remain standing’; cf. Otten – Souček, *Altheth. Ritual* 18; *KUB* XXXI 147 III 5), *arhahari* (e.g. *KBo* XVI 98 II 15–16 *parā-ma* MU.KAM-anni ANA KASKAL^{URU} *Neriqqa* EGIR-an-pat *arhahari* ‘but next year I get back on the road to N.’; cf. P. Cornil – R. Lebrun, *Hethitica* 3; *KUB* XXXI 68 Rs. 50; cf. R. Stefanini, *Athenaeum* N.S. 40:28 [1962]; XXXI 47 Vs. 14), 2 sg. pres. midd. *artati* (e.g. *KBo* V 3 II 11 EGIR-ann-a ANA^{DUTU}-ši-pat *artati* ‘and you stand behind my majesty’; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 2:114; *KUB* XXXIII 106 IV 10 *le-mu piran* [?] *sarā artati* ‘before me do not [?] stand up’; cf. Güterbock, *JCS* 6:28 [1952]), *artari* (XXXII 130 Vs. 28 and 30 *katti-mi assuli artari* ‘you will stand loyally by me’), 3 sg. pres. midd. *arta* (e.g. XXXIII 120 I 10 *piran-se[t] arta* ‘stands before him’; cf. Güterbock, *Kumarbi* *1; X 78 I 13 EGIR-an *arta* ‘stand[s] in the rear’ [with pl. subject ‘women’]; XXX 10 Vs. 22–23 *man-asta mān* [a]ntuwahhas idāluw-a inan *arta man-at-si natta kattawatar*

‘even if a man’s bad illness occurred, it [would be] no challenge for him’; *KBo* III 34 II 36 [OHitt.]), *ārta* (e.g. III 35 Vs. 13; III 46 Vs. 45 [OHitt.]; *KUB* VIII 30 Rs. 11), *artari* (e.g. I 16 III 35 (*nu*^{URU} *Hatt*]usass-a *sarā artari* ‘Hattusas shall stand prominent’; cf. Sommer, *HAB* 12; XXX 37, 4 *n-as-kan* ANA UR.MAH GIŠ *artari* ‘he stands on a wooden lion’; cf. von Brandenstein, *Heth. Götter* 61; *KBo* IV 8 II 9–10 NINDA-a-ssi *wātar nu hūman sarā artari ŪL-a-ssi-ssan kuitki waggāri* ‘bread for her and water — everything is provided; nothing is lacking for her’; cf. H. Hoffner, *JAOS* 103:188 [1983]), *ārtari* (*KUB* XXX 43 IV 5 *sarā-ma-at ŪL ārtari* ‘but it does not stand upright’), GUB-ri (e.g. XXXVIII 1 II 6; cf. von Brandenstein, *Heth. Götter* 14), 1 pl. pres. midd. *arwasta* (XVII 21 IV 5–6 *nu* DINGIR-MEŠ-as ANA EZEN.HI.A EGIR-an-pat *arwasta* ‘we take care of the gods’ festivals’; cf. von Schuler, *Die Kaškäer* 160; *KBo* XVI 27 II 3; cf. von Schuler, *Die Kaškäer* 135), 3 pl. pres. midd. *aranta* (e.g. *KUB* VIII 12, 8–9 *takku*^D *SIN-mi* ... 2 MUL.HI.A [kattan] *aranta* ‘if two stars are stationed by the moon’), *arānta* (II 6 III 37–38 LÜ.MEŠ^{MEŠEDI} LUGAL-i *menahhanda arānta* ‘the bodyguards are stationed facing the king’), *aranda* (e.g. XXIX 4 II 15 MUL.HI.A *nuwa aranda* ‘the stars still stand [in the sky]’; cf. Kronasser, *Umsiedelung* 16; *ABOT* 9 I 6 ‘they remain standing’; cf. Neu, *Gewitterritual* 10), *arantari* (e.g. *KUB* II 6 IV 2 and *KBo* XIX 128 Vs. 8 *karū arantari* ‘they are already standing’; cf. Otten, *Festritual* 2; *KUB* XII 8 II 9 ANA GUNNI *kattan arantari* ‘[they] stand by the hearth’; *KBo* X 23 V 11–13 EGIR-ŠU-ma^{GIŠ} *ŠUKUR*.HI.A HUR.SAG.HI.A-san *kuwapi ser arantari* ‘but afterwards the spears are stationed somewhere up in the mountains’), *arāntari* (XXVI 105 IV 20), *arantāri* (II 16, 10 *anda arantāri* ‘stand within’), *arandari* (e.g. XVII 6 II 15 a]randari; cf. Otten – Souček, *Altheth. Ritual* 26; *KUB* VII 10 I 3 *karū arandari*; cf. Kümmel, *Ersatzrituale* 129), 1 sg. pret. midd. (OHitt.) *arhati* (*KBo* III 29 I 18 and dupl. VIII 41, 7), *arhahat* (*KUB* XXVI 1 III 30; cf. von Schuler, *Dienstanweisungen* 13; *KBo* VIII 60 Vs. 7), *ārhaht* (*KUB* XII 31 Rs. 16; cf. Götze – Pedersen, *MS* 10), 2 sg. pret. midd. *artati* (*KBo* V 13 II 7–8 *ištu ša*^{DUTU}-ši-pat EGIR-an *ārhut* ‘as you have stood by my majesty, stand by my majesty hereafter!’; cf.

Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 1:122; *KUB* XXXIII 106 IV 10; cf. Güterbock, *JCS* 6:28 [1952]), *artat* (XXI 1 III 25; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 2:70; XVII 28 II 59), 3 sg. pret. midd. *artat* (e.g. *RS* 17:109 Recto 5 nu ¹*Pallariyass-a artat* 'P. stood by [as witness]'; cf. Laroche, *Ugaritica* 5:769 [1968]; Haase, *Ugarit-Forschungen* 3:71 [1971]; *KBo* XI 1 Vs. 7 AN-as ^DUTU-us *apiya kuis* ANA AN-E ser *artat* 'the sun of heaven which stood in the sky then'; cf. Houwink Ten Cate – Josephson, *RHA* 25:105 [1967]; *KUB* I 1 + 1309/u III 6–7 nu-nnas-kan É-ir *kuit ēssuwen nu-nnas-kan* DINGIR-LUM *anda artat* 'what house we made for ourselves, the goddess stood within for us'; cf. Götze, *Hattusilis* 22, *Neue Bruchstücke* 12; XIII 33 IV 7; cf. Werner, *Gerichtsprotokolle* 34; XIX 11 I 13 *apiya artat* 'stood there'; cf. Güterbock, *JCS* 10:63 [1956]; *IBoT* I 36 II 20 *kuis kattan artat* 'who stood by'; cf. L. Jakob-Rost, *MIO* 11:184 [1966]), 1 pl. pret. midd. *arwastat* (*KBo* XVI 59 Vs. 14 *ammugg-a arwastat* '[so-and-so] and I, we stood'; cf. Werner, *Gerichtsprotokolle* 54; *KUB* XXIII 115, 11–13 *wēs ... sumās ...* [EGIR]-an *arwastat* 'we have cared for you'; cf. von Schuler, *Die Kaškäer* 160), 3 pl. pret. midd. (OHitt.) *arandati* (*KBo* III 35 I 7), *arantat* (e.g. V 8 III 14 ^{LU}*auriyalus kuit arantat* 'because guards had been stationed'; cf. Götze, *AM* 156; *KUB* XIII 4 II 37–38 SUM-ir-wa-at-si *kuwapi nu-wa kās kās-a arantat* 'when they gave it to him, so-and-so stood by [as witnesses]'; cf. Sturtevant, *JAOS* 54:376 [1934]; XXI 38 Rs. 8; cf. R. Stefanini, *Atti La Colombaria* 29:15 [1964]), 1 sg. imp. midd. *arhaharu* (*KBo* IV 14 III 6 nu-wa *kedas* ANA MAMIT GAM-an *arha arhaharu* 'I will stand back from these oaths'; cf. R. Stefanini, *ANLR* 20:44 [1965]; *VBoT* 120 II 20; cf. Haas – Thiel, *Rituale* 140), 2 sg. imp. midd. *arhut* (e.g. 552/u, 6 *ziqq-a anda arhut* 'and you stand inside!'; *KBo* XII 96 IV 27 EGIR-an *zik* ^DUTU-us *arhut* 'you, sun-god, take care of it!'; cf. Rosenkranz, *Orientalia* N.S. 33:241 [1964]; V 3 I 31–32 EGIR-pann-a ANA ^DUTU-šī-pat *arhut* 'and stand behind my majesty!'; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 2:108–10), *ārhut* (e.g. V 4 Vs. 20 and V 9 II 18 nu-ssan ... *warri lammar ārhut* 'stand by as an ally right away!'; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 1:54, 16), 3 sg. imp. midd. *artaru* (e.g. IV 6 Rs. 15 nu-tta kās SAL-TUM *pidi artaru* 'let this woman be her stand-in for you'; cf. Tischler,

Gebet 16; IV 2 II 35 ANA DINGIR-LIM KASKAL-si *arha artaru* 'let him stand out of the god's way'; cf. Kronasser, *Die Sprache* 8:93 [1962]; *KUB* XXIX 1 IV 11–12 *uddār ... artaru* 'may the word[s] stand'; cf. B. Schwartz, *Orientalia* N.S. 16:38 [1947]; XIII 8 Vs. 9 ^{GIŠ}eyan *artaru* 'let an *eya*-tree stand'; cf. Otten, *Totenrituale* 106; I 16 III 51 [OHitt.] *memal-semet sarā artaru* 'let their meal-dish stand ready'; cf. Sommer, *HAB* 14), GUB-ru (XXXVI 89 Rs. 42 *piran* GUB-ru 'let [him] stand forth'; cf. Haas, *Nerik* 154), 2 pl. imp. midd. *ardumat* (e.g. XIII 20 I 8 *kuis imma* KIN-az nu-ssan *anda ardumat* 'whatever the task, apply yourselves'; cf. Alp, *Belleten* 11:390 [1947]; XXIII 68 Rs. 11 *linkiya ardumat* 'stand by the oath!'; cf. A. Kempinski – S. Košak, *Die Welt des Orients* 5:196 [1970]; XVII 21 II 3; cf. von Schuler, *Die Kaškäer* 154), *artummat* (XXVI 29 + XXXI 55 Vs. 11 *sumēs-a* ANA ^DUTU-šī-pat *kattan artummat* 'and you, stand by my majesty!'), 3 pl. imp. midd. *arantaru* (e.g. XIII 4 II 41 EN.MEŠ ^{URU}*Hatti arantaru* 'let the lords of Hatti stand by'; cf. Sturtevant, *JAOS* 54:376 [1934]; *KBo* IV 12 Rs. 2; cf. Götze, *Hattusilis* 44; *KUB* XXXI 115, 15 [OHitt.]), *arandaru* (XXVI 43 Rs. 21; cf. Imparati, *RHA* 32:36 [1974]; XXXIV 77 I 12; XLIII 40 IV 5; *KBo* XX 82 III 12); partic. *arant-*, nom. sg. c. *aranza* (e.g. XXXIII 93 + 95 + IV 11 'standing'; cf. Güterbock, *JCS* 5:157 [1951]), profusely attested sg. or pl. GUB-as '(standing', opp. TUŠ-as 'seated'; possibly "genitive absolute"; cf. Carruba, *Beschwörungritual* 45), instr. sg. *arantet* (*KUB* X 89 I 21; cf. Güterbock, *Oriens* 10:361–2 [1957]; Neu, *Interpretation* 23), nom. pl. c. *arantes* (e.g. *KBo* XVIII 153 Rs. 3–4), nom.-acc. pl. neut. *aranda* (?) in adverbial (*anda*) *aranda* 'all together, collectively' (*KBo* XX 12 I 6; cf. Neu, *Altheth.* 63; IV 4 IV 22; cf. Götze, *AM* 136, 252). Cf. Neu, *Interpretation* 4–11.

Neu (*Interpretation* 6) was wrong in considering *ar-* basically a stative verb like *es-* 'sit' or *ki-* 'lie', with an alleged sense of motion ('step', etc.) and the separate verb *ar-*, *er-* 'come, arrive' as secondary developments. In fact *ar-* shows medial (intransitive) inflection of the IE root **er-* 'move, stir, raise' (*IEW* 326–9), thus e.g. 3 sg. pres. *arta* < **r-to*, matching the (augmented) Vedic and Greek 3 sg. (aorist) middles *ārta* (e.g. *RV* 4.1.12 *prā ... ārta* 'came forth'; *RV* 7.34.7 *ūd ... ārta* 'went out')

and *ōpto* 'stirred, moved, rose'; cf. also Lat. 3 sg. "deponential passive" (= middle) *oritur* 'stands up, rises'. The stative sense of Hitt. *ar-* inheres rather in the mediopassive diathesis which has been fully developed and marked in Hittite.

Cf. *ar-*, *er-*; *arai-*; *arnu-*; *arriya-*; *aru-*; *aruna-*; *ar(u)wai-*.

see p. 104 for *ar- V m*

ar-, *er-* 'come (to), light (upon), arrive (at), come around, be at hand'; *arha ar-* 'go away, get away', 1 sg. pres. act. *ārhi* (e.g. *KUB* XV 11 III 21 *KUR*^{URU} *Kummanni ārhi* 'I shall come to K.'; cf. P. Cornil – R. Lebrun, *Orientalia Lovaniensia Periodica* 3:51 [1972]; XXXI 130 Rs. 6, with parallel XXXVI 75 + 1226/u III 22; cf. H. Otten – C. Rüster, *ZA* 67:56 [1977]; *KBo* IV 14 III 32–33 *arha-man-wa-kan ārhi* 'might I get away!'; cf. R. Stefanini, *ANLR* 20:45, 67, 70 [1965]), 2 sg. pres. act. *ārti* (e.g. V 3 II 30–31 *nu-mu-ssan māt apiya-ya lammar ūl ārti* 'if not even then do you come to me right away'; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 2:116; *KUB* VIII 50 III 9–10 *nu-wa agganmas wetena[s] kuwapi ārti* 'when you come to the waters of death'; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 26:20 [1968]), 3 sg. pres. act. *ari* (e.g. XXI 1 I 64 *UD-az ari* 'the day is at hand'; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 2:54; *KBo* VI 26 I 32 [= *Code* 2:65] *kuitman MU.KAM-za mēhuni ari* 'until a year comes around in time'; XV 25 Rs. 23 and XIX 128 Vs. 9 *KÁ-as ari* 'arrives at the gate'; cf. Carruba, *Beschwörungsritual* 6; Otten, *Festritual* 2; *KUB* XII 58 I 3 *n-as mahhan wappui ari* 'when she arrives at the river-bank'; cf. Goetze, *Tunnawi* 6; XIV 8 Rs. 13 = XIV 11 III 30 *ša ABU-šu-kan wastul ANA DUMU-šu ari* 'the father's sin falls upon the son'; cf. Götze, *KIF* 214; *KBo* XII 70 Rs. 9–10 *nu-tta-kkan addas-das [hurd]āis le ari* 'may your father's curse not light upon you!'; cf. Laroche, *Ugaritica* 5:780 [1968]), *āri* (e.g. VIII 112 I 7 *KÁ.GAL-as anda āri* 'arrives at the town gate'; *KUB* XX 88 Rs. 21), *arī* (XIII 3 I 13), 1 pl. pres. act. *e-ru-u-e-ni* (XXXIII 106 II 21 *ANJA KÁ É É-A piran eruweni* 'we arrive before the gate of Ea's house'; cf. Güterbock, *JCS* 6:22 [1952]), *ir-u-e-ni* (XXXVI 15, 10), 2 pl. pres. act. *erteni* (e.g. *KBo* V 3 IV 20–21 *nu-mu-ssan māt hūdāk ūl erteni* 'if you do not come to me at once'; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 2:134; *KUB* XXVI 12 I 9; cf. von Schuler,

Dienstanweisungen 22), *arteni* (XXXI 101 Rs. 31; cf. A. Archi, *SMEA* 16:137 [1975]), *ārteni* (XXIII 68 Vs. 25 and Rs. 25; cf. A. Kempinski – S. Košak, *Die Welt des Orients* 5:194, 198 [1970]), *artēni* (VI 16 + XVIII 64 IV 3 and 6), 3 pl. pres. act. *aranzi* (e.g. *RS* 17:109 Recto 11 and 15 *anda aranzi* 'are present', vs. 16 *Ūl apiya* 'not there'; cf. Laroche, *Ugaritica* 5:770 [1968]; Haase, *Ugarit-Forschungen* 3:71 [1971]; *KBo* VI 3 II 16–17 [= *Code* 1:31] *n-at anda aranzi n-an-za ANA DAM-šu dāi nu-za é-ir Ū DUMU.MEŠ ienzi* 'they settle down, he takes her for his wife, and they make a household and children'; cf. Imparati, *Leggi ittite* 214–5), *arānzi* (e.g. *KUB* V 1 III 20 *arha-at arānzi* 'they go away'; cf. Ünal, *Hatt.* 2:68), *ārānzi* (e.g. XXV 49 III 29), 1 sg. pret. act. *arhun* (e.g. XIV 3 I 6 *INA*^{URU} *Sallapa arhun* 'I arrived at S.'; cf. Sommer, *AU* 2; *KBo* VI 29 II 22; cf. Götze, *Hattusilis* 48; XII 38 III 11; cf. Otten, *MDOG* 94:20 [1963]; *KUB* XXIII 11 III 1; cf. R. Radoszek, *Rocznik orientalistyczny* 9:57–8 [1934]; Carruba, *SMEA* 18:160 [1977]), *ārhun* (e.g. ibid. 13; *KBo* III 4 II 15; cf. Götze, *AM* 46; *KUB* XIV 1 Vs. 82; cf. Götze, *Madd.* 20), *arahhun* (e.g. XIX 37 II 8; cf. Götze, *AM* 168), *ārāhun* (e.g. *KBo* II 5 IV 4 *nu m[ahhan]*^{URU} *Hattusi ārahhun* 'when I arrived at Hattusas'; cf. Götze, *AM* 190; *KUB* VI 41 I 39; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 1:110), 3 sg. pret. act. *ar-as* (e.g. XXIII 93 III 14); *a-ra-as* (VIII 63 I 8); cf. Güterbock, *Kumarbi* *30), OHitt. *ārša* (*KBo* XXII 2 Rs. 7 'he arrived', with dupl. III 38 Rs. 23 *āras*; cf. Otten, *Altheth. Erzählung* 12), *āras* (e.g. *KUB* XXXI 64 II 44; XXXVI 101 II 2 [OHitt.]; *KBo* IV 4 III 27; cf. Götze, *AM* 126; III 6 II 15 *L^UKUR ... anda āras* 'the enemy arrived within [= made an incursion]'; cf. Götze, *Hattusilis* 16; IV 2 III 46–47 *nu-mu-kan zazhī anda šu DINGIR-LIM āras* 'in a dream the god's hand lit upon me'; cf. Götze–Pedersen, *MS* 4; *HT* 21 + *KUB* VIII 80, 9–10 *ANA ERÍN.MEŠ kasti āras* 'it came to famine for the troops'; cf. Friedrich, *AfK* 2:120 [1924–5]; *KUB* XIV 8 Rs. 13–14 = XIV 11 III 31 *nu-kan ammuqq-a ša ABI-YA wastul āras* 'upon me too fell the guilt of my father'; cf. Götze, *KIF* 214), 1 pl. pret. act. *e-ru-u-en* (XXI 10, 24 *anda eruwen* 'we arrived'; cf. Güterbock, *JCS* 10:118 [1956]), *e-ir-u-en* (e.g. XXXI 68 Vs. 3 'we arrived'; cf. R. Stefanini, *Althenaeum* N.S. 40:23 [1962]; *Bo* 8417, 12 *e-ru-en*),

ar-ú-en (KBo XVI 61 Vs. 4 mahhan-ma-wa^{URU} Hattusi arwen 'but when we had arrived at Hattusas'; cf. Werner, *Gerichtspraktokolle* 60), 3 pl. pret. act. erir (e.g. VBoT 120 II 14 e-ri-ra-at 'they arrived'; cf. Haas – Thiel, *Rituale* 140; KBo X 47g III 4 and 5 ŠA HUR.SAG.MEŠ erir 'to the midst of mountains they came'; cf. Otten, *Istanbuler Mitteilungen* 8:108 [1958]; Laroche, *RHA* 26:12 [1968]; KUB XXXIII 102 III 17 nu-kan ir^{TI} ^DKumarbi erir 'to Kumarbi they came'; XXXIII 106 II 30 MA]HAR ^DA-a erir 'before Ea they arrived'; cf. Güterbock, *JCS* 5:154 [1951], 6:22 [1952]; KBo XIX 108, 9 ^{URU}Ninuwa erir 'they arrived at Ninive'; cf. Siegelová, *Appu-Hedammu* 16), e-ri-e-ir (KUB XVI 74, 8), ierir (XVI 50, 3 n-at anda ierir 'they arrived', vs. e.g. XVI 58 Vs. 5 and XVI 72, 19 n-at anda erir), OHitt. arir (XXXVI 102, 3; cf. XXXVI 101 II 4]rir; KBo XXII 2 Vs. 8]arir or]erir; cf. Otten, *Altheth. Erzählung* 6, 29; arir or erir also in KUB XIX 9 II 17; cf. Ünal, *Hatt.* 2:7), ariyir (271/f Vs. 1]É.DINGIR-LIM-ma-at-kan ariyir 'but they arrived at the god's house'), arair (KUB XXIV 8 IV 2 [n-a]t LÚ-ni mehuni arair 'they reached manhood'; cf. ibid. III 18 [n-at LÚ-ni me]huni erir; Siegelová, *Appu-Hedammu* 10), 3 sg. imp. act. aru (KBo IV 14 III 34 EN-YA-wa-kan edaza arha aru 'may my lord get away from there!'; cf. R. Stefanini, *ANLR* 20:45 [1965]; KUB XIII 4 III 73 hūdāk aru 'let him come promptly'; cf. Sturtevant, *JAOS* 54:388 [1934]; KBo XI 68 I 23), 2 pl. imp. act. artin (X 37 III 50), ārtin (KUB XXIII 72 Rs. 28); partic. arant-, nom. sg. c. aranza (e.g. XII 58 I 18; cf. Goetze, *Tunnawi* 8), nom. pl. c. arantes (e.g. RS 25:421 Verso 59; cf. Laroche, *Ugaritica* 5:774 [1968]; Mašat 75/13 Rs. 15–17 nu-ssan māt halkiēs arantes n-as-kan arha warastin 'when grain [has] reached ripeness [lit. arrived], harvest it!'; Mašat 75/15 Vs. 5–6 kasa-wa-ssan halkiēH.A-as karū arantes 'behold, grain [has] long since reached ripeness'; cf. Alp, *Belleten* 44:46, 42 [1980]); iter. /arski-/, 3 sg. pres. act. ārsakizzi (KUB XIII 2 I 24–25 ^{LÚ}KUR-san kuedas [hūdā]k ārsakizzi '[towns] where the enemy is apt to arrive quickly'; cf. von Schuler, *Dienstanweisungen* 42), āraskizzi (VBoT 24 I 32 nu k]uwapi ^{GIS}APIN-as ŪL āraskizzi 'where the plough does not get to'; cf. Sturtevant, *TAPA* 58:8 [1927]), 3 pl. pres. act. āraskanzi (Bo 6859 I 5), 3 sg. pret. act.

āraskit (e.g. KUB I 6 II 7 'made an incursion'; cf. Götze, *Hattusilis* 16; KBo III 4 III 70 n-as parā ^{URU}INA Zazzisa āraskit 'he would arrive at Z.'; cf. Götze, *AM* 88; KUB XIX 11 IV 5; cf. Güterbock, *JCS* 10:65 [1956]; XIX 39 II 10 ār<as>kit; cf. Götze, *AM* 164), 3 pl. imp. act. araskandu (XIII 2 III 4–5 nu-ssan ANA TUL SISKUR.SISKUR kittari n-at-si ēssandu araskandu 'a rite is on the books for the fountain; they shall perform it [and] be on hand for it'; cf. von Schuler, *Dienstanweisungen* 47). Cf. Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:516; Otten, *Altheth. Erzählung* 29.

The initial *a:e* ablaut resembles that of *ak(k)*- but is more widespread (*e* not merely in 3 pl. pret. act. but also in 1 and 2 pl. pres. and pret.); yet it is not as prevalent as in *asas*-, *has(s)*-, *karap*-, *sak(k)*- where it occurs also in 3 pl. pres. and nonfinite forms. The antiquity of the forms with *e* is doubtful, since OHitt. variants favor *a* (*arir*, *arumen* quoted above), and their expansion seems to show an inner-Hittite trend.

The *-hi* conjugation verb *ar*- probably reflects the *o*-grade of the IE perfect of **er*- 'move, stir, raise' (*IEW* 326–9), with intransitive force. Cf. the Vedic 3 sg. perf. act. āra (*RV* 3.30.10 vy āra 'came apart' = 'opened itself up'), 3 pl. perf. act. ārūr (*RV* 3.1.4 śīsum nā jātām ābhy ārur āsvā 'they came [to him] like mares to a newborn foal'; *RV* 3.7.1 prā yē ārūh 'who have gone forth'). If old, the iterative /arski-/ < IE **r-sk-é-* matches Vedic *rcchāti* 'go to, go at, attain', OPers. *rasatīy* 'come to, arrive at' (e.g. Bīsitūn 2.28–29 yātā adam arasam Mādam 'until I arrived in Media'; with KBo III 4 III 70 n-as parā ^{URU}INA Zazzisa āraskit cf. e.g. Bīsitūn 2.32 yaθā Arminam parārasa 'when he arrived in Armenia', 3.3 yaθā hauv kāra parārasa abiy Vistāspam 'when this army came to Hystaspes'). Cf. e.g. Sturtevant, *Lg.* 3:165–7 (1927), *Comp. Gr.*¹ 92, *Comp. Gr.*² 42; Gusmani, *Lessico* 51; improbable reduplicative reconstructions in Oettinger, *Stammbildung* 404.

Cf. *ar*-, *arai*-, *arnu*-, *arriya*-, *aru*-, *aruna*-, *ar(u)wai*-.

arr-, ar(r)a-, arriya- (, arrui-) 'wash', 1 sg. pres. act. arrahhi (KUB VII 1 I 29 n-asta DUMU-an ayis-sis [error for -sit] parā arrahhi 'then I wash out the child's mouth'; cf. Kronasser, *Die Sprache*

7:143 [1961]; XXIII 93 III 5–6 GIM-an-za [...] *arrahi* ‘as I wash myself’; *ārrahi* (e.g. *Bo* 2489 I 6), 1 sg. pres. midd. *arrahhari* (*Bo* 5439, 9), 3 sg. pres. act. *ārri* (e.g. *KBo* X 45 IV 37–38 *karizz-a-kan* GIM-an URU-az *sēhur* IM-an *ārri* ‘as the deluge washes crud [and] mud off the city’; cf. Otten, *ZA* 54:138 [1961]; V 1 IV 4 *nu* SILÁ *wetenit katta ānsanzi* KAXU-an GİR-ŠU *arha ārri* ‘they wipe down a lamb with water; he washes its mouth [and] foot’; cf. Sommer – Ehelolf, *Pāpanikri* 12*; XVII 1 I 15 LUGAL-us 3-ŠU *ayis-set ārri* ‘the king washes his mouth three times’; cf. Otten – Souček, *Altheth. Ritual* 18; *KUB* II 13 I 9 LUGAL-us-za QATI-ŠU *ārri* ‘the king washes his hands’; VII 53 II 21–22 *nu-za-kan* ŠU.HI.A GEŠTIN-it *ārri* ‘she washes her hands with wine’; *ibid.* 25 EGIR-ŠU-ma-za-kan *wetenit ārri* ‘afterwards she washes herself with water’; cf. Goetze, *Tunnawi* 12; IX 22 III 29 *lu]kkatta-ma nu-za* SAL *ārri* ‘but it dawns, and the woman washes herself’; *KBo* V 2 III 59 *nu-za ... uitenit ārri* ‘he washes himself with water’; cf. Witzel, *Heth. KU* 112), *arri* (*KUB* VII 1 I 32–33 *nu-za* DUMU-as *ārri* IŠTU ŠE + NÁG-ma-za *peszi arri-ma-za kuezza wetenaz ...* ‘the child washes himself, and lathers himself with soapwort; but the water with which he washes himself ...’; cf. Kronasser, *Die Sprache* 7:143 [1961]; XLV 5 II 21 *n-asta* DINGIR-LUM GİR.MEŠ-ŠU *arri* ‘then he washes the deity’s feet’), *arrai* (e.g. I 13 IV 44 *n-as āantet arrai* ‘he washes them with warm [water]’; cf. Kammenhuber, *Hippologia* 72, 124), *ārrai* (*KBo* III 5 IV 48 *n-as āantet wetenit ārrai*; cf. Kammenhuber, *Hippologia* 102), *arriyazzi* (*KUB* XLIV 63 II 10 *n-at* IŠTU MĒ *arha arriyazzi* ‘he washes it off with water’; cf. Burde, *Medizinische Texte* 28), *ārriyezzi* (*KBo* XVII 94 III 23–24 *n-an-kan uitenaz* [...] *sarā ārriyezzi* ‘washes it up with water’; cf. Otten, *Vokabular* 13; also XV 9 III 13 *arriya*], *ibid.* 14 *ārri*]; cf. Kümmel, *Ersatzrituale* 64), *arrizzi* (*KUB* XLV 47 I 30 and 33), *arruizzi* (*KBo* III 5 III 33 *arha arruizzi* ‘washes off’; cf. Kammenhuber, *Hippologia* 96), 3 pl. pres. act. *arranzi* (e.g. *KUB* XVI 16 Vs. 28 *warpanzi-ma-wa-smas* ŪL TUG.HI.A-wa-smas-kan ŪL *arha arranzi* ‘but they do not bathe themselves [and] do not wash their clothes’; I 11 IV 17–20 *n-as āantet wetenit āandan arha arranzi namma-as* ID-i *katta pehudanzi n-as* 3-ŠU *arranzi namma-as katkattinuanzi* ‘they wash them warmly

with warm water; then they take them down to the river and wash them three times; then they make them shake [off the water]’; cf. Kammenhuber, *Hippologia* 120; XXIX 50 IV 18–19 *n-us ikunit uit[enit ...]* [arr]anzi ‘they wash them with cold water’; cf. Kammenhuber, *Hippologia* 212; *KBo* II 3 IV 5–6 QATITE.MEŠ-ŠUNU-ya-za-kan IGI.HI.A-ŠUNU *arranzi* ‘they wash their hands and eyes’; cf. Hrozný, *Heth. KB* 86; L. Rost, *MIO* 1:366 [1953]), *ārranzi* (e.g. V 1 III 25 *nu-za-kan ...* ŠU.HI.A-ŠUNU *ārranzi* ‘[they] wash their hands’; cf. Sommer – Ehelolf, *Pāpanikri* 10*; III 5 II 53 and III 71 *āantet ārranzi*; cf. Kammenhuber, *Hippologia* 90, 98; *KUB* I 11 III 10–11 *n-as-kan āantet wetenit* [t] *āandan ārranzi*; cf. Kammenhuber, *Hippologia* 114–6; XV 31 II 43; cf. Haas – Wilhelm, *Riten* 158), *arruwanzi* (*KBo* III 5 IV 33 *n-as* 5-ŠU *arruwanzi* ‘they wash them five times’; cf. Kammenhuber, *Hippologia* 100), *arrumanzi* (*ibid.* I 23 *nu wetenit arrumanzi* ‘they wash with water’; *ibid.* 33, 50, 59, II 8; cf. Kammenhuber, *Hippologia* 80–8), 1 sg. pret. act. *ārrahhun* (*VBoT* 120 III 5–7 *mān-[z]a* EN.SISKUR-ma *ārri nu* ^{SAL}ŠU.GI *memai* INA [KASKAL]-NI-za *uitenaz ārrahhun* ŠA ZUNNI *uetenit warput* ‘when the sacrificer washes himself, the old woman says “with water of the road I have washed myself; bathe thou with rain-water!”’; cf. Haas – Thiel, *Rituale* 144), 3 sg. pret. act. *ārasta* (*KUB* XXXIII 88, 9 *anda arrum]anzi pait nu-za ārasta* ‘in she went to wash, and she washed herself’; cf. Friedrich, *Arch. Or.* 17.1:238, 251–2 [1949]; Siegelová, *Appu-Hedammu* 54, 75), 3 sg. pret. midd. *arratat* (XXXVI 30, 8 ^PKu]marpis *arratat* ‘K. washed himself’), *arrattat* (*ibid.* 9), 3 pl. pret. act. *arrir* (e.g. XII 26 II 7 *nu-war-an-kan arrir* ‘they washed it [viz. the ewe]’; cf. Haas – Wilhelm, *Riten* 26; IX 1 III 23–24 *arha arrir*; *KBo* X 24 II 1), 2 sg. imp. midd. *arrahhut* (708/z Vs. 9 ^{UZU}UR.HI.A *arrahhut* ‘wash [your] limbs’), *ārrahhut* (873/u, 9 ŠA KASKAL-NI-za A-az *ārrahhut* ‘wash yourself with water of the road’; cf. Haas – Thiel, *Rituale* 271), 3 sg. imp. act. *ārru* (*KUB* XLIII 58 I 55), 3 sg. imp. midd. *arrattaru* (*Bo* 3077 II 7–8 and 11–12 *nu-za kedanta u* [...] *arrattaru* ‘with this w[ater] let him wash himself’), 2 pl. imp. act. *āratten* (*KUB* XLI 23 III 10 [OHitt.] *ayis-mit āratten* ‘wash my mouth’); partic. *arrant-*, nom. sg. c. *arranza* (e.g. XXX 19 + I 9; cf. Otten, *Totenrituale*

arranzi/
arruwanzi
name as
inf. n.
found u/botk
u + m.

32; I 13 III 14 *arranza halkis* 'washed barley'; cf. Kammenhuber, *Hippologia* 64), *ārranza* (e.g. *KBo* XXI 57 III 7–8 *nu-za-kan QATE.MEŠ-KA* ... *ārranza ēs* 'be washed, your hands' [partitive apposition]), nom.-acc. sg. neut. *arran* (*KUB* XXIX 50 I 34 and IV 27 *še arran* 'washed barley'; cf. Kammenhuber, *Hippologia* 210–2; *KBo* XXIII 1 I 46–47 *kinun-a-wa-kan apāt paprā[ar]* ANA DINGIR-LIM *arha arran ēs[du]* 'now let that uncleanness too be washed off the deity'; cf. Lebrun, *Hethitica III* 142), gen. sg. *arrantas* (*KUB* XXXI 57 IV 16; XLII 107 III 6 and 7), nom. pl. c. *ārrantes* (XLIII 58 II 41), acc. pl. c. *arrandus* (I 11 IV 20–21 *n-as arrandus tūriyanzi* '[after they are] washed they harness them'; cf. Kammenhuber, *Hippologia* 120), nom.-acc. pl. neut. *arranda* (XLVI 20 Vs. 6); verbal noun gen. sg. *arrumas* (*KBo* XXII 142 IV 8), *ārrumas* (*KUB* III 94 II 17 *ārrumas lahhus* 'pouring-can for washing'=[Akk.] *lahtanu* 'container'; cf. B. Landsberger, *MSL* 2:117 [1951]), *arrummas* (*KBo* V 1 IV 15–16 *nu SILĀ ārranzi namma arrummas wātar PANI DINGIR-LIM lāhuui* 'they wash the lamb; then he pours the water of washing before the god'; cf. Sommer – Ehelolf, *Pāpanikri* 12*; *KUB* XLV 5 II 22 *šA DINGIR-LIM GİR.MEŠ-as arrummas šir-in* 'the song of washing the deity's feet'; *KBo* II 20, 8; XVIII 181 Rs. 17), *arumas* (XXII 49 III 5 *GİR.MEŠ-šU arumas-ma A* 'but the water of washing his feet'), *ārruwas* (*KUB* XV 42 II 4); inf. *arrumanzi* (*IBoT* II 135, 7 *anda arrumanzi pait* 'in she went to wash' [dupl. of *KUB* XXXIII 88, 9 s.v. *ārasta* above]; I 13 II 61–63 *n-as id-i arrumanzi pehudanzi n-as 5-šU arranzi* 'they take them to the river to be washed; they wash them five times'; cf. Kammenhuber, *Hippologia* 62; XXVII 16 I 26–27 *mahhan-ma DINGIR[.LAM] arrumanzi zinnanzi* 'when they are through washing the deity'; cf. M. Vieyra, *RA* 51:90 [1957]; XXXIV 59, 3), *arrummanzi* (dupl. XV 34 III 38; cf. Zuntz, *ARIV* 96.2:514 [1936–7]; Haas – Wilhelm, *Riten* 198; XLI 13 II 11–12 ANA DINGIR-LIM *GİR.M[EŠ-šU] arrummanzi* 'to wash the deity's feet'; also passim Kammenhuber, *Hippologia* 154–62), *arrauwanzi* (XXIV 7 III 57; cf. Friedrich, *ZA* 49:228 [1950]), *arrawanzi* (ibid. 58); iter. *arreski-*, *ar(r)iski-*, *arsiki-* (?), 3 sg. pres. act. *ārreskiz[zi]* (*KBo* XI 45 IV 19; cf. Haas, *Nerik* 234), *arriskiz[zi]* (XVII 70 Vs. 16), *āriskizzi* (*VBoT* 120 II 6), 3

pl. pres. act. *arriskanzi* (e.g. *KUB* I 13 II 49; cf. Kammenhuber, *Hippologia* 60; XVII 9 I 19; XLI 13 II 14), 1 sg. pret. act. *arreskinun* (*KBo* IV 2 IV 31–32 *kuez-za arreskinun* '[the wash-basin] out of which I used to wash myself'; cf. Götze – Pedersen, *MS* 10), *arriskinun* (dupl. *KUB* XII 31 Rs. 10, misspelled *ar-is-ri-ki-nu-un*, with metathesis of *ri* and *is*), 3 sg. pret. act. *arreskit* (*KBo* VIII 32 Vs. 5–6 *nu-wa-za šU.MEŠ-š[U...]* [*a*]rha *arreskit* 'he washed his hands'; cf. Werner, *Gerichtsprötokolle* 58), 3 sg. pret. midd. *ārsikitta* (*KUB* IX 28 IV 5–8 *n-as-za ārsikitta wātar DINGIR.MEŠ-as ēsriya kuit kittati n-at dāi n-at-san tuikki-ssi lāhūwāi* 'he washed himself; the water which had been placed by the image of the gods, that he takes and pours it on his body'). Cf. Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:528; Neu, *Interpretation* 11–2.

Of doubtful appurtenance is nom. sg. c. *arrammis* (*KUB* VIII 75 IV 27, with gloss-wedges; cf. V. Souček, *Arch. Or.* 27:22 [1959]) as a cadastral field-description; possibly Luwian participle in *-mi-*, thus 'washed, watered, irrigated' (cf. *Dict. louv.* 30)?

arr- is the general term for 'wash', whereas *war(a)p-* 'bathe, scrub' (q.v.) takes only animate objects (for further quasi-synonyms denoting wet procedures see s.v. *san[a]h-* 'flush'); cf. e.g. above *KUB* XVI 16 Vs. 28 *warpanzi* 'bathe (themselves)' vs. *arranzi* 'wash (their clothes)', or *VBoT* 120 III 5–7 *ārrahun* 'I have washed (myself)' besides *warput* 'bathe thou!'; in some hippological passages (*KUB* XXIX 40 II 28; XXIX 41, 6) *warp-* occurs instead of the usual *arr-* describing horse-washing (cf. Kammenhuber, *Hippologia* 168, 182, 307, 350). 'Deities' (icons) can be either 'washed' (XXVII 16 I 27 *arrumanzi* above) or 'bathed' (XXXVIII 32 Vs. 10 *war[panzi]*).

The stem *arrui-* is found only on the Kikkulis-tablet *KBo* III 5 and is suspect as a foreigner's nonce distortion (cf. Kammenhuber, *Hippologia* 80, 96, 324); *KBo* III 5 III 4 also has a strange *wahhuzi* besides normal *wehzi* (ibid. IV 18; cf. Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:416–7). *arrumas* besides *ārruwas* is probably due to secondary juncture shift (*arr-uwas* > *arru-was* > *arrumas*); cf. s.v. *ard-*.

arr- has rather consistent *-rr-*; the single spellings (*ārasta*, *āratten*, *arumas*, *āriskizzi*) are stray cases of scriptio faciliior.

The plausible comparison (since Couvreur, *Hett.* 97) is with Toch. A *yār*- 'bathe' (cf. e.g. Hitt. *eku*-: Toch. AB *yok*- 'drink'), despite Van Windekens's unlikely attempt (*Le tokharien* 592–3) to find another, indirect source for *yār*- (borrowing from Toch. B **yār*- < IE **wer*- 'water'); Hitt. -*rr*- may represent *-*rH₂*- (cf. Toch. A inf. *yārnāssi*); in the absence of a tertium, further Indo-European comparison is in abeyance, which does not lessen the value of the Anatolian-Tocharian isolexeme.

A comparison with Hitt. *ar(a)s*-, *arsiya*- 'flow' (Götze – Pedersen, *MS* 48; cf. Tischler, *KZ* 86:272 [1972]) is improbable; equally unlikely is a tie-in with *aruna*- 'sea' with reference to the nonce stem *arrui*- (A. Bernabé P., *Revista española de lingüística* 3:432 [1973]).

ara- 'belonging (or: proper) to one's own social group, communally accepted or acceptable, congruent with social order', found in nominal usages:

ara- (spelled *a-ra-*) (c.) 'member of one's group, peer, comrade, partner, fellow, friend' (of either sex, often with determinative ^{LÚ} and sometimes ^{SAL}), nom, sg. *aras* (e.g. *KUB* VIII 63 I 8 *āssianza kuit aras ēs[ta* 'because he was a dear friend'; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 26:75 [1968]; XXIX 1 I 35 *ūL-wa LUGAL-was aras-mis zik* '[are] you not a friend of me, the king?'; cf. B. Schwartz, *Orientalia* N.S. 16:26 [1947]), ^{LÚ}*aras* (e.g. *Code* 2:63; XIII 4 III 81), ^{SAL}*aras* (XXXIX 41 I 11), *arās* (e.g. XXIX 1 I 13 [*ar*]ās-mis arās-mi ēs 'my friend, be my friend!'), acc. sg. *aran* (ibid. 34 *aramman* < *aran-man* 'my friend'; XXVI 1 IV 38; cf. von Schuler, *Dienstanweisungen* 16), *arān* (XVIII 5 III 19), dat.-loc. sg. *ari* (e.g. *Code* 2:63), ^{LÚ}*ari* (XIII 4 III 77), *are* (XIII 20 I 33 ^{LÚ}*a-ri-es-si* 'to his friend'; cf. Alp, *Belleten* 11:394 [1947]; XXX 15+ Vs. 29 ^{SAL}*a-ri-es-si* 'to her colleague'; cf. Otten, *Totenrituale* 68), nom. pl. *a-ri-es* (*KBo* VI 3 III 22 [= *Code* 1:55]; III 60 I 9; *KUB* XXXVI 106 Rs. 8 [OHitt.]; cf. Otten, *ZA* 52:218 [1957]), *arus* (XXI 19+1303/u III 28–29 [*ammell-a-mu-kan* ^{LÚ.MEŠ}*arus* ^{LÚ.MEŠ}*TAPPI-YA[-ya]* *sarriskir* 'and my peers and partners separated from me'; cf. ibid. 31 *ša* ^{LÚ.MEŠ}*TAPPI-YA-ya*; XL 1 Vs. 24 *ammel* ^{LÚ.MEŠ}*arus*), *aras* (*KBo*

XX 67 IV 33 *aras-tes* 'your friends'), dat.-loc. pl. ^{LÚ.MEŠ}*aras-tes* (*KUB* I 15 II 8 'to your friends'), ^{LÚ}*aras-tas* (*KBo* XVII 88 III 16), *aras-tas* (XX 67 IV 29). Thus approximately ^{LÚ}*ara*- = ^{LÚ}*TAPPŪ* = ^{LÚ}*HA.LA* (*Code* 1:53; cf. von Schuler, *Die Kaškäer* 120, 128, 198).

In iteration 'one another', like *šeš* 'brother' (*šeš-as* *šeš-an*), the numeral 'one' (*1-as* *1-an*), and *ka-* 'this', typically *KBo* VI 34 I 20–22 *nu* ^{LÚ}*ar[as]* ^{LÚ}*aran le auszi kāss-a le [kūn]* *isdammasszi* 'one shall not see the other, nor shall this one hear the other' (cf. Friedrich, *ZA* 35:162 [1924]; Oettinger, *Eide* 6). ^{LÚ}*aras* ^{LÚ}*aran* (also e.g. *KUB* XX 88 I 1; XXXIV 128 Rs. 2; *KBo* XXII 185 I 9) equals Akk. ^{LÚ}*tappū* ^{LÚ}*tappā(šu)*; cf. OCS *drugū druga* 'each other' (*drugū* 'friend'); also e.g. ^{LÚ}*aras aran* (XIII 32 Rs. 5), *aras aran* (*KBo* XXI 41 + *KUB* 7 Rs. 38; cf. Lebrun, *Samuha* 123; *KUB* VIII 68 I 9; XX 88 I 3), ^{LÚ}*aras* ^{LÚ}*ari* (e.g. XXXI 44 II 6; cf. von Schuler, *Orientalia* N.S. 25:226 [1956]; XXVI 1 IV 7; cf. von Schuler, *Dienstanweisungen* 15), ^{LÚ}*arās* ^{LÚ}*ari* (XLV 49 IV 7; cf. Otten, *Materialien* 29), ^{LÚ.MEŠ}*aras* ^{LÚ.MEŠ}*ari* (*Bo* 1580 Rs. 9; cf. Haas, *Nerik* 304), ^{LÚ}*aras ari* (*KUB* XXI 42 IV 5; cf. von Schuler, *Dienstanweisungen* 27), *aras ari* (e.g. *IBoT* I 36 I 43; cf. L. Jakob-Rost, *MIO* 11:178 [1966]), *aras ari* (*KBo* XVI 65 I 16), *aran ari* (*IBoT* II 39 Rs. 25). Cf. Sommer, *AU* 174–5; Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:125. For the literal origin, cf. *KBo* II 5 IV 16–18 *nu-za šeš-as šeš-an kattān peskit* [^{LÚ}*ar*]as-ma-za ^{LÚ}*aran kattān peskit* [*nu-kan* 1]-as 1-an *kuwaskit* 'brother would betray brother, friend would betray friend, and they would kill each other' (cf. Götze, *AM* 192); also XXII 109 I 2–3 *antuhhas* ^{LÚ}*aran antuhs[an SAG.DU-an]* *GUL-ahzi* 'a man hits a fellow man over the head'.

Denom. *aral(l)ai-* 'associate, join', 3 sg. pres. act. *arālaizzi* (*KUB* XLIII 55 III 10–12 *mān antuhsan* ^{DİM.NUN.ME-as} *ap-piskizzi nu-za-kan* ^{DİM.NUN.ME-an} *arālaizzi* 'if [the demoness] D. takes hold of a man, the man hews to [lit. associates to himself] D.'), 3 pl. pres. act. *arālanzi* (*KBo* XVIII 89 Vs. 10), 2 sg. pret. act. *arallāit* (*KUB* XXI 27 I 10–11 *nu-mu ANA* ¹*Hattusili ir-ka kuedani arallāit* 'H. your servant, to whom you joined me [in marriage]'); inf. *aralāuwanzi* (*KBo* XVIII 89 Vs. 9). Cf. Goetze, *Tunnawi* 44; N. van Brock, *RHA* 20:129 (1962);

Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:480, 509; Tischler, *KZ* 86:272 (1972). Of unclear appurtenance is dat.-loc. sg. ^{LÚ}aralahhi (*KUB* XL 33 Vs. 16).

āra- (ratio of *a-a-ra* to the spelling *a-ra* better than 10:1) 'right, proper concern, due' (= Akk. *paršu* in *KBo* I 1 Rs. 11), probably nom.-acc. pl. neut. *āra*, e.g. *KUB* XXIX 1 I 4 ^DUTU-un ^DIM-ann-a *āra ier* 'they did right by the sun-god and the storm-god' (cf. B. Schwartz, *Orientalia* N.S. 16:24 [1947]); *XXX* 24 I 1 *āra iyan harak* 'have (it) duly made' (cf. Otten, *Totenrituale* 60, 86); *KBo* V 3 III 64 *āra ēskanzi* 'they shall duly treat (her as ...)' (cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 2:128); *KUB* XXX 27 Rs. 2 *nu-war-a]t-si āra ēsdu* 'let it be his due' (cf. Otten, *Totenrituale* 98); *XXXI* 106, 4 *n-at-mu ara ēsdu* 'be it my due' (cf. Laroche, *RA* 47:71 [1953]); *XXXIX* 9 Vs. 12 *ara kīsa* 'it will be right' (cf. Otten, *Totenrituale* 54); *KBo* V 3 II 8 *nu-smas-at le āra ienzi* 'they shall not make it right for you' (cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 2:114); *KUB* XIV 3 II 8 *ēshar ina kur* ^{URU}KÙ.BABBAR-ti *āra* 'is bloodshed in Hatti-land right?' (cf. Sommer, *AU* 6); *XIII* 7 I 10 *n-as ana* ^DUTU-ši *āra ēsdu* 'he shall be under the jurisdiction of my majesty'; *ibid.* 24 *natta-at-si āra* 'this (is) no concern for him'.

Most often, however, *ūl āra* (= *natta āra*) is a set term like Lat. *nefas* ('abomination', = Sum. NÍG.GIG 'tabu' in *KBo* I 42 IV 7; cf. *MSL* 13:140 [1971]), used predicatively without copula to mean 'it is not right, it is forbidden' (e.g. *KUB* XXX 10 Vs. 13 *adanna natta ara* 'is not right to eat'). For a list of the interdictions and their loci see Laroche, *Hommages à Georges Dumézil* 127–8 (1960). Typically, in the Hukkanas treaty (cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 2:124–8), *KBo* V 3 III 34 (cf. 60) ^{URU}Hattusi-ma-at *ūl āra* 'at Hattusas it is illegal' (as opposed to Hayasa), showing the national, social-group character of the term *āra*.

A ^DĀras is attested in *KUB* XVII 20 II 7 (cf. Ehelolf, *KIF* 143; Bossert, *MIO* 4:202–3 [1956]), also ^DArās in *KBo* III 30 Vs. 4, dat. *ana* ^DĀra in *KUB* XXX 27 Vs. 14, ^DĀra in *Bo* 2432, 11 (cf. Otten, *Totenrituale* 98–9). In the god-list *KUB* XVII 20 II ^DĀras occurs next to the Hurrian ^DHinkallus 'Abundance' and ^DKelti 'Well-being' and is probably also a deified abstract.

arawa- 'free (from)' (*ELLUM*), nom. sg. c. *arawas*, *arauas*, *arauwas* (*Code* 1:56), nom.-acc. sg. neut. *arauwan* (*KUB* XXIII 68 + *ABOT* 58 Rs. 9–10 *nepi]s arauwan ... [t]ēkan arauwan* 'heaven free ... earth free'), *arāuwan* (*Code* 1:51), nom. pl. c. *arawēs* (*Code* 1:51; also e.g. *KUB* XIII 8 Vs. 6 and 11; cf. Otten, *Totenrituale* 106), *arāwēs* (*Code* 1:51). Construed with infinitive, e.g. *Code* 1:56 ^{GIS}SAR.GEŠTIN *tuhsūwanzi ... ūl kuiski arauwas* 'from harvesting a vineyard none is exempt'; *XXXI* 57 I 14–15 *terippūwanzi ... huganna arauwas* NU.GÁL 'free from plowing ... and sacrificing there is none'. Cf. Ose, *Supinum* 49–50; Kammenhuber, *MIO* 2:55 (1954); Haas, *Nerik* 114.

arawahh- 'make free', 3 sg. pres. act. *arauwahhi* (*KBo* VI 4 IV 13), *arawahhi* (*ibid.* 30; cf. Friedrich, *Heth. Ges.* 56–8; *Imparati*, *Leggi ittite* 110–2), 3 pl. pres. act. *a-ra-u-ah-ha-an-zi* (*XIII* 72 Vs. 9), 1 sg. pret. act. *arawahhun* (e.g. *KUB* XXVI 58 Vs. 12), *arauwahhun* (e.g. *KBo* VI 28 Rs. 22; cf. *Imparati*, *SMEA* 18:40 [1977]; *KUB* XL 2 Rs. 12; cf. Goetze, *Kizzuwatna* 64 [1940]), 3 pl. pret. act. *arawahhir* (*KBo* IV 2 III 21); partic. *arawahhant-*. Construed with ablative, e.g. VI 28 Rs. 27 *dapiza-kan arauw[ah-]hun n-at arawēs as[and]u* 'from all I freed (them) and they shall be free'; X 2 III 18–19 *n-as-kan sahhaniit luzzit arawahhun* 'I freed them from socage (and) corvée' (cf. *Imparati*, *Studi classici e orientali* 14:52 [1965]); VI 29 III 25 *dapia]ndaza arawa[hh]an ēsdu* '(it) shall be freed from all'; *KUB* XXVI 43 Rs. 13 *n-at-kan dapiza arawahhan* 'it (is) freed from all' (cf. *Imparati*, *RHA* 32:34 [1974]). Cf. Götze, *Neue Bruchstücke* 50, 54–5.

arawes- 'become free', 3 sg. pret. act. *arawesta* (*KUB* XXIV 3 II 42), 3 pl. pret. act. *arāwēssir* (*XXIV* 4 Vs. 28). Cf. Gurney, *Hittite Prayers* 30.

arawanni- 'free' (as opposed to unfree), nom. sg. c. *arauwanis* (*KBo* I 45 Vs. 4, matching Akk. *ellum*; cf. *MSL* 3:59 [1955]), *arawannes*, *arauwanes* (*Code* 2:1), acc. sg. c. ^(SAL)arauwannin (*Code* 2:94, 95), gen. sg. *arawan(n)ias* (*Code* 2:94 varia lectio), acc. pl. c. *arauwannius* (*Code* 2:91 *takku* ^{LÚ}ELLUM *arauwannius ... wenzī* 'if a free man rapes free women').

Cf. Cappadocian personal names *Arawa*, *Arawahsu* (Laroche, *Noms* 37, 330). ^{LÚ}MEŠ *Araunna* (*KBo* IX 91 Vs. 3, 8, 13, 17, 20) may refer to inhabitants of a town such as ^{URU}Arawanna (*I* 1 Vs.

11 and 20) or ^{URU}*Arawanna* (*KUB* XXIV 3 II 40; cf. Gurney, *Hittite Prayers* 28) or ^{URU}*Arawunn[a]* (*KBo* VI 28 Vs. 10; cf. Goetze, *Kizzuwatna* 21 [1940]); cf. LÚ.MEŠ ^{URU}*Arawunna* (*KUB* XXVI 69 VI 6 and 9; cf. Werner, *Gerichtsprotokolle* 44–7, 72). Cf. also Ἀρήνις, daughter of Lydian Alyattes (Herodotus 1.74).

Lycian from Xanthos trilingual: *Lyc.* 27 *arā* 'as a due'; *Lyc.* 12 *seipiyētē arawā ehbiyē esiti* 'and they have given him free what is his' = Gk. 11–12 καὶ ἔδοσαν αὐτῶι ἀτέλειαν τῶν ὄντων 'and they have given him tax-exemption on his possessions'; *Lyc.* 21 *arawa* 'free' matching Gk. 19 ἀπελεύθεροι 'freedmen'; *Lyc.* 6 *arus* (from **ara-nt*?) = Aramaic 6 *b'ly* 'citizens' (cf. Laroche, *CRAI* 1974, 117, 123, *Fouilles de Xanthos* 6:58–9, 62–3, 66, 69, 72, 103, 117–8 [1979]; Heubeck, *Incontri linguistici* 2:85–7 [1975]; Meriggi, *ibid.* 4:43–4 [1978], cf. 89–98, 235–9; Carruba, *SMEA* 18:276, 285–7, 296 [1977]). Cf. also Steph. Byz., s.v. Ἐρενάτης: ἀπὸ Ἐρενάς τῆς καὶ Ἐλευθέρας, first adduced by Friedrich (*Revue des études indo-européennes* 1:181–3 [1938]; cf. Pedersen, *Lyk. u. Hitt.* 32–3), where Ἐλευθέρα is a name of an Anatolian goddess and Ἐρενα- shows secondary Lycian vocalism (cf. Puhvel, *AIED* 240). There is also a man's name *Αραονίς* (Phrygia; cf. *Monumenta Asiae Minoris Antiqua* 7:11 [1956]).

The most immediate extra-Anatolian cognate (adduced since Hrozný, *MDOG* 56:28 [1915], *SH* 19, 41) is Indo-Iranian **ára*- 'fitting, right, proper', seen in RV *arámati*- 'right thought, devotion', Gathic *āramati*- (<**aramati*-) 'id.'; RV *evāra*- 'truly fitting, just right'; adverbial Vedic *áram*, Avestan *arəm* 'fittingly, enough'. The root is probably **ar*- 'fit, arrange' (*IEW* 55–61), seen also with an ancient socio-religious connotation in Vedic *ṛtá*- 'right, proper', *ṛtám* 'divine order', Avestan *arata*-, *aša*- 'right, truth, order'; Vedic *arí*- 'righteous, loyal, devout' (distinct from the homophone *arí*- 'stranger, foe'), *arya*- 'id.', *árya*- 'belonging to the right (one's own) community, Aryan', Avestan *airyō*, OP *ariya*- 'id.'; Vedic neut. *aryamán*- 'propriety, aryanhood' (masc. as deity), also (in partial conflation with the homophone and its possible derivatives?) 'courtesy, hospitality' (masc. 'best friend, best man'), similarly Gathic *airyaman*-

'friendship, hospitality', Avestan 'friend, guest' (also deity), Gaulish *Ariomanus*, OIr. *Eremon* besides *aire* 'free, noble' (cf. Puhvel, in *Études mithriaques* 336–41 [1978] = *Analecta Indoeuropaea* 323–8 [1981]).

(L^U) *ara*- matches Indo-Iranian **ára*- (IE **áro*-), while the apparent long grade of **āra* is not directly equatable with the derivationally induced *vṛddhi* of Vedic *árya*- (no IE **āri*- can be postulated, even if *āra* should be nom.-acc. pl. neut. of a Hitt. **āri*-). Most probably Hitt. *āra* reflects IE **āró*-, derived from **áro*- in the manner of e.g. **swēkuros* (OHG *suāgur*) from **swēkuros* (OHG *suehur*, Skt. *śváśura*-). *arawa*- has a suffix **-wo*- (cf. e.g. Gk. ἰλα[*f*]ος) and a meaning 'free' < 'properly belonging' analogous to that of IE **lewdh-ero*- 'free' (lit. 'popul-aris'), OCS *svoboda* 'freedom' (cf. RV *svayam-bhū*-), or Goth. *freis* 'free' (cf. RV *priyá*- 'dear', a meaning taken also by *nitya*-, lit. 'insider', Goth. *nīþjis* 'kinsman'). Cf. Laroche, *Hommages à Georges Dumézil* 124–8; Benveniste, *Hittite* 108–10; Gusmani, *Lessico* 51–2.

Kronasser's connection of *ara*- with Toch. *ārt*- 'to love' and Gk. ἔρω *ēros* 'love' (*Studies presented to Joshua Whatmough* 128 [1957]) lacks conviction, despite advocacy by J. Tischler (*KZ* 86:272 [1972]). No better is J. Knobloch's adduction of Gk. ὄμηρος 'hostage' (*Kratylos* 4:33 [1959]). O. Szemerényi (*Acta Iranica* 16:144–8, 115–6 [1977]) connected *ara*- and I.-Ir. **arya*- with Ugar. *ʾary* 'kinsman', Egypt. *ʾiry* 'companion', while deriving *arawa*- from IE **ṛa-wo* 'not giving' (cf. Myc. *e-re-u-te-ra*: Hitt. **arawatar* 'freedom of impost').

Goetze's argument (*JAOS* 74:187 [1954], *JCS* 22:17–8 [1968]) that *a-a-ra* should be normalized as *ayara*- (suggesting for etymological comparison *iya*- 'do', Luw. *aya*- 'do', and even Gk. ἱερός < **hiyaros* [?]) is based on Assyriological convention and hardly binding for Hittite practice.

The comparison of *arawa*- with Lith. *arvas* 'free', proposed by Neumann (*GGA* 209:179 [1955]) and accepted by Kammenhuber (*KZ* 77:52 [1961]), cannot be upheld, since *arvas* belongs with *ardvas* 'wide, roomy' and *ardýti* 'separate, set free' (cf. Laroche, *Hommages à Georges Dumézil* 125; Kronasser, *Die Sprache* 5:60 [1959]; Puhvel, *JAOS* 82:77 [1962]).

arra-, arri-, arru- (c.) 'arse, anus; croup, crupper (of horse)' (^{UZU}GU.DU; cf. Güterbock, *Festschrift H. Otten* 85 [1973]), nom. sg. *arris* (KBo X 37 II 24–25 *arris-[s?]met[...]* *sēhuganiyauwanza sakki* 'their [?] anus dirty with urine [and] excrement'; X 37 III 48–49 *ais-[s?]mit ... arriss-a sēhuganiyauwanza* 'their [?] mouth ... and anus dirty with urine'; cf. Goetze, *JCS* 16:30 [1962]), *arrus* (KUB XXXI 71 III 33–34 *nu-wa 1 ANŠU.KUR.RA arrus-kan EGIR-anda harkis* 'one horse [with] white croup in the rear'), acc. sg. *arran* (VII 1 III 25 ^{UZU}arran; ibid. 7 and 18 ^{UZU}arrassan [*< *arran-san*]; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:171 [1965]; with duplicates KBo XXII 145 + 128 III 4 ^{UZU}GU.DU-an and KUB XLIII 52 III 11 ^{UZU}GU.D[U] respectively; cf. H. Otten – C. Rüster, *ZA* 67:58–9 [1977]), gen. sg. *arras* (XXXV 148 III 25 *arras-sas inan* 'illness of his anus'), dat.-loc. sg. in VII 1 I 32 *arri-ssi-ya-ssi-kan anda lāhui* 'and he pours into his anus' (cf. Kronasser, *Die Sprache* 7:158, 143 [1961]), abl. sg. *arraz* (KBo XXIV 63 + XXIII 43 II 11), *ārraz* (dupl. KUB XLV 26 II 6–7 *n-asta EN SISKUR DUG palhi ārraz anda paizzi parā-ma-as-kan pūriyaz* [with gloss-wedge] [*uizzi*] 'the sacrificer goes inside the cauldron [leading] with his arse, but he comes forth with his lip'; cf. H. Otten – C. Rüster, *ZA* 68:277 [1978]; Puhvel, *Bi. Or.* 36:58 [1979], *JAOS* 102:178 [1982]), acc. pl. *arrus* (KBo VIII 50 I 11; cf. Kammenhuber, *Hippologia* 154). Connected since Friedrich (*IF* 41:374–6 [1923], *ZA* 35:21 [1924]) with OHG *ars*, Gk. ὄρρος (< *orsos) 'arse' (*IEW* 340). Because -rs- persists in Hittite (cf. e.g. *ars-*, *pappars-*, *wars-*), *arra-* is difficult to derive from *orso- (unless one assumes "dialectal phonetics"; cf. e.g. Sturtevant, *Lg.* 11:39–40 [1935]; Kronasser, *VLFH* 221). Perhaps original root noun *ars-, with epenthetic nominative *arr(a)s* or *arr(i)s* or *arr(u)s*, and innovational *a*-stem paradigm *arran*, *arri*, *arrus* (cf. Neumann, *KZ* 77:79–81 [1961], but also *Untersuch.* 86). Čop (*Ling.* 8:51–2 [1966–8]) suggested that -rr- is the regular outcome of IE *-rs-, vs. (-)ars- < *(-)rs- (cf. *arsana-*).

O. Szemerényi (*Gnomon* 43:657 [1971]) suggested a Hittite **arr(a)ha/i-* as the loan source of Gk. ἄρχος 'anus'; for the latter, see also V. Pisani, *Scritti in onore di G. Bonfante* 713 (1976).

Cf. *arrusa*; *zasgarais* (s.v. *sakkar*).

arai-, ariya- '(a)rise, lift; raise, (a)rouse; pull (horses), rein in, hold in check, inhibit' (cf. Gk. ἀνέχω with the same range of meanings; GUB; Akk. *tebū*), 1 sg. pres. act. *arihhi* (KBo XII 103 Vs. 9 *nu-za karū ariwar hūdāk arihhi* 'at daybreak I rise promptly'), 3 sg. pres. act. *arai* (e.g. KUB VII 53 II 21 *mahhan-ma zinnai n-as arai* 'when she finishes, she rises'; cf. Goetze, *Tunnawi* 12; VIII 16 + 24 III 12 *asiwanza arai* 'the poor will rise'; cf. M. Leibovici, *Syria* 33:143 [1956]; *IBOT* III 122, 3 and HT 7 Reverse 3 'rouses [anger]'), *arāi* (e.g. KUB XXXI 66 IV 4 TUKU.TUKU-an *arāi* 'rouses anger'; cf. Houwink Ten Cate, *Anatol. Stud.* Güterbock 131; KBo XIII 13 Rs. 7 LU^UGAL-us LU^UKUR-ni *arāi* 'the king will rise in hostility'; cf. Riemschneider, *Geburtsomina* 62, 41–2; V 4 II 21–22 *mān tuk-ma kuiski ...* [LU^UKUR] *arāi* 'if some enemy rises against you'; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 1:64; KUB XXI 1 I 75 *mān-ta LU^UKUR-ma kuiski arāi*; cf. Friedrich, op. cit. 2:56; cf. e.g. KBo I 4 II 48 [Akk.] LU^Unakru *šanū itabbi* 'another enemy rises'; cf. E. F. Weidner, *Politische Dokumente aus Kleinasien* 62 [*BoSt* 8, 1923]; I 5 II 63 [Akk.] *šumma ana DUTU-ši nukurtu tannu itebbi* 'if against my majesty mighty hostility arises'; cf. E. F. Weidner, *Politische Dokumente aus Kleinasien* 100; KUB IV 1 IV 31 LU^UKUR *arāi*; cf. ibid. 30 ZI.GA [LU^UKUR] = [Akk.] *itebbi nakru*; VIII 1 III 3 *mān ...* D^USIN-as *aki KUR-e anda BURU₆ arāi* 'if the moon is eclipsed, a locust-swarm will arise in the land'; ibid. II 17 *m]asas parāi* 'a locust-swarm will blow in', perhaps resulting from Akk. *itebbi* being misunderstood as if from *edēpu* 'blow'; cf. Neu, *Anitta-Text* 89; Riemschneider, *KZ* 90:149 [1976]; hardly 'is forthcoming' from *parā*, like *appai-* 'be finished' [q.v.] from *appa* [Oettinger, *Stammbildung* 472]), *araizzi* (e.g. KBo VI 26 II 14 [= Code 2:73] *takku ir-as ishi-ssi araizzi* 'if a slave rises up against his master'; KBo VI 1 = KUB VIII 53, 13–14 *nu ANA D^UHuwawa IM.MEŠ-us GAL.MEŠ-is araizzi* 'against H. [he] raises big winds', besides ibid. 16 8 IM.MEŠ-as-si *arāir* 'eight winds rose against him'; cf. Otten, *Istanbuler Mitteilungen* 8:116 [1958]; Laroche, *RHA* 26:14–5 [1968]), *arayizzi* (KUB VIII 81 III 17 *n]-an le arayizzi* 'he shall not restrain him'), *arāizzi* (e.g. KUB XXXI 101 Vs. 14 '[the bird] lifts off'; c.f. Ünal, *RHA* 31:49 [1973]; A. Archi, *SMEA* 16:137 [1975]; KBo X 27 V 14 'rises';

KUB XVII 10 IV 5 n-an LÚ^{DIM} arāizzi 'the storm-god's man holds him in check'; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:96 [1965]), *GUB-zi* (XII 18 II 17 *LUGAL-us GUB-zi* 'the king rises'), 3 sg. pres. midd. *aritta* (XVII 28 II 1–2 *mān-za SAL-za h[āsi] nu ēshar-set aritta* 'when a woman gives birth and her blood rises [=hemorrhages?]), 2 pl. pres. act. *aratteni* (VI 15 II 2 'you rise'; cf. Lebrun, *Samuha* 190), 3 pl. pres. act. *ariyanzi* (e.g. II 3 II 28–30 *lūliyaz ariyanzi sawatarr-a 3-šU pariyanzi* '[they] rise from the vat and blow the horn[s] three times'; *ibid.* I 44), *arānzi* (e.g. XXIX 50 I 22, 25 and IV 11 'they rein in [racehorses]'; cf. Gk. ἀνέχειν ἵππους; Kammenhuber, *Hippologia* 210–2; *KBo* V 6 II 20 *n-an-kan ser arānzi* 'they overpower him'; cf. Güterbock, *Kumarbi* 77, *JCS* 10:93 [1956]), 1 sg. pret. act. *aranun* (*KUB XXIII* 87, 27), 3 sg. pret. act. *arais* (e.g. *KBo* III 22 Vs. 11–12 [OHitt.] *utnē [kuit k]uit-pat arais* 'whatever land made an uprising'; cf. Neu, *Anitta-Text* 10, 63, 89–90; *KUB XXIV* 8 I 38 *arais-apa* ^{GIS}*Appus* ^{GIS}*NÁ-az* 'A. rose from bed'; cf. Siegelová, *Appu-Hedammu* 6; XVIII 5 II 8 *n-as-kan arha arais* '[the bird] lifted off'; cf. Ünal, *RHA* 31:46 [1973]; A. Archi, *SMEA* 16:128, 160 [1975]), *arāis* (e.g. *KBo* III 34 II 18 ¹*Askali-ma uddār arāis* 'against A. word[s] arose', vs. dupl. III 36 Vs. 23 *arais*; *KUB XXVI* 71 I 11 *QADUDUMU.MEŠ-šU arāi[s]* '[he] got up with his sons'; cf. Neu, *Anitta-Text* 14; XII 65 III 10 *n-as-kan sarā hūdāk arāis* 'he rose up promptly'; cf. Siegelová, *Appu-Hedammu* 50; Laroche, *RHA* 26:50 [1968]; XXXIII 106 II 2 *n-as sarā hūdāk arāis*; cf. Güterbock, *JCS* 6:20 [1952]), *a-ra-i-is* (*KBo XVIII* 151 Vs. 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, Rs. 4, 13, 18 'rose, stood up'; cf. Ünal – Kammenhuber, *KZ* 88:164 [1974]; XXV 196, 3), *a-ra-a-es* (V 4 Rs. 27 ^{LÚ}*KUR-wa-mu kuiski arāes* 'some enemy has risen against me'; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 1:64), *GUB-is* (e.g. II 6 I 21 and II 32; *KUB* V 22, 25 and 43), *GUB-es* (e.g. V 5 *passim*), *arāit* (XVII 10 II 36–III 2 'held in check [anger, rage, etc.]; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:94 [1965]), 3 pl. pret. act. *arāir* (quoted above; also e.g. XXXIV 23 II 5 *kuin arāir* 'whom they held in check' [?]; cf. Güterbock, *JCS* 10:84 [1956]; XXXVI 2c III 8; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 26:34 [1968], 33:67 [1975]), *a-ra-e-ir* (*KBo* II 2 I 49), *GUB-ir* (e.g. II 6 II 40), 2 sg. imp. act. *arāi* (e.g. *KUB XXXVI* 89 Rs. 58 *arāi* ^{URU}*Neriqas* ^D*U-as* 'arise, storm-god

of N.!''; cf. Haas, *Nerik* 156; VI 45 III 21 *DINGIR.MEŠ arāi* 'rouse the gods!'), 3 sg. imp. act. *araiddu* (*KBo XIII* 109 III 9–11 *LUGAL-i-ya ... papratar ... arha araiddu* 'the king's defilement shall lift'; *KUB XXXIII* 65 III 7 *araid[du]*; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:134 [1965]), 3 pl. imp. act. *arandu* (XVII 10 IV 6–7 *uttanāntes* ^D*Telipinui karpin kardimiyattan sāwar QATAMMA arandu* 'likewise let words check T.'s wrath, anger, and fury'; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:96 [1965]); partic. *arant-*, nom. sg. *aranza* (e.g. *KBo* II 2 II 48 *parā ... aranza* 'angered', lit. 'risen forth' in the sense 'upset, provoked'; cf. Hrozný, *Heth. KB* 44; Zuntz, *Ortsadverbien* 77, 116), *arānza* (IV 14 II 66; cf. R. Stefanini, *ANLR* 20:43 [1965]), nom.-acc. sg. neut. *arān* (*KUB XIV* 16 I 21 *ūL arān ēsta* 'had not risen'; cf. Götze, *AM* 28; *KBo* V 8 I 17 *mu-mu MUŠEN arān harta* 'a[n augural] bird had risen for me'; cf. Götze, *AM* 148), *aran* (dupl. *KUB XIX* 36 I 12), nom. pl. c. *ārrantes* (sic XXXIII 21 IV 22 'held in check'; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:122 [1965]), *GUB-antes* (XII 1 IV 10); verbal noun *arauwar* (III 105 I 6; cf. *MSL* 3:69 [1955]), gen. sg. in II 1 II 42 *arauwas* ^D*LAMA-i* (cf. A. Archi, *SMEA* 16:95, 109 [1975]), with par. *KBo* II 38, 6 *arawas*; inf. *arauwanzi* (*KUB XII* 62 Rs. 3 *HUR.SAG-i arauwanzi paimi* 'I shall go to raise the mountain'; *ibid.* 4 *HUR.SAG-as-za arauwanzi memmai* 'the mountain refuses to rise'); iter. *ar(a)iski-*, 3 pl. pres. act. *araiskanzi* in XXIV 7 IV 25 '(birds) take off' (cf. Friedrich, *ZA* 49:230 [1950]), 3 sg. pres. midd. in XXII 7 Vs. 1 *k]ūruriH.A araiskattari* 'enemies rise', *ariskattari* (*ibid.* 4 and 11; cf. Sommer, *HAB* 86). Cf. Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:528; Neu, *Interpretation* 12–13; Houwink Ten Cate, *Symbolae Biblicae et Mesopotamicae F.M.T. deL. Böhl dedicatae* 209–10 (1973).

Denom. (from partic. *arant-*) *arantalliya-* 'make an uprising, be insurgent', 3 pl. pres. act. *arantalliyanzi* (*KUB XXI* 1 I 63 *a]ntuhsatarr-a kuit arantalliya[nzi]* 'because the population is insurgent'; cf. *ibid.* 64 *ša AMA-KA UD-az ari* 'the day of your death is at hand'; Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 2:54), *arantallienzi* (VI 43, 6), *arandallienzi* (dupl. *KBo* IV 7 I 24), *arantallinzi* (dupl. *KUB VI* 41 I 25 *antuhsātar-ma-wa-nnas arantallin[zi]* 'but the population is insurgent against us'; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 1:108). Cf. Götze, *Madd.* 97; N. van Brock, *RHA* 20:129

(1962); Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:509; H. Eichner, *MSS* 27:43 (1970).

Here belongs perhaps *ariyala-* (n.) in *KBo* V 1 II 36, where seven ^{GIS}*ariyala* of wickerwork are filled with fruit, right after fruit has been poured into seven baskets (cf. Sommer-Ehelolf, *Pāpanikri* 8*); possibly something raised, hanging baskets or the like (with deverbative suffix *-ala-* as in *appala-* 'trap', *ardala-* 'saw', thus literally 'raiser, hanger'; cf. Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:172-3); *KUB* XXXVI 104 Rs. 6 [OHitt.] has dat.-loc. sg. *ariyalli* in fragmentary context.

Luw. *ari(ya)-* 'raise' (?), 3 sg. pres. act. *aritt[i* (?; *KUB* XXXV 107 II 5; cf. Otten, *LTU* 97), 3 sg. pret. act. *aritta* (*KBo* VII 68 II 19 *issara aritta* 'raised his hands' [?]; cf. Otten, *LTU* 114; Meriggi, *WZKM* 53:210 [1957]), *āritta* (ibid. 20), 3 pl. pret. act. *ārinta* (?; *KUB* XXXV 107 II 8), 2 sg. imp. act. *āriya* (XXXV 89, 18 *ānda āriya*; cf. Otten, *LTU* 87; rather 'arrive'?; cf. *Dict. luv.* 31), 3 sg. imp. act. *ariyaddu* (XXXV 54 II 26; cf. Otten, *LTU* 58). Also perhaps **ariyatt-* 'elevation, mountain', acc. pl. HUR.SAG.HI.A-*tinza* (XXXV 107 III 12; cf. Otten, *LTU* 98), possibly reflected in the mountain name ^{HUR.SAG}*Ariyatti-* (XXXVI 43 Vs. 18) and town ^{URU}*Ariyattassa-* (ibid. 48; cf. Imparati, *RHA* 32:26, 28 [1974]); cf. Neumann, *Die Sprache* 16:60 (1970); Starke, *KZ* 93:253 (1979).

Forms of *arai-* may coincide with homophones from other verbs (e.g. 3 pl. pres. act. *arānzi* with *ar-*, *er-*; partic. *arant-* with *ar-* and *ar-*, *er-*, and possibly *ariya-*; iter. *ar[a]iski-* with *ariya-* [q.v.]). Within the verb *arai-* the *-mi* conjugation form 3 sg. pret. act. *arāit* has the meaning 'held in check', the *-hi* conjugation 3 sg. pret. act. *arāis* means 'rose', the 3 sg. pres. act. *arāi* signifies either 'rise' or 'raise, rouse', and the *-mi* conjugation 3 sg. pres. act. *araizzi* covers the range 'rises, raises, holds in check'. Since the meaning 'hold in check' probably originates in a hippological 'pull, rein in', the *-mi* conjugation presupposes a transitive proto-meaning 'raise'. The same transitive meaning may also underlie the sense of 'rise' (for the intransitivization of Hittite verbs of motion see e.g. Houwink Ten Cate, *Symbolae Biblicae et Mesopotamicae F. M. T. deL. Böhl dedicatae* 208 [1973]; cf. e.g. Engl. *drive*, or *lay* which is replacing *lie* in substandard American); but *arāis*

'rose' vs. *arāit* 'held in check' suggest rather that the *-hi* conjugation forms are in origin intransitive (cf. also Pedersen, *Hitt.* 122); secondary developments are exemplified by *araizzi* ('raises' > 'pulls [horses]' > 'holds in check' on the one hand, and 'raises' = 'rises' on the other, based on the identity of forms such as the 2 sg. imp. act. *arāi*).

arihi, *arāi*, *ariyanzi* reflect **E₁rōy(H₂)-A₁ey*, **E₁rōy(H₂)-e*, **E₁ri(H₂)-'*, intransitive perfect from **E₁r-éy(-H₂)-* (*IEW* 330) seen in Gk. *ὀρῖvo* 'stir', Arm. imp. *ari* 'stand up!', aor. *y-areaay* 'I stood up' (cf. Gusmani, *Lessico* 48; J. H. Jasanoff, *Annual of Armenian linguistics* 2:15-20 [1981]). *araizzi* : *arānzi* may be the corresponding causative **E₂roy(H₂)éyeti* (> **arayeyeti* > **arayiyiti* > *araizzi*): **E₂roy(H₂)éyonti* (> **arayiyanti* > **arayanti* > *arānzi*). Cf. Puhvel, *JAOS* 102:178 (1982).

Cf. *ar-*; *ar-*, *er-*; *arnu-*; *arriya-*; *aru-*; *aruna-*; *ar(u)wai-*.

aramni- (c.), metal bird-image, perhaps 'falcon, hawk' (vel sim.), nom. sg. *aramnis* (*KUB* XXXIX 14 III 8 *ša ZABAR aramnis* 'bronze falcon'; cf. Otten, *Totenrituale* 80; *Alalah* 454 II 15 <a>*ramnis*), nom. pl. *aramnies* (*Bo* 7081, 6 *]aramnies ša si kù.B[ABBAR* 'falcons of horn, silver'; cf. Otten, *Totenrituale* 81; *KUB* XXXIX 45 Vs. 16 5 *aramnie[s]*; cf. Otten, *Die Welt des Orients* 2:478 [1959]), acc. pl. *aramnius* (XII 1 III 22 4 *aramnius GUŠKIN NA₄ AN.BAR GE₆* 'four falcons of gold, stone, black [= meteoric] iron'), *aramnias* (XXXIX 14 III 6 *si.HI.A ša kù.BABBAR aramniyass-a* 'horns of silver and falcons').

aramnant- (c.), the same bird in ornithomantic function, nom. sg. *aramnanza* (e.g. *KUB* V 22 I 42; V 24 II 39; XVIII 12 Vs. 10; XVIII 15 Vs. 10 and 21; XVIII 57 II 71; XXII 65 II 42 and III 23; *KBo* XXIV 134 Vs. 18; also *KUB* V 11 I 63 and probably XXII 45 Vs. 12; cf. Otten, *ZA* 66:100 [1976]), *aramnānza* (XVIII 5 III 8), *aramnaza* (V 25 III 4; XVI 52, 26; XVI 66, 26; XVIII 9 II 9 and III 19; XVIII 12 I 10; cf. Ünal, *RHA* 31:43 [1973]), *arammananza* (XVI 54 Rs. 9), acc. sg. *aramnantan* (XVI 46 IV 6 and 18; XVI 79, 24), *aramnandan* (XLIX 30 Rs. 20), *aramnatan* (V 19, 5), acc. pl. *aramnandus* (XVI 43 Vs. 8 and 14; XVI 46 I 16; XVI 52, 15). Cf. Ertem,

Fauna 207–9. For the tendency of augural bird names to have no ^{MUSEN} determinative see s.v. *alila*–.

Laroche (*Bi. Or.* 18:83 [1961]) suggested that the Hier. *ar(a)* sign depicting a falcon-type bird of prey (see Laroche, *HH* 79–80) may be acrophonic from *aramni*–.

aramni– may be related to Gk. μέρμνος, μέρμνης ‘falcon, hawk’, seen also in the ornithonymous name of the Lydian Mermnad dynasty (see Neumann, *Untersuch.* 70). Perhaps *aramni*– reflects a dialectal variant *(*m*)*ramn*– (vel sim.) beside *mermn*– (cf. <*a*>*ramnis* at Alalah, above).

Tischler’s adduction of *ariya*– ‘consult an oracle’ (*KZ* 86:272 [1972]) is improbable.

arasa-, arasi-, asari- (?) (c.) ‘door’ (^{GIS}IG), nom. sg. ^{GIS}arasas (*KUB* VII 13 Vs. 21, followed *ibid.* by ^{GIS}kattaluzi ‘threshold’), dat.-loc. pl. *arasas* or *arasiyas* (*KBo* II 2 IV 20–21 1 [UDU] A[N]A ^DEREŠ.KI.GAL ^{GIS}arasass-a hante[zzias] [EGIR-i]zziass-a ‘one sheep to E. and to the doors, the front ones and the rear ones’; cf. Schuster, *Bilinguen* 76; *KUB* XXXVI 15 Rs. 9 ^{GIS}arasas-ma-wa-si 5-anki hi[nkueni] ‘and [again] at his doors let us bow five times’; dupl. XXXIII 106 II 22]^DÉ-A-as ^{GIS}arasiyas 5-anki hinkueni ‘[and again] at Ea’s doors let us bow five times’; cf. *ibid.* 21 ^DÉ-A-as ^{GIS}IG-as ‘at Ea’s doors’; *ibid.* 31 EGIR-izzias [?] ^{GIS}ara[sas-ma-as 5-šU hinikta] ‘and at the back doors five times he bowed’; cf. *ibid.* 30 hantezzi[yas ^{GIS}IG-as ‘at the front doors’; cf. Güterbock, *JCS* 6:40, 59 [1952]).

KBo II 2 IV 20–21 (above), properly emended, makes it likely that *arasa*– means ‘door’ pure and simple, and analogous emendation of the passages from the Song of Ullikummi confirms the equation ^{GIS}arasa– = ^{GIS}IG; thus *arasa*– alone does not mean ‘inner door’ (vel sim.), but *hantezzis arasas* and *appizzis arasas* are ‘front door’ and ‘back door’ respectively.

Most probably *arasa*–, *arasi*– is a borrowing from Hurr. *asar* ‘gate, door’ (vs. Hitt. *aska*– ‘gate’), with a metathesis reminiscent of e.g. Hitt. *apisi*– (q.v.) <(Hurroid) Akk. *ašipi*–. It is possible that the dat.-loc. sg. of the non-metathetic form ^{GIS}asari– is found in *KUB* VII 2 I 8 *andurza* ZAG-ni ^{GIS}asari

‘inside at the right of the door’ and *ibid.* 16–17 *n-as KÁ-as andurza* [GÜB]-li ^{GIS}asari tianzi ‘they place them inside the gate at the left of the door’; this points up the difference between a (stone) gate (KÁ) and a (wooden) door (^{GIS}IG); similarly *XLI* 3 Vs. 22, and acc. pl. ^{GIS}asarius (*XLIII* 49, 28). Cf. the similar metathetic fluctuation found once in *asara*–, *esara*– (s.v.), and Puhvel, *JAOS* 102:178 (1982).

arha-, irha- (c.) ‘line, rim, limit, boundary, confine(s)’ (ZAG; e.g. *KUB* XVII 29 II 7 *irhass-a* KASKAL-ass-a besides *ibid.* 8 ZAG-an KASKAL-ann-a), nom. sg. *irhas* (e.g. *XIX* 37 II 45 *nu-ssan irhas miyanas* NU.GÁL ē[sta] ‘there was no limit to the increase’), *irhās* (e.g. *ibid.* 33 *nu MULŪ irhās* ‘the elevation [is] the boundary’; cf. Götze, *AM* 170), acc. sg. *arhan* (*XXVI* 71 IV 14 [OHitt.] LUGAL-us arunan arhan iṣbat ‘the king took the sea as his frontier’; cf. Puhvel, *Studies presented to Joshua Whatmough* 226 [1957] = *Analecta Indoeuropaea* 28 [1981]; von Schuler, *Die Kaškäer* 185; *XXIX* 30 III 10 [= *Code* 2:68, OHitt.] *arhann-a* kuis parsiya ‘he that breaks the boundary’, vs. dupl. *KBo* VI 26 I 48 ZAG-ann-a kuis parsiya), *irhan* (*KUB* XI 23 VI 8–11 *nu kizza arunas irhan wemiskiddu kizz-ia arunas irhan wemiskiddu* ‘on one side let him find the boundary of the sea, and on the other let him find the boundary of the sea’), dat.-loc. sg. *arhi* (*KBo* VI 2 I 7 = VI 3 I 14–15 [= *Code* 1:6] *kuel-as arhi aki* ‘within whose confine he dies’; *XVI* 49 I 9 *lūlias arhi* ‘on the edge of the pond’; *KUB* XXXIII 88 Rs. 13 *arunas arh[i]* ‘on the seashore’; cf. Siegelová, *Appu-Hedammu* 54; *KBo* XXV 117 Rs. 9 -]as arhi; cf. Neu, *Altheth.* 199), *irhi* (*VBoT* 133 Vs. 9 K]UR-eas *irhi parā arānzi* ‘they come to the country’s boundary’; *KUB* XV 34 III 32–33 *n-at-san TŪL.MEŠ-as irhi zikkizzi* ‘he places it on the rim of the fountains’; cf. Zuntz, *ARIV* 96.2:512 [1936–7]; Haas – Wilhelm, *Riten* 198), *irhe* (*XLIV* 56 Rs. 7 *a-ru-ni ir-hi-es-se* ‘on the seashore’ [partitive apposition ‘on the sea, its shore’]), abl. sg. *irhaz* (*KBo* III 21 II 17), acc. pl. *irhus* (e.g. *III* 1 I 7, 16, 26 *n-us arunas irhus iet* ‘he made them boundaries of the sea’, dat.-loc. pl. *arhas* (*KUB* XXXVI 49 IV 10 [OHitt.] *arhas-san*), *irhas* (*IBoT* I 30, 7 *irhass-a*).

irhat(t)- (c.) 'row, series, circuit', dat.-loc. sg. *irhätti* 'in a row, seriatim, by turns' (*KUB* XXV 32 + XXVII 70 + 1628/u II 16 DINGIR.MEŠ *irhätti akuwanzi* 'they toast the gods seriatim'), *irhati* (ibid. II 49 and III 12; cf. A. M. Dinçol – M. Darga, *Anatolica* 3:104–6 [1969–70]), Luwoid acc. pl. (?) *irhattanza* (XX 74 VI 9), *irhāt* (*IBoT* II 19, 5).

arhai-, irhai- 'go down the line, circulate, make the rounds; treat in succession, list, enumerate; round out, wind up, conclude, finish', 1 sg. pres. act. *irhāmi* (*KUB* XXXII 46 Vs. 13), 3 sg. pres. act. *arhāizzi* (*KBo* XVII 74 II 22 [OHitt.] UGULA LÚ.MEŠ MUHALDIM *arhāizzi* 'the chef de cuisine makes the rounds'; cf. Neu, *Gewitterritual* 20), *irhaizzi* (e.g. *KUB* IX 4 II 24 nu 12 ^{UZU}ÜR.HI.A QATAMMA *irhaizzi* 'she likewise enumerates the twelve body-parts'; cf. *Dict. louv.* 149), *irhāizzi* (e.g. X 11 VI 9–11 *pu mahhan ... ēšhar sipanduwanzi irhāizzi* 'when [he] is done with offering up the blood'; *KBo* XIX 128 III 14–15 EGIR-anda-ma GEŠTIN QATAMMA 9-ŠU *irhāizzi* 'but afterwards he makes the rounds with wine likewise nine times'; cf. Otten, *Festritual* 8), *ir-ha-a-i-iz-zi* (XXI 106 Vs. 9), *ir-ha-a-e-iz-zi* (XXI 49 II 10), *irhāzi* (*KUB* XV 34 IV 40 *zēāntit-a QATAMMA irhāzi* 'with cooked food he likewise makes the rounds'; cf. Haas – Wilhelm, *Riten* 206), 3 sg. pres. midd. *irhaitta* (VIII 4, 7), *irhāitta* (VIII 1 III 4–5 *kuitman* ^DSIN-as *irhāitta* 'while the lunar month draws to a close'; cf. ibid. II 11–12 *kuitman* ^DSIN-as *zinnattari*; XXXIV 7 r.Kol. 11), *irhaittari* (XXXV 131 IV 2 *akuanna humanza QATAMMA irhaittari* 'everyone is likewise through drinking'; XXV 37 III 16; cf. *Dict. louv.* 173), *irhāittari* (*KBo* XXV 184 II 2), 3 pl. pres. act. *irhanzi* (e.g. *KUB* XXIX 40 III 24 *mahhan-ma-at adanna irhanzi* 'but when they finish eating it'; cf. Kammenhuber, *Hippologia* 182; XXXV 131 IV 6 *akuwanna irhanzi* 'they finish drinking'), *irhānzi* (e.g. XXIX 45 I 4 *mahhan-ma-at irhānzi* 'but when they finish that'; cf. Kammenhuber, *Hippologia* 170; for parallel *zinna-* in other hippological texts cf. ibid. 47–8; XXVII 16 IV 24 *akuwanna-ya apūs-pat* DINGIR.MEŠ *irhānzi* 'those gods they also finish toast-ing'), 3 pl. pres. midd. in XXVII 65 I 21 *akuwanna irhand[a(ri)]* 'they are finished drinking', *irhantari* (318/v, 6), *irhandari* (ibid. 4), 3 sg. pret. act. *irhāit* (*KBo* VII 28, 42 [OHitt.]; cf. Friedrich,

Rivista degli studi orientali 32:219 [1957]), 3 sg. pret. midd. *irhāittat* (*KUB* XXXIII 84, 16 *arha irhāittat* 'is finished'; cf. Siegelová, *Appu-Hedammu* 60), 2 pl. imp. act. [*ir*]-*ha-at-te-en* (*KBo* VII 28, 43); partic. *irhant-*, nom.-acc. sg. neut. *irhān* (e.g. *KUB* I 17 III 45 'passed around'; *KBo* VII 28, 41 *uddār irhān ēstu* 'let the matter be concluded'), acc. pl. c. *irhandus* (*KUB* XXV 37 IV 15); verbal noun *irhāwar* (*IBoT* II 39 Rs. 7), *irhauwar* (e.g. ibid. 9; *KUB* X 88 VI 14–15 *irhauwar ... irhāizzi* 'completes the round'; cf. Haas, *Nerik* 270), gen. sg. *irhauwas* (e.g. XX 25 I 5); inf. *irhauwanzi* (e.g. II 8 II 21; XXV 19 VI 16), *irhāuwanzi* (e.g. XI 18 II 40; XI 30 IV 6; XX 96 III 13); iter. *irh(a)iski-*, 3 sg. pres. act. *irhiskizzi* (e.g. II 3 III 29–30 *kuwapit kuwapit* LUGAL-us *irhiskizzi* 'wherever the king keeps circulating'; X 48 II 6; cf. S. Košak, *Ling.* 16:61 [1976]), *irhāiskizzi* (*KBo* XXV 84 I 5; cf. Neu, *Altheth.* 164), 3 sg. pres. midd. *irhiskitta* (XXV 184 III 8). Cf. Ose, *Supinum* 26–9, 73; Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:477, 302; Neu, *Interpretation* 72–3; Kammenhuber, *SMEA* 14:145–6 (1971), *Orakelpraxis* 47–54.

arha, adverb, postposition (regularly with *-kan*), preverb 'off, away (from), out of, on account of; off, home', e.g. *KUB* XVII 21 II 10–12 *arha-kan ... iyantat* 'away (they) went' (cf. von Schuler, *Die Kaškäer* 154); IX 15 II 18–19 *n-as-kan URU-riaz arha hūdak paiddu* 'let him go away from the city at once'; II 13 I 47–48 LUGAL-us-kan ^{GIŠ}AB-az *arha ... sipanti* 'the king libates out of the window'; XXV 37 I 27–28 *n-at-kan ... apiz arha ekuzi* '(he) drinks it out of that'; *KBo* V 3 III 38–39 *apez-kan uddanaz arha* 'on account of that matter' (cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 2:126); *KUB* XIV 14 Rs. 18 *karūw-at arha ekir* 'they died off long ago'; cf. Götze, *KIF* 174; *arha warnu-* 'burn down'; *arha wemiya-* 'find out'; *arha an(n)iya-* 'discharge, undo, abrogate; redo, copy' (examples s.v.); *KBo* V 8 IV 2 nu ^{URU}Hattusi *arha uwanun* 'I came home to Hattusas' (cf. Götze, *AM* 162); *KUB* VII 54 III 27 *n-at arha uwanzi* 'they come home'; V 7 Rs. 21 *arha-ma-war-as ŪL uter* 'but they did not bring them home'. *arha* often strengthens an immediately preceding adverb or preverb (e.g. *appa[n]*, *awan*, *katta[n]*, *pi[r]an*, *ser*, q.v.). Cf. Götze, *Arch. Or.* 5:17–8, 21 (1933); Zuntz, *Ortsadverbien* 12–57; Kammenhuber, *Festschrift H. Otten* 143–4 (1973).

arhaya(n) 'separately, apart, especially, additionally', e.g. *KUB XXIV 3 IV 7–8 mūgauwas-ma arhayan hanti tuppi* 'but of the supplication (there is) a tablet separately apart' (cf. Gurney, *Hittite Prayers* 38); *XXIX 4 III 33 n-at arhayan katta tianzi ūl-at ITTI DINGIR-LIM tianzi* 'they put it down separately, they do not place it with the god' (cf. Kronasser, *Umsiedelung* 24); *XXIV 8 IV 19 nu DINGIR.MEŠ GIM-an arhayan as[anzi]* 'as the gods dwell apart' (cf. Siegelová, *Appu-Hedammu* 12); *XXX 24 II 20 kuinn-a arhayan l-šU ekuzi* 'he toasts each one separately once' (cf. Otten, *Totenrituale* 60); *KBo III 5 II 47–48 mahhan-ma-as arha uwadanzi nu-smas memal ... arhaya pianzi* 'but when they bring them home, they give them extra groats' (cf. Kammenhuber, *Hippologia* 90). Cf. Friedrich, *Orientalia N.S.* 9:205–11 (1940); Gurney, *Hittite Prayers* 118–9; W. Belardi, *Ricerche linguistiche* 2:196–8 (1951).

arahza (a-ra-ah-za) 'around; on (or: to, from) the outside, away, absent, abroad' (opp. *andurza* 'inside, in the interior', q.v. for contrastive occurrences), e.g. *KUB XLI 1 IV 11 nu arahza kuēs esesir* 'those who sat around' (cf. Jakob-Rost, *Ritual der Malli* 50); *XIV 1 Vs. 56 AHITI-ŠU arahza handāittat* '(he) was secreted by himself' (cf. Götze, *Madd.* 14; Güterbock, *Oriens* 10:362 [1957]); *KBo XVII 4 III 31 arahza paiwani* 'we go outside' (cf. Otten – Souček, *Altheth. Ritual* 34); *IBoT I 36 III 33 nu-za arahza kuis harzi* 'who keeps to the outside' (cf. L. Jakob-Rost, *MIO* 11:194 [1966]); *KBo XVII 74 II 48 arahza udai* 'brings from the outside' (cf. Neu, *Gewitterritual* 22); *KUB XIII 35 III 38 'K]ukkus-ma ... arahza* 'but K. (is) absent' (cf. Werner, *Gerichtsprotokolle* 10).

arahziya (KUB VII 13 Vs. 10) and arahzeyaz (IBoT I 36 III 8; cf. L. Jakob-Rost, MIO 11:190 [1966]), arahziyaz (ibid. 16) probably represent arahz(a) + ya 'and' + z(a) (reflexive). Cf. andurziya s.v. andurza.

arahza(n)da '(all) around', e.g. *KBo I 42 III 47 arahzanta wahnumar* 'turnaround' (cf. *MSL* 13:139 [1971]); *V 4 Rs. 10 LÚ.MEŠ ELLUTIM-ya-smas kuyēs arahzanda wehanda[ri]* 'the nobles who do an about-face on you' (cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 1:62); *VBoT 2, 19–20 nu-tta šU.HI.A-us arahzanda assuli har-kandu* 'may they in favor hold their hands around you' (cf. L.

Rost, *MIO* 4:329 [1956]); *KBo V 3 I 23 šU.HI.A-us-za arahzanda harsi* 'you hold your hands around' (cf. *ibid.* 25 and Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 2:108); *XXII 2 Rs. 10 URU Zalpan arahzanda wetet* '(he) built around (= blockaded) Z.' (cf. Otten, *Altheth. Erzählung* 12); *KUB XXX 15 Vs. 10–11 apedas ukturiyas arahzanda* 'around that cremation-spot' (cf. Otten, *Totenrituale* 66); *KBo XI 32 Rs. 45 LUGAL-un arahzada wahnuzi* 'makes the king turn around'.

arahza- 'alien', nom. sg. c. *arahzas* in *KBo IV 14 II 26–27 nasma-mu MUD ŠA IR.MEŠ anturyas arahzas DÙ-ri* 'or the blood of my subjects turns from native to alien' (cf. R. Stefanini, *ANLR* 20:41 [1965]).

arahziya- 'alien', nom. sg. c. *arahziyas* in *KUB XVI 19 Vs. 9 (vs. ibid. 5 anduryas 'native')*.

arahzena-, arahzina- 'bordering, adjoining, surrounding; outer, external, foreign, alien' (opp. *anturiya-* 'inner, internal, domestic', q.v. s.v. *andurza* for contrastive occurrences), nom. sg. c. *arahzenas* (e.g. *KUB VII 46 Rs. 10 arahzenas UKÙ-as* 'foreigner'), acc. sg. c. *arahzinan (IBoT I 36 III 35 arahzinan-ma kuinki ERÍN.MEŠ-an* 'some foreign legion'; cf. L. Jakob-Rost, *MIO* 11:194 [1966]), *arahzenun* (sic! *KUB XXI 38 Vs. 49 nu-za arahzenun ŠA LUGAL.GAL DUMU.SAL AŠŠUM.SAL.É.GI.A dahhun* 'I have taken the foreign daughter of a great king as my daughter-in-law'; cf. R. Stefanini, *Atti La Colombaria* 29:12 [1964]), nom.-acc. sg. neut. *arahzenan (Bo 2489 + 4008 II 6; cf. Ehelolf, ZA 43:175 [1936]; Starke, ZA 69:81 [1979]; A. Archi, Studia mediterranea P. Meriggi dicata 48 [1979]), arahzinan (KBo VI 26 III 7 [= Code 2:83] takku A.ŠA] arahzinan-si* 'if [it is] a field adjoining it'), gen. sg. c. *arahzenas (KUB XXVI 1 III 33; cf. von Schuler, Dienstanweisungen 13), dat.-loc. sg. arahzeni (e.g. XXIX 7 Vs. 44 arahzeni KUR-ya* 'to a foreign land'; cf. Lebrun, *Samuha* 120), *arāhzēni (XIII 3 III 16 LUGAL-s-at LÚ arāhzēni-ma uppahhi* 'I, the king, will send it to a foreigner'; cf. Friedrich, *Meissner AOS* 47), *arahzini (KBo IV 10 Vs. 13 arahzini-ya KUR-e* 'also in a foreign land'), *arahzena (e.g. KUB XXI 42 IV 12 ANA ZAG KUR arahzena LUGAL-i* 'to the frontier, to a foreign king'; cf. von Schuler, *Dienstanweisungen* 28), abl. sg. *arahzenaza (XXIII 68 Vs. 13 arahzenaza KUR-ya-z[a* 'from a

bordering country'; cf. A. Kempinski – S. Košak, *Die Welt des Orients* 5:194 [1970]; *KBo* IV 10 Vs. 29 'externally', nom. pl. c. *a-ra-ah-zé-ni(-e)-es* (e.g. *KUB* VIII 83, 3 *arahzenies kunanzi* 'aliens will kill'; cf. Riemschneide, *Geburtsomina* 57; XXIV 4 Rs. 7 *arah]zeniēs udnēantes* 'surrounding lands'; cf. Gurney, *Hittite Prayers* 30), *arahzenus* (e.g. XXVI 1 III 60 LUGAL.MEŠ *arahzenuss-a meqqaus* 'many surrounding kings'), *arahzenas* (e.g. *KBo* III 4 I 3–4 *arahzenas* KUR.KUR.MEŠ; similarly ibid. 9, 19, 23; cf. Götze, *AM* 14–20), acc. pl. c. *arahzenas* (III 4 I 26 *arahzenas* KUR.KUR; similarly ibid. 28–29), nom.-acc. pl. neut. in *KUB* XIV 14 I 28 *damāi arahzena* KUR.KUR.MEŠ 'other foreign lands' (cf. Götze, *KIF* 168), dat.-loc. pl. *arahzenas* (XIII 4 III 28 *arahzenas* BÂD-as 'at the outer walls', vs. ibid. 29 *andurza* 'inside'; cf. Sturtevant, *JAOS* 54:382 [1934]; XXIV 3 II 45 *arahzenas* ANA KUR.KUR.HI.A-TIM).

arahzenant- 'id.', nom. pl. c. *arahzenantes* (XXIV 3 II 49; cf. Gurney, *Hittite Prayers* 30).

Cf. Hrozný, *SH* 38–41, 182; Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 1:167–70.

Hier. *arhi-* (questionably revised to *irhi-* by Hawkins – Morpurgo – Neumann, *HHL* 187) 'boundary', pl. 'territory' (cf. Lat. *fīnēs*; e.g. acc. pl. in Karatepe 162–163 *Atanwanai*^{CITY} *arhī* 'the territory of Adana' = Phoen. *gbl 'mq' adn* 'the territory of the plain of Adana'; cf. Meriggi, *Manuale* 2:80); *arha*, postposition and preverb 'outside (of), off, away'; *arhat(i)ali-* 'outer, exterior' (opp. *antatali-*); *arhit(i)ana-* 'foreign (country)' (cf. Hitt. *arahzena-*).

Lyc. preverb *eri*; *erizāna*?

Cf. Meriggi, *HHG* 30–2; Laroche, *BSL* 53.1:177–8 (1957–8), *HH* 119–20.

OHitt. has *arha-*, *arhai-*, vs. classical *irha-*, *irhai-*. Accordingly there is nothing Luwoid about the *a*-vocalism; rather the noun *arha-* and its denominative verb have undergone a secondary vowel change (weakening?) *a* > *i*. This change does encompass the denominative noun *irhat(t)-* (perhaps also spread to Luwian [cf. Luwoid acc. pl. *irhattanza* quoted above]; of the type *kallaratt-*, q.v. s.v. *kallar-*) but not the formations spun off from **arha-* at a PAnat. stage (witness Hier. parallels):



directional dat. *arha*, lit. 'to the limit', adverbial extension *arhaya(n)* (cf. e.g. *parā:pariya[n]*), adverbialized abl. *arahza* (: *arahzanda* like *appa* : *appanda*, *katta* : *kattanda*, *pariya* : *pariyanda*), lit. '(starting) from the limit' (cf. e.g. *āskaz* 'from the gate, outside'), and adj. *arahza-*, *arahziya-*, *arahzen(iy)a-* (cf. e.g. *alwanzena-*), lit. 'pertaining to the limit'. Cf. Laroche, *RHA* 9:21–2 (1948–9), 28:37–8 (1970); Neu, *Gewitterritual* 52; Starke, *Funktionen* 196–200.

The etymon is Lat. *ōra* 'brim, edge, boundary, coast, region; rope, cable', which allows both formal (IE **orH₁o-* or **rH₁o-* > *arha-*, **orH₁e-A₂* > *ōra*?) and semantic common denomination ('line' = 'limit', metonymically 'confine[s], region', and 'line' = 'row, rope'); the standard connection of *ōra* with *ōs* 'mouth' deserves rejection (cf. already Sturtevant, *IHL* 48). Cf. Laroche, *RPh* 42:246–7 (1968); Puhvel, *AJPh* 98:151–2 (1977). Another concomitant cognate may be Lat. *re(d)-* (< **rE₂e-*), which was connected with *arha* by Pedersen, with reference to meanings like *re-secō* 'cut off', *re-legō* 'send away', *re-linguō* 'leave off' (cf. Hitt. *arha karas-*, *arha uiya-*, *arha dala-*), *red-eō* 'come back' (cf. *arha uwa-*), *re-probō* 'disapprove' (cf. *arha an[n]iya-* 'undo'). Cf. Götze – Pedersen, *MS* 76–7.

Superseded combinations are numerous: Gk. *ἀρχή* 'beginning' (Hrozný, *SH* 39, hesitantly; E. Forrer, *Die hethitische Bilderschrift* 40 [1932]); Ved. *ārē* 'far', *arāt* 'from far', Lith. *oras* 'open air', IE *ar-* 'plow' (e.g. Sturtevant, *Comp. Gr*¹ 88; A. Vaillant, *Grammaire comparée des langues slaves* 1:241–2 [1950]); Ved. *ārē* 'far', *arāt* 'from far', Lat. *ōra* 'border', separating **ar-* 'plow' (Sturtevant, *IHL* 48, 40–1); Ved. *īdhak* 'apart', *ārdha-* 'part, region', Arm. *art* 'field', *art(a)-* 'out-' (W. Belardi, *Ricerche linguistiche* 2:187–202 [1951]).

The common source of *arha-/irha-* and *arha* has been generally affirmed since E. Forrer, *Meissner AOS* 33; cf. e.g. Götze, *Arch. Or.* 5:17 (1933). Tischler (*KZ* 86:273–4 [1972]) again separated the two, gratuitously assuming *arha-/irha-* to be non-IE (as Couvreur, *Hett.* 150–1, had done for both *irha-* and *arha*). M. L. Mayer (*Acme* 13:84 [1960]) sought affinity with the Semitic root seen in Akk. [w]arhu, urhu 'way'.

Cf. *erhui-*.

see GAM MÁŠ-u-en in Meskene/Emar texts (MSK)

ariya-, arai- 'consult an oracle; determine by oracle', often with a preverb (*anda, arhā, katta, parā, piran*), 1 sg. pres. act. *ariyami* (e.g. *KUB XXII 25* Vs. 19–20 *parā-ma-za-kan* ^{URU}*Nerikkaz arha ariyami* 'but about N. I shall obtain an oracle'; cf. von Schuler, *Die Kaššäer* 176; *XIII 20* Vs. 23 *n-an ... arha ariyami* 'I will subject it [viz. the army] to oracular determination'; cf. Alp, *Belleten* 11:392 [1947]; *XXII 61 I 17–18* ^{LÚ.MEŠ}*AZU-ya ariyami kuis-mu* ^{LÚ}*AZU* *siksá-ri* 'the medicine men too I will submit to the oracle; the medicine man who is determined for me ...'; cf. Burde, *Medizinische Texte* 4), 2 sg. pres. act. *ariyasi* (*KBo XVIII 57a* Vs. 15 *arha ariyasi*), 3 sg. pres. act. *ariyazi* (e.g. *V 1 I 18 nu-za arha ariyazi* 'he consults the oracle'; cf. Sommer–Ehelolf, *Pāpanikri* 2*), *ariyezzi* (*KUB XVII 24 II 9–10 nu-za BELTI É-TI AŠRI.HI.A ŠA DINGIR-LIM IŠTU DINGIR-LIM arha ariyezzi* 'the house-mistress determines by oracle from the god the places of the god'), 1 pl. pres. act. *ariyaweni* (e.g. *XVI 41 + 7/v III 9*; cf. Ünal, *Hatt.* 2:112; *KBo II 2 II 32*; cf. Hrozný, *Heth. KB* 42; *KUB XXII 70* Vs. 49; cf. Imparati, *SMEA* 18:30 [1977]; Ünal, *Orakeltext* 70), *a-ri-u-e-[ni]* (*XVI 40* Vs. 12), 3 pl. pres. act. *ariyanzi* (e.g. *V 6 II 64 SISKUR-ma IŠTU DINGIR-LIM ariyanzi* 'but shall they get an oracular fix on the sacrifice from the god?'; cf. Sommer, *AU* 282; *XXIII 79* Rs. 11 *IŠTU* *DINGIR-LIM arha ariyanzi*; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:176 [1965]), *arianzi* (e.g. *L 92* Rs. 16), *arienzi* (*II 3 III 24*), 1 sg. pret. act. *ariyanun* (e.g. *KBo IV 4 II 53–54 kása-wa-tta IŠTU MUŠEN.HI.A IŠTU SU.MEŠ-ya ammuk piran ariyanun nu-wa-tta ... handaittat* 'behold, I gave you the oracle treatment with birds and with flesh, and it was determined for you'; cf. Götze, *AM* 118; *IV 2 III 48 nu ariyanun* 'I consulted an oracle'; *ibid.* 49 ^{DU}... *katta ariyanun* 'I gave the storm-god an oracular going-over'; cf. Götze–Pedersen, *MS* 4), 3 sg. pret. act. *ariyat* (e.g. *XVIII 146*, 3 and 11), 1 pl. pret. act. *a-ri-ya-u-en* (e.g. *KUB XV 31 II 8 āpiyas-ma uttar DINGIR.MEŠ-it kissan ariyawen* 'but the matter of the pits we thus determined by oracle from the gods'; cf. Haas – Wilhelm, *Riten* 156; *L 6 III 49* and *56 GAM ariyawen*; cf. A. Archi, *SMEA* 22:25 [1980]; *KBo XVI 98 I 2*; cf. P. Cornil – R. Lebrun, *Hethitica* 1; *II 6 I 30*), *ariyawēn* (*II 2 II 22*; *KUB V 7* Vs. 49), 2 pl. pret. act. *a-ri-ya-at-ti-en* (*XVIII 24 III 10*), 3 pl.

pret. act. *ariyair* (*KBo IV 6* Vs. 26 *nu DINGIR.MEŠ-az ariyair*; cf. Tischler, *Gebet* 14), *a-ri-i-e-ir* (e.g. *KUB V 6 II 42 n-as GAM ariyer* 'they consulted an oracle about them'; cf. Sommer, *AU* 280), *arier* (*ibid.* *IV 17*; *XV 5 IV 23*), *arir* (*XXII 70* Rs. 10; cf. Ünal, *Orakeltext* 84), 2 sg. imp. act. *ariya* (*KBo V 1 I 15–16 arha-wa-za ariya* 'consult an oracle!'); partic. *ariyant-* (also *arant-*; see below), nom.-acc. sg. neut. *ariyan* (*X 17 IV 11*; *KUB V 6 IV 10*; *XXX 39* Rs. 9); verbal noun *ariyauwar* (*XXXIV 19 I 4*; cf. Riemschneider, *Geburtsomina* 54), gen. sg. *arha ariyauwas* (*XXIV 6* Rs. 10); iter. *areski-*, *ariski-*, 3 sg. pres. act. *ariskizzi* (e.g. *IX 12 II 9 arha ariskizzi*), 3 sg. pres. midd. *a-ri-es-kat-ta* (*XLIII 60 I 25 nu-ssi le areskatta* 'for her let no oracle be consulted'), *areskattari* (*HT 10 I 13*; *KUB V 6 II 67*), *ariskattari* (*ibid.* 37 *apāss-a apiya ariskattari* 'he too will there be subject to oracular determination'), 1 pl. pres. act. *a-ri-es-ga-u-e-ni* (*XVIII 7* Vs. 5), 3 pl. pres. act. *areskanzi* (*V 6 IV 7*), *ariskanzi* (*XXXI 42 III 20*), 3 pl. pres. midd. *areskantari* (*V 6 II 44*), 1 sg. pret. act. *ariskenu* (*XIV 13 I 53*; cf. Götze, *KIF* 246), 3 sg. pret. act. *areskit* (*XL 80*, 6), *ariskit* (*XIV 13 I 51*; *XLIX 97*, 11), 3 pl. pret. act. *ariskir* (*V 6 III 3* and 17). Cf. Sommer – Ehelolf, *Pāpanikri* 13; Zuntz, *Ortsadverbien* 27; Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:483–4, 301; Neu, *Interpretation* 13.

ari(ya)ssar (n.) 'oracle' (*KBo I 42 V 15 ariyasessar* matching MÁŠ, Akk. *bi-e-ru* 'divination'; cf. *MSL* 13:143 [1971]), nom.-acc. sg. *ariessesa* (sic; *III 60 I 9* [OHitt.]), *ariyasessar* (e.g. *VI 5*, 6; *KUB XXII 26*, 14), *ariyasesir* (*KBo II 6 IV 25*), gen. sg. *ariyasesnas* (e.g. *KUB XVIII 6 I 23* and *IV 11*; *XLIX 2 I 20*), dat.-loc. sg. *arisesni* (*XVIII 8*, 8; cf. Lebrun, *Samuha* 194), abl. sg. *ariyasesnaz* (e.g. *XIV 8* Rs. 42; cf. Götze, *KIF* 218; *XV 1 II 13*), *ariyasesnaza* (e.g. *XXXVI 87 III 12*; cf. Haas, *Nerik* 190; *XIV 11 IV 13*; *L 89 II 17*; *KBo II 2 II 45*), *ariyassanaza* (*KUB VI 4 III 9*), *ariyassisnaza* (*FHG 13a IV 5*). Rather than obscure variant for **ariyessar*, with unexplained -s-, perhaps *ariya- + asessar*, literally 'oracle-emplacement, oracular site' (cf. s.v. *asas-*; also *URU-riasessar* 'town settlement' s.v. *happir[iy]a-*, *tuzziyasessar* 'army camp' s.v. *tuzzi-*); Lat. *ōrāculum* (see below) has the same base-meaning, 'place of soliciting (the gods)'.

The stem is normally *ariya-*; however, some forms treated under *arai-* (q.v.; e.g. 2 pl. pres. act. *aratteni*, partic. [*parā*] *arant-*; cf. Ünal, *Orakeltext* 101–2; iter. *araiskattari*) may also belong here, as might e.g. *KUB* V 1 IV 80 DINGIR.MEŠ-*za-pat arān* ‘determined by oracle from the gods’ (cf. Ünal, *Hatt.* 2:90); thus there is evidence of an alternative stem *arāi-*. Cf. Houwink Ten Cate, *Symbolae Biblicae et Mesopotamicae F.M.T. deL. Böhl dedicatae* 209–10 (1973), who suggested that, oracles being “elicited” (or impetrated) omina, *ariya-* may be merely a semantic and formal variant of the verb *arai-* in the original sense of ‘rouse’ (cf. e.g. *ishai-* : *ishiya-*), as in *KBo* VI 45 III 21 DINGIR.MEŠ *arāi* ‘arouse the gods!’. But since the *-hi* conjugation verb *arai-* (q.v.) is originally intransitive (‘rise’), *ariya-* cannot well be a thematization of its secondary transitive sense only; if it does mean etymologically ‘rouse (the gods)’, perhaps *ariyazi* < IE **oréyeti* ‘raise, stir’ (*IEW* 327), seen medially in Gk. *ὀπέοντο* (e.g. *Iliad* 2:398 *ὀπείοντες δ’ὀπέοντο* ‘they stood up and bestirred themselves’).

More probably, however, *ariya-* (and its possible stem variant *arai-*) is related to Lat. *orō* < **ōrāyō* ‘address, solicit (the gods)’, *ōrāculum* (< **ōrā-tlom*) ‘oracle’ (lit. ‘place of soliciting [the gods]’; cf. Benveniste, *RPh* 22:120–2 [1948]); further cognates are uncertain (e.g. Skt. *āryati* ‘acknowledge, praise’; Russian *orát* ‘cry out’; Ionic Gk. *ἄρη* ‘prayer’). Cf. Götze – Pedersen, *MS* 47–8; Juret, *Revue des études latines* 16:71 (1938), *Vocabulaire* 43; Čop, *Ling.* 6:72 (1964); Gusmani, *Lessico* 63; Tischler, *KZ* 86:274 (1972); Oettinger, *Stammbildung* 345; Puhvel, *JAOS* 102:179 (1982).

arriya- ‘rouse, stir (from sleep), awaken; start (from sleep), be awake’, verbal noun *arriyāuwar* = Akk. *talapu* (i.e. *dalāpu*) in *KBo* I 44+ XIII 1 I 41 (cf. Otten, *Vokabular* 10, 13).

One may plausibly seek a connection with the vast group of IE **er-*, **or-* ‘stir’ (*IEW* 326–32), represented by Hitt. *ar-*; *ar-*, *er-*; *arai-*; *arnu-*; *aru-*; *aruna-*; *ar(u)wai-*; for the meaning cf. e.g. *Iliad* 10:518–9 *ὄρσεν δὲ Ἰπποκόωντα ... ὁ δ’ ἐξ ὕπνου ἀνορούσας* ‘he roused H., ... but he, starting from sleep ...’. Since Hitt. *-rr-*

can represent **-rH₂-*, a causative **(E₁)orH₂éye-* may account for a transitive *arriya-*; cf. the reconstruction of *araizzi* ‘raises, rouses’ as **E₁royéyeti* (s.v. *arai-*); intransitive sense can inhere in middle voice or result from secondary intransitivization.

O. Szemerényi (*Studia mediterranea P. Meriggi dicata* 613–6 [1979]) adduced as possible cognates Arm. *art’own* ‘watchful, alert’ and OIr. *ar-* ‘be awake’, *aire* ‘watch, attention’, *airech* ‘attentive’.

arimpa- (c.), basically wooden (^{GIS}*arimpa-*) but sometimes (additionally?) metal stand (vel sim.) in rituals, nom. sg. ^{GIS}*arimpas* (*KBo* XVII 22 III 15 [OHitt.]; cf. S. R. Bin-Nun, *RHA* 30:80 [1972]; *VBoT* 58 IV 28 ^{GIS}*arimpas* ZABAR ‘a. of [or: with?] bronze’; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:86 [1965]; *KUB* XII 43, 6), acc. sg. ^{GIS}*arimpan* (*KBo* XXI 100 Rs. 13), dat.-loc. sg. ^{GIS}*arimpi* (XX 33 Vs. 9 [OHitt.] LÚ ^{GIS}B]ANŠUR ^{NINDA}*zippulasne* ^{GIS}*arimpi* *hantāizzi* ‘the table-man arranges z.-bread on the a.’; cf. Neu, *Altheth.* 53), nom. pl. ^{GIS}*arimpus* (*IBoT* II 129 Vs. 5), dat.-loc. pl. (?) ^{GIS}*arimpa[s]* (*KUB* XV 32 IV 47; cf. Haas – Wilhelm, *Riten* 168).

The Old Hittite attestations belong to the Hattic orbit and make Hattic origin probable, also contraindicating affinity with the Hurrian-based Mesopotamian loanword ^{GIS}*eripi-*, ^{GIS}*irimpi-*, ^{GIS}*irippi-* ‘cedar(wood)’ (q.v.). ^{GIS}*arimpa-* is also distinct from *arimpa-* ‘burden’, where the *r* is a rare hiatic glide (cf. s.v. [*a*] *impa-*), and from the obscure *arimma-* (*KBo* XVI 65 I 9 *arimmass-a* [nom. sg.]) and *aripa-* (*KUB* XXXVI 55 II 24 *aripus* [acc. pl.]).

arrir(r)a-, arir(r)a-, ar(r)ara- ‘scrape’, 3 pl. pres. act. *arrirranzi* (e.g. *KUB* VII 13 Vs. 9 *parā purut arrirranzi* ‘they scrape off the clay’), *arrirranzi* (e.g. *KBo* XXIV 93 III 28), 3 pl. pres. midd. *arrirrandari* (795/c III 10), 2 sg. pret. act. *arirrista* (*KUB* XXX 10 Rs. 5 ‘you [god] have scraped [off evil]’), 3 sg. pret. act. *arraras* (XXXVI 89 Vs. 15 ^{NA}*pirunus-wa arraras* ‘he scraped the rocks’; cf. Haas, *Nerik* 144), 1 pl. pret. act. *arrirummen*

(XXXI 76 I 3 a]rha arrirumme[n 'we have scraped off'; cf. *ibid.* 4 KÙ.BABBAR arha ME-wen 'silver we have taken away'; Werner, *Gerichtsprotokolle* 22), 3 pl. pret. act. arrir[rir (VII 13 Vs. 11), 3 sg. imp. act. arrirraiddu (314/v Rs. 2), 3 pl. imp. act. arrirrandu (XIII 2 II 14–15 n-at arha arrirrandu n-at dān EGIR-pa nēuit uilanit hanissandu n-at tān EGIR-pa newahhandu 'let them scrape them clean, let them plaster them once again with new clay, let them make them new once again'; cf. Goetze, *Tunnawi* 63–4; von Schuler, *Dienstanweisungen* 44–5), ārrirandu (dupl. XXXI 87 II 15 arha ārriran[du); partic. arrir(r)ant-, ararant-, nom. sg. arrirranza (XVIII 63 Vs. 18 n-as ištū KÙ.BABBAR arha arrirranza 'it [has been] scraped clean of silver'; XVIII 38, 7 arha arrirranza; VI 29 Vs. 3; XVI 9 II 1 arha arrirr[anza), araranza (Alalah 454 II 18–19 ^DU-wa araranza ēsta nu-war-an EGIR-pa halissir 'the storm-god[s] image] had been scraped; they refined it [with silver]'), nom.-acc. sg. neut. arrirran (KUB V 7 Vs. 10 nu-kan ANA HUR.SAG KÙ.BABBAR arha arrirran 'from the mountain the silver [has been] scraped off'; cf. Zuntz, *Ortsadverbien* 28; VII 13 Vs. 3 arha arrirran), arriran (XLII 39, 9 arha arriran), nom. pl. c. arrirranes (L 95, 3), arrirante(m)es (XVIII 66 III 7); inf. arirauwanzi (KBo XXIV 93 III 21). Cf. Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:526.

Phonesthetic reduplicative onomatopoeia of a grating sound. Etymological connections are largely gratuitous, e.g. with IE *rey- seen in Lat. rīma 'crack, chink' (Tischler, *KZ* 86:275 [1972]) or *reH- extracted from Lat. rādō 'scrape' (*ri-rH-o-; A. Bernabé P., *Revista española de lingüística* 3:432 [1973]); for rādō see rather s.v. ard-. H. Eichner (*Die Sprache* 27:62–3 [1981]) saw paradigmatic a:e ablaut in ar(r)ar-: arrir (cf. asas-: ases-) and tied in Lith. irti 'dissolve' (q.v. rather s.v. harra-).

ark- 'mark off, (sub)divide, parcel, set apart, sequester', 3 sg. pres. act. arki (1467/u II 4 UDU arki), ārki (KBo VI 3 III 69 [= *Code* 1:73] takku GUD huiswandan kuiski ārki mahhan dayazilas apāss-a 'if anyone sequesters a live head of cattle he [is] just like a thief'; VI 2 II 47 [= *Code* 1:47, OHitt.] A.ŠA.HI.A ... ārki

'divides up the fields'; similarly *ibid.* 41 [= *Code* 1:46]; VBoT 114 III 4), ārgi (VI 11 I 16 [= *Code* 2:9] takku amiyaraza ^{GIS}INBAM kuiski ārgi 'if anyone cuts fruit-trees off from a ditch'; cf. Güterbock, *JCS* 15:70 [1961]), 3 pl. pres. act. ar-kān-zi (e.g. XI 45 III 24–25 nu-kan UDU.HI.A GUD.MAH.HI.A-ya arkanzi nu-kan ^{UZU}NIG.GIG ^{UZU}ŠA sarā danzi 'they mark off sheep and bulls and take out liver [and] heart'; cf. Haas, *Nerik* 234; KUB X 63 I 30 -]kan hantezzius GİR.MEŠ-us arkanzi 'they mark off the fore feet'; cf. M. Vieyra, *RA* 51:88 [1957]; VII 1 I 9 nu-kan ^{UDU}iyantan arkanzi 'they mark off a sheep'; cf. Kronasser, *Die Sprache* 7:142 [1961]; XVII 28 III 4 UDU-kan arkanzi; XX 88 Rs. 8 UDU.HI.A arkanzi), ārkanzi (VIII 16 + 24 + XLIII 2 III 14; cf. M. Leibovici, *Syria* 33:143 [1956]), arganzi (Bo 2372 I 5), 3 pl. pret. act. arkir (KUB XLIII 60 III 20 and 23); partic. arkant-, nom. sg. c. ar-kān-za (KBo XI 45 III 26 arkanza-ma hūmanza kittari 'marked off, it is stored in one piece'); inf. arkuwanzi (XIX 142 II 20); iter. 3 sg. pres. act. arkiskanzi (IBoT II 96, 16). Cf. Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:520–1.

In KBo XI 17 II 16 arkanzi stands between hattai 'slits open' (*ibid.* 14) and markanzi 'cut apart' (*ibid.* 18); it must denote some intermediate step in the performance of animal slaughter, perhaps the tracing or marking of the body in some apportionate sense. Cf. also Goetze, *JCS* 23:89–91 (1970).

Cf. Gk. ἔρχατος · φραγμός 'fence' (Hes.), ὄρχμαι · φραγμοί (Hes.), Ἐρχομενός, Ὀρχομενός (town name), ὄρχάς 'compassing, delimiting', ὄρχατος 'garden, plantation', ὄρχος 'row of fruit-trees', pointing to IE *ergh-, with o-grade in the -hi conjugation stem ark-. Cf. Puhvel, *JAOS* 95:262–4 (1975) = *Analecta Indoeuropaea* 290–2 (1981).

Alternatively cf. perhaps Lat. (h)erctum 'division of inheritance', (h)erciscō 'divide an estate', *dis-erctiō in disertiones 'divisiones patrimoniorum inter consortes' (Festus); with a legal term *erciō '(sub)divide' cf. sarciō beside Hitt. sarni(n)k- 'make reparation' (cf. H. Eichner, *Die Sprache* 27:63 [1981], *Gedenkschrift für H. Kronasser* 21–6 [1982])).

Improbable connections with Skt. rte 'apart from, except for', Lith. ardýti 'separate' (J. Duchesne-Guillemin, *TPhS* 1946:88; cf. *IEW* 332–3), and Skt. ṛkṇá- 'wounded, chafed',

Lith. *ràkti* 'poke, rake up' (Tischler, KZ 86:275 [1972], *Glossar* 58; cf. *IEW* 335); for the Sanskrit and Lithuanian words see rather s.v. *harra-*. Kronasser's adduction of Gk. *ἀρνύμαι* 'win' (*Studies presented to Joshua Whatmough* 124 [1957]) was abortive, as was the early tie-in with Lat. *arceō* 'keep away, shut in' (Hrozný, *MDOG* 56:28 [1915], *SH* 78; Sturtevant, *Comp. Gr.*¹ 87), for which latter see s.v. *har(k)-*.

ark- 'mount, cover (in coition), couple, copulate (with)', 3 sg. pres. act. *ārki*, midd. *arga*, and 3 sg. imp. midd. *argaru* in *KBo* X 45 IV 30–32 UDU.A.LUM GIM-an UDU.SIG + SAL *ārki* (var. *KUB* XLI 8 IV 30 *arga*) [*nu-za armah*]*hi kās-s-a-za URU-as parnas* UDU.A.LUM [DÜ-ru nu LIL-ri GE₆]-in KI-an *argaru* 'even as the ram covers the ewe and she becomes pregnant, so too let this town (and) settlement become a ram and cover on the steppe the dark earth' (cf. Otten, *ZA* 54:138 [1961]); perhaps also 3 sg. pres. midd. *arkatta* (*KBo* XXII 2 Vs. 9 and 10; cf. e.g. *hinkatta* beside *hinga*; Otten, *Altheth. Erzählung* 6, 30); iter. 3 sg. pret. midd. *arkiskitta* (*KUB* XXIX 1 I 28–30 [address to trees] UR.MAH-as *kattan seskit* UG.TUR-as-(s)*mas kattan seskit hartaggas-ma-smas sarā arkiskitta* 'the lion would pair, the panther would pair by you, but the bear would couple up against you'); partic. acc. sg. c. in *KBo* II 12 V 9–10: 1 UDU *suppistuwaran natta arkantan* 'one (ritually, i.e. sexually) clean sheep that has not been mounted'; *ibid.* 13 *natta arkantes*; II 12 II 11–12 1 GUD.MAH *suppis[tuwaran] natta arkanta*[n 'one clean bull who has not copulated'; *ibid.* 13 1 UDU *natta arkan[tan*; OHitt. original XX 2+XXV 15 I 4 *natta arkandan* (cf. Neu, *Altheth.* 47). Cf. Neu, *Interpretation* 14; Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:521, 589. For meaning, compare *iskisa pai-* (s.v. *iskis-*).

arki- (c.) 'testicle', nom. pl. *arkiyēs* (*KBo* XVII 61 Rs. 15) in a list of anatomical parts of a male animal, preceded by *zasgarais* 'anus' (q.v. s.v. *sakkar*) and followed by *ginu* 'penis' (lit. 'knee'; see s.v. *anassa-*), acc. pl. *arkius* (*KUB* X 62 V 7) among body parts cooked at sacrifice. Cf. Haas, *Orientalia* N.S. 40:417–8 (1971); H. Berman, *JAOS* 92:466–8 (1972).

Cognate with Lith. *ežilas* 'stallion', *aržūs* 'lustful'; Arm. *orj*

'male'; ON *argr* 'passive homosexual' (< **orǵhos*); Gk. *ἐνόρχος*, *ἐνόρχης* 'testicled', *ὄρχις*, Arm. *orji-k*^c, Alban. *herdhë*, Mi.Ir. *uirge* (IE **orǵhi-*), Avest. *ərəzi-* (**rǵhi-*) 'testicle(s)'; IE **erǵh-*, with *ark-* < **orǵh-*. Cf. J. Greppin, *Glotta* 51:113 (1973); Puhvel, *JAOS* 95:262–4 (1975) = *Analecta Indoeuropea* 290–2, 416 (1981), *JAOS* 102:179 (1982), *Gedenkschrift für H. Kronasser* 182–3 (1982); C. Watkins, *BSL* 70.1:12–5 (1975).

The attempts by Otten (*ZA* 54:156 [1961]; cf. *ZA* 71:141–3 [1981]) and Friedrich (*HW Erg.* 2:8) to throw a semantic bridge to *ark-* 'mark off, set apart' (q.v.), postulating a base meaning 'split' in the latter (> an obscene 'penetrate'), do not convince.

Cf. *argatiya-*.

arkamma(n)-, argama(n)- (c.) 'tribute' (*MANDATTU*; *KBo* I 42 V 17–22 *arkammas* = Akk. *irbu*; cf. Güterbock, *MSL* 13:143 [1971]; also matches Akk. *mandattu*, and in Boğazköy Akkadian specifically *argamannu* [see below]), nom. sg. *ar-kam-ma-as* (e.g. XII 38 I 12 *kās arkammas ēsdu* 'let this be the tribute'; cf. Otten, *MDOG* 94:13 [1963]; Güterbock, *JNES* 26:75 [1967]; V 9 I 29–30 *arkammas-a-kan kuis ANA ABI ABI-KA Û ANA ABI-KA ishiyanza ēsdu* [sic, pro *ēsta*] 'the tribute which had been imposed on your grandfather and on your father'; cf. III 14 Vs. 9 [Akk.] *mantatta ša abu-ya ana abi a[bi-k]a immidu* 'which my father had imposed as tribute on your grandfather'; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 1:12, 6; VI 29 III 28; cf. Götze, *Neue Bruchstücke* 50; X 12 I 11; cf. H. Freydank, *MIO* 7:359 [1960]; *KUB* XL 2 Rs. 19; cf. Goetze, *Kizzuwatna* 66 [1940]), *argamas* (VII 41 IV 17 [OHitt.]; cf. Otten, *ZA* 54:140 [1961], 71:138–9 [1981]), acc. sg. *arkamman* (e.g. *KBo* XII 38 I 8–9 *arkamman-ma-si-kan* [...] *ishiyannun* 'but [this?] tribute I imposed on it'; *KUB* XXIII 127 III 7; cf. Götze, *Neue Bruchstücke* 48; dupl. 186/v+XXI 15 III 3, with gloss-wedge; cf. H. Otten – C. Rüster, *ZA* 63:84 [1973]; XVI 32 II 7; cf. Ünal, *Hatt.* 2:104; VIII 79 Rs. 9; XLII 100 III 18; cf. G. F. Del Monte, *Oriens Antiquus* 17:183 [1978]; L 6 III 25; XIV 1 Vs. 74 *ar[kamm]an piddānniwan dāir* 'they began paying tribute'; cf. Götze, *Madd.* 18; *KBo* V 9 I 33–34 *tuel addus a[rkamma]n ina*

KUR ^{URU}Mizri piddāir 'your fathers paid tribute to Egypt'; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 1:12), *argaman* (XVIII 86, 20 and 24), gen. sg. and pl. *arkammanas* (KUB VIII 79 Rs. 20 INIM *arkammanas* 'matter of tribute'; dupl. XXVI 92, 5 INIM *arkammanas*, with gloss-wedge; XIX 37 III 47 *arkammanas iyanun* 'I made [them] of tribute [= tributaries]'; cf. Götze, *AM* 176; KBo XVIII 24 IV 8), *argamanas* (KUB XVII 21 II 8–9 *sumenzan nepisas* DINGIR.MEŠ-as *kue* KUR.KUR.HI.A ... *argamanass-a ēsta* 'your lands, gods of heaven, which were ... and tributaries'; cf. von Schuler, *Die Kašäer* 154; XXXIV 37 Vs. 6; XLVIII 110 III 5 *ar-ga-ma-na-sa*), dat.-loc. sg. *arkammani* (Bo 5072 I 11; cf. Otten, *ZA* 71:139 [1981]), acc. pl. *arkammus* (KBo XVIII 133, 9 and 10), *argamus* (KUB XIV 1 Rs. 32 *nu namma MAHAR* ^{UTU}-*ši argamuss-a* [u]tummanzi *ūL tarnai* 'he no longer lets tributes be brought before my majesty'; cf. Götze, *Madd.* 26; XXIV 3 II 42; cf. Gurney, *Hittite Prayers* 30; 1445/u Vs. 4), *arkamannus* (KUB XXXV 92 + KBo IX 146 IV 14; cf. Otten, *LTU* 89), *argamanus* (KUB XVII 21 II 12 DINGIR.MEŠ-s-a-kan *argamanus* 'tributes to the gods').

Denom. abstract *arkammanatar* (n.), dat.-loc. sg. *arkammananni* (KBo III 13 Rs. 11 [OHitt.] 'in tribute'; cf. *ibid.* 12 *piddannis* '[he] paid'; Güterbock, *ZA* 44:72 [1938]; KUB XIX 37 III 48 *nu* ^{URU}Hattusi GEŠTIN-an *arkammananni pe harkir* 'to H. they proffered wine as tribute'; cf. Götze, *AM* 176). Cf. e.g. *andaiyandanni* (s.v. *antiyant-*); Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:295.

arkammanahh- 'make tributary', 1 sg. pret. act. in KBo XII 38 I 7–8 KUR *Alasiyan-ma-za-kan pide-ssi* [ir-nahhu]n *arkammanahhun* 'but the land of A. I subjugated and made tributary on the spot' (cf. Otten, *MDOG* 94:13 [1963]; Güterbock, *JNES* 26:75 [1967]).

arkammanalli- 'tributary', acc. pl. c. *arkammanallius* (KUB XIX 5 Vs. 15), *arkammanalius* (XIX 8 III 24). Cf. e.g. *annalli-* (s.v. *anna-*, *an[n]i-*), *teshalli-* (s.v. *tesha-*); Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:211–2.

arkammanallai- 'make tributary', Luwoid 1 sg. pres. act. *arkammanallāui* (KUB XXIII 127 III 6, with gloss-wedge).

arkamma(n)- is common to Hittite and Luwian; the same meaning 'tribute' is found in Akkadian-language treaties at

Bogazköy (KBo I 4 II 1 *arkammanna-šu* 'his tribute'; I 5 I 48 *argamanna*; cf. E. F. Weidner, *Politische Dokumente aus Kleinasien* 60, 94 [BoSt 8, 1923]) and in the Ugaritic version of the Suppiluliuma-Niqmandu treaty, where Akk. *mandat(t)a-ka* = Ugar. *argmn* (cf. M. Dietrich – O. Loretz, *Die Welt des Orients* 3:209 [1966]).

The homophony of Akk. *argamannu*, Ugar. *argmn* (doubtful; cf. Ch. Rabin, *Orientalia* N.S. 32:116–8 [1963]), Hebr. *argaman* 'purple' led Götze (*Madd.* 131) to postulate a metonymic semantic shift 'purple' > 'tribute' in the Hittite(-Luwian) cultural orbit, purple being a conspicuous component of such imposts (cf. CAD A 2.253); thus also Friedrich, *ZDMG* 96:483 (1942), and still Goetze, *JCS* 22:18 (1968). But in HW Friedrich inclined instead towards Luwian origin of *arkamma(n)-* (cf. P. Fronzaroli, *AGI* 41:34 [1956]; M. L. Mayer, *Acme* 13:87 [1960]), whereas M. Dietrich and O. Loretz (*Die Welt des Orients* 3:218–9 [1966]) tried instead to reverse the semantic development ('tribute' > 'purple'). Ch. Rabin (*Orientalia* N.S. 32:116–8 [1963]) leaned towards separating the Hittite(-Luwian)-Ugaritic 'tribute' from the Semitic 'red or yellow purple' (cf. Gk. *ἀργεμώνη* 'wild poppy, agrimony'). Possibly Hitt.-Luw. *arkamma(n)-*, *argama(n)* reflects a borrowed dialectal Akkadian derivative of *ragāmu* 'call for, claim, exact' (cf. Laroche, *RPh* 42:244 [1968]) which also crops up in Ugaritic, perhaps under Hittite influence; the similarity to the culture-word 'purple' in standard Akkadian would thus be originally homophonic only, and the semantic thrust has to do with the exactment rather than the nature or tendering of tribute.

Much less likely is Indo-European origin involving the root *ark-* 'mark off, divide, parcel, set apart', as promoted by Pedersen, *Hitt.* 42; Kronasser, *VLfH* 210, *Studies presented to Joshua Whatmough* 124 (1957), *Etym.* 1:180, 271; Tischler, *KZ* 86:275 (1972); Carruba, *Scritti in onore di Giuliano Bonfante* 139 (1976); Oettinger, *Stammbildung* 414. The alleged semantic parallel of Lat. *tribūtum* from *tribuō* 'impart, allot' is inexact; *ark-* denotes mainly subdivision or sequestering, not parceling for purposes of bestowal. Neu's argument (*Anitta-Text* 123–4) that the mixed declension type of *arkamma(n)-* (cf. e.g.

alkista[n]-, alanza[n]-) argues against a loanword is not cogent; whereas OHitt. *alkista-* predominates and the *-n-* forms are expansionary, we have OHitt. *arkammananni* and *arkamman-* in all derivatives, with *arkamma-* probably assimilatory from **arkamna-* (thus already Götze, *Madd.* 131).

Juret (*Vocabulaire* 43) compared directly Skt. *arghá-* 'value, price', while Mayrhofer (*KEWA* 1:50) suggested a loanword from Indo-Aryan.

arkam(m)i-, argami- (c. and n.) 'harp' or the like (^{GIS}BALAG.DI [?]), nom. sg. c. *arkammis* (*KUB* XXIX 4 I 25 1-EN ^{GIS}*arkammis* 'one harp'; cf. Kronasser, *Umsiedelung* 8), acc. sg. c. *argamin* (XLIV 46, 5), nom.-acc. sg. (and pl.) neut. *arkammi* (e.g. *KBo* IV 9 I 39-41 ^{GIS}*arkammi* ^{GIS}*hühupal galgaltūri* LUGAL-i EGIR-an *piran hazzikanzi* 'they strike harp, drum [?], and tambourine behind and in front of the king'), *ārkammi* (e.g. *Bo* 2599 II 5-6 *ārkammi walahhanzi* 'they strike harp'; cf. Neu, *Altheth.* 86), *arkami* (e.g. *KBo* XVII 28, 7-8 *arkami galgaltūri* [*piran app*]ann-a *walhannianzi* 'they keep striking harp and tambourine in front and behind'; cf. Neu, *Altheth.* 153), *ārkami* (e.g. X 11 I 4 *ārkami galgaltūri*), *argami* (e.g. *KUB* XX 16 I 10-11 *nu* ^{GIS}*argami galgaltūri* [...] *hazziyēskiūwan tia[nzi]* 'they begin striking harp and tambourine'; cf. *KBo* XXVI 64 II 7 ^{GIS}BALAG.DI *galgalturi*, ibid. 9 + *KUB* XXVI 12 II 1 ^{GIS}[BA]LAG.DI-ma *galgal*], XXXVI 12 II 19 ^{GIS}BALAG.DI-ma *galgal*]; *KBo* XX 125 II 4 *argami*; cf. V. Haas - M. Wäfler, *Ugarit-Forschungen* 8:84 [1976]), *ār[gā]mi* (dupl. XVII 15 Rs. 21; cf. Neu, *Altheth.* 74), *ārgami* (e.g. XX 14 + XXV 33 Vs. 14; cf. Neu, *Altheth.* 87), *argāmi* (e.g. *KUB* XV 34 IV 43 *piran-ma* ^{GIS} ^DINANNA.HI.A *argāmi galgaltūri hazziskanzi* 'but in front they strike "Ištar-woods", harps, and tambourines'; cf. Zuntz, *ARIV* 96.2:522 [1936-7]; Haas - Wilhelm, *Riten* 206), instr. sg. *arkammit* (XXIX 4 III 63 ^{GIS}*arkammit galgaltūrit pedanzi* 'to the accompaniment of harp and tambourine they bring'; cf. Kronasser, *Umsiedelung* 26), abl. sg. ^{GIS}*arkammiaz* (XX 77 III 6), *arkammi-yaza* (XXXIII 94 I 4; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 26:52 [1968]; Siegelová, *Appu-Hedammu* 38).

arkam(m)iyala- (c.) 'harpist', nom. sg. ^{LÚ}*arkammiyalas* (*KUB* XXXVIII 12 I 10), ^{LÚ}*arkammiya*<*la*>*s* (dupl. XXXVIII 15 Vs. 11), gen. sg. ^{LÚ}*arkamiyalas* (*KBo* XXV 13 II 4 *MELQET* ^{LÚ}[*arka*]miyalas 'wages of the harpist'; cf. Neu, *Altheth.* 40), nom. pl. ^{SAL.MEŠ}*arkammiyales* (X 24 IV 13; X 27 III 16), ^{SAL.MEŠ}*ar*]kammiyalēs (ibid. V 32), ^{SAL.MEŠ}*arkammiyalē*[s (XIX 127, 10), *a*]rkammiyalis (VII 47, 8), ^{LÚ.MEŠ}*arkammiyali* (XXII 238, 6), ^{LÚ.MEŠ}*arkammiyalus* (*KUB* XI 23 V 20; cf. A. M. Jasink Ticchioni, *Studi classici e orientali* 27:159 [1977]). Cf. e.g. *auriyala-* (s.v. *auri-*); Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:172.

Unlike the reduplicative and onomatopoeic names for musical instruments, *arkammi-* makes a sedate phonetic impression. Ritual attestation since Old Hittite may point to Hattic origin. If areal culture word origin can be assumed, possibly borrowing from Indo-Aryan (Mitannian); cf. Ved. *ārcati* 'sing, praise', *arká-* 'hymn, song', harp being the proverbial accompaniment of songs of praise.

argatiya- 'stoop to rage, come to violence', 3 pl. pret. act. in *KBo* III 7 I 10 *mān* ^{DIM-as} ^{MUŠ}*illuyankass-a* ^{INA} ^{URU}*Kiskilussa ar-ga-ti-[i]-e-ir* 'when the storm-god and the dragon fought it out at K.' (cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:66 [1965]).

arga-tiya- is a quasi-compound comparable with *kāri tiya-* (q.v. s.v. *kari*[*ya*]-; lit. 'come to favor', i.e. 'go along with, humor'; cf. Rosenkranz, *IF* 60:222 [1953]), with a directional dat.-loc. from **arga-* related to Ved. *ṛghāyāte* 'is impetuous, rages', *rāgha-* 'anger, rage'; the Vedic verb resembles in meaning and usage *ṛṣṣāyāte* 'behaves like a rutting male' and is cognate with Gk. *ὀργεῖται* 'makes lascivious motions, dances', Russian *jěrzájet, jěrgájet* 'fidgets, wriggles, moves in coition' (cf. C. Watkins, *BSL* 70.1:15-25 [1975]); hence the base-meaning of Hitt. **arga-* (< IE **ōrgho-*; cf. Gk. *ὀργε-*, vs. **ṛghā-* in Vedic and Russian) must be 'coital excitation, sexual frenzy', as a derivative of *ark-* 'mount, copulate with' (q.v.), and thence 'passionate rage' in general, especially applicable to the battle-fury of gods (cf. the *ṛghāyāmāna-*, *ṛghāvan*[*t*]- Indra of the *Rig-Veda*). G. T. Rikov (*Linguistique balkanique* 25.1:82 [1982])

compared the obscure Avest. *arəzah-* 'fight, battle'. Cf. *hulhu-liya tianzi* 'they engage in wrestling' (*KUB* XVII 35 II 26; cf. Haas, *Nerik* 58; A. Archi, *Ugarit-Forschungen* 5:26 [1973]), *KITPALU ti[yanzi]* 'id.' (*KBo* XXIII 55 I 21), *GEŠPÚ ... tianzi* '(they) get into fisticuffs' (ibid. 24), *tarpa ti(y)anzi* 'they indulge in t.' (ibid. 24, 25, 26; cf. H. A. Hoffner, *Bi. Or.* 35:247 [1978]). Cf. Puhvel, *Bi. Or.* 36:57–8 (1979), *JAOS* 102:179 (1982), *Gedenkschrift für H. Kronasser* 182–3 (1982).

arkiu-, arkiui-, arkau- (c. or n.?) 'anteroom, foyer, vestibule' (vel sim.), nom. sg. c. (?) ^E*ar-ki-ú-is* (*KUB* XXXII 108 Vs. 4), dat.-loc. sg. ^E*ar-ki-ú-i* (e.g. *KBo* X 26 I 10–11 *LUGAL-us* ^D*UTU-as* *parna paizzi ta* ^E*arkiui tiyazi* 'the king goes to the sun-god's temple and steps into the vestibule'; *IBOT* I 36 I 70; cf. L. Jakob-Rost, *MIO* 11:180 [1966]; III 1 Vs. 21; cf. V. Haas – M. Wäfler, *Ugarit-Forschungen* 8:90 [1976]; *KUB* II 3 II 36; XX 27, 2; XX 76 I 11; XXV 18 II 5; XXXIV 130 II 4; *KBo* IX 136 I 4; X 23 II 13, 26, 30; X 24 IV 21 and 32; XXII 189 II 1; cf. Lebrun, *Hethitica* II 8), ^E*ar-ki-ú-wi* (*KUB* XLIV 47 II 7), ^E*ar-ki-ú-i-ya* (XX 87 I 2; cf. V. Haas – M. Wäfler, *Istanbuler Mitteilungen* 23–4:9, 31 [1973–4]; *KBo* X 20 III 44), *ar-ga-u-i* (*KUB* XXX 41 1.Rd. 4), ^E*ar-ga-wi* (*KBo* XXVII 42 II 54), abl. sg. *ar-ki-ú-wa-az* (XX 8 I 7 [OHitt.]), *ar-ki-i-ú-az* (ibid. 9; cf. Neu, *Altheth.* 69), ^E*ar-ka-u-[i-ya]-za* (XI 47 I 4), nom.-acc. pl. neut. (?) ^E*ar-ki-ú-i-ta* (*KUB* XXXIX 97 Vs. 2; cf. H. Otten – C. Rüster, *ZA* 68:154 [1978]), ^E*ar-ga-i-ú-ta* (*Bo* 6827, 6).

Hurrian origin is possible (cf. Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:225). I. Singer (*ZA* 65:86 [1975]) compared Hurroid Akk. *arkabinnu* 'a kind of door' (*CAD* A 2:272).

Jakob-Rost (*MIO* 11:210 [1966]) suggested 'chapel' or 'prayer niche', but her hesitant adduction of Hitt. *arkuwai-* (q.v.) as 'pray' has little merit either formally or semantically.

arkuwai- 'plead, argue, rejoin, riposte, respond, explain oneself, make excuses, offer defense', 3 sg. pres. act. *arku[wa]izzi* (*KUB* XLIII 57 IV 7), 3 pl. pres. act. *arku(w)anzi* (e.g. XI 32 II 4–5,

14–15, 19–20, 23–24, III 17–18 and 22–23 *ape-ma-ssi kattan* *QATAMMA-pat arkuwanzi* 'those likewise respond to him'; XXVIII 107 passim *ape-ma-ssi kattan* [or: *GAM-an*] *arkuwanzi*; cf. Schuster, *Bilinguen* 19), *arkuwānzi* (*KBo* XXIII 97 IV 15), 1 sg. pret. act. *arkuwanun* (e.g. *KUB* VI 45 III 35 = VI 46 IV 3 *nu ANA DINGIR.MEŠ arkuwanun* 'I have pleaded with the gods'; cf. Witzel, *Heth. KU* 94; *KBo* IV 8 III 22), 3 sg. pret. act. *arkuwait* (XI 1 Rs. 4 *nu ANA* ^D*LUGAL-ma arkuwait* 'he has pleaded with Sarrumas'; similarly ibid. Vs. 32; cf. Houwink Ten Cate – Josephson, *RHA* 25:109, 107 [1967]), *arkutta* (*KUB* XXII 70 Vs. 80 ^D*UTU-ma-ssi katta ūL arkutta* 'but his majesty made no excuses to her'; cf. Ünal, *Orakeltext* 78); verbal noun *arkuwesar* (n.), dat.-loc. sg. *ar-ku-(u)-e-es-ni* (VI 45 III 22 *kuedani arkuwēsni*, with dupl. VI 46 III 61 *kuyedani arkuēsni* 'in whatever pleading'); also frequent *arkuwar* (haplologic for **arkuwawar*), nom.-acc. sg. *arkuwar* (e.g. *KBo* III 3 IV 10–11 *nu-za kuis kuit arkuwar DÜ-zi* 'what plea each makes'; V 9 III 4–5 *n-an-zan apiya-pat pidi-ssi arkuwar DÜ-ya* 'then, in its place, offer an explanation!'; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 1:20; *KUB* XIV 1 Rs. 36 *ziga-nnas namma uddanī āppa arkuwar Ū[L iyasi* 'thou dost not even make excuses to us in the matter'; cf. Götze, *Madd.* 28; XIV 3 II 65–66 *ehu-wa nu-wa-mu-za arkuw[ar] iya* 'come, make your plea to me!'; cf. Sommer, *AU* 10; XIV 8 Rs. 23–24 *nasma mān ANA İR-DI kuedanikki kuitki nakkiyahhan [...]* *nu-za ANA EN-ŠU arkuwar iyazzi* 'or if something [is] heavy on some servant[']s mind], he makes a clean breast of it to his master'; cf. Götze, *KIF* 216; ibid. 20 *nu-za kāsa ANA* ^D*IM EN-YA hingani ser arkuwar ēssahhi* 'and lo, to the storm-god my lord on account of the plague I make a plea'; XXIV 1 IV 21 *UD.KAM-tili arkuwar ēssai* '[he] daily makes a plea'; cf. Gurney, *Hittite Prayers* 36; VI 45 IV 48 *arkuwar tiyauwar* 'plea-presentation'; cf. *ishunauwar siyauwar* 'bow-string-shooting'; *KBo* XI 1 Rs. 24 *DUB.1.KAM ŠA* ^D*U arkuwar tiyauwas* 'one [single] tablet of the presentation of the plea to the storm-god'), *arkuar* (e.g. *KUB* V 1 II 109 *arkuar tiyawas* *SISKUR* 'ceremony of plea-presenting'; cf. Ünal, *Hatt.* 2:65), *ar-ku-u-wa-ar* (e.g. XV 22, 3 *arkūwar tiyauwanzi* 'to present a plea'; *KBo* I 30 Vs. 4–5 *uttani-za kuis arkūwar natta iyazi* 'who

does not offer defense in a matter'=[Akk.] *ša tertam irtam lā išū* 'who does not make a turned breast'; cf. *MSL* 12:215 [1969]), *a-ar-ku-u-wa-ar* (*KUB* XIV 10 I 22–24 *nu-za hingani ser ANA DINGIR.MEŠ hūmandās ārkūwar ēssahhun* 'on account of the plague I made a plea to all the gods'; cf. Götze, *KIF* 206), nom.-acc. pl. neut. *arkuwarri* (VI 45 I 26–27 *nu-mu ke arkuwarri* H.A. *istamastin* 'hear these my pleadings!'), beside dupl. VI 46 I 27 *ar-u-wa-ar-ri-ya* [sic]); iter. *arkueski-*, *arkuiski-*, 1 sg. pres. act. *arkueskimi* (XIV 8 Rs. 37), *arkuēsk[imi]* (XIV 10 IV 2; cf. Götze, *KIF* 216–7), *ar-ku-ū-e-es-ki-mi* (VI 45 III 33), ibid. 19 *nepisas* ^DUTU-i *arkuiskimi*, with dupl. VI 46 III 59 *nepias* ^DUTU-i *arkuūiskimi* 'to the sun-god of heaven I am pleading', 2 sg. pres. act. *arkuiskisi* (*KBo* XVIII 24 I 12), 3 sg. pres. act. *ar-ku-ū-e-es-ki-iz-zi* (*KUB* XXI 19a II 4 [= *Bo* 4222]), 3 pl. pres. act. *arkuiskanzi* (XVII 9 I 19; *KBo* XXVI 64+ *KUB* XXXVI 12 II 12).

The correct meaning (Sturtevant, *Comp. Gr.*¹ 222; J. Duchesne-Guillemin, *TPhS* 1946:85) and the etymological connection (IE **argw-*) with Lat. *arguō* 'assert, prove, accuse', *argumentum* 'representation, proof' (Hendriksen, *Untersuchungen* 45, 74; J. Duchesne-Guillemin, *TPhS* 1946:85), perforce separating the latter from *argentum* 'silver' (q.v. s.v. *harki-*), were re-argued in detail by Laroche, *École Pratique des Hautes Études, Sciences religieuses, Annuaire* 72:13–20 (1964–5), *RPh* 42:242–3 (1968). Cf. Houwink Ten Cate – Josephson, *RHA* 25:121–2 (1967); von Schuler, *JCS* 22:4–5 (1968); Puhvel, *JAOS* 94:293 (1974). Thus *arkuwai* < **rgw-āye*?

The superseded rendering 'pray' (since Hrozný, *Heth. KB* 153; still in Hendriksen, *Untersuchungen* 45, 74) and tie-in (via IE **erkw-*) with Skt. *ārcati* 'shine, salute, praise', Arm. *erg* 'song', Toch. A *yärk-* 'do honor' (*IEW* 340; Mayrhofer, *KEWA* 1:50) linger on in Neumann, *Untersuchungen* 53, and Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:289, 301, 415, 472. Tischler, *KZ* 86:276–7 (1972), gave the correct meaning ('entschuldigen') but still sided with Kronasser in etymology (whereas Van Windekens, *Le tokharien* 593, separated *arkuwai* from IE **erkw-*). Juret's adduction of Lat. *rogō* 'ask' (*Revue des études latines* 16:71 [1938], *Vocabulaire* 43) was also a function of the wrong sense 'pray'.

H. Holma's (*Journal de la Société finno-ougrienne* 33.1:60 [1916]), Hrozný's (*SH* 78), and Sturtevant's (*Comp. Gr.*¹ 87) separate interpretation of *arkūwar* as 'warding off, defense', akin to Lat. *arceō* 'keep away' (q.v. s.v. *har[k]-*) has long since fallen by the wayside (cf. Couvreur, *Hett.* 151–2). V. Ševoroškin's connection of *arkuwar* ('Bitte, Gebet') with a purported IE **Herkw-* 'biegen' (*Orbis* 17:467 [1968]) is antiquated and arbitrary.

For the occasional appearance of *arkuwai* in place of *ar(u)wai* 'prostrate oneself' (q.v.) in duplicates of ritual texts see H. Otten – C. Rüster, *ZA* 67:61–2 (1977); presumably 'pleading' before the king entailed proskynesis, and hence some semantic conflation of the two near-homophones was possible in set contexts.

arlip(a), adverb or predicate complement, always in ritual analogies of 'thigh(s)' being positioned in a certain way, and a desirable posture for soul, country, or king ('firm, upright, erect' vel sim.): *KUB* XXXIII 68 III 19–20 *nu ZI-KA ZAG-as wallas [iwar a]rlip artaru* 'may your soul stand a. like the right thigh' (cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:129 [1965]); XXXIII 45 III 4–5 [*nu ZAG-as wallas*] GIM-am *arlipa [tiyazi* 'even as the right thigh stands a.', picked up in dupl. XXXIII 51, 2–3 [*KUR URU Ha*] *tti-ya ZAG-as [wallas iwar] arlip tiya* 'Hatti, too, stand a. like the right thigh!' (cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:140 [1965]); XXXIII 21 III 16 *arlipa* (cf. ibid. 15 *ZAG-as w[allas]*; Laroche, *RHA* 23:121); XXIX 1 IV 10–12 *kī-wa waliēs mahhan arlipa artari* LUGAL-s-a *uddār QATAMMA arlipa artaru* 'even as these thighs stand a., so, too, may the king's affairs stand a.' (cf. ibid. 9 *nu uwallus tianzi* 'they place thighs'; B. Schwartz, *Orientalia* N.S. 16:38 [1947]).

Etymological speculation is idle; very little favors a body part, possibly 'penis' (Laroche, *RA* 47:40 [1953]) or a tie-in with Hattic *alip* 'word' (?; Laroche, *RA* 41:79 [1947]; Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:331).

arma- (c.) 'moon; month; lunula (ornament)' (^DSIN, ^DEN.ZU; ITU[.KAM]), dat.-loc. sg. ^DSIN-mi (e.g. *KUB* VIII 16+24 III 11

^DSIN-mi maninkuwan 'close to the moon'; cf. M. Leibovici, *Syria* 33:143 [1956]), ITU-mi (e.g. XVII 15 III 14; epanadiploic I 16 III 57 ITU-mi ITU-mi 'every month'; cf. Sommer, *HAB* 14; XIII 3 II 25 ITU-mi ITU-mi; cf. Friedrich, *Meissner AOS* 47), ITU.KAM-mi (e.g. IV 47 Vs. 9 *kuedani imma* ITU.KAM-mi 'in the very month when'; XXXV 145 Rs. 3 *kedani* ITU.KAM-mi 'in this month'), nom. pl. *a-ar-me-es* (*KBo* XXIII 52 II 10, 12, 15, 17 'lunulae' [of gold], describing blazes or markings of iconographic team oxen, besides golden horns; wrongly 'harness-gear' [H. Eichner, *Die Sprache* 27:207 (1981), comparing Russian *jarmó* 'yoke', Lat. *arma* 'gear']). Common in theophorous anthroponymy of Southern Anatolian origin, e.g. *Arma*-^{DU} (*KUB* XIX 67 I 6 and 17; cf. Götze, *Neue Bruchstücke* 16–8) besides usual ^DSIN-^{DU}, or (Akk.) *Armaziti* (*RS* 15:77, 13) besides ^{ID}SIN-ma-LÚ (*RS* 17:292, 9). Cf. Laroche, *Noms* 39–41, 290.

armatar (n.) in ITU.KAM-tar (*KBo* XVIII 88 Rs. 11), perhaps 'month-span' (cf. *uidand-atar* 'year-length').

armanni- (c.) 'moonlet, lunula, crescent' (as metal ornament [= UD.SAR], or with determinative ^{NINDA} 'croissant' bread), nom. sg. or pl. *armannis* (e.g. *KBo* X 23 IV 6 *armannis* GUŠKIN 'lunula of gold'; *KUB* XLII 78 II 15 1-EN *armannis*; cf. *ibid.* 16 3 *armannis*, *ibid.* 4 *armannius*; cf. S. Košak, *Ling.* 18:112 [1978]; XXII 37 Rs. 4 *armannis*; II 13 I 15 and 54 ^{NINDA}*armannis*), *ar-ma-an-ni-es* (XLII 43 Vs. 5 1-EN *armannies*), acc. pl. *armannius* (XVII 21 II 14 *sittarius armannius-s-a* 'sun-disks and lunulae'; *ibid.* III 22 *sittari]ēs armannius-s-a*; cf. von Schuler, *Die Kaškäer* 156–8). Cf. Sommer, *ZA* 46:7–9, 12, 41–45 (1940); H. A. Hoffner, *Alimenta Hethaeorum* 152 (1974); for suffix, see Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:221–2. Cf. also *armannai-ma* (XLII 67, 8) and instr. sg. *armannantit* (XL 56 I 7; cf. Goetze, *JCS* 23:25 [1970]).

arma(n)tal(l)anni- (c.), bread-name, acc. sg. ^{NINDA}*armantalanne*[n (*KUB* XXVII 64 Rs. 8), *]armatalannin* (*Bo* 3162 Vs. 7; cf. Otten, *Materialien* 24), *a]rmatallanninn-a* (*KBo* XXIV 33 IV 6). Apparent suffix agglomeration *arma*- + *-ant*- + *-al(l)a*- + *-anni*-.

armuwalai- 'wax like the moon' (not 'shed moonlight'), 2 sg.

imp. act. in *KUB* VI 45+XXX 14 III 68–70 *nu-mu* ^{DU}... *armuwalashas iwar ser armūwalai nepisas-ma-mu* ^{DU}*UTU-as iwar ser wantāi* 'o storm-god, wax over me like the moon, and glow over me like the sun-god of heaven'; *armuwalasha(i)-* (c.) 'waxing of the moon', nom. sg. *armuwalashas* in the figura etymologica above, in *KBo* XIII 20, 6 ^DSIN*armuwalashas* [, *KUB* VIII 30 Rs. 3–4 ^DSIN-an [... *arm*]uwa<la>*shas-sis*, and in XXX 55, 14 *arm*]uwalashas *ša* ^{DU}*UTU-as* *izkīm-as* 'waxing of the moon (and) omen(s) of the sun' (cf. *ibid.* 5 *mān* ^DSIN *izkīm-ahzi* 'when the moon gives an omen'), *armuwalashais* (VIII 30 Vs. 21 *arm*]uwalashais *tepus* 'waxing [is] scant'), gen. sg. *armuwalashas* (XXXII 41 Rs. 5). Cf. Sommer, *ZA* 46:7 (1940); Friedrich, *JCS* 1:277 (1947); for suffix, see Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:167; Starke, *KZ* 93:257–8 (1979).

That *arma*- 'moon' was a widespread Southern Anatolian lexeme (Hier. MOON-*ma*-) is visible in the survival of Cuneiform and Hieroglyphic Luwian anthroponyms in Lycian and local Greek (esp. in Lycia): e.g. *Ερμαδάτης* (< *Arma-Datta*-), *Αρμαπίας* (< *Arma-piya*-), *Ερμυμοας* (< *Arma-muwa*-), *Ερμενηνίς*, *ermmenēni* (< **Arma-nani*-). Cf. e.g. Laroche, *HH* 102–3, *RHR* 148:24 (1955); Meriggi, *HHG* 32–3; Houwink Ten Cate, *LPG* 131–4; L. Zgusta, *Anatolische Personennamensippen* 1:119–34 (1964). The concomitant meaning 'month' may survive in Lyc. *rmmazata* (*TLy* 131:4) if it means 'monthly prestation' (vel sim.; cf. Carruba, *Istituto Lombardo, Rendiconti, Classe di Lettere* 108:579 [1974]; Neumann, *Die Sprache* 20:113 [1974]; Gusmani, *Incontri linguistici* 2:71 [1975]). Lydia is a fringe area: divine and theophorous *arma*- may be sparsely attested at Sardis (*armīa*-, *Αρμινανδᾶς*; cf. A. Heubeck, *Lydiaka* 31–3 [1959]), but 'month' is probably *Lyd. ora*- (cf. Gusmani, *Lyd. Wb.* 61–2, 178).

The stem *arma*- (and **armu*-, judging from *armu-walai*- and *Αρμουννᾶνι*) is clearly the native Hittite-Luwian term for 'moon', distinct from the Hattic moon-god Kašku and theologically significant mainly by assimilating and conveying the "southern" worship of the lunar deities Sin (of Harran) and the Hurrian Kušuh. Since the common noun *arma*- does not seem to be an indigenous theonym there is no reason to assume non-

IE substratal origin (as supposed by Tischler, *KZ* 86:277 [1972]).

IE 'moon' words usually refer to either brightness (Lat. *lūna*, OIr. *lūan*, OCS *luna*, Arm. *lusin*, Gk. *σελήνη*) or (time-)measure (Skt. *mās-*, Gk. *μήνη*, Goth. *mēna*, OPr. *menins*, Lith. *mienuo*, OCS *měseci*, Toch. A *mañ*, Toch. B *meñe*), in the latter instance largely coterminously with 'month' (Skt. *mās[a]*-, Gk. *μήν*, Goth. *mēnōps*, Lith. *mienuo*, *miėnesis*, OCS *měseci*, Toch. A *mañ*, Toch. B *meñe*; but also Lat. *mēnsis*, OIr. *mī*, Arm. *amis*). The first type is clearly supplantive in relation to the 'measure' words (**lowksno-*, cf. Avest. *raoxšna-* 'shiny', OPr. *lauxnos* 'stars'), occasionally competitive (OCS *luna* besides *měseci*, Gk. *σελήνη* besides *μήνη*), and sometimes combinatory (Skt. *candrā-mas-*, lit. 'bright moon'). Anatolian *arma-* also probably reflects a more "poetic" innovation in relation to the IE base type.

In Anatolian the moon was not 'bright' but rather the opposite, viz. 'pale, weak, feeble' (a commonplace, as when Shelley describes death: "pale as yonder waning moon with lips of lurid blue"). It needed "strengthening", as expressed in the compound *armu-walai-* 'wax like the moon' (cf. *waliwalai-* 'make grow'). Hence Laroche (*RHR* 148:18–21 [1955]) was probably on the right track not only in deriving from *arma-* the verb *armahh-* 'make pregnant' (q.v. s.v. *armai-*) but also connecting *arma-* ultimately with *arma(n)-* 'sickness' and Gmc. **arma-*; the latter two have long been mutually compared (see s.v.). Thus Hitt. *arma-* 'moon' is to OE *earm* 'weak(ened), wretched' what OIr. *lūan* 'moon' is to Avest. *raoxšna-* 'bright'. The Anatolian innovation not only involved a unique sense direction but also took over the entire semantic field moon: month, unlike the 'bright' terms in other languages (but cf. Romanian *lună* 'moon, month', vs. e.g. French *lune* : *mois*). Cf. Puhvel, *Bi. Or.* 36:58 (1979).

Goetze's etymology *arma* < **or-mo-* 'moving one' (*JCS* 8:80 [1954]) was abortive. Van Windekens (*Festschrift for O. Szemerényi* 912–3 [1979]) sought in *arma-* a sense of 'measure(ment)' akin to Toch. A. *yārm*, B *yarm* 'measure', tying all in with IE **ar-* 'arrange'. There is little likelihood in Ivanov's reconstruc-

tion *arma-* < **yar-meH-* 'year-measurer', with reference to the Old Norse kenning *ār-tali* 'year-counter' = 'month' (*Etimologija* 1977 148 [1979], 1979 130–2 [1981]); while **ye-* yields Hittite *e-* (see s.v. *e[u]wa[n]*-), **ya-* is stable (cf. *iya-* 'go'); besides, IE **yēro-* (Goth. *jēr*, ON *ār* 'year'), **yōro-* (Gk. *ὥρᾱ* 'season'), **yǵro-* (Russian Church Slavic *jara* 'spring') is unattested in Hittite ('year' being *witt-*), and G. T. Rikov (*Linguistique balkanique* 24.3:79–80 [1981] Kammenhuber (*Orakelpraxis* 55–6) pronounced *armuwalasha-* a loanword from Hurrian adduced Hes. *ἄρμη·λεική* (allegedly *pro λένκη*).

armai- 'be pregnant', 3 sg. pres. act. *armaizzi* (*KUB* XLIV 4 + *KBo* XIII 241 Rs. 1 *mān DUMU-an armaizzi* 'when [a woman] is pregnant with child' [acc. of respect]; *KBo* XXI 20 I 27 *DUMU-an armaizzi*; cf. Burde, *Medizinische Texte* 44; VIII 130 III 7 *mān SAL-za arma[izzi]* 'if a woman is pregnant'), *armāizzi* (XII 112 Vs. 13); partic. acc. sg. c. *armandan* (VI 3 IV 15 and 17 [= *Code* 1:83–4] *šAH armandan* 'pregnant sow'); deverbative adj. *armawant-*, nom. sg. c. *armauwanza* (*KBo* XVII 65 Vs. 47 *SA]L-za armauwanza* 'pregnant woman'; XVII 62 + 63 I 19–20 *mān armauwa[nza] mān sannapilis* 'whether pregnant or not [lit. empty]'), acc. sg. c. *armauandan* (VI 3 III 78 [= *Code* 1:77] *GUD.ÁB ar-ma-u-an-da-an* 'pregnant cow'; ibid. 79 *ANŠU.KUR.RA armauandan* 'pregnant mare'), nom. pl. c. *armauwantes* (*KUB* XVII 10 I 15, see below); comparable to e.g. *kartimmiyawant-* 'angry' (cf. Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:267); for the variant *arnuandan* for both *armandan* and *armauandan* in *Code* 1:77, 83–4 see s.v. *arnu-*; verbal noun *armawar* (n.), gen. sg. in *KUB* XXXV 103 III 10 *hukmais armauwas* 'conjunction of pregnancy' (cf. Otten, *LTU* 95).

armahh- 'make pregnant, impregnate', -*za armahh-* 'become pregnant, conceive', 3 sg. pres. act. *armahhi* (*KBo* XVII 65 Vs. 1 [= *ABoT* 21 I 1] *m]ān-za SAL-za armahhi* 'when a woman conceives'; ibid. 44 *armahhi*; ibid. Rs. 1 *ar]mahhi*; XXII 102 Vs. 8 *mān-za SAL-za ar[mahhi*; cf. Burde, *Medizinische Texte* 47; *KUB* XLI 8 IV 29 *nu-za armahhi* '[the ewe] becomes pregnant';

cf. Otten, *ZA* 54:138 [1961]), 3 pl. pres. act. *armahhanzi* (XVII 10 I 14–15 *nu-za namma* GUD.HI.A UDU.HI.A DUMU.LÚ.ULÙ.LU. .MEŠ ŪL *armahhanzi armauwantes-a kuyes nu-za apiya ŪL hassanzi* ‘cattle, sheep, and humans no longer conceive, and those [already] pregnant do not then give birth’; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:90 [1965]), 1 sg. pret. act. *armahhun* (XXXIII 120 I 31 *āsmā-tta armahhun* ^DIM-nit nakkit ‘lo, I have impregnated you with the mighty storm-god’; similarly *ibid.* 32, 33; cf. Güterbock, *Kumarbi* *2), 3 pl. pret. act. *armahhir* (XXXIII 59 IV 9 and 13; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:150 [1965]), 3 sg. imp. act. *armahhu* (XXXVI 55 III 22 -za ...] *Aranzahin armahhu* ‘let [so-and-so] become pregnant with A.’ [acc. of respect]; *ibid.* 25 -za ... -] *sipan armahhu*; *ibid.* 27 -za ...] ZA.BA₄.BA₄-ma *armahhu*; *ibid.* 29 -za ... -] *an armahhu*; rather than ‘impregnate A.’, etc.; whereas in XXXIII 120 I 31 [above] *Kumarbi* gets mythically impregnated with the storm-god, the river-goddess Tigris, and Tasmisu, it is very unlikely that someone is ordered to impregnate indiscriminately the Tigris, the war-god, and two other deities), *armahdu* (*KBo* X 45 IV 33), *armahhu* (dupl. *KUB* XLI 8 IV 31–32 *nu-za ē[sh]ar papratar wastul* GE₆-is KI-as *armahhu*[ddu ‘may the dark earth become pregnant with the blood, defilement, [and] sin’; cf. Otten, *ZA* 54:138 [1961]; partic. *armahhant*-, nom. sg. c. *armahhanza* (III 111, 18 *armahhan*[za; XXVI 33 II 8–9 *armah*[hanza] SAL-as), dat.-loc. sg. c. *armahhanti* (*KBo* VI 26 II 33 [= *Code* 2:78] GUD.ĀB *armahhanti* ‘for a pregnant cow’), nom. pl. c. in *KBo* X 45 IV 34 *armahhantes hassanzi* ‘pregnant [they] give birth’; deverbative adj. *armahhuwant*- (cf. *armawant*- besides *armant*- above), nom. sg. c. in dupl. *KUB* XLI 8 IV 32–33 SAL-za UDU-uss-a *armahhuwanza hāsi* ‘pregnant woman and sheep give(s) birth’; verbal noun *armahhatar* (n.), dat.-loc. sg. in IV 4 Vs. 3–4 *kimmantin armahhanni* ‘winter for impregnation’ (cf. Laroche, *RA* 58:73 [1964]); *armahhu(wa)r* (n.), gen. sg. *armahhuas* (*KBo* XVII 65 Vs. 6 ‘of pregnancy’), *armahhuwas* (XXIV 17 Rs. 2 a] *armahhuwas wassiyaz* ‘with the medicament of pregnancy’), abl. sg. *armahhuwazza* (syntactically attractional for gen. sg. in *KUB* XXX 43 III 20–22 *mān hāsauwas* DUMU-a[n] *armahhuwazza wassiyaz* [...] *iskizzi* ‘when the midwife daubs the child with the

medicament of pregnancy’; cf. Laroche, *CTH* 177; cf. e.g. VIII 48 I 12 *tuetaza memiyanaz* ‘on your command’ instead of *tuel memiyanaz*); iter. *armahhiski*-, 3 sg. pres. act. *armahhiskizzi* (XXXIII 84 + IV 16; cf. Siegelová, *Appu-Hedammu* 60).

The factitive *armahh*- has been derived directly from *arma*- ‘moon’ by V. Pisani, *Paideia* 7:323 (1952), Laroche, *RHR* 148:19 (1955), and Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:430; it means literally ‘make moon-bound, bring into menstrual orbit’, much like e.g. *ishiulahh*- ‘bind by treaty’ or *siuniyahh*- ‘imbue with (evil) divinity, make possessed’ (cf. Gk. *σεληνιακός*, *σεληνόπληκτος*, Lat. *lunāticus* ‘moon-struck’). Similarly *armai*- signifies verbatim ‘be in a lunar way’ (cf. e.g. *taksulai*- ‘be friendly’, from *taksul*- ‘friendship, peace’). For the widespread connection of the moon with pregnancy cf. e.g. Catullus 34.13–18, where Diana-Luna as birth-goddess is syncretized with both Juno Lucina and Hecate: *tu Lucina dolentibus/Iuno dicta puerperis/ tu potens Trivia et notho es/dicta lumine Luna./ Tu cursu dea menstruo/metiens iter annuum* ...; as another example Gabriel, otherwise the messenger of the Annunciation, was identified with the Moon in the planetary interpretation of the seven archangels in the Cabala. Cf. in general K. Tallqvist, *Månen i myt och dikt, folketro och kult* (1947), esp. 281–3, 304–8. Cf. Puhvel, *Bi. Or.* 36:58 (1979).

Tischler (*Glossar* 62–3) wrongly posited an underlying noun **arma*- ‘pregnancy’, perhaps (but unexplainedly) related to *arma*- ‘moon’. The derivational relationships of *arma*- ‘moon’, *armai*- ‘be pregnant’, and *arma(n)*- ‘sickness’ have long been tangled: ‘sick’ > ‘pregnant’ (Götze, *AM* 199); ‘moon’ > ‘sick’ and ‘pregnant’ (Laroche, *RHA* 9:20–1 [1948–9]; Kronasser, *VLFH* 39, 242, *Etym.* 1:25, 171, 266, 430); ‘moon’ > ‘pregnant’, but ‘sick’ in a more remote, “collateral” relationship to ‘moon’ (Laroche, *RHR* 148:18–21 [1955]).

arma(n)-, erma(n)-, irma(n)- (c. or n.) ‘sickness, illness’ (GIG), nom. sg. c. GIG-as (*KBo* I 42 IV 5, = Akk. [mu]rzu, Sum. NÍG.GIG; cf. Güterbock, *MSL* 13:140 [1971]; *KUB* XIV 15 II 6 *n-an idalus* GIG-as *istarakta* ‘a bad illness afflicted him’; cf. Götze, *AM* 48),

acc. sg. neut. (also c.?) *e-ir-ma-an* (KBo XVII 1 IV 2 *ha*]tūgan *idālu erman papratar dāhhun* 'the terror, the evil, illness, uncleanness I have taken'; cf. Otten–Souček, *Altheth. Ritual* 34; *ibid.* III 11–12 *erma(n)-smet ēsh[ar-s]amet idālu-smet hatuka(n)-smet hari[enu]n* 'their illness, their blood[-guilt], their evil, their terror I have buried'), *irman* (XVII 3 I 7 *irma(n)-smas-kan dāhhun* 'I have taken illness from you'; III 4 I 6–7 *mahhan-ma KUR.KUR.MEŠ^{LÜ}KUR¹Arnuandan šēš-ya irman istamassir* 'but when the enemy lands heard of my brother's illness', with partitive apposition; cf. Götze, *AM* 14; Frisk, *Indogerm.* 31–2; IV 6 Rs. 16; cf. Tischler, *Gebet* 16; *KUB* VIII 62 I 16; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 26:23 [1968]), *irmān* (XXVI 87, 8 *irmān piyer* '[the gods] gave sickness'), acc. sg. c. *GIG-nan* (XIX 29 I 7; cf. Goetze, *AM* 14), dat.-loc. sg. *irmani* (VIII 62 I 19), abl. sg. *GIG-az* (KBo IV 12 Vs. 8 and 10 *GIG-az ti-nut* 'saved [me] from the illness'; cf. Witzel, *Heth. KU* 34; Götze, *Hattusilis* 40), *GIG-za* (IV 6 Vs. 16–17 *n-an kez GIG-za ti-nut* 'restore her from this illness!').

irmanant- (c.) 'illness', nom. sg. *irmananza* (e.g. *KUB* XXXVII 190 Rs. 6, with gloss-wedges), *GIG-anza* (e.g. *ibid.* 4; *KBo* IV 6 Vs. 24–25 *istarkiat n-an GIG-anza tamastat* '[she] has become sick, illness has beset her'; *KUB* XXXIII 121 II 17 [i]dālawanza *GIG-anza* 'bad illness'; cf. Friedrich, *ZA* 49:234 [1950]). Cf. Luw. IGI.HI.A-wassanza *GIG-anza* 'eye-ailment' (XXXV 107 III 16; cf. Otten, *LTU* 98), SAG.DU-assis IGI.HI.A-wassis *GIG-antes* 'head- and eye-ailments' (*ibid.* 17). Cf. Laroche, *BSL* 57.1:33 (1962); Tischler, *Gebet* 36–9, who wrongly assumed an adjective *irmanant-* 'ill' as well.

Denom. *armaniya-*, *irmaniya-* 'be(come) ill', 3 sg. pres. midd. *armaniyatta* (*KUB* IV 72 Rs. 3 *armaniyatta n-as SIG₃-atta* '[a man] will fall ill [but] he will get well'; cf. Ehelolf, *ZA* 43:182 [1936]; Goetze, *JCS* 4:224 [1950]; Neu, *Interpretation* 14); verbal noun *irmaniyauwar* (= Akk. [maru]šdu, Sum. NÍG.GIG in *KBo* I 42 IV 6). Cf. Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:567.

armala-, *irmala-* 'sick, ill', with suffix as in e.g. *lissiyala* 'liver-related, hepatic' from *les[s]i-* 'liver' (cf. Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:171–2), nom. sg. *armalas* (*KUB* XXX 10 Rs. 15–16 and par. XXX 11 Rs. 12 *armalas mahhan* 'like a sick [man]'; cf. Goetze,

JCS 4:224 [1950]; Kammenhuber, *ZA* 56:156 [1964]), *irmalas* (I 1 I 44–45 *mān-mu istarakzi kuwapi nu-za-kan irmalas-pat* [with gloss-wedges] ŠA DINGIR-LIM handandatar ser uskinun 'if it ever ail me, even when ill I kept seeing over me the deity's providence'; cf. Götze, *Hattusilis* 10; *dupl. KBo* III 6 I 37 *irmalas-pat*).

irmalant- 'sick, ill', nom. sg. c. *irmalanza* (*KBo* V 9 I 16; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 1:10, 32–3; *KUB* V 6 I 47); cf. e.g. *andara(nt)-*, *arahzena(nt)-*, and Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:265–6.

Deadjectival *armaliya-*, *irmal(l)iya-* 'be(come) ill; afflict (with illness)' (impersonal subject, or 'illness'; patient in acc.; cf. s.v. *istark-*), 3 sg. pres. midd. *GIG-ri* (*KUB* VIII 35 Vs. 3), 1 sg. pret. midd. *armaliyahhat* (?; I 16 II 2 *kāsa arm[aliyahhat* 'lo, I am become ill', matching *ibid.* I 2 [Akk.] *sumrušāku* 'I am suffering', stative of *marāšu*; cf. Sommer, *HAB* 2–3, 31), 3 sg. pret. midd. *irmaliyattat* (e.g. *KBo* III 4 II 20 *n-as irmaliyattat* 'he fell ill'; cf. *ibid.* 21 and 50 *GIG-at*; Götze, *AM* 48, 60; *ibid.* I 5–6 *EGIR-an-ma-as irmaliyattat-pat* 'but afterwards he likewise fell ill'; cf. Götze, *AM* 14; XVI 1 I 20 *nu-war-as irmaliyattat* 'he became ill'; cf. Otten, *MIO* 3:162 [1955]), *irmaliattat* (*dupl. III* 4 I 13 *nu-war-an irmaliattat* 'illness afflicted him'; cf. Götze, *AM* 18), *irmalliyattat* (V 9 I 14–15 *tuk-ma istarakkit nu irmalliyattat* 'it ailed you, illness afflicted you'; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 1:10), *GIG-at* (e.g. III 4 II 50 *Ugha-LÜ-is kuit GIG-at* 'because U. was ill'; cf. Götze, *AM* 60; IV 12 Vs. 5–6 *ANA PANI ABU-YA-mu kappin DUMU-an HUL-lu GIG GIG-at* 'in my father's time illness badly afflicted me as a small child'; cf. Witzel, *Heth. KU* 34; Götze, *Hattusilis* 40); partic. *irmaliant-*, nom. sg. c. *ibid.* 22 *karū irmalianza ēsta* '(he) was already ill'. Cf. Neu, *Interpretation* 73–4.

The *a > e > i* variation, with *a* most frequent in Old Hittite, matches that of *arha(i)- > irha(i)-* and *erhui- > irhui-* (q.v.); cf. e.g. Otten–Souček, *Altheth. Ritual* 44, 56; Puhvel, *AJPh* 98:152 (1977). For the declension type *erma(n)-* cf. e.g. *alkista(n)-*, *arkamma(n)-*, *alanza(n)-*; in the neuter form *erman* one may possibly postulate analogical interference by *inan-* (cf. Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:270).

The nominal stem *arma(n)-* and its quasi-synonym *inan-*

(q.v.) contrast with the primary verb for 'ail' (*istark-*). The basic meaning of *arma(n)-* is perhaps 'weakness, wretchedness', from an IE **ormo-* seen in OE *earm* 'weak(ened), wretched' and ON *armr* 'wretch(ed), wicked' (antonymous to *heill* 'well, sound'; cf. H. Beck, *Festschrift für Hans Eggers* 21–8 [1972]); cf. C. H. Carruthers, *Lg.* 9:159 (1933). A separate nominalization is Hitt. *arma-* 'moon', literally 'the weak(ened) one' (q.v.). A. Meillet's comparison of Arm. *olorm* (<**or-orm-*) 'pity, compassion' with Gmc. **arma-* (*Mémoires de la Société de linguistique de Paris* 10:280 [1898]) and Hitt. *erma(-la)-* (*BSL* 37:110 [1936]) seems possible; just as 'compassion' readily enters the semantic sphere of Gmc. **arma-* with the Christian texts (Goth. *arman* 'misereri', *arma-hairts* 'miseri-cors'), it may have evolved in a reduplicated cognate in early Classical Armenian.

T. Burrow's (*Archivum Linguisticum* 7:154 [1955]) and Tischler's (*KZ* 86:283 [1972]) adduction of Skt. *irma-* 'wound' or Vedic *arma-* 'ruin(-heap)' is less probable, as is K. Strunk's equation of Gmc. **arma-* (original sense allegedly 'desolate, ruinous') with Vedic *arma-* (*Festschrift für Hans Eggers* 35–41 [1972]); for the Indic words see rather s.v. *harra-*.

Luw. *er(hu)wa-*, *ir(hū)wa-* (noun), *er(hū)walliya-*, *irwal(-li)ya-* (adjective) are of uncertain meaning and of doubtful relevance to Hitt. *arma(n)-* (cf. e.g. Tischler, *Glossar* 369).

armizzi- (n.) 'bridge', with determinatives ^{GIS} 'wood' or ^{NA} 'stone', nom.- acc. sg. neut. *armizzi* (e.g. *KBo* XVI 36 + *KUB* XXXI 20 + *Bo* 5768 II 14–15 *nu-ssi ANA* ^{ID} *Zuliya pir[an]* ^{GIS} *armizzi eppir nu* ^{GIS} *armi[zz]i arha pippir* 'they seized the bridge over the river Z. and they wrecked the bridge'; cf. Alp, *Belleten* 41:644 [1977]; *KUB* XIX 9 IV 11 ^{GIS} *armizzi*; cf. *ibid.* 10 *nu-kan* ^{ID} *zūiskir* 'they crossed the river', and see K. Riemschneider, *JCS* 16:115 [1962]; *XLIII* 36, 10 ^{GIS} *armizzi*; *XX* 2 IV 19 ^{NA} *armizzi*; *KBo* XI 72 III 5 *lalas-wa armizzi* 'the tongue [is] a bridge', with dupl. *XI* 10 III 17 *EME-as-wa* ^{GIS} *armizzi*, dat.-loc. pl. *armizziyas* (*XXII* 6 I 18 ^{GIS} *armizziyas-ma* 2 *UDU.ŠIR huwekta* 'to the bridge he sacrificed two rams'; cf. Güterbock, *MDOG* 101:19 [1969];

XX 123 IV 8 ^{GIS} *armizziyas ANA* ^{ID} *Zul[iya]*).

Denom. verb *armizziya-* 'bridge (over)', figuratively 'smooth the way for, abet', 2 sg. pres. act. in *KUB* XXVI 1 III 27–28 *zik-ma-at sakti n-at parā armizziyasi* 'but you know it and abet it' (cf. von Schuler, *Dienstanweisungen* 13, 19), 3 pl. pres. act. *armizziyanzi* (*XXXVI* 83 I 6 'they bridge over' [viz. pig in sacrificial pit, so that offerant can stand above it]), 3 pl. imp. midd. in *XV* 34 I 45–46 *nu-smas HUR.SAG.MEŠ piran taksatni-yantaru* [^{ID}.HI.A]-*smas piran armizziyantaru* 'before you let mountains be levelled, before you let rivers be bridged' (cf. L. Zuntz, *ARIV* 96.2:494 [1936–7]; Haas–Wilhelm, *Riten* 186), *KBo* XV 25 Vs. 14–15 [^{ID}.HI.A-*wa piran a*] *rmizziyandaru hariēs-ma-wa-kan* [*piran taksatniyand*] *aru* 'let rivers be bridged over, let valleys be made level' (cf. Carruba, *Beschwörungsritual* 2). Cf. Neu, *Interpretation* 15.

Etymology uncertain. The adduction of *arma-* 'moon', *armanni-* 'crescent' (Sommer, *ZA* 46:8 [1940]; Laroche, *RHA* 9:20 [1948–9]) assumed unproven lunar curvatures of early Anatolian bridges. A possible cognate of *armizzi-* is rather Gk. *ὄρμος* 'roadstead, anchorage, harbor' (if the latter has secondary aspiration like e.g. *ἄρμα* and is unconnected with *ὄρμη* 'rush': Skt. *sārma-* 'flow' or with *ὄρμος* 'cord, chain', *εἶρω* 'string together' < *εἶρω* < **seryō*); for the semantics, cf. Avest. *pəratu-* 'bridge' beside Lat. *portus* 'harbor', OE *ford* 'ford', or Lith. *tiltas* 'bridge' beside Vedic *tīrthām* 'watering-place, ford'. Another possible connection is with Gk. *ἔρμα(τα)* 'ship-prop(s), ballast, reef, cairn, barrow' (if unconnected with Lith. *svarūs* 'heavy'), *ἔρμαξ* 'stone-barrow', *Ἐρμῆς* (god of roads and travel), *Ἐρμος* (Lydian river called *πολυψήφιδα* 'pebbly', hence fordable, in Herodotus 1:55), and similar onomastic elements of probable Anatolian provenance (separate from *Ἀρμα-*, *Ἐρμα-* 'Moon-', q.v. s.v. *arma-*). Cf. Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:240.

Tischler (*KZ* 86:277 [1972]) suggested an IE root etymology (**rem-* 'rest upon, support'; *IEW* 864) seen perhaps in OHG *rama* 'prop', Norw. *rande* 'embankment', *rand* 'crossbeam'. Further semantic support might be found in e.g. OCS *mostŭ* 'bridge' besides ON *mastr* 'pole, mast', or ON *brū* 'bridge'

besides OCS *brǔvūno* 'beam'. G. T. Rikov (*Linguistique balkanique* 25.2:22 [1982]) saw a nominal *-ti- derivative of a denom. verb *armiya-, comparing Gk. *ἀρμός* 'joint' and Skt. *sétu-* 'bond; bridge'.

arnam(m)i(ya)-, Luwoid verb describing a ritual action immediately following *sip(p)ant-* 'sacrifice', 3 sg. pres. act. *arnammitti* (Bo 4951 Rs. 12 *sipanti nu-za arnammitti* 'he sacrifices, and he a.'), *arnamitti* (KUB XXIX 7 Rs. 63 *sipanti namma arnamitti* 'he sacrifices, then a. '; cf. Lebrun, *Samuha* 125; KBo VIII 90 II 21), *arnaminti* (dupl. KUB XXIX 4 II 33–34 *sipandanzi nu EN SISKUR.SISKUR arnaminti n-as sarā tiyazi* 'they sacrifice, the sacrificer a., and he steps up'; cf. Kronasser, *Umsiedelung* 16).

The Luwoid *arnam(m)itti* is normal; cf. e.g. 3 sg. pres. act. *kalutitti* besides the Hitt. *kalutiyazzi* (s.v. *kaluti-*). The variant *arnaminti* is not a 3 pl. pres. act. (as claimed in e.g. *Dict. louv.* 31) but rather an erroneous hypercorrection resulting from nasal reduction and consequent neutralization of visible distinction between Luwoid 3 sg. and pl. (cf. 3 pl. *katmarsitti* < **katmarsinti* s.v. *kam[m]ars-*). Kronasser (*Umsiedelung* 49, *Etym.* 1:522) wrongly assumed a stem *arnami(n)t-* (cf. *sip[p]a-[n]t-*), thus regular 3 sg. *arnaminti* and with nasal reduction *arnamitti*.

Perhaps denominative from a Luwian participle **arnam-(m)i-* from a verb akin to Hitt. *arnu-* (q.v.), in the sense of 'make removal, clear away, wind down', which the context seems to favor. add: CTH 70, KBo 32.170:16 *Walluwi sanga-Priest of the Goddess of the Night: sipanCahhi aghnamittima=za IŠTU DA. BA. ZA*

arnu- 'move along, make go; stir, raise; transport, deport, remove; bring, transmit, deliver, produce; further, promote'; *katta arnu-* 'bring down; bring to an end, conclude, terminate', 1 sg. pres. act. *arnumi* (KBo XVI 47 Vs. 10 *n-us-kan māt kuemi māt-us arnumi* 'if I kill them [or] if I deport them'; cf. Otten, *Istanbuler Mitteilungen* 17:56 [1967]; KUB XIV 1 Rs. 22 KUR] ^{URU} *Hapālla-wa-kan nassu kuemi nasma-war-at. QADU NAM.RA.HI.A GUD.HI.A UDU.HI.A arnumi* 'I will either smash Hapalla or remove it with

deportees, cattle, and sheep'; cf. Götze, *Madd.* 24; V 1 III 29; cf. Ünal, *Hatt.* 2:68; *Maşat* 75/43 Rs. 16; cf. Alp, *Belleten* 44:47 [1980]), *ānumi* (XXXI 127 III 29), *arnummi* (KBo XVIII 127, 6), 2 sg. pres. act. *arnusi* (e.g. V 4 Vs. 22–23 *māt-kan ERÍN.MEŠ-ma ANŠU.KUR.RA.MEŠ war[ri] ŪL arnusi* 'but if you do not move up troops [and] cavalry as auxiliaries'; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 1:56; KUB XXI 27 IV 8–10 *māt ... ke AWATE. MEŠ [ist]amasti n-at ANA ^{DIM} tuel huhhi ... parā arnusi* 'if you hear these words and pass them along to the storm-god your grandfather'), *arnutti* (KBo IV 3 III 11 ar]nuttu = KUB VI 41 IV 6 a[rnuttu; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 1:132), 3 sg. pres. act. *arnuz(z)i* (e.g. KBo V 1 I 9 *n-at-kan mahhan KÁ-as parā arnuzi* 'when he brings it forth to the gate'; cf. Sommer – Ehelolf, *Pāpanikri* 2*; KUB V 1 I 15 ^{DUTU-ŠTERÍN.MEŠ} ... *pian arnuzi* 'his majesty moves ahead troops', matching ibid. *pian huinuzi* 'sends ahead'; cf. Ünal, *Hatt.* 2:34; KBo VI 2 I 38 [= Code 1:19] *nu ē-ir-set-pat arnuzzi* 'he [viz. the culprit] delivers his very estate [as forfeit]'; VI 3 IV 60–61 [= Code 100] GUD.HI.A-ŠU *edreskizzi n-us-san parā hameshanda arnuzi* 'he [viz. the barn-burner] keeps feeding his [viz. the wronged party's] cattle and tides them over till next spring', lit. 'brings them to next spring'; cf. [less probably] Josephson, *Sentence Particles* 318, who considered *parā* preverbal, 'carries forward'; for prenominal *parā* see s.v. *appasiwatt-*; Code 1:1–4, 76 *apūn arnuzi* 'he [viz. the responsible party] produces that one [viz. the body of a deceased person or animal]'; VI 2 I 5–6 [= Code 1:5] *nasma INA KUR ^{URU} Hatti nu-zza unattallan-pat arnuzzi* 'or [if it is] in Hattiland, he [viz. the perpetrator] produces the very [body of the] merchant'), 1 pl. pres. act. *arnummeni* (e.g. KUB XIX 30 IV 5–6 *nu-war-an] anda arnumme[ni nu-war-an ...] parā pīyaweni* 'we shall turn him in and hand him over'; cf. Götze, *AM* 102; XXXIII 106 II 16 *andan arnummeni*; cf. Güterbock, *JCS* 6:22 [1952]; IV 1 II 5–6 *DINAM kuit arnummeni* 'the complaint which we raise'; cf. von Schuler, *Die Kaşkärer* 170), 2 pl. pres. act. *arnutteni* (e.g. XIII 4 I 56 *n-at-si parā-pat ŪL arnutteni* 'you do not bring it to him'; ibid. 51 *n-at DINGIR.MEŠ-as zi-ni parā ŪL arnutteni*; cf. Sturtevant, *JAOS* 54:368 [1934]), 3 pl. pres. act. *arnuwanzi* (e.g. KBo IV 2 IV 41 *mahhan-ma GUD ... arnuwanzi*

'but when they make the cow move'; cf. Götze – Pedersen, *MS* 10; V 1 II 9 'they bring'; cf. Sommer – Ehelolf, *Pāpanikri* 6*; *IBoT* III 148 III 47 DINGIR.MEŠ *id-i arnuwanzi* 'they bring the deities to the river'; cf. Haas–Wilhelm, *Riten* 226), *āruwanzi* (*KBo* VI 26 IV 2–3 [= *Code* 2:96] *t-us āruwanz[i k]ūnn-a takiya URU-ri kūnn-a takiya URU-ri asesanzi* 'they remove them and settle one in one town, the other in another town'), *arnūwanzi* (e.g. *KUB* XXXIX 12, 7 I]NA É.NA₄-ŠU *arnūwanzi* 'they move [the body] to its mausoleum'; cf. Otten, *Totenrituale* 70), *arnuanzi* (e.g. XV 31 II 10–11 'they bring'; cf. Haas–Wilhelm, *Riten* 156; V 1 II 48 'they deport'; cf. Ünal, *Hatt.* 2:58; XXX 17 Vs. 2 *parā arnuanzi* 'they move forth [the body]'; cf. Otten, *Totenrituale* 52; [*pennumanzi*] *arnuanzi* 'they make [them] move [in a trot]', passim in Kikkulis-text; cf. Kammenhuber, *Hippologia* 290–2, 324–5), *āruanzi* (*KBo* XIII 72 Vs. 8), 1 sg. pret. act. *arnunun* (e.g. V 9 II 38–39 NAM.RA.HI.A ... *kuyēs* ... ABU-YA *arnut ammuqq-at arnunun* 'the captives whom my father deported [and] whom I deported'; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 1:18; X 2 II 51–52 *nu-smas SAHAR.HI.A-is ser arnunun* 'I stirred up dust for them'; cf. F. Imparati–C. Saporetto, *Studi classici e orientali* 14:50 [1965]; *KUB* XIV 3 II 65 *kī arnunun* 'I dispatched the following'; cf. Sommer, *AU* 10; XXIII 13, 9; cf. Sommer, *AU* 314), 3 sg. pret. act. *arnut* (e.g. *KBo* III 34 II 10 [OHitt.] *s-an arnut s-an* ^{URU} *Ankui IRDI* 'he deported him and banished him to A.'; *KUB* XXXIV 23 I 10 *n-as QADU NAM.RA.MEŠ GUD UDU arnut* 'he removed them along with deportees, cattle, and sheep'; cf. Güterbock, *JCS* 10:83 [1956]; for the duplicate XL 8, 3 cf. H. Klengel, *Oriens Antiquus* 7:67 [1968]), *ārnūt* (XIX 8 I 24). 1 pl. pret. act. *ar-nu-um-me-en* (XX 96 V 10), *ar-nu-um-mi-en* (*KBo* XIII 62 Vs. 18), 3 pl. pret. act. *arnuir* (V 8 III 35 *n-an-kan INA* ^{ID} *Dahara kattanta arnuir* 'they made him go down to the D. river', with dupl. XVI 8 III 39; *KUB* XV 36 Vs. 17 *arnu[ir]*; cf. Götze – Pedersen, *MS* 6; *KBo* IX 144, 4 a]rnuir; cf. S. Heinhold-Krahmer, *Arzawa* 306 [1977]), *arnuer* (*KUB* XIX 14, 20 *anda arnuer* 'they brought in'; cf. Güterbock, *JCS* 10:112 [1956]; XIV 3 I 4–5 *uqq-a QATAMMA zi-ni arnuer nu kedas KUR-eas GAM uwanun* 'they likewise got through to me [lit. brought to bear on my soul], and I came

down to these lands'; cf. Sommer, *AU* 2, 28–33; XIV 8 Vs. 29, with dupl. XIV 11 II 32 *arnuir*; cf. Götze, *KIF* 210), 2 sg. imp. act. *arnut* (e.g. *KBo* III 40a, 14 [OHitt.] *nu-mmu annas-mas katta arnut* 'bring me down my mother's [clothes]'; *KUB* XXXI 68 I 4 *it-war-as arnut nu-war-as arnunun* 'go, get them moving! And I made them move'; cf. R. Stefanini, *Athenaeum* N.S. 40:23 [1962]; *KBo* IV 4 IV 22 *nu-wa-nnas* ... *arnut* 'make us march!'; cf. Götze, *AM* 136; *KUB* XIV 1 Rs. 26 *nu-wa-kan it KUR* ^{URU} *Hapalla-wa-kan kueni nasma-war-at arnut* 'go and smash Hapalla, or deport it!'; cf. Götze, *Madd.* 26; *KBo* V 13 III 1–2 ERÍN.MEŠ-wa-z ANŠU.KUR.RA.MEŠ *piran huwinut nu-war-at-mu-kan warri lammar arnut* 'send ahead troops and cavalry and make them move up as my auxiliaries right away!'), *ārnūt* (ibid. 3 and 15; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 1:124–6), 3 sg. imp. act. *arnuddu* (e.g. *KUB* VII 60 III 13–14 *nu-mu* ^{DU} *EN-YA zi-a[s] iyadu nu-wa-mu-kan zi-as arnud[du* 'may the storm-god my lord do my soul's [desire] and further my soul's [desire]'; cf. Haas – Wilhelm, *Riten* 238; for the phraseology, cf. *kardiyas iya-* s.v. *kard[i]*–; Sommer, *AU* 31–2; XXXIII 8 II 15 and 16), *aranuddu* (ibid. 17; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:101 [1965]), 2 pl. imp. act. *ar-nu-ut-tin* (e.g. XXIII 72 Vs. 41; *Mašat* 75/11, 13; 75/13, 19; cf. Alp, *Belleten* 44:40, 46 [1980]), 3 pl. imp. act. *arnuwandu* (e.g. XXXIII 89 + XXXVI 21 III 14; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 26:69 [1968]), *arnuandu* (e.g. *KBo* V 3 II 9 ^{DU} *UTU-št-ma-ssan zi-as arnuandu* 'but let them further his majesty's soul's [desire]'; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 2:114); partic. *arnu(w)ant-*, nom. sg. c. *āruwanza* (*KUB* XXIII 92 Rs. 15), acc. sg. c. *arnuandan* (see below), nom.-acc. sg. neut. *arnuwan* (XXI 33 IV 24), *arnuan* (*KBo* XI 1 Vs. 22; cf. *RHA* 25:106, 132–3 [1967]), nom.-acc. pl. neut. *arnuwanda* (*KUB* XXVII 13 IV 14); verbal noun *arnumar* (n.), nom.-acc. sg. *arnumar* (*KBo* I 44 I 13 *katta-ssan arnumar* 'a bringing to an end, termination'; cf. Otten, *Vokabular* 9), *ārnumar* (*KUB* XIV 17 II 7 'a movement [of troops]'; cf. Götze, *AM* 84), *arnummar* (XLIII 55 II 19), gen. sg. *arnumas* (II 1 II 50 *maninkuwan arnumas* 'of bringing near'; cf. A. Archi, *SMEA* 16:95, 109 [1975]; *VAT* 7497 IV 8 ^{DU} *SIN zi-ni arnumas* 'moon-god of soul-influence' [vel sim.]; cf. Sommer, *AU* 30), *arnummas* (*KUB* II 1 II 28 *zi-as arnummas* 'of furthering the soul's

[desire]; *KBo* V 9^a II 34–35 *arnummas uttar* ‘a matter of [forcible] removal’; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 1:18; *KUB* XVIII 49 Rs. 11); infin. *arnumanzi* (XIV 17 II 15 ‘to move [troops]’; cf. Götze, *AM* 84; *KBo* XVI 97 Vs. 7), *arnumazi* (XXIII 110 Rs. 10); iter. *arnuski-*, 1 sg. pres. act. *a]rnuskimi* (XVIII 24 I 18), 2 sg. pres. act. *arnuskisi* (*KUB* XXVI 15, 10), 3 sg. pres. act. in IV 1 I 31–32 *DINAM arnuskizzi* ‘raises complaint’ (cf. von Schuler, *Die Kaškäer* 170), 1 pl. pres. act. in XVII 21 II 6–7 *nu-smas-san DINAM arnuskuiwani* ‘we shall raise complaint with you’ (cf. von Schuler, *Die Kaškäer* 154), 3 pl. pres. act. *arnuskanzi* (XXXII 123 IV 29), 1 sg. pret. act. *arnuskinun* (*KBo* XVI 9, 1), 3 sg. pret. act. *a]rnuskit* (XIII 74, 11), 3 pl. pret. act. *arnuskir* (*KUB* XIX 14, 17 ‘they kept deporting’; cf. Güterbock, *JCS* 10:112 [1956]; *KBo* IV 12 Vs. 24 and 28 ‘they had kept promoting’; cf. Götze, *Hattusilis* 42), 2 sg. imp. act. *arnuski* (*KUB* XL 102 VI 5), 3 sg. imp. act. *arnuskiddu* (XXX 40 III 7–8 *nu-war-as-san assuli zi-as arnuskiddu* ‘may he in favor keep furthering [their] soul’s [desire]’), 2 pl. imp. act. *arnuskitin* (*FHG* 5, 7; cf. Laroche, *RA* 45:138 [1951]), *arnuskitin* (*KUB* XIII 4 IV 5–6 *n-at-kan DINGIR.MEŠ-a[s] zi-ni hūdāk arnuskittin* ‘bring it at once to the [soul of the] gods’; cf. Sturtevant, *JAOS* 54:390 [1934]). Cf. Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:442, 301.

arnuwala- (c.) ‘displaced person (of either sex), deportee (from conquered lands, bound to an assigned residence)’ (NAM.RA, lit. ‘seized one’, from Sum. *ri* ‘seize’), nom. sg. *arnuwalas* (*KUB* XXVI 57 I 5–7 ^{LÜ}*arnuwalass-a-k[an ...]* KUR.KUR.MEŠ-as *hūman-das* [...] KUR ^{URU}*Hatti anda ēszi* ‘the DP of all lands is in Hatti’; XIII 2 III 36 *arnuwalas-a-kan kuis* KUR-ya *anda arzananza* ‘the DP who is quartered in the country’, vs. ibid. 38–39 ‘who goes out of the country’; cf. von Schuler, *Dienstanweisungen* 48), acc. sg. *arnuwalan* (XIII 14 Rs. 1 [= *Code* 200A] *takku arnuwalan kattān kuiski sesk[izzi]* ‘if anyone sleeps with a DP’), nom. pl. *arnuwalas* (*Bo* 2401 III 1–2 EZEN ... ^{LÜ.MEŠ}*arnuwalas ēssanzi* ‘the DP’s celebrate the festival’; cf. Otten, *ZDMG* 102:342 [1952]), dat.-loc. pl. *arnuwalas* (*KBo* XVI 97 Rs. 1 *mān arahzenas kuitki ERÍN.MEŠ arnuwalas idalu iyazzi* ‘if an external army does any harm to the DP’s’). This term is distinct from *appant-* ‘captive’

(ŠU.DIB, Akk. *šabtu*), q.v. s.v. *ep(p)-*. Unlike Akk. NAM.RA = *šallatu* which encompassed all movable spoils (humans, animals, goods), Hitt. NAM.RA = *arnuwala-* refers to humans only (the comprehensive generic term for all manner of booty is rather *saru-* [q.v.]); for speculations about this Hittite divergence (traditional asyndetic bipartition of ‘moveable possessions’ into ‘men + beasts[-chattels]’, IE **wiro-* + *peku-*), see C. Watkins in *Hethitisch und Indogermanisch* 269–87 (1979). Cf. Goetze, *AM* 217–20; Laroche, *RA* 43:72–3 (1949); Alp, *JKF* 1:113–35 (1950); H. A. Hoffner, *JCS* 22:39 (1968). On the identification NAM.RA = *arnuwala-* cf. esp. Alp, *JKF* 1:121–4 (1950); on the suffix *-ala-* see Alp, *JKF* 1:124–6 (1950); N. van Brock, *RHA* 20:95–6 (1962); Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:172–4.

For discussion and bibliography of the many interpretations of *arnu-* in the *Code*, cf. e.g. Güterbock, *JCS* 15:66–7 (1961); Imparati, *Parola del Passato* 14:185–8 (1959), *Leggi ittite* 186–7, 204–7, 261, 272; Haase, *Studi in onore di Edoardo Volterra* 6:471–82 (1971). The meanings posited here are ‘deliver, produce’ (‘deport’ once in *Code* 2:96), declining ‘bury’ (Sturtevant et al.; cf. Gk. *ἐκφέρω*) and ‘make amends, indemnify’ (Friedrich – Goetze; cf. Haase, *Bi. Or.* 17:182 [1960], and G. Klingenschmitt, *Studien zur Indologie und Iranistik* 5–6:143–5 [1980], who assumed a separate verb *arnu-* ‘owe reparations’ cognate with Skt. *ṛṇām* ‘debt’). The acc. sg. c. participle *arnuandan* (*KBo* VI 2 IV 6–7, 19, 21 [= *Code* 1:77, 83, 84]) is presumably a euphemistic ‘brought (viz. to mating)’, hence ‘impregnated’, besides the corresponding VI 3 III 78–79 *ar-ma-u-an-da-an* and ibid. IV 15 and 17 *ar-ma-an-da-an* ‘pregnant’ (q.v. s.v. *armat-*) in the newer version of the *Code*.

arnu- (< **ṛ-new-/ṛ-nu-*) is not only the regular causative formation from the stem *ar-* but also an ancient match to Gk. *ὀρνυμι* ‘move, rouse, stir’, Skt. *ṛṇóti* ‘move, arise’, Avest. *arənaoiti* ‘set in motion’, etc. (*IEW* 326–7). Cf. e.g. Hrozný, *SH* 130; Sturtevant, *Lg.* 3:166 (1927); Couvreur, *Hett.* 96. A comparison with Gk. *ἄρυνυμι* ‘win’, Arm. *arnum* ‘take’ (e.g. Frisk, *GEW* 1:146) is semantically implausible.

Cf. *ar-*; *ar-*, *er-*; *arai-*; *arriya-*; *aru-*; *aruna-*; *ar(u)wai-*.

arp-, found in nominal derivatives:

arpa- (c.) 'bad luck, setback, misfortune', nom. and abl. sg. in *KBo* XXII 260 Vs. 12–14 *nu arpās-ma* (with gloss-wedges) *kuiski* *DÜ-ri n-as arpaza* (with gloss-wedges) *ÜL DÜ-zi* ... [*nu a*] *rpās kuis* *sixsÁ-at* 'some setback occurs and he does not act on account of the setback ... the setback which was determined ...', acc. sg. *arpan* (*KUB* V 1 III 46 *ša mē arpan* 'setback in battle'; *ibid.* 49 *mē-as arpan*; *ibid.* 67 *ša mē DUGUD-un arpan* 'heavy setback in battle'; cf. Ünal, *Hatt.* 2:72–4; *KBo* XXIII 117 I 8 [with gloss-wedges]), gen. sg. *arpas* (*ibid.* 9 [with gloss-wedges]).

Denom. *arpai-* 'be unlucky, turn out badly', 3 sg. pres. midd. in *KBo* III 21 II 23 -]anza-mis *arpiyattari* 'my ? turns out badly' (cf. e.g. *aritta* s.v. *arai-*); iter. *arpasa-* (cf. e.g. *halzessa-* from *halzai-*), 3 sg. pres. act. *arpasāi* (*KUB* V 1 III 33 *KARŠ.HI.A TA Mē arpasāi* 'the army has reverses in battle'), 3 sg. pret. act. (Luwoid) *arpasatta* (*KBo* III 6 I 3 *nu-mu arpasatta* [with gloss-wedges] 'it went badly for me'; cf. Götze, *Hattusilis* 10). Cf. Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:555, and for the corresponding Luwian iteratives in -(s)s(a)-, *Dict. louv.* 144.

**arpu-* (n.) 'bad luck, trouble', denom. *arpuwai-* 'be unlucky, be hazardous, prove troublesome', 3 sg. pres. midd. *arputta* (< **arpuwatta*; cf. e.g. *sallattari* from *sallai-* [s.v. *salli-*], and *sanhunzi* < *sanhuwanzi* (s.v. *sanhuwai-*); *KBo* VI 26 I 20 [= *Code* 2:62]; cf. Neu, *Interpretation* 15–6; XIX 104, 5; cf. Siegelová, *Appu-Hedammu* 14; reservations in H. C. Melchert, *JCS* 31:61 [1979], and Güterbock, *Die Welt des Orients* 9:91–2 [1980], who read *larputta*); partic. *arpuwant-*, nom. sg. c. *arpuwanza* (*KBo* XIX 76 + *KUB* XIV 10 I 14 *par]kus arpuwanzass-a* 'high and hazardous' [mountain]; cf. Houwink Ten Cate, in *Florilegium Anatolicum* 161 [1979]), nom.-acc. sg. neut. *arpuwan* (*KUB* XIV 3 I 24 and XIX 37 II 16 'hazardous' [place]; cf. Sommer, *AU* 2; Götze, *AM* 168), nom. pl. c. *arpuwantes* (XIX 37 III 50 and 52 'difficult' [roads]; cf. *ibid.* 51 *warhuis* 'rough'; Götze, *AM* 176–8), nom.-acc. pl. neut. *arpuwanta* (V 1 III 48 *IZKIM.HI.A-ya-za arpuwanta kikistari* 'unlucky signs occur'; cf. Ünal, *Hatt.* 2:72); verbal noun *arpuwatar* (n.), dat.-loc. sg. *arpuwanni* (XX 52 IV 6).

Luw. *arpuwan(n)i-* 'unlucky' (?), instr.-abl. sg. *arpuwanāti*

(*KUB* XXXV 43 II 13; cf. Otten, *LTU* 43).

Hier. ^{MOUNT} *Arputawanas*, epithet of storm-god, perhaps *arpu-(wa)nta-* + ethnic suffix *-wana-*, i.e. 'inhabiting Mt. Arpuwant' (cf. Laroche, *HH* 113; Neumann, *Orbis* 20:484 [1971]).

Laroche (*RHA* 16:98 [1958]) interpreted Lyc. *erbbe* (< **arpa-*; e.g. *TLy* 29.3 *erbbe*; 44a.47 and 44c.13 *erbbedi* [instr.]) as 'defeat', and similarly Lyc. B *erbbesi-* (*TLy* 44d.13) as reflecting a Luw. **arpassi-* (genitival adj.); but he also improbably derived the iterative stem *arpasa-* (see above) from the latter.

For possible survival of *arpa-* in Anatolian onomastics (e.g. *Τροκοαρβασις*, *Αρβασις*, esp. in Cilicia and Lycia), see Houwink Ten Cate, *LPG* 147–8; L. Zgusta, *Anatolische Personennamensippen* 1:72–4 (1964).

While *arpuwant-* and *arpuwatar* may alternatively be denominatives from **arpu-* (cf. e.g. *akuwant-* s.v. *aku-*, and *idaluwatar* s.v. *idalu-*), with the disappearance of **arpu-* they would have effectively become part of the paradigm of *arpuwai-*. In view of the wide distribution of both *arpa-* and *arpu-* in both Hittite and Southern Anatolian it is difficult to credit Tischler's postulation (*Glossar* 65–6) of a basic adjective **arpu-* and secondary origin of *arpa-* via a specific inner-Hittite development (cf. e.g. *idālaz* < *idalawaz*); instead *arpa-* and *arpu-* must be parallel formations of at least Proto-Anatolian date.

Couvreux's connection (*Hett.* 105) of *arp-* with *RV* 10.117.2 *raphitā-* 'overcome, wretched', Ved. *rāpas-* 'infirmity, (bodily) affliction' is formally and semantically plausible, although the further tie-in with Lat. *rapīō* 'snatch' and an IE **rep-* (*IEW* 865; supported by Tischler, *KZ* 86:278–80 [1972], *Glossar* 65–6) remains doubtful (cf. Mayrhofer, *KEWA* 3:41). PANat. **arp-* can theoretically reflect either **A₂er-p-*, **H₂or-p-*, or **H₂rp-*, with **Hr-ép-* seen in the Vedic words; possibly *arpa-* < **H₂órpo-* (noun), but *arpu-* < **H₂rpú-* (adjective, neuter used as noun); Hitt. *arpu-* would then be to Ved. *rāpas-* what e.g. Ved. *urú-* 'wide' is to *vāras-* 'width'.

The tie-in of *arpa-* with Lat. *orbis* 'bereft' (IE **orbho-*; *IEW* 781–2), current since Sturtevant (e.g. *Comp. Gr.*¹ 93; still in Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:184), is implausible (see also s.v. *har[a]p-*).

Neumann (*Orbis* 20:482–5 [1971]) adduced Gk. ἀρβύλη ‘hiking-shoe’ as an Anatolian-based outcome of *arpu(wa)lli- (i.e. *arpu-+alli-) ‘suitable for hazardous terrain’ (cf. *arpuwant-* used of rough places and roads).

Cf. *arpamar*.

arpamar (n.), bread-name, nom.-acc. sg. or pl. ^{NINDA}*arpamar* (*KUB* XXX 19 IV 2 and dupl. XXXIX 8 III 38; cf. Otten, *Totenrituale* 44), ^{NINDA}*arpamarr-a* (XXXIX 7 II 64; cf. Otten, *Totenrituale* 40).

This type of bread was deposited together with fruits at the regal bier. In view of the euphemistic tenor of royal funerary terminology (e.g. *KUB* XXX 16 I 1–2 *mān* ^{URU}*Hattusi sallis wastāis kisari nassu-za LUGAL-us nasma SAL.LUGAL-as DINGIR-LIM-is kisari* ‘if great desolation occurs at H., in that either king or queen becomes a god’) it is quite possible to assume a relationship to *arpa-* ‘bad luck, misfortune’ (q.v. s.v. *arp-*), with ^{NINDA}*arpamar* (or *NINDA arpamar?*), denominative like *hila-mmarr* (Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:282–3), meaning roughly ‘mortuary bread’ (cf. H. A. Hoffner, *Alimenta Hethaeorum* 152–3 [1974]).

The claims for “foreign” origin (Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:273; Tischler, *Glossar* 65) are wholly arbitrary.

ar(a)s-, arsiya- ‘flow’, 1 sg. pres. act. *arasmi* (*KUB* XXXVI 75 + 1226/u III 19 *nu wātar māhhan kuwāpi arasmi* ‘I flow like water somewhere’; cf. H. Otten – C. Rüster, *ZA* 67:56 [1977]), 3 sg. pres. act. *araszi* (e.g. *KBo* XIII 31 I 8 *ēšhar araszi* ‘blood flows’; cf. Riemschneider, *Geburtsomina* 74; XXI 22 Rs. 38–9 *wātar-sed-a-kan* [...] *lūliaz araszi* ‘and its water flows from the pond’; *KUB* IX.3 I 10 *īd-as araszi* ‘the river flows’; IX 6 I 19, 21, 22, 37 *araszi* ‘[the liquid] flows’; cf. Otten, *LTU* 38; XV 34 III 23–4 *n-asta wātar kuwapi parā araszi* ‘where water flows forth’; cf. Zuntz, *ARIV* 96.2:510 [1936–7]; Haas – Wilhelm, *Riten* 196), *āraszi* (VIII 36 II 11 *ēšhar āraszi*; cf. Burde, *Medizinische Texte* 38; XVIII 41 II 10 *wātarr-a-wa-kan āraszi*

‘water flows’; XVII 9 I 20–22 *kuwat-wa wēskisi nu-wa-ta-kkan suppayaza* [IGI.HI.]A-wa-za *ishahru parā āraszi* ‘why do you keep wailing and tears flow from your pure eyes?’; cf. Friedrich, *ZA* 39:45 [1930]; XLI 8 II 3–4 *tedanus āraszi*; dupl. *KBo* X 45 II 40 *tēdanas ār[aszi]* ‘hair flows’; cf. Otten, *ZA* 54:124 [1961]; *VBoT* 16 Rs. 6), *ārzi* (X 45 IV 39 *n-at-kan* ^{GIM}^{GIŠ}*PISAN-az ārzi* ‘it flows down the drainpipe’; dupl. *KUB* XLI 8 IV 37 *āraszi*; cf. Otten, *ZA* 54:138 [1961]; XV 42 II 3 *katta ārzi*; dupl. XLIII 58 II 15 *āraszi*), *arsiyazi* (XXXIII 49 II 3; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:142 [1965]), *arsiyazzi* (XXIX 9 I 10–11 *nu-ssi-kan issalli parā ZAG-ni meni arsiyazzi* ‘and spittle flows forth onto his right cheek’; cf. Güterbock, *Afo* 18:79 [1957]), *arsiezzzi* (XXXIII 54, 10–11 ^{GIŠ}^{PISAN-as} *GIM-an āppa parza ŪL arsiyezzzi* ‘as the drainpipe does not flow backwards’; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:139 [1965]), *arsiezzzi* (XVII 10 III 26; cf. Laroche, *ibid.* 95; *KBo* XXI 41 + *KUB* XXIX 7 Rs. 59–60 *nu īd-as māhhan EGIR-pa ŪL arsiezzzi* ‘as the river does not flow backwards’; cf. Lebrun, *Samuha* 124–5), *ārassiyazi* (XXIX 9 I 14–15 *nu-ssi-kan KAXU-az issalli parā GÜB-li meni ārassiyazi* ‘and spittle flows forth from his mouth onto his left cheek’), *arsizzi* (XXIX 10 I 6–7 *nu-s[si-kan KAXU-az issalli parā ZAG-ni meni arsizzi*; cf. Güterbock, *Afo* 18:79 [1957]), *ārassizzi* (*ibid.* 9–11 *nu-ssi-kan issaz issalli parā GÜB-li meni ārassizzi*), *ārsiyaizzi* (XXXIX 7 Vs. 28 and 29; cf. Otten, *Totenrituale* 32), 3 sg. pres. midd. *arsari* (?; XXXIV 78, 6), 3 pl. pres. act. *arsanzi* (XXIV 8 IV 10–11 *īd.MEŠ ... arsanzi* ‘rivers flow’; cf. Friedrich, *ZA* 49:222 [1950]; Siegelová, *Appu-Hedammu* 12; XXXVI 25 IV 4–5 *nu wēskizzi ishahru-ma-ssi-kan ... arsanzi* ‘he keeps wailing ... and his tears flow’; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 26:73 [1968]; cf. also Güterbock, *JCS* 6:12 [1952]; X 72 V 3), *arsianzi* (*IBoT* III 141, 5; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:103 [1965]), 3 sg. pret. act. *ārsas* (XXXVI 89 Rs. 12, of the river Marassantas; cf. Haas, *Nerik* 152; XXIV 14 II 3), 3 pl. pret. act. *arser* (e.g. XXXVI 2b II 19; cf. Meriggi, *Athenaeum* N.S. 31:136 [1953]; Laroche, *RHA* 26:33 [1968]), 3 sg. imp. act. *arasdu* (*KBo* XVII 105 II 34), 3 sg. imp. midd. *arsaru* (?; 1190/u Rs. 9); partic. *arsant-*, nom. pl. c. *arsantes* (*KBo* X 47g III 14 ‘[over]flowing’ [with vegetation]; cf. Otten, *Istanbuler Mitteilungen* 8:108 [1958]; Laroche, *RHA* 26:12 [1968]; Puhvel, *Kratylos*

25:138 [1980]), acc. pl. c. *arsantes* (*KUB XXXIII* 41 II 9; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:160 [1965]). Cf. Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:394–5; Neu, *Interpretation* 16.

Caus. *ar(as)sanu-*, 3 pl. pres. act. *arassanuwanzi* (*KUB XXX* 32 I 15 *n-asta watar anda arassanuwanzi* 'they let water flow in'; cf. V. Haas – M. Wäfler, *Ugarit-Forschungen* 8:96 [1976]), 3 sg. pret. act. *arsanut* (*XXXVI* 89 Rs. 13 and 14, of diverting rivers; cf. Haas, *Nerik* 152; *KUB IV* 5 + *KBo XII* 73, 22 *id.MEŠ-ass-a-kan anda kariddus arsanut* 'into rivers he made floods flow'; cf. Laroche, *RA* 58:73 [1964]). Cf. Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:443.

arsanu- (n.) 'flow, course', nom.-acc. sg. in *KUB XXXVI* 89 Rs. 19 *nu-wa-za-kan ārsanu le wahnusi* 'do not turn the flow!' (cf. Haas, *Nerik* 152), nom.-acc. pl. *arsanuwa* (*ibid.* Rs. 41).

arsarsur- 'flowing; stream', nom.-acc. sg. neut. *ar-sa-as-su-u-ur* (*KBo XXIII* 9 I 12), dat.-loc. sg. *ārsa(r)suri* (*KUB XVII* 27 II 21–22 *nassu wappui nasma id-as ārsarsuri* 'either to the bank or to the stream of the river'), acc. pl. c. in *XXXIII* 10 Vs. 10 *id.HI.A arsarsūrus* 'flowing rivers' (cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:105 [1965]), nom.-acc. pl. neut. *arsarsūra* (*XXXIII* 13 II 14; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:158 [1965]), *arsarsūri-ssit* (*XXXVI* 55 II 26 'its streams'), *arsāssūri-ssit-ya* (*ibid.* 20 '[all] its streams'), unclear case *arsasuras* (*KBo XII* 33 III 3).

Luw. 3 pl. imp. act. *ārsiyandu* (*KUB XXXV* 39 I 25; cf. Otten, *LTU* 38). Cf. *Dict. louv.* 31.

Cf. Skt. *ārṣati* 'flow', *rāsa-* 'liquid' (IE **H₂ér-s*, *H₂r-és-*); further possible cognates (e.g. Gk. *ἀπ-εράω* 'pour out'; *IEW* 336–7) may point to an *e*-colored laryngeal (*E₁*), in which case Hitt. *ars-* would represent zero grade or conditioned timbre. Cf. e.g. Sturtevant, *Lg.* 8:120 (1932), *Comp. Gr.*¹ 90, *Comp. Gr.*² 30; Couvreur, *Hett.* 96–7. On toponymic cognates see Rosenkranz, *BzN N.F.* 1:135–6 (1966).

arsana- 'be angry (at: dat.-loc.), begrudge, envy', verbal *-(a)na-* stem (or adjective?), attested in derivatives:

arsanant-, nom.-acc. pl. neut. in *KUB XXXIII* 9 III 7 *sakuwa arsanand[a* 'envious eyes' (cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:106 [1965]), original participle (or denominative *-nt-* adjective?); *arsanatal-*

(*l*)*a-* (c.) 'envier' (equals *ganāu*, i.e. Canaan. *qannā* 'be jealous' in *KBo XIII* 1 I 36; cf. Otten, *Vokabular* 10, 12), acc. pl. *arsanattallus* (I 1 I 59; cf. Götze, *Hattusilis* 12), *arsanattallus* (*KBo III* 6 IV 4; cf. Götze, *Hattusilis* 34–5), *arsanattalus* (*KUB I* 8 IV 25), dat.-loc. pl. *arsanattallas* (I 1 I 54), *arsanattallas* (*KBo III* 6 I 45; *KUB XXI* 27 III 26); *arsaniya-*, 2 sg. pres. act. *arsanēsi* (*KBo XXV* 122 III 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14; cf. Starke, *Funktionen* 137; Neu, *Altheth.* 205), *arsaniese* (*ABOT* 65 Rs. 6 *man zik ūl arsaniese* 'would you not be angry?'; cf. L. Rost, *MIO* 4:346 [1956]; possibly graphic error for 2 sg. pret. act. *ar-sa-ni-e-es*; cf. C. Watkins, *Indogermanische Grammatik* III/1, 79–80 [1969]), 1 sg. pret. *arsanie[nun]* (*ABOT* 65 Rs. 4), 3 sg. pret. act. *arsaniyat* (*KUB XIX* 65, 14; cf. Götze, *Neue Bruchstücke* 28), 3 pl. pret. act. *arsanier* (cf. Götze, *Hattusilis* 8; with gloss-wedges in I 1 I 32). Cf. Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:568, 258, 176.

ars- < IE **E₁ṛ(E₁)s-* (*IEW* 337), as in Avest. *arāši-* 'envy' and perhaps Toch. A *rse* 'hatred'; cf. **E₁er(E₁)s-* in OE *eorsian* 'wish ill', *yrre* 'angry', **E₁ṛE₁s-* in Skt. *īrṣyā* 'envy, jealousy', Avest. *arāšyant-* 'envious', **E₁ṛE₁es-* in Skt. *irasyāti* 'be angry', *irasyā* 'ill-will' (= Hom. *ἀπειή* 'threats'), Avest. *araska-* 'envy'. Cf. Benveniste, *BSL* 33:139 (1932); Mayrhofer, *IF* 70:246 (1965); Gusmani, *Lessico* 52; Čop, *Ling.* 8:51–2 (1966–8).

arsi- (c.) 'planting, plantation, cultivation', nom. sg. *arsis* (*KBo VI* 12 I 13 [= *Code* 2:3]), acc. sg. *arsin* (*ibid.* 20 [= *Code* 2:5]; *XVIII* 151 Vs. 16; cf. Ünal – Kammenhuber, *KZ* 88:164 [1974]).

arsai-, *arsiya-* 'plant, nurture, cherish, cultivate', (midd.) 'take care of oneself; thrive, succeed', 3 sg. pres. act. *arsāizzi* (*VI* 12 I 20 *a]rsin EGIR-pa arsāizzi* 'he replants the plantation'; *XXIV* 4 Vs. 11), *arsaizzi* (*KUB XXIX* 21, 15; cf. Haase, *Fragmente* 55), *arsezzi* (*KBo VI* 12 I 12), 2 sg. imp. midd. *arsiyahhut* (*KUB X* 72 V 6 and 13), *ārsiyahhut* (*I* 16 III 30 *nu-za UD-an 2-šU 3-šU et nu-za ārs[iya]hhut* 'eat two or three times a day, and take care of yourself'; cf. Sommer, *HAB* 12), 3 sg. imp. midd. *arsiyattaru* (*KBo VII* 28, 16 'may [the libation] succeed'; cf. Friedrich, *Rivista degli studi orientali* 32:218

[1957]), 3 pl. imp. act. *arsiyandu* (*KUB XXIX 1 IV 23–25 ke-wa mahhan arseskanzi nu LUGAL-un SAL.LUGAL-unn-a hasses han-zasses anda QATAMMA arsiyandu* ‘as they nurture these [trees], let them likewise cherish the descendants of the king and queen’; cf. Sommer, *HAB* 152; B. Schwartz, *Orientalia* N.S. 16:38 [1947]; Dressler, *Studien* 183); iter. 3 pl. pres. act. *arseskanzi* (*XXIX 1 IV 24* above), 3 sg. pret. act. *arsikkīt* (*KBo VI 13 I 8 [= Code 2:69] taknā arsiikkīt* ‘planted in the earth’; dupl. *KUB XXIX 30 III 13 tāknā [arsik]ket*; cf. Friedrich, *Heth. Ges.* 76; Haase, *Fragmente* 78). Cf. Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:501; Neu, *Interpretation* 16.

Cf. Hes. ἄρσεα·λειμῶνες, presumably an Asianic loanword. Possibly *arsī-* is connectible with *ar(a)s-* ‘flow’ (q.v.). For the remarkable congruence of Hittite and Greek terms denoting (irrigational) cultivation, cf. s.v. *amiyara-*. See also Rosenkranz, *JEOL* 19:502–3 (1965–6); Gusmani, *Studi linguistici in onore di Vittore Pisani* 512 (1969); O. Szemerényi, *Gnomon* 43:657 (1971), *Journal of Hellenic Studies* 94:153 (1974).

M. Mayer (*Acme* 27:303 [1974]) saw in *arsai-* a borrowing from Old Assyrian *arāšu* (standard Akk. *erēšu*, PSem. **hrp* ‘cultivate with a seeder-plow’, hence also ‘plant’; cf. s.v. *har[a]s-*); but *arsai-* (like *arsiya-*) is denominatively derived from *arsī-*, not the basis of the latter.

Cf. *arziya-*.

arsī(n)tathi- (c.), name of an ornithomantic bird, nom. sg. *arsintathis* (e.g. *KUB V 17 II 27*; *XVI 54 Rs.* 10 and 13; *XVIII 12 I 9*; cf. Ünal, *RHA* 31:43 [1973]), *ar-si-en-ta-at-hi-es* (*V 11 I 17*), *ar-si-in-ta-at-hi-es* (*XLIX 21 III 12*), *ar-si-en-ta-at-hi-is* (*V 11 I 54*), *arsitathis* (ibid. 19 and 63), *ar-si-in-da-at-hi-es* (*KBo XXIV 126 Vs.* 20), acc. sg. *arsintathin* (e.g. *KUB V 17 II 24* and 37), *arsitathin* (*V 11 IV 35*), *arsidathin* (*Alalah 454 II 4*). Cf. Ertem, *Fauna* 209–10. For other augural bird names see e.g. s.v. *alila-*, *aramni-*.

Hurrian origin is patent in the suffix; cf. e.g. *ahrushi-*, *anahī(t)-* (s.v.). Cf. Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:209. But indigenous Anatolian provenance is also possible.

ard- ‘saw’, 1 pl. pres. act. *ardumēni* (*KUB XXXVI 74, 2*] *aimpan ardumēni* ‘let us saw [off] the burden’ [gods speaking, perhaps figuratively, in the Atrahasis-epic]; cf. Siegelová, *Arch. Or.* 38:136 [1970]), 3 pl. imp. act. *arduwandu* (*XXXIII 106 III 54* ^D*Ullukummin* ^{NA4}*ŠU.U-zin GİR.MEŠ GAM-an arha ardu[wandu]* ‘let them saw off the feet of U. the diorite’; cf. Güterbock, *JCS* 6:28, 41–2 [1952]); verbal noun *ar-du-mar* (*KBo XXVI 19,10*). For the juncture shift **ard-(u)weni* > **ardu-weni* > *ardumeni* cf. also N. van Brock, *RHA* 20:94 (1972); Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:84; see also s.v. *halluwai-*.

ardala- (n.) ‘saw’, nom.-acc. pl. *ardāla* (*KUB XXXIII 106 III 52–53 nu-kan karuwiliya* ^{URUDU}*ardāla parā tiyandu nepis tekann-a kuez arha kuerir* ‘let them bring forth the ancient saw with which they cut apart heaven and earth’; *KBo XXVI 65 II 18*).

The sense ‘saw’ is plausible as a specification of the ‘cutter’ (^{URUDU}*kuruzzi*) referred to in *KUB XXXIII 106 III 42*, esp. since parallel Greek myth has a ‘saw-toothed sickle’ (ἄρπην καρχάρόδοντα in Hesiod, *Theogony* 180). The “jagged” root-meaning of *ard-* may hence well be ‘gnaw’, related to Ved. *rādati* which means not only ‘gnaw’ but ‘cut through, open up (paths, channels, etc.)’, also figuratively; other cognates would be Lat. *rōdō* ‘gnaw’, *rādō* ‘tear, strip, scrape, scratch’ (cf. *rōstrum* ‘bill, snout, sharp point’, *rāstrum* ‘hoe’). An underlying IE **H₂ér-d-*, **H₂r-éd-* accounts for the Hittite and Vedic forms, while the Latin vocalism is difficult (seeming long-grade *o*-ablaut in *rōd-*, and secondarily differentiated *rād-*?). Hitt. *ard-* is to Ved. *rād-* what e.g. Hitt. *arp-* is to Ved. *rāpas-*, or *halzai-* is to Goth. *laþōn*, or *palhi-* is to Lat. *plānus*, or *san(a)h-* ‘flush’ is to Ved. *snāti* ‘bathe’. Cf. Puhvel, *Bi. Or.* 36:58 (1979).

The comparison of *ard-* with Skt. *ṛdhak* ‘separately’, *ardhā-* ‘half’, Lith. *ardýti* ‘split, separate’ (*IEW* 333), advocated by Tischler (*KZ* 86:281 [1972], *Glossar* 69), assumed a special suffixation of the root seen in e.g. *árma-* ‘ruins’, Lith. *irti* ‘dissolve’ (q.v. rather s.v. *harra-*).

arta- (c.), bird-name, acc. sg. *artan* ^{MUŠEN} (143/r, 3), acc. pl. *ardus* (*KUB XXX 24a + XXXIV 65 I 155 arduss-a* ^{MUŠEN}.HLA; cf.

Otten, *Totenrituale* 58, *OLZ* 57:231 [1962]; XXXIX 37 I 5 5 (*arduss-a*), dat.-loc. pl. ANA *ārtas-ma-kan* (XXXIX 35 I 7). Derived South Anatolian toponym *Ardussa* (XXVI 43 Vs. 39; cf. Imparati, *RHA* 32:28 [1974]; Laroche, *Gedenkschrift P. Kretschmer* 2:3 [1957]; Garstang – Gurney, *Geography* 124; Ertem, *Cografiya* 14), as happens frequently with Anatolian bird-names (cf. e.g. s.v. *kakkapa-*, *mutamuti-*; Neumann, *Untersuch.* 60).

Cf. perhaps Ἀρδύς, Mermnad king of Lydia in whose family ornithonymy may have been rife (Μέρμνης, Γύνης, Τυδῶ); cf. Neumann, *Untersuch.* 70; Heubeck, *Praegraeca* 38; Puhvel, *JAOS* 82:78 (1962), *Evidence for Laryngeals* 85 (1965); W. Fauth, *Hermes* 96:257–64 (1968). Differently Carruba, *OLZ* 60:557 (1965), who combined Ἀρδύς with Hitt. *hardu-* ‘descendant’ (q.v.). V. Georgiev (*Linguistique balkanique* 11.2:7 and 20 [1967]) compared Ἀρδύς: *ardu-* with the Etruscan man’s name *Arθ*, rendered by C. (= *Gaius*) in the Etr.-Lat. bilingual *CIE* 890 = *TLE* 521 (cf. Lat. *gaius* ‘jay, magpie’).

Cf. Lat. *ardea* ‘heron’, ON *arta* ‘teal’, Gk. ἐρωδιός, ἀρωδιός ‘heron’, Serb. *róda* ‘stork’, IE **A₂er-H₂-d-*, *A₂r-oH₂-d-* (*IEW* 68). Perhaps *ardu-* < **A₂rH₂dú-*, cf. Serb. *róda* < **radā* < **A₂rH₂déA₂*. See also H. Wittmann, *Die Sprache* 10: 144 (1964), 19:39 (1973).

artah(h)i- (c.) ‘sewer’ (*KUB* III 94 II 9 [Akk.] *alallu* = ^{GIS}*a[r]da[hhi-*; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 24:165 [1966]), dat.-loc. sg. *artahhiya* (XXX 34 IV 14–15 *nu wātar EGIR-pa* ^{GIS}*PISĀN lahhutti nu kī-ma EGIR-an artahhiya lahhutti* ‘you pour water down the drain; but afterwards you pour it into the sewer’; cf. V. Haas – M. Wäfler, *Oriens Antiquus* 16:230 [1977]), nom. pl. *artahhiēs* (XXXI 87 + 88 II 25), *ārtahius* (par. XIII 2 II 22 *ārtahius wehandaru n-as uskandu* ‘the sewers shall be kept functioning, and let them inspect them’), *artahhius* (XXXI 89 II 19 *artahhius le sāheskan-tari* ‘let the sewers not be clogged’. Cf. Laroche, *RHA* 9:15–6 (1948–9); von Schuler, *Dienstanweisungen* 44–5, 54–5).

Technical term of canalization like e.g. *alalima-*, *amiyara-* (q.v.). Possibly of Hurrian origin (cf. Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:210). V. Georgiev (*Linguistique balkanique* 21.4:30 [1978]) suggested as cognates Skt. *ārdati* ‘flow’, Gk. ἄρδα ‘dirt’.

artarti-, atarti-, artati- (c.), name of a tree, nom. sg. *a-tar-ti-is* (*Bo* 5176 Vs. 9; cf. Otten, *Materialien* 28), acc. sg. *ar-ta-ar-ti-in* (*KUB* IX 4 III 30 *n-asta artartin neyari* ‘[the small pig] turns to the a.’), *ar-tar-ti-in* (XXIX 1 IV 22 ^{GIS}*artartin* ^{GIS}*marsiqqann-a*; cf. B. Schwartz, *Orientalia* N.S. 16:38 [1947]; *KBo* XIX 142 II 18), *artatin* (*KUB* XXIV 7 II 50; cf. Friedrich, *ZA* 49:224, 247 [1950]), nom. pl. *ar-tar-ti-es* (139/d I 5). Cf. Ertem, *Flora* 108–9.

Not ‘truffle, mushroom’ (W. Riedel apud Friedrich, *ZA* 49:255 [1950]).

aru- ‘high’, acc. pl. c. *aramus* restored by Carruba (*Beschwörungs-ritual* 14) in *KUB* XXXIII 5 II 17 *a-ra-m[u-us HUR.SAG.MEŠ* ‘high mountains’ (cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:100 [1965]), besides the usual *pargamus* *HUR.SAG.MEŠ*.

aru(-)suwaru-, jingle-like (cf. e.g. *ayin* [*u*]wāyin s.v. *a[y]i-*) adjectival quasi-dvandva made up of *aru-* and *suwaru-* ‘weighty, heavy, mighty’ (q.v.; cf. Lith. *svarūs* ‘heavy’, *sveřti* ‘heave, weigh’, Lat. *sērius* ‘grave’, Goth. *swērs* ‘respected, honored’, OHG *swār[i]* ‘heavy’), thus ‘high-and-hefty, high-and-mighty’ (vel sim.), nom. sg. c. in *KBo* XIX 155, 5 *jarus suwaru[s* (cf. Carruba, *Das Palaische* 25), adverbial nom.-acc. sg. neut. in *KUB* XXX 106 III 33–34 *nu* ^D*Kumabis arusuwaru-pat kuit* ^D*U-ni IGI-anda aggatar sanheskizzi* ‘that K. high-and-mightily plans death against the storm-god’ (cf. Güterbock, *JCS* 6:26 [1952]). Cf. Puhvel, *Bi. Or.* 36:57 (1979), *JAOS* 101:213–4 (1981).

arum(m)a ‘highly, very much’, e.g. *KBo* V 3 III 52 *mekki aruma usg[ahhut* ‘watch out very greatly’ (cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 2:128); *KUB* XXIII 21 Vs. 25 *aruma mekki nak[kī]s* ‘very greatly difficult’ (said of a mountain; cf. Götze, *Madd.* 156; Carruba, *SMEA* 18:168 [1977]); VIII 13, 14 *takku* ^D*SIN arumma tepawēsi* ‘if the moon is very much diminished’ (similarly *ibid.* 13; cf. Götze, *KfF* 220). Cf. Neu, *KZ* 93:70 (1979). The cumulative collocation *mekki aruma* or *aruma mekki* is reminiscent of *aru(-)suwaru-*; *aruma* (unless *aru-* + particle *-ma*; cf. H. Eichner, *Die Sprache* 24:69 [1978]) may

be an adverbial nom.-acc. pl. neut. (< *aruwa; cf. *aram*[us above; Tischler, *Glossar* 71). Cf. perhaps also *arummura*- (XLIV 64 I 6; cf. Burde, *Medizinische Texte* 48), the god(dess?)^D *Arumura*- (e.g. XXXVIII 7, 13; cf. Jakob-Rost, *MIO* 8:193–4 [1961]), and ^{SAL}*Arumuras* (XV 5 I 11; XLVIII 126 I 13),]*Arummura* (XXVI 43 Vs. 51); perhaps *arum(m)a + ura*- ‘great’ (q.v.; cf. Neumann, *IF* 81:315 [1976]).

aru-, like *suwaru*-, is probably an ancient IE *u*-stem adjective, from the widely attested root **er*- ‘move, stir, raise’ (*IEW* 326–32) which also yields *arai*- ‘rise’ and many other Hittite words (see *arai*-, at end); thus perhaps IE **grú*-. There is no need to start from IE *(*E*₁)*r-éw*- (seen in Hitt. *ar[u]wai*-) and assume *aru*- to be a back-formation from the nom. pl. c. **arawes* (as did Tischler, *KZ* 76:281 [1972]), or to toy with an analogical rhyming formation to *hallu*-, *parku*- (or, for that matter, *suwaru*-, thus Tischler, *Glossar* 71). The terms for ‘long’ in Luwian (*ara*-, *ari*-, *arrai*- ‘long’, *aran[n]u[w]a*- ‘lengthen’; *Dict. louv.* 30; Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:454), Hieroglyphic (*ara*- ‘long’; Meriggi, *HHG* 30), and Tocharian A (*aryu*- ‘long[-lasting]’; Van Windekens, *Le tokharien* 150–1) are interrelated but have at best a general root-relationship to Hitt. *aru*-.

Laroche (*RHA* 8:21 [1947–8]) saw in *arusuwaru* a kind of interjection made up of 3 sg. imp. of *ar*-, *er*- ‘arrive’ and *suwa*- ‘fill’ and drawing attention to something preposterous (cf. ‘get a load of this!’).

aruna- (c.) ‘sea’ (A.AB.BA), nom. sg. *arunas* (e.g. *KBo* II 19 Vs. 9 = *KUB* VIII 2 Vs. 8 *arunass-a lāhuwai* ‘and the sea pours’), *ārunas* (*KBo* V 3 I 59 *sallis ārunas* ‘great sea’; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 2:112), *arunās* (*KUB* XXXVI 25 IV 6; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 26:73 [1968]), acc. sg. *arunan* (e.g. *KUB* XXXI 4 + *KBo* III 41 Vs. 14 *arun[an] tarmāmi nu āppa natta [lāhui]* ‘I make fast the sea, and it does not [pour] back’; *ibid.* 19 *arunan-a tarhuen* ‘and we have overcome the sea’; cf. Otten, *ZA* 55:160 [1962]; *KBo* XII 38 III 3 *nu arunan huda[k]* ‘the sea quickly [I reached]’; cf. Otten, *ZA* 55:167 [1962], *MDOG* 94:20 [1963]; Güterbock, *JNES* 26:76 [1967]), gen. sg. *arunas* (e.g. *KUB* XXXVI 55 II 28 *arunas*

^{MUŠ}*illuiyankas* ‘sea-serpent’; *KBo* XXV 112 II 5–6 [OHitt.] *KUR-ZU edi arunas*[...] *arunas ZAG-as [ēstu]* ‘may his land on this side of the sea [and yonder] be a boundary of the sea’; cf. Otten, *ZA* 55:165–6 [1962]; X 24 III 11 *mān tiyēstes lariyēs arunas tuhhandat* ‘when the ? ? of [?] the sea were in agony’, dat.-loc. sg. *aruni* (e.g. III 7 III 22 *n-as namma aruni zahhiya pait* ‘then he went to the sea for battle’; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:70 [1965]; *KUB* XLI 8 II 18–19 *n-at-kan aruni parranda pedāu* ‘may it carry it over the sea’; cf. Otten, *ZA* 54:124–6 [1961]), *arunī* (XXXVI 77, I; cf. Haas, *Nerik* 140), *a-ru-ū-ni* (XXXVI 41 I 13; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:173 [1965]), *aruna* (XXIX 1 I 51 *ehu-ta aruna piemi* ‘come, I send you to the sea’; XII 60 I 11 ^D*Telipinus aruna pait* ‘T. went to the sea’; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:79 [1965]), abl. sg. *a-ru-na-az* or *a-ru-na-za* (e.g. *KBo* XXIII 1 I 24 and XXIII 2 III 5 *arunaz ehu* ‘from the sea, come!’; cf. Lebrun, *Hethitica* III 141, 145; *KUB* XV 31 III 49 *n-as arunaza huūittianzi* ‘they draw them from the sea’; cf. Haas – Wilhelm, *Riten* 164; 1112/c I 31–32 *kās-wa KU₆-us arunas GUD.MAH-as nu-wa-kan kās KU₆ māhhan arunaz tuhustat* ... ‘this fish [is] the bull of the sea; just as this fish is cut off from the sea ...’; cf. L. Rost, *MIO* 1:350 [1953], I 38–39; *KUB* XXIX 1 I 24 *arunaza udas* ‘has brought from the sea’, acc. pl. *arunus* (*KUB* XXXI 4 + *KBo* III 41 Vs. 12), gen. pl. *arunas* (*KUB* XXXVI 89 Rs. 4 *arunass-as 9-as wappuui* ‘to the shore of the nine seas’; cf. Carruba, *Beschwörungsritual* 12; Haas, *Nerik* 150). For further examples see s.v. *arha*-.

aruni anda can mean literally ‘in the sea’ (e.g. *KUB* XVII 7 IV 35 *kuis-w]a-kan DINGIR-LUM nutarriyas aruni anda [artari* ‘what swift god is standing in the sea?’; = ŠÀ A.AB.BA in e.g. *KBo* XII 38 III 8–9 *n-as-kan ŠÀ A.AB.BA lukkun* ‘I set them on fire in mid-sea’; cf. Otten, *ZA* 55:167 [1962], *MDOG* 94:20 [1963]) or ‘into the sea’ (X 45 IV 41 *n-at-kan kariz aruni anda pidāu* ‘the deluge shall carry it into the sea’; cf. Otten, *ZA* 54:138 [1961]), like *arunaz arha* ‘out of the sea’ (*KUB* XXXVI 12 II 7; cf. Güterbock, *JCS* 6:14 [1952]); but elsewhere (e.g. *KBo* III 4 II 51–53) it means ‘on an island’, and *arunaz arha* (*ibid.* 54, cf. III 2–3) signifies ‘from an island’ (cf. Götze, *AM* 60, 66; Sommer, *AU* 310). Cf. the parallel expression Akk. *qabal tāmti* ‘(in) mid-

sea', hence '(on an) island', and further perhaps Lat. *insula* (cf. Gk. ἐνάλιος 'in the sea'), OCS *otokŭ* (**obŭ* 'around' + *tokŭ* 'stream'), *ostrovŭ* (cf. *struja* 'stream'). Cf. P. Kretschmer, *WZKM* 52:249 (1953–5), *Glotta* 33:8–9 (1954); Kronasser, *Festschrift J. Friedrich* 274–5 (1959); Puhvel, *Studies presented to Joshua Whatmough* 231 (1957) = *Analecta Indoeuropaea* 33 (1981); reservations in R. Stefanini, *Atti La Colombaria* 29:54–6 (1964).

arunum(a)na- 'maritime', nom. pl. c. *arunumanes* (*KUB* VIII 14 I 14). Cf. Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:113–4.

aruna- is often listed among treaty witnesses and in ritual enumerations, and is conceived as a male deity in the Hurrian-based Kumarbi and Ullikummi myths. In *KUB* XVII 8 IV 15–20 it is the daughter of the healing goddess ^D*Kamrusepa-* (see s.v. *kammara-*), and in XII 60 I 12 has a daughter of its own (cf. von Brandenstein, *Heth. Götter* 72). Yet a formally deified ^D*Aruna-* is rare (e.g. XX 1 II 32, *ibid.* III 5 and 11 ^D*Arunan*, *ibid.* III 16 ^D*Aruni*; XXXIII 108 II 17 ^D*U-as* ^D*Arunan tarahzi* 'the storm-god overcomes the sea[-god]'; cf. Friedrich, *JKF* 2:148 [1952]; cf. XXXIII 89, 15 ^D*A.AB.[BA]*); it often reflects Hurrian tradition. Cf. Laroche, *Recherches* 72; Puhvel, *Studies presented to Joshua Whatmough* 230 (1957).

Cf. the town ^{URU}*A-ru-u-na*^{KI} (*KBo* I 5 IV 43 and 45), ^D*Arunitti* (*ABoT* I 14 IV 12), and (the latter's?) festival EZEN ^D*Aruni* (*KUB* XII 27 III 38), EZEN *Arunitas* (XXV 27 I 29), perhaps irregular *i*-stem genitive (cf. *hulugannas*; Friedrich, *HE* 47–8).

Etymology uncertain. Speculations about a contact-based tie-in with the Mitannian (Indo-Aryan) *Uruwana-*, (*V*)*aruna-* were abortive (cf. Puhvel, *Studies presented to Joshua Whatmough* 231–2 [1957]; Mayrhofer, *KEWA* 3:152–3; Kammenhuber, *Die Arier* 141, 148). Very little argues for Forrer's "Luwian" hypothesis (*Glotta* 26:193–6 [1938]), and Palaic *arūnampi* (*KUB* XXXII 17, 9; cf. Kammenhuber, *BSL* 54:25 [1959], *RHA* 17:22 [1959]; Carruba, *Das Palaische* 17, 52, *Beiträge* 30) remains obscure.

Hattic origin was advocated by Laroche (*Recherches* 72) on the basis of a suffix *-una-* in autochthonous theonyms (e.g.

Zashapuna-; cf. Puhvel, *Studies presented to Joshua Whatmough* 232 [1957]), and by Kammenhuber (*ZA* 57:197–8 [1965], *MSS* 24:89, 120 [1968]) on the general grounds that the sea plays a role in Hattic myth (cf. e.g. Halmasuiz and Kamrusepas above; "Telipinus and the Daughter of the Sea" in *KUB* XII 60; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:79–80 [1965]; R. Stefanini, *AGI* 54:161–4 [1969]) and that the Hittites had no inherited word for it (having allegedly separated, along with Greek, Armenian, and Indo-Iranian, from an "alteuropäische Sprachgemeinschaft" before the latter reached the sea and partook of a term **mori*). The Hattic word for 'sea' is unknown (the bilingual collocation of *KBo* XXV 112 II 5–6 quoted above, with the lacunous Hattic passage *KUB* XXVIII 75 II 14–16, edited by Laroche, *JCS* 1:197 [1947], is unrewarding). The best linguistic argument for Hattic origin is the possible relationship of *aruna-* with **arinna-* 'fountain' (cf. ^{URU}*TUL-na* = ^{URU}*Arinna*) and the comparison of *ABoT* I 14 IV 12 *INA* ^{URU}*Arinna* *ANA* ^D*Arunitti* with *IBoT* I 29 Vs. 39 and 47 ^D*Ariniddun*, *ibid.* 42 ^D*Ariniti*, *ibid.* Rs. 22 and 23 ^D*Ariniddu*. Thus Hattic would have expanded an "inland" term to the "great sea", much as IE **mori* 'mere, marsh' took this meaning.

By the same token, however, the Indo-European Anatolians may have created the term. It is true that to the historical Hittites their first southern contact with the Mediterranean was a conquistadorial revelation (cf. Otten, *ZA* 55:166 [1962], *Saeculum* 15:117–8 [1964]), and that they were fairly innocent of the northern coast of Anatolia (cf. von Schuler, *Die Kaşkärer* 21–2; also Meriggi, *WZKM* 58:80–3 [1962]). But it also strains credulity that they lacked prehistoric contact with salt-water seas such as the Black Sea or the Caspian. Even the name of *Kizzuwatna* in the south is pure Hittite (not necessarily Luwian), a probable hypostasis of **kez wetenaz*, thus 'cisaquinius' (cf. Neumann, *Die Sprache* 4:111–4 [1958]); cf. ^D*UTU* *ú-i-te-e-ni* 'solar deity in water' (*KBo* V 2 II 13), where *watar* means 'sea'. Muwatallis' prayer *KUB* VI 45 III 14 *sarā-kan uwasi nepisas* ^D*UTU-us arunaz* 'up you come, sun-god of heaven, from the sea', points to an erstwhile habitat on an eastern littoral (as opposed to the common Egyptian, Mesopotamian,

and Hurrian notion of sunrise, e.g. XVII 1 II 14 ^DUTU-us-kan *kalmaraz uit* 'the sun came from the mountain', in the Hurrian story of the hunter Kessi; cf. Friedrich, *ZA* 49:238 [1950]; Puhvel, *Studies presented to Joshua Whatmough* 228 [1957]). Cf. also the cult-image in XXXVIII 2 III 5–6 ^DUTU AN-E ... SAG.DU-i KU₆.HIA-za KÙ.BABBAR 'sun-god of heaven ... on his head fishes of silver' (cf. von Brandenstein, *Heth. Götter* 8; L. Rost, *MIO* 8:177 [1961]).

Possible Indo-European origins of *aruna-* were discussed exhaustively by Puhvel, *Studies presented to Joshua Whatmough* 233–7 (1957). **arinna-* is plausibly non-IE; in any event it would not share IE root origin with *aruna-*. For the latter, cf. RV *árvan(t)-*, Avest. *aurva(nt)-* 'swift', *auruna-* 'wild, fierce', Gk. *οὔρος* 'fair wind' (< **ὄρρος*), ON *ǫrr* 'swift' (< **arwa-*), and also RV *árṇa-*, *arṇavá-* 'surging; flood', *árṇas-* 'flood, surf', thus IE **er-*, **or-* 'stir' (*IEW* 326–32), with various extensions. Avest. *aurva-* and *auruna-* offer the closest formational analogues to *aruna-*, Ved. *árṇa-* and *arṇavá-* the nearest meaning-parallels ('surging' > 'flood' > 'sea'). Cf. also S. S. Misra, *Bulletin of the Philological Society of Calcutta* 7:37–8 (1966); Tischler, *KZ* 86:282 (1972).

Cf. *ar-*; *ar-*, *er-*; *arai-*; *arnu-*; *arriya-*; *aru-*; *ar(u)wai-*.

arrusa, in *arrusa pai-* 'resort to secession' (vel sim.), resembling the gloss-wedged Luwoid *allallā* (q.v.) in *allallā pai-* 'resort to defection', *KUB* XIX 23 Rs. 13–16 GIM-an-ma ŠA ^DUTU-ŠI [...] TI-tar isdammassir n-at-kan namma arrusa ŪL [pāir] kinun-ma GIM-an ŠA EN-YA hargan isdammassir n-at namma arrū[sa] pāir 'when they heard that his majesty was alive they did not then resort to secession, but now when they heard of my lord's demise they have also resorted to secession' (cf. *ibid.* 10 and 13 *ārrūsa pāir*; S. Heinhold-Krahmer, *Arzawa* 313 [1977]); XXVI 12 II 16–17 *arrusa pāuwar sanahzi le kuiski* 'let nobody plan secession' (cf. *KBo* IV 14 II 59–61 *zik-ma allallā pāuwar ... le sanahti* 'do not plan defection'; cf. von Schuler, *Dienstansweisungen* 24–5); *KUB* VIII 79 Vs. 18 *arrusa pā*], *ibid.* 19 *arrusa pāisi* 'you resort to secession'; *KBo* XVIII 69 Vs. 11 *ar-ru-ú-sa*.

Most likely *arrusa* is a directional dat.-loc. sg. of an *s*-stem noun **arrus* (cf. *tapu[wa]s* 'rib, flank', *tapusa* 'sideways'). The nearest comparison would be with Skt. *áruṣ-* 'wound', ON *err* 'scar' (PGmc. **arwiz*), IE **A₂ér-w-*, **A₂r-éw-* 'tear up, rend, slit' (*IEW* 338, 868); thus the base meaning of **A₂ér-w-us-* was 'rent, split, fissure', whence Skt. 'wound' and (figuratively) Hitt. 'schism'. The literal meaning of *arrusa pai-* would thus be 'head for a split'. Here may belong also *arusan* (acc. sg. ?; or adverbial like *appa[n]?*) in *KUB* XLIII 60 I 32 *kuwat arusan paimi* 'why am I heading for schism?', and abl. sg. *arusaz* (cf. *tapusza*) in XXXVI 75 + 1226/u III 12–13 *nu-m-asta arusaz sarā huitti* 'draw me up from schism!'.

H. Eichner suggested (*Die Sprache* 24:69 [1978]) that *arrusa* is derived from *arra-* (with ending borrowed from *tapusa*) and thus means 'areways' or the like; *arrusa* might in fact be tied in with the stem variant *arru-* (q.v. s.v. *arra-*); but such a vulgarism is not likely in the formal style where the word occurs. Cf. Puhvel, *Bi. Or.* 36:58 (1979). G.T. Rikov *Linguistique balkanique* 25.2:22–3 [1982] implausibly compared Gk. *ἀρνέομαι* 'deny'.

ar(u)wai- 'prostrate oneself, fall down, make obeisance, προσκυν-εῖν' (*ŠUKĒNU*, e.g. *KBo* IV 9 III 13–15 LUGAL-us aruwaizzi ... besides the identical passage *KUB* X 79, 6–7 LUGAL-us UŠKEN ..., and II 6 IV 34–36 LUGAL-us UŠKEN ...; X 89 V 10 EGIR-pa aruwaizzi besides XI 17 IV 5 EGIR-pa UŠKEN), 3 sg. pres. act. *aruwaizzi*, *aruwāizzi* (e.g. II 15 VI 3 LUGAL-us katta aruwāizzi 'the king prostrates himself'; *IBOT* I 30, 1 LUGAL-us ... DINGIR.MEŠ-as aruwāizzi 'the king prostrates himself to the gods'), *arūwāizzi* (e.g. *KUB* II 6 I 9), *aruwāzi* (*KBo* XIII 214 IV 10), *arwaizzi* (XIX 161 I 16; *Bo* 3112 III 10; cf. Haas, *Nerik* 313), *UŠKEN* (e.g. *KUB* XI 26 II 17 LUGAL-us sarā UŠKEN 'the king rises from prostration' [lit. 'prostrates himself up']), 3 pl. pres. act. *aruwanzi* (e.g. *KBo* XVII 74 II 47 *asandas tagān aruwa[nzi]* 'from a sitting position [king and queen] prostrate themselves on the ground'; cf. Neu, *Gewitterritual* 22), *aruwānzi* (e.g. *ibid.* III 37 *asandas aruwānzi*; *ibid.* 19 *sarā*] *tienzi ser-pat aruwānzi* '[king and queen] step up and prostrate

themselves above'; VI 3 III 19 [= Code 1:55] LÚ.MEŠ *ILKI uer nu ABI LUGAL aruwā[nzi* 'liegemen came and make obeisance to the king's father'), *arūwanzi* (e.g. VIII 117 II 9), *aruwaenzi* (XVII 28, 6; cf. Neu, *Altheth.* 153), *aruwāenzi* (XII 131, 6 LUGAL-*i menahhanda aruwāenzi* 'they prostrate themselves facing the king', vs. *ibid.* 8 *aruwānzi*), *arwanzi* (IV 9 II 39 EGIR-*pa 1-šU arwanzi* 'again they prostrate themselves once'; cf. e.g. KUB IX 24, 6 and 11 3-šU *UŠKEN* 'prostrates himself three times'), *UŠKENNU* (e.g. X 1 I 20–21 *ZI aranta imma UŠKENNU-ma ŪL* 'they just stand but do not prostrate themselves'), 1 sg. pret. act. *aruwanun* (XXXVI 75+ II 7; cf. ZA 64:241 [1975]), *arwānun* (XIV 13 I 17–18 *kāsa-smas ... arwānun* 'lo, I have prostrated myself before you'; cf. Götze, *KIF* 242), 3 sg. pret. act. *aruwait* (XXIII 36 II 23; XXXVI 101 II 6 and 8; XXXVI 102, 7; XLVIII 106, 18), *aruwāit* (XXXI 127 I 12–13 *kā[sa]-tta ... aruwā[it* 'behold, [he] has prostrated himself before thee'), 3 pl. pret. act. *arwair* (KBo XII 132 Rs. 1), 3 pl. imp. act. *aruwāiddu* (KUB XIII 10 Vs. 3, emended; cf. ZA 68:151 [1978]); partic. *aruwant-*, nom.-acc. sg. neut. in *IBoT* III 140, 4 *nu aruwan harkanzi* 'they have prostrated themselves'; verbal noun *a-ru-u-wa-u-ar* (KBo III 21 II 10–11 *nu KUR-yas arūwauar DINGIR.MEŠ tuk iwār-wār* 'the proskynesis of the lands have the gods conferred upon thee'); inf. *aruwanzi* (haplologic for *aruwawanzi*; XXII 2 Rs. 13 [OHitt.] DINGIR.DIDLI-*as aruwanzi uet* '[the king] came to make obeisance to the gods', besides dupl. III 38 Rs. 30 DINGIR.MEŠ-*nas aruwauwanzi uit*; cf. Otten, *Altheth. Erzählung* 12; X 11 I 2), *arwān<zi>* (XIX 161 III 13); iter. *aru(w)eski-*, *aru(u)iski-*, *aruwaisk[i-* (XVII 30 II 9), 3 sg. pres. act. *aruyiskizzi* (KUB IV I 12 and 20; cf. von Schuler, *Die Kaškäer* 168), *a-ru-ú-is-ki-iz-zi* (XX 46 III 16), *aruyisgazi* (KBo XX 34 Rs. 7), 3 pl. pres. act. *a-ru-ú-e-es-kán-zi* (XXXVI 79 I 34), *aruēskanzi* (e.g. XXXI 134, 8), *a-ru-ú-is-kán-zi* (Bo 4696 + KUB XXXVI 75 I 12; cf. ZA 62:232 [1972]), *aruiskanzi* (XXXVI 95 II 3), 3 pl. imp. act. *aruēskandu* (XXXIII 22 + 23 I 26; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:112 [1965]); supine *a-ru-ú-e-es-ki-u-wa-an* in XIII 9 + XL 62 I 5 *aruwēskiuwan dāis* 'began to make obeisance' (cf. von Schuler, *Festschrift J. Friedrich* 446 [1959]); *aruēsga[* (XXXI 64 II 43), *aruēskat[* (KBo XX 93, 6). Cf.

Ehelolf, *OLZ* 27:580–1 (1924); Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:472.

ar(u)wai- is distinct from *haliya-* 'kneel, genuflect' (q.v. s.v. for contrastive co-occurrences of the two verbs). A plausible etymology was proposed by Laroche (*RPh* 42:243–4 [1968]), viz. Lat. *ruō* 'fall down, collapse', *ruīna* 'fall, downfall'; we may also adduce the Homeric aorist ῥοῦσα, later Gk. ῥοῦω 'rush forth'. *ar(u)wai-* < **rw-āye-*, from *(*E*₁)*r-éw-* 'stir, rush' (*IEW* 331–2).

Kronasser (*Etym.* 1:484) wrongly rendered *haliya-* as 'prostrate oneself' and *ar(u)wai-* as 'bow'. An assumed sense 'bow down, do homage, worship' abetted a comparison with Gk. ἄρῳμαι 'pray, curse' (e.g. Sturtevant, *Lg.* 5:10 [1929], *Lg.* 6:155 [1930], *Comp. Gr.*¹ 87, *Comp. Gr.*² 35; so still Tischler, *KZ* 86:282 [1972], *Glossar* 73–4; the same connection for both *aruwai-* and *ariya-* [q.v.] is found in *IEW* 781). Neumann (*Untersuchungen* 52–3) assumed *aruwai-* to be a deoccluded variant of *arkuwai-* (q.v.), which latter he still mistranslated as 'pray'.

Cf. *ar-*; *ar-*, *er-*; *arai-*; *arnu-*; *arriya-*; *aru-*; *aruna-*.

arzana-, arsana- (c.?), in *arzanas* (gen.) *parn-* (= *é arzanas*) 'house of arzana-, inn, hostel, brothel', by attraction in oblique cases also dat.-loc. sg. *arzana parna* (= [INA] *é arzana*), acc. sg. *é arzanan*, abl. sg. *é arzanaz*, perhaps dat.-loc. pl. *é arzanas* (cf. e.g. *armahhuwazza wassiyaz* from *armahhuwas wassiyaz* s.v. *armai-*), acc. sg. *arzanan* (KBo V 6 I 16 *kuyēs é arzanan harkir kuyēs-ma-kan hāppiri* EGIR-*pa pantes* 'some were put up in hostel[s] while others [had] gone back to town'; cf. Güterbock, *JCS* 10:90 [1956]), gen. sg. *arzanas* (e.g. XIII 223 III 2 *arzanas parna* 'to the inn'; XVI 84 Vs. 2 and XIX 163 IV 42 *arzanas é-ri* 'at the inn'; XXI 79 IV 7 *ISTU é arzanas* 'from the inn'; KUB XX 92 VI 14–15 *INA é arzanas pānzi ta-z duskanzi* '[the lords] go to the inn and make merry'; *ibid.* 16–17 ^{SAL.MEŠ} *KI.SIKIL URU ... [...]* *ša é arzana[s* 'girls of the town ... of the inn'; XXV 51 IV 8–9 *nu-kan NIN.DINGIR é arzanas anda paizzi* 'the priestess goes inside the brothel'), dat.-loc. sg. *arzana* (e.g. *IBoT* I 29 Vs. 29 and 50 DUMU.LUGAL *arzana parna paizzi* 'the [young] prince

goes to the brothel'; *ibid.* Rs. 46 *INA* é *arzana paizzi* 'he goes to the brothel' and [*ibid.* 46–49] eats with twelve prostitutes, as part of the 'feast of begettall' [*EZEN hassumas*]; cf. Güterbock, *AOS Middle West Branch Semi-Centennial Volume* 99–103 [1969], abl. sg. *arzanaz* (*KBo* VII 42 IV 4 é *arzanaz uizzi* 'comes from the inn'), dat.-loc. pl. (?) *arzanas* (XVII 65 Rs. 25 *nu-za SAL-za arha* é *arzanas pai*[zzi 'the woman goes out to the inn'; similarly alternatively perhaps é *arzanas anda paizzi* under gen. sg. above). There is also é *arsana-* in unpublished texts (355/t Rs. 10; *Bo* 2965 I 3).

Denom. verb *arzanai-* ‘billet, quarter’, 3 sg. pret. act. *arzanai* (?) in *KUB XXVI 71 IV 8* (cf. von Schuler, *Die Kaskäer* 185); partic. *arzanant-*, nom. sg. c. *arzananza* (*XIII 2 III 36 arnuwalas-a-kan kuis KUR-ya anda arzananza* ‘the deportee who is quartered in the country’; cf. von Schuler, *Dienstanweisungen* 48; *Bo 2628 + 7878 I 28–29 nu kuis kuedani arzananza ēsta* ‘if one man has been quartered with another’; cf. *ibid.* 27 *NAM.RA* ‘deportee’; Otten – Souček, *Gelübde* 30), *arzanānza* (dupl. *KUB XXXI 51 + XXVI 5 IV 10* and *XXXI 58 Rs. 13*), nom. pl. c. *arzanāntes* (*KBo III 39 + Bo 7266 I 2*; cf. Otten – Souček, *Gelübde* 18); verbal noun *arzanatar* (n.), dat.-loc. sg. *arzananni* (1203/u + *KUB XXXI 86 II 27–28 BÀD-ess[ar] arzananni le kuiski epz[i* ‘let nobody requisition the fortress for billeting’; cf. von Schuler, *Dienstanweisungen* 44; Otten, *Materialien* 45).

arzanala- (c.) 'innkeeper', nom. sg. ^{LÜ}*arzanala*[s (*Bo* 5452 III 5), *arzanālas* (*KBo* XX 16 Vs. 8–10 ^{SAJL}*siunzannas* [...] [...] *arzanālas* [...] [...] ^{LÜ}^{MES}*lahhiyales* 'priestess ..., innkeeper ..., warriors'; cf. Neu, *Altheth.* 43), dat.-loc. sg. *a]rzanāli* (*Bo* 806, 1), nom. pl. *arzanalas* (174/t IV 3 ^{ILÜ}. ^{ISAL}*arzanalas*). Cf. N. van Brock, *RHA* 20:99 (1962).

Arzanahsu (Cappadocian personal name; cf. Laroche, *Noms* 43, 297–302).

Cf. Laroche, *RA* 43:74 (1949); H. A. Hoffner, *Anatol. Stud. Güterbock* 113-21.

arzanas parn- could well have had a wide spectrum, from a commercial inn to an official hostelry, and from a common bawdy house to an establishment akin to temple prostitution (cf. the priestess NIN.DINGIR entering it, the EZEN *hassumas*

being held there, and its proprietor [proprietrress?] being listed in the same breath with a ^{SAL}*siunzannas*). The basic sense is, however, that of a place dispensing food and lodging, bed and board; Güterbock's suggestion (*JCS* 10:90 [1956]) that *arzana*-represents Sum. AR.ZA.NA, Akk. ARZAN(N)U 'barley' groats' is plausible, and the literal meaning would thus be 'porridge-house' (vel sim.); in fact ARZAN(N)U is served to the young prince during his formal meal at the EZEN *hassumas* in the *arzana*-house (*IBoT* I 29 Vs. 52 and Rs. 47). Cf. Puhvel, *Bi. Or.* 36:58 (1979).

arziya- (n.) ‘cultivated land, agricultural resource, granary (figurative)’, nom.-acc. sg. *arziyan* (*ABoT* 60 Vs. 20–22 *pedan mekki nakki* ANA ^{LÜ}KUR-ya-as *arziyan* ‘[it is] a very important place; for the enemy it [is] a granary’; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 18:82–4 [1960]), gen. sg. in *KBo* V 7 Vs. 44 A.ŠÀ *arziyas* ‘field of cultivation’ (cf. Riemschneider, *MIO* 6:347 [1958]), Luwoid genitival adj. in *KUB* VIII 75 II 4 1 A.ŠÀ *arziassis* (cf. V. Souček, *Arch. Or.* 27:12 [1959]; Güterbock, *Orientalia* N.S. 25:127 [1956]), XLII 2, 10 NUMUN-ŠU *arziyassa*.

Probably related to *arsi-* (q.v.). For the *rz* spelling cf. e.g. *hasterza* /*hasters*/ s.v. *haster-*. G.T. Rikov (*Linguistique balkanique*) 25.2:21–2 [1982] implausibly compared OHG *art* ‘plowed land’.

as(s)- ‘remain, stay, be left’, *katta as(s)*- ‘stick’ (with *KBo X 2 I 26 n-asta* ^{URU} *Hattusas-pat URU-rias 1-as āsta* cf. *X 1 Vs. 12* [Akk.] *URU-lum* ^{URU} *KÙ.BABBAR-ti 1-en irteha* ‘the town of H. alone remained’; cf. F. Imparati – C. Saporetti, *Studi classici e orientali* 14:46, 77 [1965]), 3 sg. pres. act. *aszi* (*IV 14 III 49 -kan UL aszi* ‘remains not’; also *ibid.* 43; cf. R. Stefanini, *ANLR* 20:46 [1965]), *āszi* (e.g. *KUB XIII 2 III 39 pidi-ma-ssi-san kuis āszi* ‘but he that stays in his place’; cf. von Schuler, *Dienstabweisungen* 48; *XIII 4 III 46–47 n-asta pahhur kuit ANA GUNNI āszi* ‘the fire that remains on the hearth’; cf. Sturtevant, *JAOS* 54:384 [1934]; *XIII 35 IV 45–46 martari-war-at-kan nu-war-at-kan āszi* ‘it is lost, and it is left’; cf. Werner, *Gerichtsprotokolle* 14; *VIII 14 Vs. 15* | *1-as URU-as āszi* ‘one town remains’; *XXV*

42 II 10 *nu-ssan* ... *kuit* GEŠTIN *āszi* 'what wine remains'; *KBo* IV 10 Vs. 9 *nu-ssi-kan mān wastul āszi* 'if sin remains for him'; *KUB* XIV 12 Vs. 10 *kuedanikki āszi* 'remains for someone'; cf. Götze, *KIF* 236; *IBoT* I 36 I 14 *nu-kan kue* ^{GIŠ}SUKUR.HI.A *āszi* 'what spears remain'; cf. L. Jakob-Rost, *MIO* 11:174 [1966]; V. Haas – M. Wäfler, *Istanbuler Mitteilungen* 23/24:14 [1973–4]; *KBo* XVII 15 Rs. 19 *sīwaz 8 waksur āszi* '[on] the day, eight w. remain'; cf. V. Haas – M. Wäfler, *Ugarit-Forschungen* 8:82 [1976]; Neu, *Altheth.* 74; *KUB* XXX 31 I 41–42 *nu-kan mahhan* ANA UD-MI 5 *gipessar 8 waksur āszi* 'when of the day five cubits [and] eight w. remain'; cf. Lebrun, *Hethitica* II 96; for more examples of the latter type see s.v. *gipessar*), 3 pl. pres. act. *āssanzi* (e.g. *IBoT* I 36 III 42 ^{LÜ.JMES}MEŠEDUTI-ma-kan *kuyēs āssanzi* 'those bodyguards who are left'; cf. L. Jakob-Rost, *MIO* 11:194 [1966]; *KBo* XVII 65 Rs. 3 and 27 '[two days] remain'), 3 sg. pret. act. *āsta* (e.g. *KUB* IX 3 IV 8 *āsta-ma-kan* 12 GUD.HI.A 3 ME UDU.HI.A 'there remained twelve oxen [and] three hundred sheep'; XXI 38 Vs. 11 *āsta-ma-kan kuit* 'what was left'; cf. R. Stefanini, *Atti La Colombaria* 29:6 [1964]; XXVI 69 VI 19; cf. Werner, *Gerichtsprotokolle* 46; XXX 29 Vs. 14 *pedan ūl āsta* 'did not stay in place'; *KBo* XIV 19 II 19 *nu-smas-kan memiyas katta āsta* 'the [legal] charge against them stuck', i.e. they were found guilty; cf. Houwink Ten Cate, *JNES* 25:174 [1966]; *KUB* I 1 I 62 *nu-mu-kan HUL-lu uttar katta ūl kuitki āsta* 'no serious charge stuck against me'), 3 sg. pret. midd. *āstat* (XXII 70 Vs. 18 *takkisra-wa-kan* [with gloss-wedges] *kue* NA₄.HI.A-ya EGIR-pa *āstat* 'those t. and stones that were left'; cf. Neu, *Interpretation* 19; Ünal, *Orakeltext* 58), 3 pl. pret. act. *āsser* (*KBo* X 2 I 39 *āsser-ma-kan kuyēs* DINGIR.MEŠ 'those deities who remained'; ibid. 13 *āsser-ma-kan kuyēs*), *āssir* (XIV 42 Vs. 7), 3 pl. imp. act. *āsdu* (*KUB* XXVI 58 Vs. 21–22 and 24–25 *n-asta* ... *āsdu* 'let [the house] be left', viz. as inheritance; *KBo* IX 137 II 12); partic. *assant-*, nom. sg. c. *āssanza* (IV 10 Vs. 18, 24, 25; XVII 65 Vs. 30), *āssaza* (IV 10 Vs. 28), nom.-acc. sg. neut. *āssan* (e.g. ibid. 17; *KUB* XXII 70 Vs. 49; cf. Ünal, *Orakeltext* 70), *assan* (V 1 III 17 [k]e-kan HUL-uwa IZKIM.HI.A DINGIR-LIM-ni-pat *assan* 'these bad signs [are] left for the god'; cf. Ünal, *Hatt.* 2:142), nom. pl. c. *āssantes* (XIV 8 Rs. 18–19

nu-kan keus kuyēs ... *tēpawēs āssantes n-at-mu* [le ak]kanzi 'those few who [are] left, let them not die on me'; cf. Götze, *KIF* 214); inf. -kan ... *āssuwanzi* (XXII 70 Vs. 51; cf. Imparati, *SMEA* 18:30 [1977]; Ünal, *Orakeltext* 70); iter. *āski-*, 3 sg. pres. act. *āskizzi* (*KBo* XXIII 55 I 14).

The consistent intervocalic spelling -ss- sets *as(s)-* apart from the verbs *es-* 'be' (3 pl. *asanzi*) or *es-* 'sit' (3 pl. *asanzi* or *asanta*) from which it has been implausibly derived (e.g. by Bechtel, *Hittite Verbs* 92–3) as a "specialized" offshoot ('[continue] be[ing]', or '[remain] sit[ting]'). *as(s)-* can represent either /as-/ or /ās-/; but neither -ss- nor the dominant spelling *a-as-* by themselves point to a long vowel. Further connections are obscure, but Indo-European origin of such a root-verb is likely; Čop's adduction (*Ling.* 9:196 [1969]) of Lat. *inānis* 'empty' (lit. 'non-residued, without a remnant') as privative prefix plus **āsno-* (cf. *in-ermis*) is, however, a weak secundum comparationis for an IE **ās-* 'remain'.

Any tie-in with Skt. *āsa-* 'ashes', Lat. *āridus* 'dry' (Oettinger, *Stammbildung* 187) is improbable (see *IEW* 68).

ass-, assiya- (mostly mediopassive), 'be favored, be dear, be good' (occasionally, especially in nominal derivatives, SIG₅, which also reflects *lazziya-* [almost always mediopassive] 'be[come] good, be[come] sound'; cf. Goetze, *JCS* 14:71–3 [1960]; *KUB* III 111, 17 *āssiyauwa[r]* [verbal noun] 'favor' = Akk. [rā]mu; cf. XXIX 4 III 45 *INA URU-LIM ŠA TARAMMI* 'in[to] the city that thou [goddess] lovest'; cf. Kronasser, *Umsiedelung* 26; *KBo* X 2 I 27 *Tabarnas NARAM* ^{DUTU}=X 1 Vs. 13 [Akk.] *Tabarna naram* ^{DUTU} 'T. beloved of the solar deity'), 3 sg. pres. midd. *āssāri* (*Bo* 3182 Rs. 4–6 [emended from lacunous parallel texts *KBo* XXII 126 Vs. 4–6 and *KUB* XLIII 58 III 4–7] *mahhan* DINGIR.MEŠ-as antuhsass-a *āssāri* [... DINGIR.MEŠ-as ZI-anza and]a QATAMMA SIG₅-anza *ēstu* [EN SISKUR.SISKUR-ya -]kan QATAMMA *āssiyanza ēstu* 'as [...] is dear to gods and men, let [the gods' spirit within] likewise be good, let [the sacrificer] likewise be dear'), *āssiyattari* (*KUB* XXIV 7 IV 37 ^{DUTU}-i-kan *kuis āssiyattari* 'he that is dear unto the sun-god'; cf. Friedrich,

ZA 49:232 [1950]; *ibid.* I 14–15 *nu-kan* ^DIŠTAR-li é-ir *kuit* [āssi]yattari ‘the house that is dear unto Ištar’ [opp. *ibid.* 25 *pukkan* ‘hateful’]; *ibid.* 44 *ās*]siyattari; cf. A. Archi, *Oriens Antiquus* 16:305–6 [1977], 3 pl. pres. midd. *āssantari* (*KBo* XXII 126 Vs. 4 ‘are dear’, parallel to *Bo* 3182 Rs. 4 *āssāri* above), 3 sg. pret. midd. *āssiyattat* (*KUB* XXXIII 121 II 9 DAM-*KA-pat-wa-ta-kkan* *āssiyattat* ‘only your wife has become dear to you’; cf. Friedrich, *ZA* 49:234 [1950]), 3 sg. imp. midd. *āssiyattaru* (254/r Rs. 5 and 7) 3 pl. imp. act. *āssiyandu* (*XLI* 19 Vs. 6; cf. Haas – Thiel, *Rituale* 94); partic. *assiyant-* ‘dear, beloved’, nom. sg. c. *āssiyanza* (e.g. VI 45 I 13 ŠA ^DU *āssiyanza* DUMU-*as* ‘beloved son of the storm-god’; XXI 27 III 44 *āssiyanza hassas* ‘beloved granddaughter’; XXVI 88 Vs. 7), *assiyanza* (XXIV 3 I 40–41 *parā handanzas-a-kan antuhwahhas tuk-pat* ANA ^DUTU ^{URU}Arinna *assiyanza* ‘the providential man is dear to you, sun-goddess of Arinna’; cf. Gurney, *Hittite Prayers* 24), *āssianza* (VIII 63 I 8 *āssianza* *kuit aras ēs*[ta ‘because he was a dear friend’; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 26:75 [1968]; XXI 19 IV 26), nom.-acc. sg. neut. *āssiyān* (e.g. XV 34 II 29 DINGIR.MEŠ-*as* *āssiyān* ‘dear to the gods’; cf. Haas – Wilhelm, *Riten* 192; XX 92 VI 10–11 *nu-tta-kan* TI-tar *Labarnas* LUGAL-*as* *āssiyān ēsdu* ‘may the life of Labarnas the king be dear to you’; cf. *ibid.* 1, and Gurney, *Hittite Prayers* 110; Haas, *Nerik* 46), gen. sg. *āssiyantas* (XXI 27 I 14–15 *n-at tuel* *āssiyantas* DUMU-*as* ... AŠRU ‘it is the abode of your dear son’; cf. Haas, *Nerik* 18–9; XIV 7 IV 15), dat.-loc. sg. *āssiyanti* (e.g. *KBo* III 21 III 20, 21, 24; *KUB* XXI 19 III 43; XXI 27 I 12; XXXVI 89 Rs. 56; cf. Haas, *Nerik* 156), *āsseyanti* (XVII 16 I 16), *āssianti* (XIV 7 IV 4), abl. sg. *āssiyantaza* (XXXVI 90 Vs. 20), *āssiyandaz* (*ibid.* 33; cf. Haas, *Nerik* 178), nom. pl. c. *āssiyantes* (e.g. XV 34 II 31 LUGAL SAL.LUGAL KUR ^{URU}Hatti-ya QATAMMA *āssiyantes* *asandu* ‘may the king [and] queen of Hatti be equally dear’; *KBo* XIV 12 IV 32, 36, 39 *istarni-summi* *āssiyantes* ‘mutually dear’; cf. Güterbock, *JCS* 10:98 [1956]; *KUB* XXIII 102 I 11; XX 92 I 12 [syntact. acc.]; see also Otten, *Istanbuler Mitteilungen* 8:108 [1958]; *KBo* X 47g III 12; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 26:12 [1968]), dat.-loc. pl. *āssiyantas* (*KUB* XXXVI 90 Vs. 16; cf. Haas, *Nerik* 176); verbal noun *āssiyatar* (n.) ‘love’ (e.g. *KBo*

II 32 IV 3; cf. Haas – Thiel, *Rituale* 284; XII 118 Rs. 22; *KUB* I 1 III 3+XIX 71, 7 *nu-nn*]as DINGIR-LUM ŠA ^{LÜ}MUDI D[A]M *āssiyatar pesta* ‘the goddess granted us the love of man [and] wife’; cf. Götze, *Neue Bruchstücke* 12; XXIV 7 I 39; cf. A. Archi, *Oriens Antiquus* 16:306 [1977]; XLV 28+ XLVII 59+ XXXIX 97 Vs. 9; cf. H. Otten – C. Rüster, *ZA* 68:155 [1978]; also XXXIII 84+ IV 6, 7, 26, 27, where it denotes metonymically some fragrant substance; cf. Friedrich, *Arch. Or.* 17.1:234 [1949]; Laroche, *RHA* 26:56 [1968]; Siegelová, *Appu-Hedammu* 58–60, 75–6; Neumann, *IF* 78:241–2 [1973]), *asiyatar* (*KUB* XV 35+*KBo* II 9 I 31; cf. *anniyatar* s.v. *anna-*, *anni-*), gen. sg. *āssiyannas* (*KUB* XXIII 1 I 31; cf. Kühne – Otten, *Šaušgamuwa* 6), *asiyanas* (XXIV 7 IV 19; cf. Friedrich, *ZA* 49:230 [1950]), dat.-loc. sg. *āssiyanni* (IV 4 Vs. 7–9 *hamishandas-ma-za alel* *āssiyanni handas ēssa*[tti ‘but the flower [= acme] of spring you make for the sake of love’; cf. Götze, *Hattusilis* 92; Friedrich, *ZA* 49:248 [1950]; Laroche, *RA* 58:73 [1964]), instr. sg. *ass*]i-yannit (*KUB* XXXIII 64+*KBo* XXI 60, 8), nom.-acc. pl. *āssiyatar* (*IBOT* II 135, 9–10 [with dupl. *KUB* XXXIII 88, 11] *āssiyatar-ma-ssi* [UR.TUR.MEŠ GIM-an EGIR-an *huway*]antari ‘but loves run like puppies behind her’; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 26:57 [1968]; Siegelová, *Appu-Hedammu* 54); *āssiyauar* (n.) ‘favor’ (XVII 33 IV 15; XXXIV 53 Rs. 18), *āssiyauwar* (e.g. XV 34 II 9 and 20 DINGIR.MEŠ-*as* *āssiyauwar* ‘favor of [= being dear to] the gods’; cf. Haas – Wilhelm, *Riten* 190, 240), *asiyauwar* (*Mašat* 75/64, 11 DINGIR.MEŠ-*as* *asiyauwa*[r]; cf. Alp, *Belleten* 44:51 [1980]), instr. sg. *āssiyauwannit* (XXIV 13 II 12; cf. Haas – Thiel, *Rituale* 104; *KBo* VIII 71, 6), *āssiyaunit* (*KUB* XXXIII 62 II 20), *āssiunit* (*ibid.* 10 DINGIR.MEŠ-*as* *āssiunit* ‘through favor of the gods’, with Luwian parallel XXXV 45 II 10 *wassarahitati*; cf. Otten, *LTU* 46; Laroche, *BSL* 55.1:166–7 [1960]); deverb. adj. *āssiyauwant-* ‘favorite, lover’, nom. sg. c. in *RS* 25:421 Verso 62–63 *āssiyauwanzas-ma-as* [...] GIM-an *ilali-yauwannit ŪL ha*[ssikanza ‘she (is) like a lover not satiated with desire’ (cf. Laroche, *Ugaritica* 5:774 [1968]); iter. *āssiski*] (XIV 2 Vs. 12; cf. Sommer, *AU* 298). Cf. Bossert, *Asia* 60–6 (1946); Kammenhuber, *MIO* 2:415–6 (1954); Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:484, 293, 301; Neu, *Interpretation* 19–20.

Caus. *as(sa)nu-*, *assiyanu-* 'favor, keep happy, propitiate (deities or superiors), set aright (affected parties), treat gently, massage (racehorses); make good, carry out (well), bring off (cf. 'he made good his escape'), dispose (properly), get done, be done with', 1 sg. pres. act. *asnumi* (*KBo* III 5 I 5 *n-as-kan asnumi* 'I massage them'; *ibid.* 9 *n-as asnumi*; cf. Kammenhuber, *Hippologia* 78), *assanumi* (*FHG* 13 II 3; cf. Laroche, *RA* 46:44 [1952]; *KUB* XLIII 75 Rs. 8), 2 sg. pres. act. *asnusi* (*KBo* XI 10 III 19–20 and dupl. XI 72 III 6–7 *n-at-kan asnut mān-at-kan ūl-ma asnusi* 'make it good; but if you do not make it good'), *assanusi* (VIII 63 I 11), 3 sg. pres. act. *asnuzi* (e.g. *KUB* I 13 I 6–7 *n-as arha lāi n-as-kan asnuzi sakruwanzi-ya-as* 'he unharnesses them, massages them, and they water them'; cf. Kammenhuber, *Hippologia* 54; *KBo* III 5 IV 25–26 *mahhan-ma arha lāi n-as asnuzi nu-smas watar ūl pāi* 'but when he unharnesses [them], he massages them; he does not give them water'; cf. Kammenhuber, *Hippologia* 100; *ibid.* I 32 *nu kuitman 8 MUŠU asnuzi* 'while he gets done in eight nights'; cf. Kammenhuber, *Hippologia* 82; *KBo* XXI 41 + *KUB* XXIX 7 Vs. 68 and Rs. 13 *n-asta mahhan arahza ANA PANI ID asnuzi* 'when outside he gets done in front of the river'; cf. Lebrun, *Samuha* 121–2; *KUB* XXIX 4 I 5 *nu-kan kuitman wetummanzi humantazz-ya asnuzi* 'meanwhile he is altogether done with building'; cf. Kronasser, *Umsiedelung* 6; XVII 23 I 1–2 *mahhan-kan SAL ŠU.GI mu-gauwanzi asnuzi nu aruwaizzi* 'when the old woman is through praying she prostrates herself'; *KBo* XVII 65 Rs. 8 and 11 *SISKUR.SISKUR.MEŠ asnuzi* 'carries out the rituals'), *āsnuzi* (*KUB* L 1 IV 11), *asnuzzi* (e.g. *KBo* XVII 65 Rs. 13 *SISKUR.SISKUR asnuzzi*), *assanuzi* (e.g. XI 6 Rs. 20), *assanuzzi* (e.g. *KUB* VII 13 Vs. 33 [he] gets done'), *āssanuzi* (*Bo* 2813 II 10), *assanunuzi* (*KUB* XLIII 54 V 10), 3 sg. pres. midd. *asnuttari* (XXXII 130, 10–11 *kuwapi-ma-kan KASKAL URU Ishūpitta KASKAL URU Tasmaha-ya asnuttari* 'but when the trek to I. and the trek to T. is over with'; cf. J. Danmanville, *RHA* 14:42 [1956], and Lebrun, *Samuha* 168, both with wrong translation; 655/u + *KUB* XIII 21 II 21 [dupl. to XIII 20 I 10, quoted below]; cf. H. Otten – C. Rüster, *ZA* 62:104 [1972]), *assanuttari* (*KBo* IX 96 II 3), *assanuddāri* (*KUB* XIII 20 I 10 *mahhan-ma LU KUR aki*

nasma-kan KIN assanuddāri 'but when the enemy is killed or the task is done'; cf. Alp, *Belleten* 11:390 [1947]), *āssanuddāri* (*ibid.* 22), 1 pl. pres. act. *asnumeni* (XXXV 18 I 5; cf. Otten, *LTU* 25), *as[sanummeni* (XXII 11 I 11), 2 pl. pres. act. *asnuttenti* (*KBo* XX 75 Rs. 11; *KUB* XXIII 68 Vs. 8), *assanuttenti* (*KBo* XXIII 113 III 9; *KUB* XXVI 29 + XXXI 55 Vs. 22), 3 pl. pres. act. *asnuanzi* (passim in Kikkulis-text, e.g. I 13 IV 9–10 *mahhan-ma-as EGIR-pa ūnnianzi n-as-kan asnuanzi watar-samas pianzi* 'but when they drive them back, they massage them, give them water'; cf. Kammenhuber, *Hippologia* 70; *KBo* III 5 I 18 *mahhan-ma-as arha lānzi n-as asnuanzi watar-ma ūl akuwanzi* 'but when they unharness them, they massage them; but water they do not drink'; cf. Kammenhuber, *Hippologia* 80; also e.g. *IBoT* III 148 I 51 *BIBRI.HI.A-ya-kan sunnanzi GAL.HI.A-kan asnuanzi* 'they fill rhyta and dispose goblets'; cf. Haas – Wilhelm, *Riten* 214; *KUB* XXIX 8 II 12 *n-asta mahhan asnuanzi* 'when they are done'; *ibid.* 13–14 *mahhan-ma-za-kan warpuanzi asnuanzi* 'when they are done with bathing'; XXIX 4 III 4 *mahhan-ma-at-kan asnuanzi* 'but when they are done with it'; cf. Kronasser, *Umsiedelung* 20; *ibid.* 49 *nu-kan mahhan DINGIR-LAM huittiyauwanzi asnuanzi* 'when they are done with drawing the deity'), *asnuwanzi* (e.g. XXIX 51 I 11 and 14 *n-us-kan asnuwanzi* 'they massage them'; cf. Kammenhuber, *Hippologia* 200–2; *IBoT* III 148 III 17–19 *GIM-an-ma-kan kī kisan asnuwanzi namma-at-za adanna esantari nu-za adanzi akuwanzi GAL.HI.A-kan asnuwanzi nu appa tienzi* 'when they are thus done with this, then they sit down to eat, and they eat [and] drink; they dispose goblets and put [them] back'), *assanuanzi* (e.g. *KBo* XIII 13 Rs. 10 *LUGA]L Û DUMU.MEŠ-ŠU KUR-nī assanuanzi* 'the king and his sons will set the country aright'; cf. Riemschneider, *Geburtsomina* 62; *KUB* XVII 35 I 27–28 *nu-smas KUR-zi NAG-zi [GAL.HI.]A-kan assanuanzi* 'they eat [and] drink; they dispose goblets'; *IBoT* III 148 II 59–60 *BIBRI.HI.A-ya sunnanzi [GA]L.HI.A-kan assanuanzi*; *KUB* XV 31 II 6 *n-asta mahhan IŠTU 9 KASKAL assanuanzi* 'when they are done with the nine roads'; cf. Haas – Wilhelm, *Riten* 154; XXVII 49 III 23 *mahhan-kan unumanzi assanuan[zi]* 'when they are done with decking him'), *assanuwanzī* (e.g. VII 54 II 3 *GIM-an-ma-kan SISKUR assa-*

nuwanzi 'when they carry out the ritual'; VII 24 Vs. 9–10 BIBRI.HI.A-kan sunnanzi KÚ-zi NAG-zi GAL.HI.A assanuwanzi; *IBOT* III 148 II 50–51 nu-kan BIBRI.HI.A sunnanzi GAL.HI.A-kan assanuwanzi; *KBo* II 8 IV 20 and 26 GAL.HI.A-kan assanuwanzi; *ibid.* 15 GAL.HI.A assanuwanzi; *KUB* X 91 III 18 nu halziyari nu-kan GAL.HI.A ŠA EZEN GURUN assanuwa<n>zi 'announcement is made, and they dispose the goblets of the fruit festival'; VII 54 III 10 -]kan adanna akuwanna assanuwanzi 'when they are done with eating [and] drinking'; XVII 18 II 15–16 memiyanas anda memiyauwanzi assanuwanzi 'they are done with speaking the words'), āssanuwanzi (XXXII 103 II 15), as-sa-nu-u-wa-an-zi (XXV 41 V 12), 3 pl. pres. midd. asnuwantari (XXIX 40 II 7 mahha]n-ma-at-kan asnuwantari n-us IŠTU YÀ UDU iskanzi 'but when they are massaged they smear them with sheep-fat'; cf. Kammenhuber, *Hippologia* 178; XXIX 44 III 5 n-at] mahhan ayissanzi asnuwantari-ya-at-kan 'when they become hot and they are massaged'; cf. Kammenhuber, *Hippologia* 162), 1 sg. pret. act. assanunun (e.g. XIII 9 + XL 62 I 4 nu-kan DINGIR.MEŠ assanunun 'I propitiated the gods'; cf. von Schuler, *Festschrift J. Friedrich* 446 [1959]; *KBo* II 5 III 46–47 GAL-in EZEN-an assanunun 'I carried out the great festival'; cf. Götze, *AM* 190; Ose, *Supinum* 26; IV 4 II 37; cf. Götze, *AM* 116), 3 sg. pret. act. asnut (XVIII 74, 18), assanut (*KUB* VI 45 III 53 nu-war-an-kan assanut '[the god] has favored him'; L 50, 11), 3 sg. pret. midd. asnuttat (XV 34 IV 41 n-asta arahza asnuttat 'it is [all] done on the outside'; cf. Haas – Wilhelm, *Riten* 206), asnuttati (*KBo* XVII 95 II 11), 1 pl. pret. act. assanummen (X 37 IV 35), 3 pl. pret. act. assanuir (II 20, 2 nu-mu-kan kisan assanuir 'they thus favored me'; X 20 II 23), assanuer (X 20 III 18), 1 sg. imp. act. āssanullu (*KUB* XIV 11 III 19–20 nu SISKUR ŠA ^{ID}[Māla] iyallu n-at-kan āss[an]ullu 'the ritual of the Mala river I will do and carry out'), asnullu (dupl. XIV 8 Rs. 7; cf. Götze, *KIF* 214), 2 sg. imp. act. asnut (e.g. *KBo* XI 72 II 36–37 kī uttar asnut n-at SIG₅-in iya 'set this matter aright and make it well'; *KUB* XIII 2 III 30–31 nu kuedani DINAM ēszi n-at-si hanni n-an-kan asnut 'who has a legal case, judge it for him and set him aright'; cf. von Schuler, *Dienstanweisungen* 48; *ibid.* 32 nu-smas-at hanni n-as-kan asnut 'judge it for them and set them aright'; *ibid.*

37–38 namma-an-kan IŠTU GA.KIN.AG IMZI SIG.HI.A asnut 'also keep him happy with cheese, rennet, and wool'), assanut (VI 45 III 53; *KBo* XIII 153, 3), 3 sg. imp. act. assanuddu (*KUB* XIII 2 III 22–23 nu auriyas EN-as DINAM SIG₅-in hannau n-at-kan assanuddu 'the border-lord shall well judge the case and dispose of it'), 3 sg. imp. midd. assanuttaru (XXXVI 30, 5), 2 pl. imp. act. assanuttan (*KBo* XX 34 Rs. 9), 3 pl. imp. act. asnuandu (*KUB* XXXI 86 IV 8–9 [dupl. of XIII 2 III 23] n-at-kan asnuandu 'they shall dispose of it'); partic. asnu(w)ant-, as(s)a-nuwant- 'favored, dear; well turned out, well disposed', nom. sg. c. asnuanza (XXXI 127 I 19), assanuwanza (e.g. *KBo* XIII 2 Rs. 18 antuhsani-kan kuis assanuwanza 'who is dear to the population'; *KUB* XXIV 3 I 49–50 karuiliyas-a-za-kan DINGIR.MEŠ-as istarna zik-pat assanuwanza 'among the ancient gods you are favored'; cf. Gurney, *Hittite Prayers* 24; XXXIII 121 II 5–6 misriwanza hūmanda[zz-a] assanuwanza '[she was] beautiful and well turned out in every way'; cf. Friedrich, *ZA* 49:234 [1950]), asanuwanza (*KBo* IV 6 Vs. 14 n-as-kan hūmandaz asanuwanza 'it [is] in every way well turned out'), SIG₅-anza (*ibid.* 12; cf. Tischler, *Gebet* 12), acc. sg. c. assanuwandan (*KUB* XXX 10 Rs. 22–23 nu-]mu LUGAL-an āski DINGIR-YA ŪL assanuwandan anduhsan le issatti 'at the king's gate, my god, do not make me a persona non grata'), nom.-acc. sg. neut. asnuan (*KBo* III 21 III 3), assanuwan (II 13 Rs. 8 GAL.HI.A-kan assanuwan 'goblets [are] disposed'), gen. sg. (?) assanuwandas (XIII 215 Rs. 3), nom. pl. c. assanuwantes (*KUB* XXXVI 30, 4); verbal noun asnuwauar (XXIX 50 IV 6 [s]akurūwauar asnuwauar 'watering [and] massaging'; cf. Kammenhuber, *Hippologia* 212), asnumar (L 33 I 3), assanuwawar (*KBo* II 8 I 29), assanumar (XXVI 18 IV 3), gen. sg. asnuwas (*KUB* XLIII 55 V 1), asnumas (e.g. *KBo* II 7 Vs. 8, 10, 14, 15, 28; *KUB* XVII 28 IV 42 asnumas-ma kī danzi 'for disposal they take the following'), asnummas (e.g. *KBo* XXVI 152 Rs. 5), assanumas (e.g. *KUB* XVII 35 II 23 and III 7; XXXVIII 25 I 23 assanuma<s>); cf. Haas, *Nerik* 276), assanumās (XLVI 22 I 11 and 23, Rs. 5 and 19; XLI 34 Rs. 11), assanummas (e.g. *KBo* XIV 142 I 58 ANA ^DHepat assanummas 'for propitiation of Hebat'; II 13 Rs. 7; *KUB* VII 24 Vs. 8; XXV 23 I 29; cf. C. Carter, *JAOS* 93:67

[1973]); infin. *as-nu-u-wa-u-wa-an-zi* (XLI 31 Vs. 11), *asnumanzi* (*ABoT* 14 V 10; *KBo* XIII 237 Vs. 5 and 10), *asnūmanzi* (XXIII 41 Rs. 13), *assanummanzi* (*KUB* XXV 23 I 45); iter. *as(sa)n-uski-*, *assianuski-*, 2 sg. pres. act. *āssiyanuskisi* (*KBo* XIII 55 Rs. 4 *nu-smas-at-kan anda ūL āssiyanus[kisi]* 'you do not make it look good amongst them'), 3 sg. pres. act. *asnuskizzi* (e.g. *KUB* XXXI 141 Vs. 2 *h]ūmanda-kan KUR.KUR.HI.A kuis asnuskizzi* '[Ištar] who sets aright all lands'; cf. Güterbock, *JCS* 21:257 [1967]), 1 pl. pres. act. *āssiyanusgaweni* (XXXI 42 II 22–23 *namma-kan BEL]U.MEŠ-NI pangawe QADU DAM.MEŠ-ŠU[NU]* [*DUMU.MEŠ-ŠUNU DUMU.DUMU.MEŠ-]ŠUNU āssiyanusgaweni [ŪL]* 'and we also do not constantly propitiate our lords collectively with their wives, their sons, and their grandsons'; cf. von Schuler, *Orientalia* N.S. 25:227 [1956]; cf. *KBo* XIII 55 Rs. 4 *nu-smas-at-kan anda ūL āssiyanus()*, 3 pl. pres. act. *assanuskanzi* (e.g. *KUB* XXI 11 Rs. 3 *EZEN nuntaras kuyēs assanuskanzi* 'those who speedily carry out the festival'; cf. Ünal, *Hatt.* 2:16; *HT* 1 IV 5 *kuitman-kan DINGIR-LUM assa<n>uskanzi* 'while they are propitiating the deity'), 2 sg. imp. act. *assanuski* (*KUB* XL 47 Vs. 9). Cf. Ose, *Supinum* 23–6; Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:443–4, 301; Neu, *Interpretation* 17–9.

assu- 'dear, favored (predicatively only; the attributive form used in this sense is *assiyant-*); favorable, good, auspicious, propitious, agreeable, valuable' (SIG₅-u-; *KBo* I 44 + XIII 1 IV 12 *āssu* = Akk. *busumu* 'pleasant, agreeable', but dupl. XXVI 23, 1 *āssu* = Akk. *bussū* 'goods, possessions'; cf. Otten, *Vokabular* 19, 21–2), nom. sg. c. *āssus* (e.g. III 22 Vs. 2 [OHitt.] ^DIM-unni *āssus ēsta* 'he was dear to the storm-god'; cf. Neu, *Anitta-Text* 10, 99–100; XXII 2 Rs. 4–5 [OHitt.] *ūk-wa a[tti]-m[i] [natt]a āssus* 'I [am] not dear to my father'; cf. Otten, *Altheth. Erzählung* 10; *KUB* XXXI 127 I 8–9 *handanza-kan antuhsas tuk-pat āssus* 'the righteous man is dear to thee'; XIX 26 I 17–18 *kuis-a antuwahhas ITTI LUGAL SAL.LUGAL āssus ANA LÚSANGA-ya-as QATAMMA ā[ss]us ēsdu* 'what man is in favor with king [and] queen, let him likewise be in favor with the priest'; XXVI 12 II 25 *[s]umēss-as āssus kuedanikki* 'he [is] favorable to one of you'; cf. von Schuler, *Dienstanweisungen* 25), SIG₅-us (XV 5 I 22), acc. sg. c. *āssun* (e.g. XXXVI 49 IV 7

āssun halukan 'good message'; *KBo* XXI 95 I 7 s]AL.LUGAL-*as āssun UD-an QATAMMA ekuzi* 'the queen likewise drinks to the Good Day'), nom.-acc. sg. (also pl.) neut. *assu* (*KUB* V 7 Vs. 7), *āssu* (e.g. *KBo* III 21 II 9 *āssu* ^{UZU}YÀ *huwappann-a* ^{UZU}YÀ 'good fat and bad fat'; X 37 II 35 *āssu* ^{GIŠ}*paddur* 'good dish' (opp. *ibid.* 34 *HUL-lu* 'bad'); V 4 I.R. 4 *āssu lūlu au* 'see good prosperity!'; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 1:70; V 3 II 13 *āssu lūlu uski*; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 2:114; X 37 III 44 *n-asta HUL-lu wahnuttin n-at āssu DÙ-attin* 'turn the bad and make it good!'; *KUB* XXXIII 68 II 12 *nu-za āssu uddār dā* 'take good things!'; *KBo* IV 1 Vs. 43 *n-at-kan DINGIR.MEŠ-as antuhsas-a āssu* 'it [is] dear to gods and men'; *KUB* X 27 V 10 *nu mān ANA SAL.LUGAL āssu* 'if [it is] agreeable to the queen'; cf. M. Vieyra, *RA* 51:87, 99 [1957]; *KBo* XV 1 I 13 *mān LUGAL-i-m[a ūL] āssu* 'but if [it is] not agreeable to the king'; cf. Kümmel, *Ersatzrituale* 112; VI 5 III 3 [= Code 1:28] *takku atti-ma anni ūL āssu* 'if [it is] not agreeable to the father [and] mother'; *KUB* XIV 1 Vs. 83 *mahhan-wa-tta āssu nu-wa QATAMMA iya* 'as [is] agreeable to you, thus do!'; cf. Götze, *Madd.* 20; *KBo* XVII 65 Vs. 55 *masiwan ANA EN SISKUR.SISKUR āssu* 'as much as [is] agreeable to the sacrificer'; *ibid.* Rs. 64 *n-an EN SISKUR.SISKUR piyanāizzi kuit-si āssu* 'him the sacrificer pays what [is] agreeable to him'; *KUB* XXIX 4 II 27 *nu ANA EN SISKUR kuwapi āssu* 'when [it is] favorable to the sacrificer'; cf. Kronasser, *Umsiedelung* 16; *ibid.* III 34 *mān āssu* 'if favorable'; *ibid.* III 37 *mān-si ūL-ma āssu* 'but if [it is] not favorable to him'), also used adverbially and nominally (see separate paragraphs below), gen. sg. c. *assauwas* (XLII 69 Rs. 6 3 *DUG assauwas GUŠKIN NA₄* 'three vessels of good gold [and] stone[s]'; I 8 IV 30 *assauwas-pat memiyanas* 'of favorable disposition'; cf. Götze, *Hattusilis* 36), *āssauwas* (dupl. I 1 IV 51; *KBo* IV 13 I 7, 8, 9 ^DU-as *āssauwas* 'of the storm-god, the good'), dat.-loc. sg. *a-as-sa-u-i* (*ibid.* 10 *āssau MUL-i* 'to the good star'; VII 28 + VIII 92, 14 [OHitt.] *āssau pedi* 'in a good place'; cf. Friedrich, *Rivista degli studi orientali* 32:218 [1957]; X 37 IV 49; XII 30 II 8), SIG₅-u-i (*ibid.* I 51), *a-as-sa-u-e* (*ABoT* 44 IV 1 *āssawe pedi*), instr. sg. or pl. *a-as-sa-u-i-it* (XI 1 Vs. 39 *āssauīt IGI.HI.A-it* 'with favorable eyes'; cf. Houwink Ten Cate – Josephson, *RHA* 25:108 [1967]),

a-sa-u-i-it (ibid. Rs. 18), *a-as-sa-u-e-it* (*KUB* X 92 V 1), *a-as-sa-ú-e-it* (*KBo* VIII 69, 10 *āssawet* IGI.HI.A[-it; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:124 [1965]), abl. sg. *āssawaz* (*KUB* XLV 20 II 16 *āssawaz ped[az* ‘from the good place’), *āssuwaz* (XXXIII 120 II 34 *āssuwaz-ma pidaz*), *a-as-su-u-wa-za* (ibid. 84 ā]ssūwaza *pedaz*; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 26:43–4 [1968]), nom. pl. c. *a-as-sa-u-e-es* (e.g. IX 6 II 5–6 *n-asta kuyēs* DINGIR.MEŠ ANA EN SISKUR [...] *āssawēs* ‘the gods who [are] favorable to the sacrificer’; cf. Otten, *LTU* 39; *VBoT* 24 IV 29–30 *kuyēs* DINGIR.MEŠ *āssawēs*; cf. Sturtevant, *TAPA* 58:16 [1927]; *KBo* X 37 II 37 *āssawēs* EME.MEŠ ‘good tongues’; *KUB* VII 5 III 22; XXIV 3 II 55–56 *n-asta l[e] āssawēs idālauwas anda harkanzi* ‘let not the good perish among the evil’; cf. Gurney, *Hittite Prayers* 30), *āssāwēs* (dupl. XXIV 4 Rs. 11 *n-apa le āssāwēs*), acc. pl. *āssamus* (XXXIII 9 III 10 *āssamus* IM.HI.A-us ‘favorable winds’; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:106 [1965]), nom.-acc. pl. neut. *āssawa* (VII 16 Rs. 15; *KBo* XIII 57 Vs. 8), *āssauwa* (e.g. XVII 105 III 7, beside ibid. 6 *idālauwa*; *KUB* XXXVI 89 Rs. 40; cf. ibid. 43 SIG₅.MEŠ; Haas, *Nerik* 154), SIG₅-*uwa* (XXXVI 77, 6), dat.-loc. pl. *āssauas* (e.g. XXX 10 Vs. 7 *āssauas antuhsas anda* ‘among good men’).

Adverbial nom.-acc. sg. neut. *āssu* and nom.-acc. pl. neut. *āssū* ‘in favored fashion, in a good way, well’, *āssu har(k)-* ‘hold in esteem’, e.g. *KBo* V 3 III 18 URU-a]n *kuinki āssu parā huu[itt]iyan harmi* ‘I have singled out some town in favored fashion’ (cf. below *assui*, *assuli* ‘for good treatment’, also with *parā huittiya-* ‘draw forth, single out’; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 2:124); *KUB* I 1 I 29–30 ŠEŠ-YA-ya-mu¹ NIR.GÁL *āssu harta* ‘my brother Muwatallis held me in esteem’ (cf. Götze, *Hattusilis* 8); XXX 10 Rs. 24 *āssu kuyus issah[hi* ‘whom I treat well’; XXIV 8 II 7–8 *nu-za DAM-KA āssu sastan seski* ‘sleep well with your wife in bed!’ (cf. Siegelová, *Appu-Hedammu* 6); *KBo* VII 28 + VIII 92, 11–13 (OHitt.) *āssū* IGI.HI.A-KA *lāk* ...[LU]GAL-un *anda āssu sakuwaya* GEŠTUG.[HI.]A-KA *lāk nu āssu utta[r] [i]sta-mas* ‘incline your eyes well ..., eye the king well, incline your ears and hear the word well’ (cf. Friedrich, *Rivista degli studi orientali* 32:218 [1957]); ibid. 19 *n-asta ŠUMMI* LUGAL *tagnas* ²UTU-i *piran āssu taraski* ‘and before the solar deity of the earth speak well of the king’s name’.

assuwant- ‘favorable, good’ (SIG₅-[uw]ant-), nom. sg. c. *āssuwanza* (*KBo* XIV 12 IV 1; cf. Güterbock, *JCS* 10:97 [1956]; XII 30 II 6; XVI 24 + 25 III 22 LUGAL *āssuwanza* ‘good king’; *KUB* XIII 4 I 54 *āssuwanza kuiski* ¹⁰UBA[RUM] ‘some good foreigner’; cf. Sturtevant, *JAOS* 54:368 [1934]), *āssūwanza* (dupl. 1303/z, 7; cf. H. Otten – C. Rüster, *ZA* 67:55 [1977]; XXVI 1 III 3), acc. sg. c. *assuwandan* (XII 63 Vs. 12 and 21), *āssuwanda-ssan* (XXXIII 81 IV 5; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:79 [1965]), dat.-loc. sg. *assuwanti* (*Bo* 2953, 9; cf. Güterbock, *Siegel* 1:5), SIG₅-*uwanti* (*KUB* XXXVI 75 III 11 SIG₅-*uwanti* *pedi* ‘in a good place’), instr. sg. or pl. SIG₅-*antet* (e.g. XXXIV 19 IV 6 SIG₅-*antet memiyanit* ‘with a favorable word’; *KBo* VIII 68 IV 6 SIG₅-*antet* IGI.HI.A-it ‘with favorable eyes’), SIG₅-*tit* (*KUB* XXXVI 89 Rs. 50 SIG₅-*tit* IGI.HI.A-it; XX 92 VI 12 SIG₅-*it* IGI.HI.A-it may reflect either *āssuwantit* or *āssauit*), nom. pl. c. *āssuwantes* (e.g. *KUB* XXXVI 109, 12; cf. Carruba, *SMEA* 18:190 [1977]; *Bo* 2489 + 4008 II 29; cf. Otten, *Sprachliche Stellung* 21).

assu- (n.) ‘favor, good treatment; good(ness), well-being; good stuff, good things, goods, chattels, valuables, wealth, possession(s)’ (SIG₅-*u-*; NÍG.GA ‘goods, wealth’; cf. e.g. *KUB* XVI 82 IV 14 KUR-eass-a *āssu* ME-as ‘and he took the wealth of the land’ besides VI 26 Vs. 5 NÍG.GA KUR ME-as; rarely *MIMMŪ*; cf. Laroche, *Ugaritica* 6:371 [1969]; Akk. *damiqtu*, *dumqu*, *damāqu* ‘favor, well-being’ [see below], *būšu*, *bušū* ‘goods’ [see above], *mimmu* ‘goods’ [*KBo* I 1 Rs. 60], *makkūru* ‘goods’ [see below], *hišbu* ‘yield’ [see below]), nom.-acc. sg. *āssu* (e.g. XXX 11 Rs. 19]DINGIR-YA *annaz kartaz āssu ŪL* GU[L-asta ‘[for me] since birth my god has not ordained good’; IX 31 II 38 *idalu-kan parā istapdu āssuw-a-kan anda kurakdu* ‘may he shut out the bad and keep in the good’; cf. Otten, *LTU* 16; *KBo* XIII 31 I 3 *āssu kīsa* ‘good will come’; cf. Riemschneider, *Geburtsomina* 74, 79; XV 10 II 33–34 *nu idālu harnikten nu ANA BELI ANA DAM-ŠU DUMU.MEŠ-ŠU āssu namma ēstu* ‘destroy evil; to the lord, to his wife [and] children let there again be good’; cf. Szabó, *Entsühnungsritual* 24; ibid. 11 *āssu memiskiten* ‘speak good!’ [opp. ibid. 10 *idālu*]; cf. Szabó, *Entsühnungsritual* 20; *KUB* XXI 27 III 37 *āssu mematti* ‘you speak good’; XVII 28 II

56 ^PUTU-i āssu ‘hail to the sun!’, cf. E. Tenner, *KIF* 388; V 1 I 42 UGULA-za ZAG-tar parnass-a āssu ME-as ‘the boss took’ rightness and wealth of the house’, cf. Ünal, *Hatt.* 2:38; ibid. 49 KUR-eas āssu ME-as ‘took the wealth of the land’; VIII 1 III 12 arunas āssu harakzi ‘the wealth of the sea will perish’, matching Akk. *hišib tām̄ti ihalliq* of similar astrological omina; *KBo* X 2 III 8–10 [OHitt.] āssu-ma-ssi sarā dahhun n-at Hattusi URU-ri-mit arha udahhun ‘but I took up its wealth and brought it off to Hattusas, my city’, matching X 1 Rs. 5 [Akk.] NĠG.GA-šu ana URU-ya ^{URU}Hatti ublam ‘its wealth to my city of Hatti I brought’; cf. F. Imparati – C. Saporetti, *Studi classici e orientali* 14:52, 79 [1965]; III 22 Vs. 58 KASKAL-za kuit āssu utahh[un ‘what goods I brought back from campaigns’; cf. Neu, *Anitta-Text* 14; III 1 I 28–29 nu ^{URU}Halpas NAM.RA.MEŠ āssu-sset [^{URU}]Hattusi udas ‘he brought deportees of Halpa [and] its goods to Hattusas’; *KUB* XXIII 11 II 31–32 NAM.RA.MEŠ GUD UDU KUR-eas āssu arha ^{URU}Hattusi uwatenun ‘deportees, cattle, sheep, goods of the land I brought off to Hattusas’; XXIV 8 II 2 nu-w]a-mu āssu pier ‘they have given me goods’; cf. Siegelová, *Appu-Hedammu* 6; *KBo* VI 3 I 12 [= Code 1:5] āssu-sett-a sarnikzi ‘he makes restitution for his [viz. the merchant’s] goods’), assu (XVIII 151 Vs. 13 [OHitt.] t-as assu bayis ‘she gave the good’; cf. Ünal–Kammenhuber, *KZ* 88:164 [1974]; *KUB* V 7 Vs. 7), dat.-loc. sg. as-su-ú-i (I 16 II 17 [OHitt.] n-an parā assuui hui[t]tiyanneskinun ‘I have constantly singled him out for good treatment’, matching ibid. I 17 [Akk.] ana damāqqim; cf. Sommer, *HAB* 4–5, 46–7), a-as-su-i (e.g. 1112/c + III 26–27 āssui TI-anni ‘for weal [and] life’; cf. L. Rost, *MIO* 1:360 [1953]), a-as-su-ú-i (e.g. XXXIII 68 II 17; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:128 [1965]), a-as-sa-u-i (*KBo* V 8 I 13–14 nu-mu idālaui parā ŪL tarnai āssaui-ma-mu parā tarnan harzi ‘[he] does not consign me to the evil but has consigned me to the good’; cf. Götze, *AM* 148; *KUB* XXVI 10 I 5 LUGAL-was āssaui ‘for the king’s good[s?]’; XVI 50, 6 anda āssaui ‘in the good’), SIG₅-ui (e.g. V 1 III 59 anda SIG₅-ui, ibid. 57 ŠA SIG₅-ui; cf. Ünal, *Hatt.* 2:74), instr. sg. āssuitt-a (XIX 20 Vs. 10), āssuyit (*RS* 25:421 Recto 39–40 āssuyit sūwanza ‘full of good stuff’; cf. Laroche, *Ugaritica* 5:774 [1968]), a-as-sa-u-it (*HT* 21 + *KUB*

VIII 80 II 15 āssauit sarā sunnes ‘has filled up with good stuff’), a-as-sa-u-i-it (*KBo* X 2 I 19–20 [OHitt.] āssu-ma-ssi sarā dahhun nu ē-ir-mit āssauit sarā sunnahhun ‘but I took up its wealth and filled up my house with the wealth’, matching X 1 Vs. 10 [Akk.] u ē SIG₅ umtalli; cf. ibid. 36 u makkur-šu ^{URU}KÙ.BABBAR-ti umtalli ‘and with its goods I filled the city of Hatti’), abl. sg. assuwaz (*KUB* XVIII 5 I–II passim assuwaz uit [or: pait] ‘[the oracular bird] came [or: went] favorably’; cf. A. Archi, *SMEA* 16:128 [1975]), āssuwaz (e.g. *KBo* III 3 I 21 nu-war-an ištū NAM.RA.MEŠ āssuwazz-aya sarā dahhi ‘I will take it up along with deportees and chattels’), NĠG.GA-z (dupl. XVI 23 I 10 [NAM.RA.MEŠ NĠG.GA-z-ya sarā dahhi], āssauwaz (*KUB* XIX 18 I 15–16 n-an āssauwaz QADU [NAM.RA.MEŠ] GUD.HI.A UDU.HI.A pe harta ‘and along with goods he [viz. the ally] proffered it [viz. the conquered city to Suppiluliumas] together with deportees, cattle, and sheep’; cf. Güterbock, *JCS* 10:76 [1956]), nom.-acc. pl. as-su-u (II 2 III 13 assū-ma ‘but good things’; cf. Schuster, *Bilinguen* 69), asū (*KBo* VIII 47 Vs. 6 ‘goods’), āssū (e.g. *KUB* XIV 1 Vs. 49, 50, 54, 55 āssū-ya ‘and chattels’ preceded by ‘wives, children, deportees’; cf. Götze, *Madd.* 12–4; Otten, *Sprachliche Stellung* 19; XVII 21 I 11–13 nu-za sumenzan ŠA [DINGIR.MEŠ] āssū KÙ.BABBAR GUŠKIN BIBRI.HI.A TÚG.HI.A anzel iwar EGIR-an ŪL kuiski kappūwan harta ‘of you gods’ valuables, silver, gold, rhyta, garments, nobody had kept count like we [did]’; cf. von Schuler, *Die Kaškäer* 152; *KBo* XII 42 Rs. 10 āssū-ya-wa KÙ.BABBAR GUŠKI[N] ^{NA}ZA.GIN ‘and valuables, silver, gold, lapis lazuli’; cf. H. A. Hoffner, *JCS* 22:36 [1968]; dupl. *ABOT* 49 + 2007/u Vs. 11 āssū-ya-w[a; cf. H. Otten – C. Rüster, *ZA* 62:235 [1972]; *KUB* XXIII 77 Rs. 53 ŠA BELI-ŠU āssū ‘his master’s goods’; XXVI 17 II 12 ŠA BELUM āssū; *KBo* XXV 122 II 10–11 [OHitt.] katta āssū utir ... GAL.HI.A SIG₅-anda GUŠKIN-an SIG₅-anda[n utir ‘they have brought down goods ... they have brought down good cups [and] good gold’; cf. Neu, *Altheth.* 205; XVII 62 + 63 IV 14–15 kā[saj]-wa kinun ŠA DUMU.NITA āssū uda[hhun] parā-ma-wa M[U-an]ni ŠA DUMU.SAL āssū udallu ‘lo, now I [viz. the midwife] have delivered the “blessed event” of a male child, but next year let me deliver the “blessed event” of a female child’ [repeated, mutatis mutandis,

ibid. 16–18, with ‘male’ and ‘female’ reversed]; *KUB* XLIII 60 I 22–23 *nu-ssi-ssan kue āssū 9-andas happesnas ser hāssan* ‘what “good things” [i.e. “blessed issue”] [are] born to her on her nine limbs’; VIII 34 Rs. 17 + XLIII 13 III 3 *LUGAL-wa-kan É.GAL anda āssū kuekki* [in the king’s palace some good things ...]; VIII 4, 17), *SIG₅-uwa* (*KBo* XII 38 I 4 *SIG₅-uwa dapida* ‘all goods’; cf. Güterbock, *JNES* 26:75 [1967]), dat.-loc. pl. *āssuwas* (VI 4 I 4 [= *Code* 1:5] *āssuwas kuiski anda kuenzi* ‘[if] someone kills [a merchant of Hatti] in the midst of [his] goods’, vs. ibid. 6] *āssu-ma ūl pe harzi* ‘but [if] he has no goods with him’). On the form *āssū* cf. also C. Watkins, *Gedenkschrift für H. Kronasser* 250–62 (1982).

assuwant-, *assawant-* (c.) ‘well-being’, serving in place of *assu-* as animate subject with transitive verbs (cf. e.g. *wetenant*-beside *watar*; Laroche, *BSL* 57.1:25 [1962]), nom. sg. *āssuwanza* (e.g. *KUB* XVIII 21 II 2), *āssauwaza* (V 3 IV 6), *āssauwasza* (sic XXII 64 III 7), *SIG₅-uanza* (e.g. V 1 I 97 *SIG₅-uanza SILIM-ul ME-as* ‘well-being took goodness’; cf. Ünal, *Hatt.* 2:48), *SIG₅-uwanza* (XVI 4, 9).

assu(wa)tar (n.) ‘favorableness, friendly fashion’, nom.-acc. sg. *SIG₅-utar* (*KUB* XIX 55 Vs. 21; cf. Sommer, *AU* 198), *SIG₅-tar* (ibid. Rs. 42), dat.-loc. sg. *assuwannī* (XXVI 83 III 9 *assuwannī-ya*), *āssuwanni* (XXVI 1 III 37–38 *nasma-kan ANA* ^DUTU-*ši āssuwanni kuiski a[nd]an neanza* ‘or someone [has] turned in friendly fashion to His Majesty’; cf. von Schuler, *Dienstanweisungen* 13; XXVI 13 IV 8 + XXI 43, 15; dupl. XXVI 12 IV 46 *ās[su]wanni*; cf. von Schuler, *Dienstanweisungen* 29; XV 18 III 7; XLI 19 Vs. 11; cf. Haas – Thiel, *Rituale* 94), *āssuanni* (XXIV 10 III 31; cf. Jakob-Rost, *Ritual der Malli* 48), *SIG₅-anni* (XIX 55 1.R. 3; cf. Sommer, *AU* 204).

assul- (n.), *assula-* (c.) ‘favor, good treatment, friendship, greeting(s) (> letter); well-being’ (*SILIM-ul*), nom.-acc. sg. neut. *assul* (e.g. *KUB* XXX 10 Rs. 19 *nu-mu-ssan sēr assul natta isduwari* ‘on my account [divine] favor is not manifest’; *KUB* XV 35 + *KBo* II 9 I 30 *nu-smas-kan tuēl assul arha dā* ‘and take your favor away from them’; cf. Sommer, *ZA* 33:87, 98 [1921]; A. Archi, *Oriens Antiquus* 16:299 [1977]; III 6 II 55 *assul austa* ‘[he] saw [Ištar’s and my brother’s] favor’; cf. Götze, *Hattusilis*

22; *KUB* XV 34 IV 48 *n-asta anda assul memiyanzi* ‘then they say “greetings”’; cf. Haas–Wilhelm, *Riten* 206; *Maṣat* 75/43, 23 *BELU-mu assul hatreski* ‘my lord, write me ever greetings!’; cf. Alp, *Belleten* 44:48 [1980]), *āssul* (e.g. *KBo* IV 12 Vs. 17–18 *ammell-a-ssi āssul tuqqāt* ‘and my favor towards him was patent’; cf. Götze, *Hattusilis* 42), *SILIM-ul(l-a)* (e.g. *KUB* XVIII 11 Vs. 8 *SILIM-ul parnass-a āssu* ‘well-being and weal of the house’; V 1 I 9 and passim; cf. Ünal, *Hatt.* 2:32, 195), *SILIM-l-a* (ibid. 67 and passim), nom. sg. c. *assulas* (e.g. XLIX 24 Rs. 11), acc. sg. c. *assulan* (e.g. *KBo* VI 29 I 9–10 *GIM-an-ma-za-kan ša DINGIR-LIM assulan uskiskiuwan tehun* ‘as I began seeing the deity’s favor’; cf. Götze, *Hattusilis* 44; IV 12 Rs. 9–11 *nu-kan ša* ^DUTU-*ši assulan anda le daliyanzi nu-smas-kan assulas AŠAR-ŠUNU-ya le wehtari* ‘let them not forgo my majesty’s favor, and may their place of favor not shift’; cf. Götze, *Hattusilis* 44), *āssulan* (III 6 I 27 *ša šeš-ya-ya āssulan auir* ‘and my brother’s favor [they] saw’; cf. Götze, *Hattusilis* 8), *SILIM-ulan* (e.g. II 32 IV 1; *KUB* X 91 III 9, besides ibid. 10 *SILIM-ul*), gen. sg. *assulas* (RS 25:421 Verso 64 *assulas memiyanas-ma-as* ‘she [is] a word of well-being’; cf. Laroche, *Ugaritica* 5:775 [1968]; *KBo* XV 10 II 32; cf. Szabó, *Entsühnungsritual* 24), *āssulas* (*KUB* II 1 III 33 ^DĀlas *āssulas* ‘god A. “della salute”’; cf. A. Archi, *SMEA* 16:98, 110 [1975]), dat.-loc. sg. *assuli* (e.g. XV 31 I 47 ^DUTU-*i ... assuli* ‘for the majesty’s well-being’; cf. Haas–Wilhelm, *Riten* 152; XXXIII 62 II 9 *assuli ti-anni innarauwanni hattulanni* ‘for well-being, life, strength, health’; *KBo* V 3 III 21–22 *nu-t[ta mān ap]āt KUR-e nasma URU-an assu[li] nasm[a HUL-anni] parā huittiyan [ha]rmi* ‘if I have singled out that land or town for good or bad treatment’; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 2:124; dupl. XIX 44 Rs. 10–11 *nasma-za mān apāt [...] assuli nasma idālu parā huitt[]*; cf. V 3 III 18 *URU-a[n] kuinki āssu parā huu[itt]iyan harmi* under adverbial *āssu* above; IV 10 Rs. 11 and V 3 passim ‘in favor[able fashion], loyally’; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 2:106–36; XVII 105 II 13 *anda assuli nes[h]ut* ‘turn in friendship [to the king etc.]’; ibid. 14 *a[nda] assuli nishut*, *as-su-ū-li* (e.g. ibid. 21–22 *anda assūli nēyantes ēstin*; cf. A. Archi, *SMEA* 16:85–6 [1975]; *VBoT* 2, 18 and 20; cf. L. Rost, *MIO* 4:329 [1956]), *assulli* (*KUB* XXI 4 IV 15 *assulli pahsantaru* ‘[they] shall in favor protect [you]’; cf.

Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 2:82–3), *āssuli* (e.g. XVII 10 II 11; XXXIII 73+74, 16; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:92, 165 [1965]), *SILIM-li* (e.g. *KBo* IV 10 Rs. 10 and 15, besides *ibid.* 11 *assuli*; *KUB* XV 19 I 6; XXII 40 III 23).

assulatar (n.) ‘well-being’, dat.-loc. sg. *assulanni* ‘in well-being’ (*KUB* V 1 IV 40; cf. Ünal, *Hatt.* 2:84), *āssulani* (XLVIII 124 Rs. 12), *SILIM-ulanni* (XL 33 Vs. 17).

On ^D*Assiya(n)za* see Laroche, *Recherches* 72. For problematic associations of *assu-* with *-as(s)u-*, a component in Anatolian proper names, see e.g. Tischler, *Glossar* 87–8, with references.

Hier. *asi-* or *aza-* ‘(be) love(d)’; cf. Laroche, *HH* 15; Meriggi, *HHG* 36–7; Tischler, *Glossar* 81–2; Hawkins – Morpurgo – Neumann, *HHL* 162–3, 186. Doubtful *Lyd.* *asaā-* ‘favor’, *aśfā-* ‘goods’; cf. Gusmani, *Lyd. Wb.* 66, *Die Sprache* 21:169–70 (1975).

assu- has been traditionally connected (ever since Friedrich, *IF* 41:370–2 [1923], and down to e.g. Gusmani, *Lessico* 50, 92–3) with Gk. *εὖς* ‘good, brave, noble’, *εὖ* ‘well’, gen. pl. (Homeric) *ἐἶς* (< *ἐἶς*) ‘good things’ (IE *[e]sú- from *es-‘be’, like e.g. Skt. *sánt-* ‘being; real, true, good’, or Gk. *τὰ ὄντα* ‘goods, possessions’ with its probable Lycian calque *ahñtāi* on the Xanthos trilingual [*Lyc.* 17]; cf. Laroche, *Fouilles de Xanthos* 6:58, 68 [1979]; already Hrozný, *Heth. KB* 103, adduced the comparison of Akk. *bušū* ‘goods’ with *bašū* ‘be’), besides IE **wesu-* ‘good’ in other branches of Anatolian (Palaic, Luwian, Hier. *wasu-* ‘good; well-being’), somewhat like Skt. *sú* ‘well’ besides *vásu-* ‘good; wealth’ (cf. e.g. Mayrhofer, *KEWA* 3:173–4; Kammenhuber, *KZ* 77:169–70 [1961]). The verbal form *āssāri* has been explained as denominative from *assu-*, analogous to the gloss-wedged Luwoid *wassāri* (q.v. s.v. *was[s]-*) from Luw. *wasu-* (cf. Oettinger, *MSS* 34:136 [1976]), and *assiya-* has been similarly accounted for (cf. e.g. Kronasser, *VLFH* 41; Neu, *Interpretation* 20). Alternatively, *assiya-* has been kept apart from *assu-* and connected (as reflecting **ans-y-* or **ns-y-*) with IE **ans-* (*IEW* 47) seen in Goth. *anst* ‘favor, grace’, ON *āst* ‘favor, love’, ON *unna*, OE OS OHG *unnan* ‘favor, be ungrudging’ (cf. G. Jucquois, *RHA* 22:89–91 [1964]; Gusmani, *Lessico* 72).

Yet the inner-Hittite data cast doubt on the derivation of *assu-* from IE *(e)sú-; a derivational tie to the verb ‘to be’ ought to be still palpable in Hittite, and the near universal geminated spelling *assu-* (vs. constant *asanzi*, *asant-*) is difficult to justify (cf. e.g. *KUB* XXXIII 109 I 5 *asanza memias* ‘the matter [is] true’ besides *RV* 7.104.12 *sác cāsac ca vácasī* ‘the true and the false word’). A chain of semantic developments ‘being’ > ‘real’ > ‘true’ > ‘good’ > ‘dear’, while not impossible, would be unique (Gk. *εὖς* veers off rather in the direction of ‘brave, noble’). Furthermore, *assu-* does not basically denote that which is intrinsically and objectively good (as does inherently IE *[e]sú-) but rather that which is found to be agreeable; hence DÜG.GA ‘good’ does not cover *assu-* but rather *lazz(a)i-* ‘good, sound’. It is therefore advisable to start with the sense ‘favored, dear’; for the sequence ‘favored, dear’ > ‘good’ > ‘goods’ one need but compare Lat. *bonus* < **duenos*, lit. ‘favored’; cf. *beā-* < **dweyā-* ‘favor, make happy’, Vedic *dúvas-*, *duvoyā* ‘favor’, *duvasyāti* ‘show favor, honor’). Therefore the root *ass-* can be considered basic, with *assiya-* a primary verbal derivative like e.g. *arsiya-* beside *ars-* or *parkiya-* beside *park-* (cf. also Carruba, *Oriens Antiquus* 13:150 [1974]). *assu-* is a *u*-stem derivative from *ass-* in the manner of *harpu-* ‘hostile’ from *harp-* ‘separate’, or *hatku-* ‘tight’ from *hatk-* ‘squeeze, shut’, or *huesu-* ‘live, raw’ from *hues-* ‘live’, or *sarku-* ‘prominent’ from *sark-* ‘rise’; there are no “*u*-less” denominative verbs from *u*-stems (e.g. *parku-* ‘high’ is derived from *park-* ‘rise’ [cf. Toch. A *park-*, AB *pärk-* ‘rise’], not *parkiya-* from *parku-*; wrongly Oettinger, *MSS* 34:136 [1976]; correctly J. J. S. Weitenberg, *Kratylos* 23:93 [1978]). *assul-* is also well accounted for as a deverbative abstract noun (cf. e.g. *imiul-* ‘mixture’, *ishiul-* ‘binding, obligation’, *wastul-* ‘offense, sin’). *as(sa)nu-* is a regular deverbative causative to *ass-* (cf. *tepnu-* ‘belittle, humiliate’ to **tep-* [Skt. *dabh-* ‘hurt, abandon’] besides *tepu-* ‘small’) rather than to *es-* ‘sit’ (cf. Goetze, *JCS* 17:62 [1963]; Neu, *Interpretation* 18; wrongly e.g. Götze, *Madd.* 103; Sturtevant, *Comp. Gr.*¹ 234; Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:443–4). *as(sa)nu-* is thus unrelated to Hier. *as(a)-nu(wa)-* or *isanuwa-* ‘set down, establish, install’ (cf. Meriggi,

HHG 37–8; Laroche, HH 154; Hawkins – Morpurgo – Neumann, HHL 187–8; Hittite did not need to form a causative to *es-* since it had the transitive *asas-* (q.v.) with its own causative *asesanu-* in the sense ‘set(tle), establish’.

ass-, *assu-* point to a reconstruction **ans-* or **ns-*, if we compare e.g. *dassu-* < **donsu-* or **d̥nsu-*, or *hassu-* < **H₁onsu-*, with **ns* > *ss* rather than *nz* (cf. Kronasser, VLFH 73; Oettinger, Eide 24). Accordingly *ass-* can be connected immediately with IE **ans-*, **ns-* ‘favor’ which Jucquois proposed as the etymon of *assiya-* (see above).

IE **ans-* thus has a rich progeny in Hittite but little in other Anatolian; on the other hand Hittite (unlike most of Anatolian) has little trace of IE **wes-* and does not (unlike Hieroglyphic) form a causative of *es-* ‘sit’; of IE **(e)sú-* there are no Anatolian traces at all. Cf. Puhvel, KZ 94:65–70 (1980).

O. Szemerényi’s derivation of Gk. Ἀσκληπιός from Hitt. **ass(u)lāpiya-* ‘health-giver’ (Journal of Hellenic Studies 94:155 [1974]) richly deserves rejection; for Ἀσκληπιός see rather s.v. *asku-*. Szemerényi (Kratylos 11:215–8 [1966]) also questionably interpreted e.g. *ishassara-* ‘lady’ (q.v. s.v. *isha-*) as **isha-assara-* and isolated an **asar* which he compared either with Gk. ὥαρ ‘wife’ (as **osr*) or with *assiya-* ‘be dear’ (as **nsr* ‘loved one’ < **love, affection*).

Cf. *assuzeri-*; *nassu*, *nasma*.

asawar ‘sheepfold’

asara-, esara- ‘white, bright’ (BABBAR), acc. sg. c. *asaran*, *asāran* (KUB XXVII 67 II 15 *síg asaran* ‘[strand of] white wool’, which is ‘drawn’ [ibid. 17 *huittiya-*]; ibid. III 19 *síg arasan* [sic]; KBo IV 2 I 28 *asaran* and 31 *asāran* ‘white [strand of wool]’, which is ‘tied’ [*hamank-*] and then ‘cut’ [*tuhhus-*]; ibid. II 30 *asaran*; cf. Kronasser, Die Sprache 8:90, 93 [1962]; KUB XXIV 10 II 10, with dupl. XXIV 11 II 31 and KBo X 41, 11 *síg asaran*; X 37 I 39 *asaran*), *esaran* (KUB XXIV 10 II 4 and dupl. XXIV 11 II 25 *síg esaran*; cf. Jakob-Rost, Ritual der Malli 38), *asarān* (239/g, 8 *síg asarān síg s[IG₇]* ‘[strand of] white wool [and] yellow wool’), nom. pl. c. *asaras* (KBo IV 2 I 63–64 *asaras mitiēs paddani-ssan kue kitta* ‘white [and] red [strands of wool]

which lie in the basket’), nom.-acc. pl. neut. (?) in *síg BABBAR asara* (XVIII 199 Rs. 2).

asariya- ‘make white, whiten’, iter. 3 sg. pret. act. *asareskit* (KUB XLI 1, 8, with dupl. XXIV 9 I 49 ‘has made [him] white’, following the threading of *síg BABBAR* ‘white wool’, even as ibid. 44 *antariskit* ‘has made [him] blue’ follows *síg antaranan* ‘blue wool’; cf. Riemschneider, MIO 5:142, 145 [1957]; Jakob-Rost, Ritual der Malli 28).

asara-, esara- is a near-synonym of *harki-* (BABBAR) ‘white’ (q.v.). A shift *a* > *e*, as before *r* in e.g. *arma(n)-* > *erma(n)-* or *arha-* > *irha-* (q.v.), is unlikely here; more probably *e* is a historically significant lectio difficilior, and *a*-coloration is spreading but secondary (pace Neu, IF 82:273 [1977]), whether Luwoid or otherwise. *esara-* < **esra-* (with anaptyxis as in e.g. *es[sal]ri-* ‘shape’) has a suffix matching other Indo-European (esp. Slavic) color adjectives, e.g. Hitt. *antara-* (q.v.) < **nd(h)-ró-* ‘blue’ or **rudh-ró-* ‘red’. A possible **esra-* < **ays-ro-* invites comparison with OCS *jasnŭ* ‘clear, bright’ < **(j)ěsnŭ* < **ays(k)-no-*, *iskra* ‘spark’, Lith. *aiškus*, *iškūs* ‘clear, obvious’, with Hitt. *e/i* < **ai* as in e.g. *ekt-*, *ikt-* < **ayk-t-* or *inan-* < **ayno-* (q.v.). Cf. Puhvel, JAOS 100:167 (1980), Gedenkschrift für H. Kronasser 182 (1982).

Cf. *iskuna(hh)-*.

asas-, ases- ‘make sit, seat, set, place, put, settle, establish, install’; (rarely) ‘sit’, 1 sg. pres. act. *asashi* (e.g. KUB VII 1 I 40 *asashi-ma-ssan* ‘I seat [the sick child]’; cf. Kronasser, Die Sprache 7:144 [1961]; KBo XV 25 Vs. 2–3 *nu-ssan DINGIR-LUM ser apiy[a] asashi* ‘thereon I place the deity’; cf. Carruba, Beschwörungsritual 4; III 64 III 5; KUB XXIV 14 I 3), *asashe* (KBo III 28 II 24 [OHitt.]), 2 sg. pres. act. *asasti* (e.g. V 13 I 34 *man-za* 1 URU-LUM-ma *kuinki asasti* ‘but if you establish one single town’; cf. Friedrich, Staatsverträge 1:116), 3 sg. pres. act. *asasi* (e.g. V 2 III 37–38 *n-assan* [< **n-an-san*] *ša^{D_U} giš^{S_U}.A* *asasi* ‘seats him in the storm-god’s chair’; cf. Witzel, Heth. KU 110; KUB XXIX 4 I 4 and 52–53 *hantī asasi* ‘places [the deity] separately’; cf. Kronasser, Umsiedelung 6, 12; KBo XXI 78 II 5

'seats'; cf. Lebrun, *Hethitica II* 145; X 45 II 20 *nu-ssan kūš* DINGIR.MEŠ *asasi* 'and he places these deities'; cf. Otten, *ZA* 54:122 [161]; *ibid.* IV 45 *nu* DINGIR.MEŠ *asasi*, *asāsi* (e.g. dupl. *KUB VII 41 IV 13 nu* DINGIR.MEŠ *asāsi*; *KBo III 22 Rs. 49–50* [OHitt.] *kuis ammel āppan LUGAL-us kisari nu*^{URU} *Hattusan āppa asāsi* 'whoever becomes king after me and resettles Hattusas'; cf. Neu, *Anitta-Text* 12; *ibid.* 24 and 28; IV 9 V 20 *nu* DUMU.MEŠ LUGAL *asāsi* 'he seats the princes'; *ibid.* 27 and 51 *t-us asāsi* 'he seats them'; X 41, 13; *VBoT 58 IV 35* DINGIR-LUM *asāsi*; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:87 [1965]), *asase* (*KBo VIII 121, 6*), 3 pl. pres. act. *asesanzi* (e.g. VI 26 IV 2–3 [= *Code 2:96*] *kūnn-a takiya URU-ri kūnn-a takiya* [UR]U-ri *asesanzi* 'they settle one in one town, the other in another town'; XXI 34 II 49 and III 8 'they install'; cf. Lebrun, *Hethitica II* 121–2; XV 9 IV 11; cf. Kümmel, *Ersatzrituale* 66; V 1 II 17 *sarā asesanzi* 'they set up'; cf. Sommer – Ehelolf, *Pāpanikri* 6*; *KUB XX 1 III 5 nu-kan*^D *Arunan ser asesanzi* 'they set up [the image of] the sea-god'), *asisanzi* (*ibid.* 2; XXIX 4 III 66 *namma* DINGIR-LAM INA^E *apuzzi asisanzi* 'then they place the deity in the storeroom'; cf. Kronasser, *Umsiedelung* 28; XLIV 52, 11; 238/d I 8; cf. H. Otten – C. Rüster, *ZA* 64:248 [1975]), *asēsanzi* (*IBoT I 29 Vs. 5*), 1 sg. pret. act. *asashun* (*KUB XXIII 11 II 36 n-us*^{URU} *KU. BABBAR-si asashun* 'and I settled them in Hattusas'; cf. R. Ránoszek, *Rocznik Orientalistyczny* 9:57 [1934]; Carruba, *SMEA* 8:160 [1977]; *KBo IV 8 II 6–7 n-as katta asanna kuit* *sixsā-at n-an katta asashun* 'because she was slated for a put-down, I put her down'; cf. H. Hoffner, *JAOS* 103:188 [1983]; *KUB XXI 11 Vs. 10* 'I settled'; cf. Ünal, *Hatt.* 2:14; XIX 20 Vs. 13 'I settled'), *assashun* (XXIII 55 IV 7), 3 sg. pret. act. *asasta* (e.g. *KBo III 38 Vs. 17* 'he settled [them]'; cf. Otten, *Altheth. Erzählung* 8, 39–40; III 63 I 6 EGIR-pa ...^D *U-an asasta* 'reinstalled the storm-god'; *KUB XVII 6 I 16–17 nu*¹ *Hūpasiyan andan é-[ri] asasta* 'she installed H. in the house'; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:67 [1965]), *asesta* (*KBo III 4 II 20*¹ *Uhha-LU-n-a ginus-sus asesta n-as irmaliyattat* 'it [viz. the storm-god's thunderbolt] also lodged in Uhhazitis' knees, and he fell ill'; cf. Götze, *AM* 48), 3 pl. pret. act. *a-se-se-ir* (*KUB I 16 III 44* [OHitt.] *nu-ss[an]*¹ *Papahdilmahan aseser* 'they installed P. [as

king']; cf. Sommer, *HAB* 14), *a-se-e-se-ir* (*KBo III 63 I 11*), *a-se-si-ir* (*KUB XXIII 42 Vs. 1*), *a-se-sir* (*KBo III 34 II 25* and *26* [OHitt.]), *a-sa-se-ir* (XIX 52, 4), *a-sa-sir* (*KUB XXIII 94, 11*), *e-se-sir* (XLI 1 IV 9 *nu arahza kuēs esesir* 'those who sat around'; cf. Jakob-Rost, *Ritual der Malli* 50, 74), 2 sg. imp. midd. *a-se-is-hu-ut* (*KBo XII 1 IV 6* 'be seated!'), *a-se-es-hu-ut* (XXII 6 IV 24; cf. Güterbock, *MDOG* 101:21 [1969]), 2 pl. imp. act. *asesten* (e.g. *KUB I 16 II 38* [OHitt.] *nu-ssan apūn aseste[n]* 'install him [as king]'; cf. Sommer, *HAB* 7), *asestin* (*KBo XXII 6 IV 3*); partic. *asesant-*, nom.-acc. sg. neut. *asēsan* (*KUB XXXII 121 II 26*), nom. pl. c. in XVII 18 II 11 *tapusza asesantes* 'seated sideways'; verbal noun *a-se-su-u-wa-ar* (*HT* 42 Rev. 7, glossed by Akk. [aš]abu 'sit, inhabit'; cf. *MSL* 3:58 [1955]), gen. *asesuwas* (*KBo XV 37 I 11*), *a-se-su-u-w[a-as]* (XXIII 85 VI 8), *a-se-es-sar* (n.) 'settlement, emplacement; session, assembly, congregation, (divine) service', nom.-acc. *asessar* (e.g. *KUB X 18 VI 9 salli asessar āppāi* 'the great service is concluded'; cf. V. Haas – M. Wäfler, *Istanbuler Mitteilungen* 23–24:22 [1973–4]; XXV 1 VI 41–42 *asessar-ma*^{LU} *UBARUMTIM arantari-pat* 'but the assembly [and] foreigners remain standing'), *asesar* (*VBoT 3 V 10*), gen. sg. *asesnas* (*KBo XXIII 60, 14*), *asesanas* (*ibid.*, inverted), dat.-loc. sg. *asesni* (e.g. *KUB I 17 III 42 asesni-ya hūmanti* 'and to the entire congregation'; II 10 V 26–27 *asesni akuwanna pianzi* 'they give the congregation to drink'; *KBo IV 9 VI 3* and *4*; XXI 78 II 16; cf. Lebrun, *Hethitica II* 145), abl. sg. *asesnaza* (*KUB XX 90 IV 12*), also in the compounds *ari(ya)ssesar* 'oracle(-emplacement)', *URU-riasessar* 'town settlement', *tuzziyasessar* 'army camp', q.v. s.v. *ariya-*, *happir(iya)-*, *tuzzi-*; inf. *asesuwanzi* (XII 5 I 8 DINGIR-LUM-ma-z *asesuwanzi appanzi* 'they start installing the deity'; cf. J. Danmanville, *RHA* 20:51 [1962]; *KBo XIX 53 III 8*; cf. S. Heinhold-Krahmer, *Arzawa* 288 [1977]), *asesūwanzi* (XVIII 123 Rs. 2); but *asanna* (from the intransitive *es-* 'sit') can occasionally function cross-diathetically as a quasi "mediopassive" infinitive of *asas-* (= 'be seated, be set'; e.g. *KUB VII 13 Rs. 13 GIM-an-ma* DINGIR-LUM *asanna zinna[nzi]* 'but when they are finished installing the deity'; *KBo IV 8 II 4* and *6* [see under *asashun* above]; cf. Ose, *Supinum* 74–5; Kammenhuber, *MIO*

2:249 [1954]; Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:293, 311); iter. *asaski-*, *as-eski-*, *asiski-*, 3 sg. pres. act. *asaskizzi* (XVII 1 I 6 LUGAL-un SAL.LUGAL-ann-a *asaskiz*[zi 'makes king and queen sit'; cf. Otten – Souček, *Altheth. Ritual* 18; XXIII 23 Vs. 38), 3 sg. pres. midd. *aseskattari* (XV 2 IV 28 AN]A AŠRI.HI.A *aseskattari* 'on [what] places [he] is used to seating himself'; cf. Kümmel, *Ersatzrituale* 62; Neu, *Interpretation* 20; XVI 99 VI 10), 3 pl. pres. act. *asiskanzi* (X 45 II 27 'they install [ornaments]'; cf. Otten, *ZA* 54:122 [1961]), 3 sg. pret. midd. *aseskattat* (XIV 19 II 25 -za-kan ... EGIR-pa *aseskattat* 'was reestablished').

Causative *asesanu-*, *asisanu-*, little different in meaning from the transitive *asas-*, 1 sg. pres. act. *asisanumi* (e.g. *KUB* XIV 3 III 68–69 *nu-wa-tta kuedani pid*[i] [GAM-a]n *asisanumi* 'in the place where I make you settle down'; cf. Sommer, *AU* 14), 3 sg. pres. act. *asesanuzi* (XXII 59 Vs. 5 ^DIŠTAR ^{URU}Samuha *asesanuzi* 'installs I. of S.'; cf. Lebrun, *Samuha* 195), 3 pl. pres. act. *asesanuwanzi* (e.g. *KBo* II 6 III 44–45 GIDIM-ya *sarā asesanuwanzi* 'and they make the dead person lie in state' [?], besides ibid. 61 GIDIM-ya *sarā asesanzi*), *asesanuanzi* (e.g. *KUB* XXXII 128 II 4), *asisanuanzi* (XLIII 49 Rs. 10), 1 sg. pret. act. *asesanumun* (*KBo* III 6 II 11–12 *n-an hūmandan* EGIR-pa *asesanumun* 'I resettled them all'; cf. Götze, *Hattusilis* 16; ibid. 47 and 50; *KUB* XXI 19 + 1303/u III 19), 3 sg. pret. act. *asesanut* (e.g. *KUB* VIII 53, 9 *kuit URU-ri* EGIR-pa *asesanut* 'what he resettled in the town'; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 26:14 [1968]; XXIII 97 III 3; *KBo* VI 28 Vs. 18 and *KUB* XXI 29 I 13 and 14 'he settled [a town]'), *asisanut* (*KBo* XIII 50, 12); inf. *asesanumanzi* (XXII 246 III 24; XXVI 156 Rs. 5 *asesanuman*[zi]); iter. *asesanusk-*, *asisanusk-*, 1 sg. pres. act. in XI 1 Vs. 26 *kuitman-ma KUR-e asesanuskimi* 'but while I am settling the country' (similarly ibid. 24; cf. Houwink Ten Cate – Josephson, *RHA* 25:107 [1967]), 3 sg. pres. act. *asesanuskizzi* (*KUB* XXXI 99, 11), *asesanuskizi* (ibid. 13), 3 pl. pres. act. in *KBo* III 3 III 2–3 URU-ŠUNU EGIR-pa *asisanuskanzi* 'they will be resettling their town' (cf. Hrozný, *Heth. KB* 146).

Cf. Sommer – Ehelolf, *Pāpanikri* 50–2; Götze, *Madd.* 103; Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:517, 444–5, 570–2; Oettinger, *Stammbildung* 50–1, 430–2.

asas-, like *karap-* and *sak(k)-*, has thoroughgoing paradigmatic *a:e* ablaut, while *ak(k)-*, *ar-*, *han-* and *sarap-* have more limited distribution of forms with *e*, and *has(s)-* teeters between a *-hi* conjugation paradigm 3 sg. pres. act. *hāsi*: 3 pl. *hēsanzi* and a *-mi* conjugation one *hēszi*: *hassanzi*. For 'sit' Hittite has mainly a mediopassive paradigm *esa:esanta*. Parallel thereto seems to have been a reduplicated *eses-* (with its causative *asesanu-*), still seen in *esesir* 'they sat'; forms like the mediopassive *aseshut* (besides *ēshut* 'sit!') show initial *a*-vocalism as part of the gravitation towards a transitive sense close to that of the causative *asesanu-* itself; the last step was the consolidation of a *-hi* conjugation paradigm on the analogy of e.g. *hāsi*: *hēsanzi*, thus *asasi*: *asesanzi*. In this way the strong-grade form *asas-* can be explained; otherwise it is hard to account for, since IE **ēs-* 'sit' had no paradigmatic ablaut, which rules out an *o*-grade of the Indo-European perfect (*a* < **ō*) and a secondarily generalized zero grade (*a* < **h₂*) alike (cf. predominant 3 pl. pres. *esanta*).

asiwant- 'poor', ^{LÜ}*asiwant-* 'poor man' (^{LÜ}MAŠ.EN.KAK = ^{LÜ}MAŠDÁ; opp. *happinant-* 'rich' in *KUB* XVII 24 II 16–17, XXVII 59 I 26–28, XLIII 4 I 3–5; Akk. *muškēnu*; *lapnu*), nom. sg. c. *asiwanza* (VIII 16 + 24 III 12; cf. M. Leibovici, *Syria* 33:143 [1956]; XLIII 4 I 5; cf. Riemschneider, *Geburtsomina* 18), ^{LÜ}*asiKAK* (XLIII 8 III 3b), acc. sg. c. *asiwantan* (XXIII 72 Rs. 8), *asiwandan* (*KBo* XXII 1, 29 [OHitt.] ^{LÜ}*asiwandan-a siet dātti* 'from the poor man you take what is his' [partitive apposition]; cf. A. Archi, in *Florilegium Anatolicum* 46 [1979]), nom.-acc. sg. neut. *āssiwan* (*KUB* XLI 32 Rs. 9), gen. sg. *asiwandas* (*KBo* III 7 III 4–5 *nu-za DUMU.SAL ŠA* ^{LÜ}*asiwandas ANA DAM-ŠU dās* 'he took the daughter of a poor man for his wife'; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:69 [1965]), *ŠA* ^{LÜ}MAŠDÁ (XXII 1, 24), nom. pl. ^{LÜ}MEŠ *asiwantes* (*KUB* XXXIII 120 II 64; cf. Güterbock, *Kumarbi* *4; Meriggi, *Athenaeum* N.S. 31:120 [1953]; Laroche, *RHA* 26:43 [1968]; Goetze, *JAOS* 69:182 [1949], *JCS* 23:92 [1970]).

asiwantatar 'poverty' (XXI 18 Rs. 10 *as*[iw]antatar *nekmuntata*[r 'poverty and denudation', matching *muškinutta* *ù erri-*

šutta in the Akkadian version *KBo* I 1 Rs. 63; cf. Laroche, *Ugaritica* 6:371 [1969]).

asiwante(s)- 'become poor', 3 sg. pres. act. *asiwanteszi* (*KUB* XLIII 4 I 4; cf. *ibid.* 5 *happineszi* 'becomes rich'), *asiwante[szi]* (*KBo* XIII 34 IV 5; cf. Riemschneider, *Geburtsomina* 28), *asiwa[nteszi]* (*KUB* XXVI 43 Vs. 57; cf. *ibid.* 56 *ha]ppineszi*; *Imparati*, *RHA* 32:30 [1974]), *asiwantezzi* (*KBo* IX 67, 2); iter. 3 pl. pres. midd. in IV 14 II 52–53 ^{LÚ.MEŠ} *happinantes-pat ūl asiwanteskantari* 'are not the rich being impoverished?' (cf. R. Stefanini, *ANLR* 20:42 [1965]). For stem formation cf. *al-pue(s)*- s.v. *alpu*-.

Cf. Laroche, *RHA* 11:41–3 (1950); Meriggi, *Athenaeum* N.S. 31:105–6 (1953); Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:266, 400; Neu, *Interpretation* 21.

Luw. *āssiwantattanassi*- (*KUB* XXXV 45 III 19, XXXV 46, 4; cf. Otten, *LTU* 47–8), gen. adj. of **āssiwantattana*- 'poverty'. Cf. *Dict. louv.* 33.

Adapting an idea of G. Jucquois (*RHA* 22:87–9 [1964]; cf. Laroche, *JCS* 21:174 [1967], and O. Szemerényi, *Kratylos* 11:218 [1966]), perhaps IE **ṛ-dyew-* > **a(n)siu-* (+ *-ant-*) 'not divinely endowed (with riches)', comparable with OCS *ne-bogŭ*, *u-bogŭ* 'poor' (exocentric possessive compound with privative prefix, with adjectivizing Hitt. *-ant-*; cf. s.v. *am[m]i-yant-*). Cf. *siu(ni)-*, *siwanni-* 'god', *siwatt-* 'day' (Luw. *Tiwat*- 'Sun'); the voiced outcome of **-dy-* ([z] or [ž]?) is denoted by *-s-* rather than *-ss-*, despite the fact that an assimilation of **an-siwant-* is involved (cf. Benveniste, *Hitt.* 8–9; L. Deroy, *Linguistic research in Belgium* 25 [1966]). The Luwian form makes difficulty, but *-s(s)-* might be the Luwian medial outcome of **dy* (vs. initial *t/d-*).

The interpretation *asi-want-* 'having (only) so much' (cf. *masiwant-* 'how much'), proposed by Laroche (*RHA* 11:42–3 [1950]) and retained by Kronasser (*Etym.* 1:266), is improbable.

aska- (c.?) 'gate(way), gate aperture', acc. sg. (?) *āskan* (*KUB* XLIV 57, 12 *a-as-kán*; XV 24 I 6 *a-as-ka-na-kán*; *KBo* XXIV 56

II 8 *a-as-kán-na*), dat.-loc. sg. *āski* (e.g. III 27, 11–12 [OHitt.] *kapru-[sset] hattantaru n-an āski-ssi kankan[du]* 'they shall cut his throat and hang him at his gate'; repeated *ibid.* 9–10 and 20–21; cf. Code of Hammurabi 227: *ina KÁ-šu ihallalušu* '[they kill this man and] hang him at his gate'; *IBoT* II 12, 7 *KÁ.GAL-as āski* 'in the aperture of the [city] gate'; *KUB* VI 2 II 62 [= *Code* 1:50] *kuel-a* ^{GIŠ} *eyan āski-ssi sakuwān* 'at whose gate the *eya*-tree is visible'; *KUB* XXX 32 I 14 *wattaru kuit é hestās āski* 'the well which [is] at the gate of the mausoleum'; XVII 28 I 10–11 *NA₄-ann-a āski tummeni nu é.ŠA-nas* ^{GIŠ} *IG hinkuwani* 'we take a stone in the gateway and secure [?] the door of the inner house'; cf. G. F. Del Monte, *Oriens Antiquus* 12:121 [1973]; *KBo* X 24 IV 20 and *IBoT* III 1, 92 ^D *Halkias āski* 'at the gate of H.'; *KUB* XVII 1 II 12–13 *n-as-kan parā āski piddāit āski-ma-za piran elliya[nkus]* ... *wemiyat* 'he ran forth to the gate, but before the gate he found snakes'; cf. Friedrich, *ZA* 49:238 [1950]; *IBoT* III 1, 17 ^E *hestas āski ari* '[the king] arrives at the gate of the mausoleum'; cf. V. Haas – M. Wäfler, *Ugarit-Forschungen* 8:90 [1976]; *KBo* IV 9 V 34 *parā āski paizzi* 'goes forth to the gate'; *KUB* XXX 10 Rs. 22–23 *nu-]mu LUGAL-an āski DINGIR-YA ūl assanuwandan anduhsan le issatti* 'at the king's gate, my god, do not make me a persona non grata'; XIII 9 + XL 62 III 9 *n-an LUGAL-was āski [u]watettin* 'bring him to the king's gate'; cf. von Schuler, *Festschrift J. Friedrich* 447 [1959]; *KBo* VI 26 III 20–21 [= *Code* 2:87] *aki-as LUGAL-an āski uwa[tezz]i* 'he is to die; one brings him to the king's gate'; cf. *ibid.* IV 16–17 [= *Code* 2:99] *aki-as ANA KÁ É.GAL-LIM uwatezzi* 'he is to die; one brings him to the gate of the palace'), *aski* (e.g. IV 11, 9; cf. *Dict. louv.* 163), *askī* (*KUB* XXXIII 4 Rs. 16), *āska* (e.g. *KBo* XIII 164 IV 16 *parā āska pānzi* 'they go forth to the gate'; XXIII 23 Vs. 62 *n]-an-kan parā āska pessizzi* 'throws it out the gate', with par. *KUB* XXVII 29 I 19 *n-as-kan parā āski pessiyazzi*; cf. Haas–Thiel, *Rituale* 210, 136; XII 63 Vs. 27 *n-an LUGAL-was āska pehutettin* 'take it to the king's gate!'; *KBo* VI 3 III 63–64 [= *Code* 1:71] *n-an LUGAL-an āska ūnnai* 'he drives it [viz. the animal] to the king's gate'), *aska* (*KUB* XXXIII 61 I 3; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:153 [1965]), *āsga* (e.g. *IBoT* I 29 Vs. 26 *āsga ANA KÁ* 'to the gate-entry' [partitive apposition]), abl. sg.

(‘out of the gate, outdoors’) *āskaz* (e.g. *KBo* XIX 128 IV 47–49 LUGAL SAL.LUGAL TUŠ-as^D LAMA *āskaz* IŠTU BIBRI ... *akuwanzi* ‘king [and] queen sitting toast the tutelary deity outdoors from a rhyton’ [vs. *ibid.* 45 *andurza* ‘inside, indoors’]; cf. Otten, *Festritual* 12; *IBOT* I 36 I 16 *āskaz-ma* *kuis kuzza* ‘but the wall which [is] outdoors’; cf. L. Jakob-Rost, *MIO* 11:174 [1966]; V. Haas – M. Wäfler, *Istanbuler Mitteilungen* 23–24:14 [1973–4]; *KUB* XI 18 IV 35, vs. *ibid.* 29 *andurza*; XI 35 IV 9, vs. *ibid.* 5 *andurza*), *āskaza* (e.g. *ibid.* 23, vs. *ibid.* 18 and 30 *andurza*), *askaza* (XI 23 I 4); *āsgaz* (e.g. XX 99 II 27), *āsgaza* (e.g. II 8 V 5 and 13, vs. *ibid.* 9 and 17 *andurza*; *KBo* IV 13 V 26 and 30, vs. *ibid.* 28 and 32 *andurza*), *āsqaza* (*ibid.* 34), dat.-loc. pl. *āskas* (*KUB* XXXIII 121 III 13 *parā āskas* ‘forth to the gate’, dupl. of XVII 1 II 12 *parā āski* [see above]), *āsgas* (XXX 27 Rs. 8 and 15; cf. Otten, *Totenrituale* 98–100).

KÁ ‘gate’ is hardly the exact cover of *aska-*, because of KÁ.GAL-as *āski* or *āsga* ANA KÁ (quoted above) and phonetic complements (e.g. *KBo* XX 101, 13 KÁ.GAL-nas) which point generally to Hittite pluralia tantum (e.g. *KUB* XII 44 III 2 KÁ.HI.A-es, KÁ-as; cf. Gurney, *Hittite Prayers* 83). However, no nom. sg. **āskas* is attested, acc. sg. *āskan* is doubtful, the adverbialized abl. sg. is ambiguous in number, and dat.-loc. pl. *āskas* does occur as a duplicate variant of *āski*; therefore partial habitual plural usage is not to be ruled out. *aska-* denotes not a material structure but rather the idea of gate as a built-over entryway, hence lacking determinatives like ^{GIS} or ^É (cf. I. Singer, *ZA* 65:87 [1975]); it is different from ‘door’ (^{GIS}*arasa-* = ^{GIS}*IG*, q.v.), even as Akk. *bābu* ‘gate’ is from *daltu* ‘door’ (cf. e.g. *KUB* XVII 28 I 10–11 [above] where a ^{GIS}*IG* is inside an *aska-*, or *HT* I 17–18 [with dupl. *KUB* IX 31 I 24–25] *INA KÁ* [EG]IR ^{GIS}*IG* ^É*helas* ‘in the gateway behind the courtyard door’). Unlike ^{GIS}*IG*, *aska-* is never attested as ‘opened’ (*has[s]-*), whereas KÁ (and Akk. *bābu* which it covers) can have a ‘wood’ determinative and be opened (e.g. *KBo* X 2 II 7 [OHitt.] *nu* KÁ.GAL.HI.A EGIR-*pa heser* ‘they opened the [city] gates’, matching X 1 Vs. 29 [Akk.] ^{GIS}KÁ.GAL-*šu ana pani-ya iptate* ‘[the city] opened its gate before me’).

As a technical term LUGAL-an (or LUGAL-was) *āski* (or *āska*)

meant metonymically ‘at (or:to) the king’s court’ (cf. Gk. *ἐπὶ ταῖς βασιλέως θύραις*, *ἐπὶ τὰς θύρας* referring to the Persian court), especially as a place of judgment and possible site of the tribunal termed *hurki-* (q.v.). Such nuances also explain onomastic attestations of *aska-*, e.g. the theonym *Āska-sepa-* (cf. Laroche, *Recherches* 67; Kammenhuber, *KZ* 77:185–6 [1961]) and the Old Hittite ruler’s name *Āskaliya-* (Laroche, *Noms* 45, 338; perhaps literally ‘gatekeeper, warder’; cf. *VBoT* 9 Vs. 4 LÚ.MEŠ KÁ.GAL), or the Pisidian epithetic theonym *Ἀσκαῖος*, *Ἀσκαῖος* (cf. Neumann, *Untersuch.* 44–6).

Like e.g. *parn-* ‘house’ and *hila-*, *hela-* ‘court(yard)’, *aska-* seems to be a native Anatolian term. Its spread, like that of *arasa-* ‘door’, is into the semantic slots vacated by IE **dhwor-* (*IEW* 278–9; improbably still glimpsed by some in *andurza* ‘indoors’ [q.v.]); *āskaz(a)* thus matches in meaning Hom. *θύρηθι* ‘outdoors’, Gk. *θύραζε* ‘out of doors’, Lat. *foris* ‘outdoors’, *forās* ‘out of doors’. Indo-European ‘courtyard’ was derived from **dhwor-* (Lat. *forum*, OCS *dvorŭ*), whereas in Hittite ‘gate building, portal’ (^É*hīlamar*) was inversely derived from ‘court(yard)’ (*hila-*; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 15:19 [1957]).

asku- (c.), tiny animal of ominous import, nom. sg. *askus* (795/c Rs. 1–2 *askus uizzi* [...] *aki* ‘[if] an a. comes, [so-and-so] will die’; cf. Otten, *Vokabular* 31), nom. pl. *āskuēs* (*KUB* XXXIV 22 I 5–6 *takkuw-asta āskuēs* ^{GIS}PISĀN-az [*watkuanzi*] SAG.GEME. ĪR.MEŠ-kan *mausk[anzi]* ‘if a. jump from a [wooden] drain, servants will fall’; *ibid.* 7–9 *takkuw-asta āskuēs* ŠAPAL ^{GIS}GU.Z[A *parā*] *watkuwanzi nu apāt* ^{GIS}ŠŪ.A [...] *arha pippattari* ‘if a. jump forth from under a throne, that seat will be overturned’; *ibid.* 2–3 *n-asta āsk[uēs ...] parā hanti watkuanz[i]* ‘a. jump forth separately’), *āskus* (*Bo* 2476 I 10–11 -k)an *āskus* IŠTU ^{GIS}UR *nasma-at-kan* ŠA É-TI [*kuez*] *imma kuez pedaz watkuanzi* ‘a. jump from a rafter or from whatever place in the house’).

Friedrich (*AfO* 15:106 [1945–51], *Bi. Or.* 5:50 [1948], *HW*¹ 36) thought of either a noxious insect or some kind of mouse, and H. A. Hoffner (*Alimenta Hethaeorum* 91–2 [1974]) added as creepy-jerky possibilities grasshopper, lizard, frog, toad.

Clearly the uniform portentousness of the creature points to exceptionally sinister characteristics. Some “death beetle” is possible, but most probable is “mole”, i.e. the blind, chthonian permutation of the mouse whose daylight emergence would be ominous and whose subterranean burrowings were literally conducive to collapse and downfall (cf. e.g. Pliny, *Natural History* 8.104, telling of a town in Thessaly undermined by moles). If so, the Hittite view of the mole chimes with the Roman one and is at variance with the beneficent, folk-medical traits of the mole found in e.g. Greek and Indic lore (cf. e.g. Puhvel, *Pharos* 39:21 [1976], *Analecta Indoeuropaea* 287–8 [1981]). The word *asku-* may then be related to (the further derived or compounded?) Gk. (ἀ)σκάλοψ > (metathetic) ἀσπάλαξ ‘mole’, Ἀσκληπιός (mole-god), ἀσκάλαβος ‘gecko’; the *u-* stem *asku-* is also reminiscent of Skt. *ākhū-* ‘mole’, the explanation of which via *ā + khā-/khan-* ‘dig’ leaves something to be desired. Cf. Puhvel, *Kratylos* 25:137–8 (1980), *Essays in historical linguistics in memory of J.A. Kerns* 241–2 (1981).

asma ‘(look) there, lo, behold’, *KUB XXXIII 120 I 30–31* *INA* ŠA.KA-ta-kkan anda aimpan tehun āsma-tta armahhun ^DIM-nit nakkit ‘inside your bowel I have placed a burden: lo, I have impregnated you with the weighty storm-god’ (cf. Güterbock, *Kumarbi* *2); *KBo XXVI 65 IV 13–14* āsma-an hullanun [...] ... n-an ittin zahheskittin namma ‘lo, I have smitten him ... go and keep fighting him further’ (cf. Güterbock, *Kumarbi* *28, *JCS* 6:30 [1952]); *XXIV 8 II 14–15* āsma-war-a[s] uizzi ^D[UTU-u]s ‘look, there he comes, the sun-god’ (cf. Friedrich, *ZA* 49:218 [1950]; Siegelová, *Appu-Hedammu* 8); *KBo XXII 86 + KUB XXXVI 2c III 4–6* āsma-wa[-za] DINGIR.MEŠ GAL-TIM LÚ.MEŠ ŠU.GI tuēl[...] huhhis nu-sma[s] menahhanda it ‘lo, the great gods, the old men your grandfathers; go to meet them!’; *KUB XLIV 4 + KBo XIII 241 Rs. 25* āsma-war-at uwanzi ‘look, they are coming’; *KUB XII 63 Vs. 12* āsma-uwa-smas-san and perhaps *KBo XXII 2 Vs. 12* ā[sm]a at the start of speeches (cf. Otten, *Altheth. Erzählung* 6, 32); *KUB XXIV 7 II 13* (cf. A. Archi, *Oriens Antiquus* 16:307 [1977]); 1744/u Rs. 11 nu āsma halza[.

Implausibly rendered as ‘first(ly)’ (Otten, *KUB XXXIII.IV*; Güterbock, *Kumarbi* 7, 35, 79) or ‘for the first time’ (Siegelová, *Appu-Hedammu* 9), or as containing a cardinal numeral stem ‘one’ (Goetze, *Arch. Or.* 17.1:296–7 [1949]), with resulting unlikely etymology *ō-smō (IE *sem- ‘one’) by Neu (*Anitta-Text* 98).

The meaning ‘first’ might suit *KUB XXXIII 106 IV 13–14* (‘I smote him first, now you take it from there’), but *XXXIII 120 I 30–31* tells first of the main event (‘I have placed a burden [aimpan] inside you, lo [āsma] I have impregnated you with the storm-god’); the secondary (ibid. 32 *dan-ma-tta*) and tertiary (ibid. 33 3-anna-tta) happenings (attendant sirings of minor deities) are afterthoughts which necessitate a new adjustment of the ultimate total to ‘three burdens’ (ibid. 34 *ayimpus*); hence ‘first’ is redundant where *āsma* occurs, and a listing is embarked on only with *dan-ma* ‘but secondly’. In *XXIV 8 II 14–15*, ‘for the first time’ is wholly out of place, as if the sun-god had never before come near the storm-god; *āsma* is rather the storm-god’s startled ‘look, there (he comes)’, wondering what bad news (disasters, devastations, defeats, ibid. 16–18) the all-seer might be about to announce on his daily broadcast. E. Forrer (*Mélanges F. Cumont* 694 [1936]) and Friedrich (*ZA* 49:244 [1950]) emended *āsma* to *kāasma* ‘(look) here, lo, see’ in *XXXIII 120 I 31* and *XXIV 8 II 14* respectively, with Friedrich explicitly rejecting *āsma* ‘first’ for the latter.

asma may be syncopational for **asa-ma*, much as *kasma* (besides *kasa*) represents **kasa-ma* (cf. *kāsa-tta*) or *nasma* ‘or’ (besides *nassu*) coexists with non-syncopated *nassu-ma* (see s.v. and Friedrich, *HE* 162). Even as *kasa* (q.v.) is a derivative of the pronominal stem *ka-* ‘this’ (cf. *kā* ‘here, hither’), **asa* may be a parallel formation from the pronominal stem *a-* ‘this, that’. Perhaps such an *asa* actually occurs in *XXVIII 92 I 5* *asā* ^{URU}Nerikil tezzi “‘hey there, you from Nerik’ he says’ (cf. Haas, *Nerik* 302); but there is e.g. *a-sa-a a-sa-a Ta-a-ru* also addressing the storm-god in Hattic (*XXVIII 60 I 5*; cf. Güterbock, in P. Garelli [ed.], *Le palais et la royauté* 309 [1972], who took *asā* as a Hattic ‘come!’, matching Hitt. *ehu*).

KUB XXXIII 120 II 78 *asmanda* (Güterbock, *Kumarbi* *4, 40,

79) is in fragmentary context and obscure (possibly *asma-an--da* 'ecce eum tibi?'). Cf. Puhvel, *KZ* 92:105–6 (1978) = *Analecta Indoeuropaea* 396–7 (1981).

asrahitassi-, adjective qualifying a festival, acc. sg. c. EZEN *asrahitassin* (*KUB* V 10, 7 and 9).

The text concerns the cult of Ištar of Nineveh; the element *asra-* may be Hurrian or Hurroid, but the abstract suffix *-ahit-* and the adjectival suffix of appurtenance *-assi-* are Luwian (cf. e.g. *anahit-ahit-* s.v. *anahi[t]-* and *annarum-ahit-assi-* 'of forcefulness' s.v. *annari-*).

-(a)sta, mostly Old and Middle Hittite sentence particle, going out of use in the late imperial period, similar in fate to *-apa* and *-an* (q.v.), and in use and function also to *-kan* which survives it (cf. Oettinger, *Eide* 67–70). E.g. *KBo* III 16 Vs. 14 *ta-ssi-sta ēšhar siyati* 'his blood shot forth'; *KUB* XXX 10 Vs. 15–16 (OHitt.) *GUD-un-asta hāliaz āppa ūL kussanka karsun* 'an ox from a stable I have never cut off'; XXXI 127 I 39–40 *mān-asta karūwarwar* ^{UTU-us} [...] *sarā ūpzi* 'as at daybreak the sun rises'; *KBo* X 2 I 26 (OHitt.) *n-asta* ^{URU} *Hattusas-pat URU-rias l-as āsta* 'the town of H. alone remained' (cf. F. Imparati – C. Saporetti, *Studi classici e orientali* 14:46 [1965]). Cf. Güterbock, *RHA* 22:107–8 (1964); Carruba, *Orientalia* N.S. 33:405–18 (1964); Goetze, *JCS* 22:18 (1968); Josephson, *Sentence particles* 10–14, 114–298, 384–95.

The exact sense and function of *-(a)sta* remain elusive; Carruba thought to detect a nuance of movement in relation to (usually away from) a center, and more vaguely of separation and removal (similarly for Old Hittite Otten – Souček, *Altheth. Ritual* 82–4). Josephson's action-marker hairsplittings of an aspectual kind defy comprehension (e.g. *Sentence particles* 322, 384–5). In line with his adverbial interpretations of *-apa*, *-kan*, *-san* (q.v.), Carruba (*Orientalia* N.S. 33:427–9) saw in *-(a)sta* an enclitic truncation of *istarna* 'midst'; while dubious, such an approach is preferable to attempts at a segmentation *-(a)s* (nom. sg. c. of the enclitic anaphoric pronoun *-a-*) + *-ta* (the

latter identified with the Luwian particle *-t[t]a* by Josephson, *Sentence particles* 419, and with the 2 sg. dat. enclitic personal pronoun *-t[t]a* ['ethical dative' like Gk. *τοί*] by H. Wagner, *Arch. Or.* 36:365–70 [1968]; in such analytic vein already Sturtevant, *JAOS* 47:177 [1927]).

-(a)sta is reminiscent of the **(a)sma* that lurks in *namma* 'then, also' (<*nu* + **[a]sma*) and resembles the Vedic particle *sma* 'truly, indeed' (cf. Puhvel, *KZ* 92:104 [1978] = *Analecta Indoeuropaea* 395 [1981]). V. I. Georgie (*Linguistique balkanique* 25.3: 13–6 [1982]) compared Lat. *ast* 'but'.

astayarat(t)ar (n.), nom.-acc. *āstayaratar* (*KUB* VII 53 III 16–18 *idalu papratar alwanzatar āstayaratar NI<Š> DINGIR-LIM idalamus zashimus* DINGIR.MEŠ-as *karpin aggantas hatugatar* 'evil pollution, sorcery, a., curse [lith. oath], bad dreams, wrath of the gods, terror of the dead'; similarly *ibid.* 6–7, XII 58 II 11–13 and 33–35, *ibid.* III 3–5 and 9–10, always with the sequence *idalu papratar alwa[n]zatar āstayaratar*; also *ibid.* II 24; cf. Goetze, *Tunnawi* 12–20), *astayaratar* (*KBo* XII 85 II 6; cf. Haas – Thiel, *Rituale* 138), *astayarattar* (2619/c, 8 *astayarattar hurtai[n]* 'a. [and] curse'; cf. Otten, *Materialien* 37), nom.-acc. pl. *āstayaratar* (XXVII 29 I 27 *nu 7 āstayaratar*; cf. Haas – Thiel, *Rituale* 136). Cf. Goetze, *Tunnawi* 87.

astayaratar tends to occur preceded by 'sorcery' and followed by 'curse'; the probably related *astaniyawar* (q.v. s.v. *astaniya-*) also occurs in close connection with 'curses' in the sequel. *KUB* II 1 II 30 *astas wastas* is a rhyming jingle (of the 'mumbo jumbo' type; see s.v. *a[y]i-*) where *wastas* in a (nonce?) form of *wast(a)-* 'miss the mark, act calamitously, sin', and *asta-* may well contain the proto-stem of *astayara-* and *astaniya-*. By further adducing *marsastarri-* (q.v. s.v. *marsa-*) which denotes religious fraud (cf. Laroche, *RHA* 10:24–5 [1949–50]) and is divisible into *marsa-* 'false' and *asta-*, one may seek in *asta-* a sense of 'deceit, guile, trickery, fraudulence' and tentatively connect (with Neumann apud Tischler, *Glossar* 86) the isolated and unexplained Lat. *astus* 'craftiness, cunning, guile', *astūtus* 'crafty, tricky'.

O. Szemerényi (*Studia mediterranea P. Meriggi dicata* 616–9 [1979]) questionably saw in *āstayaratar* a metathesis for **astarayatar*, derived ultimately from an abstract **as-tar*- ‘doing evil’ (< **ns-tar*) cognate with Avest. *angra*- ‘evil’ and more closely matching Avest. *āstārayeiti* ‘sins’ (denom. from a noun **āstāra*-, Pahlavi *āstār* ‘sin’, a vṛddhi derivative of **as-tar*-). More probably Avest. *āstār*- is from *ā-star*- ‘scatter, throw down, lay low, dash’, religious sin being equated with devastating debilitation (cf. Avest. *astarəman*- ‘illness’ and Hitt. *wastul* ‘sin’ beside *wastais* ‘despoliation, calamity’).

astaniya-, 3 sg. pres. act. *astaniyai* (KBo XXIV 126 Rs. 7 *nu-ssi* ^{LÚ}*patilis ser astaniyai* ‘on his behalf the p.?’; ibid. 2 *ast[ani]ai*); verbal noun *astaniyawar* (n.), nom.-acc. sg. *astaniyawar* in KUB V 6 V 7–8 *nu ANA* ^D*UTU-ši astaniyawar ŪL* *Siššā-at ANA DUMU.NITA-ya ŪL* *Siššā[-at] šA ABI* ^D*UTU-ši-ya-za-kan Ū šA ABI* ^D*UTU-ši MAMETI.HI.A šA* *SISKUR.MEŠ DÜ-zi* ‘for his majesty a. was not established, and for the son it was not established; one makes curses (lit. oaths) of his majesty’s father and of his majesty’s grandfather in the midst of rituals’. Cf. Goetze, *Tunnawi* 87.

For etymology see s.v. *astayarat(t)ar*.

for *āššū* see *āššū* p. 129

asusa- (c.) ‘ring’, nom. sg. *asusas* (e.g. KBo XVIII 172 Vs. 2–3 1 *asusas* *GUŠKIN URUDU* ‘one ring of gold [and] copper’; KUB XXXVIII 4 Vs. 6 [*a*]*asusas AN.BAR GE₆* ‘ring of black iron’; cf. von Brandenstein, *Heth. Götter* 22), acc. sg. *a-su-ú-sa-an* (KBo XI 36 IV 7–9 *asūsan KÁ.GAL-as* ^{LÚ.MEŠ} *Histā danzi* ‘the men of [the deity] Histā take the ring of the gate’; XXV 84 I 3 *LUGAL-us asūsan KÁ.GAL* ^m[*a*; cf. Neu, *Altheth.* 164), gen. sg. or pl. *asusas* (e.g. Bo 2505 III 14 *asusas KÁ.GAL-as kattan* ‘down to the gate of the ring[s]’; KBo X 27 III 4 *INA KÁ.GAL asusas* ‘at the gate of the ring[s]’; KUB XX 2 IV 24 *katta KÁ.GAL asusas*; X 1 I 9 and Bo 2393 + 5138 I 25 *KÁ.GAL asusas katta*; cf. Alp, *Beamten-namen* 14; Otten, *Festschrift J. Friedrich* 353, 357 [1959], *Vokabular* 28; I. Singer, *ZA* 65:90 [1975]), nom. pl. *asusus*

(KUB XII 8 I 9 and KBo XVIII 172 Vs. 7 2 *asusus KÙ.BABBAR* ‘two rings of silver’), *asusas* (ibid. 6 2 *asusas KÙ.BABBAR*; Bo 3826 III 9 2 *asusas GUŠKIN*; cf. Otten, *Totenrituale* 112), acc. pl. *asuses* (KBo X 45 II 26–27 *isdammāne-ssi-ya-an asuses surassu-ras* [*NA G*]^{UB} *asiskanzi* ‘and at her ear they install rings with s.-birds on the left’; cf. Otten, *ZA* 54:122 [1961]), *asusus* (XVII 9 IV 6 2 ^{SAL.MEŠ} *KAR.KID asusus danzi* ‘two wenches take the rings’; cf. Neu, *Altheth.* 35; KUB XII 8 I 9).

Denom. verb *asusai*- ‘ring (an animal)’, 3 pl. pres. act. *asusanzi* (KBo XV 1 I 24 *n-an GEŠTUG.HI.A-ŠU asusan[zi]* ‘they ring his [viz. the bull’s] ears’; cf. Kümmel, *Ersatzrituale* 112); partic. *asusant-*, acc. sg. c. *asusantan* (ibid. 33 *GUD.MAH a*]*susantan* ‘the ringed bull’; ibid. 42 *GUD.MAH asusanta[n]*).

asusala- (c.), e.g. OHitt. nom. sg. ^{LÚ}*asusalas* (KBo XVII 36 II 7), ^{LÚ}*asusalas* (XX 20 Rs. 4), nom. pl. ^{LÚ.MEŠ}*asusales* (XX 17 Rs. 14; XVII 36 III 12), ^{LÚ.MEŠ}*asusalas* (ibid. 6), acc. pl. ^{LÚ.MEŠ}*asusalus* (XX 17 Vs. 8; XX 22, 4), ^{LÚ.MEŠ}*asusalus* (XVII 36 II 14), dat.-loc. pl. ^{LÚ.MEŠ}*asusalas* (ibid. III 4). Replaced in the later language by *asusatalla-*, e.g. nom. pl. ^{LÚ.MEŠ}*asusatallas* (IV 11 Vs. 22; cf. *Dict. louv.* 163; KUB XXXV 133 I 14), dat.-loc. pl. ^{LÚ.MEŠ}*asusatallas* (ibid. II 35; cf. Otten, *LTU* 109–10). This denominative agent noun parallels e.g. *auriyala-*: *auriyatalla-* (q.v. s.v. *auri-*). Cf. Otten, *Sprachliche Stellung* 15; Kammenhuber, *MSS* 29:101–2 (1971); Neu, *IF* 82:273–4 (1977), *Altheth.* 118–28.

The meaning ‘ring’ is made likely by the analogous akkado-graphic use of *HUPPI* as ‘ear-ring’; Akk. *huppu* ‘metal ring’ is also attested with doors (although *HUPPI* is not used with gates in Hittite), and there is ^{LÚ}*HUPPI*=*huppū* ‘dancer’ reminiscent of ^{LÚ}*asusala-* (cf. Otten, *ZA* 54:150 [1961]; Kümmel, *Ersatzrituale* 122–4). A parallel is offered by ^{URUDU}*ZI.KIN.BAR* = ^{URUDU}*sep-ik(k)usta-* (q.v.), a copper stick or pin ‘planted’ (*pask-*) into a bridal head-ornament (KUB XXVII 49 III 18–19 ^{URUDU}*ZI.KIN.BAR.HI.A* *ištu SAG.DU-ŠU arha danzi* ‘they take the pins away from her head’; ibid. 22 *paskanzi* ‘they stick [them in]’; cf. Güterbock, *Oriens* 10:357 [1957]); one may compare Bo 5585 III 16 1 *asusas KÙ.BABBAR* ‘one silver ring’, likewise a part of a trousseau (cf. Otten, *Festschrift J. Friedrich* 357 [1959]). But

furthermore ZI.KIN.BAR URUDU (*KBo* VI 10 II 13) =]sepikusta[n (dupl. *KUB* XXIX 27, 8) occurs in *Code* 2:26 where its theft results in a material fine (grain); immediately preceding, the theft INA KÁ É.GAL 'at the palace gate' of a ^{GIŠ}zahrāi- (wooden object) draws a fine of six shekels of silver, and that of a ^{GIŠ}šUKUR ZABAR 'bronze spear' from the same spot rates the death penalty. It is therefore possible that *sepikusta-* is also a movable object related to a gate ('stick, slat, bar' or the like), distinct in shape from but parallel to the 'ring(s)' which apparently distinguished certain gates and could be removed from them (cf. *KBo* XI 36 IV 7–9, quoted above).

Perhaps /azusa-/ < IE **ǵhwyo-dyo-* 'neck-binder' (referring originally to a torque-type object), with **ǵhwyo* > **ǵhyu* > /zu/ (cf. Aeolic *ἄμωην* 'neck' < **anǵhw-én* besides Gk. *αὐχὴν* with metathetic anticipation of labial, and Skt. *ā-dyā-*, Avest. *nī-dyā-*, Gk. *δέω* 'bind'). For /az-/ and the palatalization of **d(h)y* and **ǵ(h)y* see s.v. *asiwant-*, *isiya(hh)-*. Cf. Goth. *hals-agga* 'neck', Gk. *τραχηλο-δεσμότης* 'neck-binder'; 'earring' is Hitt. *istamahura-* (q.v.), whereas new terms for 'necklace' include *huwahuwartalla-*, *kuttanalli-*, and *man(n)inni-*.

assussanni- (c.) 'horse-trainer' (vel sim.), nom. sg. (uninflected) in *KUB* I 13 I 12 *UMMA* ^{LÚ}*Kikkuli* ^{LÚ}*ās[s]ussanni* *ša* *KUR* ^{URU}*Mitanni* 'thus [says] K., horse-trainer from Mitanni'; XXIX 48 Rs. 25 ^{LÚ}*āssussann[i]* (cf. Kammenhuber, *Hippologia* 54, 166).

Unlike the (sometimes multiple) *UMMEDA ANŠU.KUR.RA.HI.A* 'horse-keeper' (*KUB* XXIX 40 II 13; cf. Kammenhuber, *Hippologia* 178; *KBo* V 7 Vs. 23 and 27, Rs. 3, 13, 42; cf. Riemschneider, *MIO* 6:345–52 [1958]), *assussanni-* is the title of a foreign professional hippologist; thus both Indo-Aryan and Hurrian linguistic ingredients are conceivable besides Anatolian and Semitic ones. Interpretations have ranged from a Sanskritic *áśva-sāni-* 'horse-winner' (Pedersen, *Hitt.* 138–9) to a modified Indo-Aryan **áśva-śama-* 'horse-tender' (cf. Gk. *ἵππο-κόμος*), to **áśva-śa(m)-ni* with Hurrian suffix (H. W. Bailey, *Rocznik orientalistyczny* 21:64–5 [1957]; Mayrhofer, *AION-L* 1:6–11 [1959], *Die Sprache* 5:87 [1959], *Die Indo-Arier*

im alten Vorderasien 16 [1966], *Die Arier im Vorderen Orient — ein Mythos?* 33 [1974]), to an Anatolian *assu-sanni-* 'horse-tender', with *assu-* 'horse' presumably akin to Hier. *āšu(wa)-* 'horse' and *-sanni-* connected to the obscure Luwian hapax verb *sannaindu* (H. Wittmann, *Die Sprache* 10:147–8 [1964]). For discussion and criticism of these various constructs see also e.g. Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:143–4; Kammenhuber, *Die Arier* 208–11; L. A. Gindin, *Etimologija* 1970 310–1 (1972), all agreeing on Indo-Aryan *áśva-* in *assussanni-*, with doubts centering on the latter part of the word; but Kammenhuber (p. 210), while rejecting Wittmann, also assumed Hier. *asu(wa)-* (sic) to be a regular outcome of IE **ekwo-* (as did Goetze, *JCS* 16:35 [1962]), and I. M. Diakonoff (*Orientalia* N.S. 41:112–3 [1972]), in spite of Kammenhuber, wondered aloud about Luwian origin of *assussanni-*.

E. Ebeling (*Bruchstücke einer mittellassyrischen Vorschriften-sammlung für die Akklimatisierung und Trainierung von Wagenpferden* 11, 48 [1951]) compared with *assussanni-* the Middle Assyrian genitive *susani* of a related (borrowed) *susānu* 'horse-trainer', adducing also Neo-Babylonian *šusānu* 'overseer, tender' (*ša sisī* 'of horses', *ša alpē* 'of oxen') and Syriac *sūsānā* 'servus'. Rather than assuming these forms to be aphaeretic loans, *āssussanni-* can be taken as a prothetic variant of **sus(s)anni-* on the analogy of *āssurassura-* besides *suras(s)ura-* (q.v.). Such a **susanni-* may then be a (perhaps Hurroid) derivative from West Semitic **sūsu* 'horse' (cf. Ugaritic *ssw*, Canaanite *sūsu*, vs. Akk. *sīsu*). Neither the Indo-Aryan element in Mitanni nor the Hurrians monopolized horse-training in the area; hippiatric text from Ugarit and other data show West Semitic participation. The term may have spread eastward to Mesopotamia on the hippological circuit, only to be reimported westward into Syriac with changed phonetics and semantics during the Neo-Assyrian expansion.

assuzeri- (n.), a drinking vessel, nom.-acc. sg. *āssuzeri* (*KUB* XXVII 13 I 13) alternating with *ZA.HUM* (ibid. 4, 12, 24, 27), paralleled by *BIBRU* 'rhyton' (*KBo* XIV 142 I 5, 15, etc.); but

ZA.HUM and *BIBRU* also cover Hitt. *hal(u)wani-* (q.v.); instr. sg. *āssuzerit* (XX 67 I 18). Cf. Güterbock, *RHA* 22:110–1 (1964).

Made up of *āssu-* ‘good’ (q.v. s.v. *ass-*) and *zeri-* = ^(DUG)GAL ‘cup’ (q.v.), thus a nonce descriptive compound matching the *āssu zēri* GUŠKIN ‘good cup of gold’ from which the king drinks to divinity in *KUB* I 17 I 5. It is difficult to determine what makes for “goodness” here (cf. H. A. Hoffner, *Orientalia* N.S. 35:378–80 [1966], who opted for “intrinsic”, material value); in *RS* 25:421 Recto 20 the female object of exaltation is termed amid other extravagant similes (Akk.) *bibru hussū* ‘a red (i.e. gold) rhyton’ = (Hitt.) *haliwanis-ma-as* si[G₅-anza] (= *assuw-anza*) ‘she (is) a good rhyton’; but even a gold vessel can fail to measure up: *KUB* XV 5 III 8–9 ANA ^DU-wa karū ZA.HUM GUŠKIN DÙ-nun UMMA ^{SAL}Danuhepa ŪL-war-as SIG₅-anza “‘I have already made for the storm-god a gold rhyton’”; Danuhepa says: “It’s no good”.

In spite of the Hurrian ritual ambiance there is no need to assume that *assuzeri-* is either Hurrian (Goetze, *JCS* 9:23 [1955]) or a folk-etymological product (Kammenhuber, *SMEA* 14:159 [1971]).

atta- (c.) ‘father’ (*ABU*; rarely ANA A.A.MU instead of ANA *ABI-YA* ‘to my father’; cf. Güterbock, *JCS* 10:118 [1956]), nom. sg. *attas* (e.g. *KUB* XXIII 21 Vs. 26 *attas-mis* ¹*Tuthaliyas* ‘my father T.’; cf. Carruba, *SMEA* 18:168 [1977]; XII 65 III 6 DINGIR.MEŠ-as *attas* ‘father of the gods’; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 26:50 [1968]; Siegelová, *Appu-Hedammu* 50; *Code* 1:28–9 *attas annas* ‘father [and] mother’), *addas* (e.g. VI 26 III 31 [= *Code* 2:90] *takku addas-siss-a* TI-anza ‘if his father is alive’; *ibid.* 47–48 [= *Code* 2:94] *addas ū* DUMU-ŠU ‘father and son’), voc. sg. *attas* (e.g. XV 34 IV 32 *n-us attas nepisanz[a]* EGIR-an tarna ‘let them back from heaven, father’; cf. Haas–Wilhelm, *Riten* 204), *addas* (e.g., *KBo* XXVI, 79 13; cf. Siegelová, *Appu-Hedammu* 68), acc. sg. *attan* (e.g. *KUB* I 16 III 24 *apās-mu-za attan* [ŪL *halzais* ‘she has not called me father’; cf. Sommer, *HAB* 12; XXXIV 19 IV 8 *attassin kuna[nzi]* ‘[they] will kill his father’; cf. Riemschneider, *Geburtsomina* 56), *addan* (e.g. XI 5 Vs. 10 *addassan*

kuen[ta] ‘he killed his father’), gen. sg. *attas* (e.g. I 16 III 16 and 28 *attas uttar* ‘the father’s word’; cf. Sommer, *HAB* 12; *KBo* VI 3 II 3 [= *Code* 1:27] *attas-sas-a é-ri* ‘in her father’s house’; *KUB* XXIX 7 Vs. 45 *attass-a dān attass-a uddani* ‘in a matter involving [their] father and second [= father’s?] father’; cf. Lebrun, *Samuha* 120), *addas* (e.g. XXIV 13 III 20 é *addas annas* ‘[of] father’s [and] mother’s house’), dat.-loc. sg. *atti* (e.g. XXVI 87, 7 *n-at* DINGIR.MEŠ *atti-mi sanhir* ‘the gods avenged it upon my father’; *KBo* III 38 Rs. 20 *ūk-wa atti-mi ŪL āssus* ‘I am not dear to my father’; cf. Otten, *Altheth. Erzählung* 10; VI 5 III 3 [= *Code* 1:28] *takku atti-ma anni ŪL āssu* ‘but if to father [and] mother [it is] not pleasing’; *VBoT* 58 I 17 *atti-ssi anni-ssi* ‘to his father [and] his mother’; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:83 [1965]), nom. pl. *at-ti-e-es* (*KUB* XVII 29 II 7 *attēs annis* ‘father[s] [and] mother[s]’), *attis* (XI 1 IV 16), *addus* (e.g. *KBo* V 9 I 33 *tuel addus* ‘your [fore]fathers’; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 1:12), *attas* (e.g. *HT* 1 I 55 é-as *attas* DINGIR.MEŠ *azzikandu* ‘let the deified fathers of the house eat’), acc. pl. *attus* (*KBo* III 22 Vs. 9 *annus attus* ‘mothers [and] fathers’), gen. pl. *addas* (*KUB* XXXIII 106 III 51 *karuuliyas addas* ‘of the ancient fathers’; cf. Güterbock, *JCS* 6:28 [1952]; XVI 39 II 24 é.NA₄ ^DUTU-ŠI *addas* ‘the mausoleum of his majesty’s fathers’; *ibid.* 29 and 30 šA é.NA₄ DINGIR-LIM *addas* ‘of the mausoleum of the deified fathers’; cf. Otten, *Totenrituale* 108), dat.-loc. pl. *addas* (e.g. *KBo* V 1 II 7 and III 3, V 2 III 3 *addas* DINGIR.MEŠ-as ‘to the deified fathers’; cf. Sommer – Ehelolf, *Pāpanikri* 6*, 8*, 47; Witzel, *Heth. KU* 108).

For collocations with *anna-* ‘mother’ in the sense of ‘parents’ see also s.v. *anna-*, *anni-*. The form *adda* (*KUB* XVI 39 II 20 LÚ.MEŠ é.NA₄ DINGIR-LIM *adda* ‘the men of the mausoleum of the deified fathers’; *ibid.* 22 *a]dda peskanzi* ‘[to?] the fathers [they] give’) was amended to *adda<s>* by G. F. Del Monte (*AION* 35:331 [1975]), which is improbable in view of the proximity to *addas* *ibid.* 24, 29, 30; *adda* may rather be a residual dual referring elliptically to the king’s parents rather than (fore)fathers, as can the intrusive plural *addas* in the sequel. Cf. Puhvel, *KZ* 83:60–3 (1969) = *Analecta Indoeuropaea* 206–9 (1981), *AJPh* 98:399 (1977) = *Analecta Indoeuropaea* 382.

attalla- 'fatherly, dating back to one's father, paternal' (KUB XXXIII 106 III 50–51; see context under *annal[i]-* s.v. *anna-*, *an[n]i-*).

Pal. *papa-* (see attestations s.v. *anna-*, *anni-*); voc. sg. in KBo XII 135 VII 9 ^DTaru-*papa-mi* (cf. Carruba, *SMEA* 5:40 [1968], *Das Palaische* 66)?

Lyd. *taada-* (?); see attestations s.v. *anna-*, *anni-*, and Gusmani, *Lyd. Wb.* 207. Lyd. *ata-* has also been identified as 'father' (e.g. Heubeck, *Die Sprache* 6:208–9 [1960]; Carruba, *Parola del Passato* 24:277 [1969]) but is more probably a man's name (cf. Gusmani, *Lyd. Wb.* 69).

Luw. *tati(ya)-*, nom. sg. *tātis* (KUB XXXV 68, 16 *tātis* ^DTiwaz 'father sun-god'; cf. Otten, *LTU* 69; XXXV 95, 6; XXXV 103 II 9 and 16; KBo IX 141 Vs. 19 *t]ātis-pa-ti tātawanni[s* 'father [and] stepfather' [cf. s.v. *annawanna-*]), *tātiyis*, *tatiyis* (see attestations s.v. *anna-*, *anni-*), acc. sg. *tātin* (IX 143 Vs. 10), *tātiyan*, *tātiyan* (see s.v. *anna-*, *anni-*), dat.-loc. sg. *dātī* (KUB XXXV 107 III 10 ^DUTU-*tī dātī* 'to sun-god the father'; cf. Otten, *LTU* 99), instr.-abl. sg. *tatiyati* (see s.v. *anna-*, *anni-*), nom. (voc.) pl. in IX 31 II 30 (dupl. *HT* 1 II 6) *tatinzi* DINGIR.MEŠ-*inzi* 'father-gods' (cf. Otten, *LTU* 16).

Hier. *tati(a)-* 'father' (see also s.v. *anna-*, *anni-*); *tatali-* 'paternal' (*tatalis huhatalis*, like Hitt. *attalla hūhadalla*, Lat. *patrīta et avīta*). Cf. Meriggi, *HHG* 127–8; Laroche, *HH* 175.

Lyc. *tedi*, *ddedi-* 'father'; *tedesi* 'paternal' (see also s.v. *anna-*, *anni-*). Cf. Laroche, *BSL* 53.1:191–3 (1957–8).

Hitt. *atta-* has been connected since Hrozný (*SH* 31) and Marstrand (Caractère 128) with the group exemplified by Lat. *atta*, Goth. *atta* 'father', Gk. *ἄττα* 'daddy', OCS *otīci* 'father' (*IEW* 71). This widespread word from infantile language (like its congeners *papa-* and *tata/i-* in other Anatolian dialects) has supplanted the IE term **pHtér* (cf. e.g. Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:118). Cf. also Hurrian *attai* (Laroche, *RHA* 34:63–4 [1976]).

O. Szemerényi (*Journal of Hellenic Studies* 94:154–5 [1974]) implausibly derived Gk. *Ἀθηνᾶ* from Anatolian as meaning originally 'belonging to the father'.

adda- or **addi-** (c.), nom. pl. *addes* (KBo XV 10 I 16 *ki-nu-na-wa ANA^{SAL} Zi ad-di-es-se-es pal-ha-a-e-es* 'now for Zi[plantawiyas] her a. [are] wide'; ibid. 17–18 *[tu]ekkēs-ses SIG₅-antes mis-riwantes ais apel* [SIG₅-]in EME *apel SIG₅-anza* 'her limbs [are] well [and] bright, her mouth [is] well, her tongue [is] well'; cf. Szabó, *Entsühnungsritual* 14).

Immediately preceding *tuekka-* (sg. 'body', here pl. 'limbs') at the outset of a progressively restrictive listing of anatomical features, the plural of an *adda-* (qualified by 'wide') perhaps signifies 'compass, frame, build'; in that case one may postulate **a(n)ta-*, cognate with Skt. (pl.) *ātāḥ*, Lat. (pl.) *antae* 'door-frame', Arm. *dr-and* 'door-post' (*IEW* 42).

ates(sa)- (n. or c.) 'adze, axe, hatchet', nom.-acc. sg. neut. (URUDU) *ates* (ZABAR) '(bronze) adze' (*Code* 2:57, 60, 61; cf. Haase, *Fragmente* 72–4; KUB XXXVIII 1 IV 3; cf. von Brandenstein, *Heth. Götter* 14), acc. sg. c. *atessan* (*HT* 1 I 20 = KUB IX 31 I 27; ibid. 21–22 = 28–29 *ser-as-san atessan* ZABAR GÍR ZABAR GÍŠBAN *huittian* 1 GÍ.KAK.Ú.TAG.GA *dāi* 'thereon he places a bronze adze, a bronze dagger, a strung bow, [and] one arrow'; cf. B. Schwartz, *JAOS* 58:336 [1938]; G. F. Del Monte, *Oriens Antiquus* 12:111 [1973]), instr. sg. *atessit* (*Bo* 2692, 12–13 LÚ ^DU-as *tēkan atessit walahzi* 'the man of the storm-god strikes the earth with an adze'), *atesset* (905/c, 8 EGIR-an *arha* URUDU *a-tesset* ['with an adze [he cuts?] off'; KUB XLI 8 I 3 URUDU *a]tes-set* [*arha karaszi* 'he cuts off with an adze'; cf. Otten, *ZA* 54:118 [1961]), abl. sg. *atessaz* (*Bo* 2692, 16), nom.-acc. pl. neut. *atissa* (*HT* 1 I 28 = KUB IX 31 I 35), acc. pl. c. *atessus* (97/b r. 7 *atessus-ma* ZABAR).

The corresponding Akkadogram is *PĀŠU* or *HAŠINNU*, e.g. *nu-za PĀŠU KÙ.BABBAR ... dāi n-asta* GÍŠGEŠTIN-an *karaszi* 'he takes a silver adze and cuts off the vine' (Otten, *Totenrituale* 34), URUDU *PĀŠU* GAL 'big adze' (KUB VII 29 Vs. 8, etc.), 2470/c Vs. 9 1 *PAŠU TUR ŠA ZABAR* 'one small bronze adze'; KUB XII 49 I 15 LÚ ^DU-ma URUDU *HAZZI[NNU harzi* 'the man of the storm-god has an adze' (cf. ibid. 18 URUDU *HAZZINNU-ma kuin harzi*).

Cf. Otten, *ZA* 51:124–6 (1955); Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:328, 341.

The compelling adduction of OE *adesa*, *adosa* (*n*-stem) 'adze' (Čop, *Univerza v Ljubljani, Zbornik Filozofske Fakultete* 2:406–7 [1955]; *Ling.* 1:31 [1955]; *Die Sprache* 3:140 [1956]; *Ling.* 5:43 [1964]) does not clinch an Indo-European etymology. At best Hitt. *-t-* and OE *-d-* would point to a common **-dh-*. Terms for 'axe' are notoriously international "culture words", e.g. Akk. *hašinnu* and Gk. *ἄξιϋν*, Lat. *ascia*, Goth. *aqizi*; Lat. *secūris*, OCS *sekyra*; Akk. *šukurru*; Gk. *πέλεκυς*, Skt. *paraśū-*, Toch. A *porat*, B *peret* (< Iranian): Akk. *pilaquq*. Cf. V. Georgiev, *Lingua Posnaniensis* 4:109–10 (1953). The odd shape of Hitt. *ates* (normal spelling *e*, rather than accommodation to normal *s*-stem neuters like *nepis*) may point to its non-inherited lexical character.

Improbable comparison with Ved. *svádhi-* 'axe' (H. Eichner apud Mayrhofer, *KEWA* 3:804) involved IE **E₁sw-é-dhE₁-ti-* 'having good fit' vs. IE **o-dhE₁-és-* (presumably 'fitted on' vel sim.) in Hitt. *ates-* (and a Germanic **adus-on-*). Sturtevant (*IHL* 47) compared *ates-* as 'metal plate' with OE *e(o)dor* 'fence, roof'.

addu 'further' (vel sim.), *KUB* XXII 70 Vs. 65 *addu mān kī-pat zankilatarr-a namma-ma* DINGIR-LIM *ūl kuitki sanhiskisi* 'further, if this (is) the atonement, and you, god, do not seek anything else' (cf. Ünal, *Orakeltext* 74, 121); XIV 4 III 16 *addu man-ma-za* DAM-YA ANA SAL.LUGAL *isiyakhiskattallas* 'further, if my wife (were) a spy for the queen'; XXIII 103 Vs. 26 *ūl-pat kuitki addu* 'not anything further'; XL 77, 16 *ūl-pat kuitki addu*; XLIII 22 IV 16 *pittuliyas ēszi addu tepu[-* 'there is anxiety; furthermore, little ...'.

Unlike *namma* of similar meaning (q.v.), which is etymologically *nu* + **(a)sma* and may function resumptively for a conjunction in clause-initial position (see *KUB* XXII 70 Vs. 65 above), *addu* is purely adverbial and can stand by itself extrasyntactically at the outset of a statement. Etymological speculation is somewhat idle: perhaps **at-u*; cf. Skt. *āti* 'beyond' and *u* 'also', Lat. *at* 'but' and Gk. *πάλιν* 'altogether'?

adupli- (*n.*), some type of ceremonial raiment or festive garb (perhaps ^{TUG}NIG.LAM), nom.-acc. sg. or pl. *adupli* (*KBo* VI 26 II 49 [= *Code* 2:82] ^{TUG}*adupli*; *KUB* XVII 21 II 15 ^{TUG.HIA}*adupli*; cf. von Schuler, *Die Kašköer* 156; II 6 IV 3–5 LUGAL-*us-kan* INA É ^{UTU}*anda* ^{TUG}*adupli wassiezzi* 'the king in the temple of the sun-god puts on the a. '), ^{TUG}*atupli* (*IBoT* I 31, 6; cf. Goetze, *JCS* 10:32 [1956]), *aduplita* (*Bo* 2839 III 26; cf. Haas, *Nerik* 260). Cf. Alp, *JCS* 1:175 (1947); Goetze, *Sommer Corolla* 51–2; J. Holt, *Bi. Or.* 15:149 (1958).

The gloss-wedged nom.-acc. sg. neut. *atupalassan* (*KUB* XXII 70 Vs. 18 and 21) denotes a container for precious objects, possibly a chest for expensive garments, with Luwoid suffix *-assi-* (cf. Laroche, *RA* 52:187 [1958], *Dict. louv.* 35; Ünal, *Orakeltext* 58–60, 111).

There is not enough reason for an akkadographic reading ^{TUG}ADUPLI, an alleged variant form of Akk. ^{TUG}uduplu (doubtful rendering 'waistband' in Friedrich, *Heth. Ges.* 81, 112); if Akk. *uduplu* has a true sense akin to Hitt. *adupli-*, both terms may rather hail from some common culture-word orbit (cf. Goetze, *Sommer Corolla* 52). The form *aduplita* points to Hurrian mediation (cf. e.g. *ispanduzita* beside *ispantuzzi* s.v. *ispant-*).

auli- (*c.*) 'milt, spleen; (pl. also) inner organs; sacrificial (feast or contingent); some kind of (negative) emotion (cf. Engl. spleen)', nom. sg. *a-ū-li-is* (*KUB* XLVIII 123 + XV 28 + *IBoT* III 125, III 22–23 SAL.LUGAL-*za-kan* kui[n a]ulien INA ^{URU}*Zitha-r[a] austa nu* [...] *aulis hantaittari* 'the sacrificial which the queen saw at Z., [that] sacrificial is fixed'; cf. Lebrun, *Samuha* 191; H. Otten – C. Rüster, *ZA* 68:156 [1978]; *KBo* XXIII 56 IV 7 and 23/n, 7 *aulis tarupta* 'the sacrificial is wrapped up [= concluded]'; *VAT* 7497 II 4 *au]lis tarupta*; cf. Otten, *Istanbuler Mitteilungen* 19–20:90 [1969–70]; *KUB* XI 18 III 7 *mān aulis taru[pta*; *KBo* XII 89 II 9 *aulis arha paidu* 'may spleen [?] go away'), acc. sg. *a-ū-li-in* (XV 11 III 10 *nu-ssi-kan au]lin danzi*; XV 9 IV 15–16 *nu* 1 MĀŠ.GAL *ūnniyanzi* [*nu-ssi-kan aul]in danzi n-an* ANA DINGIR.MEŠ *dapiandas* [*wahnuwanzi n-]an arha pissi-*

yanzi 'they drive up a he-goat, take the spleen from him, wave it to all the gods, and throw it away'; cf. Kümmel, *Ersatzrituale* 66; *KUB* XI 26 II 10 and *KBo* XI 49 VI 15–16 *aulin karappanzi* 'they remove the spleen', followed *ibid.* 11 and 18 respectively by reference to blood [*ishanī*]; *KUB* II 8 III 8; *VAT* 7497 II 1; *KUB* XXII 61 Vs. 11 *aulinn-a*, *a-ú-li-en* (quoted above), dat.-loc. sg. *auliya* (*KBo* XV 33 III 11–12 *nu-ssan* ^{LU}EN.É-TIM ŠA UDU ŠIR ŠA GUD.MAH-ya *auliya* GÍR.ZABAR-it QATAM dāi 'the master of the house with a bronze dagger lays hand on the spleen of a ram and of a bull'; *KUB* II 8 III 13), *aulī* (*ibid.* 15; *VAT* 7497 II 6), *auli* (*KBo* XXI 21 III 11 SIG₅-in *auli-ssi anda* 'well in his[?] spleen'; cf. Otten, *Materialien* 37; Burde, *Medizinische Texte* 37), acc. pl. *a-ú-li-es* (*KUB* VIII 36 III 12–15 [*mān antuhsi aulies* EGIR-an *pessiyazzi* [*mā*]n *antuhsi* ŠÀ-i *aulies kattan sarā* [...]-zzi *mān-za-kan antuhsan au*[li]es [... *ku*]it *pedan epzi* 'if [a medicine man] neglects a person's inner organs, if he upsets a person's organs internally, [or] if it [i.e. illness] seizes a person's inner organs some place'; cf. Laroche, *CTH* 189; Burde, *Medizinische Texte* 40), *a-ú-li-is* (*ibid.* II 6 [*mā*]n-za-kan *antuhsan a*[u]lis *epzi*; *KBo* XXI 74 III 6 [*mā*]n UKÜ-an *aulis kuitki AŠRA epzi* 'if it seizes a person's inner organs some place'; *ibid.* 9–10 *nu* UKÜ-an *kuit* [AŠRA] *aulis harzi n-an apāt AŠRA* ['the place where it holds a person's inner organs, that place ...'; cf. Burde, *Medizinische Texte* 26–8; XXI 21 III 3–4 *an*]durza *nassu aulis nasm*[a ...] [...] *istarakkiyazi nasma a*[n- 'internally either spleen or ... ails, or ...'; cf. Otten, *Materialien* 37; Burde, *Medizinische Texte* 36; *KUB* XVII 24 III 3–5 *nu* ^{LU}MUHALDIM UDU *huekzi* [...] ^{UZU}*aulis siyezzi* ^{LU}[...] ANA EN SISKUR *akuwanna pāi* 'the cook slaughters a sheep, squeezes the spleen, the ... gives the sacrificer to drink'), *a-ú-lis* (XXVII 66 III 2 ^{UZU}*aulis siyaiz*[i; *ibid.* 8]siyaizi; *ibid.* 13 ^{UZU}*aulis s*[iy]aizi), *a-ú-li-us* (XXIV 1 II 3–6 EZEN.HI.A-i-tta EZEN ITU EZEN.HI.A MU-as *mēanas gimmantas hamishandas zenandas aulius mukisnass-a* EZEN.MEŠ INA KUR ^{URU}Hatti-pat *ēs*<*san*>zi 'for you they perform feasts in the land of Hatti — feast of the month, feasts of Newyear, sacrificials of winter, spring, fall, and feasts of ritual'; cf. Gurney, *Hittite Prayers* 18; *IBoT* III 17, 10; *KBo* XIX 152 I 6 *aulius huittiyanta* 'they drag sacrificial contingents'; cf. Car-

rubā, *Beiträge* 33), *a-ú-li-ú-sa* (*KUB* XVII 21 II 18 *aulius-a-kan* GUD.MAH.HI.A ŠE ^{GUD}ĀB ŠE UDU.HI.A ŠE MÁŠ.GAL.HI.A ŠE 'sacrificial contingents of fatted bulls, fatted cows, fatted sheep, fatted he-goats'; cf. von Schuler, *Die Kaškäer* 156; in similar context *ibid.* III 26 *a-ú-li-us-sa* ŠA ... 'contingents of ...'), *a-ú-li-ú-us* (*KBo* XXV 178 I 2 UDU.HI.A-as *auliūs* 'sacrificial contingents of sheep'; *KUB* XXIV 3 II 11 ^{UDU}*auliūs-kan* GUD.HI.A UDU.HI.A 'sacrificial contingents of cattle [and] sheep'; *ibid.* 15 ^{UDU}*auliuss-a* seems to be syntactically nom. pl.; cf. Gurney, *Hittite Prayers* 26). Cf. Gurney, *Hittite Prayers* 59–60; Goetze, *JAOS* 61:302 (1941); Ertem, *Fauna* 257–9; Kümmel, *Ersatzrituale* 104–5; Burde, *Medizinische Texte* 41.

Luw. *auli*- (?), instr. sg. *aulati* (*KUB* XXXV 79 III 4; cf. Otten, *LTU* 76).

auli- denotes a fleshy (^{UZU}) internal (ŠÀ-i, *andūrza*) body part of animals and humans of both sexes, one that is squeezable (*siya*-) and yields a liquid. Heart (*kard*-) and liver (*lesi*-) are eliminated, which leaves as the prime candidate 'spleen', the body's spongy reservoir for storing excess blood and regulating its volume in circulation. The spleen has an illustrious history in early folk belief, religion, and medicine, along with heart and liver. Gk. σπλήν 'spleen' has beside it a secondary plural σπλάγχνα as a pars pro toto term for 'internal organs', especially heart, liver, lungs, and kidneys which were eaten initially and preferentially by sacrificers (e.g. *Iliad* 1:464 and *Odyssey* 3:9 σπλάγχνα πάσαντο); hence σπλάγχνα also means metonymically 'sacrificial feast' (e.g. Aristophanes, *Equites* 410: Διὸς σπλάγχνοισι 'at the feast of Zeus'). Metaphorically, however, the word came to denote emotions, especially anxiety, and σπλήν likewise evolved in the direction of 'bad temper, depression, melancholy' (e.g. Aristophanes, *Thesmophoriazusae* 3: τὸν σπλήνα ... ἐκβαλεῖν 'throw out the spleen'). These meanings match the full semantic range attributed to *auli*- above. There are even scribal attempts to differentiate the literal, fleshy sense (^{UZU}*auli*-) from the metonymous one (^{UDU}*auli*-, since sheep were the most typical ingredients of animal sacrifice). Cf. Puhvel, *Kratylos* 25:137 (1980).

The Indo-European terms for 'spleen' vary, but apart from

Germanic (OHG *milzi*) they can be reconstructed systematically: Gk. *σπλήν* reflects a reshaped **splēghen-*, while Gk. *σπλάγχνα* and Avest. *spərəzan-* jointly mirror **splǵhn-*; Skt. *plihán-* goes back to **(s)plīghen-*, whereas Lat. *liēn* requires rather a proto-form **s(p)līghen-*, and Arm. *p'aycaln* may be the outcome of **phaiglen < *(s)plaiighen-*; Old Irish *selg* comes from something like **spelghā*, OCS *slēzena* points to **s(p)elghenā*, and Lith. *blužnis* and OPruss. *blusne* indicate a reconstruction **blǵhn-*. Part of the initial cluster variation is due simply to differing treatments of **spl-*; but the Baltic forms intimate that the *s-* may be in origin movable and have unvoiced an erstwhile cluster **bl-*.

In Hittite the spelling *a-ú-li-* (cf. Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:78) is etymologically significant as pointing back to a possible **aweli-* (contrast e.g. *awiti-*, where the “unreduced” variety still predominates and *a-ú-ti-* is the exception). If **aweli-* as a body part is an old *i*-stem (cf. e.g. *arki-* ‘testicle’, *lesi-* ‘liver’, *sakui-* ‘eye’), it might represent **A₂wel-i-*, and IE **blǵh-* can then possibly be accounted for as **A₂wlǵh-*, under the assumption that **A₂w* could yield IE **b* (for which a primary origin is unlikely due to rarity). In that case *auri-* may be at the very root of the Indo-European term for ‘spleen’, innocent of the manifold developments (such as secondary ablaut and *s* movable) which were visited upon **blǵh-* in other branches.

auri- (a-ú-ri-), auwari- (a-ú-wa-ri-) (c.) ‘lookout, watch(tower), guard(post), stronghold, fort’; *hantezzis auris* ‘first-line guard, border post’ (alternates in *KUB XIII 2* and duplicates/parallels with *MADKALTI*, *MADGAL[A]TI*, *MADQALATI*, from Akk. *dagālu* ‘look’), nom. sg. *auris* (*KBo XVI 42* Vs. 20 *auris sannapilis* ‘empty fort’; *KUB XXVI 79* I 15 [emended from *XIV 17* III 21–22] *nu URU Uras kuis URU-as šA KUR URU]Āzzi IGI-zis auris ēsta* ‘U., which town was the border post of A.’; cf. Götze, *AM* 98), gen. sg. *aurias* (e.g. *XIII 2* I 20 *au[r]ias EN-as* ‘watch commander’, matching *ibid.* 18 ^{LÚ}*BEL MADKALTI*; cf. von Schuler, *Dienstanweisungen* 42), *auriyas* (e.g. *ibid.* II 38, III 9 and 22 *auriyas EN-as*; XXXI 87 II 5 *auriyas-a-kan EN-as*; cf. von

Schuler, *Dienstanweisungen* 46–8, 44; XXXIII 77a Rs. 15 *han]tezzin-pat auriyas URU-an* ‘border town’; *KBo IV 13* I 12, *KUB XXVII 1* I 61 [cf. Lebrun, *Samuha* 77] *auriyas DUTU-i* ‘to the solar deity of watch’, as a term for “*Ἡλίου πανόπτης*”), *auwarias* (e.g. XXXI 84 III 60 *auwarias EN-as*; cf. von Schuler, *Dienstanweisungen* 49), *auwariyas* (e.g. XIII 2 II 42 and IV 22 *auwariyas EN-as*; *ibid.* II 5 *auwariyass-a-kan EN-as*; cf. von Schuler, *Dienstanweisungen* 46, 51, 44; XXVI 17 II 5 *n-an auwariyas ishī parā tittanuddu* ‘let him deliver him to the watch commander’; cf. Alp, *Belleten* 11:394 [1947]), dat.-loc. sg. *auriya* (IX 17, 19 *n-as iyannai n-as-kan auriya ser tiyezz[i]* ‘he goes and he steps up to a watchtower’; *KBo XVI 24* + 25 III 10 *auriya anda* ‘within the fort’; cf. A. M. Rizzi Mellini, *Studia mediterranea P. Meriggi dicata* 532 [1979]; *KUB XIII 2* I 4 *a]uriya ERIN.MEŠ* ‘troops on guard’; cf. von Schuler, *Dienstanweisungen* 41; XIII 28, 9 *hantezzi auriya URU-an*), *auri* (*KBo XIII 58* III 14 *mahhan LÚ.MEŠ EN.NU.UN auri halzāi* ‘when he summons the watchmen to the guard’; cf. F. Daddi Pecchioli, *Oriens Antiquus* 14:104 [1975]), abl. sg. or pl. *auriyaza* (*KUB XXXIII 106* II 11 *n-as-kan auriyaza katta iyannes* ‘he went down from the watchtower’; cf. Güterbock, *JCS* 6:20 [1952]), nom. pl. *auriēs* (e.g. XXXI 85 I 9 *auriēs ERIN.MEŠ* ‘watch troops’; XXXI 86 I 10 *auriēs kuis ERIN*]; cf. von Schuler, *Dienstanweisungen* 41), *auwariēs* (XIII 1 I 19 and 33; cf. von Schuler, *Dienstanweisungen* 60), acc. pl. *aurius* (XXVI 12 II 12–13 *namma-smas sumēs kuyēs BELU.HI.A hantezi aurius maniyahheskatteni* ‘furthermore you, commanders, who govern the border posts’; cf. von Schuler, *Dienstanweisungen* 24; XIII 20 I 28 *BELU.MEŠ kuyēs ERIN.MEŠ ANŠU.KUR.RA.HI.A aurius māniyahhiskatteni* ‘you commanders who are in charge of troops, horses, forts’; cf. Alp, *Belleten* 11:392 [1947]), dat.-loc. pl. *auriyas* (XXXIII 106 II 4 *n-as-kan pargauwas auriyas sarā pai[t* ‘he went up to lofty lookouts’; XXVI 9 I 13–14 *a]uriyas LÚ.MEŠ EN.NU.UN [... i]sgariski* ‘post the watchmen on guard’; cf. F. Daddi Pecchioli, *Oriens Antiquus* 14:100 [1975]; XIII 2 I 13 *auriyas-a-ssi kuis ERIN.MEŠ* ‘the troops which he has on guard’; XXXI 85 I 6 *auriyass-a*; cf. von Schuler, *Dienstanweisungen* 41).

pitt(a)uri- (q.v. s.v.) may contain *auri-* (*pitta* + *auri-* ‘land-

grant inspector'), although other explanation is possible (cf. Puhvel, in *Hethitisch und Indogermanisch* 214 [1979] = *Analecta Indoeuropaea* 361 [1981]). There is also a mountain name ^{HUR.SAG}A-ú-ri-ya-as (*KUB* VIII 75 II 8, III 61, IV 5 and 55; cf. V. Souček, *Arch. Or.* 27:12, 18, 20, 24 [1959]), ^{HUR.SAG}A-ú-ri-ya (*KBo* XV 46, 6).

auriyala- (c.) 'warder, guard', nom. sg. auriyalas (*KBo* IX 114 III 8-9 -]si auriyalas ūk ispanti-ma-ssi [usk]imi haliēskimi 'I am his warder, and at night I guard him and watch over him'; *KUB* XIV 1 Vs. 23 ^{LÜ}auriyalas ^{LÜ}uskisg[atallass-a 'warder and guard'; cf. Götze, *Madd.* 6; *KBo* XVII 88 III 21 ^{UTU-summi}^{SAL}tawanannai auriyala[s] 'warder to his majesty [and] to the queen'), nom. pl. auriyalus (V 8 III 14 ^{LÜ}auriyalus kuit arantat 'because guards had been stationed'; also *ibid.* III 16; cf. Götze, *AM* 156; *ibid.* I 42 ^{LÜ.MES}auriyalus).

auriyatalla- (c.), nom. pl. auriyatallus (*KBo* XVI 8, III 20, dupl. of V 8 III 16 ^{LÜ}auriyalus, quoted above; cf. Otten, *MIO* 3:169 [1955]). Cf. asusa(tal)la- s.v. asusa-. The terms haliyatalla-, uskiskat(t)alla- (s.v. au[s]-), and auriya(tal)la- are practically synonymous, here rendered by 'watchman', 'guard', and 'warder' respectively. Cf. Götze, *Madd.* 109-10; Alp, *Belleten* 11:409-11 (1947); Otten, *Sprachliche Stellung* 15.

The constant a-ú-wa-ri- (never *a-wa-ri-) indicates that the spelling a-ú-ri- is not "reductional" but rather the basic variant (cf. Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:78). Connected since Pedersen (*Hitt.* 173) with au(s)- 'see' (q.v.), with suffix as in es(sa)ri- 'shape', edri- 'food', or kis(sa)ri- 'skein of carded wool' (cf. e.g. Neumann, *KZ* 75:88 [1957]; Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:225; Kammenhuber, *Orientalia* N.S. 41:435 [1972]). Tischler (*Glossar* 95) suggested a secondary i-stem based on an old action noun in -war (*au-war?), besides the attested uwatar and uskiyauwar.

au(s)-, u(wa)- 'see, look, watch, behold, observe, inspect, read' (*AMARU*), katta(n) aus- 'look into, investigate', menahhanda aus- 'see opposite; look unto, expect; inspect', parā aus- (+ dat.) 'overlook, disregard, pay no attention (to), be neglect-

234 Puhvel doesn't mention anda aus-
'to look at, gaze at' (Friedrich, *Staatsv.* II 157)
'an sehen'

or appanda aus-

ful (of), condone', 1 sg. pres. act. u-uh-hi (e.g. *KBo* III 34 I 23 ūhhi nāui 'I do not yet see'; VIII 41, 2; XVI 46 Vs. 9 n-at ūL ūhhi 'I do not see it'; *KUB* XXVI 71 I 23; XXIV 7 IV 22 pāimi-wa ūhhi 'I go [and] see'; cf. Friedrich, *ZA* 49:230 [1950]), 2 sg. pres. act. a-ut-ti (e.g. *KBo* XXV 122 III 3, 7, 9, 11 anda le autti 'do not look in!'; *KUB* XXIX 11 II 14 takku ^DSIN autti 'if you see the moon'; *KBo* V 3 II 18-19 nu-zan māt ANA ^DUTU-ši ser SAG.DU-KA-pat ser autti 'if you look upon my majesty [as] upon your own head'; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 2:114; V 13 III 8 nu-ssan parā le autti 'do not disregard [it]!'; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 1:126), a-ú-si (?; *KUB* XI 32 V 1), 3 sg. pres. act. a-us-zi (e.g. VII 5 IV 2-3 nu-za-kan māt DINGIR-LUM zashiya ... auszi 'when he sees the god in his dream'; XXVI 1 IV 1 [n]asma apel kuitki GÜB-tar auszi 'or [if] he sees any sinisterness on that one's part'; cf. von Schuler, *Dienstanweisungen* 15; *KBo* XII 112 Vs. 11 UKÜ-as DUMU-an anda auszi 'she inspects the human child'; VI 34 I 20-21 nu ^{LÜ}ar[as] ^{LÜ}aran le auszi 'one shall not see the other'; cf. Oettinger, *Eide* 6; *KUB* XXI 42 I 12-13 tamē[d]a-ma [l]e kuiski auszi 'but let no one look elsewhere'; cf. von Schuler, *Dienstanweisungen* 23), 1 pl. pres. act. ū-me-ni (*KBo* XVII 1 IV 8 'we inspect'; cf. Otten - Souček, *Altheth. Ritual* 36), ū-me-e-ni (III 60 I 11; *KUB* XXVI 62 IV 5; XL 28, 4), a-ú-me-ni (XXI 38 Vs. 35 nu kussan aumeni 'we shall look at the price'; cf. W. Helck, *JCS* 17:90 [1963]; R. Stefanini, *Atti La Colombaria* 29:10 [1964]), a-ú-ma-ni (*VBoT* 1, 12 'let us see'; cf. L. Rost, *MIO* 4:334 [1956]), a-ú-um-me-ni (e.g. *KUB* XXI 27 II 4 katta aummenī 'we shall observe'), a-ú-um-mi-e-ni (XXXIII 88 Rs. 16; cf. Siegelová, *Appu-Hedammu* 54), 1 pl. pres. midd. u-wa-u-wa-as-ta-ri (*KBo* XVI 59 Vs. 7 'we are seen'; cf. Werner, *Gerichtsprotokolle* 54), 2 pl. pres. act. a-ut-te-ni (e.g. *KUB* XXI 42 I 30 dammēda-ma le autteni 'but do not look elsewhere'; cf. von Schuler, *Dienstanweisungen* 24; *ibid.* IV 3-4 m[ā]n-kan ... GÜB-an uttar kuitki au[tt]eni 'if you see some sinister thing'; XXXI 115, 21), a-us-te-ni (XXIII 77, 15 sumes-as austeni 'you see them'), us-te-ni (*KBo* III 28 II 8-9 LUGAL-was-a sākuwa-met le usteni 'do not watch the eyes of me, the king!'; cf. Laroche, *Festschrift H. Otten* 186 [1973]), us-t[e-e]-ni (*KUB* XXXVI 100 Vs. 7 [OHitt.]), 3 pl. pres. act. ū-wa-an-zi (e.g. *KBo* III 60 II 3-5

[OHitt.] *mān uwarka[ntan] antuhsan uwanzi n-an-kan kunanzi s-an-ap atānzi* 'if they see a fat person, they kill him and they eat him'; cf. Güterbock, *ZA* 44:104 [1938]; *KUB* XIII 2 I 5–6 *nu mahha[n]* ^{LÚ.MEŠ}NI.Z[U] ŠA ^{LÚ}KUR *ürkin uwanzi* 'when the spies see the enemy's trail'; cf. von Schuler, *Dienstanweisungen* 41; XIII 4 III 28–29 *n-an arahzenas BÀD-as ŪL uwanzi nu apūs* ^{LÚ.MEŠ}É DINGIR-LIM *andurza uwanzi* 'they do not see him at the outer walls, and they see those temple-men inside'; cf. Sturtevant, *JAOS* 54:382 [1934]; XII 65 III 8–9 *nu-wa-tta ... le uwanzi* '[they] shall not see you'; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 26:50 [1968]; Siegelová, *Appu-Hedammu* 50; *KBo* II 3 II 2 *le uwanzi*, 1 sg. pret. act. *u-uh-hu-un* (e.g. III 28 II 20 *kinun-a LUGAL-us idalu mekki ūhhun* 'but now I, the king, have seen great evil'; *KUB* XXXVI 98b Rs. 10; XIV 16 II 15 *m]ahhan-ma-an-za-kan EGIR-pa ūhhun* 'but when I caught sight of him'; cf. Götze, *AM* 42; I 1 I 20 *nu-za-kan ... lūlu* (with gloss-wedges) *ūhhun* 'I saw prosperity'; cf. Götze, *Hattusilis* 8; *KUB* XIII 35 + XXIII 80 + *KBo* XVI 62, IV 45 *parā-ya-kan ŪL ūhhun* 'nor was I neglectful'; cf. Werner, *Gerichtsprotokolle* 14; *KBo* IV 14 III 35; cf. R. Stefanini, *ANLR* 20:45 [1965]), 1 sg. pret. midd. *a-us-ha-ha-at* (*KUB* XXXI 121a II 20 *ŪL aushahat* 'I was not seen'; cf. Güterbock, *RHA* 18:60 [1960]), *u-wa-ah-ha-at* (XXIV 7 IV 34 *nu-kan* ^{DUTU-i-ma uwahhat} 'I have made myself visible to the sun-god'; cf. Friedrich, *ZA* 49:230 [1950]; XVII 31 I 18 *nu-kan ANA* ^{DUTU AN EN-YA uwahha[t} 'I have become visible to you, sun-god of heaven, my lord'; cf. Kümmel, *Ersatzrituale* 62), 2 sg. pret. act. *a-us-ta* (*KBo* V 3 III 56 *zik-wa-kan apūn anda kuwat aus[ta* 'why did you look at that [woman]?'; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 2:128), 3 sg. pret. act. *a-us-ta* (e.g. III 34 I 22 *nu ēšhar LUGAL-us austa* 'the king saw blood'; *KUB* XLIV 4 + *KBo* XIII 241 Rs. 9 *nu-ssan GAM AN-za* ^{DU-as austa eni-ma-wa kuit} 'down from heaven the storm-god looked, [asking] "But what [is] that?"'; *KBo* IV 4 III 35 *nu-mu munnanda harta nu-mu ŪL kuiski austa* 'he kept me hidden, and no one saw me'; cf. Götze, *AM* 126; *KUB* I 1 I 61 *GIM-an-ma-kan ŠEŠ-YA* ^{NIR.GÁL-is uttar katta austa} 'but when my brother Muwatallis had looked into the matter'; cf. Götze, *Hattusilis* 12; XVII 1 II 4, 7, 9, 11 *-za-kan zashain austa* 'he saw a dream'; cf. Friedrich, *ZA*

49:236–8 [1950]), *a-ū-us-ta* (*KBo* III 60 I 8), *IMUR* (*KUB* XVI 50, 5), 3 sg. pret. midd. *a-us-ta-t(a-an)* (XVII 10 II 35 *austat-an* ^D*Kammarusepas* 'K. caught sight of him'; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:94 [1965]), 1 pl. pret. act. *a-ū-me-en* (*KBo* XXII 2 Vs. 10 and 11 [OHitt.]; *KUB* XVIII 5 I 33 and 46; IX 34 III 39, 40 [bis], 41), *a-um-me-en* (*Bo* 1850 Rs. 22), *a-ū-um-me-en* (*Bo* 7509, 3; *Bo* 2498 II 6 and III 8; *KUB* XVIII 6 I 17; XVIII 27, 1; cf. Otten, *Altheth. Erzählung* 30), *NIMUR* (V 22, 8 and 11 *n-as EGIR-pa NIMUR* 'we observed them again'; XVIII 55 + V17, II 12, 14, 23, 25, 29, 31, 33), 3 pl. pret. act. *a-ū-ir* (*KBo* X 2 I 31–32 [OHitt.] *nu-mu mahhan ... menahhanda auir* 'when [they] saw me opposite'; cf. F. Imparati – C. Saporetti, *Studi classici e orientali* 14:46 [1965]; III 34 II 38 *ape-ma-an natta auir* 'but those did not see him'; III 6 I 27; cf. Götze, *Hattusilis* 8; *KUB* I 5 I 7; cf. Götze, *ibid.*), *a-ū-e-ir* (*KBo* IV 4 IV 28–29 *mahhan-ma* ^{LÚ.MEŠ}URU *Azzi auer URU.DIDL.HI.A BÀD-kan kuit zahhiyaz katta dask-iuwan tehun* 'but when the men of A. saw that I set about to take in battle fortress towns'; cf. Götze, *AM* 138; *KUB* V 8 III 16–17 *man-mu* ^{LÚ}*auriyalus kuit* ŠA ¹*Pitaggatalli auer* 'because P.'s guards would have seen me'; cf. Götze, *AM* 156; I 1 I 32; cf. Götze, *Hattusilis* 8), 3 pl. pret. midd. *ū-wa-an-ta-at* (*HT* 21 + *KUB* VIII 80, 10 L] ^{URU} ^{URU}*MEŠ* ^{URU}*Assur-ma namma ŪL uwanta[t* 'but the Assyrians were no more to be seen'), 1 sg. imp. act. *ū-wa-al-lu* (*KUB* XIV 8 Rs. 42–43 [*n-at-za-ka*] *n nassu teshit uwallu nasma-at ariyasesnaz [handay]attaru* 'may I either see it in a dream, or may it be confirmed by an oracle'; cf. Götze, *KIF* 218), *ū-wi-el-lu-ut* (III 110, 15 [vocabulary, Akk. lost]; cf. Friedrich, *ZA* 39:47 [1930]), 1 sg. imp. midd. *u-wa-ah-ha-ru* (XIV 14 Rs. 15 *nu-s[mas]-kan uwahharu* 'may I be visible to you'; cf. Götze, *KIF* 174), *ū-wa-ah-ha-ru* (XIV 14 Rs. 30; cf. Götze, *KIF* 176), 2 sg. imp. act. *a-ū* (e.g. *KBo* III 1 II 47–48 [OHitt.] *kī-wa ēšnas uttar tuppiāz au* 'read from the tablet this story of bloodshed'; III 23 Vs. 5 [OHitt.] ^{LÚ}*GIG-an au* 'look after a sick man'; *KUB* XXIII 101 II 3 *n-at au* 'read it!'; *KBo* X 45 III 27 *nu-za-kan menahhanta parkunumma[s] aniyān au* 'inspect the lustration gear!'; cf. Otten, *ZA* 54:130 [1961]; *KUB* XXI 1 IV 45 *nu-kan ANA* ^D[*UTU-šr*] *šU-i anda āss[u lūl]u au* 'in my majesty's hand see good prosperity'; cf. Friedrich, *Staats-*

verträge 2:82; *KBo* V 8 I 12–13 [nu-z]a kāsma au^D_U NIR.GÁL-mu BELI-YA mahhan piran huuiyanza ‘lo, behold how the strong storm-god my lord is my ally’; cf. Götze, *AM* 149; *KUB* III 110, 13 and 14 [vocabulary, Akk. lost]), 3 sg. imp. act. a-us-du (e.g. *XIV* 10 IV 16–17 n-at-za-kan apiya kuiski teshit ausdu ‘may someone there see it in a dream’; cf. Götze, *KfF* 218; *XIX* 28 IV 10–11 nu-za apās UKÜ-as [...] lulu [with gloss-wedges] ausdu ‘may that person see prosperity’; VII 8 III 11 nu-wa-du-za nakkiyatar ausdu ‘may he see your [divine] importance’; XXXV 145 Rs. 7–18 passim; *KBo* IX 83 Rs. 4; IV 14 II 18; cf. R. Stefanini, *ANLR* 20:40 [1965]), 3 sg. imp. midd. u-wa-ru (*KUB* XXXVI 44 IV 4 [OHitt.] nu warsulas-tes ammel katta uwaru ‘let your [divine] emanation be seen by me’; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:81 [1965]), 2 pl. imp. act. a-us-te-en (XXIV 4 + XXX 12 Rs. 14 KUR^{URU} Hatti-ma-sta an[da assaui]t IGI.HI.A-it austen ‘look at Hatti with favorable eyes’; cf. Gurney, *Hittite Prayers* 32), a-us-tin (XXXI 101 Rs. 34 [SIG₅-a]ndus MUŠEN.HI.A austin ‘observe auspicious birds!’; cf. A. Archi, *SMEA* 16:137 [1975]; XV 34 II 11–12 n-asta LUGAL SAL[LUGAL] anda assuli austin ‘look upon king [and] queen in friendship’; cf. Haas – Wilhelm, *Riten* 190; *VBoT* 120 II 23; cf. Haas – Thiel, *Rituale* 140), 3 pl. imp. act. ú-wa-an-du (e.g. XXIV 4 + XXX 12 Vs. 11–12 nasma-at] zasheaz DUMU.LÚ.ULÙ.LU uwandu ‘or let men see it in a dream’; cf. Gurney, *Hittite Prayers* 26; *KBo* XI 1 Vs. 28 nu-kan DINGIR.MEŠ KUR-TAM anda taksulit IGI.HI.A-it uwandu ‘let the gods look upon the land with friendly eyes’; cf. Houwink Ten Cate – Josephson, *RHA* 25:107 [1967]; *KUB* XVII 28 II 44–45 nu-ssi-ssan ... idālu IGI.HI.A-wa uwandu ‘let them give him the evil eye!’; *KBo* XIII 58 II 24–25 n-asta^{NA}KIŠIB ANA KÁ.GAL taksan katta uwandu ‘let them jointly check the seal on the town gate’; cf. F. Daddi Pecchioli, *Oriens Antiquus* 14:102 [1975]), 3 pl. imp. midd. u-wa-an-da-ru (*KUB* XXI 19 IV 27–28^{URU}Ner-iqqas^{URU} Zippaland[ass-a] ŠA DUMU-KA URU.DIDLI.HI.A uwan-daru ‘let N. and Z. be seen as cities of your son’); partic. ú-wa-an-t- ‘seeing; seen’, nom. sg. c. uwanza (*KUB* XIII 3 III 28 ‘Zuliyas-wa parā uwanza ēsta ‘Z. was neglectful’; cf. Friedrich, *Meissner AOS* 47), acc. sg. c. uwandan (IX 34 III 34 and 38 uwandan IGI.HI.A-in ‘the seeing eye’; XIII 35 I 23 nu-wa-mu LÚ

parā uwandann-a uier ‘they prosecuted [lit. chased; cf. Gk. διώκω] me for negligence [lit. as a neglectful man]’; cf. Güterbock, *Sommer Corolla* 67; Werner, *Gerichtsprotokolle* 4, 16; both with wrong translation), nom.-acc. pl. neut. uwanda (*KBo* XII 62 Rs. 14–15 apinissuwanda [ū]L sakkanta ūL uwanda uddār ‘such things [i.e. human sacrifices] [are] unknown and unheard of [lit. unseen]’), uwanta (XIII 13 Rs. 15, unless 3 pl. pres. midd.; cf. Riemschneider, *Geburtsomina* 62); verbal noun ú-wa-tar (n.) ‘seeing, sight, inspection’, nom.-acc. sg. uwatar (e.g. *KUB* V 1 II 51 ŠA LUGAL IGI-was uwatar ‘the king’s eyesight’; ibid. I 76 IGI.HI.A-wa uwatar, with -wa haplographic for -wa-as; ibid. III 86, IV 37 and 76 IGI-wa uwatar; cf. Ünal, *Hatt.* 2:58, 44, 78, 83, 88; XVI 29 Vs. 2 and 22 IGI-wa uwatarr-a; ibid. Vs. 3 and XXII 64 II 7 IGI.HI.A-wa uwatar), uwātar (XXVII 67 II 65 IGI.HI.A-as-mu uwātar pāi ‘give me eyesight’; *KBo* IV 4 III 28 nu-za ANA KARAŠ uwātar apiya iyanun ‘I made there inspection of the troops’; cf. Götze, *AM* 126; similarly ibid. III 59; II 5 II 2 and III 48; *KUB* XIX 37 III 10), gen. sg. uwannas (XXIX 4 I 42 1 QADU ZABAR uwannas ‘one bronze vessel for inspection’; cf. Kronasser, *Umsiedelung* 10); inf. ú-wa-an-na (e.g. XXIV 5 Vs. 14 tuhūwain IGI.HI.A-it uwan-na sanaht[a ‘you sought to see the smoke with your eyes’; cf. Kümmel, *Ersatzrituale* 8; XXIV 5 + IX 13 Vs. 35 – Rs. 1 nu-wa-za-kan tuk^{DUTU} URU Arinna uwan-na hassiklu ‘let me satiate myself looking at you, sun-goddess of Arinna’; cf. Kümmel, *Ersatzrituale* 10–12; *KBo* III 21 II 9–10 āssu^{UZU}YÀ huwappann-a^{UZU}YÀ uwan-na ‘to inspect the good fat and the bad fat’; *KUB* XLIII 38 Rs. 24 ‘to be seen’; cf. Oettinger, *Eide* 20; *KBo* XVII 65 Rs. 17–18 kuit ... uttar teshit uwan[na ‘what matter to be seen in a dream’).

ú-wa-tal-la- (c.) ‘seer, looker’, acc. pl. in *KBo* IV 14 III 16–18 āssaw[ēs] LÚ.MEŠ haliyatallus asand[u] HUL-uwas-ma-kan LÚ.MEŠ haliyatallus LÚ.MEŠ parā uwatalluss-a le ‘good people shall be watchmen, but bad ones and inattentive ones shall not (be) watchmen’ (cf. R. Stefanini, *ANLR* 20:45 [1965]). Cf. uskiska-talla- (below).

Cf. Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:543; Neu, *Interpretation* 21–2.

Iter. uski(ya)- (*KBo* I 39 II 14–15 IGI-anda uskiz[zi] ‘[who]

looks unto' = [Akk.] *nattalu ahū*; cf. Güterbock, *MSL* 12:216–7 [1969]), 2 sg. pres. act. *uskisi* (e.g. *KUB* XVII 28 II 56–57 *antuhsī šà-ta uskisi tuell-a-kan šà-ta ūL kuiski auszi* 'you look into man's heart, but into your heart no one looks'; cf. Tenner, *KIF* 388; *KBo* XX 31 Vs. 18 *nu kuit sākuit uskisi* = dupl. *KUB* XII 21, 10 *nu kuit igi-it uskisi* 'because you see it with your eye[s]'; *KBo* V 4 Rs. 45 *nu-ssan idālāui imma parā uskisi* 'you condone evil'; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 1:66; V 13 III 27–28 *nu-ssan apedas kuwatqa antuhsas parā uskisi* 'you in any way condone those people'; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 1:128; II 2 II 12; cf. Hrozný, *Heth. KB* 40; *KUB* V 1 II 24., 79, 102, *ibid.* III 14, 34, 47, 71; cf. Ünal, *Hatt.* 2:54–76), *usgisi* (XXI 5 III 66 *nu-kan hul-ue parā usgisi* 'you condone evil'; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 2:74), *us-kat-ti* (XVIII 56 II 25), 3 sg. pres. act. *uskizzi* (e.g. VI 41 I 40 ^{PIŠ}.TUR-as-ma-za-kan *wasdul kuit uskizzi* 'since Mashuiluwas sees his fault'; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 1:110; *KBo* IV 8 II 11 *nu* ^{PUTU} ŠAMĒ IGI.HI.A-it *uskizzi* 'the sun-god of heaven she sees with her eyes'; *ibid.* 19 *nu nepisas* ^{PUTU}-un IGI.HI.A-it *uskizzi*; cf. Witzel, *Heth. KU* 174–5; H. Hoffner, *JAOS* 103:188 [1983]; *KUB* V 1 III 48 *unius-za-kan kuēs ū.MEŠ hul-lus uskizzi* '[as for] those bad dreams which he keeps seeing'; cf. Ünal, *Hatt.* 2:72; XXXIII 113 + I 31–32 *kuis-war-an [namma] uskizzi uniyas halluwain* 'who will any longer face up to it, this one's violence?'; cf. Güterbock, *JCS* 6:12 [1952]; VII 53 I 7 *nu-za-kan apās antuhsas papratar uskizzi* 'that person is faced with uncleanness'; cf. Goetze, *Tunnawi* 4), *ū-us-ki-iz-zi* (*KBo* VIII 42 Vs. 2 [OHitt.] ^{GIIŠ}luttanza *ūskizzi* 'looks from the window'; *KUB* XXXIII 59 III 11; cf. Laroche, *RHA* 23:150 [1965]), 2 pl. pres. act. *us-ka-te-ni* (*KBo* III 33 I 11), *us-ka-at-te-ni* (*KUB* XXIV 4 + XXX 12 Vs. 10 *nu* DINGIR.MEŠ *kuit wasdul uskatteni* 'what[ever] sin you gods see'; cf. Gurney, *Hittite Prayers* 26), *us-kat-te-ni* (e.g. V 1 III 49 *mē-as arpan uskatteni* 'you see setback in battle'; also *ibid.* 58 and 67; cf. Ünal, *Hatt.* 2:72, XVI 27, 12; cf. G. F. Del Monte, *AION* 35:334 [1975]), *us-kat-te-e-ni* (XIV 4 II 3–4 *nu sumēs* DINGIR.MEŠ *ūL uskattēni* 'you gods do not see'; cf. F. Cornelius, *RIDA* 22:30 [1975]; *KBo* IV 14 III 11–12 *hul-ui-ma-kan parā [le] uskattēni* 'do not condone evil!'; cf. R. Stefanini, *ANLR* 20:44

[1965]), 3 pl. pres. act. *us-kán-zi* (e.g. *KUB* XIII 3 II 8–10 *sumēs-a kissan tēteni* [LUGAL-us-wa-]nnas *ūL auszi* [LU]GAL-as-ma-smas DINGIR.MEŠ-[u]s *karū uskanzi* 'you speak thus: "the king does not see us", but the king's gods have long been watching you'; cf. Friedrich, *Meissner AOS* 46; *KBo* XV 2 Rs. 25–26 [emended from dupl. *KUB* XVII 31 I 25] *nu-ssi* GE₆-az *hāli s[er] uskanzi* 'by night [they] keep watch over him'; cf. Kümmel, *Ersatzrituale* 62; *IBoT* I 36 I 9 *nu UD-az hāli uskanzi* 'by day they keep watch'; cf. L. Jakob-Rost, *MIO* 11:174 [1966]; *KUB* XXXI 105, 7 *ūL sig₅-in uskanzi* 'do not watch well'), *u-us-kán-zi* (XXIII 103 Vs. 14), *us-ki-ya-an-zi* (*IBoT* III 148 III 4 *uskiyanzi ūL-at-kan* 'they do not look at it'; cf. Haas–Wilhelm, *Riten* 222), 1 sg. pret. act. *uskinun* (e.g. *KUB* I 1 I 44–45 *nu-za-kan irmalas-pat* [with gloss-wedges] ŠA DINGIR-LIM *handandatar ser uskinun* 'even while ill I kept seeing over me the deity's providence'; cf. Götze, *Hattusilis* 10), 3 sg. pret. act. *us-ki-it* (*KUB* XXXIII 109 + 94 + 1549/u, I 15 *nu-kan aruna[s* ^{PUTU}Kumarbi]n *ina UD 7 KAM IGI-anda uskit* 'the sea was expecting K. on the seventh day'; cf. Siegelová, *Appu-Hedammu* 38; *KBo* III 4 II 18 and *KUB* XIV 15 II 3 and 4 'saw'; cf. Götze, *AM* 46), *us-gīt* (XLII 100 III 37), 1 pl. pret. act. *us-ga-u-en* (e.g. XVIII 5 II 3 *n-an kuitman usgawen* 'while we were observing him'; cf. A. Archi, *SMEA* 16:128 [1975]; *ibid.* I 22 and 26; XVI 74, 9), 2 pl. pret. act. *us-kat-te-en* (XXXI 64a, 7), 3 pl. pret. act. *us-ki-ir* (XIX 29 IV 10–11 GIM-an-ma-at šēš-YA GIG-an *uskir* 'when they saw my brother ill'; cf. Götze, *AM* 18; *KBo* XIX 76 + *KUB* XIV 20 I 19 *nu-mu tūwaz uskir* 'they saw me from afar'; cf. Götze, *AM* 194; Houwink Ten Cate, in *Florilegium Anatolicum* 161 [1979]), 1 sg. imp. act. *us-gal-lu* (*KUB* XXIV 5 Rs. 8 *nu-wa* ^{PUTU}AN-E IGI.HI.A-it *usgallu* 'let me see the sun-god of heaven with my eyes!'; cf. Kümmel, *Ersatzrituale* 12), 2 sg. imp. act. *uski* (e.g. XVII 28 II 6 *n-an zik* ^{PUTU}-us *uski* 'watch him thou, sun-god!'; *KBo* V 4 Vs. 26 *n-an-zan kattan QATAMMA uski* 'look upon it likewise'; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 1:56; V 3 II 13 *āssu lūlu uski* 'see good prosperity'; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 2:114), 2 sg. imp. midd. *us-ga-ah-hu-ut* (V 3 III 49 *n-an-zan mekki usgahhut* 'look out for her very much'; similarly *ibid.* 44, 52, 58; Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 2:126–8), 3 sg. imp. act. *uskidu*

(KUB XL 56 I 9; cf. von Schuler, *Dienstanweisungen* 50), *uskiddu* (VBot 120 III 14), 3 pl. imp. act. *us-kán-du* (e.g. ibid. 11, 12, 13; cf. Haas – Thiel, *Rituale* 144–6; KBo IV 10 Vs. 51 *nu uskandu istamaskandu-ya n-at kutruēs asandu* ‘let them see and hear, let them be witnesses’; KUB XIII 4 III 9 *nu arahza hāli* ^{LÚ.MEŠ}*hali-yattallis uskandu* ‘outside let the watchmen keep watch’; cf. Sturtevant, *JAOS* 54:380 [1934]; XIII 2 I 2–3 [*nu ša* ^{LÚ}*kūr* [*ürkin*] *uskandu* ‘they shall watch the enemy’s trail’; cf. von Schuler, *Dienstanweisungen* 41; XXVI 9 I 4 *h[āli] sig₅-in uskandu* ‘let them keep watch well’; cf. F. Daddi Pecchioli, *Oriens Antiquus* 14:100 [1975]; KBo XXII 39 III 6; cf. P. Cornil – R. Lebrun, *Orientalia Lovaniensia Periodica* 6–7:97 [1975–6]); partic. *uskant-*, acc. sg. c. EGIR-*pa uskantān* (KUB VII 38 Vs. 13), nom. pl. c. EGIR-*pa parza uskantes* ‘looking backwards’ (cf. S. Košak, *Ling.* 18:101 [1978]); verbal noun *us-ki-ya-u-wa-ar* (n.), nom.-acc. sg. in KBo XV 25 Vs. 24 IGI.HI.A-*as uskiyauwar* ‘eyesight’, ibid. 11 IGI.HI.A-*wa us[...]*ar (cf. Carruba, *Beschwörungritual* 2, 19), gen. sg. *uskiyauwas* (KUB II 1 II 36–37 NÍ.TE.HI.A-*us uskiyauwas* ‘of seeing the persons’, with dupl. KBo II 38, 2 NÍ.TE-*as uskiyauwas*; cf. A. Archi, *SMEA* 16:97 [1975]); inf. *us-ki-ya-u-wa-an-zi* (RS 25.241 Verso 55–56 *anda-kan uskiyauwanzi kuit sanizzi* ‘which [is] excellent to watch’; cf. Laroche, *Ugaritica* 5:774, 779 [1968]); iter. *uskiski-* in KBo VI 29 I 9–10 GIM-an-ma-za-kan ša DINGIR-LIM *assulan uskiskiuwan tehhun* ‘as I began seeing the deity’s favor’ (cf. Götze, *Hattusilis* 44).

uskiskat(t)alla- (c.) ‘guard, watchman’, nom. sg. *us-ki-is-ga-tal-la-as* (KUB XIV 1 Rs. 44–45 ^{LÚ}*auriyalas uskis[g]atallāss-a* ‘warder and guard’; similarly ibid. Vs. 23; cf. Götze, *Madd.* 30, 6; XIV 16 IV 20 [emended from XIV 15 IV 48] [*nu-wa-tta kās* 6] ME ERÍN.MEŠ SAG.DU-*i uskiskatallas ēsdu* ‘let this 600-man troop be your bodyguard’; cf. Götze, *AM* 74; KBo V 3 II 17 ^{LÚ}*uskiskatallas*; cf. Friedrich, *Staatsverträge* 2:114), nom. pl. *uskiskatallis* (KUB XXIII 82 Rs. 11), ^{LÚ.MEŠ}*us-ki-is-kat-tal-li-is* (XLI 8 IV 15; cf. Otten, *ZA* 54:136 [1961], *us-ki[s-kat]-tal-li-us* (dupl. KBo X 45 IV 16), *us-kis-kat-tal-lu-us* (IV 14 III 10–11 ANA TI LUGAL ^{LÚ.MEŠ}*uskiskattallus* [^{LÚ.MEŠ}*h*] *āliyattallus ēsten* ‘for the king’s life be guards [and] watchmen’; cf. R. Stefanini, *ANLR* 20:44 [1965]). Cf. *uwatalla-* (above).

uskiskitallatar, uskigattallatar (n.) ‘guard duty’, dat.-loc. sg. in KUB XIV 16 IV 18 (emended from XIV 15 IV 46) *namma-ssi* 6 ME ERÍN.MEŠ A]NA SAG.DU-šU *uskiskitallanni pihhun* ‘I further gave him a 600-man troop for his bodyguard’ (XIV 15 IV 46 reads *uskigattal[lanni]*). Cf. Götze, *Madd.* 106–9.

Cf. Hrozný, *SH* 56; Bechtel, *Hittite Verbs* 72–3.

The basic ablaut is *au-*: *u-*, perhaps reflecting **āu* vs. **au* or **u*. The *-mi* conjugation forms with *-s-* before *-t-* (e.g. *auszi, ausdu*) are secondary and late, patterned on *austa* which is a *-hi* conjugation innovation for original **aus* (like e.g. *naista* for *nais*). The earlier Hittite paradigm may have been: pres. act. *uhhi, autti, *auī, umeni, autteni/austeni/usteni, uwanzi* (cf. e.g. *nehhi, naitti, nāi, piweni, naisteni/pesteni, neanzi*); pret. act. *uhhun, *autta, *aus > austā, auir* (cf. *nehhun, paitta, nais > naista, nāir*); imp. act. *au, *au-u, austen, uwandu* (cf. *pai, nāu, naisten, piandu*). Thus the verb *au-* was basically a diphthongal stem of the *-hi* conjugation like e.g. *nai-* or *pai-*. In the middle voice, too, the exceptional *ausahat* and *austat* are matched by the rare *naista(ri)*, while generally the stem is a secondary *uwa-*, like *ne(y)a-*: *uwahhat, uwantat, uwaru, uwandaru* (cf. *neyahhat, neyantat, neyaru, neyandaru*). Cf. Kammenhuber, *HOAKS* 241–2, 247; Oettinger, *Stammbildung* 82–3, 405–8.

The correct etymon (Skt. *avati* ‘observe, notice’) was adduced by Hrozný (*Heth. KB* 73). Pedersen (*Hitt.* 173) added for comparison Skt. *āviś* ‘openly, evidently’, thus involving the whole group of Avest. *āviš*, OCS (*j*)*avě* ‘openly, clearly’, OCS *umū* ‘intelligence’, Gk. *αἶω* ‘perceive’ (*IEW* 78). The specific rapprochement of Hitt. *uhhi* ‘I see’ with the reinterpreted Vedic hapax *uvé* ‘I see, I realize’ as reflecting **A₂u-A₁éy* has fueled speculation on the prehistory of Indo-European verb inflection (cf. W. P. Schmid, *IF* 63:144–50 [1958]; Rosenkranz, *IF* 64:68 [1959]; C. Watkins, *Indogermanische Grammatik* III/1, 82–3 [1969]). But the attendant attempts (esp. Schmid 149–50; cf. also Ivanov, *Obščeeindoevropskaja* 153–6) to match the iterative *uski-* with Skt. *ucchāti* ‘shine’ (**us-ské-*) do not convince; the Indic word reflects IE **Aéw-s-*, *Aw-és-* ‘be bright’ (*IEW* 86–7) which has been unsuccessfully foisted on Hitt. *au(s)-* many times (first by Sturtevant, *Lg.* 8:120–1 [1932]; see the

chronicle by Tischler, *Glossar* 97); semantic analogues like Vedic *rocaná-* 'brightness': Skt. *locana-* 'eye' or Gk. λευκός 'white': λεύσσω 'see' notwithstanding, the *s* of *au(s)-* is simply not a root suffix but a paradigmatically conditioned morphophonemic accretion. Hitt. *uski-* reflects **u-ske-*.

O. Szemerényi (*Gnomon* 43:665 [1971]) saw in the obscure Gk. δι-οσκέω 'look earnestly' (vel sim.) a loanword from Hitt. *uski-*.

Cf. *auri-*.

auwawa- (c.) 'spider' (?) (*KBo* I 44+XIII 1 I 50 *a-u-wa-wa-as ha-an-za-na-as* matching Akk. *qū ett[uti]* 'spider's web, cobweb'; cf. Otten, *Vokabular* 11, 16), nom. sg. (?) in XVI 101, 2 *auw[auwas]*, acc. sg. *a-u-wa-u-wa-an* (ibid. 6]GUŠKIN *auwauwan*), gen. sg. *auwawas* (I 44+XIII 1 I 50, quoted above), *a-u-wa-u-wa-as* (*Bo* 2583 II 8–9 *BIBRA* GUŠKIN-*ya-smas auwauwas* KAŠ-it *sūwandan piran pe harkanzi* 'they hand them a gold rhyton of arachnoid [decoration?], filled with beer'), instr. sg. *a-u-wa-u-wa-a-it* (*KBo* XVI 100, 4–7]*n-an iŠTU BIBRI auwauwā[it]* [...] EGIR-ŠU-^Dma ^DHuwassannan ^DUT[U-un] [...] *auwauwāit-pat TUŠ-as ekuzi n[-an]* [...] *l]āhui nu EGIR-ŠU ŠA GUD BIBR[A* 'her [?] from a rhyton with arachnoid [decoration?] ... and again [the goddess] H. [and] the solar deity ... from [a rhyton] with arachnoid [decoration?] he toasts [in] sitting [position], ... he pours, and again a rhyton of bovine [design] ...').

Man's name ¹*A-wa-u-wa-a* (*KBo* XV 28 Vs. 2; cf. Laroche, *Noms* 50; Otten, *Vokabular* 16).

auwa(u)wa- is plausibly a (Luwoid?) phonetic variant of *akuwakuwa-* (q.v.), on the lines of *lala(k)uesa-* 'ant' or *tar-(k)uwai-* 'dance' (cf. Neumann, *IF* 76:261 [1971]; Puhvel, *JAOS* 94:294–5 [1974] = *Analecta Indoeuropaea* 265–6 [1981]). Otten (*Vokabular* 16) was unduly reluctant to credit the Akkadian gloss 'spider's web'. Arachnoid decorations are not to be ruled out on rhyta any more than theriomorphic designs. The variant *aku(waku)wa-* points to an insect (associated with ants), and its 'lair' (*hattessar*) agrees with the habitation

not native to Anatolia
see U.S. Collins diss.

patterns of certain spectacular spiders such as tarantulas. Neumann's comparison (*Untersuch.* 82) of *akuwakuwa-* with Hes. βάβακοι· ὑπὸ Ἡλείων τέττιγες· ὑπὸ Ποντικῶν δὲ βάρτραχοι is phonetically even more apposite for *auwawa-*; but 'cicada' and 'frog' are semantically far enough apart to admit a tertium quid in a term of approximate reduplicative onomatopoeia (nor is any chirping or croaking necessary, any more than an ant had to say *la-lak-*). Cf. Puhvel, *Essays in historical linguistics in memory of J. A. Kerns* 237–42 (1981).

awan (*a-wa-an*, occasional spelling *a-u-wa-an*), adverb strengthening the notion of motion or direction, found only in *awan arha* 'away, off', *awan katta* 'down', *awan sarā* 'up', e.g. *KUB* XXVII 1 III 21 *awan arha kuirzi namma-kan awan arha wāki* '(he) cuts off (and) then bites off' (cf. Lebrun, *Samuha* 82); for the many attestations see e.g. Götze, *Madd.* 135; Zuntz, *Ortsadverbien* 44–5; Goetze, *Tunnawi* 16, 20, 105; Laroche, *RA* 47:74–5 (1953).

awan is related to Lith. *aurė* 'lo, there', much as *duwan* 'hither' (q.v.) parallels Gk. δειπό 'hither' (*IEW* 73–5; cf. OPers. *ava-*, Skt. dual *avōh*, OCS *ovŭ* 'that'). For the matching pair *awan:duwan* cf. already Couvreur, *Hett.* 153.

Less probable are much-cited connections of *awan* with the prefix *we-*, *u-* 'to' and/or with Ved. *áva*, *avár* 'down, off', Lat. *au-* 'off', Lith. *au-* 'away' (*IEW* 72–3); cf. e.g. Hrozný, *MDOG* 56:28 (1915), *SH* 35, 70; Sturtevant, *Lg.* 7:1–5 (1931), *Comp. Gr.*¹ 101, 113–4, 212, *Lg.* 14:71–2 (1938); K. Bergsland, *RHA* 4:279–80 (1938); E. Polomé, *RBPhH* 30:1043 (1952), who saw *n:r* alternation in *awan* vs. Ved. *avár*; Laroche, *RHA* 16:101 (1958).

Cf. *pariawan* s.v. *pariya(n)*.

auisi- (a-ú-i-si-), **ausi-** (a-ú-si-), found in *KUB* IX 4+*Bo* 7125 IV 8 ^{LÚ.MES}*ausiyyalas*, with dupl. *KUB* IX 34 IV 12 ^{LÚ.MES}*ausiiliyas* and *IBoT* III 102+*Bo* 3436 I 13 ^{LÚ}*ausiyyauwas*. Cf. H. Otten–C. Rüster, *ZA* 68:157–8 (1978).

ausiyyalas (gen. pl.) may be denominative from an *auisi-* (cf.

e.g. *auriyala-* 'warder' from *auri-* 'guardpost') or deverbative from an *ausiya-* (cf. e.g. *lahhiyala-* 'warrior' from *lahhiya-* 'wage war'), but (LÚ) *ausiyauwas* is rather gen. sg. of a verbal abstract ('[man] of *ausiyauwar*'); *ausiliyas* (gen. pl.) parallels *ausiyalas*, with a denominative adjectival suffix like *karuili-* from *karū* (q.v.) or *tameli-* from *tamai-* (q.v. s.v. *ta[n]*). Thus both a noun *ausi-* and its denominative verb *ausiya-* are assured, *ausi-* being a reductional variant (like e.g. *a-ú-ti-* besides *a-ú-i-ti-*, *a-wi-ti-* [q.v.]). Cf. H. Eichner, *Die Sprache* 25:76 (1979).

The 'men of *au(i)si-*' form part of a list of spiritual and temporal individuals and groups (priest[esse]s, soldiers, courtiers, 'multitude', etc.) whose obloquy is to be ritually shunned. Meaning and etymology in abeyance.

awiti-, auti- (c.), leonine animal in iconographic descriptions, nom. sg. *a-ú-i-ti-is* (*KUB XXXVIII 2 I 2 auitis* KÙ.BABBAR GAR.RA GAR-ri there lies a silver-covered a.; XXXVIII 11 Vs. 11 *auitis* KÙ.BABBAR GÌR.MEŠ KAPPI.HI.A NU.GÁL 'a silver a., feet [and] wings are not there'), *a-wi-ti-is* (XII 1 III 15 1-EN *awitis* GUŠKIN 'one gold a.'; ibid. 38 6 UR.MAH GUŠKIN 1-EN *awitis* 'six gold lions [and] one a.' cf. S. Košak, *Ling.* 18:100–1 [1978]), gen. sg. *auitias* (XXXVIII 2 I 13 *auitias-ma-kan pattanas* ZA[G-za GÜB-za] ^P*Ninattas* ^P*Kulittas* 'to the right [and] left of the wings of the a. [are] N. and K.'; ibid. 16 *auitias-ma* GA[M-an pa]l^{zahas} i^{šši} 'but under the a. [is] a wooden base'), *auiteyas* (XVI 83 Vs. 49–50 ANA BIBRI *auiteyas-kan* IGI-ŠU ŠA ^{NA}ZA.GÌN EGIR-an NU.GÁL 'on the [theriomorphic] rhyton the a.'s eye of lapislazuli is no more there'), dat.-loc. sg. *auitiya* (XXXVIII 2 I 24–25 *auitiya-kan* KUN KÙ.BABBAR GAR.RA GAB-ŠU GUŠKIN GAR.RA GUB-ri 'on an a. with silver-covered tail [and] gold-covered breast he stands'), *awiti* (XXXVIII 1 II 8 ANA *awiti* GUŠKIN-kan ismeriyanti 'on a bridled golden a.'), *a-ú-ti* (II 10 V 39–40 IŠTU BIBRU *auti* GUŠKIN akuwanzi 'they drink from a golden a. rhyton'; cf. Friedrich, *HE* 27), nom. pl. *awitius* (XII 1 IV 17 2 *awitius sasantes* 6 SAG.DU UR.MAH 'two reclining a. [and] six lion's heads').

awiti- is found in contradistinction to UR.MAH 'lion' (e.g. VAT 7681 IV 6–7 4 *awiti* KÙ.BABBAR ... 4 UR.MAH KÙ.BABBAR) and probably denotes some type of winged lion or sphinx. Cf. von Brandenstein, *Heth. Götter* 4, 6, 14, 32–3, 64–5, 67–9, 91; Güterbock, *Orientalia* N.S. 15:484 (1946); L. Rost, *MIO* 8:175, 180, 198 (1961); Ertem, *Fauna* 260–5; F. Steinherr, *Die Welt des Orients* 4:320 (1968).

Neumann's explanation of *awiti-* as 'lion' from IE **owi-edi-* 'sheep-eater' (*KZ* 77:76–7 [1961]; cf. e.g. OCS *medvěď* 'honey-eater' = 'bear') founders on the uniform Anatolian laryngeal attested in Luw. *hāuīs* (e.g. *KUB XXXV 43 II 10*; cf. Otten, *LTU* 42; *Dict. louv.* 44–5), Hier. *hawa-* (cf. Meriggi, *HHG* 58–9; Friedrich, *Afo* 21:83–4 [1966]), and Lyc. *χava* (cf. Laroche, *BSL* 62.1:59–60 [1967]) 'sheep', pointing to IE **A₂ewi-* (Neumann's etymology was rejected by Kammenhuber, *KZ* 77:199 [1961], but sustained by Kronasser, *Etym.* 1:162, 239; V. Ševoroškin, *Etimologija* 1964 157 [1965]; R. Eckert, *Baltistica* 6:39–40 [1970]).

Cf. perhaps rather Hom. *ἄϊδης* 'fierce, destructive, hateful', Lat. *invīsus* 'hateful' (**η-wid-* 'not [to be] countenanced', hence 'baleful' as an appellative for a savage animal; for the privative prefix cf. e.g. *ammiyant-*, *asiwant-*, for the suffix *niwalli-* beside *newalant-*, Ved. *anatidṛśyá-*, Skt. *avidya-*, and for the semantics ON *vargr* 'wolf', lit. 'strangler').

Cf. *walwalla-*.